

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUST IN ENHANCING  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN BINDURA, ZIMBABWE

BY

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## **Abstract**

*The study examined the role of the Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust (BCSOT) in promoting community development in the district of Bindura, Zimbabwe. The study was motivated by the current surge and proliferation in extractive industries and sustainable development. Using a mixed research design of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, the study sought to evaluate the socio-economic and political development that emanated from Bindura Community Ownership Trust (BCSOT). Data was sought from 60 participants using questionnaires and key informant interviews from Bindura wards 2 and 12, Community Share Ownership Trust secretariat, traditional leaders, the Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Empowerment and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in extractive sector. The study examined some projects implemented under BCSOT in rural constituencies where 75 projects have implemented in the health, education sector, water and sanitation and road infrastructure. The findings of the study revealed that the CSOT of Bindura is operational with a number of projects in place but the development is uneven due to involvement of politicians in the projects. The activities of the CSOT remain captured by politicians of the ruling party and some members of the community are left out of the activities that are non-partisan to ruling party. Several challenges emerged that inhibit sustainable development using the CSOT such as lack of consultation between the CSOT secretariat and the community members on development projects, lack of transparency on the disbursement from the CSOT board of trustees and its use. Therefore, participation of locals is poor which also result in projects failure. The study recommends that transparency is needed in the activities of the CSOT, depoliticisation of the projects, increased stakeholder collaboration between government, local governance, traditional leaders, CSOs and increase sustainability and successful welfare gain from natural resources in Bindura.*

**Key Words:** *community share ownership trust, sustainable development, natural resources, extractive industries*

**Declaration**

This dissertation is my original work except where sources have been acknowledged.

The work has never been submitted, nor it ever be, to another University in the awarding degree.

Student..... Date.....

Signature

Supervisor..... Date.....

Signature

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**Dedication**

To my loving parents Shupikai and Titus Zvomuya and my brother Kudakwashe who have always been my pillar of strength and saw the potential and determination I have.

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## **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BSCOT	Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CNRG	The Center for Natural Resource Governance
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSOT	Community Share Ownership Trust
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ESAP	Economic Structural Adjustment Programme
IEE	Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment
KI	Key Informant
NIEEB	National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board
NIEEF	National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Fund
SI	Statutory Instrument
SPSS-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
WCoZ	Women Coalition in Zimbabwe
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association

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## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This study focused on the role of Community Share Ownership Trust in creating sustainable development in mining communities in Zimbabwe. In particular, it investigates the contribution done by the community ownership of mineral resource wealth to sustainable development with particular reference to the Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust (BCSOT) in Bindura District, Zimbabwe. This is also in line with the government economic blueprint called the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-economic Transformation that was enacted in the year 2013. It enshrines the use of natural value addition and beneficiation in order to unlock more value for the locals and enhance growing economy and empowered society. The CSOTs are in the same vein local models for economic development and empowerment of the natives using the local assets such as the natural resources. In light of this, the study sought to find out the role of the community share ownership trusts (CSOTs) in bringing positive social and economic transformation in resource-rich communities. This chapter describes the aims, objectives and the research questions that the study seeks to examine. In addition it this it gives the background of how the CSOT's came to being in Zimbabwe.

## **1.1 Background of the study**

Tevera & Moyo, (2000) acknowledged that the need for economic programmes in African countries is as a result of the historical marginalisation and exclusion of Africans in the economic participation of their respective countries during the colonial regime. Decades of exclusion and racial capitalism meant that the people were seriously disempowered in the political, social and economic participation which had a negative impact because it led to poverty and poor living conditions of the ordinary Africans (Tevera and Moyo 2000). In Zimbabwe, the colonial systems had traits of marginalization and exclusion of ordinary citizens in the participation in the economic policies. People who lived in the communal areas suffered more because they were denied benefits from their natural resources extracted from their areas. Matsa & Masimbiti,(2014), notes that laws such as the Land Apportionment Act 1930, the Land Husbandry Act of 1951, and the unlawful Organization of 1959 prevented Africans from participating in the economic and political activities in Zimbabwe.

Indigenisation and economic policies in African countries can be viewed as an intervention that seeks to redress and correct the imbalances that existed prior Independence (Masimbiti & Matsa 2014). Acemoglu, Gelb & Robinson (2007), assert that the essence of economic empowerment lies in the spreading of benefits of economic growth to the majority; making an economic growth that is premised 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. In the Zimbabwean context various interventions were established as an attempt to include citizens in the economic activities and to ensure that all the citizens benefit from their natural resources. Policy such as the Land Reform and Resettlement Programmes that were initiated in 2000 were an effort by the government to equally distribute land between the historically disenfranchised blacks and the minority whites (Parliament Africa group report, 2009). The Statutory Instrument 21 of 2010, as amended on the 25th March 2011, of the Indigenization Economic Empowerment (General) regulations provides for the establishment of Community Share Ownership Schemes/Trusts. CSOTs are government initiatives that are seen as vehicles for broad-based participation in shareholding in various businesses operating in local communities. The proceeds from such participation shall be used for the provision of social and economic infrastructure in line with the priorities of the communities concerned (National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board.2013). CSOTs are intended mainly for the community members of rural district council areas which include communal lands to benefit from businesses that exploit the community's natural resources through the transfer of a 10 per cent share stake (Sokwanele, 2010). The objective of CSOTs is to guarantee that the communities surrounding mining operations reap some benefits from the exploitation of the natural resource(s) in the area they inhabit. The indigenization programmes perceive CSOTs as an effective mechanism through which the greater majority of indigenous Zimbabweans can participate directly in and benefit from the country's vast natural resources.

The issue of Share Ownership Trust did not originate in Zimbabwe. America and Australia also lobbied for this scheme. However, their approaches were driven by the need to enhance financial participation by employees. Although this scheme is people oriented Zimbabwe's approach is rather different since its main objective relates to the equal distribution of natural resources and also to ensure that citizens are benefitting from their resources. The guiding legislation of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act (EEA) was the starting point of this scheme. This was based from the lived realities from most of the people in the communal areas that mining companies have been extracting and shipping out natural resources without the communities benefitting as primary custodians of the resources.

According to the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act, all mining companies are to cede at least 10% ownership of their companies' produce to local communities. Tsvakanyi, (2012) posits that the main objectives of these trusts are to see communities fully benefitting from the natural resources extracted from their areas through the provision of social amenities such as schools, hospitals, health care services, development projects such as building of dams, drilling of boreholes and construction of roads as well as establishment of income generating projects for communities. All the community Share Ownership Trust were launched in most mining towns in Zimbabwe after the realization by the government that although Zimbabwe is endowed with 60 mineral resources including gold, diamonds, and platinum (Chamber of Mines 2014), Zimbabwean people have not been fully benefitting from their resources as a result of

exploitation from the mining companies. On the contrary, the resources have been used to develop foreign countries and improve their livelihood on the expense of the Zimbabwean people.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

While the concept of CSOTs is a noble idea and remains the most viable strategy to improve the livelihoods of communities, it has been noted that most of these CSOTs have faced challenges and shortcomings since their establishment. However, at least 59 CSOTs have been established to date, some of them have taken off the ground and are delivering tangible services and developmental projects to their communities. Though the issue of service delivery varies from community to community there are no legal mechanisms of the community members demanding accountability. However, the government has seen this as a major gap in the trust being established and this has made the government to introduce several measures to strengthen monitoring and administrative mechanisms of the CSOT such as having a Board of Trustees who provide oversight of the entire CSOT. These have been riddled by allegations of lack of transparency and accountability prejudicing the development of the country. Most CSOTs have been embroiled in funds abuse through claiming hefty sitting allowance which rapidly depleted Trust funds. With this in mind how then are the CSOT's able to deliver projects that are sustainable to the people?

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

The objectives of this study are to:

1. Examine the role of the CSOT's in promoting community development in Bindura;
2. Assess the challenges and successes of the Community Share Ownership Trust in promoting sustainable development in Bindura.
3. Analyze the strategies and mechanisms that can be adopted to improve the efficiency of Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust;

### **1.4 Research questions**

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the role of the CSOT's in promoting community development in Bindura?
2. What are the challenges and successes of the CSOT's in prompting sustainable development?
3. What are the strategies and mechanisms that can be adopted to improve the efficiency of CSOT in achieving sustainable development in Bindura?

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

Community Share Ownership Trusts have mushroomed significantly with specific reference of Marange-Chiadzwa, Mhondoro-Ngezi and Bindura just to mention a few under the auspices of the Indigenisation Act in Zimbabwe. Matsyszak (2011), Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (2010), Centre for Natural Resources Governance formerly known as Centre for Research and Development (2009) have written on CSOTs. Their contributions have critiqued the CSOTs from a political angle and some economic dimension entirely at the national level. Little attention was given to examination of the contribution of the same CSOTs on sustainable development in rural communities. Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust is one of government initiative under the Indigenisation and Economic empowerment Act that was critiqued by scholars and demonized by politicians just like any other CSOTs from all angles manage to promote sustainable development. There is however little attention given to CSOTs and their contribution to community and sustainable development and this study seek to unearth such grey areas in literature with the view of connecting the initiative with the basic tenets of the ZIMASSET that seeks to empower the locals with their natural resources and unlock value for the citizens through public and private partnerships. CSOTs are such initiatives that speak to the dictates of ZIMASSET and thus, this research is worthy conducting while acknowledging the proliferation of studies conducted on CSOTs which remained negative and not trying to look for solutions that will increase the effectiveness and success of such initiatives. In light of this, this study will assist development theories, policy makers, researchers and political sciences and

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to find lasting solutions that will help communities realize sustainable development and help remove inconsistencies in the development of these CSOs, increase transparency and collaboration for the benefit of citizens. This research will also attempt to analyse CSOTs as to whether they can be a new model of community development being backed up by natural resources and assess its utility and sustainability since natural resources are depletable. This research will add to the existing literature and it will find its place in the economic debate of extractive industries.

## **1.6 Delimitations**

The researcher chose to use Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust as a case study because it was launched in 2012 and it is fully functioning. The study will focus on men and women from the age of eighteen and to eighty to find out on their perceptions on this issue. The Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust functions in Bindura district but the researcher will focus in ward 2 and 12. In addition to this the researcher will focus on the principles of sustainable development which are health, roads, sanitation, employment and education to explore the role of sustainable development in Bindura rural through CSOT's.

### **1.7 Limitations**

Some communities are so closed that people are not free to air their views to strangers especially pertaining information that has political content. The researcher built relationships first with the key informant from the community and other government entities that deal with CSOTs and natural resource governance for the purpose of gaining entrance into the research field and mobilization of participants to participate in the research.

### **1.8 Assumption**

1. There are power conflicts amongst the communities, government and mining companies on how the CSOTs should function.
2. The overall administration of CSOT's is not done by the community but by the government and mining companies operating in the area.
3. Communities are not benefitting from CSOT's and there are gender imbalances in CSOT's administration at community level.

### **1.9 Community Share Ownership Trust in context**

Community Share Ownership Trust is an initiative launched in accordance with the provisions of the Indigenization and Empowerment Act of 2007 in Zimbabwe. These include Marange, Bindura, Mhondoro Ngezi, Gwanda, Hwange. According, National

Indigenization Economic Empowerment Board reports, CSOT's countrywide have received funds worth US\$114million to implement development projects of communities such as roads, clinics, and schools (NIEEB 2013).

The term community can be understood in terms of those people “who live close enough to a mine that contribute to their livelihoods” (Nyamwaya, (2013 p.4). Mining has several economic and social issues that should be considered in the context of national, regional and local development. Mining operations are often conducted in areas where government institutions may be absent, weak or lack in capacity, there may be gaps in essential public services. Communities often remote heighten the expectations for employment creation and better living conditions for sustainable livelihoods. Efforts by the government should be made to develop and adopt a legal framework that promotes sharing of the benefits with the communities to pave way for sustainable development. Nyamwaya, (2013), contends that the mining industry can contribute immensely to local development through a number of ways that include employment, payment of taxes, local procurement and community investment projects. She adds that the mining industry can also play a role in the sharing of the benefits and payment of compensation for economic, social and environmental impacts on the communities as a result of the mining operations in the specific area.



### **1.10 Community Share Ownership Trust in Zimbabwe**

The government of Zimbabwe has been trying to implement the provisions of Kyoto Protocol's Agenda 21 that all government and para government institutions establish structures for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in line with bringing resource governance to the people. Haris & Makiko, (2002), are of the view that the issue of Community Based Natural Resource Management was a culmination of the Kyoto Protocol's Agenda 21 where there was unanimous agreement on the vital role local communities and civic society can play in the management of natural resource. Zimbabwe is implementing this through the indigenization policy where the CSOTs were established for natural resources' governance by the local people in their communities. Sibanda, (2013), states that the concept of CSOT's is a noble idea if transparently and properly managed resulting in the communities benefiting from their extractive resources. One can argue that this instrument has the potential to develop mining towns if the administration has the capacity and the political will to achieve its goals. What is important in these initiatives is the ability to manage the opportunities and finances to deliver sustainable development. Therefore, it is critical to ensure that the administration is empowered in terms of skills and systems to properly invest money and to make contributions that seek to address the needs of the community.

Empowering communities enhances them to participate in the economic activity which is a pre-requisite to sustainable development. Maodza, (2012:1) states that the CSOTs

seeks to create conditions that enhance the status quo of the people through the establishment of bodies that hold shares in qualifying business on behalf of their respective communities. However, concerns have been raised by Saunders and Maodza (2012), who felt that the empowerment drive is only benefitting the mining communities at the expense of the general populace. This means that those communities who do not have access to natural resources are not beneficiaries of this scheme yet they also have the right to enjoy such benefits by virtue of them being Zimbabweans. Thus, the need to decentralize the revenues of the mineral extraction in all provinces to cater for the nation's socio-economic needs.

To make communities benefit 10% of the shareholders will directly benefit the communities and this 10% which forms part of the 51% indigenization and economic empowerment is held on behalf of the community by the CSOT's (Mugabe 2014). To date sixty-one CSOT's have been formed and Bindura is part of this number. The CSOT's main objectives are to:

- Enable communities to benefit from their God given resources
- Involve rural communities in the mainstream economy- the national economy
- Reinforce the role of communities in economic in economic development by enabling them to make decisions on their development priorities (Dube, 2013).

### **1.11 Structure and establishment of Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust**

On 13 November 2012, President Mugabe launched the Mashonaland Central Community Share Ownership Trust and the BCSOT. Freda Rebecca Gold Mine as the qualifying business partner pledged US\$ 10 million as seed capital for the BCSOT with a disbursement of US\$1 million per annum for a period of ten years (Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust Parliamentary Thematic Committee Report, 2014) The BCSOT was funded by FRGM through an advance facility pending the finalization of the pre advanced dividend agreement.

The CSOT Board of Trustee in Bindura consists of a chairperson who is Chief, Bindura Rural District Council Chairperson, District Administrators, District Youth Development Officer, women representative, disabled representative, war veteran representative, youth representative, lawyer, accountant, representative from FRGM and business representative Section 14B of Statutory Instrument 21 of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (IEE) (General) Regulations of 2010 prescribes that the Board of Trustees for CSOTs should also have a representative of the women, the youth and the disabled,. From the above it is pleasing that the Board of Trustees have managed to have equal representation just as stipulated in the IEE framework.

### **1.12 Definition of Terms**

**Community development-** not a movement towards a fixed goal but continuous adaption to maximise the well being in changing conditions (Chambers, 1993:10). In this study it refers to promoting positive change in individuals, family and community in disadvantaged people by improving physical, economic, and social conditions through mineral resources.

