



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Critical Analysis of Research on Zimbabwe's Tokwe-Mukorsi internally displaced community (2014-2024): A Systematic Review

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Aug 16, 2024 Accepted: Oct 1, 2024 Keywords IDPs Scientific research Knowledge gap Tokwe-Mukorsi Displacement Chingwizi	Amid increasing concerns about the lack of research addressing specific issues related to internally displaced persons (IDPs), this article critically examines the nature of knowledge and the process of generating knowledge (research) conducted on Zimbabwe's Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon of February 2014, which displaced over 3,000 households. The article argues that the knowledge generated in specific displacement contexts significantly shapes policy, programming, and outcomes for IDPs. Utilizing the knowledge gap theory, a systematic review methodology was employed to trace and critique research conducted on this topic from the initial displacement in February 2014 through June 2024. The findings uncovered the presence of a methodological gap, population gap, and knowledge void gap. The first two gaps indicate that in overall, research on the topic lacks key methodological ingredients required to generate robust and comprehensive body of knowledge. The knowledge void gap indicates that research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement is confined to a few academic disciplines and fields. As a result, the knowledge produced is inadequate to address all essential aspects of the internal displacement. Based on these findings, this article concludes that the challenges faced by IDPs are partly due to the lack of adequate and thorough research on the subject.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Studying internally displaced communities is more essential now than ever as the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) continues to rise globally each year (Daodu et al., 2024; IDMC; 2023). Generated knowledge could be integrated into policy, programming, and community rebuilding strategies for the affected persons. However, the nature of research conducted on IDPs is rarely examined to determine the current state of knowledge and identify important research gaps (Masaki and Madson, 2023). The available literature indicates that only Al-Mahaidi et al. (2018) provide a comprehensive global literature review focusing on research about IDPs. According to the review, there has been limited new thinking or research on IDPs in the past decade. Existing research has primarily addressed themes such as the causes of internal displacement, evaluation of norms among IDPs, the socio-political challenges faced by IDPs, understanding non-encamped IDPs particularly in urban areas, IDPs as a humanitarian crisis, the protection of IDPs, and issues related

to achieving justice for IDPs (Al-Mahaidi et al., 2018). The oversight of confining research on displaced communities to these themes persists, despite the importance of incorporating various academic disciplines such as population studies, policy, history, politics, social work, sociology, ecology, health, anthropology, agriculture, and economics.

Strobl and Hagen (2020) observed a lack of innovation in the study of IDPs, suggesting that knowledge generation in this field has not seen significant advancement. They argue that, over the past five decades, research on displaced persons has primarily focused on describing displacement processes and providing micro-historical accounts of daily life in refugee camps or resettlement areas. Similarly, Masaki and Madson (2023) recently reviewed the microdata libraries of the World Bank and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to identify gaps in microlevel data on forcibly displaced persons. Their findings revealed a significant scarcity of data on IDPs, particularly in conflict-affected and fragile regions. Critical topics such as education, finance, farming, and employment were notably underrepresented in the available data on IDPs. This research highlights the lack of research on IDPs despite their increased vulnerability, limited visibility, and insufficient protection (Daodu et al., 2024).

The scarcity of research and data on IDPs can be attributed to several key factors. The literature identifies a lack of organizational support and inadequate funding as major constraints for researchers in this field (D'Arrietta et al., 2022). Additionally, politically hostile environments can severely limit researchers' ability to conduct their work freely, especially if they feel threatened (Masaki and Madson, 2023; Musasa, 2021). Political instability also hampers the formation of research and development partnerships and restricts funding opportunities that could support studies in IDP communities (Khan et al., 2023). Researchers' attitudes play a crucial role as well, with those holding positive attitudes often demonstrating the determination to continue their work despite challenges (D'Arrietta et al., 2022).

Moreover, there is a tendency for both researchers and the media to focus on "spectacular" and immediate events characterized by "uncertainty" and "risk" (Morse, 2020). As media attention wanes, research focus tends to diminish as well (Gotham, 2019). This results in recent displacement incidents, particularly those triggered by alarming events, becoming the focus of research during the early stages of displacement, only to be neglected as time progresses.

Due to these constraints, the progression of research within specific displacement contexts over time remains unclear. This uncertainty extends to understanding the type of knowledge generated in the early stages of displacement and how it evolves over time, reflecting Sir Karl Popper's notion of "new scientific discoveries" (Aliseda, 2004) and George Kelly's view that knowledge is shaped by personal experiences, interpretations, and constructions of reality (To and Wong, 2020). Additionally, scholars like Herbert Simon, who conceptualized scientific reasoning as a problem-solving process grounded in heuristic search (Kheirandish and Mousavi, 2018) contribute to this line of thinking. The theoretical literature on "knowledge" and "the process of knowing" has already emphasized the complexity of these subjects. Knowledge is often defined as "a collection of information or facts and their meaning in relation to each other" (Van Velzen, 2022). However, there is ongoing debate about whether knowledge claims can be considered validated independently of the knower or if they inherently rely on the individual's personal reality (Higgs and Titchen, 1995). Furthermore, efforts to establish a universally accepted set of criteria that definitively distinguishes legitimate knowledge from illegitimate knowledge have proven elusive (Bernal and Villalpando, 2022).

Throughout history, methods of generating knowledge have continually evolved. This evolution is exemplified by the transition from early philosophical approaches, such as the empirical-analytical paradigm, which dominated scientific research from the 1920s to the 1960s (Manley, 2016). This was later succeeded by the interpretive paradigm and eventually by the critical paradigm (Higgs and

Titchen, 1995). In recent years, methodological pluralism – marked by new research innovations, strategies, and the adoption of advanced research infrastructures – has driven significant changes in knowledge systems (Bradbury et al., 2019). These systems are evolving in response to shifts in the relationship between society and science, often facilitated by descriptive research (George and Adelaja, 2021). Postmodern research practices, such as action research, transformational research, transdisciplinary research, and citizen science, which emphasize community engagement, are becoming increasingly prominent (Norström et al., 2020; Weinberg et al., 2018; Zanotti et al., 2020). Additionally, new research fields are emerging, including resilience studies, socio-ecological transformative science, and sustainability research (George and Adelaja, 2021; Norström et al., 2020).

This article views knowledge as a dynamic phenomenon, continually evolving and subject to testing (Van Velzen, 2022). Drawing on the knowledge gap theory (Coker and Macaulay, 2019), which extends Higgs and Titchen's (1995) concepts of the 'generation' and 'nature' of knowledge, this study analyzes the state of research on Zimbabwe's displaced Tokwe-Mukorsi community over the past decade, during which they have resettled in Chingwizi, approximately 150 km from their ancestral home. Through a systematic literature review, the study aims to highlight the nature of research carried thus far, the key thematic areas explored, and the gaps that still exist in current knowledge. Additionally, it seeks to establish how these themes have evolved ten years into the displacement of the Tokwe-Mukorsi community.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Background of the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement

The construction of the Tokwe-Mukorsi Dam, which is the largest inland dam in Zimbabwe, began in 1998 in the Chivi district of Masvingo Province (Mavhura et al., 2017). However, owing to financial difficulties, construction of the dam faced multiple delays, which increased the risk to communities living in the dam basin. The government had initially planned to relocate these communities in three phases: the first phase aimed to relocate 1,247 households immediately threatened by potential floods; the second phase targeted 1,878 households considered at risk by October 2014; and the third phase intended to relocate 3,268 households located in the buffer zone (Mavhura, 2020).

