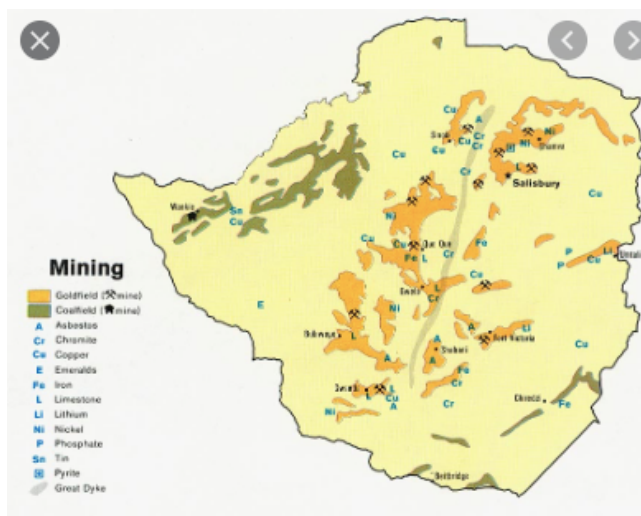




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An analysis of the intersection of mining revenue, service delivery and livelihoods in Mutoko District with an emphasis on youth and women

A RESEARCH REPORT

A study conducted by



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Acronyms

ASM:	Artisanal and Small-scale Miners;
BECT:	Budja Environmental Conservation Trust;
CNRG:	Centre for Natural Resource Governance;
COVID19:	Corona Virus Disease 2019;
CSR/I:	Corporate Social Responsibility/Investment;
DDC:	District Development Coordinator (exDistrict Administrator);
DDF:	District Development Fund;
DSPA:	Dimensional Stone Producers Association;
INSAF:	Institute of Sustainability Africa;
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product;
LED:	Local economic Development;
MMCZ:	Minerals Marketing Council of Zimbabwe
NSSA:	National Social Security Authority;
OPC:	Office of the President and Cabinet (Central Intelligence Organisation)
PSC:	Public. Service Commission;
RDC:	Rural District Council;
UCAZ:	Urban Councils Associations of Zimbabwe;
USD:	United States Dollar;
WLSA:	Women and Law Southern Africa;
YICD:	Youth Initiative for Community Development;
ZELA:	Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association;
ZIMDEF:	Zimbabwe Manpower Development Fund;
ZIMRA:	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority;
ZGC:	Zimbabwe Gender Commission;
ZHRC:	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

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Pfupiso (*Summary*)

Zimbabwe inozikanwa senyika inezwiwanikwa zvizhinji. Izvi zvinosangisa zvicherwa (*minerals*), miti, mvura nemhuka. Mhando dzezvicherwa zvinokosha muZimbabwe zvinosvika makumi mana. Pazvinotengeswa kuzhe kwenyika zvinopa nyika zvikamu makumi matanhatu kubva muzana (60%) zvemari yekuzhe. Nokuda kwekuwanda vuye kukosha kwezviwanikwa zvavo vanhu vemuZimbabwe vanotarisira kuti zvishandiswe nezhira inoita kuti nyika ibudirire. Hurumende inokoshesavo kufambiswa zvakanaka kwezvezwiwanikwa panyaya dzezvevufumi. Mumakore anotevera nyika inetarisiro yokuti zvicherwa zvipe nyika mari inosvika USD12 billion.

Kuti zviwanikwa zvibatsire nyika yose zvinofanira kutorwa, kugadzirwa nekutengeswa zviripamutemo. Vemabhizimusi (*local and international companies*) ezviwanikwa vanotarisirwa kuita basa ravo nemazvo, kubhadhara mitero kuhurumende, kuremekedza nekugara zvakanaka nevagari vekunharaunda dzine zviwanikwa. Hurumende yenyika (*national government*) nemapazi ayo (*Ministries and Departments*) inotarisirwavo kushanda ichiremekedza hurumende dzematunhu (*local authorities*) nevutungamiri bwenharaunda (*local traditional, religious, clan and other leaders*) nokuti ndivo vanotungamirira vanhu vekunzvimbo dzinezviwanikwa. Izvi zvinobatsira kuti vanhu vawane nekuvona zvizere budiriro inobva muzviwanikwa zvemunharaunda dzavo.

Kubva nyika yeZimbabwe ichipambwa muna 1890 zviripachena kuti mafambisirwe enyaya dzezviwanikwa haina kubvira yakambofadza vagari venzvimbo dzazvaitorwa. Vaui, vemabhizimisi nehurumende vane nhorovondo dzekushandisa mitemo nekuita zvinhu zvinopesana nekodzero dzevagari venzvimbo dzine zviwanikwa. Kuzhinji vagari vaitobviswa dzimwe nguva neganyabvu vachirashikirwa nevunhu bwavo vuye zvinhu zvavo. Zvaizobuda mukushanda kwemabhizimisi ezviwanikwa zvaisabudiswa pachena. Izvi zvinoratidza kuti hazvisati zvapera nokuti vechidiki nemadzimai enzvimbo dzine zviwanikwa vanogara vachichema nekusawana kodzero dzavo vuye kusavona budiriro inobatika munzvimbo dzavanogara.

Vagari venharaunda dzine zviwanikwa vanotarisira mabasa, kudyidzana zvakanaka nemimwe mibato inoshandura nharaunda dzavo mune zvakanaka. Mienzaniso yemibato inoshandura nharaunda inosanganisa zvikoro, zvipatara, migwagwa nerutsigiro (*positive contributions*) kunezvimwevo zvinoitwa munharaunda kuratidza budiriro. Kutizvi zvivepo hurumende nevutungamiri bwematunhu (*local governance*) zvinoda kuva nesimba rakafanira pamusoro pezviwanikwa. Kushaikwa kwesimba rakafanira iri kwakonzera kuti mashandirwe anoitwa zvezviwanikwa rive dora-watora. Nokudaro homwe dzehurumende padunhu nenyika hadzisikuwana mari yezviwanikwa nemwero unotarisirwa.

Ongororo dzinoitwa nevemapepa nhau, vedzidzo dzapamusoro, vemapoka akazvimirira oga vuye hurumende, dzinotsigira kusagutsikana kwevagari venharaunda dzine zviwanikwa. Vumwe vurongwa bwehurumende (*models¹*) bwakamboitwavo vunoratidza kubvumirana kwayo nekuvepo kwedambudziko rekuti vanhu havafari nemafambiro anoita nyaya dzezviwanikwa. Kune miyenzaniso mizhinji yekunedzimwe nyika inoratidza kuti kusafambiswa zvakanaka kwenyaya yezviwanikwa kunokanganisa magariro, kunowedzera vurombo (*poverty*), kusayenzaniswa

¹ Community Share Ownership Trusts, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act, for instance

kwevanhu nenzvimbo (*inequality*) kunobvisa vanhu chimiro (*dignity*) vuye nzvimbo hadzizochengeteki zvakanaka (*resource stewardship*). Vagari venharaunda vazhinji vanogara vachichema kuti nzvimbo dzavo dzirikuparadzwa ivo vasina chavanowana vuye zvavaisiita kuti vararame vasingachazvikwanisi.

