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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

**THE EFFECTS OF DIAMOND MINING ON THE PEOPLE OF BOCHA.A
CASE STUDY OF CHIADZWA .FROM 2009-2016.**

BY

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**THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF
THE BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE IN POLITICS AND PUBLIC
MANAGEMENT HOUNOURS DEGREE.**

JUNE 2016

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DEDICATIONS

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. E and Mrs. P Mutahwa and my lovely sisters for their continuous and immeasurable support and encouragement throughout my studies. They were my pillar of strength and my source of inspiration. May the Lord our God bless you.

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to explore the effects of formal diamond mining on the community of Chiadzwa. The research seeks to assess the challenges and problems that the community of Chiadzwa faced from 2009-2015 which emanated from the formalized diamond mining in Chiadzwa. 2009 marked a turnaround in the diamond mining spectrum, diamond mining in Chiadzwa shifted from illegal to legal or formalized diamond were companies such as Mbada, Anjin acquired mining claims from the Ministry of Mines. Mining in many countries such as Botswana served as one of the major contributing economic activity to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Minerals such as diamonds if managed properly can positively change the lives of the community and their environments. However, one cannot underestimate its impacts particularly negative impacts (harm) on the community's social, economic, cultural, environmental and political life although mining sector contributes to the country's economy. These impacts can change the way of life of individuals, thus calls for attention. Due to the formalized mining high rates of unemployment, poverty, land degradation, cultural erosion, social disintegration and outbreak of diseases have put the Chiadzwa community in danger and have called for stakeholder participation and mechanisms that mitigate these impacts. Effects of formal diamond mining outweighs the potential socio-economic and environmental benefits of diamond mining on the community hence the role of the government and other relevant stakeholders as enforcers of laws, regulations and policies need to be clearly defined for the benefit and the protection of the community. In an effort to divulge the effects of diamond mining on the community the researcher used a qualitative research design. Interviews and focus groups were of great importance to the researcher. The researcher employed simple random sampling.

ACRONOMYS

CSOT	Community Share Ownership Trust
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
EMA	Environmental Management Act
MMA	Mines and Minerals Act
MMCZ	Minerals Marketing and Cooperation of Zimbabwe

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter will cover the background of the study, the statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, research purpose, and justification, delimitations of the study, limitations, methodology and chapter summary.

The main thrust of this research is to assess the effects of formalized or legal diamond mining on the lives of Bocha people paying particular attention to the Chiadzwa community. Diamond mining has affected the lives of the people of Chiadzwa economically, socially and environmentally. The activity has resulted in more harm than good, thus, it has come with more negative outcomes than positive outcomes. Massive diamond mining has greatly disturbed the Chiadzwa environments and the socio-economic lives of the Chiadzwa community. Economically diamond mining has done nothing to promote the economic lives of the Chiadzwa people .Although diamond mining is said to be the major contributor to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) ,it has failed to improve the living standards of the local people rather it has greatly contributed to the increase in the poverty rates of the people of Bocha .Environmentally ,diamond mining has damaged the ancestral land's ecosystem as it is evidenced by land and vegetation degradation ,the aquatic lives that has been destroyed , in the main rivers such as Odzi ,Save river and other small rivers due to the disposal of waste or toxic chemicals in these rivers by the diamond mining companies. Villagers lost their livestock due to the unsafe disposal of chemicals by companies. The general populace surrounded by the mining companies are impoverished due to

the diamond mining which has affected their economic activities such as agriculture due to land degradation. Socially, diamond mining came as a curse to the people of Bocha. Muranda (2012), families disintegrated due to the relocation of other people from Bocha to Arda Transau as a way of creating space for diamond mining .People lost their relatives due to mining related diseases such as tuberculosis, cancers and displacement. The mining companies in Bocha have ignored the negative effects of diamond mining on the community. Diamond mining in Bocha have failed to benefit the Bocha community rather it has benefited a few officials through the exploitation of the community resource. It has come with the spread of mining influenced diseases, land degradation, excessive damages to infrastructure such as the Odzi Bridge. This therefore gives a clear insight on the impacts or the effects of diamond mining on the livelihoods of the people of Manicaland particularly in Chiadzwa.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.2.1 Global Context

Mining is not a new phenomenon in Africa. Countries like Botswana, Angola, Sierra Leone Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are some of the developing countries that depend on mining economically. It is a major economic activity that enhance social, economic and environmental development within communities if properly managed in many developing countries. Operations, whether small or large-scale, are destructive to the environments of the local community. Prior to this study diamond mining is one of the most contributing economic activity in most of the African countries as it is being carried out in many countries such as South Africa, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Botswana and most importantly Zimbabwe. Diamond mining has played a crucial role in stimulating development in

many countries such as Botswana. The diamond mining companies in Botswana have greatly contributed to the development in Botswana through the initiation of sustainable developments projects. However, it can be noted that most countries that are blessed with this precious stone have remained poor due to the poor management of its impacts. It can be argued that, although diamond mining enhance development, it is also married with its own challenges and problems. The marks it usually leaves behind are tremendous especially when it is not managed well because “badly managed impacts of mining on the environment or the social fabrics of society can reflect negatively on economic parameters countrywide” World Bank & International Finance Corporation, (2002) and can allow many communities to become poorer with little access to resources especially when mining companies fails. Most communities surrounding the mining areas in most developing countries have been greatly affected due to the poor management of profits from diamond mining. The socio- economic life and environments of the local people have been disturbed by the mining activities in their areas as this is evidenced by the forced relocation of local people from their ancestral lands to other areas so as to create space for mining in countries like Angola, South Africa ,Botswana and Zimbabwe just to mention a few. Local communities have remained impoverished due to the failure of the mining companies and the government to initiate sustainable development projects for the communities which surrounds the minerals, since mining comes up with more negative impacts. Thus it can be argued that, local communities are not benefiting from their local resources and this has been testified in many countries in Africa. Hence the question ‘to what extent is mining impacting on indigenous people and their communities economically ,socially and environmentally?’ remain unanswered since the government and the mining companies are only concerned with the proceeds of diamond to the state whilst they are not concerned with the wellbeing of the local community.

1.2.2 Local Context

Zimbabwe is endowed with abundant mineral resources of international value, including gold, diamonds, coal, nickel, iron ore, platinum just to name a few. This research will only focus on diamond mining in Chiadzwa and its social, economic and environmental effects on the lives of the people of Chiadzwa. Diamond mining in Chiadzwa started in the year 2006. The period can be termed as the ‘the diamond rush period of 2006’. This period marked the discovery and the extraction of diamond mining by the community miners (magwejas). During the period 2006-2009 diamond mining was done illegally by the community miners. Mwonzora (2011), in the early times illegal mining in Chiadzwa was tolerated by different arms of the government such as the Ministry of Mines, Minerals Marketing and Cooperation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) and political parties such as ZANU PF since the state was under economic empowerment and indigenization discourse. It can be noted that diamond mining was discovered at the time when Zimbabwe was going through economic hardships due to the economic sanctions that were imposed on Zimbabwe as supported by Chigora and Mafoti (2009), thus the discovery of diamonds by the local people was a blessing. During the period 2006-2009 the local communities benefited economically from agriculture, livestock rearing and informal diamond mining though they sold the precious stone at low prices. Their lives changed for the better as they were able to educate their children and to afford the basic needs such as shelter and food despite the unfavorable climatic conditions which only suits drought resistant crops such as millet. Nyondoro (2011), ‘It is estimated that 75% of the population was involved in informal mining’, during this space there was a decrease in unemployment rates however, it can be noted that during the period 2006-2009 the state did not benefit anything from diamond mining in Chiadzwa though diamond mining was also undertaken in other areas such as Murowa in Zvishavane. In 2009 the state legalized diamond mining in

Chiadzwa through the formalization of diamond mining companies which includes Marange Resource, Anjin, Mbada just to mention a few. The mining companies acquired licenses under the Mines and Minerals Act. The mines and minerals act granted authority to mining companies to undertake their mining activities. From 2009 local miners were detached from the diamond mines. Nyandoro (2011) further argues that 2009 marked a turnaround in the Chiadzwa diamond spectrum as the state deployed security agencies to monitor and flush out the gwejas. After the establishment of private companies the lives of the Chiadzwa local people was characterized by joblessness, food insecurity, loss of fertile lands for agriculture and increased health risk. From 2009 to date the community started to experience socio- economic problems due to the formal diamond mining Mtisi (2011), diamond mining negatively affected an estimation of 500 000 to 700 000 livelihoods. Their roads were destructed by the heavy trucks as it is evidenced by the collapse of the Odzi bridge .Due to the negative effects of diamond mining on the environments and the climate Chiadzwa experienced low rainfalls which led to the continuous droughts in the period 2009 to 2015. Chiadzwa people also lost their land to the mining companies and they could not practice agriculture. Socially, some of the families were forcibly relocated from their ancestral land to Arda Transau a poor, and underdeveloped area without their consent and the mining companies did not fulfill what they had promised the local people. Those who were left were exposed to diseases such as tuberculosis due to the inhalation of excessive dust from roads and the mines .The deposition of chemicals into the Odzi –Save river have negatively affected the lifestyle of Chiadzwa community the contaminated water affected crops and animals as postulated by Nyandoro (2011), the mining companies have greatly contributed to the decline in agriculture and animal rearing due to the toxics they are depositing into the Odzi river. The forcibly relocation of the Chiadzwa people by the companies clearly depicts how diamond mining have affected the

