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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

PRESERVING AND PROMOTING CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES: A CASE OF DOMBOSHAVA NATIONAL MONUMENT

By

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to understand the benefits of preserving and promoting cultural heritage for the sustainable development of local communities around Domboshava National Monument. Data was collected using qualitative research methodology. The research findings of the study show that managing of cultural heritage have some positive effects on Sustainable Development of local communities. Some of the benefits derived from cultural heritage of Domboshava National Monument include employment creation, social values, educational values and heritage tourism which was appreciated by the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe staff as the main benefit from the monument. However, the local communities claim that they also want to benefit economically from the site as they were saying developments must be done in their communities using the revenue generated from the site. The study concludes that community involvement plays a vital role in the management of cultural heritage and using that method heritage preservation can result in the ways that help the sustainable development of local communities. Recommendations of the study was that the locals must not destroy the site but rather value it. The NMMZ must include locals in the management of the site and also must fund for the projects and developments of locals.

Dedication

To my parents Mr and Mrs Chimwala.

Acknowledgments

I want to express my gratitude to the people who helped me during my research and studies. I want to thank for the assistance l got from my supervisor Dr J. Kurebwa. I also want to thank lecturers from my department for the support and ideas they gave me during the defence of my proposal, on the VIVA VOCE and the reading materials. At Domboshava National Monument, l also appreciate Mr Mapondera, Mrs Mungate and the local communities around the site for their hands in this research.

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Abbreviations

CH   Cultural Heritage

ICOMOS   International Council on Monuments and Sites

NHC   National Heritage Council

NMMZ   National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe

SADC   Southern African Developing Countries

UN   United Nations

UNESCO   United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

WHC   World Heritage Committee

ZRP   Zimbabwe Republic Police

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Centre has worked for a long period of time on the factors related to the benefits of World Heritage listing. Workshops, conferences and studies has been introduced to explore the relationship between economics, natural and cultural heritage. World Heritage sites have a great influence on the economy for example an economic growth through heritage sites which was shown by a report published in 2015 for the United Kingdom Commission for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (Labadi, 2021). Culture and heritage is becoming an important component for sustainable development. It has been discovered that communities near heritage sites can be used to stimulate sustainable development. According to Breen (2007), monuments are considered as an important source for economic needs and they have an important value which the public can benefit from it.

According to Pwiti (2008), Africa value the development that cultural heritage initiated. Heritage sites in Africa offer a unique opportunity for community empowerment through integrated rural development and it also has the potential to mobilize resources for Cultural tourism, craft development and improved farming methods (Eboreime, 2009). The Majikenda Kayas of Nigeria, the Kasub tombs of Uganda and in South Africa through the National Heritage Resources Act there has been a considerable realization of development of communities springing or radiating from Cultural heritage (Chauke, 2003). It is always known in Africa that development comes from government and non-governmental organizations. However, communities are

discovering that historical and heritage sites are basic sources where apart from development but sustainable development should come from.

Zimbabwe is one of the African countries which generates its revenues from cultural heritage. Great Zimbabwe, Khami Ruins and Matobo cultural landscape just to mention a few are some of the heritage sites we find in Zimbabwe. When Great Zimbabwe was marked for tourism in the first five year development plan of 1986-91, Zimbabwe also realized the roles which heritage sites can play. UNESCO regards the setting up of buffer zones as an important tool for the conservation and protection of heritage places (UNESCO 2009), which was also introduced at the Great Zimbabwe Monument. However, the key values at Great Zimbabwe World Heritage Site are being threatened by a number of developments taking place within its surrounding areas (Great Zimbabwe World Heritage Site Management Plan, 2012).

2.0 Purpose of the study

The study seeks to understand the benefits of preserving and promoting cultural heritage for sustainable development of local communities around Domboshava National Monument.

