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**TOPIC: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY SHARE OWNERSHIP TRUSTS
ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. THE CASE OF MHONDORO NGEZI
DISTRICT FROM 2012 TO 2017**

**A research dissertation in submission of partial fulfilment of Bachelor of Social Science
in Politics and Public Management Honours Degree**

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommend to the Midlands State University for acceptance of a dissertation entitled:

The effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trust on community development. A case of Mhondoro Ngezi from 2012 to 2017

Submitted by Rumbidzai Chimutenga (R151182Y) in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of Social Sciences in Politics and Public Management.

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DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that this dissertation is a product of my original work and has not been published to any university. Other sources have been properly acknowledged.

Dedication

This research is devoted, to my father Thomas Chimutenga who passed away and my loving mother, Diana Chimutenga.

Acknowledgement

Firstly, my appreciation goes to the Lord Almighty for the strength and guidance throughout my studies.

To my supervisor Mr Ngwaru, for the patience, guidance and dedication throughout my research.

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Abbreviation

BEE- Black Economic Empowerment

CSR- Corporate Social Responsibility

CEP- Citizen Economic Empowerment

CSOT- Community Share Ownership Trust

IEEA- Indigenisation Economic Empowerment Act

NIEEB- National Indigenisation Economic Empowerment Board

MDC- Movement for Democratic Change

ZANU PF- Zimbabwe African National Union- Patriotic Front

ZMNZC CSOT- Zimplats Mhondoro Ngezi Zvimba Chegutu Community Share Ownership
Trust

Abstract

CSOTs were established in order to empower the indigenous rural people who have been historically disadvantaged from the national development. Therefore, the study seeks to analyse the effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trust towards developing the communities. The study centres on the objectives of finding out the role of CSOT in promoting community development, community participation in the decision making, the effectiveness of CSOTs engagement in rural development from 2012 to 2017 and the challenges that are affecting the operation of CSOT in promoting community development. The researcher employed the use of both qualitative and quantitative as way of collecting data. Questionnaires, observation and interviews were, also used as research instrument in order to attain reliable information. The findings from the research pointed that, the CSOT has empowered the community of the Mhondoro-Ngezi through income generating and social projects which have improved the living standards. On the other hand, the CSOT developmental progress is hindered by political interference and lack of expertise of board members. The researcher recommends that, community programmes should benefit everyone regardless of been a political party member. The scheme is viable for local development but there is need to overcome challenges.

List of Tables

Table 1: Number of targeted population.....	20
Table 2: Number of respondents for questionnaires.....	27
Table 3: Employment status of Mhondoro-Ngezi.....	29
Table 4: Number of schools constructed.....	34

Contents

Dedication	i
Acknowledgement	iv
Abbreviation	v
Abstract.....	vi
List of Tables	vii
Chapter one- Introduction	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Background of the study	1
1.3. Statement of the problem	3
1.4. Research objectives	3
1.5. Research question	4
1.6. Significance of the study	4
1.7. Limitation to the study	4
1.8. Delimitations	5
1.9. Chapter One summary	5
1.10. Dissertation structure	5
Chapter two: literature review	6
2.1. Literature review	6
2.2. Conceptual definition of terms	6
2.2.1 Community development	6
2.2.2 Rural development	7
2.3. The importance of community participation in development	7
2.4. Role of mining companies towards community development	8
2.5. Economic empowerment as a strategy for community development	10
2.5.1 China	10
2.5.2. South Africa	10
2.5.3 Botswana	12
2.6. Community share ownership trust towards community development	12
2.7. Impact of CSOT on community development in Zimbabwe	15
2.8. Theoretical framework	16
2.8.1. Bottom up approach	16
2.8.2 Empowerment theory	17
2.9. Chapter summary	18
3.1. Introduction	19

3.2. Research design	19
3.3. Study population	20
3.4. Sampling	20
3.4.1. Sampling size	21
3.5. Sampling technique	21
3.5.1. Simple random sampling	21
3.5.2 Judgmental Sampling	21
3.6. Sources of data collection	22
3.6.1. Primary data	22
3.6.2 Secondary data	22
3.7. Data collection techniques and procedures	22
3.7.1 Questionnaires	22
3.7.2. Observation	23
3.7.3. Interviews	24
3.8. Ethical considerations	25
3.9. Data processing, analysis and presentation	25
3.10 Chapter summary	26
Chapter four- Data Presentation, Discussion and Analysis.....	27
4.1. Introduction	27
4.2.1. Questionnaire response rate	27
4.2.2. Age rate of Mhondoro-Ngezi community	28
4.2.3. Gender	28
4.3. Community’s perception on the relevance of CSOT in developing the community	29
4.4. Community participation in local development	31
4.5. The role played by CSOT in improving the living standards of Mhondoro-Ngezi	32
4.5.1 Social development	32
4.5.2. Economic development projects	35
4.6. The effectiveness of the CSOT towards community development	37
4.7. Challenges faced by the CSOT in implementing socio-economic development projects ... 39	
4.8. Chapter conclusion	40
Chapter five: Recommendation and conclusions	41
5.1.1 Introduction	41
5.2. Summary	42
5.3. Conclusion	43
5.4. Recommendation	44
Reference list	45

Appendix 50

Chapter one- Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Rural areas in Zimbabwe have experienced years of exploitation and dispossession to participate in their own socio-economic development despite, having the natural resources. This has increased poverty in the rural communities since, the resources were benefiting the foreign companies. In the quest to empower the rural communities, the Zimbabwean government come up with Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy that led to the establishment of Community Share Ownership Trust. The main objective of the CSOTs is to implement socio-economic projects that improves the living standards of the communities located near mines. Hence the thrust of this, research is to assess the effectiveness of the CSOT towards developing the local communities of Mhondoro-Ngezi.

This chapter provides background information on the formulation of CSOTs, problem statement, significance of the study, research questions, research objectives, delimitations and limitation of the study.

1.2. Background of the study

During the colonial era, the African economies were designed to serve the interests of white minority at the expenses of black's majority. According to Matsa and Masimbithi (2014), the colonial system excluded Africans to participate in the national development. The indigenous black people were disadvantaged and disempowered while, the colonialist were benefiting from the mineral wealth resources. This led to underdevelopment of rural areas as pointed out by Tevera and Moyo (2000).

Mapuva (2015) commented that, the Rhodesian government passed on restrictive legislative instruments that consolidated land gains by the white settler farmers and ensured that indigenous groups remained disadvantaged and confined to unproductive land among other economic facets. Mawowa (2007) added that, the discriminatory laws such as the Land Apportionment Act of 1930, the Cattle Levy (1931), the Maize Control Act (1931) and the Native Registration Act of 1936. He went on to say that, this constricting laws affected the development of the rural areas as there were side-lined from the national development. On top of that, the colonial settlers forced the indigenous blacks to settle in reservoirs which had infertile lands as they occupied areas with fertile soil and good rainfall. As such Mapuva

(2015) commented that the colonial law worsened the development of rural areas in Zimbabwe. The colonialist was very oppressive to the extent of looting mineral resources.

After gaining independence, the African introduced economic empowerment programmes. The aim of the empowerment was to give an opportunity for the indigenous Africans to benefit from the natural resources and correct the injustice brought about by the colonial rule. South Africa implemented the Black Economic Empowerment which empowered the local communities in mining areas that were previously marginalised during the Apartheid as mentioned by Mawowa (2013).

In 1980, the Zimbabwean government made efforts of improving the living standards of black indigenous people. Zhou and Zvoushe (2012) pointed out that, the government aimed at transforming the administration systems and processes that previously focused on minority rather than majority. Since attaining independence, the Zimbabwean government has come up with various policies such as Growth with Equity in 1981, Transitional National Development Plan of 1982, Land Reform in 2000 and Resettlement programme in an effort to redistribute wealth, addressing the socio-economic inequalities and developing the rural areas. However, Matunhu (2012) argued that, even though the policies were meant to empower the local people, but the rural communities continued to experience poverty.

In order to improve the poverty levels in the rural areas, the government came up with Indigenization and Economic Empowerment in 2007 as a policy meant to empower the rural people. To further ensure broad based economic empowerment of indigenous Zimbabweans within which natural resources are being exploited, the government, in accordance with IEE Act Chapter 14:33 of 2010, formulate Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) in 2011 as a way to foster development among the rural areas. Matsa and Masimbi (2014) stated that, the motive behind the formation of the CSOTs was that mining companies have been for long enjoyed mining without contributing to the development of the community where the minerals are being extracted. As such Mawowa (2013) commented that local mining communities have a share of the minerals, thus they must benefit from them. According to the IEE Act foreign mining companies who are involved in exploitation of natural resources are to give 10% to the CSOT. This was meant to ensure that the local people take charge of their own development.

The purpose of the CSOTs is to facilitate that the communities benefit from the natural resources through infrastructural development, enterprise development projects, job creation

and poverty eradication. In this case, the local communities are empowered to participation in decision making that will improve their living standard. Ndebele (2013) quoted former President Mugabe when he commented that, CSOTs have given back the assurance to the communities and they are able to become self-supporting without relying on aid from non-governmental organisation. Hence, the CSOT was an initiative designed to develop the rural communities.

Dube (2013) pointed out that, 50 CSOTs have been established across Zimbabwe. Some of the CSOT established includes Zimplats Mhondoro Ngezi Zvimba Chegutu CSOT, Tongogara CSOT, Zvishavane CSOT, Gwanda CSOT and Bindura CSOT. Thus, the major focus of this research is to analyse the effectiveness of the CSOTs towards implementation of socio-economic projects that develop the rural areas.

1.3. Statement of the problem

CSOT's were introduced in Zimbabwe as a way of addressing the socio-economic problem that communities were facing. This initiative is meant to benefit the indigenous people that were previous deprived there during the colonial era. Despite this initiative, the benefiting communities are still bedevilled by socio-economic challenges. Most rural areas located within natural resources are still underdeveloped as the people living there are facing poverty, unemployment and poor access to quality health care. The operation of CSOTs is mainly characterised by delayed implementation of developmental schemes, unfair representation of the community and lack of consultation with the community on their needs that should be addressed. Therefore, the research has been motivated by the problem of poor development towards improving living standards of people in the rural areas.

1.4. Research objectives

Since objectives set the concrete steps of this study of assessing the effectiveness of the CSOT's capability to bring about local development.

1. To analyse the role of CSOT in promoting community development.
2. To access whether CSOT is involving the communities in the decision making.
3. To investigate the effectiveness of CSOTs engagement in rural development from 2012 to 2017
4. To assess the challenges that are affecting the operation of CSOT in promoting community development

5. To proffer recommendation that can be adopted by CSOT in order to improve their implementation strategy

1.5. Research question

1. What is the role of CSOTs in promoting socio-economic development?
2. Are the CSOTs involving the communities in decision making?
3. To what extent has the CSOTs full filled its mandate of implementing socio-economic projects?
4. What challenges has CSOT encountered in developing the rural community?
5. How has the CSOT improved the rural community?