**Community Share Ownership Trust-** for the relevance of this study it is the partnership between the community and mining companies in communities so that communities can benefit (NIEEB 2013).

**Natural Resources-** in this study natural resources are minerals such as gold, copper, diamond that are found in the mining communities.

**Extractive Industries-** refers to the companies and agencies which physically extract minerals and aggregates from the communities and specialize in the production and utilization.

### **1.13 Structure of the study**

The study comprises of chapter 1 which outlines the background, statement of the problem, significance of the study, objectives, research questions, definition of terms,

delimitations and limitations of the study. Chapter 2 covers the review of related literature. Chapter 3 dealt with the methodology. Chapter 4 presented and analyzed data the data collected and chapter 5 presented the key findings, discussions and the recommendations

#### **1.14 Conclusion**

The chapter discussed about the phenomenon of community share ownership trust in Zimbabwe. It also provided a background of the study, statement of the problem and te significance of CSOT in community development.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

In this chapter the researcher reviewed the relevant literature in an attempt to understand and assess what previous researchers found out on the role of Community Share Ownership Trust in enhancing sustainable development. In so doing she attempted to find the gaps that existed with the literature in relation to her topic and explored lessons to be learnt from other countries that are implementing effective strategies that have helped in enhancing sustainable development in mining towns.

### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

Over the years the explanation for development has been done through the modernization, dependency, globalization and world system theories. It is now widely accepted that development is not a matter of gross domestic product but the qualitative development is a more appropriate to measure development. Carmen, (1996) observes that mainstream development is increasingly moving towards people centered definition of development particularly in the form of human development. Qualitative development seeks to capacitate the grassroots people by creating an environment for people to develop in their full potential to improve their welfare in the society (Chambers, 1993). Chambers calls for a complete shift towards approaches that are more community driven

and people oriented and he re conceptualized development as messy, dynamic and controlled and led by the communities. Hence according to Chambers, (1993), development should be done by the people or with the people concerned rather than for or to them. Therefore, this goes hand in hand with the community share ownership trust scheme which is operated and controlled by the locals in resource rich communities to address the needs of the community members. Rahman, (2008), is of the view that alternative model theory is more concerned with redefining the goals of development and introducing alternative practices of development that are participatory and people centered. The alternative development approach of community share ownership trust in Zimbabwe puts in to light a dimension of development at community level which erases the traditional theories.

Murombo, (2012), proposes that in the context of local participation in the mining industry participation in the mining sector the approach requires substantive involvement or inclusion. Therefore local institutions should be created to enhance the participation of local people. CSOTs seek to transform the socio-economic conditions of people living in resource-rich areas through promoting broad-based participation in resource ownership and in finding solutions to their problems (NIEEB, 2013). The alternative development theory also encompasses the bottom up approach advocated by Chambers,(1993). It recognizes the local people's input into solutions for constructive outcomes. Rahman, (1993) says that the rationale of this approach should be summarized as

stimulation of employment, improving community facilities and services putting into account cultural values and gives a broad approach at the needs of the disadvantaged people. Therefore, this framework is relevant in unpacking the role of community share ownership trust in community development.

## **2.2 The concept of Rural Development**

World Bank, (2004), defines rural development as a strategy aiming at improving economic and social living conditions focusing on a specific group of poor people in a rural area. Kurebwa, Ngwerume & Massimo, (2014) are of the view that development initiatives are formulated by the government to assist the poorest groups among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development. Therefore, the main thrust of rural development is to improve the livelihoods of people especially the impoverished and vulnerable groups. Overcoming poverty means individuals and collective empowerment, strengthening productive and income generating capacities and increasing opportunities. This requires a clear understanding of the activities of people and of the natural, social, and political environment in which they live. It also requires supportive policies, institutions, services and investment. In addition, Burkey, (1993), observes that rural development is helping rural people set the priorities in their own communities through effective and democratic bodies by providing the local capacity, investment in basic infrastructure and social services, justice, equity, and security dealing with the injustices of the past and ensuring safety and security of the rural population. Hence, for development in the rural areas to be achieved poverty reduction



targeting specific groups of people is important. Chambers, (1983), asserts that every country must look inward to design appropriate strategies in order to empower its citizens. With this in mind the government should be able to formulate intervention structures that seek to improve the negativities of the rural community.

World Bank Development Report, (2004), highlights comprehensive measures which are essential for a multidimensional approach to poverty reduction. These are:

- Economic capabilities –to earn an income, to consume and to have assets.
- Human capabilities-to have access to healthcare, education, sufficient nutrition, clean water and hygienic living conditions.
- Political capabilities-human rights, to participate in political and policy making process and to be able to have an influence on decision making.
- Socio-cultural capabilities- to participate as a valued member of the community with social status and dignity.
- Protective capabilities-to prevent vulnerability from food insecurity, illness, crime, war and conflict.

Thus, the role of the CSOTs in promoting rural development is to ensure that the community members have access to healthcare, education, clean water by facilitating the construction of clinics to improve the life expectancy, standard of living and the mortality rate in the community which are some of the principles of poverty reduction.

### **2.3 Concept of a community**

Section 14B(1) of the Rural District Councils Act [*Chapter 29:13*] defines a “community” as ‘the residents of the Rural District Council established in terms whose natural resources are being exploited by a qualifying business; or the residents of one or more wards of a Rural District Council specified in a community share ownership scheme whose natural resources are being exploited by a qualifying business; any other distinct community of persons as defined in a community share ownership scheme, who are affected by the exploitation of the natural resources in or adjacent to their place of residence.’

### **2.4 Background of Empowerment initiatives in Zimbabwe**

Sibanda, (2013), suggests that the ushering in of a new political dispensation generated a lot of expectations especially among the black population who were looking forward to the reversal of the colonial inequalities with respect to access to resources, social services and social amenities. The intention was to implement policies based on socialist, egalitarian and democratic principles under conditions of rapid economic growth, full employment and dynamic efficiency in the allocation of resources and to ensure that the benefits are equitable distributed. The new regime in particular prioritized the provision of health, education, ad sanitation and empowerment strategies targeting the previously disadvantaged groups (Mazingi & Kamidza, n.d ). This therefore, led to the crafting and implementations of appropriate economic development policies and regulations that would address the above.

Sibanda, (2013), is of the view that early efforts on indigenization and economic empowerment focused on the growth of the private sector a key strategy for economic liberalization in the 1990s. The development and growth of the small to medium scale enterprises became an empowerment model which facilitated participation of local investors. The instruments of empowerment also included preferential treatment of indigenous companies to be awarded government tenders as a strategy to empower the local people.

Sibanda,(2013), acknowledged that the first post Independence policy was the “Growth with Equity” in 1981 to inform the people of Zimbabwe and to enlist their participation and active support in the development process. This initiative was then overtaken by the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) which has negative effects and saw the massive retrenchment and increased vulnerability of the poor and all marginalized groups. To make sure that the local people benefitted from the adjustment program a National Investment Trust (NIT) was designed to facilitate equity on the disadvantaged indigenous investors and to cushion the negative effects of job losses and retrenchments.

In 1996 the Zimbabwean Programme for Economic and Social Transformation (ZIMPREST) was expected to run until 2000 but was only unveiled belatedly in 1998. Mazingi & Kamidza, n.d note that the program lacked inputs from other stakeholders, demonstrating the intransigent nature of the government. They went on to say that despite the instrument's shortcomings it embraced the notion of socio-political ability through improving the quality of democratic institutions pursuing a good governance system. Just like ESAP, ZIMPREST did not meet its target. Instead, the economy further deteriorated and poverty trap deepened and the gap between the rich and the poor widened.

This therefore called for the participation of all stakeholders to discuss the socio-economic problems with the aim of finding new solutions which gave birth to the formation of the Tripartite Negotiation Forum which paved way for the Millennium Economic Recovery Programme (MERP) which was a continuation of the commitments and targets of ZIMPREST. Its target was to implement a set of measures that would restore macro-economic stability in the country. The successor of the MERP was the National Economic Revival Programme (NERP) of 2003 that was underpinned by a desire to embark on agriculture led economic revival. It focused more on the restoration of macro-economic stability, particularly reducing the unsustainably high inflation and increasing aggregate supply across all sectors of the economy. It should be noted that during the period of 2000 to 2003 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) further declined

by an average of 6.2% and by the end of MERP the annual inflation reached 365% up from 5.8% in 1999 (Government of Zimbabwe 2005). The policies had their shortcomings which meant that the government had to strategize new legislation that empowered the indigenous people. This led to the government passing the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act in 2008. Sibanda, (2013), notes that the policy, legal and institutional framework is a culmination of previous and hoc efforts that had commenced in the early 1990's. The Act outlines the objectives of broad based economic empowerment which are to:

- Economically empower the previously disadvantaged Zimbabweans by increasing mainly through economic expansion, their participation in the economy so as to create wealth and eradicate poverty.
- Create conditions that will enhance the economic status of the hitherto disadvantaged Zimbabweans by facilitating their contribution to and benefit from the economic development of the country.
- Democratize ownership of the productive assets of the country
- Promote the development of a competitive domestic private sector that will spearhead economic growth and development.
- Develop a self sustain in economy in which there are opportunities for all to attain and satisfactory living standards.

Implementation of the Indigenisation policy objectives was to be done through 6 main policy strategies amongst them was the increase of indigenous private investment and participation in the economy by promoting the establishment of new indigenous enterprises, joint ventures, acquisition of shares in existing companies, privatisation of state enterprises, take overs, employee share ownership schemes of trust. Furthermore, the National Investment Trust of Zimbabwe which was set up in 2000 was transformed to National Indigenisation and Economic Fund (NIEEF) to promote the acquisition of shares in previously government owned enterprises. For these reasons was the establishment of the CSOTs in mining towns around Zimbabwe.

Kurebwa, Ngwerume and Massimo (2013), suggests that the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act (Chapter 14:33) of 2007 “is a deliberate involvement of indigenous Zimbabweans in economic activities of the country to which hitherto they had no access, so as to ensure the equitable ownership of the nation’s resources while indigenous Zimbabwean means any person who before the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 1980, was disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the grounds of his or her race and any descendant of such person and includes any company, association, syndicate or partnership of which indigenous Zimbabwean form the majority of the members or hold the controlling interest”

The National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board views this act as a noble idea and it gives all Zimbabweans from various walks of lives the opportunity to fully participate in the socio, political and economic activities. Mabhena and Moyo, (2014), agrees with this view as it enables socio-economic transformation for the benefit of Zimbabweans. The indigenization policy is both economic and political oriented. From the political point of view it corrects the colonial injustices and economic seeks to empower the majority by encouraging community participation so that they can develop themselves. Gaomab, (2010), notes that the origin of indigenization particularly in Southern Africa is based on the lived realized that an economy can flourish if it can meet the needs of its citizens and their enterprises in a suitable and developmental manner. Therefore Indigenization is imperative for human development and this can only be achieved only when the political and economic system has supporting structures that ensure that all citizens exert their full potential in the nation building across the country regardless of sex, education, religion and social status.

The Indigenisation policy encourages the establishment of community share ownership trust to manage community shares to facilitate the process of sustainable development through implementing projects that cater for the needs of the people with compromising the needs of the future generations.

Section 14B of the indigenization policy statutory instrument 116 of 2010 provides for the purpose of the CSOT's. These are the provisions, operation and maintenance of:

- Schools and other educational facilities and amenities connected therewith and educational scholarships.
- Hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.
- The provision and maintenance of dipping tanks.
- The provision, development and maintenance of roads.
- The provision development and maintenance of water works and water sanitation works.
- Gully reclamation and other works related to soil conservation and the prevention of soil erosion and the conservation of the environment.

Through the CSOTs the community, not the government or individuals within the government will benefit from its natural resources. Having been economically empowered, the communities will now determine for themselves how proceeds from the natural resources can be applied to meet their socio-economic needs.

A number of companies have complied with the indigenisation policy requirements. According to the mining industry's statistics 120 mining companies had complied with the indigenisation law by the end November 2012 by submitting indigenisation plans to the responsible ministry and were approved by the appropriate authorities. Some of the companies are Freda Mine, Dakota Mine, Senguwa Colliery and Zimbabwe Granite



Quarries. However, Sibanda, (2013), argues that the companies complied because of the political intimidation, threats of the take overs , and strong arm tactics as well as fears of unfair legal processes should not decide to challenge the requirements. This is a clear indication that the compliance of mining companies was just a strategy to safe guard their interests in Zimbabwe. Therefore, looking at this perceptive one wonders if at all the concept of CSOTs a viable instrument considering the environment it was established of fear and intimidation. The reality is that the indigenization policy has renewed hopes and aspirations for real development and guarantee of socio-economic rights with local communities in Zimbabwe and as long as these companies comply with the requirements of the Act then sustainable development can be achieved.

## **2.5 The Mines and Minerals Act (Chapter 21:05)**

Mining is regulated by both the Mines and Minerals Act and the Environmental Management Act. However, the Mines and Minerals Act is not aligned to Principles of International Environment Law as well as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Guidelines on mining that are applicable to all aspects of mining operations especially exploitation, mine operation, mine site rehabilitation, and small scale mining. The Fundamental Principles for the mining Sector require that the government, mining companies and the industries should as a minimum requirement, recognize the importance of socio-economic impact assessments and social planning in mining operations. In addition, it should establish environmental accountability in industry and

government at the highest management and policy making levels, ensure the participation of and dialogue with the affected community and other directly interested parties on the environmental and social aspects of all phases of mining activities .Finally, there is full participation of women and other marginalized groups, recognition of the linkages between ecology, socio-cultural conditions and human health and safety, the local community and the natural environment.

The Act is neither aligned with the Constitution of Zimbabwe and Environmental Management Act in relation to both advancement of environmental rights and promotion of community participation in the mining sector. For example, although it recognizes artisanal, small-scale and large-scale mining operations, its main focus is mainly on mineral production and the processes of getting various licenses, permits, leases and exclusive prospecting orders. Thus, it does not promote sustainable mining activities.

## **2.6 A review of the mining sector in Zimbabwe**

According to Sibanda, (2013), the mining sector is one of the major sectors of the economy accounting for about 4% of the GDP and 16% of total annual currency earnings. The major minerals are gold, platinum, asbestos, coal and diamonds. These minerals are exploited by a wide range of companies from small to large scale mining operations. In most cases these companies operate using guess work without clear

indications on the strategy on how the community is supposed to benefit from the mineral extraction which exacerbates poverty in the community.

The minister of finance of Zimbabwe Patrick Chinamasa in his 2013 budget statement highlighted that lack of transparency and accountability in the exploitation of Zimbabwe's mineral resources as the key challenges that is hindering the progression of the Zimbabwean economy (page 91-93). He also admitted that there is lack of clarity on the indigenization policy and raised concern over delays by the government in implementing policy reform. The minister came up with measures that would enhance transparency and accountability in the mining sector inclusive of the need to embrace the principle of Extractive Industry Transparency. However, Centre for Research and Development in their report on the "Challenges and future Prospects of the mining Sector in Zimbabwe" indicated that minister Chinamasa proposed policy amendments does not incorporate measures that will promote the rights of communities living in resource rich areas to benefit from the exploitation of minerals found in their localities.

