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**RESOURCE NATIONALISM AND LOCAL EMPOWERMENT, THE
CASE OF ZVISHAVANE COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUST,
2012 TO 2017.**

By

FAITH MAFUNGA

R147013M

SUPERVISOR: DR T. MASHINGAIDZE

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF
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Declaration

I, Faith Mafunga declare that this dissertation hereby submitted for the Bachelor of Arts Honors Degree in History and International Studies at Midlands State University is my own effort.

Information from published and unpublished work from other authors have been acknowledged.

.....

.....

Student

Date

Approval form

The undersigned certify that they have supervised and recommended to Midlands State University the student **FAITH MAFUNGA** dissertation entitled **RESOURCE NATIONALISM AND LOCAL EMPOWERMENT, THE CASE OF ZVISHAVANE COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUST, 2012 TO 2017**. The dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the History and International Studies Department.

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Supervisor

Date

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Chairperson

Date

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.....

External Examiner

Date

Dedication

This piece of work is dedicated to my late father Mr. E.C Mafunga, my mother Mrs. E Mauto, my siblings Yvonne, Tanaka and Tafadzwa Mafunga. Thank you all for your constant love and support. God Bless you.

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Abstract

Zvishavane district has been characterized by poor roads, water problems, food shortages, poor health delivery, poor educational facilities and high rate of unemployment despite the fact that the district is rich in precious minerals such as gold, platinum and diamond. This has been the case in many mining towns in Zimbabwe. In an effort to nationalize the country's natural resources, the Zimbabwean government adopted the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment (IEE) policy in 2007 which later gave birth to Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOT) in 2011. The scheme was introduced to make sure the local communities participate in the distribution of the country's natural wealth leading to socioeconomic development in the area. However there are still socio-economic challenges in the Zvishavane District and the research seeks to investigate the effectiveness of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust (ZCSOT) in promoting resource nationalism and local empowerment in the district since 2012 to 2017. During the research data was collected through interviews with ZCSOT members and the community members in the district. The study traced the history of mining in Zvishavane district before the establishment of ZCSOT and it was clear that the local people did not benefit much from the mining activities in the district. The study also looked at the initiatives of ZCSOT and its challenges. The research ended by looking at the community's perception of the ZCSOT and it was clear to understand that the community lacks knowledge about the organization. Lack of information about the Trust among the community members had hindered development in the district as many community members do not know their rights in the organization. This has also led to limited community's participation in the development process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

Declaration	i
Approval form	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
List of figures	viii
List of Acronyms	ix
Introduction	1
Statement of the Problem	2
Objectives.....	3
Research Questions	3
Historical Background.....	4
Literature Review	6
Sources and Methods	9
Dissertation Layout	10
CHAPTER 1	14
History of Mining in Zvishavane District Before the Establishment of ZCSOT	14
1:1 Introduction	14
1:2 Background to the study.....	14
1:3 Zvishavane Urban	15
1:4 Zvishavane Rural	17
1:5 Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy	20
1:6 Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust.	22
1:7 Conclusion.....	23
Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust s Initiatives	26
2:1 Introduction.....	26
2:2 Participation of Community Members in Prioritization of Projects	27
2:3 Provision of Educational Facilities and Services	27
2:4 Provision of Health Care Facilities and Services	30

2:5 Water and Sanitation	32
2:6 Agriculture	33
2:7 Employment	34
2:8 Skills Development	36
2:9 Women Benefits	36
Conclusion.....	38
CHAPTER 3	40
Challenges Faced By ZCSOT	40
3:1 No Share Certificate	40
3:2 Relaxation of other developing players.....	42
3:3 The Community Expecting more from ZCSOT.	43
3:4 Sustainability.....	44
3:5 Lack of cooperation from the Community.....	45
3:6 Lack of Qualified Personnel in the Board of Trustees	46
3:7 Limited Staff Members	47
Conclusion.....	48
CHAPTER 4	50
The Community's Perception of the Trust.....	50
1:1 Introduction.....	50
4:2 Community Knowledge of ZCSOT	50
4:3 Community's Perception and attitude on ZCSOTs Projects.....	54
Conclusion.....	59
General Conclusion	63
BIBLIOGRAPHY	65

List of figures.

Fig 1 shows: The wooden classrooms at Rupemba Primary School under chief Mazvihwa: source MrJinga. 28

Fig 2 shows: The classroom block that was constructed by ZCSOT at Rupemba Primary School and is already in good use,source N.T.Jinga..... 30

Fig 3 shows: Dayataya clinic in Zvegona area: source Mr. Jinga. 32

Fig 8 shows : Women working as assistants at Mpumelelo Secondary School during the construction of a science laboratory by ZCSOT :source MrJinga..... 37

List of Acronyms

ZCSOT	Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust
CSOT	Community Share Ownership Trust
IEEA	Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act
NIEEB	National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board
MYDIE	Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenization and Empowerment
RRDC	Runde Rural District Council
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
NEP	New Economic Policy
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association
IEEA	Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act

Introduction

According to Ward resource nationalism refers to the tendency for states to take direct and increasing control of economic activity in natural resource sector¹ while Laverack defines local empowerment as a process of enabling local communities to increase control over their lives. Despite the fact that the district is rich in minerals, Zvishavane district has been classified as one of the poorest district in the country. The Government of Zimbabwe introduced the IEE policy as a way to correct the socio-economic imbalances between the indigenous people and the foreign companies and businesses who extract the country's natural resources. The CSOTs were later introduced targeting mining companies who were asked to give a 10% share stake to the communities they operate in. ZCSOT was thus established as a conduit of resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane district. The organization served to empower the indigenous Zvishavane Community and uplift the wellbeing of the local people through sustainable community based socio-economic projects, infrastructure development, investments and capacity building.

The research first traced the history of mining in Zvishavane and how people benefited from the mining activities before the establishment of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust and it was clear that, apart from employment the district did not benefit from the mining activities. As such the research looked at the initiatives, achievements, works or projects that were done by Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust since its establishment in 2012 and the basis on which these projects were implemented. From the research findings, the organization managed to do a lot of projects across the district which includes construction of school blocks, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, electrification, health improvement, water and sanitation, skills

development, dam wall construction and employment. More over it was the research examined the people who benefited from the works of the organization especially when looking at the gender dimension. In the third chapter of this dissertation, challenges which were faced by ZCSOT were discussed and above all, the absence of a share certificate was the main issue. The absence of a share certificate has led to delays by the qualifying businesses to give the pledged share to the organization. Mimosa mining company pledged \$10 million but from 2012 up to now only \$4million was received by the organization. By this it is clear to understand that enough development may not be reached by the Trust due to lack of enough funds. to have excellent results was another important aspect brought by this study. The research also focused on the community's perception of the ZCSOT and this was important in assessing the community's knowledge about the organization. From all the findings, the researcher realized that many people in the community regards the ZCSOT as a donor organization, meaning they lack proper information about the organization. As such they do not understand their rights in the organization; therefore it was the focus of this research to assess the effectiveness of ZCSOT in promoting resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane district.

Statement of the Problem

Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust was established as a conduit of resource nationalism and local empowerment thus making sure the local Zvishavane people benefit from the natural resources surrounding them. The organization served to promote socio-economic transformation in Zvishavane district through infrastructure development, health, water and sanitation improvement, standardized education and food security.

Since its establishment in 2012 up to the present day Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust has embarked on different projects but yet the district is still facing many challenges and

the community seems to lack knowledge about the organization. The research therefore examined how far ZCSOT has gone in as much as promoting resource nationalism and local empowerment in the district.

Objectives

- ❖ To find out the reasons behind the formation of Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe.
- ❖ To evaluate the effectiveness of Zvishavane Trust in as far as resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane is concerned.
- ❖ To evaluate the community's knowledge about the ZCSOT.
- ❖ To find out the challenges being faced by Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust in as far the administration is concerned.

Research Questions

- ❖ How the Zvishavane district benefited from mining activities before the establishment of ZCSOT?
- ❖ In terms of development what were the changes brought by the ZCSOT in the district?
- ❖ Is the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust promoting resource nationalism and local empowerment?
- ❖ What are the challenges being faced by Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust?
- ❖ Does the local community have enough knowledge about the Trust?

Historical Background

The Historical process which led to the emergence of the present day Zimbabwe has contributed to the adoption of the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Policy. This policy was introduced to promote socio-economic developments among the indigenous people. The IEE policy was passed in 2007. According to Watson its aim was to deal away with colonial economic policies which deprived the blacks to participate in the economic developments.³ The policy focused on democratizing ownership of the country's wealth as well as economically empower previously disadvantaged Zimbabweans by increasing their participation in the economy and facilitating their contribution and benefit from economic development of the country. The vision of the IEE was to create an economy that was owned and controlled by indigenous citizens and their ultimate benefit.⁴ NIEEB supported this argument by stating that IEE policy was a strategy for the new economy where Zimbabweans was to master its own destiny and participate in their own social and economic enhancement.⁵

According to Zvoushe and Zhou, in a way to widen the economic base of the country's economy the IEE encouraged every foreign owned business to cede a share of not less than 51% to indigenous citizens. From the 51% share, 10% was to be held under CSO scheme. The Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenization and Empowerment (MYDIE) and the Ministry of National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board (NIEEB) were the ministries which were given the responsibility to implement the IEE programme.⁶ Sokwale articulated that CSO schemes were established mainly to allow the residents of rural district council areas benefit from companies that exploit the community's natural resources through transferring of a 10% share stake. The objective of these Community Share Ownership Trusts was to make sure that communities acquire benefit from the extraction of the natural wealth in their area.⁷ The IEE

policy regarded CSO schemes as an effective mechanism through which greater majority of indigenous population can participate directly and benefit from the country's vast natural resources.⁸

