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FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF ZVISHAVANE COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUST ON
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT**

SUBMITTED BY

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R124770V

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DECLARATION

I, Tatenda Manata, declare that the work I have submitted is my own effort and it has not been submitted anywhere for any degree purposes in any other university. I certify that the information in the Dissertation which is not my own has been identified and acknowledged. It is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies Honours Degree at Midlands State University, Zvishavane campus.

Signature

Date

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the humble Mom and the Manata family at large for all the support throughout this academic journey. May you be richly blessed in all your endeavours

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I would like to acknowledge the grace of God which sailed me to the end of this project. To my supervisor, Mr Chibanda, you are greatly appreciated for the work done. Your guidance has resulted in this wonderful piece of work. Thank you so much Sir.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to assess how ZCSOT has contributed to youth empowerment within Zvishavane District using Dayataya ward as reference. In particular youth empowerment was looked at from the perspective of five different capitals which are social, physical, human, financial and natural capital as provided for in the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. The general objective was to look at how ZCSOT has promoted youth empowerment and assess failures in cases where they have not been influential as well as giving possible recommendations on how youth empowerment can be improved as one of the developmental aspects.

Qualitative methodology was used during the study with two types of data gathering instruments employed, these are questionnaires and interviews. A total of thirteen questionnaires were made use of together with twenty interviews being carried out, making the target population thirty three in total. Purposive type of sampling was used and respondents were chosen from youths within Dayataya ward, ZCSOT employees, and MYIEE district head and youth officers within the ward.

Results from the study shows that ZCSOT has made considerable efforts to improve the lives of youths through various development indicators like improved infrastructure, employment creation, increased ground for youth participation, and provision of safe drinking water as well as improved healthcare facilities or clinics and educational development. However, it has been noted that there are various challenges facing youths in accessing help from ZCSOT which are lack of transparency and accountability, empty promises from the Trust, complicated governance issues, lack of implementation of youth centred and sustainable as well as failure of ZCSOT to meet their obligations on youth empowerment

ACRONYMS

CSOT.....Community Share Ownership Trust

ZCSOT.....Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust

MYIEE.....Ministry of Youth Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment

NIEEB.....National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board

IIEA.....Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act

RRDC.....Runde Rural District Council

YDF.....Youth Development Fund

DFID.....Department for International Development

ZELA.....Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association

HDI.....Human Development Index

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INTRODUCTION

This research assesses the extent to which Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust is empowering youths as one of their mandated duties and responsibilities. Most importantly it explored the challenges being faced by youths in accessing help from ZCSOT and also the challenges they are facing as a community trust in driving the aspect of youth empowerment home. The study is also offered suggestions on how CSOTs can fully enhance youth empowerment in Zimbabwe. World Bank (2009) estimated that of Africa's unemployed population, 60% are young people and youth unemployment rates double adult rates in most African countries (www.africaeconomicoutlook.org). Zimbabwe has not been spared from this predicament thereby making youth empowerment one of the most essential needs in the development arena of Zimbabwe as a developing country.

In Zimbabwe, youth are defined as persons between 10 and 35 years of age, (National Youth Policy, 2012:11). According to Fletcher, A. and Vavrus, J. (2007), youth empowerment means creating and supporting the enabling conditions within which young people can act on their own behalf, under their own terms, rather than at the direction of others. It simply means assisting the youth to overcome the difficulties which might prevent them from achieving their potentials. In the Zimbabwean context especially in rural areas, the difficulties to be dealt with are lack of micro finance to start businesses, skills, knowledge and infrastructure. With all of this provided, youth empowerment is an obvious success and in turn development being an end.

E.Odoh and J. Chukwuma (2014) posits that one cannot deny the fact that the youth in any society are the engine of growth and development; because, they provide the labor force for production of goods and service to take effect. They also mention that because of their large numbers, their actions can develop or destroy the fabrics of the society. Henceforth, the study is

there to emphasize the need to develop the abilities of youths as it offered recommendations on how youths can have decent lives and contribute to the economic development of their countries through the CSOT initiative.

Maodza (2012), supports the view that the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act came into action in 2008 supporting many local people including the youth, driving home the point of community share ownership trusts (CSOTs) whose main mandate is to empower local people inclusive of youths. The CSOTs were established through Section 14(b) of Statutory Instrument 21 of 2010. Mabhena and Moyo (2014) stated that CSOTs have been used as agents for broad based social and economic empowerment for communities.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Most of the unemployed populations are youths between the age of 15-34 and 4 out of every 5 unemployed persons are youths (Zimstat 2012). In 2008 was the genesis of massive migration and loss of human capital characterized by drought, economic and political upheaval. Rural inhabitants also continued to feel the extensive effects of climate change as agriculture is no longer sustained and therefore many youths were stripped off their productive capacity.

In a bid to address underdevelopment and promote youth empowerment in Zimbabwe, the government came up with an initiative, in 2007 the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment bill was passed by Parliament and 2008 the bill was signed into law. T.Chowa and M.Makuvare (2013) posits that this act brought about the Youth Development Fund (YDF) and the aspect of E/CSOTs and these models of the IEE fits well in the tenets of Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. Chowa and Makuvare (2013) went on to mention that the Youth Development Fund

(YDF) was established to ensure youth effectively participate in the economy as well as deal with unemployment.

Tshuma R (2015) mentioned that through the IIEA of 2007, the Zimbabwean government introduced the CSOT initiative and the Statutory Instrument 21 of 2010 gave effect to the IIEA to empower indigenous Zimbabweans who are living within the mining areas through CSOTs as a separate entity in facilitating socio-economic development and subsequently leading to improved livelihoods. Tsvakanyi (2012) supports that the same chapter gives Zimbabweans the right and access to their God-given resources and section 14(b) of the Statutory Instrument of 2010 provides for the establishment of Community Share Ownership Trust which shall hold shares of qualifying businesses on behalf of respective communities. These CSOTs have been mainly concerned with provision of social amenities and ignoring the economic side. Henceforth this research, pays particular attention to what the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust is doing to empower youth in their programs both socially and economically. This has been stipulated in Circular No 1 of MYIEE 2013 which outlines that a quota be set aside such that at least 10% of the budget for all CSOTs is for youth empowerment programs (Parliament of Zimbabwe 2015). However, the question remains the same, has CSOTs been leasing out 10% of their budget to youth empowerment projects. Paying particular attention to Dayataya ward as the area of study ZCSOT has managed to promote infrastructural development for the benefits of youths, employment creation, and improvement of health facilities as well as provision of clean water in some areas. However, the programs have been inclusive covering the whole community with all groups and the 10% part of the budget has not yet been allocated to youth empowerment programs across the district.

CONCEPTUL FRAMEWORK

Youth empowerment can be conceptualized as creating conditions and supporting routes that enable young people to participate meaningfully in an economy and to develop their capabilities thereby resulting in positive outcomes. From a Zimbabwean context, Community Share Ownership Trusts can also be defined as vehicles for socio-economic transformation of previously marginalized local communities. In this conceptualization, youths should also benefit and become economically and socially transformed together with other local groups of people in this vehicle of CSOTs. To some extent, they have benefited through employment creation, increased avenues for participation as well as access to social services like education and health. However, economic wise there is still a huge gap which needs to be filled with cautious.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Youths in Zimbabwe are finding it difficult to secure employment in the formal sector since the unemployment rates has been increasingly high over recent years. Henceforth, there is need to invest economic sectors so as to ensure sustainability and creating opportunities for youths to become self-sustaining as well as to improve their livelihoods. It is an undeniable fact that youth are the key to the growth of every community and nation and they constitute a greater percentage of the labor base.

The researcher investigated problems facing the youths of Dayataya ward in accessing help from ZCSOT. Since the initiation of CSOTs in Zimbabwe, some recipient communities started realizing development in many socials sectors like schools, roads and communities at large. However, the problem remains the same; little has been done by these CSOTs to invest in economic sectors so as to ensure sustainability and creating opportunities for youths to become self-sustaining as well as to improve their livelihoods. Sectors and projects invested on do not

necessarily give them productive capacity. This research therefore examined how far ZCSOT has gone in as much as implementing youth-centered projects and also including them in their decision making processes. It also found some of the challenges faced in driving the point of youth empowerment home and recommendations were derived from the research which will help various government institutions and ministries like MYIEE, CSOTs and NIEEB.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This study employs Ian Scoones' framework for "Sustainable Livelihoods". This framework shows how sustainable livelihoods are achieved through access to a variety of resources which are natural, human, social, financial and economic capitals which are then combined in pursuit of different livelihood strategies. This framework views poverty as something which can be eradicated by the availability of such resources. McLeod (2001) summarized these resources as:

- Natural (Environmental) Capital: Natural resources (land, water, wildlife, biodiversity, environmental resources).
- Physical Capital: Basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport, communications), housing and the means and equipment of production.
- Human Capital: Health, knowledge, skills, information, ability to labour.
- Social Capital: Social resources (relationships of trust, membership of groups, networks, access to wider institutions).
- Financial Capital: financial resources available (regular remittances or pensions, savings, supplies of credit).