3.0 Statement of the problem

There is a negligence of the site yet it receives a significant number of both local and foreign tourists generating money for the National Museum and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NNMZ). The importance of cultural heritage on sustainable development has been ignored by other researchers. Deteriorating of the cultural heritage of the monument as the NMMZ together with the local communities around the monument are proving to be reluctant which is therefore affecting sustainable development. Of late, all of the activities and plans of NMMZ have begun to

come into more open conflict with the local people, their cultural beliefs and perceptions and how they feel the site should be used and how they can derive benefits from its presence in their area.

4.0 Research Objectives

1. To identify the benefits of preserving and conserving Domboshava Heritage Site.

2. To analyze the causes of the destruction to the heritage site

3. To examine the measures that can be taken in preserving Domboshava Heritage site

5.0 Research Questions

1. What are the benefits of preserving and conserving Domboshava heritage site?

2. What are the causes of destruction to the heritage site?

3. What are the measures that can be taken in preserving Domboshava heritage site?

6.0 Assumption of the study

This research will be under the following assumptions:

1. The heritage is being preserved for Sustainable development.

2. Local communities are benefiting from the monument.

7.0 Significance of the study

To the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NNMZ)

The research will help to boost strategies of preserving and promoting cultural heritage for Sustainable Development.

To the Researcher

The study will assist the student on improved research skills, analytical skills and acquire practical and diversified knowledge on preserving and promoting cultural heritage for Sustainable Development.

To the Community

The community will benefit from better quality, affordability and improve in preserving cultural heritage.

To the Literature

The results of the study will add to the body of knowledge related to cultural heritage and Sustainable Development.

8.0 Delimitations of the study

It is the intention of the researcher to collect data from areas around the Domboshava National Monument and adjacent areas in Chinamhora. The interview will be also targeting adults as they will be able to analyze the benefits and challenges they are facing as compared to the activities of the past. The researcher is also going to do a survey of the developments that have been done so far in the community with the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe.

9.0 Limitations of the study

Different challenges were encountered during the research and some of the challenges include that most of the locals were not able to understand what cultural heritage values are which was so hard for them to note the cultural heritage values they are obtaining from the monument.

Another challenge was that it was not easy to get enough information about the site and the area because due to urbanisation many people have moved into the area. However, the researcher managed to do some interviews to different people so as to have vital information for her research.

10.0 Definition of key words

Sustainable development, cultural heritage, community

Sustainable Development

Rypkema (2006) defines sustainable development is a way which is intended to make a sound environment, rich society and healthy economy for other generations to come. Brundtland report (1987) firstly defined Sustainable development as 'development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future generation. Remenyi (2004) defined Sustainable Development as a way of improving the living on economic on global integration. Pearce (1997) described it as a process that is done to ensure that future generations will also benefit. Sustainable development focuses on environment that will also help in ecological degradation (Nurse, 2006). It is also a connection between social, environment and economic stability (Kadekodi, 1992). Sustainable development is also defined as social values influencing the relations of societies (Nurse, 2006).

Community

A community is defined by Johnson (2000) as a group of people near archaeological resources or monuments. It also defined as local communities living in a same areas following same culture, identities and other ways of living (Appiah 2006). A community is a body of people that follow same rules (Mumma, 2002).

Cultural heritage

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) New Zealand conceptualize a definition of cultural heritage as materials or non-materials that are conserved because of the values that they have (Macheka, 2013). Cultural heritage is defined as a legacy of the past whereby what is lived in the present is passed to other generations (UNESCO, 2015). Throsby (2003), defines heritage as selective production of tangible and intangible materials that is preserved. This means that not everything is considered as heritage but it should be selected. Cultural heritage is capital of the cultural which identifies the values of a community (Benhamon, 2003). According to UNESCO (2003), cultural heritage are the intangible aspects that are valued by a community. Ucko (1999), cultural heritage are the physical materials shaped by human efforts.

11.0 Dissertation Outline

Chapter One: Introduction - Background to the Study

The chapter is an introduction of the research and it gives a brief background of the study and shows how the study will be carried out. It also gives the problem of the study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

This chapter will give different views of the researches that were done before on the importance of cultural heritage and sustainable. The purpose will be to compare the studies that were done before with this research.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Design

This chapter is going to discuss on how the study is going to be carried out, that is tools which are going to be used in carrying out the research and methods used in gathering information from the field.