The Community Share Ownership were given the task to plan, design, implement, monitor, supervise and evaluate the development projects as stated by the Deed of Trust. Zvishavane district has many mines which extract many different minerals including asbestos, platinum, gold and diamond yet the people in the area had serious challenges in as far as development is concerned despite having soils with rich minerals. In the rural areas of Zvishavane markets were and are still hardly accessible due to poor roads. Moreover, in the education sector school blocks were very old and some schools were built of pole and dagga and pupils had to travel for long distance to reach the schools, there was lack of water for domestic purposes as people had to walk for long distance in search of water and also experienced loss of domestic animals. Zvishavane as it is in region five the area received low rainfall and hunger and starvation has been experienced almost every year due to poor harvest. The district had and still have high rate of unemployment and this has led to an increase in number of school drop outs as a result of failing to pay the school fees. In trying to solve all these problems, the government prescribed for direct equity participation by communities within which mining businesses are exploiting natural resources through community share ownership schemes a product of the indigenization and economic empowerment programme. In the case of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust the organization was established in 2012 and services 19 rural wards under Runde Rural District Council (RRDC).⁹

The Zvishavane Trust operations were guided by the Deed of Trust which gave the board of 17members the responsibility to make polices for the organization. The board of Trust is made

up of 5 chiefs namely, Chief Masunda, Chief Mavihwa, Chief Mafala, Chief Wedza and Chief Mapanzure, the District Administrator, RRDC CEO, RRDC Chairperson, three representatives from Mimosa mining Company, an accountant, a legal advisor, a representative from MYDIE and NIEEB and a representative from the special interest groups that is a women, a youth and a disabled.¹⁰

Literature Review

The issue of resource nationalism has become a common phenomenon in the African continent. However the initiative has been given different names from country to country though serving the same purpose. In South Africa the initiative was introduced as Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) while in Malaysia was introduced as New Economic Policy (NEP) and later adopted by Zimbabwe under the banner of Indigenization and Economic Empowerment (IEE). In South Africa, the programme was introduced in the early 1990s. Kruger is of the view that the BEE was introduced by the ANC government as a way to correct the historic injustices and widen economic participation among the previously marginalized blacks¹¹. Other scholars such as Tshetu argued that the BEE only benefited the elites, by this she meant that the majority of South Africans remained excluded from the economic mainstream as the powerful individuals controlled and benefited from the scheme.¹² This however made Mahabane and Haffajee to postulate that the BEE initiative brought limited success in making sure that the black people were involved in owning and controlling important parts of the economy. In 2003 the South African government then came up with a focused Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment framework to ensure effective participation of black people in the mainstream economy, in terms of ownership control and occupation.¹³

According to Mandla, the Impala- Bafokeng Trust was the landmark of BEE programme in South Africa. The organization was a partnership between the Royal Bafokeng community and the Impala Platinum Holding Limited. The Trust has empowered its people through educational, health developments, capacity building, skills development and recreation.¹⁴ Mandla went on saying these initiatives goes with the aims of Broad –based BEE which targets empowering the previously disadvantaged blacks in South Africa.¹⁵ In this case it is clear to see that, nationalization of resources in Africa is regarded as a tool to correct the socio-economic imbalances which were created by the colonial masters.

In Malaysia resource nationalism was established as NEP and was adopted in 1971. Case articulated that the policy was introduced with the aim of redistributing wealth and natural resources among diverse ethnic groups who were historically marginalized by the colonial government. This was a way to restructure the Malaysian society and this case Malaysia managed to fight economic dominance of Britain, China and other Asian countries. This was held by the World Bank as one of the success stories of a developing economy.¹⁶

This was the same case in Zimbabwe where the issue of resource nationalism and local empowerment was introduced under the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act of 2007. According to Matsa and Masimbiti, during the colonial era, the white government systematically excluded the black Africans from participating in the country's mainstream economy. In this case Zimbabwe introduced the IEEA to empower the majority of poor indigenous Zimbabweans.¹⁷ Tsvakanyi stated that the Act specifies that at least 51 per cent of foreign owned companies and other business shall be owned by the Zimbabweans. The Government later on introduced the Community Share Ownership Trusts in 2011 as a way to ensure that the local people, especially those living close to mines benefit from the resources

which are being extracted in their localities.¹⁸ Mawowa argued that it was a pity to realize that most African countries had an abundance of mineral wealth and yet they co-exist with abject poverty. This was despite the fact that communities, especially those residing in the vicinity of mining operations bear the environmental, social and economic costs of extraction. In fact most resource rich economies, particularly those in sub Saharan Africa were and are still the most unequal and poverty stricken.¹⁹ By this argument Dube proves to be correct when he articulated that, the CSOTs model was an economic initiative which sought to empower the previously marginalized local communities living close to mines to develop themselves.

The 10% cede capital was to be given to the CSOTs by the mining companies and the money was targeted to transform the socio-economic conditions in the communities where mining activities were being done. Mawowa, however argues that the main objectives of these CSOTs may not be reached due to inadequate legal backing for this scheme. By this Mawowa meant that in the IEEA there was no legal requirement for mining companies to dispose shares to the communities or to CSOTs.²⁰ This issue had already caused many challenges among many CSO schemes such as Zvishavane and Shamva Community Share Ownership Trusts.

The ZCSOT was established in 2012 and like any other CSOTs the organization's operations are guided by the Deed Of Trust and the board of Trustees comprising of Five Chiefs who represent the people. These Chiefs play a major role in as far as decision making process is concerned. However Machinya argues that the powers of the chiefs within the board has hindered development in many Community Share ownership Trusts since many of them lack experience and knowledge in the development field.²¹ This argument was also supported by Lumbe.²² This research will however give a clear detail about ZCSOT and how the organization has managed to promote resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane District.

Sources and Methods

The researcher made use of interviews, many interviews were carried out in the rural communities of Zvishavane where the ZCSOT has offered its services. The researcher chose to carry out interviews because interviews helps to gather information about a person's perceptive, knowledge, opinions, thoughts, experience and meanings pertaining the related topic. This helped the researcher to get information about Zvishavane Trust .The researcher also carried out interviews because many of the respondents from the rural community did not want to write but rather preferred to talk. In this case interviews also helped in making sure the community understand the questions due to the fact that the researcher used shone language and made the interviews easier. However it is important to note that the interviews were time consuming.

Moreover, the researcher used observations method in gathering information from the research field. The researcher observed many projects which were done by ZCSOT including Chomunyaka dam wall, Dayataya clinic, Rupemba school block, Makovere staff houses, Mupane irrigation scheme, Gundekunde school's solar electrification etc. Observations also helped the researcher to understand the current situation in the district in as far as infrastructure is concerned. This helped the researcher to reinforce the data that was collected from the respondents during interviews. The researcher used this method again to understand the initiatives of ZCSOT.

In addition, in gathering information about the related topic the researcher used both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources included oral information which was gathered through interviews with the Community members and the administrator of ZCSOT. These oral sources were used in the research for they helped to have a clear understanding of the situation in Zvishavane district.

Secondary sources in form of books, newspapers, journals, articles, thesis and online articles were used by the researcher. These sources were used because they helped in writing the literature review and they provide general overview of the related topic. In writing this dissertation, it was important for the researcher to understand other author's opinions, perceptions and ideas concerning the related topic.

Dissertation Layout

This dissertation has four chapters, the first chapter focused on the history of mining in Zvishavane District before the establishment of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust. In this chapter the author indicated the living conditions which were experienced by both the urban and rural population in Zvishavane district. The chapter went on to highlight the reasons behind the establishment of the CSO scheme under the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act of 2007.

The second chapter examined the initiatives of ZCSOT in as far as resource nationalism and local empowerment is concerned. In this chapter, the researcher clearly indicated the projects which were implemented by the organization be it in infrastructure development, health, education, skills, development, agriculture and employment. The chapter also included interviews from the community members where these projects where implemented.

In chapter 3, the dissertation chronicles the challenges faced by ZCSOT in as far as its administration is concerned and how this has affected development in Zvishavane district. The issue of lack of legal backing for CSOTs was the major challenge since it led to limited funds being given to the organization, thereby hindering development in the district. The forth chapter looked at the community's perception of the Trust. In this chapter the researcher first indicated

the community's knowledge about the organization and later looked at the community's attitude and perception on the projects which were implemented by ZCSOT. It was clear to understand that the community lacked information about Zvishavane Trust.

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CHAPTER 1

History of Mining in Zvishavane District Before the Establishment of ZCSOT

1:1 Introduction

According to Leon, resource nationalism is not a new phenomenon but has risen to prominence during the latest so called commodity super cycle. It is a witnessed event as country after country has sought to draw out a fairer share of the rewards from depletion of its mineral wealth. Resource nationalism is the umbrella term for several different measures through which countries sought to exercise greater control over their natural resources with the aim of deriving a greater share of the economic benefits that arise from the extraction of these resources. The forms of resource nationalism manifest vary widely including increased community participation and local empowerment.¹This chapter examines the history of mining in Zvishavane district, and focus will be on social and economic wellbeing of the communities in the Zvishavane district before the establishment of community share ownership trusts in Zimbabwe. Zvishavane district has both rural and urban population and it is the purpose of this chapter to highlight the living conditions experienced by these two groups in the history of mining in the district paying more attention on the socio-economic developments brought by the mining activities in the district. This will then lead one to the factors which have contributed to the establishment of Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe.

1:2 Background to the study

Zvishavane is a mining town in Midlands Province . The town developed as a residential area for Shabanie Mine which started operations in 1916 to supply asbestos. The asbestos mine

was the giant producer of the mineral in Zvishavane. However there were other mines in Zvishavane which includes, Mimosa Mining Company which its deposit was exploited briefly in 1920s and trial mining was undertaken between 1965 and 1975. The pilot plant was refurbished and mining commenced in 1994. The platinum mine is situated in the Southern part of the Wedza Geological Complex. Murowa diamonds mining company was another mine found in Zvishavane, the diamond mine is situated in Mazvihwa area, about 40 kilometers from Zvishavane town and the mine is majority owned and operated by the Rio Tinto group⁴. Sabi Gold mine was again another mine in Zvishavane district; the gold claims were first pegged in 1890 with the first recorded production in 1909. Besides these mentioned minerals, chromites, beryl and iron ore are also found in Zvishavane district.