Henceforth, the researcher is of the view that in order to pluck out the youths from this pool of poverty and unemployment; these resources have to be available, thus making the youth empowerment initiative evitable.

The framework also takes note of the element of vulnerability context where people's livelihoods are surrounded by trends, shocks as well as seasonal shifts that affect their lives. Seasonal shifts in prices, employment opportunities and food availability are one of the greatest and most enduring sources of hardship for poor people in developing countries (DFID 2001). This has been the case within Zvishavane district when majority of mine workers were surrounded by a seasonal shift in employment opportunities after the closure of Shabani Mine and scaling down of Sabi Mine. Shocks were also prevalent within the district and still are, for example the natural shocks of drought since the area lies within the geographical location of region (v) with very little rainfall, and this affected the operations of rural youths who relied on farming activities.

The framework also supports that people should be able to withstand various shocks on their own, without destroying its ability to live in the near future (sustainability) Carney, B (2002). This means that people should be empowered so that in the event of hazards like unemployment and drought striking, they should be in a position to sustain their lives without selling some of their valuable assets like cattle and furniture. Henceforth, the youth should not entirely depend on these assets but should be well capacitated to withstand these shocks; they should also invest in different projects as well as in skills training.

The framework is also relevant to the study because it places emphasis on different capitals like financial capital. This stresses that credit facilities should be available to the people so as to ensure that they invest and will in turn be able to withstand various shocks and vulnerabilities.

The researcher is also supporting the view that if youths can be able to access credit facilities and start their own businesses, thus developing an individual capacity. This is also supported by M.K Ledford et.al (2013), they stipulated that youth empowerment is focused on greater community change that, in its methods, relies on the development of individual capacity. Human capital is also important in terms of skills training; this is an important step in empowering individuals especially the youth. Chowa T and Makuvare M (2013) then agreed to the fact that Sustainable Livelihoods Framework is a tool that can used to assess impact of the CSOTSs on a number of indicators such as poverty reduction, well-being and capabilities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To examine how CSOTS are contributing to youth empowerment in Zimbabwe.
- ❖ To examine the effect of ZCSOT on youth empowerment in Zvishavane District, Ward 12.
- ❖ To offer suggestions on how ZCSOT can enhance youth empowerment.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- ❖ To what extent does CSOTs contribute to youth empowerment in Zimbabwe?
- ❖ To what extend has ZCSOT managed to enhance youth empowerment in Zvishavane district, ward 12.
- ❖ What recommendations can be given ZCSOT on how they can enhance youth empowerment?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research seeks to examine the impact of community share ownership trusts on the lives of the youths in Dayataya ward, Zvishavane. The researcher found interest and motivation to research on this area because the youth are essential in the growth of every nation and have been widely neglected on empowerment initiatives as a group and it is in the interest of this research to find out if the youths are not being neglected again in this CSOT initiative. Many people are going to benefit from this particular study; it will enlighten ZCSOT in the importance of youth empowerment as well as what is on the ground. It will also help the government to see if their policy driven programs have impacts on the targeted people, if not shortfalls will be presented. The communities will also be enlightened on the importance of youth empowerment through the interviews conducted and questionnaires distributed. The research has put forward some recommendations or strategies that will further improve the livelihoods of youths.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A qualitative research design was employed in this research. Qualitative research attempts to broaden and/or deepen our understanding of how things came to be the way they are in our social world Hancock B et.al, (2007). Mounton J and Marais H.C. (1990) also mention that it aims at gaining first-hand information on the subject through flexible methods such as interviews and questioners. Therefore the researcher used this methodology because it was easier to get relevant information from the respondents in this study. It was also easier for the researcher to take note of the grievances and perceptions of the respondents. Therefore, this research design was appropriate in assessing the contribution of ZCSOT towards youth empowerment in Dayataya ward, Zvishavane.

DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS

Interviews

The researcher applied this technique while carrying out an assessment on how ZCSOT is undertaking youth empowerment within Dayataya. Semi-structured interviews were made use of; P.Gill et.al 2008 mentioned that it consists of several key questions that helps define the area to be explored. It also allows both the interviewer and the interviewee to get into more detail. Semi-structured questions allowed the researcher to get all the information on how the ordinary youths feel about their involvement in Trust operations and also ZCSOT's plans concerning youth activities. Interviews also helped a lot in obtaining information from important stakeholders and some youths who did not have time to fill in questionnaires. 15 youths, ZCSOT Administrator, Councilor for ward 12 (Dayataya) and District Head for MYIEE and 2 youth representatives in the ward were interviewed during the course of the research, in total 20 interviews were conducted.

Questionnaires

These are written questions that can be left for the respondents to fill in, they save time as well as enabling the respondents to take their time in answering accurately. The researcher made use of this technique as well in order to find out how the youths directly benefited from a CSOT initiative as well as responses from a variety of youths concerning their needs and how they are being addressed. Questionnaires were left in the hands of respondents thus giving them time to give accurate results without frowning. 13 questionnaires were distributed to youths within Dayataya ward.

Desktop research

The researcher was able to conduct a good research since this technique helped a lot to avoid duplication of other scholars' work. It also helped her to obtain accurate and relevant information on CSOTs. More so, the researcher got the idea behind youth empowerment in other countries.

DATA GATHERING TECHNIQUE

Sampling

Sampling is a method of studying only a few selected items out of the bigger number or population. It proved to be very important in this research since the population in the area was too large and impossible for the researcher to consult every individual, it was also going to be expensive to do the interviews and distribute questionnaires across such a big ward. The researcher therefore used purposive sampling upon which the criteria was judgemental and up to the researcher in choosing the youths and stakeholders who responded to the questions. Primary data needs to be obtained from a very specific group of respondents that is youths and only representatives of certain professions can contribute to the study, therefore it was up to the researcher to choose relevant professional people who are so much into youth empowerment aspects. The entire research targeted 33 respondents.

Target population

Targeted population of this research are youths within Dayataya Ward in Zvishavane District under Chief Mafala and partially under Chief Wedza. The research also encompassed relevant stakeholders to ZCSOT like MYIEE district head, councillor and the management also. The ward comprises a total population of 3,488 people in 661 households with an average of 5 people per household (Central Statistics Office, 2002). Therefore the researcher used about 5% of the

total households given the scenario that each household contains a youth, thereby targeting only 33 respondents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

NEP Policy in Malaysia as an empowerment initiative

The share ownership initiative in Malaysia came as a result of NEP and the Malay population was empowered in the education system, improved standards of living as well as employment creation and increased ownership in some companies. Case (1995) mentioned that the New Economic Policy (NEP) in Malaysia was adopted in 1971 with the aim of redistributing wealth as well re-uniting the nation through this social policy. Madha. B (2006) mentioned that after the implementation, the policy eradicated poverty from 49.3% in 1970 to 16.7% in 1990. This concurred with an explanation by Roslan (2001) that there was successful empowerment on the countryside and as a result of this initiative, poverty was further reduced from 16 % to 5.1 % in 2001. Milne and Mauzy (1999) argued that this policy was meant to increase the Malay's participation in the mainstream economy, where modernization became a tool in uplifting the living standards of the rural poor through provision of social services like public housing, water supplies, and sanitation, health and recreation facilities.

The major aim of the NEP has been the restructuring of the society through improved education, employment creation and Malay share ownership. The central purpose of NEP was to increase Malay share ownership from 2.4% in 1970 to 30% in 1990. Klitgaard and Katz (1983) stated that Malays owned only 2.4% of share capital of limited companies, Chinese owned 22.8% and Indians less than 1% and about 62% foreign owned. The education sector also targeted to advance the participation of the Malays population in the industrial sector; it also provided

employment to the Malays. This concurred with Madhla B (2006) mentioning that the main purpose of Malay preference in higher education was to promote numerous young Malays with motivation and skills so that they would make use of alleys created by the government in the professional ranks of government and modern economic enterprises. This ensured youth empowerment since it granted young people the opportunity to have equal shares in modern enterprises thereby improving their socio-economic livelihoods.

Shireen (1998), highlighted that there were three major approaches towards the initiative; provision of social services like housing, health and education, increasing productivity of the poor through expansion of their capital like land, research, development in crops, irrigation, marketing and increasing employment through technical education and financing. Searl (1999) backed up the explanations with statistics, in terms of share ownership, the NEP called for the attainment of 30:40:30 target in the ownership corporate equity by 1990 that is 30% equity in Malay hands, 40% for non-Malay, principally Chinese and 30% for foreigners. The policy makers of NEP wanted to meet their targeted goals without hindering foreign investments. The Malaysian government also bought foreign owned companies to promote equity ownership restructuring. These whole processes also included youth thereby promoting empowerment, despite the government not necessarily setting up the so called CSOTs.