livelihoods in Chiadzwa socially ,their family ties, relations and cultures were disturbed, the people of Chiadzwa could not acquire licenses to establish their companies, the process was done on political basis. Only the top officials acquired the licenses Gwanzura (2013) local people could not acquire mining licenses since they were preserved for the elites. .Although mining companies employed a number of people from the community for the muscular jobs, it can be noted that this was only done for disguise since the influential post were acquired by the politically influential figures. It can be argued that most people who were recruited for muscular jobs lost their jobs in 2014 and were deprived of their salaries making the situation worse for the people of Chiadzwa as they were already facing economic challenges due to the banishment of informal mining as supported by (Newsday May 2014). Thus legal diamond mining in Chiadzwa brought more harm than good as the community remained poor and underdeveloped despite the fact that the government had implemented the indigenization and economic empowerment policy which states that , communities should benefit more than companies the 49:51 % policy, according to the policy the community should benefit 10% from the diamond profits through the Community Share Ownership Trust (CSOT), which is contrary to the Chiadzwa case were the mining companies were only benefiting from the natural resource at the expense of the common people, forgetting the rights and the wellbeing of the community. The legal diamond mining companies in Chiadzwa failed to promote sustainable development through infrastructure development ,sustainable development projects and the protection of the community .This therefore depicts that diamond mining in Zimbabwe particularly in Chiadzwa communal area have negatively affected local people.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Diamond mining is not a new phenomenon in Africa neither is it a new thing in Zimbabwe .It has been grouped as the main contributing economic activity to the country 's domestic product (GDP) in most developing countries such as Botswana ,however diamond mining in Zimbabwe particularly in Chiadzwa came as a blessing in disguise .The formalisation of diamond mining in Chiadzwa came with more negative impacts on the lives of Chiadzwa local people as it is evidenced by the failure of the formalised companies in Chiadzwa to initiate projects that enhance sustainable development for the community .The community remained underdeveloped and impoverished ,with high rates of unemployment. Most communities that surround the mining areas should benefit from the mining activity socially, economically and environmentally since diamond is a non-renewable resource .Revenues that comes from those activities should benefit the local community, paradoxically Chiadzwa community have remained poor. Thus this study seeks to ascertain the social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining on the community and the challenges that the local community are facing that have emanated from diamond mining such as loss of fertile lands due to land degradation, consumption of contaminated water from the Odzi and Save rivers, loss of livestock due to the consumption of toxicated water and land degradation. This research also seeks to assess if the community is benefiting from the mining companies and the profits from the diamond production.

1.4 Objectives

1. To assess the positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining on the community of Chiadzwa.

2. To investigate on whether the local people of Chiadzwa has benefitted from the diamond profits or not.
3. To assess the major challenges faced by the local people due to the diamond mining in Chiadzwa.
4. To ascertain whether the diamond mining companies are aware of the impacts of their mining activities on the community of Chiadzwa.

1.5 Research Questions

1. How has the community been affected by diamond mining undertaken by the mining companies in Chiadzwa.
2. Did the local community benefited from diamond mining profits.
3. What are the main challenges that are being faced by the local people due to diamond mining activities?
4. What mechanisms have been put in place alternatively as a result of the social, economic, and environmental impacts of mining activities by the companies?

1.6 Justification of the Study

The extraction of minerals come with numerous effects mainly negative effects on the local people. Minerals are non-renewable resources, when they are utilized they pose tremendous damages to the communities surrounding the mines and they cannot be retained hence they need to be managed properly .Mining should benefit the state particularly the local communities that surrounds the

minerals .Diamond mining in Zimbabwe particularly in Bocha-Chiadzwa has not yielded enough benefits to the local community of Bocha-Chiadzwa. The community remained impoverished even after four years of diamond production in Bocha. There is no development be it social, economic and environmental in Chiadzwa. The community is characterized by poor infrastructure such as roads, poor education system, poverty, high rates of unemployment and poor facilities such as hospitals and schools, environmental degradation and cultural erosion but the diamond mining companies have not done anything to improve the socio-economic life of the local people and their environments rather, the diamond mining companies have exploited the natural resource at the expense of the local people. There is scant literature and research with regards to the social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining on the lives of the people of Bocha-Chiadzwa community. Accademically, the researcher believes that this study is vital in divulging the challenges that are being faced by the local people of Bocha due to the social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining. This research will also enlighten the diamond mining companies, the local people and the government on the social, economic and environmental impacts that comes with diamond mining and the possible solutions that can be injected.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

Diamond mining was undertaken in many provinces in Zimbabwe but this research will only focus on Chiadzwa in Manicaland province from the period of 2009-2015. Chiadzwa is located 90km South East of Mutare .This paper will pay attention to the social ,economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining on the lives of the people of Chiadzwa, that is the problems and challenges that are being faced by the local people of Chiadzwa due to the extraction of diamond by the formalised diamond mining companies in Bocha .

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The researcher had limited time with the participants due to the long distance between Zvishavane and Chiadzwa. Diamond mining is an ongoing process in Chiadzwa, thus the researcher faced challenges of researching an ongoing phenomenon which was difficult for the researcher to draw bold conclusions, and however the researcher only focused on the period 2009 to 2015. The researcher had limited access to data since some of the local community members under the area of study resisted in the answering of questions due to their personal reasons but the researcher produced academic permission from the University which explained that the interviews were for academic purpose. The student also faced challenges in contacting interviews with company since they are busy figures, however, the researcher adhered to appointments.

1.9 Research Methodology

Research methodology is the overall plan for collecting data in order to respond to the research questions according to Bhattacharjee (2012) .In this research, the researcher used qualitative research method in gathering and presentation of data. Qualitative research method imply collecting, interpreting and analyzing of data by observation, interviews among other methods. The researcher used focus group discussions, interviews and observations for data collection. Tables and textual analysis were employed for data presentation.

1.9.1 Fig 1: Study Area: Chiadzwa Area Map



Source: G Mwonzora, “‘Diamond Rush’ and the Relocation of the Chiadzwa Community in Zimbabwe”, MA dissertation, ISS, 2011, p. 20.

Fig 2: Chiadzwa Diamond Sample



Source: Marange Resources Report.

1.9.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

1.9.3 Qualitative Research

Bhatacherjee. (2012) defines research design as a comprehensive plan for data collection and analysis in a research, he argues that they are two main forms of research designs namely qualitative and quantitative. Bhatacherjee goes on to say it is a ‘blueprint’ for empirical research aimed at answering specific research collection process, the instrument development process and the sampling process. In relation to this research, the researcher employed the qualitative research design that allows the collecting of information about the case study. Straus and Cobin (1990) defines a qualitative research design as any type of research that gives information and results not reached by any means of statistical procedures. It uses the natural approach in understanding a

certain phenomenon. In trying to understand the impacts of diamond mining on the communities the researcher used Chiadzwa as a case study. The researcher employed this type of a research design because of its ability to divulge a wide variety of social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts of diamond mining in Chiadzwa in an in-depth manner than any other research design since the researcher went to Chiadzwa for research. The researcher chose this design because it allows the use of variety data collection methods like focus group discussions, interviews and observations which the researcher used.

1.9.4 Sampling

Sampling according to Bhattacharjee .A (2012) is a statistical process of selecting a subset (called a sample) of a population of interest for purposes of making observations and statistical references about that population .There are several sampling designs but in this research the researcher has employed simple random sampling method. According to Bhattacharjee A. (C2012) simple random sampling is a selecting technique that involves the random selection of respondent without any weighting .The researcher used simple random method because the researcher wanted to reach different people with different views since it saves time ,is a community based research and also because the community has a haphazard type of settlement.

1.9.5 Study Population and Sample Size

Batarach (1989) defines a targeted population as a class in which a researcher selects a study sample. The selection of a study population and sample ensures the collection of accurate data by the researcher as supported by Bhatacherjee (2012).In this regard the researcher selected a sample size of 20 people from an estimated population of 500 people since Chiadzwa is a small ward with a haphazard settlement type. The respondents were the community people of Chiadzwa ward, company representatives and representative from the Chief's lineage.

1.9.6 Data Collection Methods

Focus group discussions, observations and interviews were employed by the researcher in this research as research instruments. Bhatacherjee A (2012) put it that research instruments are tools that enables the researcher to collect the required data for the research. The researcher made appointments for interviews through physical visits to Marange resources diamond company offices .The researcher conducted the interviews and focus group discussions in the community to twenty (20) respondents.

1.9.7 Interviews

Bhattarchejee (2012) postulates that interviews are a more personalized form of data collection method. Yin (2003) put it that interviews gives a multi-perspective understanding of the topic under investigation and they have the potential to reveal multiple, and sometimes conflicting, attitudes about a given topic. The advantage of using interviews is that they allow face to face communication between the interviewer and the interviewee. The researcher has used interviews and this gave the researcher a clear understanding of the topic on the side of respondents through the body language and emotions of the respondent during the interview. With the use of interviews the researcher managed to draw important information for the research which was backed by the focus group discussions. However, interviews were time consuming and they involved too much protocol especially in setting up appointments.

1.9.8 Focus Group Discussion

Bryman (2008) defines focus group discussions as a form of group interviews were various participants including the interviewer participate.Borbours (2007) argues that focus group discussions are vital in social science research, they are centered on interactions between the

researcher and respondent .Thus they enable the researcher to draw first-hand information. In regard to this research, the researcher employed focus group discussions since. They enabled the researcher to acquire collective perceptions on effects of diamond mining in Chiadzwa community from different people through open discussions.Borbour (2007) focus group discussions helps researchers to have a better understanding of participants and interpretations. The researcher chose this method since it enabled respondents to participate freely.

1.9.9 Observations

Bryman (2008) defines observations as the first data collection method in any research design. They are two types of observations which are participant and direct observations. Bryman put it that in direct observations the researcher is an external observer and does not immerse himself in a group for an extended period of time. The researcher used observations to compliment data collected from interviews and focus group discussions on the effects of diamond mining in Chiadzwa especially on environmental issues such as land degradation.

1.9.10 Data Presentation and Analysis Procedures

The researcher used qualitative data presentation methods which are tables and textual presentations and narrations to present the research findings.

1.9.11 Validity and Reliability

Bhatarcherjee (2012) defines validity as the extent to which a measure adequately represents the underlying construct that it is supposed to measure .The research design and research instruments should practically measure the variables in which the research is focusing on .In this research focus group discussions, interviews and observations ensures validity. Bhatacherjee (2012) defines

reliability as the degree to which the measure of a construct is consistent or dependable, it measure consistency. Treiman (2009) repeated measure of the same concept or measurement should give the same results. In this research the methods are to produce results that can be produced in a second or third test.

1.9.12 Research Ethics

The researcher in this research was guided by research ethics such as the voluntary participation and no harm principle ‘. During discussions the respondents were not forced to participate, there were allowed to withdraw at any time. According to O’Leary (2005) research ethics should embrace three key issues confidentiality, no harm to ensure that respondents have given informed consent. On confidentiality the researcher did not asked personal questions such as names, national identity numbers .The researcher guaranteed confidentiality to the respondents. In cases where some respondents wanted clarity on the researcher’s identity, the official letter from the researcher’s University was produced in a bid to confirm the researcher’s identity. The researcher ensured clarity of questions, privacy and confidentiality.