Vagari vane dambudziko rekusava nevumbovo (*information*) bwuzere bwezvavanazvo. Vamwevo havazivi kukosha kwazvo zvizere. Vaka reruzivo iri (*knowledge gap*) riripovo pavutungamiri bwematunhu vuye hurumende yenyika. Nokudaro dzimwe tarisiko dzebudiriro dzinenge dzakapfuvura zvinokwanisika vuye pamwe nguva inenge ichitarisirwa inenge isingabviri kuti zvinotarisirwa zviitike. Asivo hurumende yenyika yeZimbabwe nevemabhizimisi ezviwanikwa vanoitavo sekuti vanofara kusapa vagari nehurumende dzavo vumbovo bwebasa ravanoita nezveziwanikwa bwakakwana. Kuna mamwe matunhu anezviwanikwa vamiriri (*Councilors and Parliamentarians*), vashandi (*civil servants*) nemakurukota ehurumende (*Ministers*) vanoshandisa zvavanoziva nezveziwanikwa kuzvifumisa. Kumwe vanoinda kumabhizimisi ezviwanikwa vachikumbira zvipo nerubatsiro vachiti ndezvekubatsira ruzhinji. Vemabhizimisi vanochitora mikana iyoyi sekunge vatobhadhara mitero inodikanwa nehurumende. Nokudaro dengu renyika rinokohwa vufumi bwose (*treasury*) ruchizorongwa kugoverwa kunyika yose (*budget*) rinobva rashaiwa chaiswamo. Mukuitika kweizvi vamwe vagari vanenge vachizvivona saka tsananguro dzinozopuwa nehurumende yedunhu kana yenyika hadzizogutsi ruzhinji sezvo vachiziva kuti mamwe anenge ava manyepo.

Hurumende dzematunhu dzinowana rubatsiro kubva kumabhizimisi ezviwanikwa nezhira dzimwe dzisiri dzemitero. Dzimwe zhira dzacho kuti mabhizimisi aya anovaka zvikoro nezvipatara kana kugadzira migwagwa. Vamwe vanodzoreredza nzvimbo dzavanoshandira (*environmental rehabilitation*). Asi zvole izvi hazvinyaradzi voruzhinji nokuti vanenge vasina vumbovo bwazvo bwuzere. Vehurumende dzematunhu vanengevo vasina vumbovo bwekuti mabhizimisi awa arikuwanavo zvakadii sezvo zvinyorwa (*records*) zvemabhisimisi awa nemvumo dzavo dzebasa (*licenses*) zvisiri pahurumende dzematunhu. Kusava pachena kwezvinhu izvi idambudziko rinofanira kugadziriswa zvichitevedza bumbiro remutemo wenyika (*Constitution*).

Ongororo yakaitwa kwaMutoko inechinyorwa chino yakatarisa nezvechiwanikwa chemabwe matema (*black granite, classified as dimensional stone*). Iyi ongororo yakabudisa pachena kuti kubva 1996 pakatanga kuti mabwe awa anzi chava chicherwa chinokosha (*mineral*) mitero inovunganidzwa nehurumende yedunhu reMutoko kubva munezvechicherwa ichi yakatanga kuderera. Munguva iyoyivo zvinoratidza kuti kutengeswa kwechicherwa ichi kuzhe kwenyika kwakatangavo kukwira nemabhizimisi anoita izvi achiwandavo. Kunyunyuta kwevagari kwakatangavo kukwira. Kunyunyuta nenyaya yezvezvicherwa kurikuitikavo kunamamwe matunhu emuZimbabwe. Nokudaro panodiwa matanho ekugadzirisa dambudziko nemazvo vuye nekurumidza. Ongororo yakaitwa kwaMutoko inoratidza kuti mamwe matanho angatorwa kugadzirisa nyaya idzi anosanganisa anotevera:

1. Kupa hurumende dzematunhu (tichibatandiza nevushe bwenharaunda, vemapoka avagari nevamwe) simba rakaringana kuti vamirire kodzero dzebudiriro yevagari. Vanofanira kuvavo neruzivo rwuzere rwezviwanikwa zvenharaunda dzavo, kukosha kwazvo vuye mashandisirwe

azvo. Simba iri rinovabatsira kuti vagare mumatare akafanira vachironga nezvebudiriro yavo inobva muzviwanikwa zvavo;

2. Hurumende dzematunhu dzinofanira kugara dzichitaurirwa pachena vuye zvinogutsa pamusoro pezvinobuba muzviwanikwa, kushandiswa kwazvo vuye matambudziko anenge avonekwa;
3. Zviwanikwa zvinofanira kurongerwa mashandiro azvo pamwe chete nemamwe mabasa ebudirio yenharaunda muvurongwa bwedunhu (*local spatial and economic development plans*). Izvi zvinobatsira kuti vanoita zvezviwanikwa vasafunga kuti vari pamusoro pemamwe mapazi anoita zvebudiriro kuitira kuti vasatora nhanho dzinokanganisa mamwe mabasa;
4. Vemabhizimisi ezviwanikwa vakabatana nehurumende dzematunhu avanoshanda vanofanira kugadzira nekutsigira homwe dzematunhu avanoshanda (*local natural resource funds*) kuti pasave nedora-watora (*direct solicitation of gifts*); vuye
5. Vurongwa bwebudiriro (danho rechitatu pamusoro) yedunhu vunofanira kugadzirwa vanhu vose vachiziva vuye vachipa fungwa dzavo.

Vurogwa bwacho (*the plans*) vunofanirwa kushandurirwa nekupfupiswa mururimi rwenharaunda, ruzhinji rwozivisa vuye vanenzvimbo dzavanofanira kuzobva vovudzwa nhambo ichiripo.

Vurogwa ubwu vunofanira kuva nematanho okubhadhara vanobviswa pavakagara kuti zviwanikwa zvishandiswe. Mabhizimisi anoita izvi anofanira kugara aziviswa kuti vanhu vagere pavachandoda kushandira ivo (*the companies*) ndivo vanovabvisa nekuvabhadhara.

ISIFINQO (*Summary*)

IZimbabwe yilizwe elithuthukileyo kwezomnotho njalo inotho yayo igoqela amatshe aligugu embiwayo (minerals) izihlala, amanzi kanye lenyamazana zasendle. Inhlobonhlobo yamatshe embiwayo aligugu angaphose abe ngamatshumi amane. Amatshe la anika ilizwe imali yangaphandle efika amatshumi ayisithupha ekhulwini (60%). Ubunengi lokuqakatheka kwenotho yelizwe, kwenza imuli yakweleZimbabwe ikhangelele ukuthi inotho le isetshenziswe ngendlela efaneleyo njalo ezaletsa inthuthuko. Uhulumende uqakathekisa ukuphathwa kahle kwenotho yelizwe. Ilizwe laseZimbabwe likhangelele ukuthi ezenjiwayo zizaletha imali efika amabillion alitshumi lambili yemali yalwele Melika, (USD12 billion) ngeminyaka ezayo.

Lokhu kungafezeka uma amatshe la aligugu engaguqulwa abe yimpahla etshiyeneyo (*processing*) njalo kufanele athengiswe okusemthethweni. Osomabhizimusi bakuleli labangaphandle kwelizwe (*local and international companies*) abembayo bakhangelelwe ukuba baqhube umsebenzi wabo ngendlela efaneleyo, bebhada imithelo kahulumende, njalo beqakathekise kanye lokuhlalisana kahle labantu ezigabeni okutholakala khona izenjiwa. Uhulumende welizwe lonke jikelele (*national government*) kanye lengatsha zakhe (*Ministries and Departments*) labo bakhangelelwe ukuba basebenze ngamandla njalo baqakathekise ohulumende bezigaba (*local authorities*) lenkokheli zezigaba (*local traditional, religious, clan and other leaders*) ngoba yizo inkokheli zezigaba okutholakala khona izembiwa. Lokhu kunceda ukuthi abantu bezigabeni lezo bathole njalo babone inguquko elethwa ngumnotho otholakala endaweni zabo.