Empowerment schemes in South Africa: The Impala Bafokeng Trust

Pedro (2005) stipulated that in order to achieve sustainable development in Africa, mining should centre on empowering communities in the mining regions. Hence, this has been the case with South Africa with its empowerment initiative bringing about the establishment of the most successful CSOT in Southern Africa. The Impala Bafokeng Trust became the landmark of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) transaction in 2007 between the Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN)

and Impala Platinum Holding limited (Implats), (IBT Annual Report, 2011).The Impala Bafokeng Trust's empowerment program covers areas like education, enterprise development, health, capacity building as well as sports and recreation.

The BEE is an empowerment initiative meant to involve the once marginalised blacks in the mainstream economy. According to (Mandha B 2006), the BEE's main focus was a favour of black empowerment through corporate sector, which means uplifting and creating a business class of black people and transferring share ownership from the hands of the whites into the hands of the black masses. This was just an economic empowerment tool just like the Zimbabwean's Indigenization Act and was also meant to benefit the youth together with the general population.

COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUSTS IN ZIMBABWE

The concept of youth empowerment in Zimbabwe

Youth empowerment policy as an economic-empowerment initiative has to be in line with educational policies to succeed. The majority of youths are failing to understand the concept of national indigenization and economic-empowerment. (Karikoga.T, 2014) on is of the view that during the agrarian revolution, the youths were expected to take the lead and benefit, but this never happened due to lack of proper education on the concept. The educational system groom children to adults but however, critical principles of national policies are generalized on the expense of the youth. The same is also happening with the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act, the youths do not have proper knowledge on the initiative, and neither have the majority of them ever heard of it.

Karikoga T, 2014 mentions that considering the amount of \$1000 meant to benefit individual youths in Zimbabwe under the Kurera/ Ukhondla Youth Fund, only a smaller percentage benefited from it, the reason being lack of knowledge concerning the initiative and incompetency among youths as well as high illiteracy levels. Karikoga T goes on to reveal that of the 427 400 youths, 256 440 cannot write bankable project plans or cannot even write a proposal. Of the 170 960 youths, only a few of them are expected to carry out successful project which can give them better returns. This simply means that youth empowerment should involve information dissemination techniques, empowerment objectives, investment opportunities, and proper enforcement of policies and transformation of the youth mindset towards developmental programmes.

Community share ownership trusts and the thrust of empowerment.

The aspect of Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe has been embraced in many districts endowed with natural resources so as to redress the effects of the exploitation that has been brought about to ordinary Zimbabweans by the colonial regime. Hagen (2002) agreed with Mlambo (2006) on the fact that the economic empowerment programs in African countries came as a result of the exploitation and exclusion of ordinary citizens to participate in the mainstream economy during the colonial regime. Mabhena C (2010) mentioned that, this has been the case with Zimbabwe as the government have been trying to redress the imbalances since the attainment of independence through several policies like the Land Reform and Resettlement Program, accelerated in 2000. There was also the IIEA to drive the point of empowerment home as has been supported by Tsvakanyi (2012), he mentioned that the need to empower citizens also led to the crafting of the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act (Chapter 14:33) of 2007 which specifies that at least 51% of the shares of public companies and other businesses

shall be owned by Zimbabwe. Tshuma (2013) reiterated that in trying to bring results to this policy, the government managed to establish CSOTs in 2011 so as to empower Zimbabweans. This mainly targeted mining companies who have been for so long extracting resources, taking them out of the country without giving anything to locals who are rightful owners of the resources. According to the Act, all mining companies are to cede 10% ownership of their companies' produce to local communities. Tsvakanyi (2012) mentioned that the major objective is of CSOTs to see communities fully benefiting from natural resources through provision of social amenities, development projects as well as income generating projects.

By March 2014, only 16 out of 61 CSOTs were registered as operational throughout the country as some companies were yet to pay the seed capital (Parliament of Zimbabwe 2015). It is good to acknowledge what these CSOTs have done in social service provision within their respective districts. With Tshuma R (2015) mentioning that Gwanda CSOT rehabilitating irrigations like the Guyu and Chelese, Tongogara CSOT constructing a school within the district, just to mention a few. However, these CSOTs are only concerned about the social emancipation of respective communities whilst turning a blind eye on the economic aspect.

More so, it seems Circular No 1 of 2013 of the Ministry of Youth Indigenization and Economic Empowerment which outlines that a quota be set aside such that at least 10% of the budget for each and every CSOT is for youth empowerment programs. It has been mentioned in the Parliamentary report of 2015 that only two out of the operational CSOTs complied with the requirement, they are Bindura CSOT- \$100 000 and Gwanda- \$250 000. This being the fact, most writers have been concerned on whether these CSOTs are empowering communities through social service provision forgetting the empowerment programs on youths as a mandate.

Little or no follow up has been done to ensure that the youth are really benefitting as per circular, therefore the need for this research. Although there is a research on CSOTs by other writers, commentators and analysts, there is a huge gap on the youth empowerment initiative. People tend to ignore the fact that there is a 10% circular which must go towards youth empowerment programs in each and every operational CSOT.

However, there is need to acknowledge what ZCSOT is doing in empowering the youth. It is reiterated that CSOTs are required to ensure that all infrastructure development projects engage youth through providing jobs (Parliament 2015). However, there is still a gap on addressing the youth's socio-economic needs. The Parliament of Zimbabwe 2015 acknowledged that according to a written submission from the NIEEB as of March 2014, ZCSOT was the only Trust that was proactive in ensuring that youth in the local communities of Zvishavane were employed.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Research is a public trust that must be ethically conducted, with trust and social responsibility so as to maintain the value of the results or outcomes. Hence the researcher's ethical considerations implored voluntary participation, protection of participants, and confidentiality.

CHAPTER 1

1. THE EMERGENCE OF COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUST (CSOTs) AND THEIR IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES IN ZIMBABWE

Chapter Overview

This chapter will focus on the history behind the formation of community share ownership trusts in Zimbabwe, mainly taking a look at the legislation and policies that govern the concept of CSOTs as well as the black face of CSOTs so far. In this chapter the analyses of how CSOTs in Zimbabwe have impacted on relevant communities will also be explored, taking a close look of the changes they have brought about in terms of social and economic development on the lives and livelihoods of relevant communities. It is therefore crucial to explore how CSOTs have contributed to youth empowerment in general.

1.1 History behind the formation of CSOTS

The establishment CSOTs in Zimbabwe was a Government initiative under the IIE Act, its major aim was to ensure that communities have shares in foreign owned companies which exploit natural resources such as minerals in their communities and the proceeds from the shares would then be used to fund development projects within their communities. Zimbabwe followed suit of many nation states which were once colonized in trying to redress unequal distribution of productive resources which was in favor of the ex-colonizers. It came up with the IEE which resulted in the formation of the so called CSOTs (IEE Act chapter 14:33 of 2007). This has been largely applicable in the mining regions to promote sustainable development in case of these important resources having been extinct someday. Martin and Taylor (2012) revealed that,

mining has a huge potential to contribute significantly to poverty reduction and social and economic empowerment.

Mawowa (2013) alluded that, share ownership schemes did not originate in Zimbabwe, several countries around the globe have also pushed for the establishment of Share Ownership Schemes. However, the purpose of share ownership trusts in some of the countries was the need to enhance financial participation by employees. The United States of America and Australia are among some of the countries which have embraced Employee Share Ownership Trusts. So many other scholars supports this, despite most of the European countries criticizing that Zimbabwe is scaring away investors with this aspect, and they have actually taken the same root.

Mabhena .C and Moyo .F (2014 mentioned the importance of South Africa's Black Economic Empowerment transaction of 2007 which culminated the formation of the Impala Bafokeng Trust from the agreement between the Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) and the Impala Platinum Holdings (Implats). The Trust's empowerment programs support areas such as, education, health, enterprise development, capacity building, sport and recreation. Mawoyo S (2013) also subscribed to the fact that many countries like Malaysia and South Africa embraced the aspect of share ownership with the sole aim of empowering the once marginalized.

There have been a number of explanations given by various scholars on why mining communities have been central in the development discourse as well as formulation of policies within governments. Mawoyo, S (2013) gave one of the explanations saying there was a general failure in extending economic benefits to the rural areas through market expansion, henceforth the need to redress that failure. He also mentioned that since the 1990s governments have been

shifting to Local Economic Development (LED) which then stimulated the reason why many African governments has been focusing on developing local areas where mining companies operate.

Mawoyo. S (2013) subscribed to the fact that mining companies generate numerous profits while communities in proximity are living in abject poverty. It is also important to note that former colonies want to address historically generated socio-economic imbalances created before the attainment of independence. Ethically, communities are rightful owners of the minerals being extracted by foreign mining companies and henceforth should directly benefit from their God-given deposits. Mawoyo. S (2013) thereby argues that to some extent the concept of CSOTs goes hand in hand with Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) which focuses on what communities have so that they could get a portion from the operations of big companies, it does not necessarily focus on what they do not have. It is as a result of this aspect when communities across the African continent have continued to cry out for their rights through their governments.