1.6. Significance of the study

The study is significant to the development of rural communities in Zimbabwe as it highlight's the important role played by CSOTs on empowerment of local people in the rural areas. The research adds an understanding of the CSOT operation in improving the living standards of people in the community. Information obtained from this research study will immensely contribute to literature as it will fill up the empty gaps on the importance of CSOTs in community development and it will benefit academic communities such as universities and professional peers. This study will review the important aspect of community involvement and participation in the local economic development.

More so, the study is a vital research to the nation as it will assist the government, private sector and non-governmental organisations on coming up with strategic plans for rural communities that will help to curb unemployment and enhance living standards. The research will greatly benefit the policy formulators, rural district council and other development agencies with full detailed information on how to improve rural development in Zimbabwe. Also, the study will prescribe solutions on how the CSOTs can improve their operations on the projects in the rural communities so as to spur rural development.

1.7. Limitation to the study

The study has faced constrains which have hindered the research to be productive. The unwillingness of some people to give detailed information about the CSOT because of fear of political victimisation even though the researcher produced the academic permission from the University to conduct interviews. The information gathered may be biased because, some respondents did not have adequate information about Mhondoro Ngezi CSOT, so the researcher had to analyse the facts and observe so as to have accurate and reliable

information. Another issue is of financial constrains that hindered the viability of the study because the researcher had to travel to all the 16 wards in Mhondoro Ngezi which was costly. The researcher had limited time and was unable to cover up all the wards in Mhondoro Ngezi since, there are disperse. Also, the researcher faced challenge of contracting interviews with Chiefs and CEO of Zimplats Mhondoro Ngezi Zvimba Chegutu CSOT since they were occupied with their work.

1.8. Delimitations

Delimitations refers on how the researcher will conduct the study. The research will focus on particular area of Mhondoro Ngezi district and the period from 2012 to 2017. The study looks at socio-economic projects by CSOT and how it has contributed to the rural development of the district. The study will also analyse the involvement of community to participate in decision making.

1.9. Chapter One summary

This chapter focused on providing an understanding of CSOTs contribution towards rural development, by giving background information of how the government come about with the initiative of CSOTs. The chapter also highlighted statement of the problem, research questions and objectives, justification of the study, limitation of the study and delimitation of the study.

1.10. Dissertation structure

Chapter One: Introduction and Background information

Chapter Two: Literature Review

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

Chapter Four: Data Analysis, Presentation and Discussion

Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendation

Chapter two: literature review

2.1. Literature review

This chapter will review literature on the contribution of CSOTs towards local development. This research seeks to examine, interrogate and analyse the work undertaken by other researchers concerning in order to contextualise and conceptualise the topic under study. It also draws on examples from other countries in Africa and beyond. The researcher reviews the theoretical that explains and analyses the effectiveness of CSOTs in promoting community development.

2.2. Conceptual definition of terms

2.2.1 Community development

Digby (1986) views community as a group of people that stay in a same area with similar characteristics such as beliefs, traditions and norms. Merriam Webster dictionary defined community as people with share the same interests living together in an area.

Chambers (1997) to defined development as a good transformation. World Bank (1991) defines development as a way of improving the living conditions through the provision of education, health and environmental. In this case, development is essential for the community as it empowers them to become independent.

De Beer and Swanepel (1998) argues that community development is a way of transforming the local areas and implementing projects or programmes. It is a strategy that is meant to change the quality of life for the communities. However, the World Bank (1991) viewed community development as an effort that aims at giving the people the power to take control of their own production and to involve the community in decision making process. This will ensure self-sustaining among the people as they have the capacities that will enhance development. On top of that Flora et al (1993) explained that community development is characterised by the community working together with other stakeholders in order to achieve meaningful progress in the area rather than centring on individualism.

Lombard (2005) also emphasise that community development is regarded as a process aimed at enabling and encouraging communities to become involved with necessary support from the private and government in improving and managing their own living conditions in all areas of development. Korten (1990) claims that community development is a procedure

were the communities have power and access to manage their own resources that are meant to facilitate their production that will develop the community area.

2.2.2 Rural development

Ward and Brown (2009) pointed out that, previously, progress of rural areas was centred on agriculture and forestry but, with globalisation rural development has diversified to other areas such as mining, tourism and manufacturing. Mapuva (2012) commented that, through rural development it has encompasses the local people to participate in their own development without the influence of other actors. Hence it is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life the rural people.

Malcom (2003) goes on to say that, rural development is a way of improving the living conditions of rural people especially those who have been segregated from meaningful development. Word Bank (1975) supports that rural development is a strategy for reducing poverty and increasing productivity by providing basic services like health, education and sanitation. Rural development entails aspects of redressing inequality, exploitation and deprivation in any conceivable sense.

Harris (1982) explains rural development as a process of transforming the rural societies either by the community themselves or government. The main goal is of improving quality of life of rural poor and the rural weak of the country. Rural development is a vital component of fighting poverty and eradicating dependency on communities.

2.3. The importance of community participation in development

Participation of community members is vital to ensure development in rural areas. Theron (2005) refers community participation as a procedure of giving the community the ability to be part of their own development. Participation has come to be recognized as an absolute imperative for development. Lynos et al (2001) pointed out that participation is a means of empowering the community leading to the development of the area. Hence, including people in developmental projects has the potential to improve the livelihoods conditions and foster development. Community participation in project and implementations universally acknowledged as an essential in put for socio-economic transformation of rural the areas. The CSOTs have ensured that, local people are actively involved in the decision making through needs assessments were there can air out they views concerning the projects that are relevant. This incorporates the community and the projects will be viable and meaningful to them. More so, CSOTs in Zimbabwe are structured in a way that there have representative

from the communities that include the chief, woman, youth, disable person, as the needs, suggestion and recommendations are presented. Participation in this case is increased and projects undertaken represents the concern of the community. Mate (2002) commented that the involvement of communities in the development is a way of empowering them as they have the capacity of control natural resources in the area. Through CSOTs scheme, communities will benefit through direct ownership of their mineral resource. It also contributes to the socio-economic development the local people. Hence, community participation is an important element for the development of communities and it improves grassroots participation.

2.4. Role of mining companies towards community development

Martin and Taylor (2001) asserts that mining companies have the ability to reduce poverty as well as developing in the surrounding communities. Maodza (2012) pointed that mining companies are able increase the communities in mining regions enables them to participate in their own development. Through the mining companies, local communities can be empowered by gaining from the natural resources. Bryn and Hofmann (2007) noted that mining companies should also consider cooperate social responsible by developing the communities and alleviating poverty in developing countries.

In Africa the mining companies have taken a form of corporate social responsibility in developing the local communities. Watts (2004) regarded as process whereby corporates are expected to act in an ethical way and improve the living standards of employees as well as the general community. Companies operate in a society they have a social responsibility of developing the community as pointed out by Robbins (2003). As such, business cooperating in a surrounding society has an obligation of creating employment, improve the infrastructural and environment sustainability. Through CSR, organisation enhance their image in order to create a good reputation to the public and business community.

In Zimbabwe, the mining companies have been involved in developing the community through corporate philanthropy. The Unki Mine, has developed the community through provision of boreholes, bursaries and infrastructural development. Mandina et al (2014) pointed out that, Unki Mine made donations of about \$21.183 to the community. The living standards of the local people is improved. Zimplats mining company, has initiated projects that include drilling of boreholes, road construction, agro-industrial projects. These projects a clear indication of the efforts of Zimplats to take part in the development of the area and to

give back to the community. Carroll (2008) commented that, through corporate social responsibility poverty must be reduced and ensure that there is a sense of ownership by incorporating the local people to participate in their development. Although most of these mining companies are taking part in some certain corporate philanthropy activities, local communities are still underdeveloped. The Zimbabwe Environment Law Association has challenged the government to come up with comprehensive law governing the mining industry which compels companies to plough back to the community they mine. McPhail (2010) commented that the government should aim to include the mining sector in order to develop the rural areas and reduce poverty.

In Africa rural communities such as DRC and Central Republic Africa are located around natural resources wealth which is meant to benefit them but, they do not have control over the resources. The problem is that, mining companies for years have been extracting and shipping out natural resources without benefiting local communities. Power (2002) argues that in African countries mines are operated by foreign companies that mainly focus on gaining profit derived from the mineral rather than developing the local communities. The mining has contributed low suitable development. Hence, the rural communities have been affected by high levels of poverty and underdevelopment despite having natural wealth resources as reviewed by Zimbabwe Mining Indaba (2012). As such, the rural areas have faced poor economic performance.

Exploitation of resources has negatively affected the environment of the indigenous people around the mining area. Mining activities has resulted to the displacement of people and it is a threat to human security. Ranji (2016) commented that displacement of people will usually result to loss of land, prostitution and lack of proper housing facilities. Gualnam (2008) argued that mining extraction has negatively affected the environment leading to civil wars in order to acquire land. Mining activities cause environment damages that usually is harmful to people. This leads to serious health complications as the local communities are affected by diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. The mining activities have reduced vegetation in the local areas that affects the biodiversity. Local people agricultural activities have been hindered, leading to hunger and violation of human rights. In addition, the mining processing involves chemical use as such it leads to air and water pollution within the communities. Thus, the mining companies have done more harm than development in the local communities.

The Zimbabwean government has put measures that are meant promote develop communities in the mining areas. Community Share Ownership Trust have been implemented for the benefits of locals from exploitation of the natural resources in their local area.

2.5. Economic empowerment as a strategy for community development

According to Acemoglu et al (2007) the economic empowerment centres on the participation of people in the economic progression. It ensures a point of ownership by the community in the development process and operations. As such the study will analyse how the international countries implemented the economic empowerment programmes to empower the local indigenous communities.

2.5.1 China

According Mawowa (2013) the principle of community ownership can be traced back to China 1949, with the introduction of Shequs in order to facilitate participation for community development. Bray (2006) alluded that Shequs provided participation at grassroots level as member of the area were involved in decision making and responsibilities. The Shequs in China were meant to develop socio-economic of the local communities. Chiuya e tal (2017) pointed out that Shequs managed to promote economic and social life of the local people especially those who lived in poverty. It also addressed the imbalances which created by the industries that suppressed the community members who owned the local natural resources. According to Mawowa (2013) the problems inspired bold steps by the community to spearhead local socio-economic development with no legal authority or permission from the central government. However, Chiuya e tal (2017) argue that the purpose of Shequs in China did not arise from the need to redress past imbalances but, rather as a way of organising entities for the purpose of benefiting communities from country's natural wealth

2.5.2. South Africa

Most African countries came up with economic programmes as a results of colonial deprivation and segregation of the black indigenous from participating in the national during the colonial period as asserted by Hague (2000). During the apartheid period, the black South African were severely restricted by legislation to have access to economy as the white minority owned the means of production. Frezier and Gumede (2004) commented that, apartheid made it hard for the blacks to be employed in skilled and semi-skilled positions. Apartheid policies and legislation were designed to have the effect of systematically disempowering the blacks. After gaining freedom, in 1994, the South African government

pursued to give power to indigenous people through the Black Economic Empowerment policy. Crouch (2004) pointed out that the South African government managed to put the Black Economic Empowerment policy so as to rectify socio-economic discrimination of apartheid.