1.10 Summary

This chapter provides the background of the study, the problem of the study which outlines the social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining on the community and the challenges that are being faced by the community due to formalized mining, it also gives the significance of the study, delimitations, the limitations and methodology.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK.

2.0 Introduction

This chapter seeks to explore the ideas and research that have been undertaken by various scholars on diamond mining in Bocha-Chiadzwa .It also seeks to unveil the literature gap on the effects or impacts of diamond mining and the challenges that are being faced by the local people of Chiadzwa due to diamond mining activities by companies. This chapter also explain the theories that are related to the problem statement.

2.1 Legislative Framework on Mining and Impact Management in Zimbabwe.

National laws and legal frameworks that regulates mining in Zimbabwe do exist like in any other developing country. Some of the laws were institutionalized during the colonial era and some after the colonial era. Laws in mining sector encompasses the rights of state, companies and the communities. In Zimbabwe ‘s Mines and Mineral Act (chapter 21:45) mineral rights are vested in the state which has an obligation to fulfil public good just like in Botswana mineral rights are vested in the state.Carwood, (2004) argues that most of the legal pieces surrounding mining favors the protection of the environments ,however in Zimbabwe , the constitution ,land acquisition Act protects the social and environmental rights of the communities but the enforcement of these laws remains a debatable issue. The Mines and Minerals Act of 2000 under section 188(2) entails that communities should be compensated when they are disturbed or relocated by the mining companies in monetary forms, food stuff and empowerment skills. However this is different with

the mining companies in Chiadzwa were some of the relocated families were compensated whilst some were only promised but did not receive any compensation making them vulnerable to diseases, poverty and hunger. Zimbabwe developed legislation that regulate environmental impacts of mining on communities for example the Environmental Management Act and other supporting provisions.(Ministry of Environments and Natural Resources Management 2012).All these provisions are used to hold mining firms to account for their environmental and social impacts on the community. According to these pieces of legislation mining companies are obliged to rehabilitate mined out pieces of land however ,on the ground the companies failed to rehabilitate their mined out pieces of land .Zimbabwe ‘s environmental laws also comprise of Environmental Impacts Assessment tools which are used by the mining firms to mitigate and plan for potential impacts on the cultural,social,environmental and economic livelihood of the community.

In Zimbabwe social, cultural ,environmental and economic rights have been included in the constitution so as to control the way in which mining companies deal with the community rights in carrying out their mining activities for instance the acquisition of lands by mining companies without the community’s consent ,without resettling them in another area depicts the violation of the right to own property as supported by the African Charter on Human and People’s right which encourages member states to protect people to freely utilize and dispose their natural resources however on the case of Chiadzwa, Anjini mining company relocated families to Arda Transau. On the issue of community empowerment ,the government implemented the economic empowerment policy which was promulgated under the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act .Under this policy companies are obliged to enhance development through infrastructure development and community ‘s socio-economic life as part of their corporate social responsibility through the Community Share Ownership Trust fund (CSOT).However ,Mtisi (2011) argues that many

companies within the mining sector have ignored their corporate social responsibilities in the community, most mining communities remained poor and underdeveloped

2.2 The Effects of Diamond Mining on the Livelihoods of Chiadzwa Community

The effects of diamond mining on the community of Chiadzwa were divulged according to their categories, which are social, economic and environmental, under social cultural and political impacts were also articulated.

.2.2 .1 Social Impacts

The social impacts of diamond mining activities and projects have received increasing attention in recent years. Though it has been argued that mining can be a vital economic propellant for most countries particularly the developing. Kutsaura .(2010) it can promote industrialization along with the promises of wealth and jobs as evidenced by the development of Botswana, on the contrary, it can also be a source of social discontent, civil unrest and other high social cost as supported by Henry (2005). In fact, the social cost of mining interacts with other cultural and environmental issues that call for concerted efforts in addressing them. There is no doubt that diamond mining appropriates land belonging to the local communities, impacts health, alter social relationship, destruct the forms of community subsistence and life, cause social disintegration by radical and abrupt changes in cultures norms and values, displace other present or future local economic activities and the working conditions in mines are hazardous and unhealthy Gualman, (2008) . However, it could be stated that well-managed mineral resources can deliver a wide range of long- and short-term benefits and that the most commonly cited ones are the infusion of employment, economic opportunity and hope into rural areas plagued by poverty and chronic underdevelopment. Even, many countries have benefited from foreign exchange earnings, the

introduction of new technologies and practices, improved investment climates, construction of infrastructure, and the education and training of mine workers and their families Anderson (1997). However, it is noted that “the fruits of such development can seldom be fully harvested without affecting the personal, social and civic lives of many people” and as such policy makers would need to prepare for such impacts and adjustments resulting from their development initiatives and policies Anderson (1997). For instance, in most mining communities, “the degradation of large tracks of land by the large-scale surface mines constitute a major threat to agriculture in the communities and their economic survival” Awudi (2002). Mwonzora (2011) also notes this trend and states that “that mining companies are annexing vast lands in their operational areas and depriving communities of their chief source of livelihood”, It is important to note that diamond mining in any area promotes the infringement of human rights especially the right to own properties such as land. According to Murimwa (2011) diamond mining has led to growing conflicts within communities displaced by mining operations.

However this research seeks to fill the literature gap on the social challenges that has risen with social impacts of diamond mining that are social vices such as prostitution, drug abuse, inadequate land and natural resources, housing, youth unemployment, family disintegration, high poverty rates and school dropout rates. In Zimbabwe most mining communities particularly the Bocha – Chiadzwa less attention has been given to these social vices by the stakeholders that is the companies, government, local leadership, researchers and the media. Though in recent times, affected communities have stepped up the struggle for human rights, self-determination and social and environmental justice, human rights violations as well as other social vices resulting from mining activities continue to rise with several cases of arbitrary arrests, violations of the right of access to food, forceful evictions, inadequate compensation and demolishing of villages Muranda

(2012). Such struggles and opposition to diamond mining projects and activities have also been rife and recorded in Kenya among the local people who have raised concerns about the desecration of ancestral graves and the fate of their sacred forests, in addition to losing their homes, health, and livelihood ,World Rainforest Movement,(2004).

This research seeks to divulge the cultural impacts of diamond mining on the community such as cultural erosion for instance the opening up of community's ancestral graves which is against our African culture as a way of creating space for formal mining.

In spite of these grave social impacts and concerns, the literature reveals that efforts at mitigating the impacts of mining have only focused on the environmental impacts and have been wrongly assumed that dealing with the environmental impacts alone would inevitably reduce the social impacts. Though to some extent that it may help to deal with some aspect of the problem because of the interrelated nature of environmental and social impacts of mining, this research intended to at least fill some part of this gap by paying attention to what could be done to mitigate the social impacts of mining activities as being experienced by the people in diamond mining communities such as Bocha-Chiadzwa, hence, the justification for such a study. The fact that policy initiatives responses are usually geared towards Environmental Impact Assessments implies that social impacts are necessarily not considered.

2.2.2 Environmental impacts

Mining is an activity that needs to be properly planned and managed paying particular attention to the possible effects and possible measures because it is a short-term activity with long-term effects Oppang (2005). Mining involves a lot of stages which usually begins from deposit prospecting and exploration stage, mine development and preparation stage, mine exploration stage and

treatment of the mineral itself with each of these stages involving specific environmental impacts Gaulnam (2008). It is also noted that the preparation of access routes, topographic and geological mapping, geophysical work, hydro-geological research, deforestation of the land and elimination of vegetation affecting the habitats of hundreds of endemic species, consequent erosion and silting of the land, reduction of water table, contamination of the air, water and the land by chemicals such as cyanides, concentrated acids and alkaline compounds and air pollution caused by dust, gases and toxic vapor can have diverse effects on the environment ,health and social life of the local communities Mtisi .S (2011). Hence, it is not wrong to assume that the impacts of mining are related to mining itself, which frequently involves or produces hazardous substances and causes destruction in the natural environment in one way or the other.

In fact, environmental impacts of mining ,particularly diamond mining are well documented and the literature abound with environmental impacts in the form of waste management, impacts to biodiversity and habitat, deforestation of land with the consequent elimination of the vegetation, pollution (water, air, land and even noise pollution) etc. In Zimbabwe and many other regional areas such as Sierra Leone it has been noted that diamond mining is a major cause of deforestation and forest degradation, generating a large number of environmental impact Katsaura (2010). Surface mining alone is on record to represents a serious threat to the last vestiges of Zimbabwe ‘‘s forest resources and threatens the rich biodiversity of the country, which has raised concern about the question of sustainable forest management and mining activities as supported by World Rainforest Movement (2004). In addition to the threat posed by mining to the environments, the removal of the forest cover is swiftly drying up rivers and streams, resulting in the extinction of plant species such as Baobab trees and destruction of animal lives. Even, many communities complain that pasture, vegetation, medicinal plants are no longer available in the areas of mining

due to mining activities as supported by Reddy S.G (2005) in addition to the numerous health problems such as tuberculosis, cancers and other skin diseases posed by mining activities.

Dhliwayo (2010) noted that it, "... has been found out that due to the negative environmental impacts of mining activities in Chiadzwa, the health of most of the people in that community is very poor with a high prevalence of respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis in the area which medical experts attributed to the mining activities and its associated pollution, arsenic poisoning.