Chapter Four: Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Findings

Fieldwork results are presented in this chapter and analysed. There will be a discussion of data and inviting scholar's opinion on the main focus of the study.

Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and Areas for Further Research

Chapter 5 is a conclusion of the research and it summarise the problem, method and outcomes of the study. Recommendations on the identified problems will be made.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will focus on reviewing literature published by scholars and other professionals on the benefits of preserving and promoting cultural heritage for sustainable development of local communities. Sources will be selected with the intention of finding the correlation between sustainable development and cultural heritage exploitation. More recent studies will be done, as it is more accurate and relevant to the future of cultural heritage preservation. The chapter is also going to look on the theory upon which the research will be constructed.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Functionalist Perspective

The study adopts functionalists' perspective theory because it focuses on the functions that are performed by society for example institutions or hierarchies. Function is considered as the level that a selective activity contribute or is used in the maintenance of something (Mach, 2019). The theory was propounded by Robert Merton, Emile Durkheim, Herbert Spencer and Talcott Parsons in 20th century (Origisi, 2018). In functionalist perspective, communities are thought to act as organisms, with different institutions giving them a hand. In other words it is believed that if communities work together they will produce better results.

The theory is divided into three parts which include Symbolic Interaction and its aim is to see how people respond to the challenges of the world, Structural Functionalism and Conflict Perspective which focuses on the negativity of the society and conflicts within the society. The idea of Functionalist Perspective is that everyone in a society relies on each other. For example the communities of the Domboshava National Monument can benefit from the monument but the NMMZ can also benefit from the communities in the preservation of the monument which means that everyone in a society have a role to play on the other. Functionalist Perspective theory focus on the living ways that exists in the society, stability and the values that are shared (Origisi, 2018). Functionalists argue that a society is built by social consensus whereby teamwork is used to obtain what is best for the society.

2.3 Heritage Conservation

Conservation is an act of trying to protect something and preserve it. The aim of heritage conservation is to delay heritage from destruction or to return it. There are certain procedures which are involved on heritage conservation which include documentation, condition assessment, preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, monitoring and evaluation. The important procedure on heritage conservation is documentation which is a process of collecting data of a heritage or historical site and record it. Documentation is done to create a lasting record of heritage which will also help in the protection of heritage. Its aim is to collect data for research to improve understanding on the importance of heritage (Nurse, 2006). This information can also be used to help in the preservation of heritage through monitoring conservation and protection. Conservation is a process that need different people with different skills for example archaeologists, heritage managers, architects, engineers and others. When conserving a site or any heritage a thorough

research related to that is required. Assessing of heritage must be done as it can help in decision making. That information can also be used in planning, evaluation and monitoring.

Principles of heritage conservation are based on the values associated with specific heritage site and it also include the history of conservation. History of heritage conservation was that cultural heritage was considered as an important source of historians, writers and poets. The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monument of 1931 received an institutional and international dimension with much attention given to the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage (Thurley 2005). The First International Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings was arranged in 1957 in Paris because of the World Wars that occurred from 1931 as tangible heritage was not managed properly. In 1964, the Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments was issued, it reconfirmed heritage preservation and restoration but it was the UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage which defined cultural heritage as monuments- architectural works, sculptures and paintings, archaeological structures, landscapes, historical buildings UNESCO (2018). Later on, UNESCO issued the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage which includes the practices, tradition, expressions, and knowledge skills (UNESCO 2003). This was done because heritage is created by the local communities in response to their environment, interaction with the nature and would be thereby passed from one generation to the other.