Kruger (2001) highlighted that the aim of BEE policy was to ensure that South Africans are included to participate in the mainstream economy, in a way that they are able to get employment, fair income and economic growth. The South African Department of Trade and Industry outlined the BEE was to increase the number of indigenous people so that they have ownership and control the country's economy. In this case, the BEE emphasised on readdressing the inequalities of the Apartheid by giving opportunities to the black indigenous in all sectors.

According to Mawowa (2013), the South African government in 2007 improved the BEE policy to Broad Based Economic Empowerment which looked at the broader picture of involving black people in activities that enhance their skills which are linked to economic development and procurement of government ideas rather than ideas of transferring assets. Through the BBEE, it emphasised on community involvement mainly for the black indigenous local communities to develop and community trust were established. Dube and Chiunya (2017) noted that, South African communities benefited from the Bafokeng Trust funded by Royal Bafokeng Nation and Implats mining companies. The trust provided education, enterprise development health systems as well as capacity building for the indigenous communities. Wise and Shytyall (2007) commented that mining companies have a greater impact to development through business models that integrate local enterprise into value chain, thus promotes local entrepreneurs. The UNESEC (2009) pointed out that, the BEE is one of the viable empowerment programme since it incorporated the foreign mining companies to allow local participation and ownership of mineral assets.

However, the BEE has some challenges to it, Plaunt (2012) noted that the black elites were benefiting from the BEE at the expenses of black majority. The BEE was now addressing the political black elites needs and it blamed for creating a small black wealthy elite whilst the ordinary blacks were suffering. Plaunt (2012) went on to say that, most of the BEE benefits have only empowered politicians and they ally. This has been a major threat to African as the empowerment programs still remains as a theory and people who are meant to benefit are

side-lined. BEE policy is biased since majority of indigenous South Africans are still living in poverty especially those located around mines.

2.5.3 Botswana

Botswana implemented the Citizenship Empowerment which was meant to benefit the Batswana. The aim of the programme was to empower the previously disadvantage indigenous people by the foreigners. Botswana Citizenship Empowerment Nation vision 2016 stipulated that foreign investors partner with the local so as to empower indigenous people and develop investments and increase ownership and management of resources. Thus the policy aimed at empowering the local Twanas to participate in their own economy. Citizen economic empowerment through which citizens are given the opportunity to access and derive advantage from their country's economy. Under this initiative indigenous people living in the mining areas where able to get a share of ownership that would enhance their livelihood and lead to community development. The empowerment programme has contributed to developmental projects such as infrastructure. Mabhena and Moyo commented (2014) that Botswana has managed to sustain natural resources for develop through CEE.

2.6. Community share ownership trust towards community development

Mining companies in Zimbabwe greatly affected the local communities in negative ways which include land degradation and water and air pollution. It is against this background that the Zimbabwean government came up the CSOT an initiative meant to develop the local communities. Government then, initiated the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act Chapter 14:33 of 2007 which specifies that at 51% of shares of any foreign companies will be owned by indigenous Zimbabweans as asserted by Tsvakanyi (2012). In trying to empower the rural areas formulated the Community Share Ownership Trusts in 2011. According to the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (General) Regulation 21 of 2010 under section 14b states that CSOT are to receive 10% from 51% share from the qualifying companies on behalf of the community and implement programmes and projects that lead to community development. Maodza (2012) argues that the CSOT initiative spearheads development in rural communities by allocating them 10% from foreign business that were exploiting natural resources in the area. Thus, the main thrust of the government was to facilitate a broad based participation of all the Zimbabweans into mainstream economy. According to the National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board (2014) CSOTs present a real opportunity that ensures local communities are empowered to participate in the establishment and growth of the economy.

According to Dube (2013) the main goals of the CSOTS are that:

- The communities should benefit from their natural wealth resources
- Facilitate participation of the local people in the development process
- Communities should be included in the decision making process

According to Matunhu (2012) the government committed itself to empower the historically marginalized members of the society to climb out of poverty. Mapuva (2015) pointed out the policy was meant to enhance economic empowerment of rural communities to develop themselves, promote the delivery of infrastructure such as roads and enhance social and economic equality and prevention of exploitation. Additionally, Matunhu (2012) maintains that the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment through the CSOTs embedded opportunities for rural development and enhanced the transfer and transformation of wealth from a capitalist system to the previously marginalised rural people. Kurebwa (2014) asserted that through the Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe should therefore be viewed as a political means of correcting the colonial injustices and imbalances of colonial past. Dube (2013) who argues that Community Share Ownership Trust model is also economic in that it seeks to empower the marginalised local communities living close to mines to develop themselves.

Mtsi (2013) pointed out that with the coming in of CSOT it would ensure empowerment within the communities as a way of addressing the colonial imbalances and disadvantages that were brought about by colonial rule on rural communities. He further argues the empowerment program was necessary considering the fact that 70% of the population resides in the rural communities and it would improve the national development. Tsvakayi (2012) in Matsa and Masimbiti (2014) argues that the main objective of the Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe is to ensure that local communities benefit fully from exploitation of the natural resources extracted from their areas through the provision of schools, health care services and development projects like construction of dams.

Maodza (2012) refers to the CSOTs as a viable programme for improving the living standards through the mining companies. They have played a central role in promoting community development in many areas. For example, Gwanda CSOT was able to drill a borehole in Mapati area in order to provide clean water to the local people who have been consuming unsafe water which jeopardised their lives and health as asserted by Dube and Chimunya

(2017). Also Maodza (2012) pointed out that Gwanda CSOT constructed and refurbished irrigation schemes as a way of helping people to participate in income generating projects which would enhance their living standards.

Ndebele (2013) commented that CSOTs have been received with different views from various sectors within Zimbabwe due to lack of clarity. He justified the principle of CSOTs that it was meant to readdress the colonial law which undermined the ability of local people. Ndebele (2013) was against by the idea that CSOTs were used by ZANU PF as a campaigning instrument. He argued that CSOT is an empowerment tool meant to benefit the communities.

However, Gumbo (2014) reported that, the Marange-Zimunya CSOT under Chief Marange was not concerned about developing the community rather used the resources for personal benefits. He went on to say that, the trust spent \$17 000 on board fees, about \$14,500 on travelling allowance and subsistence and training \$13 000. The Chiefs were behaving in corrupt way neglecting the purpose of the funds to benefit the community at large. Tendai Biti one of the senior officials commented that the Trusts were only meant to benefit the top officials. These schemes were abusing the funds to benefit only a few at the expenses of the whole community.

Zhou and Zvoushe (2012) crushed Ndebele (2013) point that CSOT were not a political tool for gaining power by arguing that, ZANU PF used indigenisation to manipulate, threaten and control rural people through community leaders. The establishment of the CSOTs was highly politicised excluded members suspected to be of Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) and all those not actively aligned to ZANU PF. During the election CSOT were publicised and communities were informed that voting for any party rather than ZANU PF will deprived them the economic benefits of the programme. Machinya (2014) commented that, ZANU PF aligned itself with the indigenisation policy as an instrument to de-campaign the MDC as opponents against local empowerment. As such, ZANU PF used these Trusts as a political tool for 2013 election as way of gathering votes from the rural people.

Machinya (2014) the involvement of chiefs in the CSOT, had a negative impact on participation of ordinary communities. He argues that, community members were no longer recognised in their development, as the chiefs were at the centre role of the development. According to the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition report (2013), the inclusion of traditional leaders in Community Share Ownership Schemes as chairpersons pointed out that the

programme lacked reliability since most of chiefs in Zimbabwe have been accused of partisanship in favour of ZANU-PF. Zhou and Zvoushe (2012) pointed out that, chiefs are viewed as the ones who are hindering the progress development of the Indigenisation Economic Empowerment policy in Zimbabwe. Maguwu (2013) gave an example that, in 2012 the former Minister Local government, Chombo allegedly forced several chiefs from Zvishavane and Tongorara CSOT to give to back \$2 million who had taken money from the community's trust. As such it demonstrates that chiefs were dominate and this reveal the inequalities even within the community structures.

2.7. Impact of CSOT on community development in Zimbabwe

Various CSOTs have been established in mining areas that include Mhondoro Ngezi, Gwanda, Bindura, Gwanda, Zvishavane, Shurungwi and Marange. National Indigenisation Economic Empowerment Board (2014) stated that most community trusts had received seed capital valued at \$ 114 million by 2013. Since the establishment of the CSOT, they have promoted development in rural communities through provision of education, health care, empowerment projects and infrastructure development. According to Dube and Chimunya (2017) the main motive of CSOTs in Zimbabwe is to promote community development through income generating projects and infrastructure development in local communities. CSOTs are to facilitate that the local communities benefit from the mineral resources thereby eradicating poverty.

To ensure sustainable food security in the local communities, the CSOT's embarked on projects of rehabilitating irrigation schemes thereby making hundreds of hectares productive to undertake farming actives that can supply the agro-production Zimbabwe is spending millions of dollars on to import as asserted by National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board (2014). For example, Tongogara CSOT constructed the Guyu-Chelesa irrigation scheme and Tshuma (2012) commented that about 64 household benefits from the projects which led to employment as the people were engaging in agricultural activities.

Improving the water and sanitation standards in the communities as a way of providing safe and clean water. Rural communities have been facing a problem of water shortages and the CSOTs address it by constructing boreholes. Mhondoro Ngezi drilled 28 boreholes in the Zvimba district hence the local community had asses to safe and clean water.

The CSOT also played a vital role of improving health system in the rural areas. Matsa and Masimbiti (2014) alluded that the Tongogara CSOT constructed maternity shelter with proper

infrastructure with toilets and electricity. Also Bindura CSOT reconstructed the Foothill clinic and Gwanda CSOT constructed Sitezi and Silikwe clinics. Hence, this ensures that the local communities can easily assess health system without travelling a long distance.

Education is vital for people and development of the country as it leads to opportunities and benefits. In many rural communities in Zimbabwe, education facilities are poor other building were dilapidated such that pupils are exposed to the harsh learning environment. As such the CSOT focused on the provision developing the schools around the community. According to the National Indigenisation and Empowerment Board (2011) the building of schools is one of the key objectives of the CSOT in Zimbabwe. Tongogara CSOT constructed the Masasa primary school and greatly contributed towards the enhancement of live hoods in communities.