Zvishavane district is divided into two council administrations; there is the Zvishavane Urban Council and the Zvishavane-Runde Rural District council. The 2013 census report indicates that Zvishavane district has a total population of 115 372 people. However, according Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, the majority of the people reside in the rural communities, 70 047 (60.7%) while the urban area has a total of 45 325 (39.3%).⁵

1:3Zvishavane Urban

Being a mining town the local people in Zvishavane urban district were included in the mining activities within the town. The availability of big and small mines in the district led to high rate of employment. At its peak the asbestos producing giant Shabanie mine alone employed about 5000 people. The issue of employment improved the living standards of the local people. This was because the people now had income and being employed meant that one was offered housing facilities as shown by Shabanie mine residential areas such as Kandodo, Maglas, Hill View, Noel View, Chinda Heights and Mimosa residential areas such as Platinum Park and other

houses in east lea suburb. These workers had access to free medication especially in the case of being a Shabanie Mine worker which had its own hospital. Water supply and electricity for free were some of the developments brought by the mining activities in the urban area. Shabanie Mine also had a primary school in which every child of an employee would get education freely. This was supported by an interview with Mr. Mutemeri who used to work for the mine, he said , “When the mine was operating every worker was given a house and we did not pay any bill especially water and electric bills. Our children attended Shabanie Mine Primary School from grade one to Grade 7 without paying any school fees and our children always got employed after finishing their courses.”⁶The availability of water supply meant improved hygiene and sanitation, as such the spread of diseases such as cholera and typhoid were prevented to some extent. In terms of who to get a job, both skilled and semi skilled workers were included in the working force. They all were given housing facilities even though they would be given in different areas thus some in low density and others in high density areas respectively. The mines were set to benefit the local people as it was obvious that if you are a child of an employee of a mining company especially Shabanie mine after graduating or finishing a course one was guaranteed to get a job in the mine.

In addition, the establishment of mines in Zvishavane district improved skills development and gave opportunities to those who had talents and passion in sporting activities such as athletics, soccer, karate, boxing, swimming , boxing, rugby to mention but a few. This is evidenced by two Zvishavane based soccer teams which played in the country’s premier soccer league, thus F.C Platinum and Shabanie mine football club and emergence of a Paralympics champion Eliot Mujaji. Being involved in any sporting activity sponsored by any one of the mining company in the district meant that one was fully employed and enjoyed the same benefits which were given

to any other worker. Bonface Dmanji a former Shabanie Mine Football club said that, he started playing for Shabanie Mine Club since 2009 to 2016 and he has been staying in Maglas location from the day he was signed in as a team member and his child goes to Shabanie Mine Primary school for free until now. Recreational areas were constructed such as Shabanie mine golf club, the club was open and free for everyone who would want to visit the area. Stadium such as Maglas stadium and Mandava stadium were constructed as a result of mining activities in the district and this boasted the spirit of sport ship in the district.⁷ Gardening cooperatives were also sponsored by mines and these were some of the projects set to benefit women for example the one which was situated in Maglas area. From an interview with Mrs. Kuziyamisa, women would farm their crops and vegetables for both family consumption and for commercial purposes thus increasing income in their households.⁸

However it is important to note that in the urban area of Zvishavane not everyone was employed in the mines, some people were jobless despite the fact that they also belong to the same community which boast of big and small mines. Some people faced many economic hardship while living in the urban area such as food shortages, failure to acquire education or even send their children to school and poor housing facilities and all these were a result of being unemployed. Generally it is of greater value to understand that not everyone in Zvishavane urban benefited from mining activities and those who benefited managed to do so under the banner of being a mine employee.

1:4 Zvishavane Rural

Life in the rural areas of Zvishavane was totally different with that of the people living in the urban area. It is important for one to note that all the positives brought by mining activities in the district were largely enjoyed by the urban population since they were the ones being largely

employed by these mines and they enjoyed the benefits of being an employee, thus excluding the rural population in the 19wards under the traditional leadership of five chiefs that are chief Masunda, Mazvihwa, Mafala, Mapanzure and chief Wedza.

The rural population in Zvishavane district as indicted is the largest and it is from these communities that mining activities were being done. Ironically, despite harboring such great mineral wealth, Zvishavane district was characterized as a high poverty area with experiencing drastic conditions of social and economic deprivation and this was attributed to poor rainfall patterns that were received in the area.⁹ Zvishavane is in region five and the area received very low rainfall and this has contributed to low food production within the households due to shortage of water, thereby leading to food shortages and starvation in the rural communities. Due to low rainfall, many rivers were always dry during summer and because of the shortages of water the domestic animals also suffered and this caused loss of animal lives, thus destruction of the community's wealth. From an interview with Patrick, the rural communities in Zvishavane also lacked safe water for domestic purposes and people had to walk long distances to reach the places of water and sometimes opt to drink from the river.¹⁰ The communities lacked boreholes and wells which required a lot of money to drill of which the community could not afford such. According to Ngwengwe more than 75% of rural population in general have water stressed. Water sanitation crisis in Zimbabwe dated back to colonialism when the whites introduced dual economy, they only concentrated with urban residents in service provision and neglecting rural areas.

From the research findings, in the rural areas of Zvishavane no schools or hospitals were built as result of mining activities taking place in the area. The rural population survived through cattle ranching and peasant agriculture. The schools which were in the rural areas were very old and

some classrooms were beyond repair. Some children also failed to acquire education as the schools were very far from their villages a good example is the Rupemba area where the parents then decided to construct classrooms using pole and dagga this was because of the absence of a primary school in the area. According to Mr ,Sisiba, in their community ,the children attended their primary school in Mberengwa of which they had to cross Runde river and during the rainy season they failed to go to school because they could not cross the river.¹²

Zvishavane's rural communities also experience poor health delivery due to limited clinics and hospitals and also poor infrastructure which again is the cause of high staff turnover and shortage of staff at some clinics. From an interview with Martha Muzanago from ward 11 she said , "when we are sick we go to Zvishavane town and get our medical help and many people fail to go to the hospital due to lack of transport fee from the village to Zvishavane town."¹³This response shows that even up to now the community is still facing the challenge of health delivery. A parliamentary report on Zvishavane in 2011 established that Zvishavane's rural health centers were experiencing extreme shortages of qualified health staff, with most health centers being understaffed with not more than two qualified nurses.Rural residents often experience barriers to healthcare that affect their ability to acquire the care they need and this is an important area which should be given more attention. ¹⁴People do not get proper treatment because of lack of this important facilities or qualified nurses. With regard to health many productive people die and also there will be no family planning which leads to many children that the parent cannot afford to cater for their needs.

All these problems faced by the rural population led to anti social behavior and the emergence of illegal gold mining in the rural areas. If one decides to visit Vugwi area under chief Mazvihwa

there is a lot of land destruction due to gold panning and this also has contributed to soil erosion and destruction of the beauty of the environment in general.

1:5 Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy

The Indigenization and Economic Empowerment programme is a policy option that many countries with a history of colonialism and economic marginalization of indigenous people had to consider. Zhou postulated that, this was the case of present day Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Colonial rule and apartheid in South Africa was characterized by the introduction of legislation policies which favored the whites' interests in the local economies at the expense of the black population. During the colonial period Africans were marginalized as they did not have power be it in political or economic sector, farm lands, mine lands and industries were owned by the white settlers and this led to massive poverty and poor living conditions for indigenous Africans. Laws such as the Land Apportionment Act of 1930, the Land Husbandry Act of 1951 and the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1959 restricted black Africans to be involved in any economic and political activities.¹⁵ After attaining independence, most African countries such as Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia and others decided to empower themselves and safeguard their resources which include land and minerals. According to Acemoglu the idea of economic empowerment lied in the spreading of benefits of economic growth to the majority group, making an economic growth that is propositioned on the inclusion of ordinary citizens. In this way, empowerment was to be concerned with the benefits of economic transformation and empowering of the previously disadvantaged ordinary people.¹⁶

According to Kruger, in South Africa Black Economic Empowerment programme was introduced in the early 90s by the South African government as a way to give the historically marginalized races that is Indians, Blacks and coloreds an equal opportunity to succeed in the

country's economy and also to be able to own and control a larger percentage of the economy.¹⁷ In Zimbabwe since 1980 the government has put more effort in correcting the injustices which were brought by the colonial rule by passing on several policies such as the Land Reform Programme that was exercised in 2000 and this was a way of distributing land and resources between the blacks and the whites and this also led to the introduction of Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act (chapter 14:33) of 2007 which stated that at least 51% of shares of public companies and business shall be owned by indigenous Zimbabweans, under this act there was also the establishment of Community Share Ownership Trusts or schemes in 2011 so as to empower indigenous Zimbabweans.¹⁸ When these CSOTs were established they mainly targeted mining companies basing on the fact that these companies have been extracting and shipping out minerals for years without giving back to the local people who were the rightful owners of the resources. According to this Act, all mining companies were supposed to give away at least 10% ownership of their company's outputs to the local communities through Community Trusts. The main aim of these organizations were to see local communities fully benefiting from the natural resources mined from their areas through provision of social amenities such as schools, hospitals, projects such as drilling of boreholes, dam construction, road construction as well as income generating projects.

According to Mawowa, in Zimbabwe, Mhondoro Ngezi Zvimba Community Share Ownership Trust was the first to be established on October 13 2011 by Zimplats Company. The Trust was then followed by the Unkie Mines Tongogara Community Share Ownership Trust which was launched on 24 November 2011. The Mimoso-Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust was the third to be launched on the 16th of March in 2012. In May 2012 Gwanda Community

Share Ownership Trust was launched. Marange, Bindura, Shamva and Masvingo Community Share Ownership Schemes were later launched.