The International Cultural Tourism Committee ICOMOS (2002) defined Cultural heritage as expressions of the ways of living developed by a community and passed from one generation to the other. As Robinson and Picard (2006) have observed, cultural tourism is foremost a form of economic development which has cultural resources at its foundations and cultural tourism is a form of development that bound to economic realities and is nonetheless a means by which

individuals and societies can obtain meaning and understanding in an intellectual, emotional, spiritual sense by experiencing, leaving and enjoying one another's places and pasts. Under a context in which culture increasingly becomes more important, the assessment and employment of cultural heritage have its various cultural significance which are (aesthetic, historic, research, economic, educational) the proper understanding of this process leading to an increased respect for the cultural heritage assets, a more holistic and sustainable approach of its regeneration and capitalization and as a consequence to an even a better quality of life (Bakri 2015).

The research is to find how cultural heritage can be used for sustainable development. It pave way for economic growth. Nurse (2006) argues that on the first plan of sustainable development was aiming on three pillars which were good environment, favorable society and sustainable economy. However, when the plan was revised they included the fourth pillar which is culture. Sustainable Development is an implication which is helping countries to be in a position to adapt to any climate changes that may arise in the next decades to come. This implication do have some goals which need to be achieved within a period that was given by the Millennium Development Goals. Cultural heritage is considered as an important tool which is helping in bringing meaning and strength to sustainable development. (Nurses 2006). (OECD, 2018) underlines the importance of cultural heritage as it create an economic and a business environment attracting new firms and boosting communities, capable to ensure people are able to earn the wages they need to thrive, under a fairer and more effective tax system, as well as of the investments in essential public services employed to build more cohesive societies, taking into consideration the new context characterized by globalization, digitalization, and demographic shifts.

Bisch (2009) argues that cultural heritage was used as a source for development even now it is seen as an important drive for economy. Cultural heritage is emerging as a prime field for

economic and political development. Cultural Heritage is being used to establish community development especially in the field of tourism (Barillet 2006). There is a challenge that communities are being excluded from the preservation of cultural heritage from the sites. Mowforth and Munt (2003) noted that, countries in the developing countries local communities near monuments enjoy less benefits from their sites. Greffe (2009) argues that for people to conserve and preserve something they should have a sense of belonging to that thing.

Cultural heritage is an important tool for human development which represent a source of identity, innovation and creativity for all which highlights certain solutions to challenges which are faced at both locally and regionally levels. The relevance of cultural heritage for sustainable development has been widely recognized and advocated for by leading international organizations (Labadi 2021). There were several attempts which were done to include cultural heritage into development discourses in line with the concepts of sustainable development. From the 1970s onwards, the notion of development has gradually shifted from a mono-dimensional, economically-focused and Western vision of development towards a multi-dimensional, co-evolving, equitable, human rights based and context-dependent approach (Torggler 2015). Later on, there was the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was adopted to address the three elements of sustainable development which were economic, social and environmental through seventeen goals.

Despite the absence of culture as a standalone goal, as had been advocated for by several international actions (Vlassis 2015), a specific target calls for the strengthening of global efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (SDG 11.4). Recognizing the intrinsic importance of heritage protection and safeguarding for sustainable development, the inclusion of this "heritage target" in the most recent international development agenda constituted

an unprecedented achievement for the heritage sector (Wiktor-Mach 2019). However, the potential of cultural heritage to handle other developments is being ignored. In fact, the 2030 Agenda still considers heritage as an object to be protected rather than as an active driver for development (Throsby 2017).

Also in 2015, a concrete policy was adopted by UNESCO (2015) to integrate a sustainable development perspective into the process of the World Heritage (WH) Convention and to increase the contribution of heritage towards wider social, environmental and economic challenges thereby fostering peace and security in line with the UN development agenda (Logan 2018). The adoption of this policy was a "landmark achievement" for promoting more holistic approaches linking heritage with planet, people and the economy (Boccardi and Scott 2018). Cultural heritage is an irreplaceable tourism resource, and in order to give the relationship between heritage conservation and sustainable tourism development, it is necessary to respect the original state of heritage. In the past, cultural heritage have been restored and renewed without respect to the original, leading to the distraction of the heritage.