2.8. Theoretical framework

In this study the researcher used the theories of bottom up and empowerment in order to explain the effectiveness of the CSOT towards community development. These theories seek to explain the importance of community involvement in local development.

2.8.1. Bottom up approach

According to Wijayaratna (2004) most developing countries, developing strategies focused on top-down approach overlooking the contribution and participation of the local people that are benefiting from the development. The top-down approach emphasised development by other stakeholders who are not part of the communities as such the initiative remained concentrated at the top rather than reaching the local people. Hence, bottom up approach came as a response to top-down approach which failed to address the problems that the local communities were facing.

Chambers (1992) pointed that the bottom up approach ensures that, disadvantaged groups in societies are able to make their own decisions without the influence from government or non-government organisation. In his view, the local people should be at the first position in the development process rather than just initiating development by the outsiders. The CSOT, have plays an important role in ensuring that the local communities participate in their own development rather than the central government to detect programs without the concern of the people. The aim of CSOTs is to ensure that the communities are participating and involved in their own development. Moreover, Chambers (1992) asserted that bottom up approach entails participation whereby local and individual realities are recognised accepted,

enhanced in development activities. Therefore, the bottom up approach means that they are grassroots participation and the local people who came up with suitable projects and programmes to uplift their own standards. On top of that, Reid (2000) supported that the involvement of locals in decision making facilitates in meeting up the needs of the people. Chowa (2013) highlighted that the establishment of CSOT was an efficient instrument for broadening local participation in shareholding within several companies in their area.

According to Isidho and Sabran (2016) viewed bottom up approach as involving the communities at various levels of the development and covers the identification implementation, evaluation and the revision of the programme either directly or through representative. The bottom up approach empowers the local people to have confidence to exercise their own right over resources. This study according to the approach is based on whether the CSOTs are enhancing local participation of the rural people in the developmental projects.

2.8.2 Empowerment theory

According to Rappaports (1984) empowerment refers to method whereby the community are given access and power over the control of resources in order to improve their living standards. Community empowerment is an effective progress tool as every member of community included in the development process. The rural communities in Zimbabwe were excluded from local participation in development as their views were not concerned. It should be noted that motive behind CSOTs was to empower the previously disadvantaged communities to be actively involved in local development. The CSOTs in Zimbabwe have made efforts to empower the local communities as they have developed the area by drilling boreholes, constructing schools, road maintenance as well as irrigation projects. Friedman (1992) pointed out that, empowerment is a way of improving participation of disadvantaged people in the development. This has increased local participation because the community members are involved in decision making. In this case, the communities were empowered to take charge of their own development while benefiting from the natural mineral wealth in their area. Hence, empowerment increases energy, problem solving skills, motivation and self-determination of community members. However, on the ground the local people are still living in poor conditions and they facing problem of been excluded in development process, even though the government has initiated the empowerment through the CSOTs. Through the empower theory the study will analyse if the CSOTs are incorporating the local people in order to develop rural communities.

2.9. Chapter summary

Chapter two outlines various ideas and analyses from different scholars in line with the effectiveness of the CSOTs towards community development. The chapter highlighted the essence of community participation in local development, conceptual framework of community development and rural development. Furthermore, the chapter looked at the role of mining in promoting community development and how the government implemented economic empowerment and its impact to the development. Lastly, the chapter focuses on the theoretical views of bottom up approach and empowerment theory analyse the impact of CSOTs in enhancing rural development.

Chapter three- Research Methodology

3.1. Introduction

This particular chapter focuses on the various research methodologies that were used by the researcher to investigate the effectiveness of the CSOTs towards community development. Khothari (2004) refers research methodology as a process of analytically solving the research problem. Hence, certain research methods were chosen by the researcher in order to obtain validity and reliable information pertaining the contribution of the CSOT in developing the local community of Mhondoro Ngezi. The researcher used qualitative and quantitative research methods as a way of collecting and analysing information which was beneficial to the study. Furthermore, the researcher employed both primary and secondary sources in collection and analysing of data. Lastly, the researcher was guided by ethical principles throughout her study.

3.2. Research design

According to Kothari (2001) research design is defined as a process of planning ways of collecting, analysing data. It gives a direction of how the research will be carried out. Gray (2009) stated that research design is the centre plan for gathering, measurement and assessing data. Yin (1994) pointed out that, research is a structured scheme that include the research questions, data to collected as well as approaches of assessing the data. Hence, it helps to come up with information that is useful for the study. Research design can be explained as a method that is used to gather and analysis data through the use of various research tools and reduces the errors so as to be in line with the study objectives as pointed out by Creswell (1998). The research in this case employed the use of mixed method qualitative and quantitative research design in order to analyse the effectiveness of CSOTs towards community development in Mhondoro Ngezi. Creswell (2004) argues that the use of mixed method reduces biasness and data collected will be reliable and valuable for the research.

Yin (2011) refers qualitative research design as understanding the behaviour of human beings within a certain environment. Qualitative research design generally aims to explain the real life experiences of the people. It also gives an opportunity to understand the human and social problems. In this case the researcher was able to analysis the living standards of the community of Mhondoro-Ngezi. Qualitative research was a useful tool to the research because it provided a detailed description and explanations of the progress and challenges

within the community. Yin (2011) also commented that, qualitative research has an advantage as it represents the views and perspectives of the participants in the study. Hence through interviews the researcher engaged in discussion that reviewed respondent's attitudes and outlooks concerning the developmental projects initiated by the CSOT and how it improved the living conditions in Mhondoro-Ngezi.

Quantitative research methodology was also beneficial in attaining data from the respondents regarding the effectiveness of CSOTs in developing the local community. According to Babbie (2010) quantitative research method is a way of analysing data in form of numbers or percentages. Hence, the use of both methods by the researcher helped her to investigate on how the CSOT has developed the rural area of Mhondoro Ngezi.

3.3. Study population

According to Bhattacharjee (2012) population consists of people or objects which have similar features that are useful to the researcher. Bryman (2008) views study population as the total number of individuals or objects that are significant to the research questions. Thus, study population becomes an interest group in order to gather information for the research. This study targets the CEO of Mhondoro Ngezi CSOT, traditional leaders, community residents of Mhondoro Ngezi, district administrator of Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture and councillor.

Table 1: shows the sample size of respondents

Respondents	Population	Sample population
Community residents	104 000	80
Traditional chief	5	5
District Administrator	2	2
CEO of CSOT	1	1
Councillor	16	16

3.4. Sampling

Bhattacharjee (2012) refers sampling as method of selecting a subgroup from the population for research purpose. Sampling is used in order for the researcher to select a subset to represent the entire population, for the purpose of acquiring information relevant of the entire

population the study. Sampling is beneficial for the research because it saves time and it is not expensive. This is convenient as data is collected through the use of limited resources.

3.4.1. Sampling size

Kumuar (1996) refers sample size as to actual number of people who responded to the research instrument. In this case the research used sample size of 104 from the targeted population. 80 participants were the community members and 1 from the Mhondoro Ngezi CSOT, 2 district administrator as well as 5 traditional leaders.

3.5. Sampling technique

The researcher employed both probability and non-probability that include simple random sampling and judgmental sampling. The use of these sampling technique enabled the researcher to gather information from the selected population under study concerning the effectiveness of CSOTs towards local development in Mhondoro Ngezi.

3.5.1. Simple random sampling

Kumar (2011) pointed out that, simple random sampling is a probability sample whereby everyone in the population has an equivalent opportunity of been selected. Simple random sampling was useful to the study because the researcher was able to obtain unbiased information from the respondents. The researcher haphazardly picked out respondents around the rural community of Mhondoro Ngezi basing on the fact that, they were situated in the area that the CSOT is responsible for developing the community and to found out the progress and the failures of the Trust. The researcher also, randomly selected community members for the study regardless of education level and gender. However, the disadvantage of this sampling technique is time consuming.

3.5.2 Judgmental Sampling

Cresswell and Clack (2011) pointed out that, judgmental sampling is a process of selecting individuals or groups who are well-informed or have skills pertaining to the research. Hence, the researcher considered purposive sampling as suitable technique for the study. Kumar (2011) pointed out that, judgmental sampling it is valuable way of acquiring information which has a limited research on. In this case the researcher employed purposive sampling with the aim of attaining information about the impact of CSOT on the developmental projects implemented in the community area of Mhondoro Ngezi. The researcher chose to interview the CEO of ZMNZC CSOT, traditional leaders, councillor officials and district administrator of Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture. The

researcher selected these respondents because they had valuable information about CSOT since they were part and parcel of the operation of the Trust. Purposive sampling was beneficial to the researcher because she was able to gather information from the relevant respondents hence, saving time and resources. Disadvantage of purposive sampling is that the information might be biased.

3.6. Sources of data collection

Data collection is a process of gathering and measuring information on variables interest in order to answer research questions and evaluate the outcomes. Hence in this study, the researcher used both primary and secondary data sources in order to ensure that the information gather was reliable.

3.6.1. Primary data

Primary data is defined by Scates (1994) as the original raw data collected by the researcher of study undertaken. It implies acquiring first had information by a researcher from respondents. In this case primary data was obtained through questionnaires, interviews as well as observation. Advantages of primary data is that the information will be original and limits cases of biasness. However, the procedure of using primary data to conduct researcher is time consuming and costly.

3.6.2 Secondary data

Secondary data is the data that was collected assesses and complied by other researchers. This method derives the information from existing resources such as the newspapers, textbooks, journals and reports. Secondary data helped the researcher to form the basis of the research. Through the use of secondary data, the researcher was able to obtain detailed information concerning the contribution by CSOT in developing the community of Mhondoro Ngezi. Advantages of using secondary data is that it provides foundation for comparison data for data gathered by researcher, is accessible at any given time and it is less expensive than primary data and . However, sometime the secondary sources

3.7. Data collection techniques and procedures

The research used various data collection techniques and procedures which include:

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Gray (2009) defines a questionnaire as a research instrument through which respondents are asked to answer questions related to the study. The researcher employed open-ended and closed ended questionnaires in order to obtain accurate information pertaining to the research

objectives. This assisted the researcher to collect relevant information from the respondents. Open ended questionnaires require the respondents to give their own opinion concerning the question asked without any restriction. Through this type of questionnaires, the research was able to acquire detailed information as the respondents gave various views about the operation of the CSOTs in developing the community. For the closed ended questionnaires, required the respondents to give a specific answer either ticking yes or no and this provided researcher with basic information about the study. the researcher distributed 82 questionnaires randomly to the community of Mhondoro- Ngezi and the district administrators. Presenting of the questionnaire was important since it enable the researcher to check the reliability and validity of data collected.