Selokhu ilizwe lathunjwa ngo1890, kusobala ukuthi abantu kabazange basuthiseke ngendlela izenjiwa ezisetshenziswa ngazo endaweni abahlala kizo. Abantu bokuza, osomabhizimusi kanye lohulumende bale mbali yokusebenzisa imithetho kanye lokwenza izinto eziphambana lamalungelo abantu abahlala ezigabeni ezitholakala khona izembiwa. Endaweni ezinengi abantu babekhitshwa endaweni ababehlala kizo ngodlame okwenza balahlekelwe yibuntu kanye lempahla zabo. Inzuzo eyayitholwa ngosomabhizimusi yayisiba yimfihlo. Kusobala ukuthi umkhuba lo kawuphelanga ngoba abasakhulayo kanye labesifazana endaweni ezitholakala khona izembiwayo bahlala bekhonona ngokungananzwa kwamalungelo abo kanye lokuswelakala kwentuthuko ezigabeni zabo.

Abahlala endaweni okutholakala khona ezembiwayo bakhangelela ukuthola imisebenzi, ubudlelwano obuhle kanye lokunye okubaletela inguquko endaweni zabo. Imizekeliso yemisebenzi eletha inguquko esigabeni igoqela izikolo, izibhedlela, imigwaqo kanye losekelo (*positive contributions*) lokunye okungatshengisa ukuthuthuka ezigabeni zabo. Ukuze lokhu kwenzakale, uhulumende lenkokheli zezigaba (*local governance*) kumele babe lamandla alingeneyo aphaletene lokwenjiwayo. Ukuswelakala kwamandla eneleyo mayelana lezenjiwayo kubangele ukungahleleki okubalulekileyo lokwenjwa mahlayana kwezembiwa. Ngenxa yalokho, isikhwama sikahulumende welizwe kanye lalezo ezisezigabeni kazitholi nzuzo yokwenjiwayo ngokufaneleyo.

Inhlolisiso enziwayo ngabamaphephandaba, abemfundo yaphezulu, inhlanganiso ezizimele zodwa kanye lohulumende ivumelana lokukhonona kwalabo abahlala ezigabeni ezitholakala khona

izembiwa. Ezinye inhlelo zikahulumende ezake zenziwa (*models*) zisekela ukukhonona kwabantu mayelana lendlela eqhutshwa ngayo ukusetshenziswa kokwenjiwayo. Kulobufakazi obubalulekileyo kwamanye amazwe obutshengisa ukuthi ukungaqhutshwa kuhle kwezenjiwa kuphambanisa inhlalakahle kazulu, njalo kwengezelela ubuyanga, ukungalinganiswa kwabantu kanye lezigaba (*inequality*) ukululaza ubuntu (*dignity*) njalo indawo kazigcinakali kuhle (*resource stewardship*). Abantu ezigabeni okwenjiwa khona bayakhonona ngokutshabalala kwemvelo kodwa kungela nzuzo abayitholayo lalokho abebeziphilisa ngakho abasakwenelisi.

Abantu kabalalo ulwazi olugcweleyo (*information*) ngezenjiwayo ezisezigabeni zabo. Abanye kabakwazi ukuqakatheka kwazo ngokugcweleyo. Ukuswelakala kolwazi olupheleleyo (*knowledge gap*) kukhona laku nkokheli zezigaba kanye lakunkokheli zelizwe. Ngakho, okunye okukhangelelweyo mayelana lentuthuko kungabe kuphezulu kwamandla okuthi kwenziwe phakathi kwesikhathi esikhangelweyo. Kukhanya angani uhulumende weZimbabwe kanye labosomabhizimusi bezenjiwayo kabathakazeleli ukuvezela abantu bezigaba lenkhokheli zabo iqiniso elipheleleyo ngokusetshenziswa kwezenjiwa. Kwezinye indawo ezilezenjiwa, abamela iziqinti lezigaba (*councilors and Parliamentarians*) izisebenzi zikahulumende (*Civil servants*) labakhokheli bakahulumende (*Ministers*) basebenzisa ulwazi abalalo mayelana lezenjiwa ezitholakalayo ezigabeni zabo ukuze banothe. Kwezinye indawo bacela kubosomabhizimusi abembayo uncedo besithi luqondane lokunceda umphakathi kodwa osomabhizimusi laba basuka bakuthathe njengokuthi sebebhadle imithelo kahulumende. Ngakho ke isikhwama esikhulu sokuvunela inotho kahulumende (*Treasury*) oluhlela ukwabelana kwemali lesizwe sonke (*budget*) siyaswela isivuno. Ekwenzakaleni kwakho konke lokhu abanye abantu bayabe bebona izigwenxa lezi. Ngakho ke ingcazelo eziphiwa nguhulumende welizwe lowezigaba kazisuthisi umphakathi ngoba esazi ukuthi okunye akusilo qiniso.

Ohulumende bezigaba bathola usekelo kubosomabhizimusi abathapha izenjiwa ngezinye indlela ezingayisizo zokubhadala imithelo ezifana lokwakha izikolo, izibhedlela kumbe ukulungisa imigwaqo. Abanye balungisisa indawo abasebenza kuzo (*environmental rehabilitation*). Kodwa lokhu kakusuthisi uzulu ngoba uyabe engelalwazi olweneleyo. Ohulumende bezigaba labo kabalalo ulwazi lokuthi osomabhizimusi laba bathola okungakanani ekwembeni kwabo ngoba bengenelisi ukuveza ubufakazi (*records*) kanye lamaphepha abavumela ukwemba (*licenses*). Lokhu kubangelwa yikuthi ayisibo abaphatha lokho. Ukungacaci kwalezi zinto ludubo olumele lulungisiswe kulandela ukubunjwa kwemithetho yelizwe (*Constitution*).

Inhlolisiso yonale yenziwa koMutoko ikhangele amatshe amnyama (*black granite, classified as dimentional stone*). Inhlolisiso le yaveza ukuthi kusukela ngo1996 amatshe la aze afakwe kuqembu lamatshe aligugu (*mineral*) uhulumende wesigaba seMutoko waqalisa ukuthola imithelo ephansi. Ngaleso sikhathi kwatshengisa ukuthi kwaba lokuthuthuka kokuthengisa amatshe la phandle kwelizwe kanye lokwanda kwabembayo. Ukukhonona kwezizalwane zale indawo lakho kwengezelela. Ukukhonona phezu kokwenjiwa kwamatshe aligugu kuyanda njalo lakwezinye izigaba zakweZimbabwe. Lokhu kukhombisa ukuthi kudingakala indlela zokulungisa lolu dubo ngokugcweleyo langokutshetsha. Inhlolisiso eyenziwa koMutoko itshengisa ukuthi amanye amanyathelo angathathwa agoqela okulandelayo:

1. Ukunika uhulumende wezigaba (sihlanganisa labakhokheli bezigaba, amaqembu, labanye) amandla alingeneyo ukuze bamele amalungelo abo aphantelene lentuthuko yabahlali. Kumele babe lolwazi olweneleyo mayelana lezenjiwayo ezizezigabeni zabo, ukuqakatheka kwazo njalo lokuthi zisetshenziswani. Amandla la azabanceda ukuthi bahlale kumadale afaneleyo behlela ngezentuthuko engenzaka ngenxa ye zembiwa zabo.
2. Uhulumende wezigaba kumele ahlale esazi sobala njalo asuthiseke mayelana lokutholakalayo kwezenjiwayo, ukusetshenziswa kwazo, njalo lobunzima obuyabe buhlanganwe labo.
3. Inotho kumele ihlelwe kuhle kugqela ukusetshenziswa kwayo kanye leminyane imisebenzi yentuthuko yezigaba lekuhleleni izigaba (*local spatial and economic development*). Lokhu kunceda ukuthi labo abagebha ezenjiwayo bangacabangi ukuthi baqakathekile ukwedlula amanye amaqembu akhangelene lezentuthuko esigabeni ukwenzela ukuthi bangathathi amanyathelo angaphazamisa eminye imisebenzi.
4. Osomabhizimusi abembayo kumele basebenzelane ndawonye labohulumende bezigaba abemba kizo ukuze babumbe njalo babuye basekele izikhwama zezigaba (*local natural resources funds*) ukuze kungabi lokungahleleki (*direct solicitation of gifts*); njalo
5. Uhlelo lwezentuthuko (*umbono wesithathu ophezulu*) esigabeni kumele lubunjwe ngabantu bonke bekwazi njalo benika imibono yabo.