The concept of heritage is evolving as a result of and according to the changing attitudes, needs and demands people convey (Loulanski 2006). There is a clear move toward a people-centered, functional approach in regards to heritage, simultaneously shifting its focus along three interrelated axes: from monuments to people, from objects to functions and consequently from preservation to sustainable use and development (Loulanski 2006). The roles of heritage, seen before in the narrow meaning of symbols of national unity and pride, have expanded to include much broader phenomena, contributing to political ideals, economic prosperity, social cohesion and cultural diversity (Clark 2000). Therefore, the preserving and promoting of cultural heritage must be done including the participation of local community in working with cultural experts and

the local authority, as it cannot only benefits the local community grow, but also bring the values to other people and organization.

All these can show that heritage and sustainable development work hand in hand and cultural heritage can be used by community as an economic drive or as an economic resource. This is because sustainable development is measured through indicators such as the number of jobs created, foreign currency and investment, improvement in the availability of basic services such as health, education and cultural opportunities, quality of life and also human development. Cultural heritage tourism is an important component of local economic activity in many places even in Europe and cultural tourism is a major contribution to tourism overall and is among the fastest growing segment of the tourism sector that according to Rypkema (2009). According to the researches which were done around the globe shows that tourists for heritage places stay for a long period of time and they boost the economy as compared to other tourists. Rypkema (2009:118) also noted that heritage tourism is important as people who benefit from it are not only those who owns hotels and bars but the local communities are the most beneficiaries as they know how important the heritage places are important to them.

2.4 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a concept that is trying to protect the livelihood of the present without affecting the one for other generations to come (Brudtland Report, 1999) A broader concept of sustainable development includes economic, social and cultural aspects rather than concentrating only on the environment. Mason (2005) states that lot of researches implemented around the world demonstrated the preservation of cultural heritage enhances environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability. Graham (2002) describes how cultural heritage can

contribute towards well-being and quality of life of communities and become an incentive for sustainable economic development. Aref (2010) indicates that preservation of cultural heritage is often understood as a barrier to economic development, though various economic benefits can be generated by cultural heritage and its preservation and these includes creation of income and jobs, heritage tourism and small businesses. It is important to recognize cultural heritage as valuable and a key to development.

Implications of Sustainable development were that countries around the world must grow in strong ideas that can adapt to threats and challenges that might be caused by climate changes. These ideas must help in the preservation of natural resources for other generations to come. Sustainable development focuses on the wellbeing of individuals and also is a concept whereby the environment can be a threat to the economies and social stability of people (Bell, 2003). Downing (2002) notes that climate changes is likely to have a negative impact around the globe. Climate changes are the long period of wind intensity, period of drought and average weather conditions. In order to have stable environments seventeen sustainable development goals were included in a global plan that need to be achieved.

There are indicators that are used to ensure community's sustainable development. These indicators can only identified if there is community empowerment, community involvement, identity, justice, social cohesion, industries for cultural heritage and a healthy environment (Macheka, 2013). As the research is trying to come up with the role of cultural heritage in Sustainable development whereby cultural heritage is being considered as the fourth pillar of Sustainable development, the indicators that have been given above can also help in promoting the following concepts:

2.4.2 Creation of jobs and income

If there are heritage sites within a community they can be direct and indirect employment opportunities especially for local people. Many jobs are created through heritage (Greffe 2004:302). The revenue created from heritage tourism is more as compared to white collar jobs and other jobs found in industries (Nypan 2003). For example hotels, restaurants can also be built to accommodate both local and international tourists. Greffe (2005), also noted over 85000 jobs in France were induced due to the restoration and maintenance of cultural heritage.