All these CSOSs were established after realizing that although Zimbabwe is endowed with about 60 minerals including Gold, diamonds and platinum and yet Zimbabwean people have not fully gained from the exploitation of these natural resources since independence. Zvishavane District has many mines which produced asbestos, platinum, gold and diamonds yet the people in the district were facing many serious challenges such as high rate of unemployment, poor education facilities, poor health delivery, poor water and sanitation services, poor roads, food shortages due to poor harvesting as the district receive low amount of rainfall and many other socio-economic problems. ¹⁹In trying to solve all these problems, the government ordered for direct ownership by communities within which mining businesses were exploiting natural resources through CSOSs which is a product of IEE policy.

1:6 Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust.

Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust was launched in 2012. The Organization intended mainly to allow the residents of Zvishavane rural district to benefit from businesses that exploit the community's natural resources. As such, the ZCSOT services the 19 rural wards under the Runde Rural District Council. ZCSOT was established against a background of great profuse in mineral resources and persistent social and economic deterioration in Zvishavane. According to the Deed Of Trust, the board members are supposed to be 17 including the district's five chiefs which are , Chief Mafala, Chief Mazvihwa, Chief Mapanzure, Chief Wedza and Chief Masunda , the other board members include a representative of the Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment (MYDIE), the chief executive officer of Runde

Rural District Council, the Runde Rural District Council chairperson, the Zvishavane District Administrator, three representatives from Mimosa mining company the mining companies, a lawyer and an accountant. The Deed of Trust also stated that the Board of Trustees for CSOTs should also have representatives from the three special interest groups which are, the women, the youth and the disabled. These representatives were not supposed to be chosen by the organization's board but the organization requests for them from the three ministries that is Ministry of Youth Development Indigenization and Empowerment, Ministry of women affairs and the Ministry of social Welfare.²⁰

According to Sokwanele, however the indigenization framework did not give detail as to how such representatives may be selected and this can cause serious problems as they will be bias in selecting these representatives.²¹ The ZCSOT was established after two qualifying businesses operating in Zvishavane had committed to meet the minimum indigenization regulations by ceding each a 10 per cent share stake to the Zvishavane community, and these were Mimosa Mining Company and Murowa Diamonds. At the launch of the ZCSOT in 2012, the two mining companies pledged seed capital amounting to US\$10.5 million, with Mimosa pledging US\$10 million while Murowa Diamonds promised US\$500 000.00. Other qualifying businesses as stated in the indigenization policy that were yet to guarantee shareholding for the Zvishavane indigenous community were Shabanie Mine, Sabi Gold Mine, Sabi-Vlei Mine, King Cobra Sigwanya Mine and others.

1:7 Conclusion.

This chapter has looked at the history of mining in Zvishavane district. It tresses the different living conditions which were experienced in the urban part of the district and also in the rural

part of the district. Differences were noted as the urban population benefited from mining activities through employment while the rural population had a little to talk of. The aim was to investigate the extent at which resource nationalism and local empowerment was promoted in the district before the establishment of Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe. The researcher also focused on the factors which then led to the adoption of Indigenization and Economic Empowerment policy in which the Community Share Ownership Trusts fall under. The objective of the policy was to widen the economic base through promoting economic justice to whom justice was denied historically by colonial rule. Finally the chapter then explained about the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust , how the organization operates and who is involved in the decision making process.

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CHAPTER 2

Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust s Initiatives

2:1 Introduction

More than 70% of the Zimbabwean population lives in the rural areas, and rural areas have been socially neglected, and economically deprived in terms of development. By the establishment of Community Share Ownership mechanism, the Zimbabwean government sought to include rural areas into the mainstream economy.¹the scheme focused on ensuring that the local communities benefit from the natural resources which were being exploited in their areas. In many communities, natural resources are their precious economic asset, however these communities often have limited rights to access the resources as powerful personnel often claim exclusive access to these resources. Local communities are thus excluded from owning the natural resources within their areas and hence from enjoying the benefits of resource extraction and this have led to the rise of resource nationalism in Africa.²

In Southern Africa, Botswana is however widely regarded as successfully managed its natural resources for the country's development whose diamond revenue has helped finance investment in infrastructure, education, health and other programmes. In South Africa local ownership of mineral resources has been promoted. The Impala Bafokeng Trust became the center of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) transaction in 2007 between the Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) and Impala Platinum Holding Limited.³This chapter focuses on the projects which were implemented by Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust in relation to resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane district. The researcher will highlight the problems or challenges which were being faced by the local people across the district and how the organization responded to these challenges.

2:2 Participation of Community Members in Prioritization of Projects

All Development projects implemented by ZCSOT were bottom-up in approach (grassroots theory). This is so simply because needs assessments and baseline surveys were done to all communities in Zvishavane. In fact projects were implemented with the needs and aspirations of the community members, Community participation is the model that is currently under use for the grassroots theory to be open as opposed to supply and fix which is up-bottom-up in approach.

According to ZCSOT administrator Mr. N.T Jinga, the organization does not impose projects on communities but engage them first before project implementation through needs assessment outreach programs which are done annually and also liaises with other development oriented stakeholders on how best the suggested projects can add more value to communities and also best ways to engage communities in project implementation.⁴This defines what development practioners call grassroots theory, the community should have the chance to say out their problems then corrective solutions will be channeled through community based projects. These development oriented stakeholders including the local council which is RRDC.

2:3 Provision of Educational Facilities and Services

Despite having the highest literacy levels in the continent, Zimbabwe has for years been struggling to provide best education and health services for its people including those living close to the foreign owned mines and companies and this case Zvishavane district cannot be left out.⁵ The statistics showed that more than one million Zimbabwean children were failing to go to school due to various reasons and in the case of Zvishavane this was because of limited number of schools nearby and failing to pay school fees.⁶ In Zvishavane Children had to travel long distances to reach school and even cross big rivers such as Runde along the journey which means in rain season these children failed to attend their lessons. In the local communities of

Zvishavane due to financial constraints the parents were failing to pay school fees for their children leading to too many school drop outs. It is also important to note that to those who managed to go to school, the learning environment was not good enough due to lack of furniture, lack of text books and very old classrooms such as those at Rupemba Primary School built of pole and dagga. According to ward 19 councilor Mr. M. Sisiba, the Rupemba community had a serious challenge in terms of education and appealed to the government so many times so that they can have a primary school in their area but the ministry only pegged the area where the school was supposed to be. Because the community did not have money they then decided to build pole and dagga classrooms so that their children will not have to travel long distances.⁷Poor infrastructure and lack of proper accommodation for staff at rural schools is alleged to have contributed to high staff turnover in Zvishavane's rural schools.



Fig 1 shows: The wooden classrooms at Rupemba Primary School under chief Mazvihwa: source MrJinga.

In response to all these challenges which were being faced by the Zvishavane rural communities in the education sector, since 2012 the organization replaced old classroom blocks and added

some through the construction of seventeen 1x2 classroom blocks and three 2x2 classroom blocks in different schools across the district. The Trust also constructed a science laboratory at Mpumelelo Secondary School thereby reducing dismissal performances in science subject in the area due to shortages of science laboratory and equipments. Five schools were given furniture while fencing was done at three schools namely Mapazuli, Mapirimira and Mwezhe schools. Electrification was done at Ingome, Bilashava, Chenhunguru and solar electrification was done at Gundekunde primary school in 2017. In improving hygiene the organization built 1x10 squat hole toilets at Mabasa Primary and Mpumelelo Secondary school. F14 Staff houses were constructed at Makovere and Zvoi schools. ZCSOT also paid school fees for Sandra Mutemachimwe who studied at Mkoba Teachers College and the girl is disabled. The success of Trust's programmes in improving quality education across the district also confirms the statement by Bryan and Hofman in Mabhena and Moyo, that if well managed and accounted for outputs from the mineral resources could help eradicate poverty and improve socio-economic and educational development in areas where communities are living under severe poverty despite their richness in natural resources.⁸



Fig 2 shows: The classroom block that was constructed by ZCSOT at Rupemba Primary School and is already in good use,source N.T.Jinga.

However it is important to note during the early years of the organization that's around 2012 and 2013, the organization implemented most of its projects not basing on priorities but rather on wanting to have done at least something and this has led to some communities being left out from the development they require. For example the organization built a science laboratory at Mpumelelo secondary school earlier yet there was Rupemba Primary school which did not have a single classroom block as the children attended their lessons in wooden structures. Despite having constructed classroom blocks around the district some community members feel that the organization is also supposed to help in paying school fees for vulnerable children within their communities and this is supported by the response from Edina in ward 9 Shavahuru when she said, "in this our community we have many orphans who live with their old grandparents and they are failing to go to school because no one is fit enough to look for their school fees and it is our petition that Zvishavane Trust should help these children in our community."⁹

2:4 Provision of Health Care Facilities and Services

Mawowa argues that, it is painful for most African countries to realize that they have an abundance of mineral wealth which continues to co-exist with extreme poverty yet it is believed that communities living close to the mines are the rightful beneficiaries of the minerals beneath their soils.¹⁰ Even though Zvishavane is endowed with huge natural resources such as platinum, asbestos, gold, diamonds, iron ore making Zimbabwe the world's second largest platinum producer after South Africa, much of it has been exported to help improve and develop and the livelihoods of foreigners leaving the local people of Zvishavane especially those living in rural areas amongst the poorest in the country.¹¹ In spite of this wealth in the district, health delivery

has remained a serious problem in the rural areas of Zvishavane. People walked long distances to get medical attention and according to local people from Zvegona area, the community used to travel all the way to Lundi Clinic and it was a difficult thing especially for pregnant women in the community. Due to poor housing facilities for nurses and doctors in those available clinics it was difficult for the community to have nurses who would be available each and every time since the workers would leave the station and look for better places. Lack of proper medical tools has been another biggest challenge in the local clinics and this had hinder provision of good health for many patients in the district.

The Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust board of trustees resolved to dedicate the years 2012-2017 to provision of health care facilities and services and as such organization built Dayataya clinic in Zvegona area and supplied all the medical equipments. The organization also constructed 2x14 staff houses at Dayataya clinic , Marira clinic and Dambudzo clinic. Clinic material were also provided for Dambudzo clinic by the organization. Toilets were also built at Chirere and Dayataya clinics . In 2017 , ZCSOT provided water system at Maketo and Welezi clinic while fencing was done at Dayataya and Dambudzo clinics. This indicates that indeed the organization' s initiative in improving health care services brought change in the rural areas of Zvishavane due to availability of nearer clinics, housing facilities for staff ,availability of water at clinics and the provision of more medical equipment in the local clinics. However from the research findings some community members in other wards still faces some challenges as they do not have clinics nearby. This was evidenced by a number of pregnant women who were staying at Mabasa clinic waiting for delivery, the women said that they came as far as ward 4 Hombe and ward 9 shavahuru because there was no a nearby clinic in their area. Margret one of

the pregnant women from ward 4 went on saying, “some of our friends chose to deliver at home helped by elderly women because they cannot handle the situation of coming to Mabasa clinic.”¹²Therefore it is of greater importance to note that in many rural wards in the district health issue is still one of the biggest Challenges to the community.



Fig 3 shows: Dayataya clinic in Zvegona area: source Mr. Jinga.

2:5 Water and Sanitation

Like any other rural areas Zvishavane rural community faced water challenges due to lack of nearer water sources. People had to travel for long distances to reach water sources and mainly the people used water from the rivers for their domestic purposes of which the water was not safe. This clears out that, mining companies generate super profits while the communities within which they operate live in abject poverty and this was the case in Zvishavane which has been declared a high poverty area. The organization drilled boreholes across the district in an effort to make sure the zvishavane rural communities have safe water. Availability of water has helped the people rural communities in so many ways including having safe water for domestic purposes and

drinking water for their livestock. Availability of water meant improvement of sanitation and hygiene thereby preventing the community from diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

More than just solving their water problems for domestic use, the drilling of boreholes has also helped those near these boreholes to do small-scale gardening where they grow different green vegetables to improve their diet and also sometimes sell to supplement household income. It is then valid to support the argument that Community Share Ownership Trust model economically empowers the marginalized local communities living close to mines to develop themselves. ZCSOT's initiative in providing clean safe water for local communities had contributed indirectly to health development in Zvishavane district.

The Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust did not only drilled boreholes in its effort to solve the problem of water shortages but rather went on and construct a dam wall at Chomunyaka dam in Chionekano area under Chief Masunda . The construction of the dam wall has helped the community to have water for domestic purposes such as , gardening and for their livestock even during the dry seasons.

2:6 Agriculture

Zvishavane is in region five which is characterized by erratic and unreliable rainfall patterns which makes rain-fed agriculture a risk venture. Worsened by climatic change the district experienced repeated droughts and faced food insecurity and the communities has failed to embark on irrigation schemes due to lack of funding. This has caused so many problems to the local people who largely depend on agriculture and could not look for jobs to sustain them due to high rate of unemployment in the district and the country at large.

Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust embarked on rehabilitation of irrigation schemes such as Mupani irrigation scheme in Mhototi ward in Mazvihwa area and Bunnockbun irrigation scheme in Mhondongori ward. At Mupane irrigation scheme the organization drilled a borehole along Runde river bed and this helped the local people to practice agricultural activities throughout the year thereby improving food security.

However, from an interview with a community member from Mhototi ward it was acknowledged that the irrigation scheme is not yet working due to the unavailability of electric power to pump the water into the irrigation scheme as he said, “ZCSOT drilled a borehole along the Runde river bed and a pump was installed last year but the problem we now have is that our transformer was removed by ZESA and we are facing difficulties in getting it back. This had affected us completely since we cannot practice our farming without water.”¹³ In this case it is clear to indicate that in its effort to improve agriculture the Zvishavane Trust still has a long way to go since its goal of food security has not been fully reached.

2:7 Employment

Unemployment is among the various of challenges which has affected people in Zvishavane’s rural communities. It was more common among the youth despite the existence of potential employers in the form of mining companies in the district. According to Sawyer and Gomez, natural resource extraction has the potential to offer employment opportunities to local communities, and this is one major way in which the communities can benefit from the availability of resources in their localities.¹⁴ However, the presence of mining companies in Zvishavane has not completely managed to wipe away this challenge especially in the rural communities of the district and it is the aim of the CSOT’s model to empower the marginalized communities living close to mines to develop themselves.

In line with the international and regional developments, the government of Zimbabwe introduced the Community Share Ownership Trust (CSOT) through the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act to empower the majority of poor Zimbabwean citizens living close to the mines to facilitate improvement of their social, economic, infrastructural and educational development leading to a general improvement of their standards of living. In all the projects which were done by the organization since 2012 to 2017 the local people were employed by the organization both men and women. Builders, carpenters and all other workers were recruited across the rural district. In the construction of Chomunyaka dam in Chionekano village under chief Masunda, the company which did the work was Multiforce Construction Company which is a local based construction company and this was always the case whenever the organization embarked on a project as it was the mandate of ZCSOT to make sure that tenders were being given to local people.

In addition, the organization does not have a permanent cleaner, but rather give a three months contract to each cleaner and the workers rotate from one area to the other among the nineteen wards under the five chiefs. The Trust used this method as a way to make sure that everyone who wish to be employed by the organization gets the chance. This shows that the establishment of the ZCSOT brought change in the rural communities in as far as employment is concerned thus local empowerment. Despite being able to employ a number of people in Zvishavane district, from the research findings it was clear that some community members feel excluded from the recruitment as Mr. Kureva said,

I have been applying for a job as a casual worker at Zvishavane Trust but I have never been called for an interview, it is those who are close to the chiefs and

councilors who are employed by the organization. I feel that something must be done within the organization so that we can all get the chance to earn a living for our families since they say that Zvishavane Trust is for us the community.¹⁵

2:8 Skills Development

Skills development is one of the important aspects of one's life, if one has the ability to work for himself using his own hands it is a greater gift. ZCSOT has managed to provide skills development for so many local people through involving them in the implementation of all its projects such as building of schools, clinics, fencing, tubing and wiring. In the construction of Chomunyaka dam the local people were employed to work with Multiforce Construction Company and in this case the people learnt a lot from these activities thereby being empowered with skills in building thus local empowerment. From the responses from other community members they showed that they were not always happy about how the organization chose the people to be involved in the implementation of its projects. Tichaona a youth from Runde ward said, "those who are close to the councilor or the Chief are always given the chance to be engaged with the Zvishavane Trust's projects and they are the ones to benefit only from skills development."¹⁶

2:9 Women Benefits

Women are often assigned to domestic work and they have faced challenges in trying to uplift themselves in the communities. The Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act of Zimbabwe states that the government can hold the shares on behalf of special interest groups like women, youths and the disabled. In the case of ZCSOT, the organization has tried to implement the projects which benefit women as a special group. A good example is a group of women in Mhondongori ward who were given the chance to be trained in fence making and the

group was later given the job by the organization to make fence which was used to fence Bannockburn irrigation scheme in the area. In implementing its projects the women were at times employed by the organization for example a number of women who were employed as assistant builders during the construction of a science laboratory at Mpumelelo Secondary School. From September 2016 to July 2017 the organization recruited seven attaches and all of them were girls from various universities including myself. The organization also paid school fees for Sandra Mutemachimwe a student at Mkoba Teachers college and the girl is disabled. This shows that to some extent ZCSOT has promoted the empowerment of women.



Fig 8 shows : Women working as assistants at Mpumelelo Secondary School during the construction of a science laboratory by ZCSOT :source MrJinga

However among those who are recruited as casual workers by the organization , since August 2016 to August 2017 there was no a single woman who was employed by the organization as a cleaner. More so, during the same period there was no a women’s representative within the Zvishavane Trust’s board as expected by the IEEA. This has compromised the prioritization of

women related development projects and also affected women's role negatively. This is evidenced by the response from Precious a community member from Mapirimira ward who said that, “ as women we have other projects or cooperatives that we want to do yet we do not have money. It is now the desire of every women in our community to be involved in businesses, so we want the Trust to help us in implementing our projects such as poultry, basket weaving and piggery’’. This shows that on the other hand the organization had not been gender sensitive and failed to promote gender equality as required by the community and as expected by the Indigenization policy.

Conclusion

In conclusion Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust initiatives in Zvishavane rural communities were typically economic and socially transforming. The organization made serious efforts in improving educational, health facilities, water and sanitation, Agriculture employment and electrification. The study concluded that the participation of the local community members in the prioritization of the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust projects helped to align the Trust's development efforts with the community's needs. In this way the Trust fulfills the community needs hence receives maximum community support and cooperation. In all the projects which were implemented by the Trust one can conclude that it was a good way of eradicating poverty. However a lot still need to be done as the responses from the community members shows that some communities still have challenges especially in education, health and agriculture.

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CHAPTER 3

Challenges Faced By ZCSOT

Introduction

Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust was established as a conduit of resource nationalism and local empowerment in the rural district of Zvishavane . The organization was the key player in making sure that the local people benefit from the resources surrounding them. The organization has embarked on many successful projects within the nineteen rural wards in Zvishavane district and these projects has promoted socio-economic developments within the local communities. However there was still remaining socio-economic challenges which were being faced by the people in the district as indicated in the previous chapter therefore it was of greater importance to assess the possible factors which have led to the continuous existence of these problems. This then led to the realization that ZCSOT as an organization had and still has its challenges which have affected development and progress negatively. This chapter will then focus on the challenges faced by the ZCSOT in as much as resource nationalism and local empowerment is concerned and how the organization has responded to the problems.