Despite appearing well-planned, the state lacked the necessary resources and failed to reach consensus with local communities regarding compensation, and the new resettlement location (Nhodo et al., 2020). As a result, local communities rejected the resettlement plan and its proposed compensation packages. This led to delays in the relocation process until heavy rains between December 2013 and January 2014 caused flooding in the dam basin by early February 2014. Taking advantage of this situation, the government forcibly relocated over 3,000 households, presenting it as an evacuation for those still in the buffer zone (Mavhura, 2020; Al-khresheh et al., 2023). Consequently, a humanitarian crisis ensued, displacing thousands into one-hectare plots in the Chingwizi area of Mwenezi district, which is about 150 km away, where households have now been living for over a decade now (Mucherera and Spiegel, 2022; Bhuiyan, 2014).

2.2 Theoretical Framing: The knowledge gap perspective

The approach to understand the nature of research on a phenomenon can be guided by the knowledge gap theory which emphasizes both the existing knowledge and the areas that require further exploration. The knowledge gap theory was first coined by Tichenor et al. (1970) in an article titled "Mass media flow and differential growth in Knowledge". Tichenor et al. (1970) primarily focused on measuring the knowledge gap between different social classes. They achieved this by using what they termed "a 'dichotomous measure' or 'simple awareness of an issue' and by exploring 'in-depth information issues,' which involved investigating a variable over time to understand its

relationship with other key elements, actors, causes, issues and solutions” (Coker and Macaulay, 2019:5-6). However, the concept of a knowledge gap based on ‘simple awareness’ was criticized by many scholars, who argued that knowledge gap is less about mere awareness and more about having in-depth understanding (Müller-Bloch and Kranz, 2015; Rogers, 2003). Consequently, this study adopts the knowledge gap that is premised on ‘in-depth information issues’, which is often central in establishing the research problem in any study irrespective of the academic discipline. Thus, knowledge gap is defined as the “differences in the investigation of phenomena or factual information within an established body of knowledge that remain unexplored and require further study” (Coker and Macaulay, 2019:6).

In this study, recognizing the different dimensions of the knowledge gap is essential. Coker and Macaulay (2019) developed a conceptual framework for the knowledge gap, drawing on the work of Miles (2017) and Müller-Bloch and Kranz (2015), who identified the dimensions of the research problem and research gap (both originating from the knowledge gap). These dimensions are categorized as methodological gap, knowledge void gap, empirical gap, practical knowledge gap, contradictory evidence gap, theoretical gap, obsolete knowledge gap, population gap, and provocative knowledge gap. This study applies these dimensions to explore the state of research related to Zimbabwe’s 2014 Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon using a scoping review methodology.

The methodology gap refers to weaknesses in research methods and the negation of more relevant methodologies in certain studies (Coker and Macaulay, 2019). The knowledge-void-gap surfaces when previous research becomes irrelevant because its findings do not apply to a different research domain (Miles, 2017). Closely linked to the methodology gap is the empirical gap which emerges when past research findings are not empirically justifiable. The practical knowledge gap arises from professional biases where research is tailored to align with specific narratives or opinions. The contradictory evidence gap stems from inconsistencies between findings of the previous research and those of the current research on a particular phenomenon. The theoretical gap, also connected to the methodology gap, refers to theoretical shortcomings in prior studies (Müller-Bloch and Kranz, 2015). The obsolete knowledge gap highlights how outdated findings from earlier research are no longer relevant to current situations (Dissanayake, 2013). The population knowledge gap occurs when prior research fails to adequately represent the entire population, considering sample size and demographic factors like gender, region, race, age, and education level (Müller-Bloch and Kranz, 2015), and it is closely tied to the methodology gap. Lastly, the provocative knowledge gap, just like the contradictory evidence gap, arises from inconsistencies or exceptions in new research compared to earlier studies (Coker and Macaulay, 2019).

2.3 The generation of knowledge on phenomena

Thoughts on the latest historical phenomena are dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic of the year 2020. As a public health crisis, the pandemic has spurred a vast array of research across multiple disciplines, employing various methodologies and theoretical frameworks. For instance, COVID-19 has been explored within scientific fields (Hassanpour et al., 2020), education (Werner & Woessmann, 2023), disaster management (Kim and Ashihara, 2020) the domains of psychology and sociology (Monaghan, 2020), as well as in political science (Greer et al., 2020). Moreover, COVID-19 research spans sectors like transportation, agriculture, energy, tourism, and commerce (Nayak et al., 2022). Research on this subject began as the pandemic unfolded in 2020 and continue to develop, with newer research focusing on bridging existing knowledge gaps. Recent publications emphasize the ongoing efforts to track, adapt, and improve COVID-19 responses, particularly in areas such as vaccination and public health policy (Jacobs et al., 2023; Mpanya et al., 2024; Stanzler et al., 2024). This knowledge is in-depth in nature and is generated from a variety of methods including experiments, case studies, and qualitative, quantitative, and review-based approaches.

Another widely researched topic closely related to this study is the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in China, which displaced approximately 1.3 million people and submerged 1,500 villages, 140 towns, and 12 cities (Ponseti and López-Pujol, 2006). The dam's construction began in 1994 and was completed in 2012. Research on this topic often applies the knowledge gap theory, focusing on the displacement process, management of the dam's construction, and the long-term effects on both the environment and affected populations. Studies have also explored how displaced communities have reorganized and rebuilt their lives in new locations. From an environmental standpoint, scholars have investigated the dam's impact on sedimentation, water quality, and biodiversity, highlighting concerns over disrupted habitats for aquatic species and migratory birds (Li et al., 2019; Jiang et al., 2018).

Another prominent area of research examines the socioeconomic and geopolitical implications of the dam (Li et al., 2013; Tullos et al., 2013). Extensive studies have looked into the mass relocation of people, the dam's role in flood control and energy generation, and the balance between its costs and benefits. Researchers have questioned the long-term sustainability of such a massive infrastructure project and explored how it has shaped China's water management policies. In more recent years, the focus of research has shifted toward the challenges of climate change and disaster risk reduction (Song et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2023). Here, studies have explored the dam's role in regional climate change, including the increased risks of flooding and droughts. Researchers have also considered how the dam helps reduce carbon emissions by replacing thermal power with hydroelectric energy. Further, there has been a growing focus on the dam's structural integrity, especially in relation to seismic activity, as well as its capacity to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation (Arif et al., 2020).