## **2.7 An overview of community beneficiation**

Over the past decades there has been a shift from the centralization of resources to a community approach known as the 'Community Based Natural Resource Management'. It works to strengthen locally accountable institutions for natural resources use and

management, enabling local groups of people to make better decisions about the use of land and resources (Dilys Roe and Chris Sandbrook n,d ). Ostrom, (1990), emphasized that this concept is mostly clearly defined in terms of the devolution of rights to make management decisions and capture benefits in relation to resources located on communal lands. In all instances it involves some degree of co management of resources between central authorities, local government, and local communities which share rights and responsibilities through diverse institutional arrangement. Zimbabwean government has made great strides towards improving the governance of natural resources through the Communal Areas Management Programme (CAMPFIRE) for wildlife resources which has been considered as the “flagship of community based natural resources management” (Chigwenya & Chirisa 2007) and the recent concept of CSOT for natural resources. Poteete & Marroquin (2006), applauds the community based natural resource management concept of Botswana where the revenue of the diamonds are decentralized to every province of the country to address their socio-economic needs of the indigenous people.

The central assumption on this theory is that local people will be able to manage lands and natural resources through locally devised rules and procedures as communal property. (Ostrom, 1990). He furthermore elaborated that “The evidence is that communities can become effective institutions for sustainable resource management but only if they are granted genuine proprietorship, that is, the right to use resources,

determine the modes of usage, benefit fully from their use, determine the distribution of such benefits and determine rules of access. Any policy which excludes these components will frustrate the goal of making communities effective institutions for resource management". From the above school of thought is that the core issue is to formulate strategies that seek to benefit the nation at large and Botswana has managed to achieve this by decentralization the revenues from the diamonds which is a lesson Zimbabwe can imitate in their concept of CSOTs.

Mawowa, (2013), proposes that in the relationship between mining companies and communities, one common source of tension is the perception that the mining company is garnering disproportionate benefit from the extraction. Another tension arises from the fact that they often see their communal land any benefits deriving from it as belonging to them. Consequently, the indigenous people feel that it is their right to be involved in the extraction of the minerals hence the need to participate. However, public participation is not very common in developing states and lesson should be drawn from other nations who have involved the local people and have done exceedingly well in the implementation of developmental projects through the funds from the mining companies.

Of importance to note is Papua Province in Guinea where projects are approved by the locals, mining companies, the government and the central government are involved

together to negotiate on the implementation plan. Banks, (2003), has acknowledged that communities have yielded modest returns compared to royalty, payments and wages. To this extent, shareholding leads the community's representatives to access, participate in and develop the culture of decision making which serves a purpose beyond immediate financial gain.

One might argue that even though the CSOTs in Zimbabwe are participatory, there is need for the indigenous people through the board of trustees to be represented in the negotiating meetings between the government and the mining companies so that they can also input in the agenda. In this regard it is also imperative to equip the local people with the skills and expertise of negotiation to make meaningful contribution in the consultative meetings which will bring development in the mining communities.

Natural resources in most mining communities are the most important economic assets hence they ought to benefit and hence they right to access the resources for their sustainability. Marowa, (2013), seconded that local communities are thus excluded from controlling the natural resources within their localities and enjoying the benefits of the natural resources'' extraction. Therefore there is need for the introduction of more participatory approaches that put much emphasize the involvement of localities in decision making regarding on matters of their natural resources. The issue is that these

mining companies in most cases generate profits while the local people are suffering yet it is their right to enjoy the benefits of the resources.

From the economic perspective, the extraction of minerals in local communities should pave way for sustainable development for the present and future generation. However, in reality there is so much socio-economic abuse of rights, environmental degradation and no improvement in the standard of living. Crone and Chenga, (2005), posit that most communities surrounding South African mines are often synonymous with poverty, poor health, adult literacy and poor housing. Ironically, most mining companies are located in communities with low levels of socio-economic development and they continue to suffer in the hands of the mining companies. Humphreys, Sachs and Stiglitz, (2007), observes that mining activities in many resource rich communities fail to stir social and economic transformation, thus plunging these communities into a “resource curse”.

From a global point of view Bush, (2008:361) asserts that the 21<sup>st</sup> century race for resources in Africa by global capital has been coupled with growing despair from critics who lament that “plunder and looting continues in a manner reminiscent to the colonial regime. The former chairperson of Gold Fields Mamphela Ramphele observed that local communities are left with nothing to show but “a hole in the ground with detrimental environmental consequences and a community mired with poverty” As such the civil society, religious groups, and the local communities should begin to raise their concerns

to the relevant authorities so that the state formulate state interventions that seeks to address these social injustices. It is becoming predominately evident that the Zimbabwean's Indigenisation policy is a state intervention that addresses the issue of community participation and resource ownership to ensure equal distribution of mining revenue to host communities.

African perceptive attempts have been made in Africa on the rights of local communities affected by mining to be protected and to fully benefit from the resources. An African Commission of Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) formed a group of experts on Extraction Industries, Human Rights and Environment in 2009. The mandate of the group is to look at the extracting of extractive industries including mining oil, gas, human rights violations and environmental sustainability on the African community. All these policies are crafted to amend the colonial systems that excluded the participation of ordinary people. From the above it is more evident at even on the continent point of view policy makers now appreciate the need to involve the host communities by protecting their rights and resources thus achieving social justice. Under the Indigenisation policy, the concept of Community Share Ownership Trust is the only viable mechanism which enhances development in host communities by promoting participation in the shareholding of foreign owned businesses.



## **2.8 Community approval of mining projects**

Campbell, (2009), argues that it is relatively important for the community members to have informed consent to development projects. If they are not consulted the livelihoods that will positively contribute to the well being of the locals will be low. Not properly informing the locals will result in them not recognizing what the benefits are and they will further more be impoverished. Indeed, the mining projects will have major implications on the community whilst their needs are not met. Often at times mining companies' focuses more on maximizing the profits mean while ignoring the environmental, social and cultural welfare of the people. In addition to this, Stehilik, Browne & Buckley, (2011), postulates that the government may have limited or biased cultural and political theories of the national economic development, only the indigenous people have the adequate knowledge of the local conditions, needs, and their values the key components of the potential costs, benefits, risks of the proposed mining activity. He further on argues that a community's right to reject a mining project creates the context for real fact-finding and negotiation.

The community of Bafokeng in the North West Province of South Africa provides us a very good example of the benefits of participation of communal people in mining operations. Post Apartheid government implemented the Black Economic Empowerment programme (BEE) in order to redress the inequalities of the Apartheid era by giving previously disadvantaged groups of South African citizens economic privileges as well

as restoring opportunities to the blacks (BEE, 2010). It is a regulation that in mining towns of South Africa trust funds should be established to facilitate the implementation of developmental initiatives. However, though their concept has similarities with the Zimbabwean concept, the communal people in South Africa are more involved in the initial stages of the tender whereby the community is represented in the consultative meetings between the government and the mining companies. Though it has its shortcomings, one can argue that presentation of the community is necessary as they will be able to contribute in the discussions and have the right to say no if there are no clear indications on how the community will benefit.

Twyman (2001), suggests that in Botswana a community chooses to manage resources directly sell or auction access rights to members or non members or subcontract with a joint venture to manage and market its resources. Before it can enter a joint venture partnership, the Community Based Organization must develop a management plan in collaboration with various government departments. From the above, one can observe that the community consent is necessary and relevant as this can fuel conflict between the people and the mining companies. Even if the government gives the company a green light to operate, if the community reject the project benefits will not be realized on the ground as it delays the productivity which is costly. The World Bank has begun to advocate for the community approval as this is a “social license” to a successful project.

Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson, (2003), emphasizes that understanding the distribution of mining costs and benefits is central to understanding the opposition to mining and the real possibility that any given project may not contribute to sustained economic development. Generally the question that should be asked by the indigenous people is that who benefits and who does not from the effects of the mining activity. While mining creates so much value, most the profits flows out to the foreign countries of the mining companies. According to a World Bank study "local communities have become more and more concerned that they shoulder all the negative impacts of mining, but receive few of the benefits. This is especially the case because capital-intensive large mining operations generate only a fraction of the jobs that they did a generation or two ago" In the past, communities were often satisfied with the large number of jobs that accompanied a large mine operation. However, due to technological advancement has reduced the number of jobs hence the need for the community to want other benefits that improves their livelihoods. Finally local residents do not necessarily fill the jobs as most mines need experienced mine workers which in most cases are migrants.

## **2.9 The relationship between mining and development**

Harvard economists Jeffrey Sachs and Andrew Warner pointed that in recent decades the more a developing country has depended on mineral resources the slower its per capita has grown. In their findings they observed that Latin American countries that had experienced a natural resource boom, none had a greater growth rate after the boom than

before. In fact, for some, the growth rate was negative after the boom. The economists also tested the possibility that this negative relationship between dependence on mining exports and national economic growth was due to some characteristics other than mining dependence. They found out evidence of resource curse, the heavier the reliance on natural resources in exports, the slower the rate of growth of GDP per capita. However, one can argue that these economists based their research in Latin America as they did not separate smaller nations, with less economically diversified and Zimbabwe does not rely on oil and gas found in Latin America but rather depend on solid minerals such as gold, diamond, and copper. Hence, a community not benefitting from the extraction of resources depends on the policies and environment of the country. In Zimbabwe one can suggest that the Indigenisation policy requests the mining companies to surrender 51% to the state which does not attract foreign investment can be one of the reasons for lack of sustainable development in mining towns.

The relationship between mining and development has long been debated with perspectives on mining role in national development relatively polarized. On the one hand are the mining industries, mining advocates and many international institutions including the World Bank which continues to advocate mining as a national development strategy (Campbell, 2009). They suggest that mining creates employment, provides taxation revenues for developing country governments, creates opportunities for value addition and beneficiation. CSR mining companies should begin to put more

emphasis on direct contribution and poverty alleviation. Mining can be a development or it can be a curse in the host communities. Bebbington et al, (2008:5), laments that natural resource can be bad for economic growth can foster mineral dependency and market vulnerability can stunt the development of non mineral sectors and that resources extraction occurs within enclave economies limiting multiplier effects. Szablowski, (2002), furthermore suggests that natural resources abundance can erode the quality of national governance fostering clientalism graft and corruption and in various ways encourage and perpetuate armed conflicts (Collier and Hoeffler, 2005) summarizes by saying the resources will then become a curse when the host communities do not have access to the resources and are excluded from controlling the natural resources within their respective communities. The failure of market based development strategies which involves the poor to facilitate the growth of local communities from which resources are extracted is often why natural resources are labeled as cursed.

#### **2.10 Lessons to be learnt from other countries.**

Poteet, (2007), points out that CBNRM has been adopted throughout the developing world. She says that Botswana version is more decentralized than many and has portrayed internationally as relatively successful. As a starting point she attributed that the concept is politically beleaguered and that the diamonds are decentralized resulting in the resource benefiting the whole nation. Crook & Manor, (1994) remarks that decentralization has been associated with democratization of natural resources

management is virtually equated with empowerment of local users. Agrawal & Ribot, (1999), agrees with this line of thinking as they suggested that in the absence of effective empowerment decentralization of resources is often impossible. Subsequently, the prevalence of authoritarian regimes in developing countries suggest the reason why decentralization of resources becoming impossible resulting in state interventions destroying the livelihoods of rural residents.

Of importance to note is that Botswana inherited a poor economy dependent upon livestock, remittance and foreign aid compared to Zimbabwe which inherited a sound and vibrant economy. Despite this setback the government managed to formulate policies and regulations that/ sought to turn around the economy of the country by practicing democratic principles which is a prerequisite of decentralization of resources which is now benefiting every citizen and enhancing development. However, Poteete & Marroquin (2006), proposes that the Botswana democratic Party managed to draft and implement policies expected to enjoy the benefits of pro-growth policies and institutions to improve the economic growth in the country. One of the policies was the emphasis on membership on membership in a local community as the basis for rights within CBNRM sits uneasily with the emphasis on national citizenship and the basis for sharing the benefits of nationalized mineral resources and gaining individual usufruct or leasehold rights to national land resources. In Botswana the mineral policies asserted equal status quo of all citizens within the nation. In this respect, one can argue that Zimbabwe has so

much to learn from Botswana by firstly, decentralizing the minerals so that every indigenous person can benefit from the mineral extraction.

Likewise one can appreciate the CSOT concept of Zimbabwe that seeks to benefit the mining towns. On the contrary what then happens to those communities that are not rich in mineral resources, does it mean that they are bound to swamp in poverty while other communities enjoy the benefit of mineral extraction. In this respect it is important to nationalize the revenues to develop every province and to enhance sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

Michael Ross, (2001), analyses that rich developing countries are among the poorest nations in the world. Ross discusses the strong links that is between mineral dependence and both lower standards of living and increased poverty rates. The World Bank reveals that 12 of the world's 25 most mineral dependent as regarded as 'highly indebted poor countries', Zimbabwe is among those countries. The study also reveals that there is a strong relationship between mineral dependence and income inequality. The author suggests that minerals experts not only fail to alleviate poverty but appear to exacerbate it. Zimbabwean experience suits Ross' analysis. It is clear that even after years of mining in the local communities there is no improvement in the development of these communities and the quality of life has not yet improved. One can picture people from the mining community observing trucks loaded with resources being ferried away from holes gaping in their lands to benefit the foreign investors as the community is being

deprived of the socio-economic benefits and security that comes from the mineral extraction.

Ross, argues that this is due to a number of factors which includes few local people are hired to work on the mines, because of high international tariffs' on value added mineral products less developed countries generally export unprocessed concentrates, restricting opportunities of spin-off industries. Finally mineral dependent countries are vulnerable to the vagaries of global mineral prices which is known for volatility, often leading to boom and bust cycle.

In countries such as Peru mining companies have begun to negotiate agreements with impacted communities so that they can receive their share from the natural resources. These benefits are in form of creation of employment opportunities created in the mines for the local people, investment to local development and infrastructure projects such as roads, schools and clinics. To increase employment opportunities, mining companies provide training and apprenticeship programs, scholarships, career support , counseling, flexible work schedules that accommodate traditional activities, facilities that permit the preparation of traditional local food, the use of languages and subsidized transportation between communities and the worksite. Finally the monetary benefits to communities can include royalties, profit shares or fixed cash amounts and also include equity interests in the mining projects with possible representation of local parties on the company's board of directors (Keenam, Enchave and Traynor 2002). Although this is



the same concept with the community share ownership trust in Zimbabwe lessons can also be drawn from Peru foreign investors should also respect the culture and tradition of indigenous people and should be learn and be part of the traditional activities because it strengthens the relationship of the business companies and the indigenous people.

According to Keenam, Enchavez and Traynor (2002), the Peruvian province of Yauli La Oroya began its mining activities in 1919 and this area experienced environmental degradation and deterioration. It was once considered one of the most environmentally threatened areas in Peru both the rural and the urban settlements were affected by the mining activities where there was water pollution, the farmlands were rendered unusable and there was air pollution. After the province outcry, The Union for Sustainable Development Consortium that works with affected communities to develop capacity building in environmental monitoring and management introduced three phases to address the concerns of the localities. This phase was to develop an environmental impact of mining, organize capacity building exercises in the communities and select “environmental delegates” to serve as local environmental watch dog (UNES 1999). Phase two focused more on the vulnerable groups which are the children and the expected mothers who are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of this contaminant (UNESCO 2000) Phase 3 involved work in the on the rehabilitation of natural resources and the activities were put together by the community members and a round table was established with the participation of all interested parties including the

main mining companies. Strategies were drawn aimed at environmental rehabilitation and the sustainable use of natural resources. Keenam, Enchave and Traynor (2002), says that the results of these processes are encouraging, the community members in Peru are now engaged in multi stakeholder processes that include the participation of mining companies and blocking undesired mining development.