Advantages of questionnaires

- A large number of people can be reached relatively easy and results in obtaining different views useful for the research
- They are cost effective
- Data obtained from the questionnaires is easily quantifiable especially when using closed ended
- There is confidentiality as respondents will be able to give their own opinion without any fear

Disadvantages of questionnaires

- Low rate of response as some of the questionnaires may be returned unanswered which greatly reduce the chances of having valid information
- Some respondents may misinterpret questions asked hence giving responses that re biased
- Questionnaires are subject to gross exaggeration

3.7.2. Observation

Yin (2011) views observation where the research applies sense of watching people or objects related to the study and without involving opinion of the respondents. Observation reviewed information which the respondents were unwilling or unable to provide. The researcher used non-participant element to observe the projects that were implemented by the CSOT in the community and to analyse if it was developing the local area of Mhondoro-Ngezi.

Advantages

- It does not have to rely on the respondent's views
- It analyses the practical reality
- It is cheap as the researcher was be to conduct the study by herself.

Disadvantages

- It is time consuming as the information requires days of analyses
- It is biased
- It costly to conduct observation since one will be travelling in order to acquire accurate information

3.7.3. Interviews

According to Monette et al (1986) interviews is a dialogue between interviewer and respondents whereby the interviewer will be asking questions and respondents answering. Flick (1998) commented that interviews pave way for respondents to air out their points of views and suggestions. There two types of interviews the structured and unstructured. The research used the unstructured interview in order to attain a wide range of information pertaining study. Punch (2009) stated that unstructured interview is important to a research because it used to understand the point of view of respondents without imposing restrictive questions. Through interview the researcher was able to attain valuable data from different respondents and created a platform for discussion. The research employed face to face interviews with the CEO of CSOT, Chiefs and councillors. Thus, it assisted in capturing non-verbal gestures and gave an opportunity to ask further questions. The researcher was able to change language for instance using Shona since the study was also targeting rural community. Also the information was collected at once unlike the questionnaires, the researcher had to come back to collect them.

Advantages

- Interviews used as a means of gathering information about personal knowledge, values, preference and attitude
- Interview creates a platform for in-depth discussion between researcher and respondents
- Through interviews the researcher can clarify unclear questions
- Widen the response as it accommodates the illiterate

Disadvantages

- Interviews are expensive to conduct as compared to questionnaires
- Interviews lacks privacy that is provided by questionnaires and as such the respondent will not be willing to expose some information
- Interviews are subject to exaggeration as the respondents some information in order to please the researcher

3.8. Ethical considerations

Homan (1991) defines ethics as the science of morality. Blumberg et al (2005) views ethics as norms that are meant to guide moral choices of behaviour in relationship with others. Throughout the study, the researcher was guided by the principle of ethics in order to act in a moral way to the respondents. The researcher managed to observe the principle of confidentiality in conducting the research. Babbie (1998) illustrated that the researcher must not disclose any information that might expose the identity of a respondent. As such the information gathered was exclusively for academic purposes and high degree of secrecy was maintained. The respondents were assured of obscurity and confidentiality. The research used pseudo names as a way of protecting respondents who did not want their identity to be reviewed. In addition, the research was based on informed consent to respondents. The researcher would first explain the reason of the research and respondents decided to participate in the study or not. As such the respondents were not forced to partake in the study, instead it was based on willingness. To ensure sense of security the researcher produced letter from the university that enabled the respondents to that know the information was meant for research.

3.9. Data processing, analysis and presentation

In this research, the data from the field was edited for accuracy, completeness and consistency. Kothari (2004) views data analysis as a process of interpreting and presenting it in a form that answers the research questions. The researcher used content analysis approach in presenting and analysing data. Bhattacharjee (2012) views content analysis as a way of analysing the content of a text. The response's view and opinion from the different interviews and questionnaires were compiled into charts, tables and descriptive summaries in line with the research objectives under study. Content analysis was a suitable technique to present data concerning the contribution of CSOT towards the local development in Mhondoro-Ngezi district.

3.10 Chapter summary

The chapter indicated the research methodologies that were employed during the study. The research as noted from the above she used mixed research method in order to gather useful information. Also this chapter outlined sampling techniques and the researcher used simple random and purposive sampling, the used of both primary and secondary sources and ethical principles were considered. Hence, all these elements assisted the researcher to collect and gather valid information concerning the effectiveness of CSOTs in promoting community development in Mhondoro Ngezi.

Chapter four- Data Presentation, Discussion and Analysis

4.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the interpretation of data about the effectiveness of the Community Share Ownership Trust towards community development. The data was collected with the use of questionnaires, observation and interviews as way of presenting the research findings. The researcher presented data in form of graphs, tables, pie charts and descriptive since, this study used mixed research methods. Data collected from the study was guided by the following research objectives which include:

- To assess whether if CSOT is enhancing community participation in decision making
- To analyses the role of CSOT in promoting socio-economic development
- To investigate the effectiveness of the CSOT towards community development in Mhondor-Ngezi district
- To assess the challenges that are affecting the operation of CSOT in promoting community development

4.2 Study Findings number

4.2.1. Questionnaire response rate

Table 2: below shows questionnaires that were answered

Participants	Distributed questionnaires	Those who participated	Those who did not participate	Percentage
Community residents	80	74	6	92%
District administrator	2	2	0	100%
Total	82	76	6	90%

The above table indicates the response rate of questionnaires around the study area. The questionnaires were dispersed to the community residents and district administrators. A total

of 82 questionnaires were administrated, 76 were fully answered and responses rate was 90% which shows that the response was impressive because the researcher attained valuable information for the study. 6 questionnaires were not answered because of unwillingness to participate in the study.

4.2.2. Age rate of Mhondoro-Ngezi community

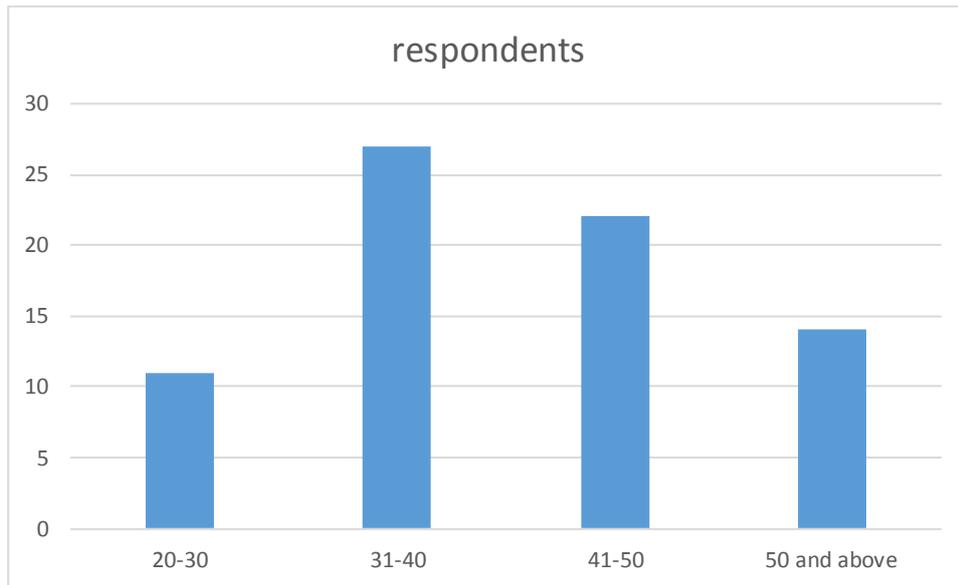


Figure 1: The graph above shows the age responses of Mhondoro Ngezi community

The above graph shows the age range among the community members. 31-40 years had the most representative of 27 people, followed by 41-50 years which had 22, then 50 and above years with 14 and last but not least 20-30 years with 11 people. This was an advantage to the study since, the researcher was able to obtain reliable and valuable information from different age groups within the community.

4.2.3. Gender

The chart below illustrates that, from the research male constituted 54% against women who were 46%. In this case, the researcher obtained much of the information from males because they occupy the top position in the society. This was important to the research to show the presentation of male and female in order to indicate their opinion regarding gender empowerment in rural through the CSOT.

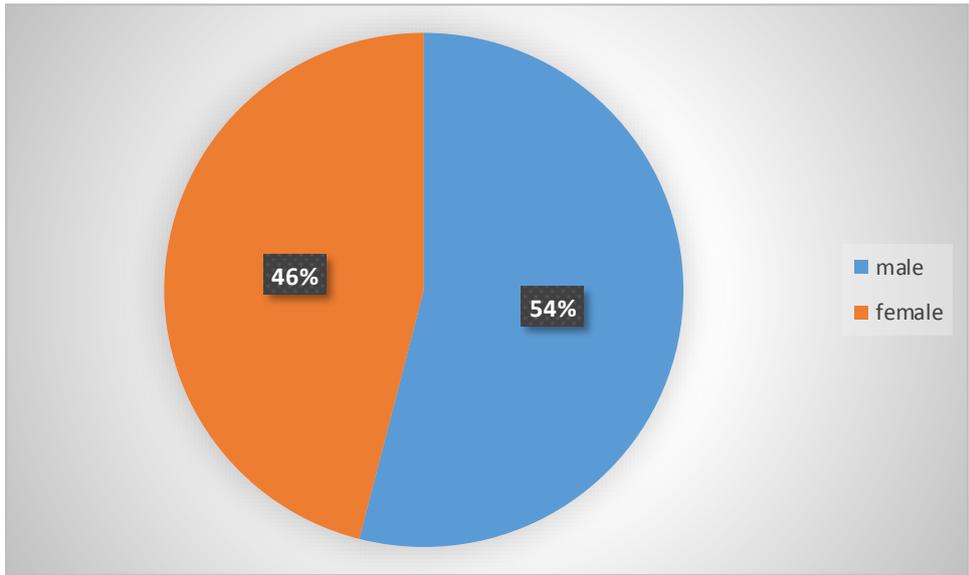


Figure 2: The above pie chart shows the percentage of gender in Mhondoro Ngezi community

4.2.4 Employment level of the community members

The researcher wanted to know the employment statuses in order to assess the livelihoods among the community members in Mhondoro-Ngezi. The researcher found out most people are engaged in their own projects to earn a living.