3:1 No Share Certificate

Through an interview with the administrator of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust MrJinga , he revealed that the main challenge faced by the organization was the absence of Share Certificate. Share Certificate is a document signed on behalf of a company and serves as a legal proof of ownership of a number of share indicated. He said,

In this case there is no legal requirement for mining companies to dispose shares to the communities or ZCSOT.

Absence of Share Certificate has made the mining companies to delay to pay the seed capital they have pledged to Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust. Mimosa Mining Company pledged \$10million and the organization only

received \$4million and right now we are waiting for the other \$2million which they have promised to give us this year.¹

Mawowa also supported the above opinion as he indicated that in the absence of a clear legal backing the CSOTs will only participate and own shares at the discretion of mining companies meaning as the organizations they do not have confidence in claiming funding from these qualifying companies since they do not have a legal document to proof the ownership of shares.²It is important to note that this issue has not only affected ZCSOT, but it has affected CSOTs all over country since there were a number of CSOTs that until now have not yet received their seed money pledged by the qualifying companies and Shamva Community Share Ownership Trust is a typical example. According to Lumbe, qualifying companies have compromised the Indigenization policy mandate by refusing and delaying to pay seed capital they have pledged to Shamva Community Share Ownership Trust. From the beginning of the policy some companies including the Shamva Gold mine clearly indicated that it was not willing to conform with the indigenization programme. The company agreed later on and pledged \$2million for 2013 and 2014 but the company only paid \$50 000 to the organization.³Mabhena and Moyo however suggested that the firms were delaying to honor their pledges with the belief that ruling government may be removed and the indigenization policy will be dissolved whilst the companies are not yet finished paying the amounts they pledged.⁴Resistance by qualifying companies to honor their pledges can be cited as a contributing factor for ZCSOTs failure to promote resource nationalism and local empowerment in the district. This has been caused by the fact that there is no citation in the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act that forces companies to donate money to CSOTs as seed capital. This shows that the unavailability of Share Certificate is a major challenge for the organization

and it has threatened continuity and sustainability of this Ownership Trust. This also has hindered socio economic development in the district since the organization's financial status would not meet the genuine demands of its community thereby making the ZCSOT irrelevant to the Zvishavane rural district.

In trying to defeat this challenge the organization communicated with the mining companies and several meetings were held and the Trust was promised another \$2million with Mimosa by 2018.⁴ However one can still realize that absence of share certificate has negatively affected resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane district.

3:2 Relaxation of other developing players

Before the establishment of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust, Runde Rural District Council was responsible for the district's development activities. Other ministries such as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education were also responsible for socio economic development in the district. The ministry of health's overall purposes was to promote health and quality of life of the people of Zimbabwe and it seeks to achieve equity in health by targeting resources programs to the most vulnerable citizens and need societies in the country. The ministry of education on the other hand was responsible for providing and facilitates the procurement of essential equipment for education. It was also responsible for providing and promoting quality education to both primary and secondary schools. This shows that these ministries had and still have a responsibility to make sure that quality health and education is provided in Zvishavane district.

Runde Rural Distric Council was supposed to work hand in hand with the government and these two ministries in an effort to make sure there is socio economic development in the rural communities of Zvishavane. However after the establishment of ZCSOT all work was left for the

organization and this was a bigger challenge for the organization as it did not have enough money to cater for every need within the district. Mr. Jinga said that, since 2012 Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust has filled the gap left by the government, local council and NGOs.⁵ The Runde Rural District Council had been struggling to implement its own project in the district due to the economic hardships being experienced in the country.

3:3The Community Expecting more from ZCSOT.

Since its establishment in 2012 ,Zvishavane Community Share ownership trust has brought change in the 19 rural wards of Zvishavane. In education, the organization constructed classrooms blocks in primary and secondary schools. Furniture and text books were supplied in various schools and also staff houses were constructed in many schools and electrification of some schools was done by the organization. In terms of health facilities, two clinics were built and medical equipment was supplied. Boreholes were drilled all over the district meaning the organization made sure there was provision of water and sanitation. In agriculture rehabilitation of Mupane and Bannockburn irrigation schemes was done by ZCSOT. In this case the organization brought light and hope to those communities who were living in poverty areas. Because of all these achievements which were done by the organization, the community now has a bigger expectation from the ZCSOT.

This was a challenge to the organization as it faced funding problems. The Zvishavane Trust operates using money from Mimosa mining company and Murowa Diamonds. The \$4million which was given to the organization has been used to do all those mentioned projects and the organization is still waiting for more funding from the qualifying companies and the community does not understand this situation, but rather continue requesting for bigger projects for their areas while the Trust do not have enough money. Mr. Jinga the Administrator of the organization

said that during the year 2017 the organization gave each ward \$5000 to do its ward based project and the communities were asked to come with their proposals for projects which fit in the budget of \$5000. However he said in most cases the proposed projects required more than the budget and it was not easy for the community to understand the situation.⁶ This shows that the community's bigger expectations against the current financial situation of the organization is one of the challenges which the organization has faced.

3:4Sustainability

The fundamental concern of the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust had been the uncertain sources of revenue against the diminishing seed capital. The income generating activities were limited as the needs of the people were not sustainable. In implementing its projects the ZCSOT used a bottom up approach that is to say the organization first conducted a need assessment program. The community was the one to tell the ZCSOT their needs and the organization then responded to those request. Many of the community's needs were not sustainable for example building of schools, drilling of boreholes, construction of clinics etc, all these only took out money from the organizations pocket without a cent being given back. To that end, the continued existence of the Trust was threatened.

From an Interview with Chief Mapanzure, he said, "the board of trustees resolved to focus on communicating and educating the communities on the importance of proposing income generating projects in their wards since the initiative of CSOT has to largely rely on the generosity of companies involved off which the generosity is not assured."⁷ However from an interview with Mr.Mollen Makusha a community member from Runde ward, he said,

we really want the Trust to have projects which will give profit that will continue to develop our communities, but the problem is that the organization always changes its

plans for example there is a rumor which is saying Mabwematema plan may fail, so we end up thinking that at the end nothing will succeed so it is better we build schools and clinics in our area⁸.

In this case it is valid to say that the organization has a lot of work to make sure the community agrees to the income generating projects as some people now have doubts in these projects.

3:5 Lack of cooperation from the Community

Socio economic development encourages using local resources in a way that enhances economic opportunities while improving social conditions in the societies. Often community development initiatives were implemented to overcome challenges and promote opportunities for communities who were in poverty and who were disadvantaged.⁹ZvishavaneCommunity Share Ownership Trust has faced a challenge of lack of cooperation from the rural communities of Zvishavane . The community has at times failed to engage in project management activities, contributing directly to construction, labor and supply of locally available materials such as sand, bricks and water thereby making it difficult for ZCSOT to bring best results as far as development is concerned. Mr. Jinga said, “during the fencing of Dayataya clinic, the community was asked to dig holes for fencing poles and to provide sand for the project, few people showed up and this delayed the completion of the project.”¹⁰Community’s cooperation in development is important for it helps to lower the project cost thus saving money for other projects in other areas. Community’s participation in project implementation is also important for skills development among the Zvishavane local people. He went on saying that in other cases a few people attended the meetings which were called for by the organization and because of this, without other perspectives being aired, decision makers within the organization were not able to make the best decisions for the community as a whole simply because of a minority of loud voices. According

to Gajanayake the more viewers in the process of making a decision the more likely the final product will meet the needs of everyone in the society.¹¹

3:6Lack of Qualified Personnel in the Board of Trustees

According to Machinya, the institution of Traditional authority is the common system of governance for most rural communities in Africa. Traditionally chiefs are the custodians of the life of their people . They are seen as the owners of the land and life comes from the land which the chief is the owner. As owners of the land , chiefs were responsible for the prosperity of their people particularly for the land and its produce.¹²Zimbabwe's 2013 constitution recognizes the institution, status and role of traditional leaders and give them the responsibility to perform the traditional duties of a traditional leaders such as facilitating development as administering rural land use and as mining activities expand into the rural communities , chief s emerge as important keepers of valuable minerals resources. In effect the development of mining activities in rural areas has strengthened the authority of traditional chiefs as they were now at the centre of development, bringing development to their people.¹³

Negi postulated that one of the common arguments in defense of chieftaincy was that chiefs , because of their moral obligation as custodians traditional fathers to their people, they were regarded as representatives of the people they lead and seen as able to raise matters for local concern.¹⁴ In South Africa Rustenburg district of the North West Province traditional leaders as the traditional representatives of local communities, have deeply involved in overseeing the mining of platinum of the land they control so as to ensure that their communities benefit. Zimbabwe's Community Share Ownership Schemes borrow from South Africa's Royal Bafokeng community in Rustenburg and chiefs were mandated to chair the CSOTS.¹⁵ However

Mawowa notes that the CSOTS in Zimbabwe have the risks of elite manipulation by chiefs who preside as their chair persons of the Community Share Ownership Trust.¹⁶

In the case of ZCSOT board of trustees which was responsible for the operation of the organization comprises of members including the five chiefs who do not have qualifications or knowledge on community development and project management. Appointment into the board of Trustees was made basing on the position one has in the district, not by qualifications. The chiefs have got more powers within the board of which they lack knowledge and experience when dealing with community development. This challenge has affected the process of decision making as the chiefs would at times ignore the advice being given by the employees and then pass their decisions basing on the argument that they represent the communities who are the owners of the resources and this would then lead to poor outcome in as far as economically and socially transforming the lives of the local communities. In trying to overcome this challenges, the ZCSOT held a cooperate governance workshop and other workshops to educate its board members on how they can successfully develop Zvishavane rural district.