Therefore from the onset the government and the civil society should work together to complement each other's work without any suspicion, the relevant authorities should work together with the communities from the beginning of the project so that the community has that sense of belongingness and they feel that they are part of the initiative. The authorities should analyze which are the affected vulnerable groups and they design strategies on how best to address their concerns in those particular groups. For instance they should be creation of clinics, schools employment opportunities to cater for the unemployed youths, career support, and respect of tradition activities and norms of that particular community to accommodate every age which also enhances sustainable development.

From the above case studies, it is imperative to note that all these countries mentioned above suffered the fate of mining companies exacerbating poverty in their operating sites. Even though these countries are implementing the same concept as the Zimbabwean community share ownership trust in enhancing development lessons

should be learnt on some of the processes that these countries are engaging in which are gap that is found in the Zimbabwean initiative. Of importance to note is that the community members should be engaged from the beginning of the whole process up to the implementation stage. The environmental NGO's should collaborate with the Zimbabwean government to initiate programs of capacity building in negotiation skills with the mining communities so that they can also participate in the negotiation processes. There should be intensive information dissemination in all these communities and the existing laws regulating the mining sector and the processes of acquiring mining licenses should be simplified and translated in local languages to have a clear understanding of the laws and procedures on the acquisition of mining rights. The community should also be given the right to say no to the mining communities if they do not articulate on how the community will benefit from the mining activities.

Lessons can also be drawn from Zambia in the Copper belt and North Western Provinces where regular sectoral dialogue meeting involving key stakeholders are conducted to assess how the mining companies are developing in their operating communities. As such this should also be implemented in the community share ownership trust where the government, mining companies, NGO's that deals with the environment and the community representatives should meet and dialogue to assess whether the mining companies are adhering to their promises that they stipulated in the tender. This will then be a platform to evaluate the activities of the companies. However

with this in mind it should be noted that the process is not a one day event but rather a process that involves a lot of political will from the key stake holders. In the countries referenced above it took them a long time to finally realize their efforts. Experts contends that the benefits of such initiatives can be felt after a long time and considering that the initiatives is a new phenomenon in the Zimbabwean context more time is needed to realize the efforts of the government to enhance sustainable development in the mining communities.

### **2.11 Sustainability of the CSOT's**

The review of the laws and policies governing CSOT's clearly indicate that there are many gaps such as non alignment with the constitution, Environmental Act and the Wild Parks Act which are not harmonized nor coordinated. The participation of affected and interested communities is absent as well as that of key relevant government ministries and departments and civil society. The purpose and the objectives of the CSOT's s not clearly spelt out . With this in mind, how then is the CSOT's sustainable?

According to Mawowa, (2013), CSOTs are important in building consensus or a social license for the mining operations to take place. Without reasonable doubt they promote projects which are not part of the company budget cycles, promote stakeholder participation in community investment programmes and increase the role of the government, communities and NGO's in the governance structure of these trusts. They

also provide tax incentives for the mining companies that invest in community development .They also promote transparency and accountability in the sharing of benefits compensation of affected areas and mining operations.

The issue of assessing sustainability should also be important in mining activities. An economist Tom Green in 2001 examined how sustainability of mining projects can be successful in Columbia. He developed a series of criterion that can be used to gauge the contribution that a proposed mine will make to achieve sustainability. These are:

- The mine contributes to meeting the needs of the present generation.
- The mine does not impair the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs.
- The mine has an acceptance environmental legacy with a low risk of imposing decontamination costs of future generations.
- The local consent for the mine etc.

This is a note worthy analysis to measure sustainability. A law which enhances sustainability should be drafted and used as a guide to assess the sustainability of the mining activities. For instance if sustainability is poorly defined and is not clear how it should be assessed in the mining tender application , the tender should be regarded as meaningless. The tender with clear guidelines of how he community should benefit in a sustainable way should be used as a yardstick to measure sustainability in the community.

Thus the sustainability of the CSOT's in Zimbabwe lies within the concept of Tom Green is it addresses the fundamental issues regardless of a socio, political and economic environment of a particular country. If the issues in Green's analysis are met sustainability of the instrument can be realized in Zimbabwe.

## **2.12 Summary**

The literature review has discussed different roles of CSOT's in facilitating sustainable development in mining in Zimbabwe. It has emerged from a plethora of studies that the CSOT's have different socio-economic roles in their communities to improve the lives of the indigenous people which include the improvement of social service delivery, construction of schools, roads and clinics. Evidence from the literature review has revealed that if these initiatives is planned in a effective way by collaborating with the community, the government and the civil society, and also lessons can be learnt from other countries, the instrument can go a long way in developing mining communities hence the realization of social and economic needs for the indigenous people.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the research design used by the researcher with influence of methodological frameworks which also informed the data collection methods. This chapter also presents the sampling methods, the sample size, instruments used for data collection. Ethical issues that were pertinent to this research are raised as well as the challenges and limitations of the study.

### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design of this study was both quantitative and qualitative to ensure methodological triangulation for the purposes of enhancing reliability and validity of findings. Qualitative research design was employed to explore and examine the experiences and perceptions of people in Bindura on the role that the Community Share Ownership Trust of Bindura (BSCOT) plays in promoting community development. In order to answer this question, qualitative research methods were suitable for analyzing the perceptions of people and interpret the meaning they attach on the meaning of BSCOT in promoting development. Therefore, the perceptions and experiences of individuals in relation to the impact of the BCSOT were used to validate whether the CSOT promotes equitable and sustainable development.

Since the research design for the study was mixed methods, a quantitative method was also used. Driwachter & Valsiner, (2006), are of the view that quantitative research is about asking people of their opinions in a structured way that one can produce hard facts and statistics. Quantitative research design was relevant in this study in that it was used to examine the some development projects initiated under the BCSOT in the areas of infrastructure, improved telecommunication services, internet services and other quantifiable forms of development that accrued from the Community Share Ownership Trust.

### **3.3 Population**

Graziano, (1999:143), states that population is the larger group whom one wishes to obtain information from. Respondents were from Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association and the Centre for Natural Resources Governance a nongovernmental organization which deals with extractive industries and officials from National Economic Empowerment Board. The research also targeted the Bindura community share ownership trust board of trustees, Freda Mine and the traditional authority and ordinary community members from the age of 18 to 80 in wards 2 and 12 in Bindura rural district. The total population of ward 2 and 12 is 11, 754 (Census Preliminary 2012) both wards are resettlement areas. Community members engage in agro based projects which are being funded by Catholic Relief Services, Silveria House so that



people can be self reliant. People also engage in illegal gold panning activities, fishing, farming and gardening for sustainability.

### 3.3.1 Sample Size

The sample size comprised 53 beneficiaries in wards 2 and 12 and 7 key informants from the civil society, Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust, Freda Mine and National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board (NIEEB). The key informants included the Program Officer and Monitoring and evaluation officer from Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, a field officer from National Indigenisation, Economic Empowerment Board, The district administrator and Chief Mukuwapasi from Bindura community share ownership trust board of trustees, the human resource manager from Freda Mine and the director of the Center of Natural Resource Governance.

Responses	Targeted sample	Actual sample	Percentages
Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (Programs Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	2	2	100
National Indigenisation	2	1	50

Economic Empowerment Board (Field Officer)				
Community Share Ownership Trust (Chief and District Administration)	2	2	100	
Freda Mine (Human Resource Manager)	2	1	50	
Center for Natural Resource Governance (Director)	2	1	50	
Total number of key informants interviewed	-	-	70	
Respondents not interviewed	-	-	3	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1: List of key informants respondents**

#### Questionnaires

The sample size for questionnaire respondents was 60 ordinary community members from ward 2 and 12 in Bindura rural constituency. 20 questionnaires to respondents from the age of 18 to 29 years , 20 to respondents from 30 to 59 years and 20 questionnaires respondents 60 to 80 years . However, the researcher managed to distribute 53 questionnaires to the community members. From the age group of 18 to 29 years 17 questionnaires were distributed, 30-59 years 16 questionnaires were distributed

and from 60 to 80 years 20 questionnaires were distributed. The table below shows the response rate of the community members.

Response Attributes	Frequency	18-29years	30-59 years	60-80 years	Percentages
community members in Bindura wards 2 and 12	60	20	20	20	100
Response	53	17	16	20	88
Not responded	7	3	4	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>100</b>

**Table 2: List of questionnaire respondents**

### 3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

**i) Purposive sampling-** This method was used to identify respondents who had the knowledge on the BCSOT. Bryman, (2001), notes that purposive sampling is a form of non probability sampling in which decisions concerning the individuals to be included in the sample are taken by the researcher based on the knowledge of the research issue, capacity and willingness to participate. The thrust behind this method was on information rich sources and the people selected using these methods have the relevant information that was used to come up with conclusion on the role of community share

ownership trust in Bindura. Officials from Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, BSCOT board of trustees, NIEEB were chosen as key informants using this technique.

## **ii) Snowballing technique**

Snowballing technique entails the use of one respondent to refer the researcher to other persons who have similar or relevant information needed by the researcher. This technique was used to gain entrance to politicians who are rather difficult to reach such as that of the Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Empowerment, traditional leaders were also difficult to reach without reference from key persons in the community. Therefore, snowballing was used by the researcher to establish a relationship with one respondent and uses him or her to refer the researcher more respondents that were key to the study.

## **3.4 Research Instruments**

### **3.4.1 Face to face interviews**

Interviews were conducted using an interview guide which was formulated using the main research questions in to ensure that the right questions were asked. The interview guide was constantly modified depending on the prevailing situation. In this method the main focus was on the interviewees and they were encouraged to narrate their experiences. This was very useful in that it allowed the interviewees to contribute as

deeply and reflect on their views on the role of Community Share Ownership Trust in promoting sustainable development. The interview method was very essential as it allowed community members, the NGOs and government personnel to share their views and it was a platform for some to really speak openly.

### **3.4.2 Questionnaires**

The questionnaires were distributed to 53 beneficiaries in ward 2 and 12 of Bindura rural. The questionnaires were translated to Kore Kore a native language spoken in Bindura so that the respondents will have a full understanding of the questions and feel comfortable to respond to the questions. The researcher was present when respondents filled in the questionnaires to clarify on some of the questions the respondents did not understand. The questionnaires was divided in to sections of the respondents personal details, closed ended questions and also open ended questions to get the broad perceptive of the views of the respondent.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

Bryman, (2001) alludes that data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated questions. The researcher used interviews and questionnaires to selected

respondents and selected areas. It was important to collect data for the researcher to have accurate information on the role Bindura community share ownership trust in enhancing sustainable development.

From the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 2015 the researcher conducted interviews with different relevant stakeholders from National Indigenization, Economic and Empowerment Board, Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, Freda Mine, Center for Natural Resource Governance and Bindura community share ownership trust board of trustees. The researcher distributed 53 questionnaires to individuals selected from Bindura rural constituency in ward 2 and 12. The questionnaires were distributed on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 2015 and the community members were gathered at Mazunga primary school in ward 2.

### **3.6 Field work experience**

The researcher began data collection in the month of March 2015. No major challenges were faced because the researcher was familiar with the area. In order to gain access to the fieldwork the researcher sought clearance letter from the District Administrator of Bindura. In addition the researcher had a letter of introduction from Africa University and the allowed many respondents to easily connect to with her on the basis that she was a student conducting research. Furthermore, the researcher sought permission from the

Ministry on Youth Indigenization and Empowerment to interview the personnel of the ministry that house the indigenization policy that culminated the architecture of the Community Share Ownership Trust in Zimbabwe. Despite the permission and clarity on research agenda the researcher encountered the following research problem.

Some participants who were of junior ranks did not want to share their views with the researcher but the researcher reiterated the importance of confidentiality and non disclosure of participants' name when presenting data. In addition also had to wait for a long time before she received clearance from the Ministry of Youth, Indigenization and Empowerment to interview its personnel but the researcher managed to utilize the given time to capture all the views of the respondents.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

The researcher used simple statistical analysis software such as (SPSS) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is used to convert raw data into simple visual impressions in the form of pie charts and any meaningful representation of the processed data so that information can be used to give meaning to the research as a whole. During the interviews the data collected was written down in notebooks as raw field notes from key informant interviews. These field notes were further expanded into sentences at the end of everyday's field-work to add more meaning to them. Themes were developed as a way of categorizing the data information.

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

Any research that involves the human agency is subject to ethical dilemmas and for a meaningful research on any chosen subject deliberate efforts and procedures were followed to ensure protection of those who constituted the study in Bindura, secretariat of the Community Share Ownership Trust, Ministry of Youth, Empowerment and Indigenization among others. As a starting point in this study, the researcher sought a letter that introduces the student from the Institute of Peace, Leadership and Governance and a clearance from Africa University Research Ethics Committee showing that the researcher was a student carrying out an academic research. In addition, the researcher sought permission to carry out research in the district through the gate keepers such as the District Administrator, the Ministry of Youth, Empowerment and Indigenization, police clearance, the traditional leaders in Bindura and other stakeholders that influenced the outcome of the research. The researcher also began by fully explaining the subject matter and sought full consent of participants before proceeding to interviews. As a requirement in research ethics the researcher also provided participant consent form in which they signed against to show their consent to participate in the interviews.

Moreover, participation in the research was also voluntary and informants were allowed to pull out of the process whenever they felt like they were not comfortable with the research proceedings. Again informants were not compelled to provide answers for each and every question they were asked. Furthermore, the researcher informed the



informants that there were no potential risks associated with participating in the research that is if there are any risks. The researcher further ensured that the information given by participants was kept confidential and their views were presented in the study using pseudonyms or simply in anonymity.

### **3.9 Summary**

In conclusion, this chapter presented the research design, the population, sample and sampling techniques and data collection methods, and data management procedures adopted by the study to present and analyze it. The study also adopted a mixed method research design of qualitative and quantitative approaches with the aim of bringing out unbiased results. Furthermore, the study discussed the population, the sample and techniques employed to come up with the sample. Ethical dilemmas that affected the study were also incorporated in this section

## **CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research findings obtained from data collected on the role of Bindura community share ownership trust in enhancing sustainable development. The researcher employed transcription of the interviews, re-reading the field notes in order to get an understanding of the whole transcripts. Themes, categories and meanings were also developed into units and dovetailed into broader themes and categories. Thematic and content analysis was employed to induce different meaning as they emanated from the transcripts.

### **3.1 The establishment of Community Share Ownership Trust**

The Director for The Center for Natural Resource Governance remarked that:

Community share ownership trust is the government effort to enhance sustainable development after the realization that mining companies are not directly benefitting from their natural resources. In short I can say that it is an economic model that transforms the socio-economic conditions of local people in mining towns (Key Informant 1:9 March 2015).

In addition to this, the district administrator pointed out that:

The concept of community share ownership trust is part and parcel of the indigenization policy so that natural resources can be indigenized to directly benefit the locals. Before this whole issue of indigenization mining companies were busy looting natural resources and developing their own countries. Again mining companies were not practicing social corporate responsibility to their full capacity which resulted in mining towns not benefitting. So this is just a model put in place so that mining companies give back to the community through disbursement of seed capital to facilitate developmental projects (Key informant interview 6:12 March 2015).

Furthermore, a human resource manager from Freda Mine said that:

There are so many assumptions on the architecture of community share ownership trust maybe because people do not have enough knowledge about this model....uuummm however in my own opinion it is a deliberate effort by the government to enhance development through the natural resources profits in Zimbabwe (Key informant 7:12 March 2015).