It is noted that large-scale mining activities generally continue to reduce the vegetation of most of the mining communities to levels that are destructive to biological diversity Akabzaa and Darimani, (2001). In Mongolia, it is stated that deterioration in water quality resulting from water pollution, mercury pollution, waste rock piles and tailings repositories as well as air pollution has been a major characteristic of mining induced impacts in communities where mining operations are undertaken World Bank, (2006). Again, major environmental problems have resulted in most mining communities in Zimbabwe and is largely brought about by the mining boom which requires massive vegetation clearance and land excavation, waste disposal, mineral processing and misuse of mining chemicals leading to decline in safe drinking water for humans, decline in air quality, loss of ecological biodiversity, decreasing forest cover and decreasing space for human waste disposal Mirrel (2012). Whereas the exploitation of mineral wealth and resources has become a necessary venture for most countries in supporting their national development agendas, it is also a fact that exploitation of these resources is frequently a destructive activity that damages the ecosystem and causes problems for people living nearby the mining operations (Rhett, 2006). On a large and probably global scale, environmental impacts of mining are manifested when chemicals such as sulphur dioxide released from mines overtime causes acid rain. Gualnam (2008), the carbon dioxide and methane released by burning fossil fuels from these mines produces greenhouse gases

that could lead to climate change. Irritatingly is the deafening sound of the machinery and the blasting in mining creates conditions that may become unbearable for the local people and the forest wildlife. However, what is most worrying is that the environmental damage inflicted by the extraction process of diamond mining in Chiadzwa has been underestimated by the state though scholars like Mambondiyani (2013), cites that the harm that has been caused by diamond companies is insignificant since it did not claim human life. He argues that diamond mining companies in Chiadzwa deposited their toxicated chemicals in the two main rivers Odzi and Save and this has led to the loss of animals due to the consumption of contaminated water. However, it can be argued that mining companies have ignored the damage inflicted by diamond mining to the surrounding environments and the climate. Thus this research is going to fill the literature gap that has been left out with many scholars that is the harm of diamond mining on the inseparable relationship between the environments and the human being. This research is also focused on the harm that diamond mining activities posed on the local people and their environments and the mechanisms that were put in place to protect the individual and the environments in Chiadzwa. Their performance within the community clearly shows that relevant stakeholders such as the Environmental Management Agency and ZINWA do not own an active position in controlling diamond mining in Chiadzwa .Thus the research will divulge the challenges that are being faced by the local indigenous people that has risen as a result of the negative environmental impacts of diamond mining.

2.2.3 Economic Impacts

Much of the literature on the impacts of diamond mining has mainly focused on the economic benefits that the government has reaped from diamond mining .Most scholars have embarked on

the positive impacts of diamond mining to the state and a few elite without mentioning the community. Nyota .S, (2012) put it that diamond mining is one of the country's contributing economic activity to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) through its exports. In addition Farineau .K, diamond fields in Chiadzwa are distinctive in Zimbabwe because mining companies are able to access the diamond without intricate or costly methods thus the companies are reaping more benefits since they do not spent more resources on production. Nichols, (2012) argues that revenues from diamond mining have managed to improve the economy of Zimbabwe which was under constraints due to economic sanctions which were imposed on Zimbabwe. Some scholars like Gatora (2012) argues that revenues from diamond mining have only benefited a few elites in Zimbabwe economically. Sibanda (2012) is of the same view with Nyota who argues that Zimbabwean diamonds can be termed 'conflict diamonds' 'leaders have manipulated the Chiadzwa diamonds so as to fund their political conflicts which were intended to weaken the opposition parties. Similar to this case African leaders deals with conflict diamonds so as to attain their political interests as evidenced by the cases of Sierra Leone, Angola and Lyberia. It is argued that local communities did not benefit from the diamond mining in their area since diamond revenues were used to prolong their wars.

However, less attention has been paid to the economic benefits of diamond mining to the community, the harm that mining has brought economically. Ntlhkana (2013), due to the acquisition of the agricultural lands the economy of Chiadzwa was crippled. It can be argued that although Bocha is a dry region ,diamond mining by companies negatively impacted its economic live since the people of Chiadzwa could not practice economic activities such as livestock rearing ,crop production on a larger scale since most of their lands were marked for diamond .This can be likened to the Tanzanian case were localities have been deprived of their right to own land so as

to create space for diamond mining, this however, have led to the impoverishment of the local people since the companies did not do anything to ensure food security. Thus this research seeks to fill the literature gap that has been left out by many scholars which is ‘did diamond mining transformed the economic lives of the Chiadzwa people positively’ or it worsened the economic life, What has been done by the companies, the state to sure economic stability within Chiadzwa community.

2.3 State, Companies and Community Relations in the Management of Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Diamond Mining.

Indigenous people are entitled to the permanent enjoyment of their aboriginal ancestral territories and natural resources. These includes air space, surface and subsurface rights, inland and renewable and non-renewable resources, and the economies based on these resources” (African Charter on Human and People’s rights).Far from such recognition, indigenous communities and peoples have been the least regarded of the actors and have historically been neglected in policy and other discussions relating to many development issues such as mineral development Mate(2012) with “the negotiations and discussions having been primarily between governments and companies and to the neglect of those whose lives and livelihoods are impacted directly and, usually, adversely by mineral operations” McMahon, 2000 cited in Mate, (2012). In most cases, protests by communities against the adverse socio-economic impact of mineral operations and community disruption of operations have brought about their recognition as important actors who must be consulted. Akabzaa T.(2000),notes that “this recognition is by no means the norm and that many governments still regard protesting communities as obstacles to foreign investment” and

have in most instances reacted and responded with brute force to their protests resulting in various human right abuses.

In Australia for instance, Brereton and Forbes argues that most Australian mining operations have assigned a lower priority to the management of community impacts than to workplace health and safety performance and that issues relating to community impacts have mainly been addressed at the project approval stage, when environmental impact assessments are being prepared Brereton ,D and Forbes(2004). With the exception of environmental amenity issues such as noise, dust, air quality, etc, to some extent, mining companies have typically devoted few resources to monitoring and managing, in an ongoing way, the impacts of their operations on surrounding communities Brereton and Forbes, (2004). However, it can be stated that this trend should be expected because recent emphasis on globalization has meant a paradigm shift towards an integrated world economy and rapid advances in technology which have accelerated the development of natural resources throughout the world, hence, the migration of transnational companies such as mining firms into remoter and seemingly borderless regions and areas, hitherto untouched .Muranda K (2012) For many developing countries, “mineral production constitutes a major source of foreign and fiscal revenues for their economies and is also an important activity for some developed economies too” Mate, K(2002). It has been hoped that mineral production and the revenue accrued from them will give commercial value to the local communities and hence, provide a basis for economic development Mate, K (2002). Though in practice, this has not always been the case, “a few mineral economies have delivered the development promised” Auty, (1998). Eggert even notes that most mineral-dependent nations constitute some of the poorest and worst performing economies. Eggert, G.R (2001).

Although, mining was officially declared as “sustainable “in the World Summit on Sustainable Development Gualnam, (2008) .The researcher has found out that diamond mining in Chiadzwa does not contribute to sustainable development particularly in economic sense because mining in general does not only exploit non-renewable resources, but also because they leave behind them destruction of the environment and society, which is very often irreversible. Thus the need for sustainable development within mining areas like Chiadzwa calls for research. This research seeks to fill research gaps that have been left out by other scholars on issues pertaining to sustainable development for the environments, local communities and their economy. The extraction of natural resources such as diamond should ensure sustainable development and infrastructural development since diamond is a non-renewable resources.

2.4 Corporate Social Responsibility

In recent times, the balance has shifted as ideas about corporate social responsibility and sustainable development have been largely espoused and has generated considerable interest on the impacts of mining activities if sustainable development is to be achieved. At the global and national level, leading mining companies have now formally embraced the paradigms of sustainable development, corporate social responsibility, with these paradigms defining the community obligations of companies quite broadly and stressing of the need for mining companies to improve social, as well as environmental performance of their operation on the indigenous communities where they operate Brereton and Forbes, (2004)

Major mining companies are now making strides in aligning their reporting practices to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework which requires companies to provide a description of policies to manage impacts of mining on communities in areas affected by activities, as well as

description of the measures to address this issue. But even in view of the many efforts by mining companies to make their activities “sustainable”, Bhatasara ,(2013), argues that such moves are attempts in futility since the activity is based on the extraction of non-renewable resources whose impacts go far beyond what people normally understand as unsustainable.

However in the context of Zimbabwe diamond production in Chiadzwa has been regarded as the main economic activity with a great contribution to the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) but less attention has been given to the sustainable development of communities .Thus this research will ascertain if diamond mining in Chiadzwa is contributing to the development of Bocha-Chiadzwa community through sustainable development projects.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Bacharach (1989) define theories as explanations of a natural or social behavior, event or phenomenon, they explain why things happen, rather than just describe or predict. In this research the researcher employed development theory and the resource case theory. Development theory emerged in the 1970s as a critic to the modernisation and dependency theory which was Eurocentric in nature putting emphasis on economic growth and industrialisation as being paramount for development debate due to the fact that it was people centred, emphasised on self-reliance and embraced sustainable use of natural resources. The alternative development theory also considered development in relation to meeting the basic needs of the individual human being. Although economic growth was evident in some developing countries poverty and unemployment still prevailed. ILO according to Potter et al (1997) adapted the basic needs concept to reduce poverty by encouraging employment opportunities. The scarcity of employment in the formal sector called for emphasis on maximising employment in agriculture and the mining sector

according to Hettne (1995). The attainment of a standard life in the alternative development theory is important in assessing the contribution of diamond mining to the people's livelihood since a standard life and basic needs are some of the life demands that the community in Chiadzwa strive to attain through the utilisation of diamond as a natural resource. Friedman (1992) is of the view that alternative development theory emerged so as to transform and include the community in decision making in any developmental project and not to replace the mainstream development path of modernisation through the state. Friedman (1992) defines empowerment as an ongoing process which happens at individual and collective levels whereby the general people in a community are enlightened and become aware of their needs and are able to make decisions towards better changes. The process of empowerment enables the poor to re-examine their lives, discover the structures, discover their strength and initiate action. The people in Chiadzwa are very poor because some of them are not employed but there are a lot of mining companies and they are not able to make their own decisions because they are not recognised. The alternative development theory is therefore relevant to the study because most of the Chiadzwa people are poor. When empowered they are able to meet their needs, develop skills, are able to plan, to make decisions concerning their socio-economic lives and to stand for their rights.

The resource case theory is not just an empirical and theoretical problem for the sector, it is also a material and political problem. It is extremely difficult to point to localities where extractive industry has been associated with local or regional development. Indeed the opposite seems to be the case. If one conjures up the image of any locality of extractive industries the associations that come to mind are ones of environmental damage, relative poverty coupled with evidence of quite concentrated forms of accumulation and limited economic diversification. In simple terms the resource case theory is of the view that natural resources should be viewed as a blessing to the

community contrary to this diamond in Chiadzwa has become a curse to its community. Chiadzwa diamond mining is now a curse in the sense that it is not bringing any development and benefits to the people but rather causing poor development in the district which is already poor. The diamond mining companies are exploiting the resources at the expense of the community as argued by Mwonzora (2011) despite the production of a valued product Chiadzwa has remained poor for more than six years of extraction.