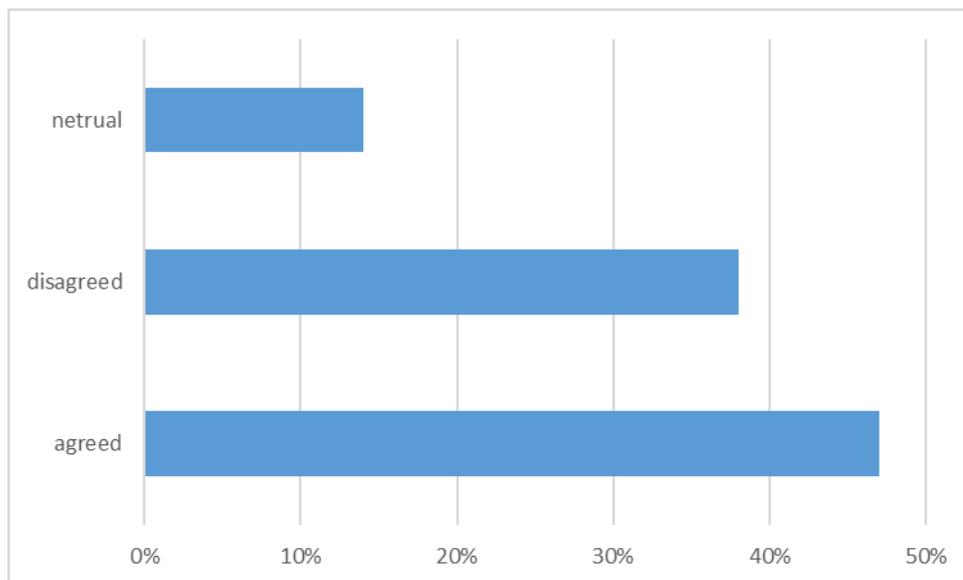
Table 3: shows the employment status within the Mhondoro-Ngezi community

Form of occupation	Respondents	Percentages %
Formally employed	21	28
Self employed	30	40
Unemployed	25	32

4.3. Community's perception on the relevance of CSOT in developing the community

The researcher's aim was to find out, the view of the community on the progress of CSOT in promoting socio-economic development around the Mhondoro Ngezi area.

Figure 3: The below graph shows the percentage of Mhondoro-Ngezi views on the relevance of CSOT to community development



The graph above shows that 47% of the respondents agreed that CSOT were relevant to the developing.

47% respondents said that, CSOT is an important instrument for developing especially looking at the socio-economic benefits that have improved the rural livelihoods of Mhondoro-Ngezi. Other respondents indicated that, the coming in of CSOT it has managed to increase participation levels especially by including local people in decision making as such, the communities are being part and parcel of the development projects. One of the councillors commented that *“through the establishment of the CSOT community members are able to air their views concerning the projects that they want to implemented”*. This shows that CSOTs can be a source that leads to community development as it eradicates poverty and create employment. It is important to note that the development plans of the CSOTS should aim at addressing people’s needs that they want.

38% of the respondents were of the view that, the CSOT should strive to reach out to all wards of Mhondoro-Ngezi to ensure that all communities are incorporated. One of the councillor of ward 14 stated that *“the ward has no access to health facilities as such people are still facing problem of travelling a long distance to get treatment. He went on to say that pregnant women are at risk because some will not have the money to board a bus to access medical care and it will result to child mortality”*. In this case, it can be witnessed that although, the CSOT has improve the livelihoods of Mhondoro-Ngezi community, they are

still some points that need to be addressed for it to be successful. However, 11% were neutral about the development of the CSOT.

However, 15% responded were neutral about the CSOT progress. Some of them reviewed that they not aware about the CSOT its mandate and operation. They went on to say that, no change has been brought to them as they are still facing poverty.

4.4. Community participation in local development

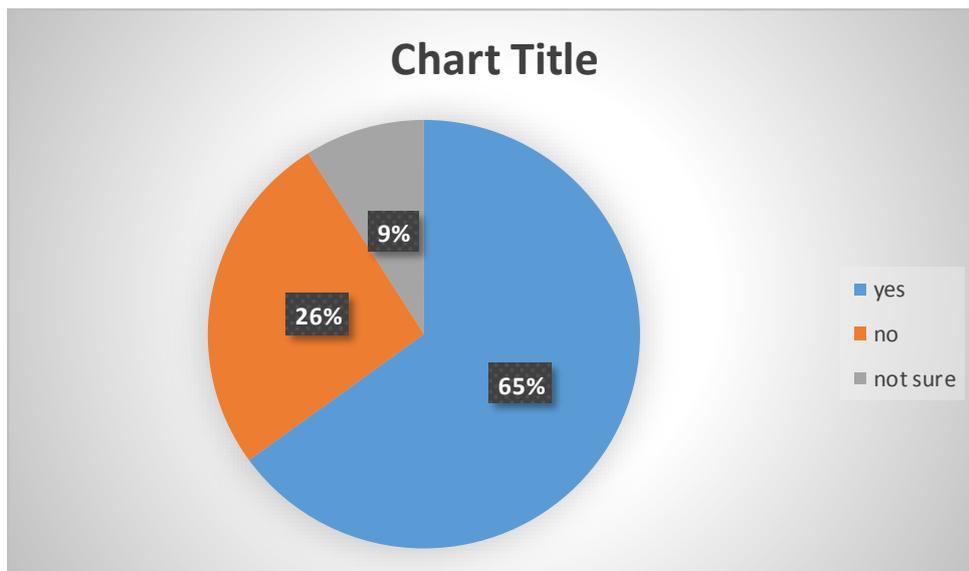


Figure 4: The chart above shows percentage of community participation in local development. 65% agreed that the CSOT has involved the communities to participate in decision making. In an interview with the CEO of CSOT pointed that, the Trust always conducts community needs assessment meeting so as have an engagement with the local people on projects that their want to be implemented in the area. In this case, the community suggested income generating projects that there wanted to be implemented in the area such as agriculture, small livestock production, clothing, manufacturing and bakery. This enhances participation of the community members in decision making. Other respondents commented that, *“I am happy with how the CSOT operate, it was able to implement some of the projects for example poultry and horticulture that we had suggested as a rural community”*. Slocumand (1998) commented, the involvement of communities ensures effective participation as their incorporated in decision making. Councillor from ward 1 also mentioned that this ensures grassroots participation in decision making as it gave an opportunity for the community

members to air out their own views. Dreier (1996) indicated that, participation will empower the vulnerable groups to take part in decision making. Through the needs assessment local people are taking part in the decision making process.

26% respondents, on the other hand were of the view that the CSOT is not fully involving the community in decision making. One of the respondents pointed out that, political interference as hindered some of the community members from actively participating in the developmental projects. Respondents highlighted that the areas who were gaining were of ZANU PF party at the expenses of the ordinary. Makumbe (2010) argued that, political influence in community development is a great challenge because the local participate will become limited and only concentrate on few people. Also, 26% respondents pointed out element of favouritism especially in ward 14 where the CSOT is not visible in terms of engaging the community to participate as compared to other wards. O'Donnell (1992) indicated that discrimination selection has a negative effect on the participation of the communities in development projects. The failure active participation of communities is a challenge to the locals as quality of life remains the same.

On the other hand, 9% of community was not even sure about the CSOT because it was not visible in their area. The respondents pointed out that, the CSOTs is lacking in spreading the projects to other parts of Mhondoro-Ngezi. People from ward 14 commented that they are still travelling long distance to access basic services.

4.5. The role played by CSOT in improving the living standards of Mhondoro-Ngezi

The researcher conducted interviews, observation and interviews in order to find out about how the CSOT has contributed to the community development of Mhondoro- Ngezi district. Most of the respondents were of the view that, the introduction of CSOT had a positive impact on their livelihoods through socio-economic development in the area.

4.5.1 Social development

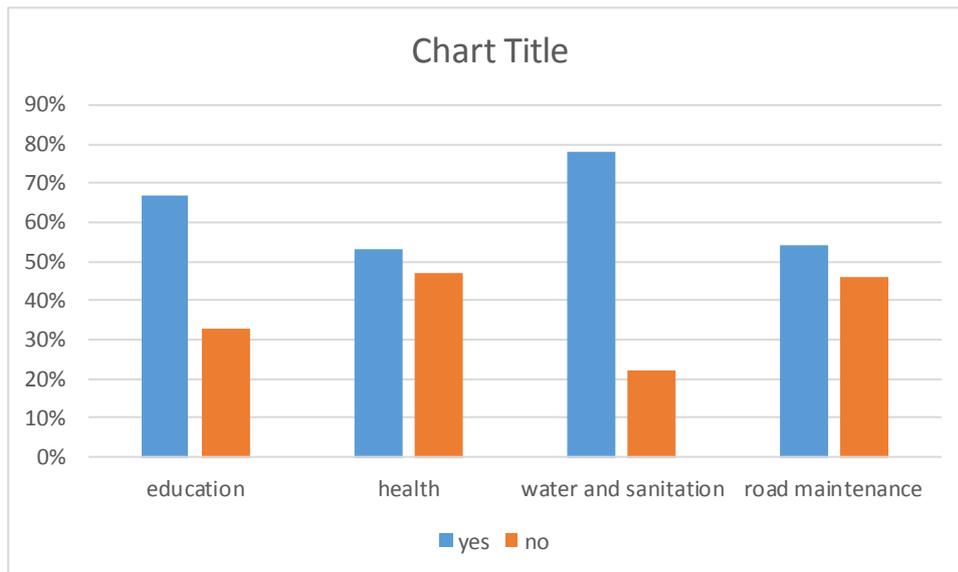


Figure 5: bar graph of social projects undertaken by CSOT

The above graph shows the social development projects that were undertaken by the CSOT since 2012 in the Mhondoro- Ngezi area.

4.5.1.1. Education sector

The 67% respondents agreed that, the CSOT was able to empower the rural people by improving the education sector and 33% were of the view there was still some areas that needed to be addressed. The CSOT has enhanced education in the Mhondoro Ngezi district such that the local people can benefit from it. Chairperson of the Trust pointed out that, the CSOT has reached out to all through infrastructural development such as building and rehabilitating schools across all wards. This has enable the local community situated in the wards to have access to education without travelling a long distance. One of the councillors stated that with the coming in of CSOT it has contributed to the empowerment of the local people through education. It was revealed that previously in wards 4,5,9,10 and 16 the school infrastructure was unable to accommodate as such pupils from different grades would end using one block for the lessons. Furthermore, 67% pointed out that, some of the school blocks were in bad state such that it was not safe to use. Hence, CSOT was able to fulfil its mandate of promoting education to the people and developing the community of Mhondoro-Ngezi.

Table 4: Shows number of schools that were constructed by CSOT

Name of schools	Ward section	Construction project
Murambwa Primary	1	One block
Kaponda Secondary	2	One block
Mvurachena Secondary	4	One block
Muchemwa Primary	5	One block
Gavhunga Secondary	7	One block
Manyoni Secondary	9	One block
Bandawe Primary	10	One block
Chingondo Secondary	11	One block
Madhodha Secondary	12	One block
Rerwe Secondary	13	One block
Wharley Ranch Primary	14	One block
Munyati Secondary	15	One block
Muzvezve Primary	16	One block

4.5.1.2. Health sector

Furthermore, in an interview with councillor from ward stated that, the CSOT increased health services in the community. The CSOT constructed two blocks, toilets and mother's waiting shelter at Dondoshava clinic in ward 8 and Mukarati mother's centre in ward 4. In an interview with the councillor, who pointed out that the CSOT has managed to assist the local people because they used to travel to Ngezi rural hospital for medical services. He commented that, this was a great development to the people in ward 8. 53% were of the view that, the construction of addition blocks was of great significance to them since, they no longer had to board a bus to access medical services. This improved the socio welfare of local people through access of health in the ward 8 community. The CSOT increased medical services in Mhondoro- Ngezi particular ward 8, thereby developing the community. However, 47% were of the view that CSOT has not improved some of that are in a bad condition and have inadequate facilities. Hence, CSOT has still have some elements to improve in the health sector.