In Zimbabwe, the effects of the colonial regime were felt as a result of different exploitative socio-economic acts like Maize control Act, Masters Servant Act, Industrial Conciliation Act, Land Husbandry Act, European Procedures Act and many others. All these acts excluded the black majority or Zimbabweans to participate equally in the economic sectors as well as in all the areas affecting their lives. This necessitated the need for the Zimbabwean government to come up with different empowerment initiatives to rectify the colonial imbalances soon after independence until today.

Apart from the long felt effects of the colonial regime prior to independence, the economic policies enacted by the Zimbabwean government after independence in 1980 ultimately failed to

achieve the desired results of total empowerment to the majority of Zimbabweans. Matunhu and Mago (2013) reiterated that programmes such as the Growth With Equity (GWE) of 1981, the three-year Transitions National Development Plan of 1982, the Prime Minister's Directive in 1984, aimed at implementing the grassroots approach to development and the First Five-Year national Development Plan in 1986 were implemented to improve the lives of the communities within the country. Yet, they failed to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment of communities in Zimbabwe leading to the adoption of another development initiative in the 1990s the Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP). This further exacerbated problems and Matunhu Mago (2013) explained that the ESAP was a package of stringent policy measures imposed by the IMF and World Bank on the indebted poor countries which was based on trade liberalization, price controls, currency devaluation, public deficit reduction, subsidy elimination and privatization. The programme was a disaster and resulted in serious economic problems for the country like massive job losses, closure of local companies especially the textile industry and so forth. After this came the Zimbabwe Programme of Economic and Social Transformation (ZIMPREST) which also failed as a result of poor funding.

All these blueprints were good enough to achieve desired results in promoting empowerment as well as sustainable development; however it did not happen according to plan. Many scholars like Mabhena C and Moyo F(2014) are of the view that since the 1980 independence, Zimbabwe has lagged behind in terms of the crafting of an effective legal and policy framework for sustainable and equitable mineral resource development. As a result they came up with an empowerment and economic emancipation policy known as the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment (IEE) Act (Chapter 14:33) of 2007 which later on gave birth to the CSOT initiative.

Maodza (2012) gave a list of CSOTs launched, mentioning that in compliance with the Indigenization and empowerment law, the Mhondoro/Ngezi/Zvimba Community Share Ownership Trust was the first to be established on 13 October 2011. This was followed by Unki Mine's Tongogara Community Share Ownership Trust on 24 November 2011. The Mimosa's Zvishavane Community Ownership Trust was launched on 6 March 2012, the Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust on 17 May 2012, Marange Community Share Ownership Trust on 27 July 2012 and Masvingo Community Share Ownership Trust on 16 February 2013.

Maodza (2012), views CSOTs as a countrywide government initiative spearheading development and empowering rural communities by giving them 10 percent stake in all businesses that exploit natural resources in their areas. He added that the schemes or community trusts have been an invention to monitor that foreign companies will not fully maximize the resources only to their benefit but should benefit Zimbabweans also since they are rightful owners. It was mentioned that 16 out of 61 community trusts were operational by March 2014 Parliament of Zimbabwe (2015). Musarurwa (2012) supported that the money given to community trusts as a 10% stake is then used to fund developmental projects like building clinics, schools, roads and bridges. With this 10% stake given to CSOTs, they are then mandated to allocate 10% share of their budget to youth empowerment projects Parliament of Zimbabwe (2015).

1.2 Governance of CSOTS in Zimbabwe; legislature and leadership structure

CSOTs are governed by the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment (IEE) Act (chapter 14:33) of 2007 which also concurs with the new constitution. Section 20(1) (c) of the New Constitution provides "The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take reasonable measures including affirmative action programmes to ensure that the youth,

that is between the ages of 15 and 35 years, are afforded opportunities for employment and other avenues to economic empowerment” As a result, the new Constitution took into account the socio-economic rights that were not present in Lancaster House Constitution. For instance Dube C. F (2013) submitted to the change mentioning that it provides specifically for the right to education, healthcare, shelter, among others, using the country’s available natural resources. He even reiterated that Section 3 of chapter (14:33) of the IIE Act mandates Zimbabwe to take legislative measures to indigenize its economy and to support economic empowerment initiatives to ordinary Zimbabweans and sets the 51% indigenous quota as minimum. With Section 14(b) of the Statutory Instrument of 2010 provides for the establishment of Community Share Ownership Trust which shall hold shares of qualifying businesses on behalf of respective communities.

To make communities benefit, ten percent (10%) of the equity or shareholding of the companies exploiting the natural resources in their areas goes directly to the communities as seed capital. Dube C.F (2013) also supports that this 10% forms part of the 51% indigenization and economic empowerment quota of a qualifying company and is channeled to the Community Share Ownership Schemes/Trusts “CSOTS” which represents respective communities.

The Ministry of Youth Indigenization and Economic Empowerment oversees the operations of CSOTs at district level with the NIEEB guiding their operations at national level. The process of indigenization is being spearheaded by the National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board (NIEEB). According to D. Makwerere and F .Chiwada (2014), NIEEB is a statutory board that was established by the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act of 2007 and it came into existence in 2010 to advise the minister on the Government’s strategies in regards with indigenization and economic empowerment matters.

The representation of the community by trustees like chiefs, representatives from local government authority, women, youths and disabled means the needs of the poor are being properly represented. This ensures broad-based participation, making sure that projects undertaken represent the concerns of the community. These community share ownership trusts operates at district level, Mawoyo S (2013) explains that only one CSOT is prescribed per district with a membership of 7 to 15 persons being trustees. These people comprise of the local chief who is the chairperson, which then becomes rotational where there are more than one chief within the district. Other chiefs still remain board members, the district head of MYIEE, District Administrator, Council chairperson, CEO of RDC who is an ex- officio member and secretary to the board, representatives from the qualifying businesses chosen from senior management level of the business, women, youth and disabled representatives are also part of the board. A lawyer or legal advisor, accountant and any other person selected by the CSOT for their expertise also become members. These members especially chiefs represent the needs of their relevant communities acting upon the advisory services of an Administrator who happens to be an employee to the Trust. Mawoyo S (2013) also mentioned that there is a trust deed for the trust and for the district, this act as a constitution on the trust operations. The Minister is also allowed to appoint additional people to the board as when deemed fit to represent the state or special interest groups. It is also crucial to mention that the Minister of to the MYIEE has powers over the function and establishment of CSOTs.

1.3.1 Impact of CSOTS on communities in Zimbabwe

The Community Share Ownership Schemes ensures that indigenous communities fully benefit from the exploitation of the God given resources extracted from their areas through provision of social amenities like schools, hospitals, health care services, and the development projects that

promote education such as construction of dams, irrigation schemes, construction of roads and drilling of bore holes, Matsa and Masimbiti (2014). In recent years, CSOTs have been on the peak of promoting development of rural communities through provision of social amenities as well as development of economic infrastructure. Of worth to mention is the provision of safe drinking water to communities as one of the most fundamental MDGs for developing countries, many CSOTs have been drilling boreholes for their respective communities. Ndebele .M (2013) mentioned that Tongogara CSOT has already bought a drilling rig and this means that the district can never run short of water as a valuable resource. This valuable resource is important to all the people including youths.

J .Sheerens et al (2011) subscribes to the fact that safety, healthy indoor and outdoor environments is an indicator to quality education. In many rural communities in Zimbabwe many schooling environments are not safe for the children as some learn under trees or in some dilapidated infrastructure and CSOTs have tried to reverse these unfortunate circumstances by constructing classroom blocks. The provision of proper learning infrastructure is of benefit to some of the youths at a minor age. The Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trusts has been reported to have constructed Dayataya Clinic in Zvegona and 13 double classroom blocks across the district (Harare24) and The Tongogara Community Share Ownership Trust in Shurugwi constructed the Masasa Primary School and greatly contributing towards improving the livelihoods of people (New Zimbabwe Forums, 17.09.13)

Makwerere D and Chiwada F (2014) supports that what CSOTs aim at addressing are aspects at the center of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Therefore, CSOTs in Zimbabwe have been supporting Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5 of improved maternal health. This is a crucial element in the development of a country since it reduces child mortality rates as well as

ensuring safe delivery of mothers. Matsa M and Masimbiti T (2014) mentioned that Tongogara CSOT has constructed a new mothers' waiting shelter with proper infrastructure with toilets and electricity. Not only that other CSOTs like Gwanda have also constructed new clinics like the Silikwe and Sitezi as reiterated by Mabhena and Moyo (2014). This clearly shows that CSOTs are doing a lot in ensuring the deliverance of safe health services within rural communities. Considering the fact that many people of the child bearing age are youths, community trusts are really playing a pivotal role in empowering and developing the lives of youth.