3:7 Limited Staff Members

Zvishavane Trust, has got four permanent employees which are the administrator, the finance director, the driver and the cleaner. According to Mr. Jinga the work load within the organization required a number of workers off which these workers will need to be paid yet the organization has a challenge of funding. Having limited staff members at times has led to delays in the completion of other tasks and projects. In trying to solve these challenges the organization opted to recruit attaches from various universities whom they gave small tokens of appreciation. However from another point of view the organization embarked on recruiting attaches as a way off having cheap labor just like many other companies in the country.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust has faced a number of challenges which then affected resource nationalism and local empowerment. The major challenge as indicated before is the lack of legal backing of the CSOTS initiative. This challenge has created more challenges due to lack of enough funding from the mining companies who then give the organization money when they feel like doing so not considering the fact that the people has many socio economic challenges which need to be addressed. It is then of greater value to note that the issue of resource nationalism and local empowerment cannot be achieved without enough funds. Lack of qualified personnel in the board of trustees, lack of cooperation within the local communities, Lack of sustainability, relaxation of the government and RRDC and the community's bigger expectations from Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust were some of the challenges which were faced by the organization in as far as socio economic development in the rural communities of Zvishavane is concerned.

Endnotes.

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CHAPTER 4

The Community's Perception of the Trust.

1:1 Introduction.

The vision of the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment policy was to ensure that everyone has access to information that leads them to be empowered in order for the policy to realize its goals.¹ This vision was in line with UNESCO development concept of Knowledge Societies, which states that in many societies people have capabilities not just to acquire information but also transform it into knowledge which will then empower them. This will enable them to contribute to socio-economic development in their communities.² In an effort to investigate the extent to which people in Zvishavane consider the establishment of ZCSOT as a tool to promote resource nationalism and local empowerment, I found it worthwhile to examine the community's knowledge about ZCSOT. I carried out interviews in numerous rural wards of Zvishavane district and it is the focus of this chapter to show the community's perception, attitude and understanding of ZCSOT in as far as socio –economic development in the district is concerned.

4:2 Community Knowledge of ZCSOT

Community's understanding of CSOTs is crucial in mobilizing people's participation in activities of ZCSOT. The findings from this research indicated that people in Zvishavane are not as well informed as they should be about ZCSOT. It emerged that community members, besides knowing about the existence of the ZCSOT and various projects it has done around Zvishavane, most do not know anything about the Trust as shown by a response from Grace who said, "I only know that Zvishavane Trust is the one which constructed Chomunyaka dam wall. I heard it is a company which helps people in Zvishavane and the chiefs work with the company"³. This

response shows that the local people really know that Zvishavane Trust exists, but the information they have about it is distorted and often incorrect. Another responded from ward 2 under chief Masunda when asked why ZCSOT was established, he said, “I heard that Mimosa gave ZCSOT money to help people in Zvishavane”.⁴ This clearly shows that the Zvishavane Community does not know anything concerning the reason behind the establishment of CSOTs in Zimbabwe and how they are entitled to the resources in their area. One can then realize that ZCSOT was not publicized properly.

In trying to have a full detailed information about the community’s understanding of the ZCSOT, I also visited ward 13 under chief Masunda and I also interviewed people in the area and it also looked like the community was not much aware of the history of Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust. When asked about ZCSOT, the responded said that she did not know about Zvishavane Trust then later said, “I heard that Zvishavane Trust constructed the new two staff houses at Makovere Primary school but I am not sure why it helped the school, I just think it’s a donor”.⁵ From this response it is clear to understand that the Zvishavane community lacks the information concerning Indigenization programme and its connection with Community Share Ownership Schemes in the country. During these interviews many people responded saying they do not know the reason why Zvishavane Community Share Ownership has done projects in their communities and why it is still operating in their communities. This means that there is information gap between the organization and its community.

Moreover, after carrying out some more interviews, it then came to my understanding that many people in the rural district regard the ZCSOT as an initiatives brought by the 5 local chiefs as evidenced by the following responses. “I heard that our chiefs went to the mines and they asked them to give money to the Trust so that the Trust can start doing different projects like what it is

doing in our villages, drilling boreholes and building schools. I heard they were given \$10million from Mimosa mining company.”⁶Mnwana and Akpan articulated that, the process of participatory development is spoiled by information gaps where important information is withheld from certain groups of people and in this case participatory development in Zvishavane district might be damaged by information gaps since the community lacks knowledge about the ZCSOT.⁷

A number of respondents took the ZCSOT as a programme introduced by the chiefs and the author then became interested in investigating why people put the chiefs at the helm of the ZCSOT, seeing them as the ones who facilitate the establishment of the CSOT . It might be that this misinformation was intended to increase the power and control of chiefs over their people. Viewing chiefs as instrumental in the establishment of the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust can lead into paternalism in which the chiefs are seen as doing everything for their people. Once the ZCSOT is seen as a programme for the chiefs, the goals of promoting broad based participation in resource nationalism or resource ownership as well as community empowerment are then disturbed. This makes the ZCSOT likely to be affected by manipulation by powerful local elites.⁸ According to Machinya, the misrepresentation of the Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust to the people is an illustration of the elite capture by chiefs who seek to increase their political control over their subjects.⁹ From this interview session it was clear that the local people were unaware of the reasons behind the establishment of Zvishavane community Share Ownership Trust and a lot has to be done in an effort to give the communities the information they require as knowledge about CSOTs is essential for people to embrace the objectives of indigenization and economic empowerment policy.

However there were a few people who appeared to be aware of the Zvishavane Trust including Mr,Dube whose response was;

The ZCSOT was established as a way to make sure that us , the people of Zvishavane benefit from the minerals we have in our area. This is why Mimosa and Murowa companies gave Zvishavane Trust money on behalf of the community and the money is being used to solve the problems we have in our communities . We don't have clinics in our area and the school buildings are very so the money will be used to solve all these problems.¹⁰

Another respondent said , “the government formed the Zvishavane Trust so that the people of Zvishavane can benefit from the mining activities which are being done in our district. Mimosa gave us money and the Trust is the one which keeps the money and use it to build schools, clinics and boreholes.”¹¹MrMollen Makusha from Runde Ward also said , Zvishavane Trust was formed to distribute the money which were pledged by Mimosa mining company so that we benefit from minerals which are being mined in our district.”

The above responses indicate that these three people are well informed about the ZCSOT. However what is striking between those who have knowledge about the organization is that many of them are close to the people with influence or they with people who are capable of having knowledge about the Trust. The first respondent Mr. Dube is a cousin brother to the village head in ward 11 under chief Wedza while the Mr. Makusha is a casual worker at Mabasa Clinic. As such they are in a better position to get information concerning ZCSOT from the people close to them or the people they work with. In this case ordinary community members on the other end are not as well informed as are certain privileged members of the society, thus lack of information among community members regarding the ZCSOT hinders the goal of empowerment and ultimately affects the process of community development. ¹²This is so because people cannot fully participate in the activities of the ZCSOT without being

knowledgeable of why they should participate and how they should participate. People can only participate when they are aware of their role as indigenous citizens. It is possible to say that this issue may have led to few people attending the needs assessment programme conducted by the organization.¹³ This is mainly because people are not knowledgeable about how they should get empowered through Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust, they are not aware of their role in the activities of the Trust. According to Mawowa this is why decision making within the CSOTs is highly centralized around the chiefs and paternalistic as is the case of Mhondoro-Ngezi Community Share Ownership Trust.¹⁴

4:3 Community's Perception and attitude on ZCSOTs Projects

It also was part of the research to find out the local communities' perception on projects which were done by the organization. For the author to gather the information, interviews were carried out with a number of people in the district of Zvishavane. It appeared that the coming of the ZCSOT has changed the socio-economic situations to many people as shown by the following response from Mrs. Kutonga from Guruguru ward when she said,

I am very grateful for what the Zvishavane Trust has done in our community. In our village water shortage was the biggest challenge, we travelled long distances to fetch water from neighboring villages and sometimes travel as far as Runde river and we could not believe that one day we will have boreholes in our area. Many politicians promised us boreholes at rallies but no one kept his promise. When we first heard that Zvishavane Trust is going to sink a borehole at the village square, we did not believe it, but surely a borehole was drilled and now we have safe water in our community. This borehole has helped our cattle also as they drink from the boreholes. Our hygiene has improved since it is now easy for us to wash our clothes our plates without budgeting water. It is our wish especially as women that the organization helps us in funding our projects so that we can improve our lives. We really thank them for what

they have done but we still have other problems which we expect that the organization will help us.¹⁵

From this response one can actually see that the community is happy about the developments which were brought by the organization even though these people still have other challenges. Moreover, I went to ward 19, the ZCSOT constructed a 1x2 classroom block at Rupemba primary school and this was the response I got one of the community members,

The ZCSOT did something we will never forget in our community .As you can see in our school the only classroom block at the primary school; was the organizations help. As a community we did not have anything to do in as far as having proper infrastructure for our school is concerned. Our children had been walking long distances to go to school as they would cross Runde river and attended school at Matere school in Mberengwa district. During rainy season our children stayed home and miss their lessons because they could not cross the river. This made us appear to the ministry of education to allow us have our own school and they gave us this place , but they did not provide anything concerning the building of the school blocks. We then built those structures using pole and dagga and our children started to use them as their classrooms. During rainy season it was difficult for us as sometimes the roof would collapse and this meant that our children were not safe, so you can see how this organization mean helped us. Even though the classroom block cannot accommodate all pupils at least we have a proper classroom block and we hope that the organization will continue to help us specially at the primary school.¹⁶

I also interviewed a number of people in mhondongori ward. The people in the area appeared to appreciate the works of ZCSOT as shown by the following response from Mrs. Kuchera,

In my own case ZCSOT has done so many things in our village and in neighboring villages. The organization rehabilitated Bannockburn irrigation scheme and we were given \$5000 last year to do a project in our ward . Our fellow women were trained in fence making and they were later given the job by the Trust to make the fence which was used to fence the irrigation. These women are now making fence for so many people and they are earning a living from it. This made me believe that as a women I can do something of my own using my own hands, as I am speaking , i am being taught how to make fence by these women and very soon I will join them in this business. The above response shows that the organization brought positive change in these rural communities due to promoting skills development to a number of women in Mhondongori community. As such one can identify that ZCSOT activities are being recognized and appreciated by the local communities.¹⁷

Furthermore, some more interviews were also carried out in Zvegona area where the organization constructed a science laboratory at Mpumeleo Secondary school and Dayataya clinic. This was one of the responses I got from Tapiwanashe a youth in the community

We are very happy for what ZCSOT did for us, we now have a clinic in our area. We used to go to Lundi clinic whenever we needed medical help and the place was very far. In our community many mothers were now giving birth at home and it was now a normal situation as these women could not travel long distances in labor pain. There are also good staff houses, many toilets and a borehole at the clinic and as such we believe we will always have enough nurses at the clinic. The Trust did not only built the clinic but drilled a borehole and has helped in our schools. However as youth we also request that the organization gives us loans so that we can start businesses and take care of ourselves and our parents.¹⁸

From this response it is clear that the people from this community acknowledge the projects which were done by Zvishavane Trust and they appreciate the organization's effort in trying to improve the socio-economic situations in the district. However it is also clear to see that these communities still feel that there are so areas where the organization is supposed to address so that these people can fully feel empowered.