4.5.1.3 Water and sanitation

The researcher gathered that, over the years Mhondoro-Ngezi has faced problem of water shortage and access to water. Clean water is very crucial to human being consumptions as

such, the CSOT drilled various boreholes in Mhondoro Ngezi area. Previously people had to fetch water from the rivers and dams. 78% respondents felt that, water from these sources was not safe for drinking considering that they used for other activities such as washing clothes and bathing. The councillor from ward 5 stated that, provision of boreholes was to ensure that the community members have access to clean water as a way of reducing water borne diseases. 78% indicated that, drilling the borehole had a positive impact on the community since there had to walk some distances in search of clean water. The CEO of CSOT noted that, the Trust drilled six boreholes that are benefiting wards 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 11 and constructed Mumwe pipe drifts in ward 9. This shows that the CSOT was able to prioritise the needs of the community of providing clean and safe water to the community. Waugh (2009) indicated that, water is a human priority and right as such people should have access to safe and clean water. Therefore, the CSOT was effective in providing safe water to the community such that there can easily access it without walking a long distance. Although, 22% of the respondents reviewed that, some parts of the such ward 14 are still facing problem of water shortage in the areas that needs to be addressed.

4.5.1.5. Road maintenance

54% respondents felt that the CSOT has improved link access through road maintenance. One of the councillor noted road maintenance was an important factor to the development of the community since they would easily access other service through road. The CSOT constructed a footbridge in ward 8 in order to assist the communities to cross the river safely. The respondents indicated that, this was a good initiative to the community because there are now can travel safe without fear of crossing the river especially in the raining season. Foot bridge that were constructed improved the communication networks and alleviating challenges that were caused by flooded rivers. The community members are able access to schools, clinics and other related services through the footbridge. On the other, 46% pointed out, there some roads in other parts are still dusty roads which cannot be accessed during the raining seasoning and this affects the living standards of the people.

4.5.2. Economic development projects

Another principle mandate of CSOT is to implement enterprise development projects in order to facilitate local entrepreneurs. The CSOT has launched various projects that include poultry, bee keeping and honey production as well as horticulture. The coming of CSOT as introduced a number of income generating projects that are meant to eradicate poverty and

create employment. The projects also aim at economic empowerment that assist the local people to have a sustainable livelihood.

4.5.2.1 Poultry production

The researcher gathered that, the CSOT had implemented poultry production projects for the community to generate income. The researcher conducted an interview with the CEO of the Trust who alluded that, the CSOT carried out a study and realised that small-scale broiler farmers have the potential to grow and compete in the formal markets but there were facing problem of proper funding. The Trust engaged into a partnership with Sable Foods, Brand Agro and Fresh Frozen where farmers produce broilers under contract which provides a guaranteed market. The CSOT has effectively established community based business hubs for poultry production in Mhondoro Ngezi rural districts securing agri-business value chains for those businesses. The chairperson, Chief Mushava commented that poultry production was meant to empower the local people in order to improve food security and nutrition hence, eradicating poverty in the area. The trust so far has engaged about 5 farmers in the district with capacity of 3000 to 5000 birds. The project is expecting to include more people in the broiler production. Respondents commented that the introduction of poultry has actual empowered the rural people to become entrepreneurs. One of the councillor expressed his view that, the Trust should aim to engaged more people from the community so as to enhance empowerment.

Furthermore, the CEO pointed out that, the Trust also ventured into egg production. He said that, the rural communities were being excluded from egg production due to unavailability of start-up capital, limited supply of day old chicks, limited knowledge, high production costs and weak market linkages. The egg production has benefited about 122 people including the youths from different wards in Mhondoro Ngezi. Councillor from ward 1 said that, the egg production was a good project because it has empowered women, youth as well as the disadvantaged groups. One of the respondents mentioned that, the Trust has removed dependency syndrome among the rural people who only relied on donation from organisation.

4.5.2.2. Apiculture

The researcher from the interview with CEO of Trust found out that, the CSOT introduced bee keeping in the community. This is meant to empower the local people to have income generating that would assist them in their livelihoods. Councillor from ward 12 commented

that bee keeping is good initiative for the rural people as it would help them to earn a living and reduce poverty. Bee keeping has been introduced in ward 1,10 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Ward 1 was successful in bee keeping as it harvested 16kgs of honey and the rest of the farmers still facing a problem of harvesting the honey due to lack of regular hive monitoring and inspection.

4.5.2.3. Horticulture production

The researcher gather that horticulture is another incoming generating project that is been implemented by the Trust. Most respondents were of the view that, horticulture production was a good initiative to them as it would provide income and reduce hunger. The chairperson of the CSOT pointed out that, the Trust has ventured into horticulture production in order to create employment opportunities for community members. He stated that, the aim of the Trust is to implement a horticulture project that facilitates relay cropping in order to maintain product availability throughout the year that enables to empower the local rural people. In order to achieve this state, the Trust engaged partners who can assist farmers in the technology of greenhouse construction to enable farmers to practice horticulture throughout all seasons. In this case onion production has been implemented in ward 6 with only ten members using 2 ha of land and project has reached maturity stage. It is expected to yield good results that will directly empower the locals to venture into agriculture business. Furthermore, strawberries production is at its early stage and has created employment around the Mhondoro- Ngezi area. Councillor was of the view that, horticulture production would enhance the livelihood for rural people hence, promoting economic development.

4.6. The effectiveness of the CSOT towards community development

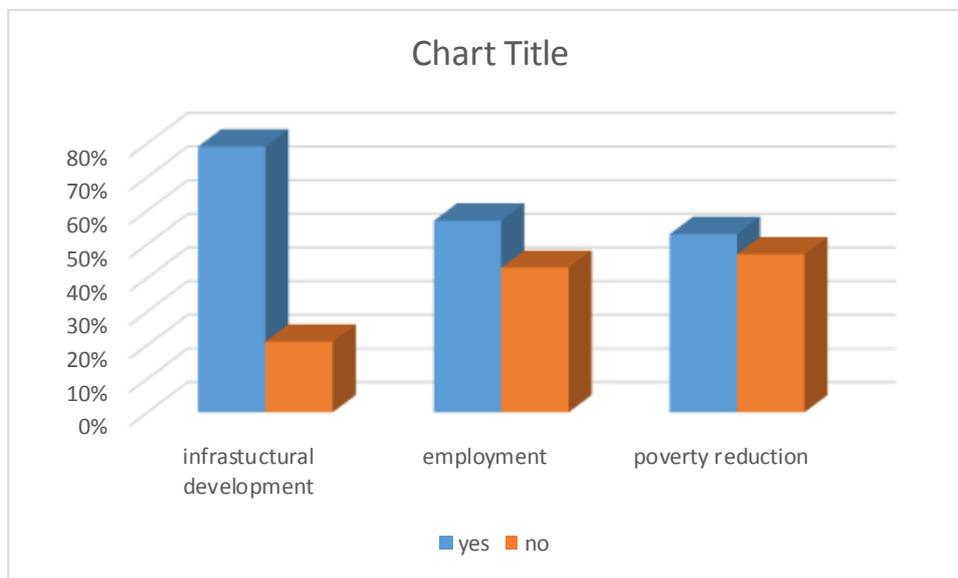


Figure 8: graph illustrates the effectiveness of CSOT in promoting community development

4.6.1 Infrastructural development

The researcher gathered that, the CSOT enhanced community development through infrastructural development. 79% highlighted that, the CSOT constructed schools, clinics and footbridge which was beneficial to the community. Councillor of ward 8 commented the infrastructural development by the Trust was a positive move to community because the local people have now the access to the services such as education. He went on to say that, previously people had to travel long distances just to access education, water and medical care. 78% commented that CSOT is a viable scheme that has improve the rural livelihoods of Mhondoro-Ngezi community. 21% pointed out that, there cases were the CSOT has not fully developed such as road maintenance.

4.6.2 Creation of employment

In an interview with councillor from ward 8, stated that the CSOT has empowered the local community through creation of employment. 57% highlighted that, before the coming of CSOT, the area had high rate of unemployment as such some resolved to illegal mining and prostitution to earn a living. Unemployment in the community increased the levels of poverty. According to the CEO of Trust, the CSOT come up with income generating projects in order to create employment in the community. The aim of economic development project was to create a platform for the communities to generate income so as to acquire basic facilities. Councillor ward 1 highlighted entrepreneurial projects were meant to curb the problems of unemployment in Mhondoro-Ngezi. 57% indicated that poultry, bee keeping and horticulture had empowered the local farmers to engage in commercial farming. This facilitated sustainable socio-economic community development and stimulate growth local economy. The researcher also gathered that, the Trust created local employment when construction of a project such as school, clinic or road maintenance. Respondents indicated that, employment had a positive impact on the community as it resulted to sustainable livelihoods and economic emancipation. Mkodzongi (2013) commented that, some farmers and communities have benefitted from the projects and managed to improve their socio-economic conditions. 57% agreed that through employment, the CSOT was able effectively develop the Mhondoro-Ngezi community and improved the economic conditions.

However, 43% highlighted that those who were been employed were an associate of the ZANU PF party as such, ordinary residents had no chance be empowered in the developmental process.

4.6.3. Poverty reduction

53% of the respondents pointed out that, the CSOT was able to reduce the poverty levels in Mhondoro-Ngezi. The community had faced a problem of poverty since there was no employment and only lied on small scale farming. Respondents commented that, the CSOT brought significant change to the community by adding services that were necessary to the people. The councillor of ward 1 commented that, the trust reduced poverty rates through the economic development projects. In an interview with, CEO of the Trust indicated that the main aim of the CSOT was to reduce poverty in the area by providing income generating projects that would improve the livelihoods of the people.

Although, the CSOT has managed to reduce poverty levels, 47% felt that still living under poverty conditions. Respondents from ward 14 reviewed that, there were neglected from entrepreneurial projects that were meant to generate income. Other respondents pointed out that, even the social projects were not implemented. Hence, there is no improvement towards their livelihood.

4.7. Challenges faced by the CSOT in implementing socio-economic development projects

In an interview with the CEO of the trust, indicated that the CSOT is faced with a challenge of change of government administration. The CSOT were introduced under the administration of Mugabe through the Indigenisation policy which implies 51% to the indigenous and 49% to the foreign company. However, with the coming in of the new dispensation under Mnangangwa the Indigenisation policy was relaxed and now only applies to platinum and gold mineral sectors. The CEO pointed that, there are not sure if the CSOTs are still relevant in the new dispensation. Furthermore, there still some confusion on which ministerial sector does the CSOTs belong to since the previously Ministry of Youth and Indigenisation was dissolved. He said that there has been no formal communication with the government informing the CSOT which ministry governs them.