Uhlelo lolu (*the plans*) kumele lulotshwe ngolimi olukhulunywa kuleso sigaba, inengi laziswe njalo abamele basuswe baziswe kulesikhathi.

Uhlelo lolu kumele lube lendlela yokuhlawula abasuswa lapha abahlezi khona ukuze izenjiwa zisetshenziswe. Osomabhizimusi abembayo kumele baziswe ukuthi kulabantu abahleli lapha abazasebenzela khona njalo yibo (*the companies*) abazabasusa lokubahlawula.

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1.0 Introduction to the Study and Methodology

1.1 Introduction and Study Context

The intersection of mining activities in terms of revenue flows and how local authorities support them is little understood. The consequence is that local authorities and residents feel mining operations do not benefit them. They only experience negative environmental and socio-economic effects. On the other hand, mining operators argue that local authorities do not provide them with any support hence they do not see any value in making contributions to local economies.

National government and individual miners are therefore seen as the villains causing and sustaining mining-induced inequalities. The manner in which the mining activities are licensed, taxed and regulated has been shrouded in controversy not only in Zimbabwe. This has reinforced traditions of unaccountable extraction characterised by inadequately negotiated emplacement of mining activities that leads to displacements and loss of livelihoods.

Mining is also associated with the exacerbation of environmental problems faced by mining communities. This is especially the case where methods of extraction lead to pollution of the environment. Part of this arises from regulation, revenue collection and application by remote national institutions that are not easily held to account locally. The ‘remote and unaccountable regulation’ often results in mining operations being pursued in a manner detached from and insensitive to local concerns. Often miners are perceived to be arrogant owing to being protected by national political elites whom they capture.

That mining (and other natural resource extracting operations) have created negative sentiments amongst communities of place has to be understood in the context that when mining investments are announced they are generally sold as a panacea to development challenges of an area. The disenchantment does not appear to take long to be stirred. It often starts over access to employment by and participation in value addition as well as other procurement opportunities available to locals. For women and youth these concerns are fundamental as mining activities become perceived as blocking their development pathways.

Images of the natural resources being carted out of extraction areas result in a sense of loss. Studies have shown how the losses occur, the impact of extractive activities on local communities, the actors involved and the factors sustaining inequities (Chiponda 2010; Bhatasara 2013, Chigome 2015; INSAF 2015; Chatiza et al 2015, Oxfam and ZHRC 2015, Hwami et al 2018; Moyo and Chinembiri 2019; Chatiza et al 2019; Action Aid 2020). Policy makers have also become concerned and the Speaker of the National Assembly has noted that:

‘...our citizens will be nakedly prejudiced through insidious economic colonialism’ (Mining Zimbabwe, No. 11, August 2020:8²) partly because the country is not ‘...fully knowledgeable of the quantities, location, and types of minerals which we are endowed with as a country. This information is critical during negotiations of mining contracts, without which the country becomes vulnerable to signing agreements that are heavily skewed in favour of the marauding foreign investors (Ibid).

However, considerable efforts exist to guide regulatory innovations needed for mining (and other extractive subsectors) to benefit communities that have resources in their areas (Carvalho 2017;

²‘Senate concerned that mining not benefiting communities’ www.miningzimbabwe.com

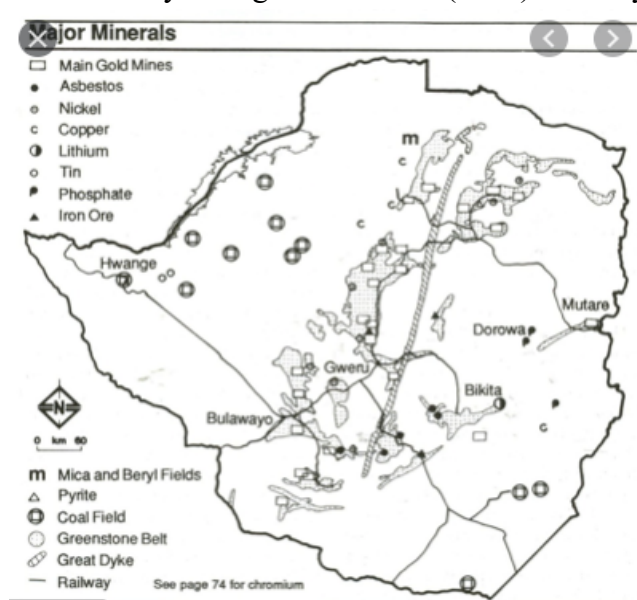
UNDP and UN Environment 2018). These efforts are meant to transform mining away from traditional minerals and methods anchored on export of raw materials (Mauwa 2020).

The Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) has also been engaged with questions on extractives. Together with the Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC) WLSA commissioned a study/inquiry into the opportunities for and barriers to women's full and sustainable participation in mining. One of the recommendations of the study was strengthening local development and economic planning to fully integrate mining into local planning frameworks led by local authorities. Integration helps deal with negative consequences of inadequately regulated and supported mining. It also enables mining to contribute to service delivery and livelihoods especially benefitting youth and women. At the same time, mining activities are able to benefit from other sectors of a local economy.

The WLSA-ZGC study found that, women's full participation in the mining sector is constrained by "inadequately defined value chains and weaknesses in terms of mining-anchored development planning". This is true for youth as well. A devolved framework that allows mining to be integrated into development planning based on core principles of value chain and local economic development (LED) is considered to be a critical framework for addressing these issues. Some of the key issues in this respect relate to how locals can partly or fully process minerals mined in their areas. Sustainable and inclusive models are needed so that locals are integrated into relevant value chains as part of moving beyond mining towards manufacturing.

1.2 Mining in/and Zimbabwe with a focus on Mutoko

Mining is an important sector in Zimbabwe's economy. Chigumira et al (2016) classify Zimbabwe's minerals into six categories. These are i) precious metals, ii) precious stones, iii) base metals, iv) industrial minerals, v) hydrocarbons (coal), and vi) dimensional stones (black granite). The first category includes gold, silver, platinum, palladium and rhodium while precious stones include emeralds and diamonds. Copper, nickel, tantalite, lithium, iron ore and chromium are the country's base metals. Industrial minerals include asbestos, graphite, phosphate, limestone, feldspar and magnesite. Most of Zimbabwe's minerals occur along the Great Dyke excepting coal (see Map showing Zimbabwe's 'mining geography'³).