In short, research on the presented scenarios continues to evolve as scholars identify gaps using the framework of the knowledge gap theory. However, studies that evaluate the state of research on a specific displacement phenomenon and how identified knowledge themes evolve over time are uncommon (Al-Mahaidi et al., 2018). This study addresses that gap by examining the state of research surrounding Zimbabwe's 2014 Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement event, contributing to the broader body of knowledge on IDPs.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed a systematic review, following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines. Conducting a systematic review involves a structured and strictly defined procedure to ensure the reliability of the findings and the ability to replicate the study (Munn et al., 2018). In essence, systematic reviews are valuable for detecting knowledge gaps, trends, and the quality of existing evidence (Booth et al., 2021), which made this method appropriate for investigating the research conducted on displaced Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs over a decade. This approach can inform and guide future research on Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs and beyond. The updated step-by-step process of a systematic review, as outlined by D'Arriett et al. (2022) and Tawfik et al. (2019), includes: (i) identifying the research question; (ii) establishing inclusion and exclusion criteria; (iii) developing a search strategy and conducting database searches; (iv) screening studies and conducting a manual search; (v) extracting and analyzing data; and (vi) assessing the quality of the studies.

3.1 Research questions & inclusion and exclusion criteria

The research questions guide the study, particularly in a systematic literature review are essential for identifying relevant literature (Tawfik et al., 2019). This study was guided by two primary questions: (i) "What is the nature of research conducted on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon?" and (ii) "How has research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs evolved over the decade since their resettlement in Chingwizi?"

The aim of these questions was to review literature on the displacement and resettlement experiences of the Tokwe-Mukorsi community since their displacement in 2014. Studies were deemed eligible if they specifically addressed the highlighted research questions. To ensure quality and validity, only peer-reviewed journal articles published in English between February 2014 and June 2024 were considered (Munn et al., 2018). As a result, theses, books, news articles, reports, and other online materials were excluded. Additionally, no studies were excluded based on their methodological approach.

3.2 Search strategy and database searching

The search strategy was developed in alignment with the defined research questions and the specified inclusion and exclusion criteria. Specific search phrases were crafted to capture all published records relevant to the research questions or those that at least mentioned the targeted study population. These phrases included: “Tokwe-‘Mukorsi’/‘Mukosi’”, “Chingwizi”, “Tokwe-Mukorsi dam construction”, “Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement”, “Tokwe-Mukorsi floods”, “Case study of Tokwe-Mukorsi flood victims”, and “case study of Chingwizi resettlement”.

These phrases were used to search popular online databases, including Google Scholar, Web of Science, ResearchGate, Scopus, and ScienceDirect. A pilot study conducted on Google Scholar validated the effectiveness of the search strategy, which was then applied to the other databases. The search yielded 64 records from Google Scholar, 12 from Web of Science, 49 from ResearchGate, 22 from Scopus, and 6 from ScienceDirect, resulting in a total of 153 records.

3.3 Records screening and manual search

All identified records (153) were exported into Endnote X8 software to remove duplicates, following the recommendation of Tawfik et al. (2019). Endnote's duplicate removal feature, which automatically deletes references with the same author, title, and publication year, was used to eliminate 82 duplicates, leaving 71 records. These remaining records were then transferred to an Excel spreadsheet for further screening.

The author, assisted by a postdoctoral fellow, conducted the screening process based on the specified inclusion and exclusion criteria. Initially, records that were not journal articles were screened out, resulting in the elimination of 29 records, including books, book chapters, conference proceedings, reports, and master's and doctoral theses, leaving 42 records. The titles and abstracts of the remaining journal articles were then screened for relevance, leading to the exclusion of 15 irrelevant articles and leaving 27.

The full texts of all remaining records (articles) were downloaded and reviewed to evaluate their relevance to the study. One study was not available online and was therefore excluded. The remaining 26 articles were deemed relevant for the study. The references of these articles were manually screened to identify any additional relevant studies, but no new studies were found, as reference citations either duplicated existing records or fell under the exclusion criteria. The screening process is illustrated in the PRISMA flow diagram in Figure 1 below.

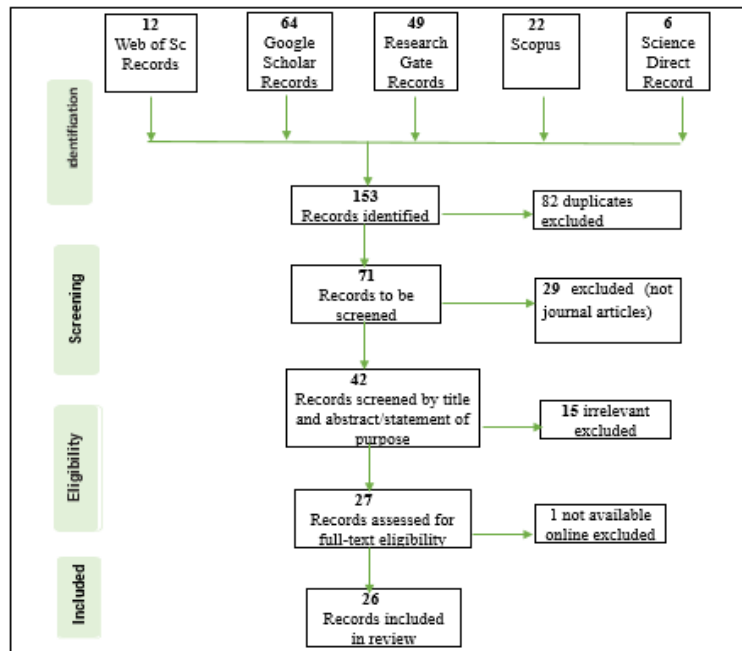


Figure 1: PRISMA flow chat of records screening (adapted from Tawfik et al., 2019)

3.4 Data extraction and analysis

Considering the established questions for the study, a form to extract data was designed and applied in gathering study information from each selected journal articles. The main data descriptors included the author(s), publication year, article title, journal name, discipline, study purpose, study design, theoretical framework, and key findings.

Thus, to understand the nature of research conducted on the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs during and after the displacement, each study was scrutinised based on the extracted information. Similarly, the evolution of research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon was made easy by tracing publication dates and the themes that emerged from each study. The study employed conceptual content analysis (Greene et al., 2011) to extract and systematically code knowledge themes that emerged from each reviewed article, as well as the methodological approaches and strategies used in generating the knowledge. The researcher manually coded the concepts, and the analysis involved quantifying the frequency of these coded concepts and identifying patterns, relationships, and trends (D'Arrietta et al., 2022).

3.5 Assessing the quality of reviewed journal articles

Since this study examines the research conducted among Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs, which likely involves various research designs, it is important to evaluate the quality of each study. For the purpose of assessing the quality of the methodology and evidence of each reviewed article, the researcher used the Quality Assessment Tool for Studies with Diverse Designs (QATSDD). This tool, initially developed by Sirriyeh and colleagues in 2012 for psychology studies, has proven applicable across various academic fields, with its usage increasing annually (Harrison, 2021). The QATSDD utilizes 16-point criteria (see Table 1) to evaluate the quality and consistency of methodologies in studies with various research designs, especially in systematic or scoping reviews. Each criterion is evaluated using a Likert scale ranging from 0 to 3, with 0 indicating "not at all", 1 indicating "very slightly", 2 indicating "moderately", and 3 indicating "completely" (Sirriyeh et al., 2012). To simplify the assessment of methodological quality for each reviewed article, "the criteria scores were totalled and expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible score" (D'Arrietta et al., 2022:187). In this way,

a percentage score below 50% indicated low quality (poor), between 50% and 80% indicated medium quality (good), and above 80% indicated high quality (excellent). The results of this analysis are presented in the results section below.