2.6 Summary

This chapter provides literature review, which outlines the literature gap on the social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining on the community and the challenges that are being faced by the community due to formalized mining, it also gives the theories that explains the problem statement.

CHAPTER THREE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter encompasses the presentation, discussion and analysis of data .Information captured through the use of interviews, focus group discussions and observations has been of great help to the presentation of research findings. The researcher employed tables, narrations and photos in an effort to divulge effects of diamond mining in Chiadzwa in relation to the research objectives and research questions. Simple random sampling was used in selecting respondents .The researcher presented findings around the following research questions: the state of resources before the start of formalized diamond mining, the current state of resources, how the lives of the community and the natural environments have been affected with the onset of formalized mining, benefits of mining by companies to the community and the challenges faced by the community due to mining activities by the mining companies. Twenty participants participated in interviews and focus groups discussions.

Fig 3: focus Group and Interviews Response Rate

Research Instruments	Respondents	Response Rate	Response rate%
Interviews	Community	18	90%
	Company	1	5%
	Chief's lineage	1	5%
Total		20	100%
Focus Group	Males	9	45
	Females	10	50%
	No-Respondent	1	5%
Total		20	100%

3.1 Socio-Demographic Attributes of Respondents

Information about the respondents provides the readers with a clear idea of the category of people who participated in the research. The researcher collected information of respondents about their occupation, gender, sex, years of domicile in Chiadzwa community and age. A total number of twenty (20) respondents participated in the research out of the 20 respondents (18) were from the community one (1) official respondent from Marange Resources mining company and one (1) respondent who represented the Chief's lineage. The number was made up of youths and adults in both sexes which made it easier for the researcher to acquire clear and relevant information. Out of the twenty (20) respondents nine (9) were females representing 45% of the respondents, eleven (11) were males representing 55% of the respondents. In most cases the researcher interviewed more male respondents than females due to the traditional gender equality values which promotes

the domination of males within families as they are viewed as the head of the families. Females were only interviewed in cases where males were absent or when they were not willing to participate. Below is a table which depicts the gender distribution of respondents:

Fig 4: Gender distribution of respondents on both Focus groups and interviews.

RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Community	9	9	18
Company	1	0	1
Chiefs	1	0	1

3.1.1 Occupational Status and Years of Domicile in Chiadzwa Community

Occupational status is one of the social-status of the people that determines their way of living. In order to understand the economic livelihoods in relation to the economic impacts of the diamond mining on the community the researcher asked the respondent about their occupational status. 10% of the respondents were self-employed as they indicated that they sold baobab fruits and burned Mupani (musharu tree) charcoal in Mutare. The same respondents articulated that they sold cell phone credit cards (airtime). Most of the respondents pointed out that before the start of diamond mining by mining companies they used to practice agriculture, growing drought resistant crops such as millet and river bank farming but they no longer do that since the water in Odzi river had chemicals which causes plants to dry up. Most of the youths who responded aged between the age of 18 and 35 were not employed either in the formal or the informal sector. Most of the respondents indicated that there were indigenous people of Chiadzwa, have lived for more than ten (10) years. A few pointed out that they had less than 10 years of domicile in Chiadzwa.

3.1.2 Age of Respondents

Fig 5: Age of Respondents

Respondents	Youths(18-35years)	Percent	Adults(35-65years)	Percent	Elders(65years +)	Percent
Community	6	30%	12	60%	-	-
Company	-	-	1	5%	-	-
Chief's lineage					1	5%

The researcher, conducted interviews to twenty (20) respondents .Out of the 20 respondents thirteen (13) were adults with ages ranging from 35 to 65, six (6) were young people with ages ranging from 18 to 35 representing 30% of the respondents, one respondent represented the elderly age with 67years of age. The variations in the ages of respondents indicated the reliability and accuracy of the data to the researcher since the researcher was able to acquire data from people of different ages with different opinions.

3.2 Research Findings and Discussions.

3.2.1 State of Resources and the Community of Chiadzwa,' Now and Before'

The results in this section are from focus group discussions and interviews with official employee and the household respondents as well as observations that were made by the researcher of the field of research. This section explore the current condition of natural resources especially land and forest cover in Chiadzwa so as to help come with a comparative assessment of the level of changes that have emanated with the start of diamond mining in the community.

3.2.2 Current Status of Natural Resources

The researcher carried out an assessment of the current status of natural resources in Chiadzwa community especially on the forest reserves, land and the trees. Two (2) respondents who had lived in Chiadzwa for a long time articulated that the natural resources in Chiadzwa had depreciated, have been destroyed by the diamond mining activities both formal and informal. Sixteen (16) out of twenty (20) respondents argued that, although diamond mining came in two phases which are informal and formal the formal mining is to be blamed for the massive destruction of their natural resources in Chiadzwa due to its use of heavy machineries such as bulldozers. Respondents through interviews and discussions indicated that large pieces of land, forests cover and trees were destroyed by the mining companies for diamond mining. According to the respondents, these lands and forests areas were traditionally used for agricultural purposes and they indicated that even though Bocha-Chiadzwa area is a region 5 agricultural zone with high temperatures which are not suitable for extensive agriculture, they managed to secure food for their families since they grew drought resistant crops such as millets, groundnuts, sorghum as supported by Muranda (2012). The respondents believed that the damage that resulted from their agricultural practises were too insignificant compared to the devastation of these natural resources for mining by companies especially Marange resources for example one respondent articulated that:

“Makore ese taishandisa mapadza nematemo kuchenesa ndau kuti paite minda kwete michini mikuru. Tiachenesa tichisiya miti dzakaema dzisina kudonheswa asi makambani akazouya aya akauya nemichini inosiya yaparadza zviro zvese zvapoteredza diamond”

“For a long time, we cleared small pieces of the land here for our agricultural farms. We only used small tools such as hoes and axes to clear the lands not bulldozers. We left all the trees standing

but mining companies' machines are very huge and they destroy anything in an area which is marked for diamond" (Female respondent, personal interview, 9 April 2016)

Other respondents indicated that they have been left with their houses, without any land even for gardening since companies have even marked their homestead area for future mining. However, some of the respondents indicated that, they see no major changes on the natural environments and the community since their areas have not been destroyed by mining companies and forests surrounding their homes still exist. They also argued that land destruction is inevitable in mining areas. Marange resource official confirmed this in an interview:

"..... the destruction of natural resources is inevitable in any mining operation. It is very true that our company has destroyed spacious areas of land and forest for mining purposes, however, there is still hope for agriculture since the most affected people were relocated to Arda Transau a new settlement area and there is still a lot of arable lands even though more other areas have been marked for mining in the future years."(Official employee of Marange Resources, personal interview, 10 April 2016)

70% of the respondents articulated that natural resources such as forests and land have been destroyed by mining companies in Chiadzwa. Through observations on the field of study, the researcher also discovered that heavy trucks, huge machines have played a significant role in bringing negative changes to the natural environment of Chiadzwa and the social –economic lives of the people as it is evidenced by the collapse of Odzi bridge and high levels of siltation in major rivers such as Odzi and Save, high rates of deforestation and serious land degradation.

3.3 Effects of Diamond Mining

This section encompasses the responses from respondents on the impacts of diamond mining activities on the community or the lives of the people of Chiadzwa. It seeks to divulge social,

economic and environmental effects diamond mining on the community and other effects that were raised by the respondents through interviews and discussions. Primary indicators were used by the researcher to elaborate the impacts of diamond mining on the lives of Chiadzwa community: social, economic, environmental, cultural, political impacts.

3.3.1 Social Impacts

Respondents were asked to identify the changes that have come with the start of diamond mining in Chiadzwa and comment on the effects of diamond mining particularly on the social lives of the people of Chiadzwa .Out of the twenty (20) who were interviewed sixteen (16) of them managed to respond to the questions clearly citing similar opinions on the changes that have occurred in their lives due to the formalised diamond mining. They cited that the formalised mining in Chiadzwa came with more negatives than positives to the lives of Chiadzwa people as supported by one male respondent:

“Zviro izvi zvakatishairira upenyu hwedu,kubva kare taisigara muno tisane nhamo kana yehuni,minda dzekurima,ukama uzhinji mumisha hwakaputsika nekuda kwekutamiswa kwakaitwa amweni achiendeswa kwaOdzi ,hama dzedu zhinji dzakatamiswa isusu tikasara muno tisina nepekurima pakakwana .Pataisirima pakatorwa ngemakambani....”

“We have been living in this area since time immemorial, we never experienced scarcity of resources such as firewood, agricultural lands. Our families’ disintegrated due to the relocation of our relatives to Odzi (Arda Transau).”Respondent

The researcher used social vices to explore the social impacts of diamond mining to the community of Chiadzwa.

3.3.2 Social Disintegration.

Socially it has been observed by the researcher that diamond mining have come with a lot of changes to the community of Chiadzwa. Families have disintegrated due to various reasons .The researcher observed that many families are male headed, the wives left their families to fend for the families. Respondents articulated that their social lives have changed .They now have a new way of living were the husband and wife goes out in the night to look for survival strategies such as diamond panning and smuggling and the women goes to nearby shopping centres such as Chakohwa and Nyanyadzi for prostitution.According to one respondent:

The community was forced to do all immoralities due to the high rates of poverty in Chiadzwa. Family ties have been destructed by the coming of mining in Chiadzwa and the relocation of families to Transau, according to Mwonzora (2011) “, the relocation of people also decimated people’s social fabric and left them traumatised” .The community has adopted a new and fast way of earning a living which has led to the disintegration of family ties.

From the discussions and interviews responses the researcher have observed that surely Chiadzwa community have been turned into Sodom and Gomorrah were prostitution ,unemployment ,robbery is rife .Socially, the life of the people of Chiadzwa has changed, families have disintegrated ,family ties have been broken due to the relocation.