The director of The Center for Natural Resource governance, the human resource manager of Freda Mine and the district administrator of Bindura concurred with each other that the Bindura community share ownership trust is a government initiative that was established through the indigenization programme to ensure that mining communities directly benefit from their resource to improve their socio-economic status.

#### **4.2 The role of CSOTs in promoting sustainable development.**

The district officer in Bindura said that:

The thrust of the CSOTs in Zimbabwe rests upon the development agenda that promotes beneficiation to the community members in those mining towns. It is the right of citizens to benefit from their

God given resources as a means to attain social and economic transformation in their community. To this end CSOTs were established to facilitate the redistribution of mineral revenue to the rural communities so that the communities in resource-rich areas can start their own development. Thus, the role of CSOT is to address the challenges in the community and find the best intervention strategy that helps the community in improving their lives Key informant 6:12 March 2015.

The National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board field officer, had this to say;

CSOTs are supposed to address the challenges faced by the mining communities using the revenue from the mineral resources found in those respective communities to ensure that there is direct beneficiation to all the local people in that particular mining community Key informant 2: 9 March 2015).

Chief appreciated the government's intervention of CSOTs through the indigenization policy because prior to this, the companies came to the communities with their aim to make projects whilst plundering the environment. He said:

Companies were concerned with making profits and make no effort to liase with the community so that they can hear what we expected them to do and how to behave, they did not care what will happen to us after they finish their mining. It was painful to see strangers exploiting our resources *isu tichitambudzika taitoshaya kuti hurumende irikutii nazvo izvozvo asi tinofara kuti vakazogara pasi vakaita kuti ma mining communities abudirire nechirongwa chemaCSOTs* (we were suffering in the hands of these mining companies but we are happy with the government's effort to promote development through the CSOT's (Key informant 5: 11March 2015).

Speaking with so much emotions he said that the mining companies would not care about the transformation of the communities. However, the respondent praised the government for their tremendous efforts to ensure that development would take place through the projects such as the reconstruction of roads, clinics, schools and the construction of boreholes being implemented by the CSOTs from the revenue of the mineral resources.

The CSOTs are a resource distributive mechanism that seeks to promote equitable distribution of the country's resources and hence benefit the disadvantaged citizens. A key informant said that this concept has come as a way to redress the historical imbalances suffered by communities in the sense that they have been counting the costs but without counting the benefits. Key informants were in agreement that CSOTs is a mechanism that ensures distribution of benefits to local mining communities. It forms a nucleus from which the community benefits in line with the needs based assessment in the communities and they prioritize and execute the development projects according to the community immediate needs.

#### **4.3 Development projects under Bindura Community share ownership trust**

Community Share Ownership Trusts are the key drives of sustainable development in the current natural resources endowed communities and the researcher was motivated to find out the number of projects that are being implemented in Bindura for development.

The researcher sought answers from the Board member of the BCSOT on this and he remarked that:

So far we have done a total of 75 projects though some of them are still under way. We have 17 water projects, 5 health projects, 5 educational projects and 18 road construction projects (Key informant 8: 10 March 2015).

#### **4.4 Gaps that are being realized by the CSOTs**

The program officer from ZELA with a legal background and researcher in natural resources and a Director from Centre for Natural Resources Governance concurred that the framework which guide the formation of CSOTs limits its effectiveness. Since CSOTs are dependent on seed capital disbursements from qualifying companies the absence of a legal clause within section 14b of the Indigenisation Economic Empowerment Act of 2010 which empowers the Board of Trustees to hold companies accountable implies that CSOTs cannot deliver as to their expectations. The director for Natural Resource Governance said that:

Legislation should address the issue of compliance by mining companies to ensure regular funding to the CSOTs. The truth of the matter is that most mining companies are not fulfilling their promises to disburse the full amount of money and this is bragging the development process in various communities. As we speak Freda mine promised to give us 10 million over a period of 10 years. Since 2012 we have received 1 million and an additional 1 million through advanced facility” Key informant 1: 9 March 2015).

Two other key informants from Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) agreed that the formation process itself is a major gap. The concept of ‘community ownership’ was destroyed from the beginning because there were no consultative meetings done to have the community’s perspective. One key informant said that:

Even from the idea of community share ownership knowledge should be shared and the spirit of togetherness should be incorporated so that the community can feel that it is their own concept... but in this case it feels that this idea was just dumped to them since they were not directly involved from the onset” (Key informant 3: 10 March 2015).

Monitoring and evaluation officer from ZELA commented that:

There was no consultative process, it was towards elections and it looks like ZANU PF was determined to use this model vehicle as a campaign strategy but while there is nothing wrong to mix politics and development there is everything wrong when issues to do with people are rushed to the extent that consultative processes are sideline. When we are talking about ownership it has to be shared but the ownership aspect was destroyed. The community members are perceived as shareholders but they do not know about meetings and some projects can be carried out without their involvement so the ownership aspect is conspicuous in community share ownership scheme. (Key informant 4: 10 March 2015).

Key informants from the Centre for Natural Resources Governance, ZELA, a traditional Chief and other community members interviewed agreed that CSOT board should be

composed of people originating from the local communities because it is likely that these people are familiar with the needs of the communities. Chief had this to say

Representative should be elected by the community and should be from the community and those eligible should be from the community and ma chiefs should just be observers *pachivanhu chedu hazvigone kuti munhu chero angonobvunza chief nevanhu vane zvigaro zvepamusoro kuti saka mari yedu irikufamba sei izvi zvinouraya nyaya dzeaccountability and transparency*" chiefs should just be observes because culturally people are not allowed to question the chief which is a limitation on issues of transparency and accountability Number two the trustees are appointed in a true sense the shareholders in this case the locals should appoint the board of trustees so if they are shareholders they should be able to appoint and disappoint the board and in this case there cannot do that and you can see that there is no community say ( Key informant 5: 11 March 2015).

The Director for The Center for Resource Governance said that:

Firstly, the act is not cross referenced with the Rural District Council Act and Communal Lands Act where the majority of the communities reside on state land. They do not own the land but enjoy the rights such a residing on the land, cultivating in the fields and grazing their livestock. Again the indigenization policy is not cross referenced with the mines and Mineral Act that stipulates that all minerals rights belong to the state. This is a clear indication that the right to explore, prospect and extract minerals is the prerogative of the state. This has so many implications on the communities being affected by mining operations which include forced eviction, displacement, inadequate compensation, inability to derive or share benefits from the mining activities and inadequate service delivery such as water, education and shelter. Lastly the Act is not harmonized with the Environmental Management Act specifically the Parks and Wildlife Act that provides for community participation in natural resources and the sharing of benefits. (Key informant 1: 9 March 2015).



An interview with key informants from the CSOT secretariat, the Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Empowerment, ZELA and traditional chiefs revealed that there are capacity gaps among CSOT board members. As such there is need to build capacity of CSOTs members on issues like community development, financial management, community needs assessments, project management, monitoring and evaluation. Some CSOTs highlighted that given adequate financial resources they would like to build the capacity of the trustees in the above areas mentioned areas to improve the effectiveness in delivering community development projects.

#### **4.5 Successes by Bindura Community Share ownership Trust**

There is a general consensus amongst the key informants from ZELA, Centre for Natural Resources Governance, Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Empowerment, the Board of Trustees of the BCSOT that the major success that has been realized since the establishment of the BSCOT, is that the community are directly benefiting from the God given resources through the implementation of developmental projects. This initiative has given the mining communities the capacity to transform their socio economic status.

I am happy with successes that are being evident through the implementation of developmental projects in mining communities. There is a lot of infrastructural development going on in communities which is directly benefiting the local people. Schools are being built, desks and chairs were purchased so teachers are now able to write on the board and pupils have desks

and chairs to make the environment conducive for learning, boreholes were constructed and the health sector has improved. You know that water is a basic need so we tried to make sure women would not walk long distances for water we placed 18 boreholes in all the wards and I must say that everyone is happy with this great achievement (Key informant: 9 March 2015).

#### **4.6 Strategies improve the effectiveness of CSOTs**

An interview with the programs officer from ZELA showed that sustainability strategies of CSOTs should be addressed because CSOT hinges on the consistency in the disbursement of seed capital by qualifying companies. They highlighted that most CSOTs are directly dependent on the disbursements and have no other income generating projects. One respondent said that:

There is no guaranteed existence of the BCSOT if Freda mine stops operating in this district and withdraws its funding. The council does not have money to sustain the project yet (of) community share ownership trust that's why I am recommending that it engages in income generating activities to improve its efficiency and sustainability. Although it is good enough to talk about efficiency, the take off of many trusts have proven to be difficult so it is too early to talk of efficiency because we are still experiencing challenges to take off but however for those trusts that have managed to take off they should ensure that they invest in other productive assets of the economy like agriculture, manufacturing, for efficiency (Key informant 4:10 March 2015).

The report of the Portfolio Committee on Indigenization (February 2015) says that 16 out of 61 community share ownership schemes are operating which is an indication that the take off stage is problematic. Therefore one of the key informants argued that it is

very difficult to talk of efficiency when more than half of the trusts have not been functioning.

#### **4.7 Role of community share ownership trust: views of the of the beneficiaries**

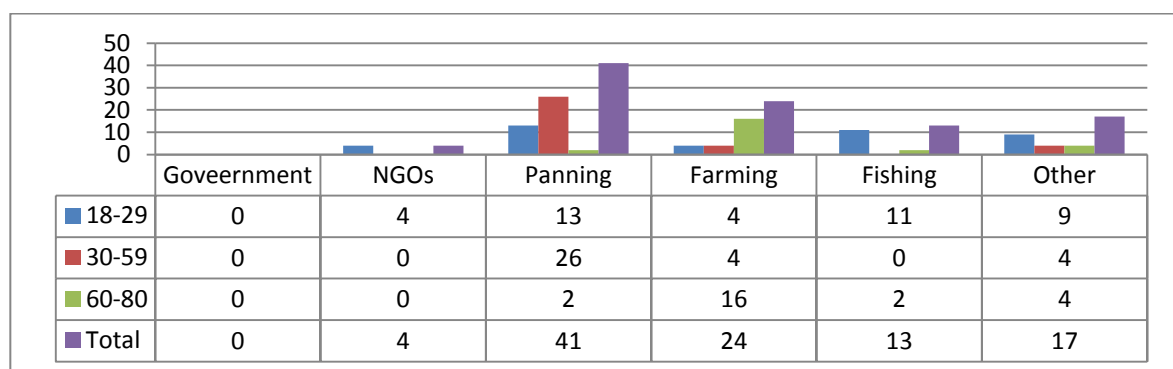
The responses of men, women and the youth from ward 2 and 22 were overwhelming because the majority knew the role of the community share ownership trust. Many of the people knew that the role of the trust is to promote development in the community by implementing projects that seeks to transform their socio-economic status. An interview with one woman from ward 22 revealed her gratitude on community share ownership trust especially in the areas of water provision in her community. She pointed out that, 'boreholes are now placed everywhere in the communities and this has made water available for everyone. People with school children were happy with the effort being put by the trust in addressing the poor educational facilities in Bindura. Most of the schools were established after the people resettlement therefore there were not conducive for learning. Most of these schools were facing problems of text books, teacher's accommodation, furniture and classrooms. Parents were happy because Mabwemachena, Muzungu, Rosetta Rust and Mavaranyanga Primary School were reconstructed and they have been registered. However, those who did not know the role of the CSOT did not know this initiative existed in the community.

#### 4.8 Community perceptions on CSOT's development projects

The youths in both ward 2 and 22, women, traditional chiefs and men from Bindura who participated in this study shared the same view that the seed capital is being used to construct clinics, roads, schools and boreholes. Disadvantaged students have been put on scholarships which is an element of sustainable development. CSOT has supported co-operatives for youth and villagers such that they indulge in market gardening. Disadvantaged community members have benefited in areas of agriculture by the provision inputs such as fertilizers and seed.

#### 4.9 Sources of income

The graph below shows the various activities that people in Bindura engage in for their livelihood. However the sources of income are not a result of the community share ownership trust.



**Figure 1: Sources of money for livelihood outside CSOT initiatives**

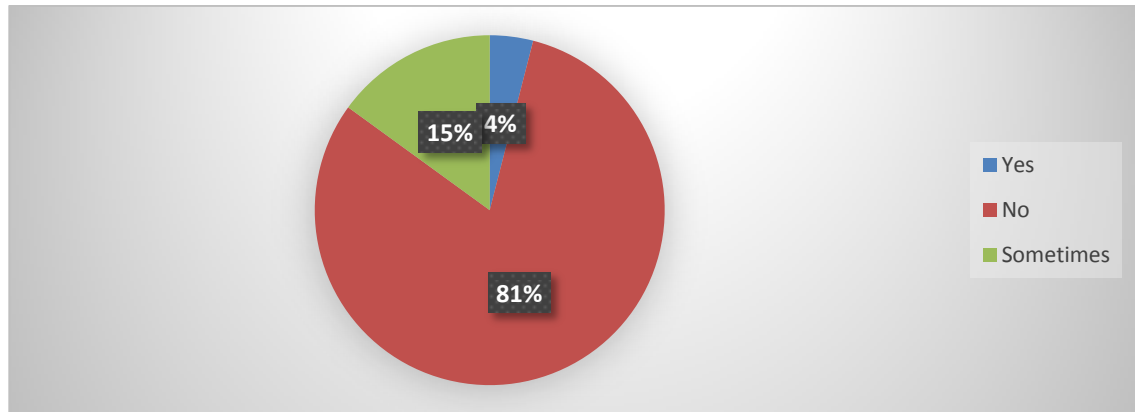
The above graph shows that people in Bindura rural depend on panning, farming and fishing. World Bank (2007) describes that three quarters of the world poorest people live in rural areas and their livelihoods depends on farming, pastoralism, forestry, and artisan fishing which all can be described as agriculture. This is the case in Bindura rural where the majority rely on panning, farming and fishing as a way to sustain their families. The productive age which is the age of 18 to 59 are concentrating more on gold panning and in most cases they are illegal panners. From the survey, no one is formally employed by the government which shows that the economy of Zimbabwe is not performing well to accommodate people in formal employment. Only 4% of the people are employed with the NGOs as volunteers. People who constituted 17% of the population are engaged in other activities to sustain themselves. These projects are carpentry, dressmaking, weaving, gardening and hunting.

Although agriculture is recognized for poverty reduction in food security in many communities, this is not the case in Bindura and fig 4.8.2 illustrates on whether people in Bindura have enough income for sustainability

#### **4.10 Are you getting enough income that enables you to survive?**

The pie below chart indicates whether the beneficiaries have sufficient income to sustain themselves. Forty-three respondents (81%) said that they are not getting enough income

to sustain themselves. Eight participants (15%) said that they sometimes get enough while two (4%) said that they are getting enough to sustain their family.