4. RESULTS

To establish the state of research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon, findings presented here seek to provide a comprehensive overview of what has been explored, the methods and quality of research methodologies used, the key findings and the gaps in knowledge. To begin, the results of the quality assessment of all selected article are presented. Then the state of research on the subject under investigation is tackled concurrently drawing from the QARSDD and the data extraction form.

4.1 Methodological quality of reviewed articles

The results of the QATSDD assessment are presented in Table 1, showing quality scores ranging from 57% to 92%. Approximately 31% of the studies received excellent scores, while the remaining 69% were considered generally good. It is worth noting that a majority of the studies (69%) did not adequately address the strength, and limitations of the methodology used. However, the other QATSDD criteria were generally well addressed. A summary of the characteristics of all the reviewed articles can be found in Table 1 (see appendices after references).

4.2 The generation of knowledge among Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs

Out of the 26 studies reviewed, 21 (81%) employed a qualitative methodology, 3 (12%) utilized quantitative methodology, and 2 (8%) used mixed methods. Among the 21 qualitative studies, 5 (22%) employed ethnography, 7 (30%) used document analysis or archival research, and 11 (48%) combined methods such as interviews, focus groups, observations, and document analysis. While at this point, it is important to note that only a handful of studies adopted postmodern approaches, such as Ndimande and Moyo (2018)'s analysis of a music track titled 'Tokwe-Mukorsi,' to explore the plight of the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs. Study participants included Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs, government officials, NGO program officers, and communities that remained in the Tokwe-Mukorsi area. However, no study targeted participants from the host communities such as the Shangani and Mpapa communal areas. Document analysis involved reports from relevant government departments, NGOs, journal articles, and online news sources.

Detailed methodological processes for all the reviewed articles are captured in Table 1, which also presents quality assessment criteria scores using QATSDD. The majority of the reviewed studies (81%) were deductive, based on theoretical or conceptual frameworks from which hypotheses were derived and tested with empirical data. The publication years for these studies are as follows: three in 2024, three in 2023, three in 2022, five in 2021, two in 2020, two in 2019, three in 2018, two in 2017, one in 2016, and two in 2014.

Most of the reviewed articles were authored by Zimbabweans, though some (7) involved collaboration between Zimbabwean scholars and international researchers. Notable authors include L. Nhodo, who authored five articles, often collaborating with H. Basure (four times), C. Dube (twice), V.B. Ojong (twice), and R. Kanyemba (twice). Additionally, E. Mavhura authored three articles, and K.S. Tarisayi authored five.

Tarisayi has been a consistent researcher on Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs, authoring two papers in 2014 shortly after the floods and subsequent displacements, one in 2018, one in 2021, and the latest in 2023. In contrast, while Nhodo has five collaborative publications, they were all produced between 2020 and 2024, over half a decade after the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement event. The majority of

scholars, however, published only once on the subject of Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs. The nature of the knowledge generated in all the reviewed articles is discussed in detail in the following section.

4.3 Research themes on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement

The dominant themes identified in this review include the politics of the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement, disaster management preparedness, the 'injustice' of compensation and resettlement, and the resilience and agency of IDPs. These themes are deliberated upon individually.

4.3.1 The politics of the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement

The Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement has been depicted in reviewed studies as a highly political issue. Chirongoma (2021), Hove (2016), Mavhura (2020), Ndimande and Moyo (2018), Nhodo et al. (2024), Tarisayi (2014), and Zikhali (2018) have all touched on this topic. These studies reveal that the politics surrounding the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement not only highlight the complexities and conflicts involved in the displacement process, but are also closely connected to the resettlement process, as will be discussed in the relevant section. In terms of the displacement process, it has been found that the construction of the Tokwe-Mukorsi dam was the main reason for the forced removal of households living in the dam basin, contrary to the government's claim that floods were responsible (Mavhura, 2020; Ndimande and Moyo, 2018; Zikhali, 2018). The government's attempt to blame the flood disaster on climate change and unusually high rainfall in the area was criticized. These studies argue that the floods were deliberately caused by the government to exploit the situation and forcibly relocate households that resisted resettlement, in order to make way for the dam's construction.

There was a deadlock between the community and the government due to dissatisfaction with compensation and the location of the resettlement site. This impasse resulted in delays in resettlement from 1998, when dam construction began, until February 2014, when floods hit the area (Mavhura, 2020). The floods could have been prevented if government officials had listened to calls to open the sluice gates, but they prioritized retaining water over the safety of the community. The government then used soldiers and police to forcibly remove all residents in the dam basin, even those not threatened by the floods, and relocated them to the Chingwizi transient camp (Hove, 2016). Tarisayi (2014) highlights how the government failed in its 'caring state' rhetoric by causing severe suffering to women with disabilities during the floods and using inappropriate transport for their evacuation. Overall, the government showed little concern for protecting people's properties and livelihood assets, which were largely destroyed by the floods and the disorganized evacuation process.

4.3.2 Disaster management preparedness

Several scholars have extensively discussed the inadequate disaster management readiness among relevant stakeholders in Zimbabwe. For instance, Mavhura (2021) evaluated the disaster preparedness of Zimbabwe's civil protection system using Alexander's (2015) six preparedness indicators: 'disaster knowledge', 'early warning systems', 'resources', 'emergency plans', 'evacuation', and 'relocation transit camp management'. The study found that while Zimbabwe's civil protection system performs well in some areas of disaster management, significant improvements are needed in underdeveloped or nonexistent aspects, such as resource prepositioning, evacuation systems, and emergency plan development (Mavhura, 2021).

Additionally, Chirongoma (2021) and Tarisayi (2014a and 2014b) highlighted the lack of disaster preparedness, focusing on the struggles faced by vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, women and disabled individuals. These groups were abruptly separated from their families by floods, endured days in the mountains awaiting evacuation from floods and were carried to safety using unsuitable mode of transport such scotch carts, trucks, and tractors.

This analysis also found that disaster preparedness was severely hindered by insufficient coordination among stakeholders during and after the disaster (Zikhali, 2018). Hove (2016) observed that disorganized relocation processes led to the loss of essential livelihood assets, properties, and the erosion of social capital. The transit camp at Chingwizi was overcrowded, and families lacked basic necessities, leading to a rise in child morbidity due to malnutrition and the outbreak of diseases soon after displacement (Chiruvu et al., 2017; Hove, 2016).

Further shortcomings in disaster management were highlighted in a study on the vulnerability of Zimbabwe's Tokwe-Mukorsi community to floods (Mavhura et al., 2017). The study revealed that substandard housing structures could not withstand flood pressures, and poor socio-economic conditions, lack of basic infrastructure, and the absence of compensation hindered proper relocation before the floods occurred.