3.3.3 Relocation of Families

The formalised diamond mining in Chiadzwa led to the relocation of families to a new resettlement in Odzi called Arda Transau. According to representative from chief’s lineage in Bocha it is estimated that 1500 people were displaced to Arda so as to pave way for diamond mining. Respondents articulated that people from several villages were relocated to Arda without alternative sources of livelihood and they were promised compensation in form of money and food

but the companies managed to compensate a few families. One female respondent articulated that families were forcibly removed from Chirasika, Dzoma, Tonhorai, Chiadzwa, and Zengeni. CRD REPORT (May 2014) postulates that over 1500 people from Chiadzwa living at Transau are struggling to survive on half a hectare piece of land allocated to each family by the government. The researcher discovered that mining companies have abandoned and infringed the community rights, they relocated the community without fulfilling the promises they made to the community. Their act of failing to compensate the community adequately is against the Constitution of Zimbabwe and the Land apportionment Act which obliges companies to compensate affected communities. Although, families faced many challenges due to relocation some families benefited from the relocation. They used to live in dilapidated shacks in Chiadzwa but in Transau there were allocated well-built houses though without electricity.

3.3.4 Impact on Employment

Fig 6: Employment Statistics of Chiadzwa Community.

	Number of Response	Percentage %
Self employed	2	10 %
Formal employed	1	5%
Not employed	17	85%
Total	20	100%

Through discussions and interviews the researcher managed to collect data on the employment status of the community. From the twenty respondents (20) only (1) respondents was employed at Marange Resource mining company representing 5% of the respondents 2 of the respondents were self-employed representing 10%. These were self-employed within petty business such as selling

of credit cards (airtime), baobab fruits and Mupane charcoal. From the responses it has been articulated that unemployment in Chiadzwa is rife as one respondent said:

“Mabasa muno hamuna ,makambani haasi kutitora ba ngekuti hatina zvinodikanwa uye vakauya nevanhu vavo kubva kunze vanochera nevanoshanda mumaofisi.”

“There are no jobs in Chiadzwacompanies cannot employ us because they employed people from other areas and we also lack adequate qualities”. Respondent

From the response given by the respondents the researcher discovered that the mining companies have not managed to employ a significant number of community people as employees. A few have been employed by the company even for the grey colour jobs as supported by the company respondent. Another respondent argued that” ,.....grey collar jobs are sometimes availed for people from the communities but only a small number of community people have been employed by the mining companies because of corrupt recruitment by the company”

The researcher discovered that the coming of formalised mining did not manage to change the life of the community since the companies could not manage to employ a large number of community people even for the grey collar jobs due to nepotism and corruption by the company management. One respondent pointed out that at one point they confronted the management on the issue of employment and this was the respond from the company:

“Our companies are operating from Harare and that’s were recruitment is done.....”

From the research the researcher discovered that the community had high expectations on employment in the diamond firms ,contrary to their opinion the companies did not manage to employ a large number of employees from the community.Gwayagwaya Cephas on Nehanda radio commented that “.....for years now ,the community have remained poor, without jobs despite the operations of mining firms in our area ‘.The researcher discovered that the mining of diamonds

in Chiadzwa benefited outsiders whilst the people of Chiadzwa remained in doldrums. To add on the impacts of diamond mining on the lives of Chiadzwa people, respondents pointed out that the mining companies in the period 2014-2015 retrenched many workers especially those who were employed for the grey colour jobs from the community. For clarity on the issue of retrenchments and unemployment in Chiadzwa the researcher ,in an interview with the Marange resources company official asked if the companies particularly the Marange have retrenched some of its workers and this is what he had to say in response to the question: “Diamond mining for the past years was mainly focused on alluvial (open cast)mining but as for now our companies are now facing the challenge of inadequate resources since it has been discovered that the diamond which is now left can only be accessed through shaft mining which requires huge and expensive machineries ,...as a result of this we have retrenched workers “In trying to define the major causes of high rates of poverty and unemployment the researcher discovered that the issue of retrenchment which was justified by the 2015 July ruling by the Supreme court worsened the situation of Bocha-Chiadzwa people especially those who were employed by the diamond mining companies as supported by one male respondent a former Mbada worker, “We were retrenched on a short notice ,without any compensation or benefit from the company worst of all the company did not gave us our salaries from 2014 July up to now(2015 May)....”From the interviews and discussions the researcher discovered that a large number of the retrenched workers were from the poor community and this depicts that diamond mining was a blessing in disguise to the community of Chiadzwa since they could not enjoy the benefits of diamond mining in their area.

3.3.5 Impact on Education

There is no doubt that the extraction of minerals, the relocation of people have some impacts on education as a sector. Respondents pointed out that the extraction of diamond in their area came

with negative effects on the education quality of their children and siblings. Respondents argued that although the education system for their children had already been destroyed by the informal diamond mining, the companies also played a pivotal role in the destruction of the education system in Chiadzwa. One respondent pointed out that Chirasika primary school was closed so as to pave way for formalised diamond since the Chirasika area was marked for diamond mining by companies. In an interview with one female youth the respondent articulated that the closing of Chirasika school have led to the disruption of education as it is evidenced by the increase in the rates of idle youths, early child marriages, high rates of school drop outs, alcohol and drug abuse by youths ,high rates of prostitution.

The researcher through the use of interviews and discussions asked the respondents to give social impacts of formalised mining in Chiadzwa and eighteen (18) including youth respondents pointed out that mining have greatly impacted education in Chiadzwa, parents were no longer able to send their children to school due to lack of adequate finances since they were not employed and lacked enough resources such as land and capital to initiate their income generating projects. Other respondents pointed out that many children were no longer going to school because of the distance, there are no nearby schools as supported by one female youth: "...I left school because I had to walk a long distance to school since they are no schools near our area...my parents cannot afford to buy me new uniforms so that I can be enrolled in the new school. From the interview and discussions responses eighteen (18) representing 90% of the respondents pointed out that one of the nearby school was closed and the mining companies did not built any school in Chiadzwa area making it difficult for children to attend schools which are in other areas such as Hot springs due to the distance.

3.3.6 Impact on Culture

Most of the respondents pointed out that formalised diamond mining have undermined the socio-cultural lives of the people of Chiadzwa .Cultural values and norms have been eroded by the formal and informal mining. In an interview with the senior member in the Chief Chiadzwa's lineage, the respondent articulated that the mining companies opened up burial sites and sacred sites such as the Ushonje range which was against traditional norms and values of the people of Chiadzwa. Other respondents pointed out that in some cases reburials have been conducted especially within the Mbada and Marange

Resources claims. According to the Shona culture burial sites are sacred sites that needs to be protected and families cannot leave their burial site .Reburials according to the Shona culture cannot be conducted without special cultural processes Muranda (2012) argues that in some instances reburial processes were conducted some of the ancestral graves were opened which is a taboo in most African cultures .From the above responses the researcher discovered that the community believed that the companies and government ignored their cultural rights since families left their family burial sites when they relocated to Arda and their burial sites were opened up by mining companies so as to create space for diamond mining.

3.4 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

There are various economic impacts that have come with the start of diamond mining. The researcher used various economic indicators such as impact on infrastructure, sustainable development projects and corporate social responsibility to elucidate the economic impacts of diamond mining.

3.4.1 Infrastructural Development

Infrastructure generally refers to physical features that promote the living conditions of people in any area. These include roads, clinics, schools, electricity among others. Chiadzwa lacks various facilities and infrastructure compared to other mining areas such as Zvishavane. However, it is believed that areas with big and famous mining firms like Anjin, Mbada, and Marange Resources would lead to massive infrastructural development in the area due to the massive injection of profits towards infrastructure investment in the community. Respondents were asked to indicate whether mining in the area of Chiadzwa has impacted significantly on infrastructural development in the area. However, most of the respondents noted that, they thought that the companies were going to provide basic infrastructures and facilities so that they create employment and reduce poverty. When the respondents were asked whether infrastructure and facilities have been provided fifteen (15) representing 75% of the people interviewed articulated that infrastructure have not been provided, the existing ones have not been improved since mining started. The respondents indicated that the few infrastructure and facilities which existed have rather been worsened or destroyed as indicated by poor dust roads, the failure of companies to construct clinics and schools in Chiadzwa.

Initially mining companies promised to improve infrastructure through the construction of schools hospitals, roads for the community but so far the company has not built a hospital according to one respondent. However, the mining companies such as Mbada have managed to build houses, a school and a clinic in Arda Transau for families who were relocated though respondents articulated that families were relocated whilst the construction of a school and a clinic was still underway. Out of the twenty respondents (20) only two respondents representing 10% of respondents pointed out that the companies played their part on infrastructural development through the building of

few facilities in Transau although the houses built in Arda lacks important infrastructure like electricity. The same respondents pointed out that facilities such as roads were very devastating and the companies could not do anything to improve and maintain them. The researcher have observed that the companies ‘heavy trucks worsened the conditions of the dust roads in Chiadzwa. Youths also pointed out the issue of training centres. One young respondent articulated that as young people they were in need of training centres so that they gain adequate skills that would enable them to initiate their own projects .Chiadzwa youths believed that if the mining companies would construct training centres, most of the youths will be able to work for themselves without being engaged in prostitution and smuggling.

Fig 7: Poor Roads



Source: Photo by the Researcher.

3.4.2 Sustainable Development Projects

Fig 8: Statistics on Sustainable Development Projects Initiated by the Company

	Number of Responses	Percentage %
Initiated projects	6	30%
No initiated projects	11	55%
Not sure	3	15%
Total	20	100%

Mining can fuel economic projects and activities if managed in a proper manner by creating business opportunities and projects Gualman (2008). In this regard respondents were asked if diamond mining in Chiadzwa has initiated income generating projects for the community. 11 respondents representing 55% of the respondents said that mining companies have not initiated any projects for the community, 6 respondents representing 30% of the respondents articulated that the companies created job opportunities for a few local people, three (3) respondents said that they were not sure if the company initiated sustainable development projects, they argued that projects in the community existed before the start of diamond mining by companies in Chiadzwa. They articulated that most of the people who owned projects capitalised the money they got from informal diamond mining, they invested the money in petty business ventures such as selling of cell phone credit cards (airtime), basic commodities such as cooking oil, soap in small tuck-shops, and owning grinding mills.