Another challenge that is facing the CSOT in its operation is that of political interference. The CEO alluded that some of the projects developed are been interfered by political figures in order to drive their own political interest. As such, the politicians interfere in their day to

day business and in turn hindering them to actual implement projects successful that develop the community. The politicians are gaining at the expense of the indigenous people who must benefit from their natural resources. Makumbe (2010) articulated that political interference has proved to be an obstacle for communities to actively participate in decision making. Some were of the view that, the involvement of the Chief on the leadership position was simply a political strategy by the ruling party meant to full-fill the interest of individuals at the expenses of the community.

Lack of technical skills by the board of trustees has hindered the operation of the CSOTs. The leadership of Trust was design in a way that, chairmanship rotates among the chiefs of which some of them do not pose expertise or technical skills of managing the CSOTs. Some of the respondents revealed that, the leadership of this CSOT was a clear sign that, these trust were doomed and it is difficult for them to develop all the communities in Mhondoro Ngezi.

4.8. Chapter conclusion

The above chapter gave an insight on the research findings that the research discovered during the field study. The researcher was able to come up with data presentation and analysis through the use of questionnaires, observation and interview. Data derived from the study indicated that the CSOT was able to include the local communities in the decision making which is important to development. The findings also pointed that the played a significant role CSOT in developing Mhondoro-Ngezi. In addition, the chapter indicated that the CSOT was able to reduce poverty conditions through the enterprise projects such as bee-keeping and horticulture, hence increasing employment. However, the CSOT are facing some challenges that include political interference and lack of technical skills that are hindering the process of effective development in Mhondoro-Ngezi.

Chapter five: Recommendation and conclusions

5.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overall summary of the whole study. It also gives conclusion from the research findings. Finally, recommendation shall be presented based on findings in order

to ensure that CSOTs will improve their operations so that the rural communities' in Zimbabwe develop.

5.2. Summary

This research aimed at assessing the contribution of the CSOT in enhancing community development. The research provided background information of the CSOT in Zimbabwe pointing out that it was formulated to develop the rural communities who were previously undermined. The study was conducted through research objectives and question in order to investigate that, were the CSOT are full-fill their mandate of developing the local communities.

literature review was conducted to analyse other scholar's perception on the viability of CSOTs in promoting community development. The researcher employed conceptual and theoretical framework in order to provide an understanding of the CSOT in Zimbabwe. Views on CSOT pointed out that, the Trust were established political strategy by the ZANU PF as a way of gaining support in the rural areas. On the other hand, scholar like Chowa (2016) justified the position of the CSOT as an important fact to the development. The research gave an insight on other countries like South Africa who have successfully implemented BEE which has empowered the indigenous people.

Furthermore, the researcher employed mixed methods qualitative and quantitative in order to attain valuable and reliable information. The researcher used simple random and judgmental sampling were applied for selecting targeted population that include community of Mhondoro-Ngezi, CEO of ZMNZC CSOT, traditional chiefs, district administrators and councillors. The data was collected through research instrument that include questionnaires, observation and interviews.

From the study, the researcher conducted an analysis and presentation of data that was obtained using questionnaires, observation and interviews. Findings of the research reviewed that, the most respondents were in support of the progress of the CSOT in developing the community through socio-economic projects. Respondents indicated that, the participation was improved as the communities were involved in the decision making. On the other hand, the findings indicated that lack of experienced people in the board and political interference are the major challenges affecting the CSOT to meant up its mandate.

5.3. Conclusion

The main focus of the research was to analyse the effectiveness of CSOT in promoting community development in Mhondoro-Ngezi. The study was guided by the research objectives, that conclusions were drawn.

The researcher found out that, the CSOT have managed to assist development in the community through socio-economic projects that improved the livelihoods of the people. The local people were being involved in the decision making process. Participation of community members was increased through the needs assessment meetings. Therefore, the CSOT implemented projects that were of concern to the community as they were given platform to decides what is of great importance's to them.

In addition, the study analysed the role of the CSOT in its operations. The research pointed out that the CSOT was able to delivery it's objectives of promoting socio-economic development in Mhondoro-Ngezi. The CSOT was able to full-fill its mandate by constructing school blocks, clinics, bridges as well as drilling boreholes. This has assisted the community members to have access to basic social services that were lacking. Furthermore, the study noted that, the CSOT also improved community empowerment through enterprise projects such as poultry and bee keeping. The community viewed these projects as viable to develop Mhondoro-Ngezi.

Furthermore, the research investigated the contribution to rural development by the CSOT in Mhondoro-Ngezi district. The study indicated that the CSOT was able to develop the rural community. The CSOT created employment within the community by providing entrepreneur projects such as horticulture, poultry and bee keeping which led to reduction of poverty. The infrastructure was development such as constructing schools, clinics, drilling boreholes as well as maintenance of the roads. Through questionnaire and interview point out that the Trust has helped to upgrade the livelihood quality of the rural people. Overall, the research noted that, CSOT have been relevant to most of the issues affecting rural communities. However, there is still some gap in the developmental process because some wards have not yet fully benefitted from the CSOT.

The study also reviewed that, political interference has hindered the progress of the CSOT. Some respondents pointed out that, political interference is affecting the operation of the CSOT as some of the projects are diverted to benefit only a few at the expenses of the community. Another challenge which the CSOT is facing is that the board is mainly consists

of unprofessional members and it affects the operation since they do not have adequate experience. Above all, the CSOT has made significant impact on Mhondoro-Ngezi community in as far as socio-economic development is concerned.

5.4. Recommendation

- **Qualified personnel-** The responsible ministry should select personnel based on their technical skills of running a Trust rather than just employing some people with no experience at all. The board Trustee should be appointed on merit in order to ensure good management of the schemes especially the chairmanship position. Lack of skilled personnel will result to mismanagement of funds.
- **Avoid politicization of programmes-** The government should aim to implement policies that accommodate everyone not based on political affiliation that ensures sustainable economic emancipation. Community programmes should not be driven by the desire of serving the interest of a political group. As such, the non-partisan are left out from the economic development projects and will be deprived their benefits. Hence, the involvement of every community member should be incorporated in the development process regardless of political party and will certainly enhance local development.
- **Equal distribution of projects-** The CSOTs scheme should aim to implement projects that cover up all wards. Some wards are left out from the development of the projects as it will be only focusing in a few areas. Through equal distribution of projects, it will lead to community develop of the whole area.
- **Formulation of the legislation-** The government should aim to formulate a clear legislation on how the CSOTs should operate in developing the communities and the ministerial sector that govern its action. There is need to clarify the position of the CSOT especially with coming in of the new administration of Mnangangwa.
- **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms-** the government should monitor the progress of the CSOTs on how their developing the communities. This ensures that the CSOT will put more efforts in delivering their services to the community. Strict measure should be employed in order to guarantee socio-economic development. Monitoring and evaluation process will assist the government to evaluate the progress work of the CSOTs.
- **Direct participation-** the CSOT should ensure that every community member is incorporated in decision making and operations.

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Appendix

Questionnaire guide

My name is Rumbidzai Chimumutenga (R151182Y) I am currently studying Politics and Public Management at Midlands State University. I am carrying out a research on “The effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trust on community development. A case of Mhondoro Ngezi District from 2012 to 2017. I kindly ask you asking you to participate in this research

by answering the questions. Your participation is entirely voluntary and all the information provided you provide is mainly for academic purposes. Therefore, you are assured that you will not be identified in any way and the information you will provide shall be confidential

Instructions

I. Answer all questions

Section A

1. Sex: Female Male
2. Age group: 20-25
- 26-30
- 31-35
- 36-40
- 41-45
- 45 and above
3. Form of employment: formally employed
- Self employed
- Unemployed

Question Number	Question	Answer		
		YES	NO	NEUTRAL
5.	Is the CSOT effective in delivering socio-economic development in the Mhondoro-Ngezi			
6.	Is the CSOT incorporating community in decision making			

7.	Is the CSOT relevant to the development of Mhondoro-Ngezi district			
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SECTION B

1. what do you know about Community Share Ownership Trust?

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2. what developmental projects has the ZMNCZ CSOT conducted in the Mhondoro-Ngezi districts?

.....

3. How has the ZMNCZ CSOT enhanced community participation in decision making?

.....

4. How has the CSOT empowered the local people

.....

5. Is the CSOT fulfilling its mandate of promoting socio-economic development in the community?

.....

6. What are the challenges facing the ZMNCZ CSOT in its operation?

.....
.....
.....

7. What recommendation do you offer to Mhondoro Ngezi CSOT so as to improve its operation?

Interview questionnaire targeting the CEO of Zimplats Mhondoro Ngezi Chegutu Zvimba CSOT

My name is Rumbidzai Chimutenga (R151182Y) I am currently studying Politics and Public Management at Midlands State University. I am carrying out a research on “The effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trust on community development. A case of Mhondoro Ngezi District from 2012 to 2017. I kindly ask you asking you to participate in this research by answering the questions. Your participation is entirely voluntary and all the information

provided you provide is mainly for academic purposes. Therefore, you are assured that you will not be identified in any way and the information you will provide shall be confidential.

1. When was the ZMNCZ CSOT launched and with what aims?
2. How does the ZMNCZ CSOT operate in promoting community development?
3. Are all the areas in Mhondoro Ngezi benefiting from this trust?
4. What was the poverty situation of Mhondoro Ngezi district before the introduction of the CSOT?
5. What socio-economic developmental projects that the CSOT has implemented since its establishment and how has it benefited the community?
6. Do you think the community is heavily involved in terms of participation and decision making?
7. How has the CSOT empowered the local people?
8. Do you think the CSOT will go a long in developing the community of Mhondoro Ngezi district?
9. Every program has a challenges, as a CSOT what challenges are you facing in developing the community?

THANK YOU!!!!!!

Interview questionnaire targeting the Councillor, Chief

My name is Rumbidzai Chimutenga (R151182Y) I am currently studying Politics and Public Management at Midlands State University. I am carrying out a research on “The effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trust on community development. A case of Mhondoro Ngezi District from 2012 to 2017. I kindly ask you asking you to participate in this research by answering the questions. Your participation is entirely voluntary and all the information

provided you provide is mainly for academic purposes. Therefore, you are assured that you will not be identified in any way and the information you will provide shall be confidential.

1. What was the poverty situation of Mhondoro Ngezi district before the introduction of the CSOT?
2. Are all areas benefiting from the CSOT?
3. What socio-economic developmental projects has the CSOT initiated since, its establishment and how has it benefited the community?
4. Do you think the CSOT is making an effort of involving the community members in decision making?
5. What are the challenges that are hindering the CSOTs in its operation?
6. What recommendation can you give in order to improve the operation of the CSOT?

THANK YOU!!!!!!