Another respondent from ward 13 said,

I heard that the new staff houses at Makovere primary school were constructed by ZCSOT and the same organization also helped at Chenhunguru Secondary School. The staff houses at Makovere School were very old and could not accommodate many teachers as some of the teachers commute everyday from Zvishavane town. We want to thank the ZCSOT for what it is doing in our community. Nowadays things are difficult and our government for a long time has not helped us in our schools, so it is good to thank Zvishavane Trust and we hope it will help us in future whenever we have challenges in our community.¹⁹

From this interview, it is possible to say that Zvishavane community really appreciated the socio-economic developments which were brought by ZCSOT. The local communities were facing difficulties in solving some of the challenges they had in their areas and this is because the

solutions required money off which most of the people who stay in rural areas are not employed .The following response shows also that many people have a positive perception and appreciate the works of ZCSOT.

The classroom blocks at our primary school are old and some of them collapsed and some of our children started to attend their lessons outside under the trees. As a community we were facing financial challenges for us to rebuild the school blocks, but however ZCSOT came to our rescue and they constructed another 1x2 classroom block, this was a relief to us and we want to thank the leaders of the organization for helping us as a community.²⁰

From all these responses it is valid to say ZCSOT has effectively promoted resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane rural district. Many people had lost hope and they had normalized their situations, but after the coming of ZCSOT people now have hope that their communities will develop and they really appreciate the developments which were brought by the ZCSOT in their communities.

However, during the interviews there was a realization that some people have negative thoughts about the ZCSOT though a few. These people blame the chiefs for misusing the organization's funds. Some believe that the organization is being controlled by the traditional leaders and they are excluded from the decision making process. The following responses shows that it is not everyone who appreciates the organization's works. Mrs. Chisora responded saying , "The chief is the one who has final decisions, meetings are conducted and the village heads are the ones who attend , we women and the youth we are not invited we will just be informed that we have decided to do this and that for the community. "²¹Ironically women and youth do not take part in the meetings with the chief where activities of the Trust are planned yet they are the ones who constitute the majority of the rural population in Zvishavane. The 2012 census data shows that women in Zvishavane rural communities constitute the majority of the population at 52 per cent

while men constitute 48 per cent. Besides women being the majority of the population, which on its own warrant the women to be represented at such meetings, the indigenous policy target women and youth as its main targets of empowerment.²² Then this raises questions about how they can be empowered when they are not represented in meetings about the Trust. The Deed of Trustees states that among the 17 trustees of ZCSOT there should be a women and a youth representative, but since its August 2016 to August 2017, ZCSOT did not have a women, a youth and a disable's representative within its board members. This clearly shows that the above response is may be true and these people are not given the opportunity to represent themselves within the organization.. This kind of situation sums up Bourdillon's observation that institutions of traditional authority is an extension of the patriarchal system.²³ Patriarchy is known for suppressing women's rights and this leaves the ZCSOT wanting in as far as empowerment of women is concerned. Therefore this incident has destroyed the participation of women and the youths, thus compromising their chances of benefiting from projects implemented by ZCSOT.

Another respondent said,

At outreach programme meetings, chiefs appeared to be harsh on the community members and they always expect us to suggest projects they prefer. We are not open or free to say out our minds or ask questions as they always feel offended. At the end of the day what the chief's approve is then done of which it is not fair to us. We want to be heard and we don't want chiefs to decide for us in all cases.²⁴

This response shows that the people regard the chief's influence as negative and these people feel excluded in the ZCSOT's matters. They also feel that their interests are not fairly represented, thus having a negative effect on the goal of empowerment. However Chief Mapanzure was very defensive in the role of the traditional leaders saying, "The role of the chief is very important and we are doing our best in making sure that everyone in Zvishavane rural district has benefited from our resources. We have made it sure that among the 19wards in the district every ward has a socio-

economic development it has received from ZCSOT.”²⁵The chief’s response shows that they represent the interest of every citizen as they were given the mandate to facilitate development in their areas. Similarly, the indigenization policy recognizes the constitutional mandate of traditional leaders to facilitate development, thus they are made chairpersons of CSOTs . This shows that both the IEE policy somehow subscribe to the dictates of top-bottom approaches to development which thus militates against full participation of ordinary community members in the process of community development because the mandate to facilitate development is vested in the institution of traditional chiefs. Moreover, some community members do not only blame the chiefs in as far as the work of the Zvishavane Trust is concerned but also blame their councilors.. From an interview with Mr. Makusha from Runde ward he said,

Zvishavane Trust has done many things in the district, but we now have a problem with how things are being done within the organization. Last year each ward was asked to propose its project and it was given \$5000 by the organization, Meetings were done in our ward and we proposed our project, but however the councilor changed the projects so we want the Trust to correct that and make sure what we want is being done.²⁶

This indicates that some people in the district have negative perception about the Trust and they feel that some things within the organization have to change.

Conclusion

In conclusion, despite witnessing the developments which were brought by the ZCSOT in their communities, Zvishavane rural community lacks the knowledge about the ZCSOT as shown in the responses. The people only know that the organization exists and they acknowledge its works, but do not know why the organization was established and why it is operating in the district. However there are a few people who knows the history behind the establishment of ZCSOT as indicated by the three recorded respondents. It is important to note that those who

have correct information about Zvishavane Trust are close to influential people in the society. In this case the ZCSOT has to publicize itself to its community so that everyone may have correct information about the organization. In terms of appreciating the ZCSOTs projects, a lot of people from the interviews indicated that they appreciate the efforts of ZCSOT and they are thankful for that and they are expecting more help from the organization. The people testified that the organization's developments brought a positive change in their lives , thus the ZCSOT has managed to promote resource nationalism and local empowerment in Zvishavane rural district. However there are a few people who believe that the organization is misusing the funds. They blame the chiefs for controlling the organization and its decisions. These people feel excluded from the decision making process and this will not give them the opportunity to be empowered. The fact that some people feel excluded in the decision making process makes them not appreciate the projects of the ZCSOT and have a negative perception about the organization.

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4. Interview with Mrs. Grace Muchando a community member from ward 8, 19/04/2017.
5. Interview with Mrs. Patience Machokoto a community member from ward 13, 23/12/2017.
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16. Interview with Mrs. Zireva a community member from ward 19, 14/12/2017.
17. Interview with MrsKuchera a community member from ward 4, 23/12/2017.
18. Interview with Tapiwanashe a youth member from ward 12, 17/12/2017.
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General Conclusion

Zvishavane Community Share Ownership Trust promoted resource nationalism in Zvishavane District to some extent. Before the establishment of CSOTs in Zimbabwe the local people in the rural areas of Zvishavane benefited a little from the mining activities which were done in the area, those who benefited, only benefited through employment. Because there was no direct ownership of natural resources among the local communities, the people in the district were wallowing in poverty despite the fact that their area was endowed with vast mineral resources. The district is in region five and the region is characterized by inadequate rainfall as such droughts were repeatedly experienced in the area. Poor education, poor health facilities, poor roads and high rate of unemployment were some of the challenges which affected the lives of many people in the district.

After its establishment in 2012, ZCSOT embarked on many different projects across the district, these projects included building school blocks, supplying furniture in other schools, building clinics and supplying medical equipment, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, electrification, borehole drilling , dam wall construction and skills development. These developments changed the lives of many people in the district and this was supported by the response from community members in various wards. However during implementing these projects, some community members felt that the organization excluded them from the decision making process. Some even blame the Trust for misusing the organization's funds and they regard the chiefs as the ones benefiting more from this scheme, this was also supported by other authors.

The ZCSOT has shown that it has serious challenges which have affected the organization to fulfill its duties and the absence of a share certificate proved to be the worst among all. This challenge has led to delays in receiving cede capital from its qualifying business since there is no

legal backing to assure the organization that they own a certain share from these mining companies. From the \$10 million which was pledged by Mimosa mining company, the organization has received \$4 million since 2012. This challenge has led to ZCSOT being irrelevant to its community since it cannot meet the needs of its people.

The study also indicated that the community lacks knowledge about ZCSOT as shown by the responses from many community members. This proves that the organization has not publicized itself to the community properly. Many people believe that ZCSOT is a donor organization as such this has led to limited participation of community members in the organization's projects because these people do not know that they have rights in the organization and its funds. From this analysis it is valid to argue that, the people believe that the projects which were done by the Trust were the organization's charity work. To those who have correct information about the organization they feel that the organization has not done enough for the community.

Many members of the community indicated that their requests were ignored at times by the organization and they felt that the chiefs decides everything for them thus local empowerment have been hindered since the community cannot decide for themselves. All these have led to a negative attitude towards the organization's developments. Finally the district is still facing many socio-economic challenges and many people seemed to be unaware of the organization meaning ZCSOT still has not fully promoted resource nationalism and local empowerment in the district.

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