2.4.3 Heritage tourism

Heritage tourism is a major factor for local and national economic development. Marshall (2002) argue that heritage sites generate revenue through tourism. St Louis in Senegal is an example of a site that has increased its value as a cultural center. Barillet (2006) argues that as the UNESCO World Heritage List instruct on how the heritage sites should be managed it even increased the number of tourists and also boosting the economy as visitors pay for their entrance fees, other even request for tour guides and many other activities and staff. Thulamela site which we found in Southern Africa, located in the Kruger National Park of South Africa is a great example which allows its communities to benefit from it (Miller 1996). Another good example is also the Catal hoyuk, on the Kenya Plain of Turkey, which shows how local communities are being empowered economically through heritage tourism (Hodder 2000)

In Zimbabwe, there are also some economic benefits which are being derived from heritage tourism on sites such as Great Zimbabwe, Khami ruins, Matopo hills, Victoria Falls, Mana Pools

just to mention a few. According to Fontein (2006), Great Zimbabwe world heritage site has a story behind it on how the local communities are being empowered economically. Fontein (2006) also said that the even if the National Museums and Monument of Zimbabwe is the one which control the incomes of sites in Zimbabwe the sites will always be important source for both the locals and NMMZ.

2.5Heritage Preservation

Heritage preservation is defined as a process of protecting heritage from any threat. It involves application of different strategies in order to preserve heritage. It also means protecting cultural property from different threats. Procedures of heritage preservation include restoration of heritage sites and recording of intangible heritage and also tangible heritage. When preserving heritage sites there is a need of both the legislative framework and also traditional management systems which include the Indigenous knowledge system. In order to acquire traditional management system in heritage preservation there is a need to involve the community as they can assist with the indigenous knowledge system. Marshall (2002), defined community involvement as when indigenous people are included and other communities in the management of heritage. When the community is involved in heritage preservation it will be a way of empowering especially those who were considered as of less value. Social mechanisms such as taboos, myths and oral tradition will be considered as important factors of preserving cultural heritage (Damn, 2005).

The involvement or participation of community in the heritage preservation is a drive for local communities to benefit from their heritage. Community participant is important as the locals are the people that have vital information about the sites which can help in the preservation of

heritage and to obtain better results from the sites (Chauke 2003). The UNESCO guideline called Operational guideline was issued, which stipulates that every heritage site must have a buffer zone (added layer of protection), however this guideline lead to the fully participation of local communities in the management of heritage sites. Marshall (2002) defines community participation as the inclusion of indigenous people and other communities in various areas of archaeology, heritage practice, interpretation, management and conservation of a heritage place.

Local communities must benefit from heritage places. Siyahamba (2011) argues that for the local communities living around cultural heritage places "*there have to be tangible benefits to the local communities residing around cultural heritage sites*", which is referred by the South African National Heritage Council (NHC) as the "beneficiation concept" (NHC; 6). Studies have shown that if communities are not benefiting, the sites will be of less value to them. For example locals around Chibvumani hill are cutting down trees which could be avoided if they were included in the management of that site. The local should be empowered as the heritage sites holds a strong cultural value to them. If they included the local communities in the management they would understand that they are the ones who benefit more from the site.

In Southern African countries community involvement has benefited the locals. For example the site of Great Zimbabwe, in order to manage the site or protect the site from veld fire and other threats they introduced certain benefits for the community. In 2011 they introduced School Fees Assistance program which states that some of the money generated from the monument was going to pay school fees for the underprivileged each and every year. Another thing was that the locals were also introduced to a certain project which was the bee hiving which was supposed to benefit the locals. All these were done so as to involve the local communities in

the management of the monument and to avoid different threats as they will always be aware on the factors that are dangerous to the monument as they were also benefiting from the monument.

Community involvement is important as it can derive social benefits to the locals as social mechanisms such as taboos, myths, oral traditions are being used as the birth of knowledge (Damm 2005). Communities have their own indigenous knowledge system of preserving and protecting cultural heritage. For example, in African countries like Zimbabwe they valued totems yet they were an important way of protecting both the environment and also wildlife which are still considered as important up to now. Indigenous knowledge system is the reason why communities must be involved in the management of heritage (Florence declaration 2014). Indigenous systems of local communities on the importance of valuing cultural heritage must also be considered (Florence declaration 2014). Local communities do have a strong connection with their environments as long back certain traditions were conducted on that places and they considered it as their heritage. According to Kuzonyei (2015), communities near heritage sites or monuments see these places as of important value as they obtain different values from the sites. Community involvement in cultural heritage management can be a result of the sustainability of locals (Sustainable Preservation 2009).