In ensuring food security, community trusts are also playing a vital role through rehabilitation of dams and irrigation schemes; some are also investing in nutritional gardens. The Gwanda CSOT rehabilitated the Sukwi and Guyu-Chelese irrigation schemes with Tshuma R (2015) revealing that at least 64 households living nearby the irrigation scheme have been given an opportunity to practice farming and horticultural activities and during the rehabilitation process 50 jobs were created for the local people This clearly shows that CSOTs are creating job opportunities for the youth.

CSOTs have also played a pivotal role in ensuring employment of the local people in the process of conducting some developmental projects like the construction of classroom blocks. Youths also got the opportunity to get employment and improve their living standards. In their 2014 report, Gwanda CSOT mentioned that in the process of constructing a new clinic, they created jobs which benefited 44 local people. Parliament of Zimbabwe (2014) in their report also applauded that ZCSOT was proactive in ensuring that youth in the local communities of Zvishavane were employed.

Some CSOTs in Zimbabwe have also supported youth projects at Vocational Training Centers (VTCs). These centers are crucial in developing young skills within their respective districts. ZELA (2015) report provides that the Tongogara Trust have pledged \$100 000 towards a VTC project already started by the community youth with the support of a donor. This is a positive step in supporting youth empowerment initiatives.

1.3.2 The black face of community share ownership schemes

A lot of suspicion has raised alarm amongst many national and international legal players on how community share trusts operate, even community activists have been questioning a lot, so is the media. Allegations have been roaming around the media that CSOTs are abusing funds, most of the CSOTs launched by the government lacked applicable understanding to utilize seed money they received from mining companies whilst some funds are being abused (Herald 18.10.14). This lack of experience is therefore affecting the implementation of developmental projects within communities. It also seems that trustees tend to think more of themselves than the communities they are representing. There is mismanagement of funds within the so called CSOTs since Mawowa S (2013) reported that there are allegations in the media of abuse of funds by chiefs of Zvishavane who form part of Trust's board of directors. It is alleged that in 2011 five chiefs awarded themselves \$5000 each as sitting allowance for a meeting to decide how to use US\$2 million donation from Mimosa Platinum. Henceforth, if such embezzlement of funds continues within CSOTs, communities will suffer at the expense of the elite.

There is no proper information dissemination to the communities concerning CSOT operations and how they intend to benefit communities. It seems there is no proper knowledge of policies

and programs both to the local communities and some board members of CSOTs. ZELA (2015) in its report findings mentions that people in Zvishavane and Shurugwi show lack of knowledge on the difference between \$10 million seed capital and 10% share which is to be accompanied by a share certificate. This might also lead to the exploitation of communities by mining companies knowing that they are ignorant. ZELA also explained that some members did not know what a CSOT is despite it having been established in their district, this clearly shows that development is not starting at the grassroots level in those communities benefiting.

There is lack of transparency and accountability. ZELA (2015) indicated that when they met with community members of Shurugwi and Zvishavane they did not have any idea of what the CSOTs are all about and some wanted trustees to answer them precisely when asked the amount that has been spent on projects, not giving plus or minus figures. This means that there is a clear challenge when it comes to being transparent to communities who happen to be primary beneficiaries of the schemes.

One of the major boards overseeing the operations of CSOTs in Zimbabwe has been all over the papers for being corrupt. D.Makwerere and F Chiwada (2014) mentioned that the media houses were awash with allegations of corruption in what was regarded the NIEEBGATE scandal. Even the ordinary citizens noted that there was a very serious likelihood that the wealth of the country was being transferred from the minority whites to the minority black elites with political power. Others complained that the National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board are corrupt and that it must be reconstituted so that it represents the interests of the ordinary citizens and not the politicians. This might also mean that when governing CSOTs, they may represent a political and self-interests rather than community needs.

1.3.3 Conclusion

In this chapter the researcher managed to come up with the history behind the formation of community share ownership trusts. Exploration of the legal framework, institutions, departments and leadership governing CSOTs was also explored with information obtained from various scholars. More so there was emphasis on what developmental change is being brought about by CSOTs in Zimbabwe as well as looking on the negative side of these schemes. This historical background aided the researcher to have more light on the role of community trusts as vehicles for socio-economic transformation of the once marginalized black Zimbabweans inclusive of youths.

CHAPTER 2

2. IMPACT OF ZCSOT ON THE LIVES OF YOUTHS IN ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT

Chapter overview

This chapter will explore the impact of ZCSOT on the lives of youths within Zvishavane district focusing on ward 12 specifically. The research will also focus on analyzing the situation before the coming in of the CSOT in the district and the lives of youth after implementation taking into consideration aspects like education, quality of life, social service provision and employment. It will also focus on the challenges facing the youths with regards to ZCSOT. Data gathered from the field research will be analyzed so as to come up with a clear and defined judgment of how CSOTs are enhancing youth empowerment in Zimbabwe with specific reference to of Zvishavane district ward 12.

ZCSOT has tried to improve all of its 19 rural wards in terms of social service provision with most of its projects targeting youths directly and indirectly, though in most cases failing to cover youth as a separate group. Projects implemented around the district include rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, dams, construction of classroom blocks and clinics, skills training for youths both at a local VTC and in the community, drilling of boreholes as well as electrification of public institutions like schools. In Dayataya to be specific a clinic was constructed and a science laboratory at Mpumelelo School along with two classroom blocks thereby creating employment for local people as well as a conducive environment for learning.

2.1 The situation in Dayataya before coming ward of the community trust

Prior to the establishment of a community trust in Zvishavane, ward 12 was characterized by poor social services in terms of education, health and poor sanitation and water provision. These wards also had poor economic structure with unemployment levels so high. The researcher is also going to explore the livelihood strategies of young people within Dayataya ward, their social status in terms of educational development as well as employment. The economic status will also be evaluated in terms of their income, infrastructure benefiting the youths as well as other livelihood strategies sustaining them. In short, a general overview of the situation that was prevailing in the ward before the implementation of a community trust is given below basing on two broad categories, which are economic and social situation.

From the findings, it is quite clear that youths in Dayataya ward are in dire need of sustainable economic activities that can improve their lives as well as well as their social status. Their livelihood strategies as it stands are not effective enough for their lives to depend upon, let alone to support and cater for their basic needs like food and health. This means that it is just the genesis of the empowerment journey which indeed is crucial for the youths and development at large. As it shall be proven from the research findings the major question remains the same, has ZCSOT managed to ensure that these youths are empowered and to what extent.

2.1.1 Economic situation and the livelihood strategies

In the rural community of Dayataya ward in Zvishavane, their source of income which is agriculture has been adversely affected by climate change just like many other rural communities within the country. The research findings proved that they used to have a bumper harvest over the years in their areas growing crops like maize, ground nuts, rice (mupunga) and even selling

the surplus to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) of Zimbabwe thereby gaining income from agricultural production. People within the ward used to grow sugarcane which was then sold for income generation. This would mean the participants would get income to send their children to schools as well as accessing basic accessories necessary for living including health among many others.

Market gardening was also one of their livelihood strategies where they used to grow vegetables and fruits in community gardens known as “*mushandirapamwe*”, mentioned one of the respondents. These vegetables such as tomatoes onions, covo and sweet cabbage were produced mainly for sale to gain some income for keeping up with their families. However, this has also been affected by the drying up of water sources such as small ponds (*matsime*) due to the persistence of drought. They used to sell their garden produce to residents in Zvishavane town with cash and sometimes doing barter trade with basic items like mealie-meal, clothes and rice. Mostly women were engaged in market gardening.

However, the change in climatic conditions left many people without stable income since the beginning of the new millennium leading to many youths and other able bodied adults resorting to gold panning along Runde and Ngezi rivers, with some even travelling as far as Mberengwa district. Another respondent on the 13th of April 2016 said:

“Vamwe vedu muno vaperera kuchikorokoza nekuti mvura yarambiramudenga, haichanyatsonaya sakare.” (Most of our youths are now resorting to gold panning as the rainfall patterns have changed with little rainfall during the rainy season thereby reducing our harvests).

The persistence of droughts in the area have reduced the capacity of the community to develop, henceforth they are now looking forward to the unknown sources of diamond and gold deposits within their district.

There was also massive migration of youths to nearby countries like South Africa, where young people send back their remittances to their families especially the wives they have left behind. One of the female respondents mentioned remittances from her husband as a major source of income which she in turn use for the upkeep of her little child as well as buying food. It shows a larger percentage of female respondents are living from remittances from their husbands and relatives outside Zimbabwe, some are being sent to schools by relatives abroad.

Infrastructural development in many public areas was so poor with schools like Mpumelelo Secondary School not having a single house for teachers, let alone a single block for a proper learning environment. This pushed away many qualified teachers away with the pupils relying on temporary teachers who continued changing all the time thereby lacking consistency in the way lessons flowed. Some of the bad weather also led to pupils not attending school especially during the rainy season thereby affecting their lessons and them legging way behind their syllabuses.