Moreover, Chipangura et al. (2019) criticized Zimbabwe's disaster management stakeholders for relying on an objectivist approach during the Tokwe-Mukorsi floods disaster, despite its susceptibility to unexpected policy failures due to its reactive and firefighting nature. The objectivist approach was also criticized for requiring substantial funding and significant technical and administrative expertise, which were typically unavailable in the management of the Tokwe-Mukorsi disaster (Chipangura et al., 2019). More importantly, the objectivist framework was faulted for lacking a thorough understanding of disaster causes and solutions, as well as for overlooking other crucial perspectives, such as the constructivist approach, which is essential for comprehending the complexities of disaster causation (Chipangura et al., 2019).

4.3.3 The 'injustice' of compensation and resettlement

The findings underscore several injustices related to the resettlement and compensation of the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs. Notably, works by Chirongoma (2021), Hove (2016), Mavhura (2020), Mavhura et al. (2017), Mucherera and Spiegel (2022), Ndimande and Moyo (2018), Nhodo et al. (2020), Yacim et al. (2022), and Zikhali (2018) emphasize that the IDPs were inadequately compensated due to various factors. Firstly, the compensation process was governed by the Communal Lands Act of 2002, which favors expropriating authorities over local communities and does not allow IDPs to negotiate their compensation packages, leading to significant challenges in valuing cultural heritage and other assets (Nhodo et al., 2020). Additionally, compensation for the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs was inconsistent, fragmented, and delayed for years (Chirongoma, 2021; Ndimande and Moyo, 2018; Yacim et al., 2022). Rather than receiving payment in hard US currency, victims were compensated with mobile money in small amounts, which had lost value due to hyperinflation (Nhodo et al., 2020; Zikhali, 2018).

These compensation injustices further complicated the resettlement process for victims who initially resisted the government's resettlement proposal due to the inadequate compensation. IDPs required compensation to rebuild their lives after losing significant livelihoods and assets (Anonymous). Although the government had promised four-hectare plots for each household, it ultimately forced households into one-hectare plots in Chingwizi. According to numerous reviewed articles, this arrangement was profoundly unjust, as the small plots could not sustain the livelihoods that primarily involved cattle rearing, crop production, and the use of forest products like grass, firewood, and timber. The result has been what Nhodo et al. (2022) termed "the conflict of space and resources", where inter-group conflicts between IDPs and host communities, as well as intragroup conflicts among IDPs, have become the norm.

Moreover, Chingwizi, an arid region lacking open water bodies and with salty underground water, made agriculture, particularly gardening – an essential activity for women – nearly impossible (Mavhura, 2020; Anonymous; Muromo and Mashingaidze, 2024). To emphasize the numerous challenges faced by the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs in the Chingwizi resettlement, Ndimande and Moyo

(2018) analyzed Rascaleb's music track "Tokwe-Mukorsi", where the singer lamented the displacement, alienation, disenfranchisement, poverty, homelessness, disillusionment, structural inequality, and neglect experienced by the IDPs. Similarly, scholars like Chendume and Tarisayi (2023), Chidarikire et al. (2021), Chimbunde (2019), Chirongoma (2021), and Nhodo et al. (2021) described the resettlement as 'a human rights violation', highlighting the insecurity faced by school learners. The challenges are further exacerbated by a new generation of young people starting their own families on their parents' one-hectare plots, which are now at risk of another displacement (Nhodo et al., 2021).

4.3.4 The resilience and agency of IDPs

Despite the challenges faced by the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs during resettlement, the reviewed articles reveal a significant level of resilience and agency among them in rebuilding their livelihoods. Scholars such as Mavura et al. (2017), Matiza (2023), Anonymous, Muromo and Mashingaidze (2024), and Nhodo et al. (2020) highlight the resourcefulness and ingenuity demonstrated by many IDPs in achieving human security. They have engaged in various economic activities, including small livestock rearing, craftwork, casual labor, buying and selling, harvesting natural resources like grass and charcoal for sale in nearby communities, forming cooperatives, and migrating to South Africa for better opportunities. Anonymous note that IDPs exhibit resilience qualities such as persistence and adaptability. However, IDPs lacked preparedness (another important dimension of resilience) to deal with the flood disaster and the displacement. Equally, in the early stages of resettlement, cultural fixation hindered the resilience of most households (Mudefi et al., 2024; Ncube and Chipfakacha, 2023). Furthermore, transformability, the last resilience dimension has proven to be unachievable in Chingwizi for almost all households.

The reviewed articles conclude that while resilience and agency among IDPs are evident, they are significantly constrained by government's lack of political will to provide them access to necessary resources and infrastructure, government's threats of further displacement from Chingwizi, the exclusion of some community members by traditional leadership in intervention strategies, and the numerous challenges faced by NGOs in supporting the IDPs (Ncube and Chipfakacha, 2023; Tarisayi, 2014b; Tarisayi, 2018). Consequently, some IDPs are beginning to lose hope (persistence) for having a future in Chingwizi due to the hardships they have been grappling with for over a decade.

5. DISCUSSION

This study provides a snapshot of the 'generation' and 'nature' of knowledge concerning the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement incident from February 2014 to June 2024. The findings reveal that all reviewed articles met the QATSDD criteria, receiving ratings of 'good' or 'excellent' – from an empirical and theoretical gap point of view (Coker and Macaulay, 2019; Harrison et al., 2021). Notably, some authors employed postmodern research methods, reflecting a societal shift in the relationship with science (Norström et al., 2020). For instance, Ndimande and Moyo (Ndimande and Moyo, 2018) innovatively used a singer's music track titled "Tokwe-Mukorsi" as a research tool, deviating from traditional document analysis or field interviews and surveys. The generation of scientific knowledge through researcher's personal experience and interpretations of reality (To and Wong, 2020) was evident in many articles. For example, Nhodo et al. employed an ethnographic approach, with researchers spending about a year in the new resettlement area, conducting interviews, observations, and living alongside the IDPs. With 23 out of the 26 reviewed articles utilizing qualitative methodologies, the interpretations of reality presented were detailed and richly descriptive.

Nevertheless, scientific research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon is not without its weaknesses. For instance, there was a methodological gap related to an overreliance on specific research methods and techniques while neglecting others (Miles, 2017). In particular, the scarcity of

quantitative data on crucial issues affecting IDPs is a cause for concern. This was evidenced by the fact that only three out of the 26 reviewed articles utilized quantitative methods, while two others adopted mixed methods. This suggests that topics suited for quantitative analysis are under-researched or overlooked in the context of IDPs (Masaki and Madson, 2023; Al-khresheh, 2023). Furthermore, existing research demonstrated population gap flaws (Müller-Bloch and Kranz, 2015; Jam et al., 2013). This pertains to the fact that current research has failed to incorporate host communities, despite their significance in the daily socioeconomic and political affairs of the displaced persons.