According to the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy companies are obliged to initiate projects for communities as part of their corporate social responsibility through the Community Share Ownership Trust (CSOT) but with Chiadzwa mining companies it has been a different case as it argued that the Zimunya –Marange community share ownership trust is

covering a wide space in which the responsible officials are failing to utilise the inadequate funds for remote communities such as Chiadzwa according to the (Centre for Research and Development ,newsletter, May 2013).From the above research findings ,the researcher noted that formalised diamond mining worsened the socio-economic life of the Chiadzwa community, it came with less benefits and more harm to the community as evidenced by the poor dusty roads ,inadequate facilities such as schools,clinics,lack of training centres and social centres. The researcher also noted that the companies only managed to employ a few community people but did not manage to initiate sustainable development projects for the community of Chiadzwa .Thus it is clear that the companies utilised the resource without considering sustainable development of the community.

3.5 ENVIROMENTAL IMPACTS

This section seeks to explore the effects of formalised diamond mining on the environments of Chiadzwa .Environmental issues that were raised by the respondents includes land degradation, water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and impact on vegetation.

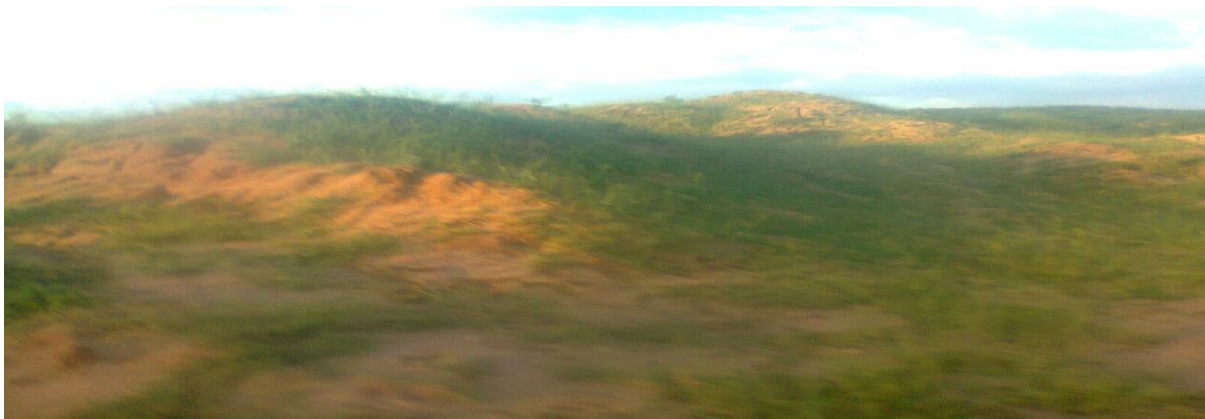
3.5.1 Land Degradation

Land is an important asset and a very important source of community livelihood .On the issue of land pollution and degradation respondents were asked whether the community of Chiadzwa has been affected in any way with formalised diamond mining fifteen (15) respondents out of twenty (20) indicated that their environments, particularly their lands have been excavated for mining, two (2) respondents pointed out that mining operations by companies did not destroy land as compared to illegal miners, legal miners destroy land more than mining companies. Most of the respondents argued that the diamond mining companies in Chiadzwa excavated large pieces of land, dug huge pits leaving inadequate land for agriculture, cattle rearing and pastures .Most of the respondents articulated that companies used huge machines for excavation which left large, deep

pits making it difficult for the community to level those soil heaps and pits for agricultural purposes when need arises. One respondent alluded that, ”Companies dig pits whenever they mark for diamond and they do not cover the heaps of soil when they exhaust the mineral and this destroys the landscape and the topography of our area”.

Through observations ,the researcher saw huge heaps of soil and large pits ,some were fenced but most of them were not .Thus from the above responses and findings one can note that diamond mining in Chiadzwa has greatly affected the livelihoods of Chiadzwa people as it is evidenced by the removal of vegetation through the excavation of land for mining purposes.Kutsaura (2010) argues that in Zimbabwe and many other countries such as Sierra Leone it has been noted that diamond mining is a major cause of deforestation and forest degradation, he goes on to say , land degradation in Chiadzwa have greatly affected the rainfall patterns which led to the severe droughts of 2012-2013 agricultural season. The researcher noted that land degradation, deforestation have affected agriculture in Chiadzwa.Severe shortage of resources such as firewood and water have struck the community.

Fig 9: Dumped Heaps of soil



Source: Photo by the Researcher

3.5.2 Impact on Water Resources and Environments

Respondents were asked how diamond mining has affected their environments and resources such as water and soil. Most of them articulated that diamond mining especially by large firms like Mbada have polluted their water making it hazardous to livestock, crops and people. Out of the twenty (20) respondents thirteen (13) pointed out that they believed that the mining companies toxicated their water sources which are the Odzi river and the Save river. Some of the respondents articulated that they lost their livestock especially cattle mysteriously when companies started their mining activities in their area. One of the female respondent said they developed skin diseases such as rash after bathing with water from Odzi River. In support of this view, EMA representative quoted in CRD report May 2013 put it that”, we have received several reports from the communities over the death of livestock....., some mining companies in Bocha have started mining without Environmental Impact Assessments plans’, He goes on to say sometimes sewage waste and chemical toxics used at mining companies through leaching can find themselves into Odzi”. According to the Environmental Management Act chapter (20:27) all large-scale mining companies should carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) a tool which is meant to assess the possible environmental impacts of planned projects in order to mitigate the impacts on the community, however some of the mining companies are said to have started their operations without the EIAs. From the responses above, it is clear that diamond mining in Chiadzwa contributed to the loss of cattle in the area as community members believed that their waters have been contaminated by chemicals from the mines.

Official respondent from Marange resource mining company argued that mining companies are now pumping water to the mines from Odzi so as to avoid the toxication of water. However most of the respondents from the community when asked for confirmation they argued that the pumps

were not helping in any way since the mines pumped more water to their sites leaving a small quantity of water for downstream users and the community at large. This has generally affected the lives of the community since they no longer grow crops near the river due to the small quantity of water in Odzi. Respondents also pointed out the issues of siltation in their major rivers, which have affected the quantity of water for their use. EMA representative quoted in SRV report articulated that “.....alluvial diamond mining loosens the soil, the heavy machines and trucks hardens the soil, the loose sediment is carried away by the runoff because of the hard surface increasing sediment into the Save and Odzi river”.

The researcher from the above responses noted that the mining operations by mining companies have contributed to the high level of siltation in Odzi and Save River, contamination of water bodies and low rainfall patterns in Chiadzwa. This has negatively affected the livelihoods of the people of Chiadzwa.

3.5.3 Air Pollution

Human beings and animals need fresh air for life. Air pollution has serious health implications on human beings. In mining areas access to good air is limited. Respondents in Chiadzwa community were asked to explain the challenges they were facing due to diamond mining in their area and they indicated that heavy trucks and machineries that were used to excavate land generated excessive dust which contributed to air pollution. Most of the respondents articulated that pollution in the atmosphere is from the huge trucks and vehicles that the mining companies used in the ferrying of equipment and machines to and from the mining sites generated excessive dust from the dust roads. Mining companies in Chiadzwa failed to tar the roads and this has increased the rates of dust inhalation by the community. One respondent indicated that they covered their mouths and nose with cloths when mining trucks passed by to prevent the inhalation

of dust, she went on to say one of her sister developed asthma due to the massive inhalation of dust. Respondents also complained that the colours of their houses have even changed, due to dust covering the walls.

3.5.4 Noise Pollution.

Respondents were asked to give the challenges they faced due to the mining activities in their area. Respondents articulated that the noise from mining sites was relatively insignificant since the mining in Chiadzwa was mainly focused on open cast, however most of the respondents indicated that the heavy trucks which transported machines to and from mining sites generated noise when they passed by. Respondents articulated that the noise from heavy trucks have even caused their pole and dagga houses to crack. One female respondent said, “...if you go around this village, you will see that almost every house have some cracks that runs through the walls due to the massive noise and earth tremors”.

3.6 Health Implications of Diamond Mining Impacts

The respondents were further asked on the health conditions that have emanated with the formalised diamond mining .From the discussions ,the respondents pointed out that most of the people in the community were complaining about skin diseases such as skin rash, round worms, tuberculosis ,asthma ,typhoid and flue .Generally 75 % of the respondents related these diseases to air and water pollution by the mining companies ,however 25% of the respondents argued that there were not very sure if the diseases people were suffering from resulted from the mining activities. Some respondents have indicated that HIV and AIDS infection rates have increased since the start of formalised diamond mining since most of the young girls were engaged in prostitution in nearby centres and towns as a way of earning a living.Mtisi (2011) is of the view

that air pollution caused by dust, gases and toxic vapour can have diverse effects on health of local people, thus one can note that there is no doubt that diamond mining has adverse impacts on the community's health as supported by Dhliwayo(2001) who argues that alluvial diamond mining in most cases is related to respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis.

3.7 POLITICAL IMPACTS

3.7.1 Traditional Leaders Side lined

From an interview with a senior member in the Chief 's lineage ,the respondent articulated that traditional leaders in Bocha-Chiadzwa felt that they were marginalised in most decision making process related to diamond mining .The respondent argued that diamond was a natural resource found within Chiefs jurisdiction, the respondent pointed out that ,he felt that the state seize local leadership's powers and authority when it came to the allocation of mining rights and claims .Quoted in CRD Report(2013) one respondent articulated that traditionally land in any rural area was regulated and distributed through local institutions but this is different with the Chiadzwa case where the government through the ministry of mines allocated mining claims. The respondent pointed out that the diamond mining companies started to mine in Ushonje Mountain which was kept as a sacred place for Chiadzwa without the permission from the spirit mediums and the cleansing ceremony. The respondent went on to say that, the traditional leaders did not have the power to address the social,cultural,anviromental challenges that were posed by the companies on communities because everything was politicised.