³ <http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/module-thirty-activity-one/>

INSAF (2015) noted that the sector contributes approximately 22% to the GDP, accounts for more than half (52%) of total exports, and on average over 45 000 people. Government of Zimbabwe (2020⁴) indicated the foreign earning contributions at 60% further noting that the plan to contribute USD12 billion by 2023 will see mining surpass agriculture in terms of GDP contribution. The GDP contribution will be a momentous rise from USD2.7 billion in 2017 (ibid). Associated with a surge in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) the importance of mining to the national economy and household livelihoods has become clear (Chatiza et al 2019).

For and in Mutoko district, which is in Mashonaland East Province the focus mineral is black granite (dimension stone). The district is home to granite quarries which have mined the mineral in some areas for over 24 years (Maguwu 2017) while others suggest this began in the 1970s (Chiponda 2010; Mining Index 2019⁵). What is undeniable though is that black granite quarrying has expanded in sympathy with construction sector demand for the mineral and in the process establishing Mutoko as a mining district (ibid).

Black granite has now been classified by the government of Zimbabwe as a mineral, due to its semi-precious nature and the high value it fetches on the global market. Granite makes up 1.6% of Zimbabwe's total exports (Mujuru 2018). The Mining Index (2019) notes that the mineral is mainly exported to South Africa, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Canada, Italy and the United States. Exports to Italy account for 70% (ibid).

Besides contributions to export earnings dimension stone quarrying has brought jobs to Mutoko district. These include job creation in sampling, excavation, stone quality assessment, stone measurement, drilling, blasting, washing and transportation. Processing is done outside the district in Harare as well as mostly outside the country. Regarding job creation Chiponda's (2010) study found that black granite mining activities at 13 quarries had generated 3000 jobs with 80% of these being taken up locals and 70% of these being from 30 kilometres of the quarry sites.

1.3 Study Purpose, Objectives and Methodology

The study was conducted for purposes of enhancing **understanding of mineral revenue assessment, collection and utilisation** in Mutoko. While black granite is the only mineral extracted in the district, there is gold milling 'plant' for gold. The mill processes gold extracted in the neighboring district of Mudzi. The results of the study contribute to i) popularising and supporting the implementation of integrated development planning in Mutoko, ii) mainstreaming mining issues of concern to women and youth engaged in and affected by mining, and iii) defining appropriate service delivery thresholds as well as interactions for mining areas and contributions of mining to other socio-economic sectors. The specific objectives of the study were to:

⁴ Mid-Year Budget Statement Review Final, 16th July 2020

⁵ <https://www.miningindex.co.zw/2019/02/12/effects-of-black-granite-mining-in-mutoko-mount-up/>

1. Map the mining sector actors and mining operations in the districts by mineral;
2. Collate mining sector output (extracted minerals) over the last 2 to 4 years;
3. Collate mining sector gross income generated by local and national government agencies from the activities by type (e.g. royalties, corporate tax, licenses etc.); and
4. Identify the local and national government expenditure (public service delivery) financed from revenue/income generated from mining including in mining areas; and

Data for the study were gathered using a mixed method approach (qualitative and quantitative). Having been initiated at the height of COVID19 restrictions methods that limited physical contact with research participants were adopted. Desk study tools and virtual participation of relevant local and national government agencies as well as organised residents of Mutoko District were used. Documents from the local authority, Mutoko Rural District Council were retrieved for analysis by a Research Assistant based in the district familiar with the district and Council. The focus was on compiling information about the revenue collected by Council and identifying the main actors conducting mining operations in Mutoko are was also gathered.

Additional information was also collected from the Minerals Marketing Council of Zimbabwe, (MMCZ). Data on the MMCZ relating to the comparative annual sales of granite in Zimbabwe for the past 5 years were collected and analysed. These were combined with other secondary data from published sources such as the Mining Magazine, research reports of strategic organisations and newspaper articles. The key organisations whose wealth of experience on mining and community development issues include the Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA), Centre for Natural Resources Governance (CNRG), Youth Initiative for Community Development (YICD) and Budja Environmental Conservation Trust (BECT).

A draft report was presented to a meeting⁶ of senior government officials working in Mutoko at District level. Fourteen (14) officials (see Annex 1) attended a meeting where the report was presented and a facilitated question-and-answer session ensued. Follow-up interactions via telephone were then conducted to strengthen and conclude the report. Offices represented at the district validation meeting were drawn from the District Development Coordinator's Office, army, policy, DDF, Council, women's affairs, youth, social development, PSC, OPC and civil society.

⁶ Held on November 26th 2020

2.0 Presentation and Discussion of Study Findings

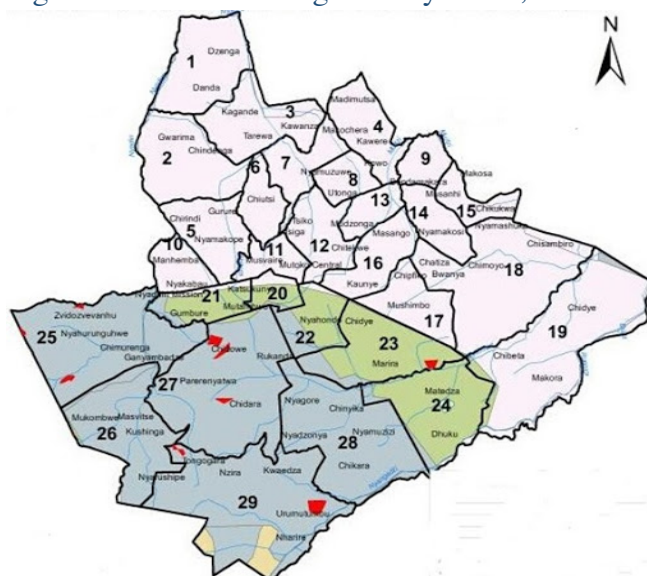
2.1 The miners and where they mine

The number of dimension stone producers operating in Mutoko is about 13 (Chiponda 2010). They have varying levels of operations with five of these dominating while others are dormant (Council key informant, July 2020). The most active are Natural Stone Exporting Company, Quarrying Enterprises, Ilford Services Mining Company, Zimbabwe International Quarries and CRG Quarries (Mutoko RDC 2016; see also CNRG 2020⁷).

The most active have several claims with some yet to be developed. Council records, relying on Ministry of Mines data has Quarrying Enterprises at 27 claims while Natural Stone at 33. Their estimates are that only 25% of all claims are active (Council key informant, July 2020). On investor nationality Natural Stone is German, Quarrying Enterprises Chinese, CRG is Italian while Zimbabwe International Quarries is Zimbabwean (ibid). That some claims are yet to be developed and not fully known to either Council or communities may explain why the arrival of miners in villages is always associated with panic and accusations of inadequate consultations. A number of Chinese Companies or branches opening operations at new sites have come into the district (Validation Meeting, Mutoko DDC's Offices, 26.11.2020).

The Map below shows that most of the granite mining takes place in Wards 23, 25, 27 and 29. This is not to downplay the reality that other parts of the district are also affected considering that granite mining is a key economic activity in the district affecting employment, infrastructure, livelihoods, the environment and social services.