In addition, while postmodern research approaches were employed in some respects, the study found that these approaches were largely never utilized in most of the reviewed articles. For instance, a more optimal postmodern method for studying internally displaced communities, consistent with the knowledge gap theory, would involve conducting a longitudinal study to track changes in specific variables over time as the society transforms (Coker and Macaulay, 2019; Weinberg et al., 2018). Regrettably, no researcher has undertaken a longitudinal study on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement issue. This neglect of contemporary research methodologies impacts the depth and quality of the knowledge produced, especially in light of current research expectations concerning (IDPs) (Norström et al., 2020).

Moreover, the publication rate of no more than three articles per year from February 2014 to June 2024 reflects a low research output on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement phenomenon. The argument is that a displacement of such large scale, affecting thousands of people, including host communities, warranted more extensive research. Furthermore, due to the complex nature of the issue, it should have attracted researchers from multiple academic disciplines for a more comprehensive investigation (Mavhura et al., 2017; Mucherera and Spiegel, 2022). Due to the limited amount of research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement, the contradictory evidence gap arising from inconsistencies between findings (Miles, 2017) was not identified in the existing studies. Conversely, the absence of research from diverse academic disciplines clearly exposed the knowledge void gap regarding Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement (Coker and Macaulay, 2019). It aligns with earlier studies that emphasize a significant lack of data and literature on key topics related to IDPs (Al-Mahaidi et al., 2018; Masaki and Madson, 2023).

Even so, the analysis identified only four major knowledge themes that most authors focused on: the politics of the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement, disaster management preparedness, the 'injustice' of compensation and resettlement, and the resilience and agency of IDPs. These themes are predominantly explored by researchers in the fields of politics, sociology, development studies, disaster management, and anthropology. Again, this confirms the presence of a knowledge void gap as important topics from other academic fields remain unresearched (Müller-Bloch and Kranz, 2015). More so, a bulk of research on the displaced Tokwe-Mukorsi community seem to be highly concentrated on the 'uprooting' or 'relocation phase of displacement. Research on the 'transition' and resettlement phases was still lagging despite being the most important facets of life for persons living in displacement (Greene et al., 2011).

As a result, there remains a significant knowledge gap concerning IDPs in academic fields such as health, economics, finance, psychology, agriculture, demography, education, and science and innovation. For example, the 2021 Global Findex Database report lacks specific data on key economic issues affecting IDPs, such as financial inclusion, employment, food security, and poverty levels (Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2021). Research highlights the increased vulnerability, suffering, and inadequate protection of IDPs worldwide (Daodu et al., 2024). Strobl and Hagen (2020) argue that these challenges are exacerbated by a lack of innovations needed to address IDP issues. In the context of the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement, it can be argued that there have been no 'new scientific discoveries' (Aliseda, 2004) offering practical solutions to the problems faced by IDPs. This aligns

with the view that scientific reasoning should function as a problem-solving heuristic search (Kheirandish and Mousavi, 2018).

However, it is important to recognize that even when knowledge is available, its effective application depends on various factors, including the political will of government officials and the willingness of the victims to embrace change and adapt. Indeed, this study has established that the plight of the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs is driven by a myriad of socio-political dynamics that were highlighted in this systematic review.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, while substantial and high-quality research has been carried out on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement incident, this study has uncovered certain knowledge gaps in the overall body of research on the topic. These gaps primarily consist of the methodological gap, population gap, knowledge void gap, and contradictory evidence gap. The first two gaps suggest that the research on the topic lacks essential methodological elements necessary for producing a well-rounded body of knowledge. For instance, while there has been progress in the use of qualitative methodologies, quantitative studies are notably scarce. Furthermore, the use of modern research methodologies remains limited, with most researchers primarily relying on interviews, focus groups, and document analysis.

The knowledge void gap emphasizes that research on the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement is limited, failing to cover all significant aspects of the internal displacement. In particular, most of the reviewed research has concentrated on disaster management, displacement processes, and political aspects, while key issues that directly impact IDPs on a daily basis have been largely overlooked. For example, there has been little research on the poverty, health, economic, and demographic aspects of IDPs. Indeed, studies on this topic have been predominantly concentrated within the fields of social sciences and politics, neglecting other academic disciplines that are important for researching the experiences of IDPs. Therefore, the hardships faced by IDPs in Chingwizi could be linked to the lack of scientific knowledge addressing these specific issues. This study also highlights a significant lack of longitudinal research that tracks the progress or setbacks of IDPs in rebuilding their lives and communities in Chingwizi. Researchers have addressed a variety of topics without necessarily building upon previous work on the displaced Tokwe-Mukorsi community. Therefore, much more needs to be done in terms of both the 'nature of knowledge' that is generated and the process of 'scientific knowledge generation' (research) related to the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement incident. Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

The government of Zimbabwe to collaborate with other research and development agencies and institutes in supporting research that seeks solutions to challenges bedeviling IDPs. This allows for the building of a knowledge base that focuses on specific displaced communities such as the Tokwe-Mukorsi.

Prioritize longitudinal research: Undertake comprehensive studies to track the progression or regression of IDPs since their displacement in February 2014, with a focus on key variables such as livestock, assets, crop production, food security, financial inclusion, employment, and population trends.

Adopt transdisciplinary research approaches: Engage researchers from diverse academic fields or embrace transdisciplinary methodologies to ensure a holistic exploration of all issues related to IDPs and their environments.

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7. APPENDICES

Table 1: Quality of reviewed articles

"Reviewed Articles (first author)	QATSDD Criteria																Total Score	Percentage	Grade
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Nhodo et al. (2024)	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	2	2	3	3	0	33/42	79	Good
Muromo et al. (2024)	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	N/A	N/A	2	2	1	2	3	0	27/42	64	Good
Anonymous	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	2	3	0	34/42	81	Excellent
Chendume et al. (2023)	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	0	32/48	67	Good
Matiza (2023)	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	N/A	N/A	2	3	1	2	3	1	30/42	71	Good
Ncube et al. (2023)	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	3	1	2	3	0	33/42	79	Good
Yacim et al. (2022)	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	2	3	3	35/42	83	Excellent
Mucherera and Spiegel (2022)	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	3	3	1	35/42	83	Excellent
Nhodo et al. (2022)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	N/A	N/A	3	3	3	2	3	0	36/42	86	Excellent
Basure et al. (2021)	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	N/A	N/A	3	2	2	2	3	0	31/42	74	Good
Mavhura (2021)	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	N/A	3	2	N/A	3	0	35/42	83	Excellent
Chidarikire et al. (2021)	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	N/A	N/A	3	2	3	2	3	1	30/42	71	Good
Chirongoma (2021)	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	N/A	N/A	2	1	3	3	3	1	30/42	71	Good
Nhodo et al. (2021)	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	2	3	0	31/42	73	Good
Mavhura (2020)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	42/48	88	Excellent
Nhodo et al. (2020)	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	N/A	N/A	2	3	2	3	3	0	34/42	81	Excellent
Chimbunde (2019)	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	2	3	1	29/42	69	Good
Chipangura et al. (2019)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	3	3	0	36/42	85	Excellent
Ndimande & Moyo (2018)	0	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	3	3	0	30/42	71	Good
Zikhali (2018)	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	3	3	0	36/42	86	Excellent
Tarisayi (2018)	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	2	3	1	2	3	0	27/42	64	Good
Mavhura et al. (2017)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	44/48	92	Excellent
Chiruvu et al. (2017)	0	3	0	3	3	2	0	2	0	3	N/A	3	0	N/A	3	3	27/42	64	Good
Hove (2016)	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	N/A	N/A	3	2	3	2	3	0	31/42	74	Good
Tarisayi, K. (2014a)	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	N/A	N/A	2	3	2	1	3	0	25/42	60	Good
Tarisayi, K. (2014b)	0	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	N/A	N/A	2	3	1	2	3	0	24/42	57	Good"