Some youths also resorted to selling firewood as their source of income; however this is detrimental to the environment as it might lead to deforestation. This means that the element of sustainability will never be achieved and the lives of the future generations will be at risk. Despite all the effort put and resources (trees) being destroyed, the income generated is very little only to sustain an individual for a day or two. Another respondent in an interview mentioned that one full load or scotch cart costs an amount of US\$5 to 6 which is adequate to the price of 10kg mealie-meal, of which in rural setup the 10kg bag of mealie-meal will only last for a week.

2.1.2 Social structure

The social well-being of Dayataya ward has been so poor due to a variety of factors the inability of the government to provide adequate social services to rural communities as a result of inadequate funding poor economic well-being of the nation at large. Health delivery system being one of the neglected sector over the years in Dayataya ward with no single clinic within the ward with a total population of about 3365 people. Both waiting mothers and patients had to walk long distances to clinics within other wards if they do not have money for transport to go to a district hospital in town.

Education is also crucial in empowering the youths, however the case has been different with Dayataya ward ,there was a critical shortage of proper learning facilities for secondary schools within the ward with pupils at Mpumelelo Secondary School accommodating themselves in two dilapidated huts. This affected the enrolment rates at the school as well as pass rates; the centre was not yet registered with the Ministry of Education thereby denying them to sit for O' Level examination at their school so most parents did not feel secure sending their children to such a school. This meant that the quality of education was so poor, thereby affecting the lives of many potential young people.

The councillor for ward 12 reiterated that there was also shortage of adequate clean water facilities resulting in many youths having to walk very long distances to access water with much of their attention being shifted from other productive duties and responsibilities, teachers also had to walk considerable distances to fetch water for domestic purposes.

There was also an unemployment challenge amongst the youths in the area just like in any other parts of Zimbabwe. They did not have access to permanent employment, neither did they had

temporary employment also. Some of the young aged boys resorted to herding cattle as an employment form with most of them earning between US\$40 to 60. Most of the youths also lacked basic life skills such as carpentry, sewing and bricklaying.

2.2 The lives of youths after the implementation of a CSOT

A slight improvement has been noted on the lives of youths since the start of ZCSOT operations within the ward. Employment creation has been noted, improved standards of education as well as improved health delivery systems.

2.2.1 Economic and infrastructural development

ZCSOT has managed to construct 2 blocks and a science laboratory for Mpumelelo secondary school, whose pupils have been learning in two small huts before thereby improving the quality of education for a number of potential young people, the school has an enrolment of about 250 pupils. These pupils have been travelling a distance of about 10-15km to the nearest school with some of them bunking lessons as well as sleeping during lessons. The councilor within the ward acknowledges the development mentioning that due to shortage of secondary schools in the area. This has been one of the most tremendous achievements towards youth empowerment since change begins at a very tender age.

The ZCSOT as an empowerment initiative set under the IIEA seeks to bolster access to resources by the youth. Just like other ordinary citizens living within the proximity of the mining companies, youth in Dayataya ward are bound to benefit from the extraction of their God-given minerals. So far they have access to a science laboratory, safe drinking water and a health center as a result of the establishment of ZCSOT and will in turn benefit a lot more if the projects in

pipeline are successfully implemented. Access to resources is fundamental in developing the lives of the rural poor, thus empowerment in general.

2.2.2 Social

In terms of employment creation, ZCSOT created temporary jobs for 14 youths during the construction work at Dayataya. The youths managed to get a considerable amount of money for their upkeep since they were being paid at NEC rates. One of the beneficiaries mentioned that they were able to get basic items from the amount they got and also appreciated that both men and women were employed thereby promoting gender equality within the society. This also promoted and widened both the financial base and the physical capital base where an opportunity was created for the youth to labor for their personal benefits.

The coming up of a CSOT within the district is bolstering the inclusion of the youths in community transformation. In Dayataya ward, the youths have been involved in the construction work at the Mpumelelo School where a science laboratory and 2 classroom blocks were built. This instills some sense of responsibility within the youths as individuals and also helps to redirect their focus from engaging in some criminal activities like theft. This ensures that human development is achieved since the SLF supports that the ability to labor is an indicator of human development, it also enhances social capital formation as trust is created between the youths and other community members.

The coming up of a CSOT has also created an avenue for youth participation in decision making processes that affect their livelihoods. The ZCSOT management confirmed that community outreach meetings are held at ward levels on yearly basis, with all community members given the chance to air out their concerns starting with projects they want to be implemented first. This

was meant to enable bottom up approach in project implementation, youths also got the opportunity to speak out. The ZCSOT management and staff will also be giving feedback on projects during such meetings. This gives the youths an opportunity to make decisions in matters that influence their livelihoods.

Towards the provision of proper health facilities a clinic was constructed, borehole drilled for safe water provision and clinic equipment purchased. However, the clinic is not yet operational since they are waiting for the provisions from the Ministry of Health to open up. The provision of water is also vital as has been propounded by the SLF where basic infrastructure like water and sanitation facilities form what is referred as physical capital which is useful in transforming lives.

2.3 Challenges facing youths with regards to ZCSOT

The ZCSOT Administrator during an interview alludes that one of the major drawbacks towards the implementation of youth centered projects within the ward is the need to focus on other 18 remaining wards so as to ensure complete coverage of the district as well as equitable distribution of resources across all groups within the society. This is because the Trust is there to serve the whole district not a single ward.

Another respondent who is a youth within the ward showed some disconcertment saying it was not clear on how youths can access help from ZCSOT and also mentioned that they are not even involved in the planning processes of decision making pertaining issues affecting them and their livelihoods. This actually cripples development since participation of ordinary people in decision making process that affects their livelihoods is a catalyst to both empowerment of ordinary citizens and development.

There is also the problem of lack of knowledge on their rights and responsibilities on CSOT, most of the youths showed little knowledge on the purpose of a community trust and worse of the 10% stake of the CSOT budget which is supposed to be directed towards youth empowerment projects. A number of respondents showed that the operations of ZCSOT are not even clear especially to them as youths; however it is their right to know and benefit from the proceedings of natural resources being extracted in their area. Another youth even went on to question;

“Tingatevedza gwara ripi kuti tiwane rubetsero kubva ku Trust...” meaning (What criteria should be followed for one to benefit from a CSOT)

This also means local youths can lose their entitlements to CSOT benefits for a mere reason of lack of knowledge.

Some other respondents also mentioned the problem of empty promises from ZCSOT, they reiterated that they were once asked to apply for loans from ZCSOT. However, they never got any response in turn and are still looking forward to it. In response to the particular case of loans the ZCSOT management mentioned that they are still working towards the aspect since it involves a lot of procedures to engage banks so that they carry out the processes and as a quasi-governmental organization , they do not have a micro finance lending license to disburse loans. The other challenge mentioned by the staff pertaining to loan disbursement is that the youths do not necessarily have bankable project plans or proposals henceforth , they need to be taught to come up with proper plans and as an organization they have already asked the MYIEE to do the work.

The other respondents alluded to lack of transparency in the handling of finance by ZCSOT. one respondent who once worked for MYIEE stated that *“I once heard of a 10% stake which should be directed towards youth projects in all CSOTs around the country, however the situation is different with our district we have never been told about that as the youths and our blame is mostly on the trustees who represent us.”* The respondent also showed that they did not know how much has been directed towards youth empowerment program so far and how much has remained, if not for their ward then for the district as a whole. This is a clear indication that concerns about transparency and mistrust is fueling among the youths.

Linked to the problem of transparency is the accountability of trustees to the people whom they represent, the youth felt that trustees especially the so called youth representative must be transparent and accountable to the people, providing all the required information on time. Youths even questioned if they are really being represented in a CSOT board basing their argument on the fact that none of their cries has ever been heard or addressed. Some respondents mentioned that they also have questions on how a youth representative was chosen, despite them having been told that the post was advertised they still feel that all responsible communities should have been alerted since some of them felt they had the necessary qualifications.

Complicated governance of CSOTs is also an issue affecting youth empowerment procedures. There are contradictions between the government and the trustees mainly chiefs, the local leadership wanted people of their own choice from their respective areas of jurisdiction, however during a 2015 ZELA exchange program in Zvishavane and Shurugwi, one chief lamented that the government said the youth representative should be chosen by them since the once from communities are not competent enough. This clearly indicates that there is duplication of roles between the government and trustees of a CSOT and it is not clear on who to perform what

duties. This is likely to steer a lot of indifferences in the future and also might also lead to some leaders denying their responsibility if something goes wrong. This also have the potential of a youth representative not having an equal voice in the board as some other trustees might say he/she was imposed to them by the government.