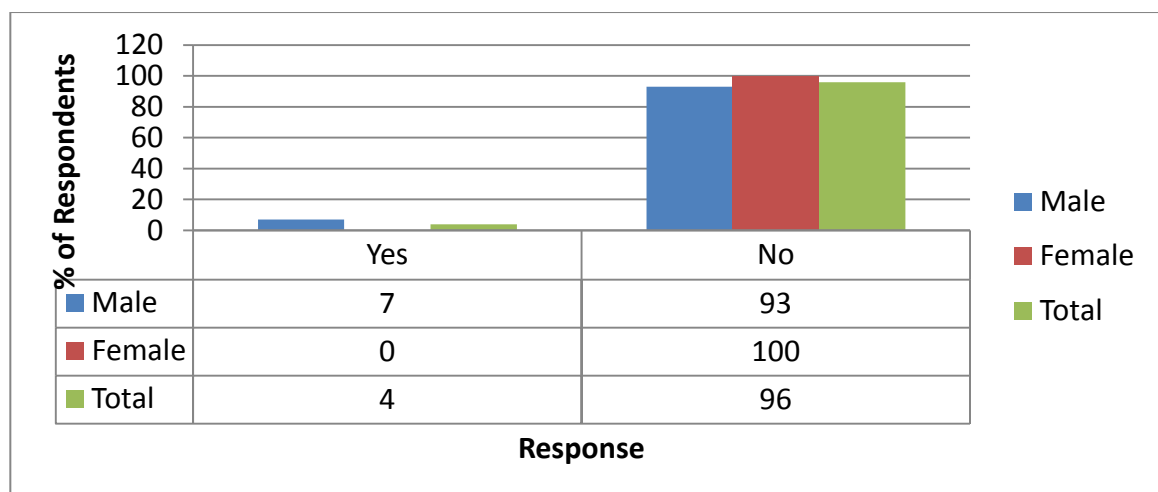
**Figure 2: percentage of sufficient income of beneficiaries**

The above pie chart illustrates that 43 people (81%) of the people in Bindura rural are not getting enough to sustain their families. Mineral extraction should offer sustainable livelihood mechanisms to sustain the resource rich communities by giving them first preference to be employed in the mining companies. Moreover, the community share ownership trust should also provide opportunities for individuals to improve their standard of living at household level. However, the above indicates that mining activities in Bindura has provided very little opportunities for employment or income generating activities for the local people to improve their living conditions. It focuses more on communal development rather than empowering individuals which has less impact at house hold level. The majority of beneficiaries said that they are not getting enough to survive and this can be attributed to unemployment. Low levels of income at

the household level in Bindura have been one of the major challenges that have failed to be addressed by the BSCOT. Eight participants (15%) of the people sometimes get enough to sustain themselves from their income generating activities. Nevertheless, two participants (4%) of the people admitted to be having enough to sustain themselves. These beneficiaries are engaging in income generating activities that includes tobacco farming, market gardening and gold panning.

#### 4.11 Selection of CSOT members

4 respondents (7%) said that they know how the board of trustees of Bindura community share ownership trust is selected whilst (93%) 49 respondents do not know. All the female respondents do not know how the board of trustee is selected.



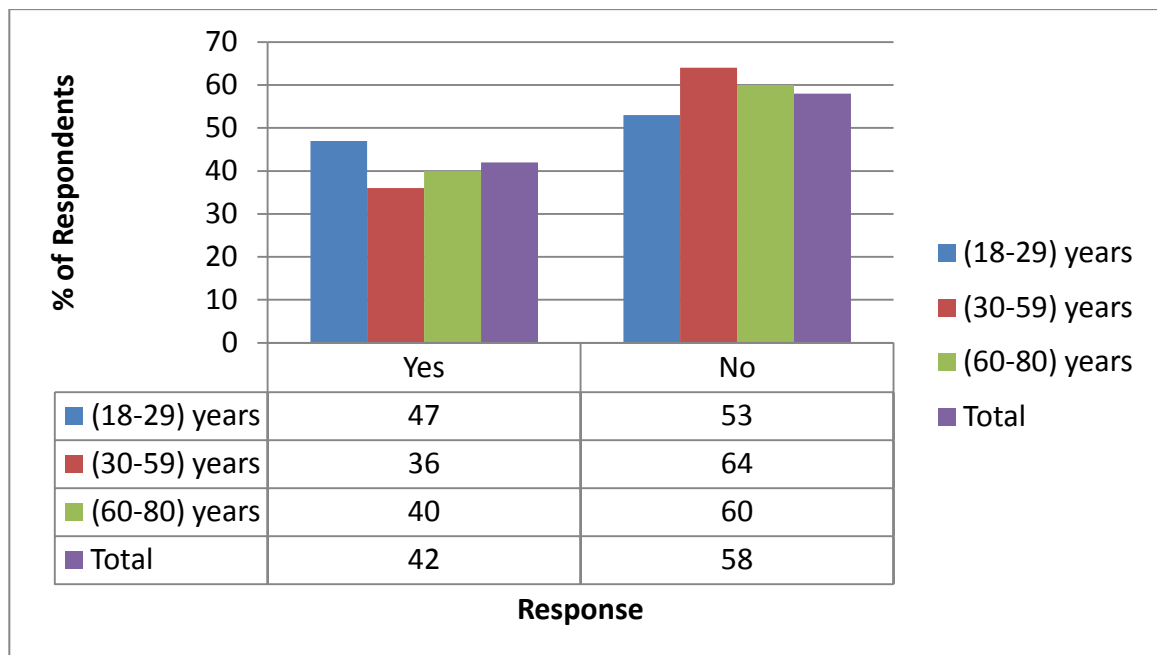
**Figure 3: Selection of CSOT members**

The four respondents said that the trustee of the community share ownership trust comprises of the chief, district administrator and the woman and youth representative are chosen by the government. Therefore, the community members have no say in the selection of the board of trustees but they are not involved in the selection of the committee. However, 49 respondents knew that the committee was selected by the government and the chief is the chairman of the committee but did not know the composition of other members. Community share ownership trusts seek to transform the socio economic conditions of people living in areas through promoting participation in resource ownership and in finding solutions to their problems (NIEEB 2013). It is important for the beneficiaries to participate in the selection of the board of trustee. Representative participation is based on the principles of people, mostly through elective persons. Gaventa, (2004), says that community representatives are able to make better decisions that are in the interests of the communities they represent if they are unanimously chosen by the groups of people.

#### **4.12 Participation of community members in share ownership trust meetings**

The graph below shows if people participate in community meetings. It indicates that (47%) 22 people have participated in the community share ownership trust meetings whilst 31 have not participated in the meetings





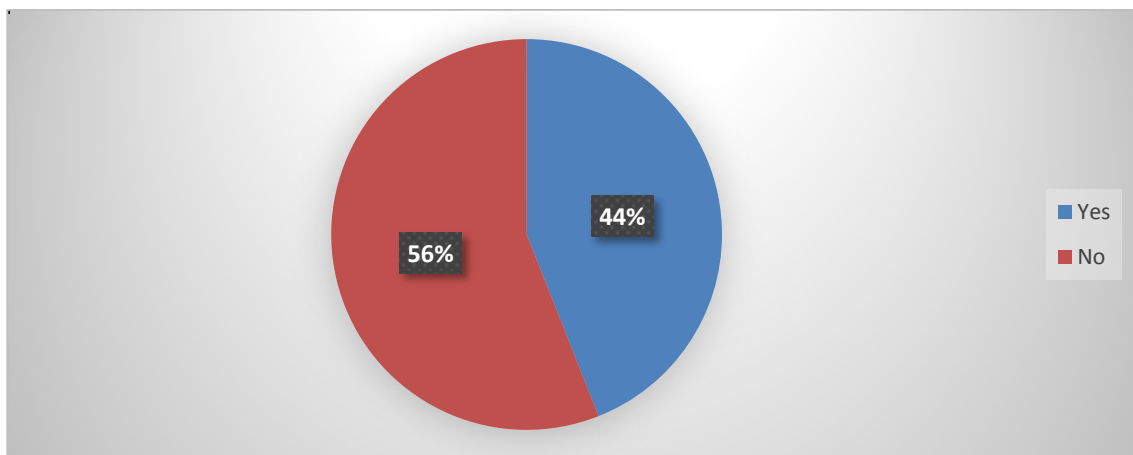
**Figure 4: Attendance of people in community share ownership meetings**

From the above (42%) 22 respondents agreed that they participate in the meetings. This shows that these people are participating where crucial matters that are being discussed so that they can be given feedback on the projects that are implemented in the community. However, (58%) 31 respondents said that they do not participate in the meetings. 5 respondents pointed out that because of the poor economy in the country they prefer to engage in income generating activities to sustain themselves than going to meetings without any monetary gains. In addition to this, 12 respondents said that there is no sense of community ownership in the initiative as most of the decisions are made by the top management. Furthermore, 17 community members said that the committee does not alert the people for meetings so they do not know the venue and time if these crucial meetings. Though the percentage of people attending meetings is disappointing

credit should be given for the participation engendered by the trust at community level despite a rigid system that does not allow rural communities to elect people who represent their interest in the CSOT as trustees. However, the presence of community members who do not participate in these meetings is still worrisome. The trust should encourage participation of all community members by informing locals the importance of attending such meetings. .

#### **4.13 Mandate of community share ownership trust**

Community members who constituted (56%) 30 said that the community share ownership trust is not fulfilling its mandate of promoting sustainable development in Bindura, (44%) 23 members said that the trust is fulfilling its mandate to enhance development in Bindura.

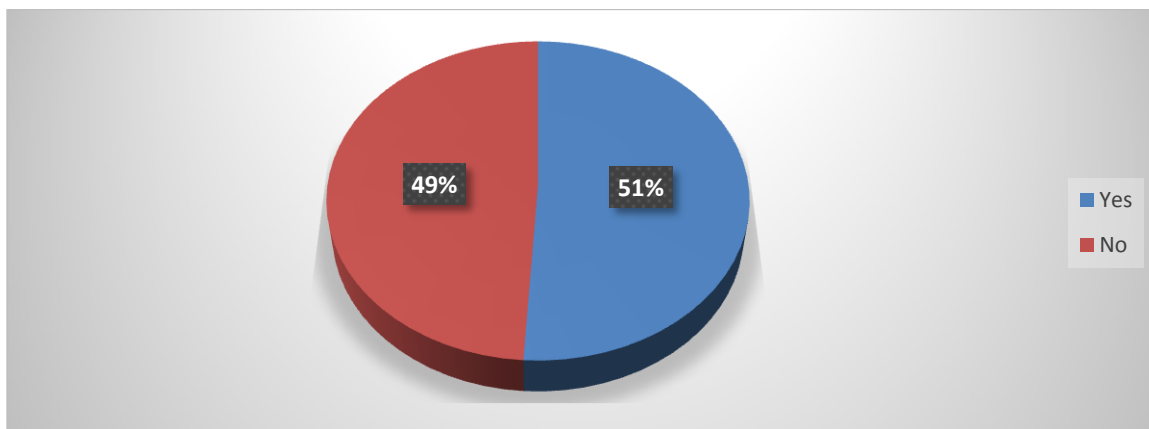


**Figure 5: Views of fulfillment of CSOT's mandate**

The above pie chart illustrates the people's views on whether BCSOT is accomplishing what is it expected to do. 30 community members said that the trust is not accomplishing what it is expected to be doing. They said that this is because there no direct involvement of the beneficiaries in project planning which makes it difficult for the board to satisfy the needs of the people. In addition to this, they pointed out that the trust is a political instrument rather than a developmental initiative therefore they are detached because they do not want to be aligned to any political party. However, 30 people agree that the CSOT is fulfilling its mandate because of the developmental projects that are evident in the wards. Important to note is that the issues of expectations begins from consulting the community before engaging in projects and considering the people's views. If people are consulted and their views are considered they will be satisfied since their expectations are being met. However, it is different scenario in Bindura were the majority of the population are dissatisfied the trust. 46% say that they are satisfied because they have witnessed development in the community and the roads have improved, the education and the health sectors have improved tremendously since the initiative was established.

#### **4.14 Community views during on CSOT's meetings.**

The pie chart below illustrates if the community views are considered during meetings. (49%) 26 community members said that their views are considered in the meetings while (51%) 27 said that their views are not considered.



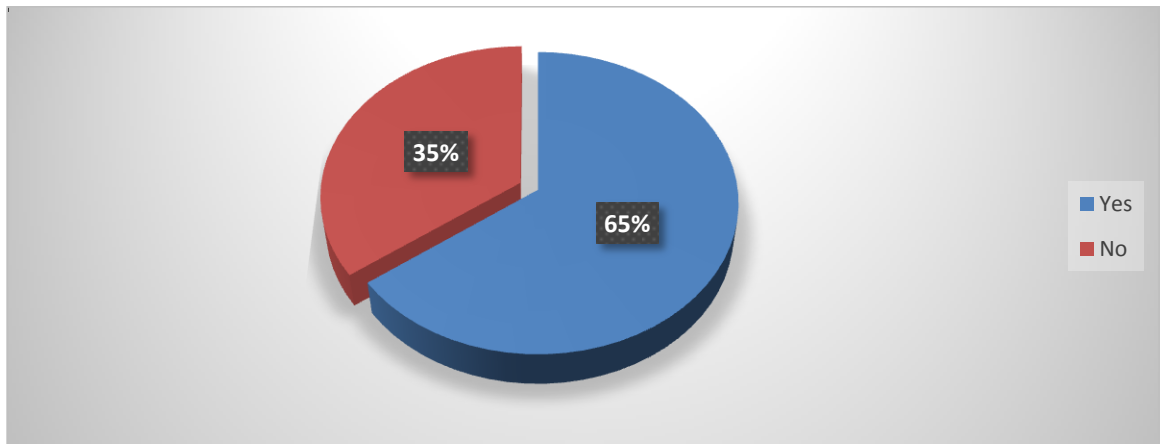
**Figure 6: Consideration of community views on CSOT's**

From the above pie chart, 51% of the respondents acknowledged that the views of the ordinary community members are taken into consideration during community meetings thus supporting that community plays a part in influencing the activities of the trust. However, this remains to be seen considering the exclusion of the rural communities from electing board members. The absence of elected representatives of the people in the trust's board makes it less likely that the views of the people will be considered in the implementation of the projects. 49% of the respondents said that their views are not being considered mainly because they are not invited in decision making meetings. This qualifies Arnstein's (1969) assertion that participation without power is an empty ritual and frustrating process for the powerless because they so not have any power to effect change in circumstances affecting them. Respondents concurred with each other that their views are not considered because the top management has the final decisions in the activities done by the trust, White, (1996), qualifies this as elite driven development. This also qualifies Jeppe's contention that participation is problematic as it is the elite

who end up influencing the outcome of participation in this case the prioritization of projects by BCSOT is the case study. Incorporation of the views of ordinary community members is vital for community members and it also promotes the empowerment of indigenous communities which is the main objective of CSOTs. The consideration of the views is important in instilling a sense of ownership of the outcomes of development thus promoting sustainability which is not seen in this case study.

#### **4.15 Community Appreciation of community share ownership trust initiatives**

The pie chart below shows if the beneficiaries appreciate the share ownership developmental projects.