Figure 1: Granite Mining Sites by Ward, Mutoko



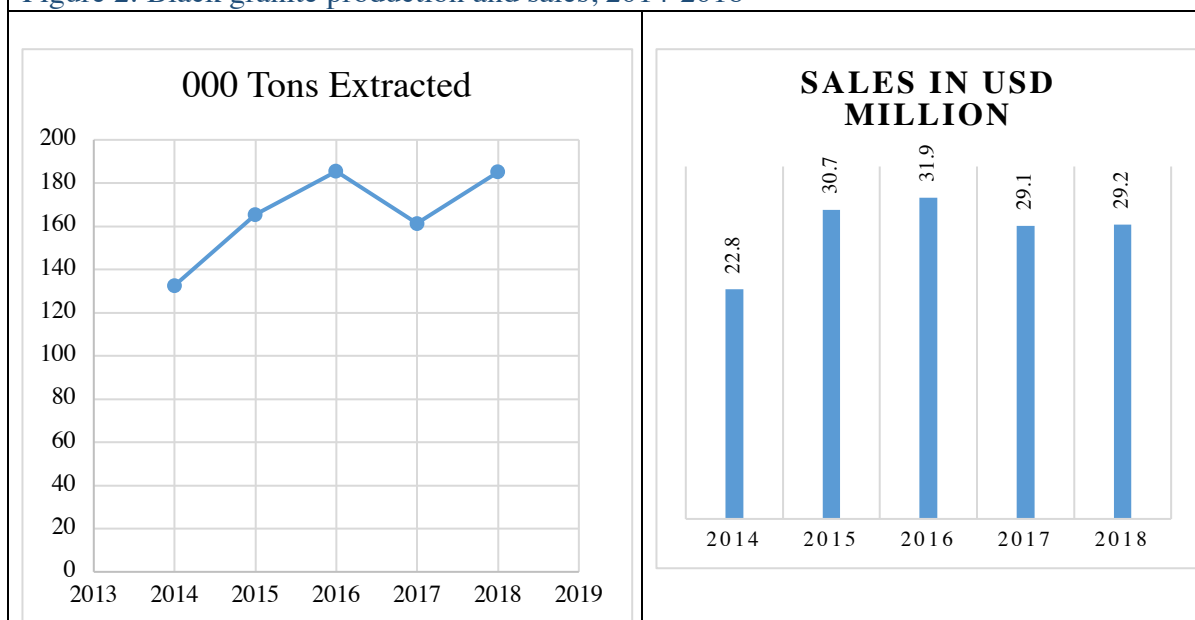
Map source: Mutoko 2020. <http://www.mutokordc.co.zw/abou.html>

⁷ <https://www.cnrzgm.org/black-granite-mining-mutoko-demands-development-share/>

2.2 National production and value realised

The graphs below are based on MMCZ data. They show both volumes extracted, and the income earned from black granite sales. The data shows that over the 2014 to 2018 period production totaled 829 800 tons earning USD143.7 million. This suggests an annual average of 166 000 tons and USD28.7 million. Though the MMCZ figures are national the bulk of black granite production is from Mutoko with some estimates putting this at 75%.

Figure 2: Black granite production and sales, 2014-2018



Source; MMCZ (2016; 2017; 2018).

2.3 Revenue collected by Mutoko Rural District Council

The Table below shows the income from the five main companies for the period 2016 to 2019. It also shows the companies' production figures. These are Council audit data available to the study for analysis. Over the four-year period Council collected USD1.6 million.

Table 2.1: Granite production and Council revenue, 2016-2019

Year	2016		2017		2018		2019	
Company	Output	Council Revenue	Output	Council Revenue	Output	Council Revenue	Output	Council Revenue
1. CRG	31027	62054	44063.5	89327	37155	74310	29415	58830
2. Ilford	6294.5	13849	14174.5	28349	14174.5	28349	58500	117000
3. NSEC	7500	15000	5000	10000	8500	17000	170875	341750
4. QE	38276	76552	56276	112552	58276	116552	100960	201920
5. ZIQ	20526.5	41053	21526	43052	23526.5	47053	60000	120000
Total	103624	208508	141040	283280	141631.5	283264	393280	839500

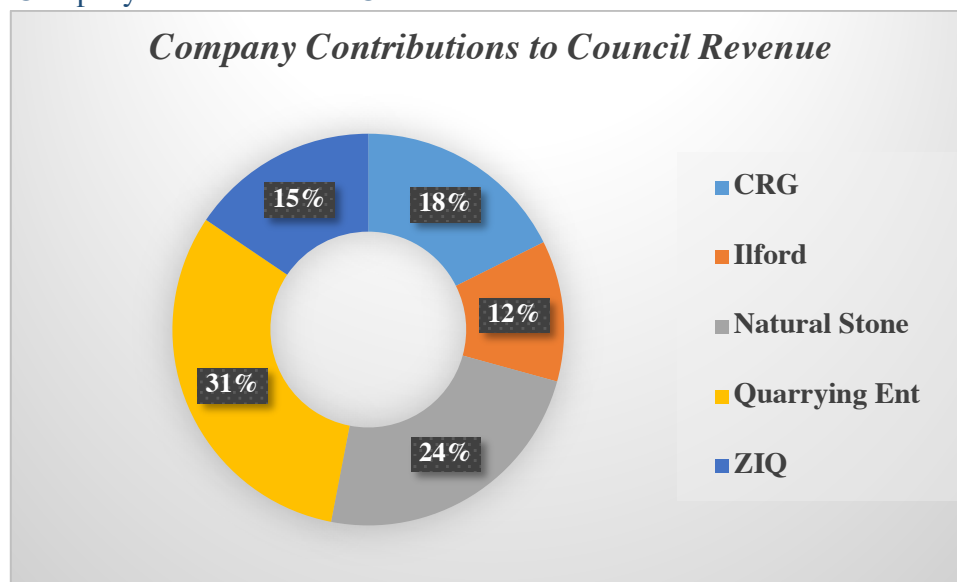
Source: Mutoko RDC (2020).

The four-year revenue for Council's operations and service delivery amounted to USD1.6 million for the 779 900 tons of black granite extracted from the district. This suggests about USD0.48 per ton. Taking Chiponda's (2010) estimation of USD5 per ton in development levy the USD0.48 suggests an erosion of what Council collects. Further, compared to the average

annual sales based on MMCZ data this shows Council collects 1%. Considering that the revenue is calculated based on company production declarations there is an additional challenge of verifying actual production. The perception that collected revenue is far lower than what the district ought to get are often justified by comparing what the district used to harvest and invest towards its development before the change from natural stone to mineral. Social and infrastructure investments including the District Government’s Headquarters, Mutoko high School and the Youth Centre are flagship projects cited (Key informant Interview, 16.12.2020⁸). The informant summed up the frustration with this sense of dispossession by noting that ‘...*tidzoserei hedu tumakomo twacho twasara pamwe tingambofamba*’ (ibid)

Council key informants indicated that not all companies declare consistently and truthfully. Part of this arises from the fact that there are resource leakages that Companies attribute to ‘...politicians and government departments [that often directly demand] donations – fuel and money for activities in the district’ (CNRG 2020). Some of these donations claimed are not transparently declared by the recipients creating the possibility that companies underdeclared their weight and production figures (The Herald 29.07.2011) as a way of claiming ‘tax rebates’. Active companies who are members of the Dimension Stone Producers Association¹⁰ working with others in the district are considering creating a Fund to address the leakages and lack of transparency (CNRG 2020). The figure below shows the individual contributions of the five main companies for the four years (2016-2019).