Accruing to the challenges is the issue of capital flight where ZCSOT had contracted a company bringing bricks all the way from Bulawayo to construct a science laboratory at Mpumelelo Secondary School. The councilor to the ward felt that there are locals who can also produce bricks of the same standard at a much reasonable price thereby giving back the much needed financial resources to the community who are immediate beneficiaries of the scheme. This will uplift the standards of living amongst the local youths than allowing people from another province to yield local benefits.

Concerning the 10% youth share, it is clear from the management of ZCSOT's response that it has not yet been agreed on how the youth share shall be utilized; thereby meaning that nothing has been availed to the youths yet. The benefits that have been accruing to the youths are coincidental and have been meant to benefit all community members not youths as a separate marginalized group. Despite it having been mentioned during Cde Nhema's reign as the minister of youth in 2013, nothing has been laid on the ground so far. This completely means that lack of policy enforcement is hindering youth empowerment.

There other challenge is that ZCSOT has never initiated a youth development project or program. Another youth respondent mentioned that the other problem is that ZCSOT do not necessarily implement projects targeting the youths only, however, they are shouldered in one blanket with the community. The respondent gave an example of the constructed clinic

mentioning that it does not improve our lives as the youths but is a thing for the society as a whole.

The other problem from the research findings was that ZCSOT has never implemented a project with sustainable economic benefits like income, permanent employment or even a sustainable project which can sustain the youths over a long period of time like market gardens or even cattle production. Their benefits only accrue to a couple of weeks or months like the temporary youths who were employed as casual workers during the construction work at Mpumelelo Secondary School.

2.4 Conclusion

The life of youths in Dayataya ward before the coming in of a CSOT was assessed and from the findings it is proven that a significant change was noticed but there are still numerous challenges which needs to be addressed for the full realization of youth empowerment. Both social and economic developments were noted both on individual basis as well as community level. Challenges noted are attributed to ZCSOT leadership and way of operation, government as well as lack of capacity within some youths

CHAPTER 3

3. ENHANCING THE EFFECT OF CSOTS ON YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Chapter Overview

Judging from the research findings, it is important to note that ZCSOT has made considerable strides to improve the lives of youths, however this is not to say full potential has been realized there is room for improvement in many areas. After unearthing challenges being faced by the youths in Chapter 2, in this chapter the researcher focused on giving recommendations to both ZCSOT and all other CSOTs in Zimbabwe on how best they can improve the lives of youths within their areas of operation. It is high time that CSOTs take the issue of youth empowerment seriously so as to ensure sustainability in case of the qualifying business closing down; they will have other projects to look upon as youths. Infrastructure development like building schools is not adequate alone there is need to engage in economically sustainable projects that generate income all year young so as to ensure that even youths from the next generation benefits.

3.1 Improving the effect of ZCSOT on the lives of youths

After exploring challenges that are being faced by the youths in accessing help from ZCSOT, the researcher tried to come up with some of the key recommendations and strategies that have the capacity to expand the benefits towards improving the lives of the youths , if implemented properly by ZCSOT. The strategies also aim to elucidate ways in which youths can improve their capacity and ability to effectively participate in developmental processes that affect their lives. These strategies are crucial to both the public, relevant communities as well as stakeholders responsible for dealing with youths within the district like MYIEE and RRDC.

3.1.1 Recommendations to ZCSOT leadership

There is need for ZCSOT to use a participatory approach when dealing with youth developmental concerns. From the study, it shows that most youths in Dayataya ward were never consulted about the projects meant to benefit the youth. Since there is a youth representative within the ZCSOT board, the youths should be consulted on time as well as being given updates on important projects like that of issuing loans to youths which many youths claim that they never got any feedback on how far the project has gone. There is also a greater need to address youths on their own as a separate group taking note of their immediate needs so that they can be addressed first. The councilor is also supposed to work hand in glove with the youths such that when opportunities rise from the community trust, all youths will be informed and will equally participate in the proceedings. Some of them mentioned that they only come to know of a project when it is already on ground. Henceforth there is need to improve stakeholder participation especially on the side of youths so as to ensure that there is a bottom up approach to development. Increased participation also ensures that the project is targeting the right population as well as addressing the exact needs of people.

ZCSOT should ensure that youths get access to loans so that they start viable economic businesses and bring an end to 'hand to mouth' activities like cattle herding and gold panning. Micro finance has a huge impact on poverty eradication as well as reducing vulnerability. (Wright and Zaman (2000); McCulloch and Baulch (2000)). The fact that micro finance project is delaying due to various processes has actually derailed the aspect of empowerment and the youths will continue being vulnerable to various shocks and trends. Henceforth, ZCSOT should do everything in their capacity to see the project getting on track.

Since the issue of finance and the nature of the district is delaying the empowerment initiatives, ZCSOT can set up one big project for all the youths within the district like irrigation, cattle production or fish farming where a few youths can be employed with funds from the project going into a separate youth account which will in turn be used to fund other projects or to give loans to the whole district.

The study recommends that the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust to do follow up with the Ministry of Education on what is delaying the opening up of a science laboratory since it is now fully equipped and also in staffing the recently constructed science laboratory by offering some incentives to lure the adequately qualified science teachers to come and teach science at Mpumelelo School. The laboratory has been completed over the last 2 years but still not being used for science purposes but instead a classroom block, it is best to ensure that it is put into good use before it's too late.

Since the youths mentioned that one of their major challenges was lack of funds to establish small projects, ZCSOT should set a separate fund aside and create a separate department with its fundraising strategy and own sustainability means towards youth development and empowerment fund. Probably some sort of a rotational funding group or the internal savings and lending. This enable funds to be rotated among members of the group particularly youths and being returned with an interest on top so as to ensure generation of finances as well as access to credit facilities for other youths to start their own businesses. Access to credit facilities is a huge problem for the rural youths since they do not have valuable assets or formal employment to give as collateral security, henceforth this can help in circulation of currency to ensure growth of local small businesses.

Moreover, some portion of the respondents mentioned that they do not have funds to proceed to tertiary education like VTC, there is need to offer scholarships to intelligent disadvantaged youths with capabilities. There are a lot of capable and intelligent rural youths who are failing to access tertiary education despite them having passed their O and A levels, henceforth there is need to give them a chance. Part of the 10% youth share is supposed to address this need or just creating a special scholarship program as a project of ZCSOT as a whole. Scholarships should also be given to disadvantaged but intelligent pupils at secondary level. This support of educational development is an empowerment initiative on its own as it ensures human capital formation. In line with this program, ZCSOT should also support science subjects in high schools through paying fees for those students who are intelligent in science subjects.

ZCSOT leadership mentioned that there were so many wards in the district which needs to be catered for and hence there might be financial challenges to carry out projects at the same time in all wards. There is need to build youth development centers through community participation in every ward in order to enable youths to carry out their projects like carpentry, bricklaying and sewing in joint operation at those centers without having accommodation challenges and also without putting a burden on the finances of ZCSOT in attend to individual needs.

Local leadership within the ZSCOT board must encourage youths within their respective communities to enroll with the Zvishavane VTC so as to gain life skills and also start their small projects in case the youth loans become available, they will be able to qualify. ZCSOT should also ensure that the skills training covers all wards within a specified period of time so that youths can start raising their own capital for bigger projects and businesses by making use of those life skills.

3.1.2 Recommendations to youths

There is need for the youths need to form companies in groups based on their skills upon which they can lobby for contracts from their local CSOTs. It is derived from the research that ZCSOT offer tenders to the local companies who qualify for the jobs being tendered for. Henceforth the youths can take advantage of that and register their small companies in areas like construction and furniture fabrication. They should be in a position to know that all those bigger companies they see have once been smaller and should take risk and venture into small schemes.

Youths should also start doing small projects before applying for the loans, having something on ground is different from being taught to design a proper project plan from the sketch with one having absolutely no idea what he/she wants to do. This also means that they will not have problems with their proposals being taken into consideration since they will have necessary experience and knowledge on the project, in case of the loan disbursement project being successful.

3.1.3 Recommendations to the government

Government must allow communities to choose their own youth representatives, as a secondary source ZELA (2015) report pointed out that chiefs within Zvishavane and Shurugwi districts do not know how youth representatives came to be in the board of Trustees within their respective CSOTs and mentioned that the government rejected those whom they had chosen on the basis that they do not have necessary expertise. It is most likely that these representatives will not have the people's interests at heart since there are neither chosen by the local leaders nor the community. Since the community share schemes are meant to benefit the locals, it is ideal to let them choose those whom they want and the representatives will be bound to listen to their voices

Creation of State Entrepreneurship Education is a vital way of empowerment. The curriculum has to involve entrepreneurship as a subject so that young people will not grow up with the mentality of getting employed but rather becoming their own bosses. From the research it seems some youths were not happy that only a few were employed during the construction work at Mpumelelo, forgetting that they cannot be absorbed all at once on one small project. The state governments should create small pools of funding to help stimulate such innovation. These funds could be managed by a state advocate or advisory council, or by a state department of Education. The fund would provide small seeds grants to support development of new Entrepreneurship Education models that would help advance the field. The fund could operate as a demonstration grant program or as an annual competition on successful entrepreneurs to stimulate motivation.