3.7.2 Company's Awareness and Management of Impacts

Fig 10 : Respondents on Company Awareness of their Mining Impacts

Respondents	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	Not sure	Percentage
Community	14	70%	2	10%	2	10%
Company	1	5%	-	-	-	-
Chief lineage	1	5%	-	-	-	-

Respondents were asked whether the companies were aware of the impacts of diamond mining activities on the community. Sixteen(16) of the respondents indicated that the company was aware of the impacts since they had reported several times especially on the issue of livestock loss .They also indicated that the company was aware of the social impacts of their activities as it is evidenced by the food aids they received from the companies which included 50kgs maize,5litres cooking oil and beans and the relocation of families to Arda Transau.The same respondents also pointed out that the installation of a water pump in Odzi river also depicts that the companies were aware of the impacts of diamond mining. However, two (2) respondents articulated that the companies were not aware of all the impacts on the community because they never care. Two (2) of the respondents representing 10% were quick to say they were not sure if the company was aware of their mining impacts on the community. A total number of 20 respondents. Respondents were asked whether the companies have put in place mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of diamond mining on the community, out of 20 respondents 3 indicated that the companies a water pump that pump water from Odzi to their mining sites so as to avoid the toxication of sources for the community. On the other hand the community now depend on mupane charcoal for cooking due to the lack of firewood as a result of deforestation and land degradation, according to the Marange resources company official, the company planned to rehabilitate a few mining sites for the community.

3.8 Benefits of Diamond Mining on the Community

Out of the twenty (20) respondents seventeen (17) representing 85% of the respondents articulated that the benefits of diamond mining by the companies are very insignificant, they indicated that the companies benefited at their expense, however, a few respondents pointed out that diamond mining companies brought some good to the community as they were cited the issue of food aids, compensation to the affected families though only a few families were compensated, the relocation. The few respondent articulated that most of the relocated families lived in small, pole and dagga houses before relocation but due to the relocation by the companies they now live in standard houses in Arda Transau and also some families were compensated in monetary form, however most of the respondents indicated that diamond mining companies brought more harm as they pointed out that the community was still impoverished, jobless regardless of the precious stone as supported by Kutsauka (2010)who argues that Chiadzwa remained underdeveloped even after the establishment of mining companies. From the research findings the researcher noted that the community benefited from the mining operations though to a lesser extent since most of the relocated families used to live in dilapidated dagga and pole houses in Chiadzwa,the company built standard houses in Arda Transau for the relocated families. A few families were compensated in monetary and material form by the mining companies'. Thus it can be argued that the formalised diamond mining in Chiadzwa came with less benefits to the community. The companies benefited from the diamond profits at the expense of the poor community.

3.9Summary

Research findings and analysis articulated that diamond mining in Chiadzwa posed serious harm on the livelihoods of the people of Chiadzwa socially, environmentally and economically .The results indicated that the companies benefited more from diamond mining at the expense of the community. The results also shows that the government, community, and companies need to

engage in a multi-sectoral approach in managing impacts if community sustainability is to be achieved.

CHAPTER FOUR

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the research findings. Data gathered from qualitative data collection methods have been of great use in compiling this chapter. The main aim of this study is to investigate on the effects of diamond mining on the livelihoods of Bocha people from 2009-2015.

4.1 Conclusions

The research focused on investigating the effects of diamond mining on the livelihoods of Chiadzwa people. Although mining plays an important role in economic development of States, it is relatively related to various impacts and dangers on the individuals. These effects range from social to environmental, economic to political and cultural. From the research it is clear that formalised diamond mining in Chiadzwa came with more harm than good to the community as it is evidenced by the forceful relocation of families to Arda Transau leading to social disintegration and cultural erosion. The acquisition of land from the communities by the mining companies left the community in poverty doldrums.

Economically, communities have lost their livestock, some have lost their jobs due to retrenchments. Most of the families were left without any alternative source of income for survival since many depended on informal diamond mining (chigweja) and drought resistant agriculture in which they grew drought resistant crops such as millet and groundnuts which they sold for survival before their lands were marked for diamond mining by companies.

Environmentally, high rates of land and vegetation degradation have been recorded, massive air, water, noise and land pollution have become the order of the day for the community of Chiadzwa, and this has resulted in the scarcity of resources such as firewood, wild fruits such as mawuyu (baobab fruits).

Politically, corruption have taken its course whilst the role of traditional leaders have been sidelined in the decision making processes in issues concerning diamond mining and the livelihood of the community. Results indicated that the community and the companies were aware of the effects of diamond mining on the community and the environment but a few mechanisms have been put in place to mitigate those effects. Thus, it is clear that formalised diamond mining in Chiadzwa posed serious threats on the community and a lot has to be done to mitigate these impacts.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Land and Vegetation Rehabilitation

In order to minimise environmental degradation, mining companies have to backfill their excavations so as to save the community lives and to avoid livestock from falling into the pits. This will also help in securing agricultural lands for the community since they will be able to use the rehabilitated land for agriculture when need arises. On vegetation companies should also participate in afforestation, they should plant new trees on the rehabilitated land if the environments and communities are to be sustained.

4.2.2 Initiate Sustainable Development Projects for The Community.

Companies and the government should ensure that the communities within mining areas benefits through the initiation of sustainable development projects and income generating projects for the community so as to ensure economic and social development of communities especially in

Chiadzwa community. This will also help in reducing dependency syndrome, poverty rates and prostitution rates. Companies can construct training centres, schools so as to reduce rates of juvenile delinquency.

4.2.3 Implementation and Enforcement of Strict Laws and Policies.

Currently Zimbabwe have laws that governs the mining operations in Zimbabwe but the laws have some loopholes, thus the government of Zimbabwe should implement and enforce clear laws that regulates mining operations by large –scale firms. There should be clear cut of duties especially of arms like EMA, ZINWA, Ministry of Mines and Mining Development, Ministry of Environments, Ministry of Health .This will help in mitigating possible impacts of diamond mining on the community when all relevant stakeholders are involved in decision making.

The companies should also be obliged by EMA to carry out environmental impacts assessments before mining operations commences so as to reduce the impacts of diamond mining on the community and its environments.

Furthermore, policies like the Indigenisation policy should be clarified especially on the Community Share Ownership Trust Fund .Every community within the mining area should benefit from the mining operations regardless of its size. Companies should also be obliged to have social corporate responsibilities such as the road construction in communities like Chiadzwa.

4.2.4 Issuing Mining Permits to Small Scale Diamond Miners.

If small scale diamond miners (illegal diamond miners) are legalised or licensed and given permanent mining claims at reasonable cost, they can change their socio-economic lives for the better without depending on the mining companies at the same time the government will benefit from their taxes channelling them to community development.

4.3 Conclusion

Mining has become one of the major contributors to most developing countries' gross domestic product (GDP), however, in most cases its harm on the surrounding and neighbouring areas has been underestimated. From the research, it has been observed that mining particularly alluvial diamond mining in Chiadzwa is married with devastating effects to the community, these effects range from social to environmental, economic to political and cultural. Those effects directly affect the individual, thus measures have to be put in place by the company and the government to protect the community from the devastating effects of diamond mining in Chiadzwa.

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APPENDIX A. Focus Group Discussion Guide

My name is Rumbidzai Mutahwa, a final student at Midlands State University. I am studying towards a Bachelor of Social Sciences in Politics and Public Management Honours Degree. I am carrying out a research on the effects of diamond mining on the lives of Bocha people. A case study of Chiadzwa community in partial fulfilment of the degree. I kindly ask for your contribution. All information provided herein shall be strictly confidential and will only be used for academic purposes. Your contribution will assist in the completion of this research

- 1) Do you think the community is benefiting from the mining activities that are being carried out by the company?
- 2) What are negative effects of diamond mining to the community of Chiadzwa.
- 3) Do you think the mining company is aware of the negative impacts of their mining activities on the community?
- 4) What are the main challenges that are being faced by the local people as a result of diamond mining in the community by the company? a) social b) environmental c) economic
- 5) Do you think the mining operations by the company in Chiadzwa are destroying the socio-economic lives of the local people and the environments?
- 6) Are there any mechanisms that have been put in place by the company to meet those challenges?
- 7) What have been the main changes in the community that have arisen with the coming of the mining company
- 8) Do you think diamond production in Chiadzwa has changed the lives of the community for the better.
- 9) What are the main problems that have arisen due to the mining activities in the community?
- 10) Do you think the health problems and the current environmental status of the community is related to the mining activities?
- 11) What should be done by the company to cater for social, economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining activities on the community?

12) Is there any form of compensation to the community for the damage caused by the company's mining activities?

13) Are there any projects that the company were done or are being undertaken by the company for the community?

13) Is the community involved in decision making ,determination and initiation of sustainable developments projects?

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE COMMUNITY

My name is Rumbidzai Mutahwa, a final student at Midlands State University. I am studying towards a Bachelor of Social Sciences in Politics and Public Management Honours Degree. I am carrying out a research on the effects of diamond mining on the lives of Bocha people. A case study of Chiadzwa community .I kindly ask for your contribution and views .Your contribution shall be strictly confidential and will only be used for academic purposes. Your contribution will assist in the completion of this research.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

SEX Female [] Male []

AGE []

SECTION B: RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1) How has the community been affected by diamond mining activities undertaken in the community.
- 2) What are the benefits of diamond mining to the community?
- 3) Are there any changes that came with diamond mining activities by company on the community?
- 4) What are the main disadvantages of diamond mining activities to the community?
- 5) What are the main challenges that are being faced by the community due to diamond mining?
- 6) Have the lives of the people of Chiadzwa changed for better or worse socially, economically and environmentally with the start of mining by companies.
- 6) What are the social problems that has risen due to mining activities within the community?
- 7) Is the community involved in decision making, determination and provision of sustainable development projects?
- 8) Are there any new problems in the community since mining started in Chiadzwa?

9) What move have been taken by the company to cater for the socio-economic and environmental impacts of diamond mining to the community.

10) Do you think the health problems, socio-economic problems and the current environmental status of the community are related to the mining activities?

.APPENDIX C : INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE MINING COMPANY

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

SEX Female [] Male []

AGE []

POSITION:.....

SECTION B: RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

- 1) How has diamond mining affected the lives of the local people?
- 2) What are the impacts of diamond mining activities on the local community?
- 3) What has been the greatest needs of the community before the start of formal diamond mining in the community?
- 4) What measures have been put in place by the company to meet those needs?
- 5) What are the main challenges that are being faced by the local people due to mining activities in the community?
- 6) Is the mining company aware of the problems that are being faced by the community due to their mining activities?
- 7) Do you think the local people are benefiting from the diamond mining activities in their community? If yes to what extent?
- 8) Are there any mechanisms that are being put in place to restore the damaged socio-economic life and the environments of Chiadzwa by the company.
- 9) Is there any form of compensation to the community for the damage caused by the company's mining activities?
- 10) Is the community (Chiadzwa) involved in decision making, determination and initiation of sustainable development projects?