Figure 2: Company contributions to Council revenue



The number of active companies on the ground is more than those featuring in Council financial records (Validation Meeting, Mutoko DDC’s Offices, 26.11.2020). This is also the case regarding the companies from which donations are sought. Some of these were involved in discussions on the Community Share Ownership Share Trusts (CSOT’s) between 2014 and 2016 but appear to have disappeared from official records at local level. Further, locals suggest

⁸ Telephone interview with a youth leader who also took part in the November 26th validation meeting

⁹ Shona for ‘return control of the remaining black granite claims (the small remaining hills/mountains) may be we can develop as fast as before’

¹⁰ DSPA is a national body for quarry mining investors/shareholders operating in Zimbabwe’s districts of Mutoko, Rushinga, Mudzi and Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe

that companies prospect over extended periods while loading and carting away the mineral avoiding passing through Mutoko Centre. The suspicion is that such minerals go undeclared suggesting some form of theft with Chinese companies being blamed for such practices (Key Informant Interview, 16.12.2020)

Participants to the validation meeting also observed that sales at quarry/mine sites were commonplace. They expressed the fear that such sales were unlikely to be recorded as national institutions that now manage the sector (since granite became a mineral) like MMCZ neither had local presence nor had they delegated resource tracking to local actors (ibid). The levels of recorded or verified company contributions were also an area that surprised district heads of institutions. Apart from the issue of missing contributors those they felt were the more active firms were not main contributors and vice versa. One participant specifically asked whether ‘...Chinese companies [were] contributing’

Essentially, this demonstrated the information asymmetries that the study and others before it have noted. As such, that district heads of state institutions lacked adequate information clearly denies them relevant insights upon which to base district development planning interventions. At the same time, it was thus not only the local authority (Mutoko Rural District Council) that lacked this information but other agencies as well.

2.4 Revenue application for service delivery

The revenue generated from levying black granite companies is applied as part of Mutoko RDC’s fiscal policies (Annual Budgets) prepared and resolved on by Council before being ‘approved’ by the Ministry responsible for local government within frameworks established by national fiscal authorities (the Ministry responsible for finance and economic development). Council key informants indicated that the revenue is generally applied towards capital projects and general expenses citing stand servicing and protective clothing for the latter.

The study learnt of two indicators that confirm that application of the revenue from black granite mining is far from equitable let alone commensurate with societal expectations in Mutoko. These are the reality that Mutoko’s budget has been underperforming with Council owing in staff salaries, statutory obligations¹¹ and capital projects not being fully funded. The second is the chorus of complaints from communities over lack of development despite perceptions that revenue from the region’s key resource (black granite) ought to be enough to address poverty and deprivation in the district.

The validation meeting of November 26th 2020 also learnt of projects that companies take up but do not complete on time with a 30 year old clinic project being cited. The question that arose was one of development coordination as this suggested private sector supported projects may not have been closely and regularly monitored and reported on. This raised the risk that the corporate social responsibility window may be abused adding to a context of local taxes remaining unpaid and accruing to USD10 million at some point (MISA Zimbabwe 2017)¹².

¹¹ These include payments of taxes to the national revenue collector (ZIMRA), subscriptions to employment councils as well as the Association of Rural District Councils of Zimbabwe, the RDC Workers’ Union, the Social Security Authority (NSSA), Unified Councils Pension Fund, Local Authorities Pension Fund and the Manpower Development Fund (ZIMDEF)

¹² <https://infoaccess.misa.org/environment-and-wildlife/mutoko-rdc-review-unit-tax-black-granite-miners/>

Members of local civil society organisations¹³ and Council officials agree that the district is not getting enough from the resource. Mutoko RDC previously took mining companies to court to force them to comply with local policy and plug resource leakages. However, national government routinely advised Council to withdraw the cases (Validation Meeting, Mutoko DDC's Offices, 26.11.2020). The perception that national government protects extractive companies from local scrutiny thus has basis in lived institutional experiences in Mutoko. There is thus insufficient political will to support equitable access to local and national resources. Enforcement of appropriate regulations is also weak including adherence to environmental impact assessment (EIA) proposals. Some companies are preferring to pay fines imposed by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) than to rehabilitate the environment as the fines are considered more affordable (Key informant Interview, 16.12.2020). This weakens the capacity of district level technical, political, community and traditional leadership in terms of driving local development. At the same time the damage to roads and bridges is beyond Council's capacity to repair. 'Where bridges¹⁴ are damaged the companies simply drop blocks of stone or avoid them altogether but other vehicles struggle to pass where the stone-laden lorries navigate' (Key informant Interview, 16.12.2020)

At the same time national civil society organisations that have run programs in the district have also validated the community and local authority claims that black granite revenue is not flowing as expected. Examples of the reputable organisations that have undertaken relevant work include Action Aid Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association and Centre for Natural Resource Governance, among others.

2.5 Regulating mining and integrating it into development planning

The operations of mining entities are generally not transparent from licensing through revenue and other performance indicators. National and local regulators of the sector rarely provide adequate information to residents creating avoidable suspicion and acrimony between communities of place and mine operators. The Sunday Mail (November 6th 2019¹⁵) observed as follows:

'Zimbabwe is losing millions of dollars in potential revenue from the mining of black granite due to poor monitoring, inadequate infrastructure, lax taxation systems and non-existent value addition which, investigations have shown, may be contributing to trade mis-invoicing'

The veil of secrecy around mining is not unique to the granite sub-sector. It is prevalent across other minerals to varying degrees depending on the sector and specific sub-sector political economy factors. For instance, diamond and gold mining activities tend to be more controlled by the state than other subsectors. Access to relevant information also varies between different levels of government. Local governments are generally less informed than national government. Within national government there are also information asymmetries across government agencies or Ministries. The complexity of relevant factors constitutes resource

¹³ Mutoko North Community Development Trust, Budja Environmental Conservation Trust, Youth Initiative for Community Development and Shine Faith-Based Organisation

¹⁴ Informant referred to Nyadire River Bridge whose (structural engineering) integrity has been compromised

¹⁵ <https://www.sundaymail.co.zw/black-granite-meagre-revenue-from-prized-stone>

politics (The Standard 2019¹⁶) that negatively impacts development in areas that would otherwise be better financed owing to presence of resources.

Besides the secrecy mining revenue flows are variable. In the case of Mutoko, the revenue that Council has been receiving since 1996, when the black granite's status was changed from a natural stone to a mineral has been declining (Mutoko RDC 2015¹⁷). The year 1996 saw government changing the institutional arrangements for regulating granite mining. As a natural stone, both mining operations and royalties for black granite were managed locally. However, since 1996 black granite is considered a mineral and central government now manages the whole chain. This includes mine licensing and other regulatory processes. In terms of companies' Corporate Social Responsibility/Investment (CSR/I) local elites in Mutoko are involved in behaviour that undermines revenue assessment, collection and governance. Council is not fully aware of the total claims operators have, their investment plans and thus is unable to integrate these into its local economic development (LED) planning and management. The study observed that this institutional framework for resource governance was sub-optimal.

Residents are out of the planning and regulatory loop when mining companies receive contracts to take over their land. Their local traditional (chiefs, headmen and village heads) and political (Councilors) leaders are cut out of strategic decision-making processes. This explains why some of the social losses like sacred mountains and other shrines are desecrated without locals being consulted. Some miners indicate that since their claims are on state land and national government up to the District Development Coordinator would have 'signed off' on the land they have total control.

2.6. Impact of Granite Mining

Apart from some of the issues discussed above this subsection distils the impact of black granite mining on communities in Mutoko. These impacts are generally made worse by the sense of powerlessness that district level institutions express regarding resolving the negative externalities of mining. The powerlessness is at two levels. One relates to lack of resources to remedy environmental destruction, damage to infrastructure and social disharmony between miners and companies. The second factor relates to *de jure* or legal disempowerment arising from the extrication of resource governance functions from local to national level.