From the response of the MYIEE district office, it shows that ZCOT has not yet fully complied with the provision of youth empowerment projects in their budget. If the policy objective is to ensure that 10% of the CSOT budget should go towards youth empowerment programs then it must be unambiguously provided for in the law. This can be done by amending the enabling act and clarifying further Section 14 (b) of Statutory Instrument 21 of 2010. This will serve to bring those who do not observe the law under the book and it will also be easier to enforce the legislation. It is also the duty of the government to see to it that CSOTs are complying with the provision, unfortunately no follow up has been made so far and there is greater need for a follow up.

The research has proved that ZCSOT has not invested in projects which can economically sustain the youths in the long run. It is therefore crucial to develop a parallel economy capable of surviving mine closure, in this case government should encourage CSOTs to invest in youth projects that are economically sustainable so that they can be able to absorb other youths

currently employed after the mine closes or in case mining companies have seized to give money to the existing community share ownership trust. For example agricultural employment through a big irrigation project or a viable business with high returns like fish farming and this can be done at district level.

Government should also put in place requisite instruments like encouraging indigenous and community procurement so that local youths will be able to bid when tenders are flighted. Despite the fact that measures that have been put in place to undertake quality assurance as well as to limit corruption in the awarding of tenders, the government must grant CSOTs boards the right to by-pass public procurement policies and allow competent locals to be contracted and undertake projects commissioned in their communities like construction projects. It has been proven in the ZELA 2015 report that ZCSOT contracted outside companies in a bid to follow proper procurement procedures. They even carried locally available products like bricks from their areas despite locals being capable of doing the same construction work leading to massive capital flight, if measures are put in place to accommodate the locals, youth empowerment can be possible.

Government should investigate legal and policy gaps resulting in CSOTs not meeting their obligations to youths and do follow up on the 10% stake that should go towards youth empowerment projects. This might be as a result of the policies and reforms not being properly articulated and enforced. For example, this 10% aspect of CSOTs obliged to direct 10% of their budget towards youth empowerment was never articulated in the IIE Act or in the amendments, henceforth leading to CSOTs being reluctant in meeting their obligations.

There is also need for the government to facilitate nationwide outreach meetings so that youths know more about CSOT and IIEA so as to avoid same repercussions as on the agrarian revolution where the youths were meant to benefit from the initiative but they never got to know about it and the outcome became disastrous. As it stands, most of the youths only know of CSOTs in name but do not really know if there are provisions for them to benefit neither do they know its functions in totality. As from the research findings majority of youths did not know about the responsibilities of CSOTs, neither did they knew about the 10% stake which should be directed towards their projects.

Government should also make efforts to disclose all information regarding youths and CSOTs through the relevant ministry the MYIEE and through the local Rural District Councils. If there are other pledges and opportunities available under IEE policy the youths should also be informed. For example, there is no reason why the CSOT deed of trust cannot be made available through RDC office or the Trust office, where it exists it should be freely given upon request. If the youths stays alert, they will then be able to do constant follow ups on pledges and provisions concerning them thereby forcing CSOTs to respond quickly to their cries.

3.2 Improving the effect of CSOTs on youths in Zimbabwe

More focus should be placed on ensuring that human development is achieved through skills training, in essence skills training and other entrepreneurship educational programs perhaps scholarships should be done across all district. Human development is what people should have, be and do in order to sustain their livelihoods, international organizations like DFID has been using human development index (HDI) as a comprehensive numeric value of development to rank countries being successful over the years. This can be a case for Zimbabwe if all of the 16 operational CSOTS guarantee human development especially on the youth. It is also important to

note that people are the authentic wealth of a nation and can withstand various shocks and trends and seasonality, thereby promoting the development of a nation at large.

There is need to deepen grass roots advocacy through workshops and dissemination of information so that all youths within their areas of operations become aware of their mandate as a CSOT, how they operate as well as some of the challenges they might be facing in as much addressing the plight of youths is concerned. This can help to address the challenge of them being labeled as unaccountable by the local community. This has been noticed throughout the research where the youths were complaining that ZCSOT does not inform local people about their programs. This helps to strengthen awareness well as building a good relationship with the relevant community. Stakeholders like ZELA should also sustain community education on the rights and responsibilities of youths in CSOTs.

3.3 Conclusion

The given recommendations are crucial in seeing that all CSOTs including ZCSOT will implement youth empowerment projects successfully as mandated. From the research youths tried to air out their views and how ZCSOT can enhance youth empowerment. It was also noted that the government influences the operation of CSOTs and recommendations were then given to ensure that their influence will not have a negative impact on the efforts of CSOTs in empowering the youths. The youths are also encouraged to be competitive and stay alert so that they will be able to access help in case, loans are availed. In terms of leadership efforts, the dissemination of information concerning CSOTs should be improved in order to inform the majority on the developmental proceedings.

4. Conclusion

The IIE Act came as an empowerment tool meant to benefit ordinary Zimbabweans over the recent years. Along the way, the Act brought into action the idea of CSOTs in many districts where foreign mining companies are extracting resources. With the locals citizens inclusive of youths supposed to benefit from the proceedings. Across Africa, many countries have set up CSOTs in order to benefit the once marginalized citizens. In Zimbabwe CSOTs are mandated to promote youth empowerment by allocating 10% of their budget to youth programs. However, the challenge as from the findings on ZCSOT is that they have not yet met this obligation. However, they have implemented projects which benefit the youths despite them being meant for the community as whole, it is a cross cutting edge which partially benefits youths. The projects include construction of clinics, educational facilities like blocks and science lab and water provision as well as employment creation during the course of project implementation.

Since the sustainable livelihoods framework as a theory suggest that empowerment of a human being begins with improving the capital base of individuals through accumulation of natural, financial, human, physical and social capital, it proved that in Dayataya ward, ZCSOT has improved only social capital through provision of health facilities, water and employment. Partially it has also contributed towards human development through improving the educational standards of pupils at Mpumelelo and also physical capital through infrastructural development. Relevant literature has also shown that the CSOT imitative has improved lives of people in various countries like South Africa and Malaysia through development of these five capital bases propounded by the theory.

The research unearthed various challenges being faced by youths in accessing help from ZSCOT and offered possible recommendations that will help all CSOTs , government and youth at large in driving home the point of youth empowerment.

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Appendices

My name is Tatenda Manata (R124770V), undertaking BA in Development Studies Honours Degree at Midlands State University (MSU). I am therefore carrying out a research as per requirement of my degree program, it is on the contribution of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust on youth empowerment within the district, a case of Dayataya ward. This questionnaire was structured to come up with relevant information that will be used for academic purposes only. Your cooperation in this is highly appreciated.

Appendix 1 (questionnaires)

Questionnaire for the youths

Please answer where appropriate.

- ? How old are you.....
- ? Sex
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
- ? Do you have any knowledge on ZCSOT, if so where did you get the knowledge from
 - a) Newspaper
 - b) Local leadership
 - c) ZCSOT staff
 - d) Any other
- ? Have you ever benefited from ZCSOT projects (Yes/ No)
- ? What type of benefits have you received.....

- ? How has the coming of ZCSOT improved your life.....
- ? Have you ever encountered problems in trying to access help from ZCSOT, if so are there any opportunities to deal with the challenges.....
- ? Has ZCSOT implemented any youth centred projects within the ward (Yes/ No)
- ? Does ZCSOT engage youths before implementing projects (Yes/ No)
- ? Have you ever heard of how much you should benefit from ZCSOT as youths (Yes/ No)
- ? Name any activities that you rely on for survival.....
- ? What are your sources of income and how much do you earn per month.....

General comment on ZCSOT's efforts towards youth empowerment.

Thank you

Appendix 2 (Interviews)

A. Interview questions for ZSCOT staff and stakeholders

Organisation:	Contact information:
Department:	
Position held:	Date:

- ? What are some of the projects you have implemented which benefit the youths
- ? Does ZCSOT often engage or consult the youths in the project implementation process
- ? Do you have knowledge on the 10% stake to be directed towards youth empowerment projects
- ? How far has it been implemented
- ? Have you ever implemented any youth empowerment projects in the ward so far

? What are the challenges faced by ZCSOT in trying to improve socio-economic status of the youths within Dayataya ward and the District at large

? *Any other comment*

B. Interview questions for youths

? How old are you

? Do you know anything about ZCSOT

? What are the noticed developmental benefits of ZCSOT and how they have improved the lives of youths

? Do you know the type of support you should be receiving from ZCSOT as a youth

? Does ZCSOT consult youths within the ward when implementing projects

? What are the challenges you face in accessing help from ZCSOT.

? Name any sources of livelihood which sustain you

? Name any sources of income and how much you earn per month

? *Do you have any other comment*