**Figure 7: Respondents appreciation of CSOT**

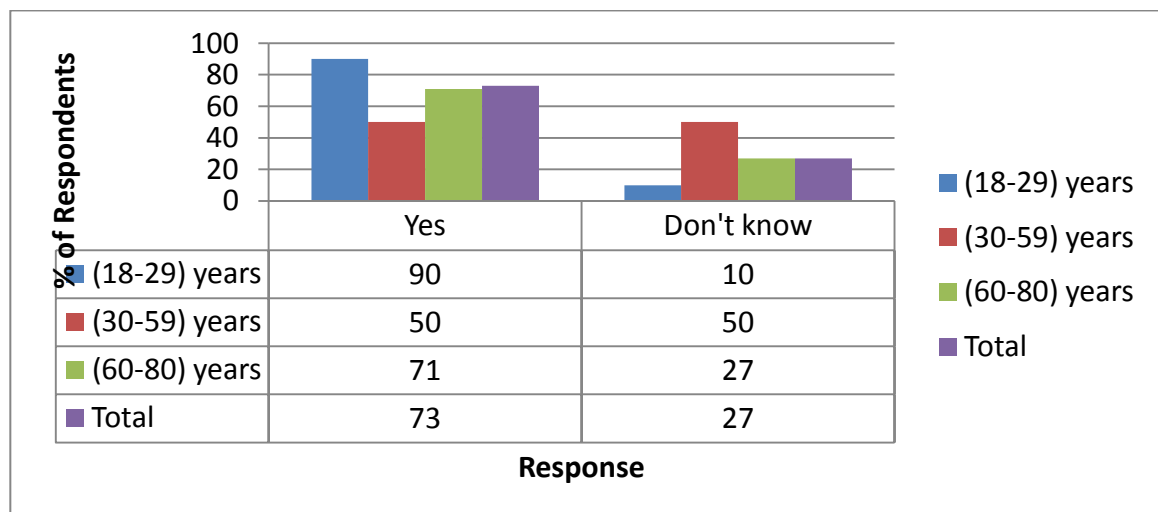
Community members (65%) 37 agree that the BCSOT markets itself to the community though many of them could not explain some of the strategies that the trust used to

market itself. Nevertheless, 4 respondents said that during the initial stages of the trust, needs based assessment programs were done in every ward to familiarize the local people and to get the views of the people. 10 respondents said that though it markets itself the community that does know exactly their activities which makes it very difficult to appreciate the trust. In addition to this, other respondents said that community members need constant update of the activities and project done by the trust. Letting the people have the knowledge of the activities by done the CSOT empowers the community and it helps to unlock the potential and stimulates and harnesses the energy of local people to come up with creative and successful solutions to local challenges. However, (35%) 19 respondents of the population argued that BCSOT is not known in the community. They suggested a mechanism such as distribution of posters and fliers to community members who do not get the opportunity to attend their meetings. They added that the board of trustees should interact more with the community members and be in a position to answer questions from the community.

#### **4.16 Respondents' knowledge of the funds deposited to the trust**

The graph below explains if the beneficiaries have the knowledge that funds are deposited to the trust to implement developmental projects. Respondents (90%) from the age of 18 to 29 said that they do know that Freda mine deposits funds and 10% do not know. In addition, 50% of the age group from 30 to 59 do have the knowledge that funds are deposited in the trust's account and 50% of the respondents do not have the

knowledge. Respondents (73%) from the age of 60 to 80 have the knowledge that Freda Mine does deposit money to the trust's account for the implementation of the developmental projects in Bindura and 27% do not know. Lastly a total of 73% do know that Freda Mine deposit funds and 27% do not know.



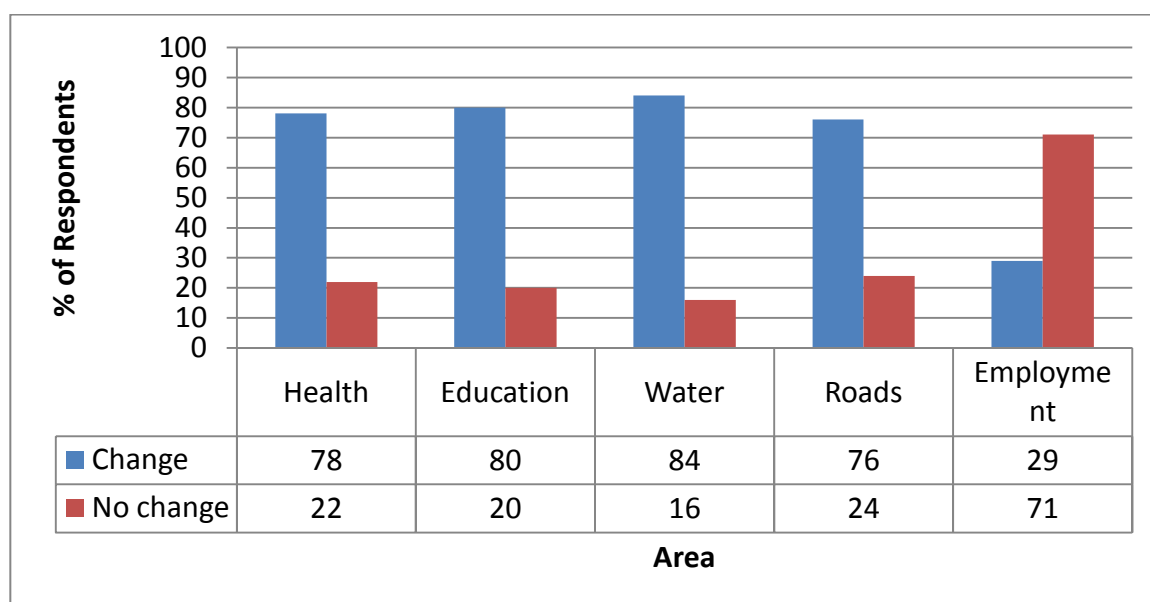
**Figure 8: Respondents knowledge on the deposit of funds to the trust's account**

It is impressive to know that generally the people in Bindura know that Freda Mine provides the dividend that is used to embark in the development projects in Bindura. Though there are no clear strategies in the statutory instrument that clearly states how the board of trustees should be accountable and transparent, (73%) 39 people have the knowledge that the mining company is assisting in the development of the community. Respondents said that during meetings the board of trustees informs the community about the truncations. In addition to this some respondents said that they know about this

because they read from the newspapers and the indigenization policy. However, (27%) 14 people do not know about the dividends and thought that the initiative was government funded. One respondent was actually shocked to hear that money was being given by the Freda Mine as he thought the politicians are sponsoring the trust. Respondents said that the trust is funded by the government because politicians are on the fore front in the activities of the community share ownership trust. They said that they are not aware because the committee never discloses that information and it is difficult for the people to ask since people are not given the platform for that.

#### 4.17 Impact of CSOT's in development

The diagram below shows the impact done by the CSOTs in the educational sector, health sector, water and sanitation, roads and employment.



**Figure 9: Developmental Transformations**



Respondents acknowledge that the BSCOT is transforming the social and economic standards in the rural communities in Bindura. This means that communities are able to derive benefits from the projects being implemented by the BCSOT. It is important to analyze the socio economic challenges that exist in Bindura and how the CSOT has managed to respond to these challenges. Infrastructure in schools such as Cowley, Dambemachena secondary schools, Muzungu , Maravanyika primary schools in Bindura has been in a bad state where school children did not have adequate desks and chairs and the learning conditions were not conducive for learning and teachers did not have accommodation. . One key informant agreed that Freda mine had been developing schools but since CSOT was put in place it has managed to assist in the reconstruction of schools in five wards out of the 23 wards in the area. Though it might be a drop in the ocean the key informant said that because the mine has not been disbursing funds it is difficult to implement some projects because there are other projects to be considered. This is an expression of how the trust is doing in the schools something which the government or the miners could not do for years. Burkey, (1993), observe that people driven development initiatives are able to quickly and effectively respond to the needs of communities unlike the bureaucratized macro-economic development. In this regard BSCOT is commendable for its efforts to revamp the rural schools to improve the education system which is an important element of sustainable development.

From the interviews with the one of the board members of BCSOT Bindura rural he said that rural communities experienced poor health delivery due to the poor infrastructure which caused a high turnover and shortage of staff members which did not attract qualified nurses. A satellite clinic was established in ward 2 and a permanent nurse is employed at the clinic who is assisted by social workers and bought beds for Rusununguko clinic. There was water shortages in Bindura were community members had to travel so many kilometers just to fetch water which was extremely a challenge. Realizing that water is indeed a basic need it has drilled 18 boreholes around the rural areas in Bindura and this has reduced the distance rural people have to travel to fetch water, There is no doubt that shortages of water mostly affect women and girls who have domestic responsibilities. This has been a way of liberating women from travelling long distances. Another key informant said that:

vanhu vave kutorima mumagadeni sezvo mvura yave pedyo zvakuuya kuti vanhu vawane cheuviri”. Solving water problems has also helped because most people are now engaging in gardening to sustain their families. (Key informant interview1:11 March 2015).

However, BSCOT has not done much in the creation of employment. However, this can be argued that it is not the role of the BSCOT. Unemployment has been proven to be a challenge in Bindura rural despite the existence of potential employers of mining companies. Sawyer and Gomez (2012), natural resource extraction has the potential to offer employment opportunities to local communities and this is one way the communities can benefit from the availability of resources in their localities. The

BSCOT has responded to the problem of unemployment though it is on short basis. A dam was constructed for fishing and every ward has access to the dam. In addition to this, during the construction of clinics and schools local able bodied 250 people were employed to empower the community. However, because the CSOTs only employ locals for a short period of time its contribution to providing lasting solutions to the problem of unemployment is highly negligible. Nevertheless, Burkey, (1993), supports the creation of employment opportunities in some community development initiatives arguing tat it makes the mobilization of labor from local communities easier, thus offering a opportunity for better incomes. Locals are also empowered through given first preferences when opportunities for tenders to do projects:

The table below shows the list of projects that the BCSOT has done around Bindura district

**Table 3: List of projects done by BSCOT (information obtained from the community share ownership trust's offices in Bindura.**

Project type	Number
Classroom blocks at different schools	10 classroom blocks at different schools at Muzungu, Cowley, Kambira primary schools Mavaranyika, Mabwemachena, Rosetta and Foothill secondary schools
Staff houses at different schools	5 houses at Mavaranyika, Simoona

	secondary schools, Thrums and Mapunga primary schools
Boreholes	18 across all the 22 wards
Agriculture	I grader, 2 tractors
Clinics and medical equipments	a satellite clinic in ward 2 and bought 7 general beds and 3 maternity beds for Rusununguko clinic
Roads	18 roads were reconstructed
Total number of people employed by BCSOT	250 during all the infrastructural constructions

#### **4.18 Summary**

The chapter has presented, interpreted and analyzed the findings of the research which was guided by the research questions and objectives. From the respondents' views from the data collected from the interviews and the questionnaires the findings were that the respondents were aware of the role of Bindura community share ownership trust. In addition to this the community members do not participate in the selection of the board of trustees and do not participate in the community meetings which results in the community members not participating in the project planning.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter summarizes the research and pays attention to the key findings from the research and recommendations that emerged from the findings. The study was based on the principles of sustainable development and it was imperative to interact with the local people in Bindura rural to examine the practicality of community ownership of natural resources as envisaged by the Indigenisation policy.

### **5.1 Summary of findings**

This study sought to explore the role played by the CSOT's in enhancing sustainable development paying attention to BSCOT. Freda mine is often pre occupied with profiteering and hardly commit themselves to practices of corporate social responsibility. This therefore inspired the establishment of CSOTs through the Indigenization policy so that the locals can benefit from the extraction of natural extractions. Locals are benefiting from the various projects that are being undertaken by the BSCOT to transform the lives of the local people. Through the BSCOT the local people in Bindura have witnessed a tremendous change in the delivery services from the health sector to the educational sector through the improvement of infrastructures of schools and teachers' accommodation, equipment in community clinics and the reconstruction of roads. In addition to this the trust has embarked on projects that

improve the water supply for domestic use in the area. This has managed to address the issue of employment though it is a short term strategies locals were given first preferences to be contractors.

The developmental projects being implemented by the Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust go hand in hand with the sustainable development theory. It states that any economic activity in an environment should cater for the needs of the present generation and cater for the future generation. Likewise the health sector, educational sector, water and sanitation has catered the needs of the people and future generations will use these facilities.

Despite BCSOT being instrumental in promoting sustainable development in Bindura, the trust does not engender the full participation of local communities which therefore limits the contributions of local people in empowerment initiatives. The study found out that numbers of factors are hindering the participation of the local people in the activities being done by the BCSOT. These include lack of adequate information about the trust because of the politicization as well as political manipulation which has resulted in many politicians becoming more involved than the community. Most of the locals are now demotivated to participate as this trust has been politically aligned to certain parties in the country. As a result because do not attend meetings and miss out on important decision making processes and this depicts the whole idea of community participation.

The involvement of traditional chiefs though it is justified in the policy because they are custodians of the people has been another reason that has hindered full participation of locals.

From the research findings, it can be deduced that participation of local communities is vital in ensuring benefit sharing in natural resource extraction. In theory participation is vital in ensuring shared benefits in natural resource extraction. It is important when it aims to secure the rights of the citizens and involving the marginalized groups in the community moreover, it enhances development that is sustainable and empowering to the beneficiaries. In a nutshell, promotion of community participation in resource ownership is important as it enhances participation of the locals in the development of the respective communities. However, community participation should not end in policy papers only that should establish institutional structures at community level that nurture the creative energies of all community members so that they can all participate.

The absence of elected representatives from the community members has also demotivated- the participation of community members. The argument is that being a community initiative the locals should have a say on who should represent them in addressing their challenges. In this respect, it is important for the local people to have a say in the negotiation process so that the local people know how they are benefitting from the extraction of natural resources just like in South Africa. In addition to this those

elected by the government give each other dubious sitting allowances during meetings to fulfill their self ambitions and compromising the interests of the people. The involvement of the traditional leaders in CSOTs has been criticized by political analysts as a strategy by ZANU PF to maintain indirect rule over people in resource rich areas.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Considering that BSCOT was launched in 2012, it has proved to be successful addressing some of the challenges which include shortage of staff houses in some of the schools, shortage of water, fragile health and educational sector that were being faced in Bindura rural. Though the trust has limited funding evidence on the ground which includes revamping the health and education sectors that was in shutters is a clear indication that indeed if the funds are used in the right channels there is room for socio-economic transformation in mining towns which will result in sustainable development. Though the community does not participate in the election of the board members there is equal representation of the youth, disabled, women are represented in the Board as a result there is a collaborative sense of ownership in the community.

There was wide spread agreement by the respondents that local communities should be directly involved in the natural resource management and this will speed up the process of community empowerment. Observations were seen by the researcher that the



indigenization policy in Zimbabwe is both political and economic. However, the political side seems to dominate and overshadowing the economic side and this is regrettably further marginalizing the vulnerable groups. In concept the indigenization policy is a document which is people centered since it gives the community a sense of ownership of their natural resources, however, there is a lot political interference especially in deciding projects which results in the concept losing its value.

The operational imperfections inherent in BCSOT indicate the challenges that can be encountered at the level of policy implementation. There is need to take cognizance of the fractured nature of rural communities, something that has a bearing on the full participation of ordinary community members. Failure to acknowledge the fact that rural communities are riddled by power dynamics makes CSOTs susceptible to manipulation by the powerful elites such as, in this case, traditional leaders and politicians. In order to avoid manipulation by elites, the policy needs to clearly state the role ordinary community members play in the CSOT. Communities need to be included at the discussion table, and this can be through elected representatives who are more accountable to the people.

If Community based natural resource approach is to be successful in Zimbabwe it is important to secure genuine rights over their resources to the communal people. This can be done by them using their minerals, determining the mode of usage and most

importantly enjoy the full benefits of the exploitation of minerals. In this regard the Minerals and Mines Act 21:05 should be revised as it states that the state has ownership to the natural resources and give full ownership of the mineral resources so that they can fully benefit.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In light of the above findings and conclusions the researcher came up with the following recommendations for the CSOTs to be more effective in promoting sustainable development in mining towns in Zimbabwe.

- Political interference should not be tolerated in the composition and management of CSOTs. This interference has proved to be detrimental in the success of other developmental projects in the local communities because in most cases politicians have served personal and party interests at the expense of the benefiting communities.
- **Enforcement of Corporate Social Responsibility in the indigenization policy**
  - It must be incorporated in the indigenization policy in order for communities to benefit from the exploitation of resources found in their localities. The CRS programme also helps the company to investing indigenization and empowerment of the local communities and the government to earn income

through royalties' and levies which will be ploughed back to the community. It also promotes economic diversification and local value addition.