As such, the local governance institutions in mining areas like Mutoko feel legally powerless and devoid of the necessary resources to remedy negative situations arising from mining. As a local authority Mutoko RDC is unable to remedy the situation resulting in locals facing serious indignities as individuals, households and communities (Chatiza et al 2015; see also Chiponda 2010). Table 2.2. below summarises some of the impact of black granite mining that clearly arise from weak regulation of the sub-sector.

¹⁶ <https://www.thestandard.co.zw/2019/04/07/politics-play-mutokos-black-granite-mining/>

¹⁷ Report by the Council Chief Executive Officer

Table 2.2: Impact of Black Granite Mining

Environmental Impacts	<p>Visible: Biodiversity loss (wildlife, agro-diversity), Desertification/Drought, Food insecurity (crop damage), Genetic contamination, Loss of landscape/aesthetic degradation, Noise pollution, Soil contamination, Soil erosion, Waste overflow, Deforestation and loss of vegetation cover, Reduced ecological / hydrological connectivity</p> <p>Potential: Floods (river, coastal, mudflow), Global warming, Surface water pollution / Decreasing water (physical-chemical, biological) quality, Groundwater pollution or depletion, Large-scale disturbance of hydro and geological systems</p>
Health Impacts	<p>Visible: Accidents, Exposure to unknown or uncertain complex risks (radiation, etc...), Malnutrition, Health problems related to alcoholism, prostitution, Occupational disease and accidents, Infectious diseases, Other environmental related diseases</p> <p>Potential: Mental problems including stress, depression and suicide, Violence related health impacts (homicides, rape, etc..), Deaths</p>
Socio-economic Impacts	<p>Visible: Increase in Corruption/Co-optation of different actors, Displacement, Increase in violence and crime, Loss of traditional knowledge/practices/cultures, Social problems (alcoholism, prostitution, etc..), Specific impacts on women, Violations of human rights, Land dispossession, Loss of landscape/sense of place</p> <p>Potential: Militarization and increased police presence</p>

Source: Maguwu (2017)

The socio-economic and environmental impact of granite mining is considerable. The community has ‘incurred heavy losses’ (Key Informant Interview, 16.12.2020). the key informant cited examples from Nyamutsahuni Ward where heavy trucks are damaging roads and bridges, extracting water from Nyadire River resulting in farmers’ gardens drying and prevalence of unfair labour practices especially at Chinese-run enterprises. Some of these issues have motivated women, young people and other locals from the district to form social movements agitating for fairer returns from the mineral. One youth movement has focused on consolidating what they are calling ‘10 demandments’ from granite extractors structured around economic, economic and environmental rights (ibid).

3.0 Conclusion and recommendations

Black granite mining has been underway in Mutoko for half a century. Over this period a lot has been learnt. As the number of companies involved in extracting the dimensional stones has increased and the number of claims the society of Mutoko has become active in terms of seeking more visible socio-economic benefits, environmental protections and answers from local as well as national government regarding governance of the natural resource.

The rising number of civil society organisations, amplified roles of traditional leaders, residents of Mutoko and their local authority are testament to gaps in the institutional arrangements for black granite mining. Concerned voices became louder after 1996 when black granite was reclassified as a mineral resulting in regulatory responsibilities shifting to the national Ministry responsible for mining. At the same time the rising district population in a context of macro-economic challenges and associated unemployment and poverty amplified agitation for effective administration of this economic activity so that locals benefit.

Those working on mineral revenue transparency issues as a necessary condition for sustainable development do not sufficiently engage with how economic decline has closed many of the options through which Zimbabwe's minerals would have benefited the economy and society. Regarding black granite, the near collapse of the construction industry explains why most of the extraction is export oriented. In essence, Zimbabwe is currently unable to consume this mineral like it used to in the late 1980s and 1990s¹⁸.

However, besides the genuine questions raised it is important to also acknowledge the progress made. Over time a stable cohort of some five quarrying companies has emerged. Apart from contributing to local authority revenue this group has also donated to politicians and national government departments. They have also supported community development projects in the education, health, infrastructure and agricultural sectors.

In recent times and courtesy of active engagements steered by WLSA, Action Aid, ZELA and CNRG, among other leading national civil society organisations the companies have become open to setting a district-level fund. Some of the reasoning behind this relates to a shared concern about resource leakages and ensuring that i) the corporates' images improve, and ii) local development is better managed. The companies are participating in these dialogues under the banner of the Dimensional Stone Producers Association.

Based on the analysis in this paper a number of recommendations that build on the considerable work by Council, local and national civil society organisations, the quarrying companies and national government. These Council-led processes as follows:

1. Integrating black granite mining more systematically into the district's development planning. This includes mapping existing and closed mines alongside claims held as a basis for developing and approving a *District Spatial and Economic Plan (Land Use Plan)*;
2. Informing communities, based on the Land Use Plan that will be affected ahead of time drawing on *responsible publishing of claim holders' exploration, mine development, mining operations and mine closure plans*;

¹⁸ Buildings like Corner House, Century House and the Reserve Bank in Harare are some of the sites where the mineral was last used at scale

3. Holding *annual review and planning cycles* with stakeholders where financial and development data are shared to ensure that the community is adequately informed as part of building good relations between the quarrying corporates and communities;
4. Creating a *Fund with contributions from the Council Budget, intergovernmental fiscal transfers and quarrying corporates* that supports i) compensation and funding logistics for relocations of households displaced by mines, ii) research on sustainable development, and iii) capital developments prioritising community-identified interventions;
5. *Deactivating the system of direct appeals for donations* from quarrying companies and replacing it with a transparent Corporate Social Responsibility/Investment;
6. *Empowering local governance organisations* [including national government agencies at district level) *to effectively monitor resource access and utilisation in the interest of local development;*
7. *Support the establishment of a forum of district government officials who are empowered with adequate information on resource governance for purposes of entrenching participatory extraction and value extraction; and*
8. *Consolidate the demands of the different groups (young people, women, the disabled, farmers and other interest groups) in mining areas around the impact of extractives for use on developmental dialogues, policy making, implementation and evaluation.*

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Annex 1: Mutoko Validation Meeting Participants

Name	I.D Number	Sex	Phone Number	Organisation or Ward
1. Josephine Kucherera	29-220558 A 75	F	0773247528	WLSA
2. Michelle Bonzo		F	0772 283 158	WLSA
3. Sunray Mubaiwa	75-325517 L 27	M	0782842347	ZNA
4. Olivia Mukapa	27-106869 M 27	F	0773375646	DDF
5. Kofi Matias	38-150442 W 38	M	0778963194	ZRP
6. Zirema Neddy	29-166447 J 29	F	0773830960	WAESMED
7. Cynthia Mutanhuku	63-1394703 F 04	F	0778095427	MINISTRY OF WOMEN
8. Tawanda Choto	43-154498 M 80	M	0774743540	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
9. Stephen Chifewe	47-098426 Q 47	M	0773080247	MYSAR
10. Zephania Nhidza	63-295001 N 44	M	0772281162	MUTOKO DDF
11. Emelda Chidarikire	58-214621 L 83	F	0773233930	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
12. Peter Shenje	50-087280 V50	M	0774398002	PSC
13. Willard Chomusora	52-057013 E 47	M	0778454849	20
14. Isaiah Mukamba	42-124937 Z 42	M	0772720659	20
15. Brenda Mamiche	66-087356 T 66	F	0773618168	20
16. Emmanuel Mgoti	48-708667 R 66	M	0773555729	20
17. Kudzai Chatiza	83-050824 J 83	M	0772 908 160	Development Governance Inst.