Notes: “QATSDD Criteria include: (1) theoretical framework; (2) aims/objectives; (3) description of research setting; (4) sample size; (5) representative sample of the target group; (6) procedure for data collection; (7) rationale for choosing data collection tools; (8) detailed recruitment data; (9) assessment of reliability and validity of measurement tools (Quantitative only); (10) alignment between research question and data collection method (Quantitative only); (11) alignment between research question and data collection method (Qualitative only); (12) alignment between research question and method of analysis; (13) good justification for chosen analytical method; (14) reliability of the analytical process (Qualitative only); (15) evidence of user involvement in design; and (16) strengths and limitations” (D’Arrietta et al., 2022: 189).

Table 2: Review summaries

Author(s), (Year)	Title	Aim of the study	Theory	Methodology	Summary of findings
Nhodo, L., Basure, H. S., & Ojong, V. B. (2024)	Territoriality and the Politics of Space Among the Tokwe Mukorsi Displaced Persons at Chingwizi, Zimbabwe	The study set out to investigate contentions over space and resources among IDPs at Chingwizi and with surrounding host communities.	Yes	*Qualitative -Ethnography (observation, interviews, and focus group discussions) At least 30 interviews	- Both intergroup and intragroup conflicts have fostered cultural, political, economic, and social diversity. - Intergroup conflict is particularly evident on schemes between IDPs and the host communities. - IDPs use essentialism, agency, and belongingness to negotiate new livelihoods.
Muromo, F., & Mashingaidze, T. M. (2024)	Development-Induced Displacements and Livelihood Options – A Case of the Chingwizi Community in Mwenezi Rural District	This article examined the socio-economic opportunities available to Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs in their Chingwizi resettlement area.	Yes	*Qualitative - Interviews - Informal conversations - Observation -100 IDPs (household heads)	- The resettlement area is constrained by limited space and arid conditions, making it unsuitable for farming crops and livestock. - Consequently, the people are forced to rely on non-farm livelihoods.
Anonymous					
Matiza, V. M. (2023)	Human Factor Development and the Displacement of Affected Communities at Tugwi-Mukosi Dam in Zimbabwe	Analyzed the application of Human Factor Development in addressing challenges faced by the Tokwe-Mukosi IDPs.	Yes	*Qualitative - Interviews - 15 IDPs	- The government's rigid policy and compensation injustice towards Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs has hindered them from exploiting cultural-related life skills and indigenous knowledge needed for survival.

Chendume, P., & Tarisayi, K. S. (2023)	Being Sacrificed in the Name of Development: A Case of Social Distress Caused by the Tokwe-Mukorsi Dam	The research examined how displacement affected the rights of the Tokwe-Mukorsi community.	Yes	*Qualitative - Survey - Document analysis - 100 displaced persons	- There were gross human rights violations in various respects.
Ncube, T., & Chipfakacha, R. (2023)	On Crossroads Between the Right to Shelter and Looming Chances of Displacement: Charting Towards a Resilient and Sustainable Framework for Rural Dwellers in Flood-prone Areas	To explore the factors contributing to poor displacement outcomes for IDPs in Zimbabwe.	Yes	*Qualitative - Interviews - 50 participants	- Poverty, resistance to relocation, poor building structures standards, political denial, fear of the unknown, poor communication, cultural fixation exacerbated vulnerability to floods.
Nhodo, L., Kanyemba, R., Dube, C., & Basure, S. H. (2022)	Compensation and the Human Security-Insecurity Matrix in Forced Displacement. Experiences from the Tokwe Mukorsi Displacement in Zimbabwe	Examined how compensation dynamics affected the resettlement of Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs.	Yes	*Qualitative - Ethnography (observation, interviews, and focus group discussions). At least 30 interviews.	- The study uncovered compromises in various aspects of human security, including personal, food, health, educational, and community security.
Mucherera, B., & Spiegel, S. (2022)	Forced Displacement: Critical Lessons in the Protracted Aftermath of a Flood Disaster	This study examined how the exercise of state power impacts community vulnerabilities during forced resettlement.	None	*Qualitative - Document analysis - 18 journal articles/book chapters,	- Lack of support, compensation injustice, poor displacement process negatively affected flood survivors – lost assets, and inability to recover.

				- 25 newspapers, - 5 government reports - 7 NGO reports	
Yacim, J. A., Paradza, P., & Zulch, B. (2022)	Valuation for Compensation of Communal Properties in Zimbabwe: The Case of Chiyadzwa and Tokwe-Mukorsi Projects	This study analyzed the statutory provisions for valuing compensation of Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs.	Yes	*Qualitative -Archival approach -Number of documents not specified	- Compensation statutes favored the expropriating authorities. - Compensation for IDPs was inconsistent, fragmented, and delayed.
Chidarikire, M., Hlalele, D., & Tarisayi, K. S. (2021)	Exploring Safety in Disaster-Induced Displacement Relocation Site Schools in Tokwe-Mukosi, Zimbabwe	This research investigated the safety of school learners in the Chingwizi resettlement area.	Yes	* Qualitative - Interviews 15 participants including learners, teachers and school authorities.	- Most learning environments in schools around Chingwizi were unsafe for both teachers and learners. - Schools lacked the support of key stakeholders.
Mavhura, E. (2021)	The 2014 Tokwe-Mukorsi Floods: Were the Civil Protection Authorities in Zimbabwe Prepared for the disaster?	This study evaluated the households' views on the readiness of Zimbabwe's civil protection arm during a flooding disaster in Tokwe-Mukorsi.	Yes	*Quantitative - Survey - 656 household heads	- Zimbabwe's civil protection system is generally performing well in some respects. - Significant improvements are needed in areas such as prepositioning resources, evacuation systems, and emergency plan development.
Chirongoma, S. (2021)	Voices From the Margins: Religio-Cultural Perspectives of Women, Children and the Elderly Amidst the Tokwe-Mukosi Dam Displacements in Zimbabwe	The study sought to give a voice to women, and the elderly in relation to their displacement.	Yes	*Qualitative - in-depth interviews - document analysis - observation	-The study highlights the fear and frailty of the elderly, children, and women who were transported to safety using scotch carts, trucks, and tractors after days of inhabiting mountains awaiting evacuation.