- **Direct participation and empowerment of locals-** Local people should be given the opportunity to be directly involved in the decision because it is communally owned. Locals with the right qualification should be given first priority; a policy of employing locals should be put in place to maintain a good relationship of the community members and the rural district council.
- **Capacity building training of board members-** All the board members should be involved in capacity building training on community mobilization, community empowerment and resource mobilization to improve the efficiency of the board in service delivery.
- Effective information dissemination by the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development to the Ministry of Youth, Indigenization and Economic Empowerment on all mining companies that are operating in all the provinces is paramount to ensure total participation by companies in the Indigenisation and empowerment program.
- **Devolution of power** – The rural district council should decentralize and release power to the community members so that they can also take part in the consultative meetings and contribute in the decision making of the trust.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: Clearance letter from the District Office in Bindura

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS AND  
NATIONAL HOUSING**

TEL: (0271) 6501/6266/6250

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD  
BE ADDRESSED TO THE DISTRICT  
ADMINISTRATOR



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR  
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC  
WORKS AND NATIONAL HOUSING STAND  
NO250A ROBERT MUGABE STREET  
P.O. BOX 240  
BINDURA

**ZIMBABWE**

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18 March 2015

To whom it may concern

Authority to conduct a research in ward 12 for Nyasha Zvomuya id no. 43-  
2015731 Q 80 student no. 139968.

This letter serves to inform you that Nyasha Zvomuya is a student from Africa University and has been granted permission to conduct a research in Bindura ward 12 on the topic: **The role of community share ownership trust in enhancing sustainable development in mining towns in Zimbabwe. The case study of Bindura.**

May you please assist her in any way you can.



C. Huvaya  
For District Administrator  
Bindura



## Appendix B: Clearance letter from Africa University



*Inventing in Africa's Future*

P.O. BOX 1323, MUTARE, ZIMBABWE - OFF KYANGA ROAD, OLD MUTARE - TEL: (263-20) 867810/3175440026/1114 - FAX: (263-20) 867820/1763 - EMAIL: [ipdirector@afrika.ac.zw](mailto:ipdirector@afrika.ac.zw) - Website: [www.afrika.edu](http://www.afrika.edu)

### INSTITUTE OF PEACE LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

4 March 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**Re: Permission to Undertake Research for Dissertation at Africa University**

Nyasha Zvomuya, student registration number 139968 is a student at Africa University. She is enrolled in a degree program in Peace, Leadership and Governance and is currently conducting research for her project, which is required for completion of the program in June 2015. The research topic is "The role of community share ownership trust in enhancing sustainable development in mining towns in Zimbabwe. The case study of Bindura". Nyasha is expected to undertake this research during the period March-May 2015 before the dissertation can be submitted to the Faculty in June 2015.

The student will share with you the results of this research after its approval by the Institute.

We thank you for your support and cooperation regarding this research.

Yours sincerely

  
**Prof. P. Machakema**  
Director

*"Living our Vision in Faith, Embracing Diversity, Developing Leaders for Africa"*



## Appendix C: Approval Letter from AUREC



### AFRICA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (AUREC)

P.O. BOX 1820, MUTARE, ZIMBABWE • OFF NYANGA ROAD, OLD MUTARE • TEL: (+263-20) 60075/60026/61611 • E-MAIL: aurec@africau.edu • WEBSITE: www.africau.edu

Ref: AU198/15

March 31, 2015

Nyasha Zvomuya  
Institute of Peace Leadership and Governance  
Africa University  
Mutare

**Re: Exploring the role of community share ownership trusts in enhancing sustainable development in mining towns of Zimbabwe. Case of Bindura.**

Thank you for the above titled proposal that you submitted to the Africa University Research Ethics Committee for review. Please be advised that AUREC has reviewed and **approved** your application to conduct the above research.

The approval is based on the following.

- a) Research proposal
- b) Questionnaires
- c) Informed consent form

- **APPROVAL NUMBER** AU 198/15

This number should be used on all correspondences, consent forms, and appropriate documents.

- **APPROVAL DATE** 31 March, 2015
- **EXPIRATION DATE** 30 March, 2016
- **TYPE OF MEETING** Expedited

After the expiration date this research may only continue upon renewal. For purposes of renewal, a progress report on a standard AUREC form should be submitted a month before expiration date.

- **SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS** All serious problems having to do with subject safety must be reported to AUREC within 3 working days on standard AUREC form.
- **MODIFICATIONS** Prior AUREC approval is required before implementing any changes in the proposal (including changes in the consent documents)
- **TERMINATION OF STUDY** Upon termination of the study a report has to be submitted to AUREC using standard form obtained from.

Yours Faithfully

**MITI G. P. AUREC Programmes Officer-  
FOR CHAIRPERSON,  
AFRICA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE**



## **Appendix D: English Consent form**

My name is Nyasha Zvomuya a final year Masters in Peace and Governance student. I am carrying out a study on the effectiveness of community share ownership trusts in enhancing sustainable development in mining towns in Zimbabwe. I am kindly asking you to participate in this study by participating in my interview sessions and filling in the questionnaires. The purpose of the study is to find out whether the community share ownership trust in Bindura has been effective in making sure that there is development in the community using the funds from the mining companies in Bindura. This study will influence other mining towns which have not launched their community share ownership trust to lobby for this initiative. This study will also influence the relative stakeholders to amend some of the gaps that are been seen in this initiative so that positive impact can be seen in mining communities from this initiative. You were selected because you ought to benefit from the Community Share Ownership Trust therefore the researcher needs to find out how you have benefitted. You were also chosen because you are part of the Community Share Ownership Trust board therefore you have better understanding of the activities of the trust.

If you decide to participate the interview it will take a maximum of 40 minutes. Notes will be written during the interview sessions and recorded upon your consent. This research will give the beneficiaries in Bindura a clear understanding on how they should be benefiting from the trust to improve their livelihoods.

**Confidentiality**

This research will be very confidential and will only be used for academic purposes, your name will not be included in the research. Your name and your personal details will not be asked in the questionnaires.

**Voluntary**

Your participation is voluntary and you have the right to withdraw from the process if you feel uncomfortable to continue feel free to notify the researcher and no one will be penalized for that.

**Risks**

There are no risks in this research however, provision to assist some of the community members who fear intimidation will be given by the Social Counseling Unit in Harare.

Before you sign this form please feel free to ask any question to the researcher. If you have read and understood and you have decided to participate in this research please sign below as an indication of your agreement

Name of participant

Date

If you have any questions concerning this study or you feel you want to talk to someone who is not the researcher please feel free to contact the University Ethics Committee on (020)60075 or 60026 email aurec@africau.edu

## **Appendix E: Shona Consent Form**

Zita rangu ndinoitiwa Nyasha Zvomuya mudzidzi wegore rekugumisira roMasters in Peace and Governance. Ndirikuita wongororo yokusimba kudoita community share ownership trust mukuudza budiro inobatsira muataundi yomugodhi muZimbabwe. Ndine kumbirawo kuti mundibatsirewo muongororo nokupindura mibvunzo yemuromo noidonyohwa.

### **Chinangwa chelongororo**

Chinangwa chelongororo yakareyi ndochokiuda kuziwa kana community Share Ownership Trust yomuBindura yanga idosimba mukuwa nochokwadi chokuti munokubudirira munzvimbo kubudikidza nomari inobva mumigodhi iri munharaunda yoBindura Wongororo iyi ichadenha abiyiawo wadokombwewo momigodhi wasati wanoma community share ownership trust kuti waatange.Wongororo iyi ichadenha wanozvinzvimbo zvopamusoro kuti wagadzirise magwanza yariuwoneka kuitira kuti kusimba kopundutso idonaka kuoniwe munharaunda dzidokombewa nomigodhi. Kubva muchirongwa ichi Udosarudziwa nochikonzero chokuti unofanihwa kuwana kubvakuCommunity Share Ownership Trust ndekusaka muongorori ari kuda kuziwa kuti mudozviwana here.

### **Nguva ichatorwa kupindura mubvunzo**

Kana wasarudza kupindura mibvunzo yemuromo zvinotora maminiti makumi mana.Panozvinonyohwa kana kurokodhiwa kana mawirirana nazvo ongororo iyi



ichapasa wanhu nomuBindura knzvisisa pamusoro pokuti wanogona kubatsirikana sei kubva kuboka iri kuti vasimudzire mararamiro awo.

### **Zvichashandiswa mudzidzo**

Ongororo iyi ichapasa wanhu wemuBindura kunzvisisa pamusoro pokuti wanogona kubatsirikana sei kubva kuboka iri kuti vasimudze mararamiro awo. Ongororo iyi ichange yakachengetwa ichiseenzesawa munozvokudzidza uye xita rako haridiwe muongororo iyi. Isarudzo yako kubatsira uye ikodzero pakare kusiya kana wanzva kuti haunayi kusununguka kuenderera mberi unoudza muongorori, hapana anopuhwa nosvaba

### **Kuzvipira**

Hapana arikunamikidzwa kupinda muchirongwa ichi uye makasununguka kubuda mutsvukudzo iyi uye hamubhadhariswe mari. Zvakare muwamano yedu mazita enyu anenge akawandika.

Kana wawerenga nokunzvisisa uye wasarudza kupinda muchirongwa ichi nyora zvirikudiwa pazasi kuratidza kuti wagutsikana

.....

Signature

.....

Zuva

Kana unomibvunzo maererano noongororo iyi kana kuti urikuda kutaura nowamwe  
wasiri mungororo wakasununguka kutaura nevanhu ava University Ethics Committee pa  
(020) 60075\60026

## **Appendix F: Key Informants Interview Guide**

- 1) What are the roles of CSOT's in promoting sustainable development?
- 2) What are the projects that have been implemented by the CSOT's to promote sustainable development?
- 3) Do you personally think that this is the best model that can be used to enhance sustainable development?
- 4) Do you think that every community member is benefitting from the projects of the CSOT's?
- 5) What are some of the gaps that you have realized since the launch\establishment of the CSOT that has hindered progress in development in your community?
- 6) What are some of the challenges that you have faced since the establishment of the CSOT's?
- 7) What are some of the strategies that you think should be implemented to improve the efficiency of the CSOT's?

## Appendix G: English Questionnaire

Date .....

Location .....

Interviewee.....

1) Age

1	18-29	2	30-59	3	60-80
---	-------	---	-------	---	-------

2) Sex

1	Female	Male
---	--------	------

How long have you stayed in Bindura?

.....

Are you disabled?

1	Yes	2	No
---	-----	---	----

What is the primary source of your household income?

1	Formal employment  Civil servant  NGO  Other
2	Informal activities  Gold panning  Farming  Fishing  Other

Do you earn enough to make a living?

Yes	No	Sometimes
-----	----	-----------

What do you know about the Community Share Ownership Trust?

.....

How did you know about this scheme?

Through participation
Through community programmes
Heard it from others
Other

What are the roles of the CSOT in promoting sustainable development?

.....

Which people constitute the Trust?

.....

How are these people selected?

.....

Have you ever participated in the selection of the board of trustees?

Yes	No
-----	----

Are there any consultative meetings held by the community share Ownership Trust?

Yes	No
-----	----

Have you ever participated in those meetings?

<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
------------	-----------

Do you think the views of people are seriously considered when they participate in these meetings?

Yes	No
-----	----

Do you think that participation of ordinary people can contribute to development?

Yes	No
-----	----

If yes, how do they contribute?

.....

If no why?

.....

Does the board inform you on their activities?

Yes	No
-----	----

If yes how does the board inform you?

.....

Are there any funds injected into the trust?

Yes	No	Do not know
-----	----	-------------

How are the funds distributed to the community projects?

.....

Do members participate in deciding on how the funds should be used in the community?

Yes	No	Don't know
-----	----	------------

If yes how do you decide?

.....

If no who decides?

.....

Are any projects in the community being implemented under the Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust?

.....

If yes, what are the projects?

.....

Do you benefit from the projects?

Yes	No
-----	----

If yes explain how you benefit?

.....

If no, then who benefits?

.....

Has the establishment of the Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust transformed the living conditions in your community?

Yes	No
-----	----

If yes how?

.....

If no what do you think can be done by the BCSOT to improve the lives of people?



.....

Since the establishment of the BSCOT ha the following improved or remained the same?

Service	Improved	Not improved
Health		
Education		
Water		
Sanitation		
Roads		
Employment		

What do you think should be done by the CSOT to improve their efficiency?

.....

## Appendix H: Shona Questionnaire

Zuva ranhasi .....  Mzvimbo yamapindurira mibvunzo .....  Zita remunhu akubvunzai mibvunzo .....
--

Makore

1	18-29	2	30-59	3	60-80
---	-------	---	-------	---	-------

Murume	Mukadzi
--------	---------

Mavanenguva yakareba sei muchigara muBindura?

.....

Mari yekuzviriritira munoiwana pai?

1	Mushandi wehurumende Mapato akazvimiririra Zvimwewo
2	Kukorokoza Kurima Kuraura Zvimwewo

Munowana pakawanda here zvinokwana kurarama here

Hongu	Kwete	Dzimwe nguva
-------	-------	--------------

Munoziva here nezve Bindura Community Share Ownership Trust?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Munoziva sei nezvechirongwa ichi?

Kuburidza kuve nhengo
Kuburukidza nezvinoitwa munharaunda
Ndakanzwa nemabiya angu
Zvimwewo

Basa re Community Share ownwership trust nderei?

.....

Ndowapi wanhu wari muboka iri?

.....

Waisarudziwa sei vanhu ava?

.....

Makambowawo here mukati pakusarudza vanhu vanokumirirai muboka iri?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Panomisangano here inoitwa noCSOT?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Makambowewo here mumwe wevanhu vaive pamusangano uyu?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Zvanomufunga kuti zvinofanirwa kuitwa vanizviita here?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Zvirongwa zvinobva kuvanhu zvinoshanda here pabudiriro yemunharaunda?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Kana iri hongu nenzira ipi?

.....

Kana iri kwete sei zvichingashandiswe?

.....

Boka iri rinozviratidza kuvanhu here?

Hongu	Kwete
-------	-------

Vanozviratidza sei?

.....

Munofunga kuti vanokwanisa kuratidza sei?

.....

Kune mari inoisiwa muTrust iyi?

Hongu	Kwete	Handiziwe
-------	-------	-----------

Mari iyi iri kushandiswa sei munharaunda ?

.....

Ndezvipi zvirikuitwa netrust iyi kuti hupenyu hwenyu husahanduke munharaunda?

.....

Zvirikukubatsira sei munharaunda menyu?

.....

Kubva trust iyi itange munharaunda umu:

	zvashanduka	Hazvina kushanduka
Utano		
Dzidzo		
Mvura		
Migwagwa		
Mabasa		

Munofunga kuti ndezvipi zvingaitwe netrust iyi kuti nharaunda iyi iwane budiriro?

.....

## **Appendix I: Interview Dates**

<b>Name of interviewee</b>	<b>Date</b>
Director of The Center for Natural Resource Governance	9 March 2015
Field Officer from National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board	9 March 2015
Monitoring and evaluation officer from Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association	10 March 2015
Programs Officer from Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association	10 March 2015
Chief	11 March 2015
District Administrator in Bindura	12 March 2015
Human Resource Manager from Freda Mine	12 March 2015