				100 (local and religious leaders and government officials)	
Basure, H., Nhodo, L., Dube, C., & Kanyemba, R. (2021)	Death and the Sociocultural Dimensions of Forced Relocations: Experiences from the Tugwi-Mukorsi Displacement in Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe	The Study Examined the Impact of Displacement on the Social and Cultural Values of the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs using the Concept of 'death'.	Yes	* Qualitative - Ethnography	- Honorable burial was no-longer possible. - Burial decisions were impacting relationships, incurring costs, and becoming unculturable, with methods like cremation and urban burials becoming more common.
Nhodo, L., Ojong, V. B., & Chikoto, D. (2021)	Ethical and Practical Reflections of Resident Anthropologists in Conflict Zones: Experiences from the Tokwe Mukorsi Dam Project and Displacement at Chingwizi, Zimbabwe	This study explored the ethical and practical challenges of conducting research among politically sensitive Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs.	No	*Qualitative - Ethnography (observation, interviews, and focus group discussions). At least 30 interviews	- Researchers faced significant challenges in obtaining authorization from the central government and in getting consent forms signed. They also faced the threat of buffalos and snakes within the study site.
Nhodo, L., Basure, H. S., Rukuni, T., & Mago, D. (2020)	Forced Displacements and Violence: Experiences from the Tokwe Mukorsi Displacement in Masvingo, Zimbabwe	This article examined the contradictions, conflicts, and politics that characterized the forced displacement of the Tokwe-Mukorsi community.	Yes	*Qualitative - Ethnography (observation, interviews, and focus group discussions) At least 30 interviews	- The Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs have faced episodes of violence and oppression and human rights violations. - The state has shifted from using physical violence to soft violence to ensure the submission of IDPs in Chingwizi.

Mavhura, E. (2020)	Dam-induced Displacement and Resettlement: Reflections from Tokwe-Mukorsi Flood Disaster, Zimbabwe	The study assessed the social impacts of the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement on IDPs.	Yes	Mixed method - Interviews (21p) - Survey (650 part)	-Lost livelihoods and assets, unjust compensation, and unconducive socio-ecological conditions in resettlement.
Chimbunde, P. (2019)	Effects of Dam-Induced Displacement on Teaching and Learning: A Case Study of Tokwe-Mukosi Disaster in Chivi, Zimbabwe	This study investigated the disruption of teaching and learning in schools caused by the Tokwe-Mukorsi dam-induced displacement.	Yes	* Qualitative - In-depth interviews - Participant observations - 6 (4 teachers and 2 headmasters)	- The study found that 1,718 learners experienced weeks-long interruptions in their education due to displacement. - The floods and the subsequent displacement created difficulties in accessing schools, destroyed learning materials, caused delays in completing academic programs, and disrupted school funding.
Chipangura, P., Van der Waldt, G., & Van Niekerk, D. (2019)	An Exploration of the Tractability of the Objectivist Frame of Disaster Risk in Policy Implementation in Zimbabwe	This study utilized the Tokwe-Mukosi flood disaster to examine how framing influences the manageability of the objectivist perspective on disaster risk reduction in Zimbabwe.	Yes	* Qualitative - Interviews - Secondary data - 15 comprising 5 government officials 5 officers from different NGOs, and 5 academic staff from 3 universities.	- The objectivist approach tends to adopt a reactive, firefighting strategy when addressing disasters, making it susceptible to unexpected policy failures that can lead to severe problems.
Zikhali, W. (2018)	Stakeholder Coordination in the Tokwe-Mukosi Disaster Response in Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe	This study investigated the roles played by various stakeholders during and after the Tokwe-Mukorsi floods	Yes	* Qualitative - Interviews	- Stakeholders provided food aid, water and sanitation facilities, tents, and health services.

		disaster and its subsequent displacement.		- 28 (25 households & 5 key informants).	
Ndimande, J., & Moyo, K. G. (2018)	The State, Betterment Schemes and Displacement: Ras Caleb's Public Pedagogy in Zim-Dancehall	This article examined Rascaleb's music track "Tokwemukosi".	No	Qualitative - Lyrics analysis 1 musician	- The track laments the plight of the Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs who are alienated, disenfranchised, homeless, disillusioned, impoverished and neglected.
Tarisayi, K. S. (2018)	Traditional Leadership and the Tokwe-Mukorsi Induced Displacements: Finding the Missing Link	This study examined how prioritizing Eurocentric approaches over traditional leadership in managing the Tokwe-Mukorsi floods and displacement processes led to additional challenges for the IDPs.	Yes	* Qualitative - Desktop study - 2 Western models applied in the African context	- The exclusion of traditional leaders who are knowledgeable and closer to IDPs created many challenges.
Mavhura, E., Collins, A., & Bongo, P. P. (2017)	Flood Vulnerability and Relocation Readiness in Zimbabwe	This study explored the vulnerability of Zimbabwe's Tokwe-Mukorsi community to flood disasters.	Yes	* Mixed method - Survey - Interviews - 1,230 survey respondents (IDPs) - 20 interview participants	- Vulnerability was as a result of the dam construction, torrential rains received in the area, poor housing structures and lack of basic infrastructure.
Chiruvu. R., Blessing, K., More, M., Tafara, G., Donewell, B., Mufuta, T., & Maxwell, M. (2017)	Analysis of Trends in Nutritional Status and Morbidity of Under-Fives Among Internally Displaced Persons at Chingwizi, Mwenezi District, Zimbabwe 2014-2015	This study examined the trends in morbidity and nutritional status among children under five of Tokwe-Mukorsi IDPs at Chingwizi transit camp.	No	* Quantitative - Secondary dataset of children under five - 5,361 children dataset	- Following the Tokwe-Mukorsi displacement, malnutrition affected more boys than girls at the Chingwizi transit camp. - Morbidity reached its peak during the second distribution of micronutrient powders (MNP).

Hove, M. (2016)	When Flood Victims Became State Victims: Tokwe-Mukosi, Zimbabwe	The study examined the victimization of the Tokwe-Mukorsi community by the state during their displacement and while residing in the Chingwizi transit camp.	Yes	* Qualitative - Document analysis - N/A or not specified	- The relocation process was disorganized, unjust compensation, overcrowded transient camp and lack of adequate provisions.
Tarisayi, K. (2014a)	Flooding and the Forgotten Tribe: The Impact of Floods on Women with Disabilities in the Tokwe-Mukosi Basin, Zimbabwe	This study examined the effects of the 2014 Tokwe-Mukorsi floods on the livelihoods of disabled women.	Yes	* Qualitative - Interviews - Observations - Number of participants not specified	- Flooding and displacement destroyed livelihood assets, properties, and social capital. - Disabled women struggled to access the environment during floods, transportation used for evacuation did not meet their special conditions.
Tarisayi, K. (2014b)	Some Contemporary Challenges Faced by NGOs in Disaster Induced Relocations at Chingwizi Transit Camp, Zimbabwe	This article investigated the challenges hindering NGOs in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the 2014 Tokwe-Mukosi floods and displacement humanitarian crisis.	No	* Qualitative - Desktop research - Number of records not specified	- NGOs have strained relations with the government at all levels. - NGOs focus on mandates that prevent them from addressing new phenomena, lack financial, material and human resources.