The government have a role to play in ensuring the participation of local communities in the preservation of cultural heritage for it is their right as they own the sites (Kuzonyei 2015). According to Chirikure and Pwiti (2008), community participation is the involvement of indigenous and local communities that have lost their rights of involvement in heritage management. Looking at the applications of culture in sustainable development of heritage sites, Hawkes (2001) argues for the notion that the community enhance the planning of paradigms that are emerging in effective way of moving towards authentically valuing citizens and the community

sustainability managing heritage for the benefit of futures generations without any compromise. The community must be included in the activities that has anything to do with heritage management and also the benefits that are obtained from that. Advantages of involving local communities is that not only legal frameworks will be used but also traditional management systems can also be applied (Mumma 1999). Involving the community in the management system can produce better results for sustainable development.

The World Heritage Convention recommend that local communities must be involved in the management of their heritage and also enjoy certain benefits. Governing bodies are recommended to adopt socio-cultural aspects and practices that do not alienate local communities, (Cultural Heritage and Law, UNESCO 2014). The World Heritage Committee (WHC) also advocates for community participation in the management of heritage. As what was researched by Rossler and Saouma-Forero (1999) that before putting any cultural landscape properties on the prestigious World Heritage List, the WHC stipulates that there should be evidence of community participation, thus the heritage is to enhance benefits to the community.

2.6 Benefits of Heritage Preservation

World heritage sites around the world benefits local communities in different ways. There are economic, social and also educational benefits that can be derived from heritage sites. This also include profitable activities that can be done around the sites such as restaurants, industries-hotels, guide services and transport systems. Chances of employment creation and generation of money can be another benefits to local communities from the sites which can be those who come to sell their products to tourists. Communities also benefit economically and socially from heritage

sites as jobs are being created which is reducing the high rate of unemployment and poverty (Rafamatanantsoa 2012:310). Heritage sites also contribute tremendously to the enrichment of both the spiritual and material culture helps to boost the country's economy and alleviate poverty among local communities around the site (Sagiya 2013).

Institutions and individuals benefits differently from the heritage sites. However, heritage sites need to be well conserved and preserved so that they will benefit other generations to come. Eboireme (2009:3) also noted that the best way to come up with healthy sustainable development is through including the needs of communities around the monument or heritage sites. Tanyanyiwa (2018), argued that Domboshava National Monument employs people as tour guides, monument custodians, security officers, bar personal, waiters.

Heritage sites can be used for educational purposes and the community can be a beneficiary for that, (Macheka 2013). Awareness must be raised to the locals and they also should be educated on the preservation of the environment and socio-cultural for sustainable development to be achieved (Ndoro and Pwiti 2009). Communities around heritage sites are being educated on environmental protection, health and safety and heritage management. There are also educational programs which are done whereby communities transform information of the site through oral tradition which is also adding value to the sites as the information will be passed from one generation to the other.

2.9 Summary

The above chapter was a review of the concept of cultural heritage and Sustainable development as different strategies of managing heritage were given so as to have a role to play on sustainable development. It is clear from the literature reviewed above that to come out with

better results for sustainable development on heritage site, the local communities must be involved in the management of heritage sites. Therefore the aim of the research is that it is going to master the gap on the goals of sustainable development that can be derived from the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage on the Domboshava National Monument.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research's procedures for performing the study, its methodology and the research design to be adopted. The research design, data collection techniques, population and sampling techniques and ethical issues are all covered in this chapter. In summary, this chapter will discuss the reasons for the methods used and the locations where the data was gathered.

3.2 Research Philosophy

Saunders (2009) state that research philosophy relates to the development of knowledge and the nature of that knowledge. A research philosophy determines the research strategy and methods used. Research philosophy is influenced by the view of the relationship between knowledge or ontology and the process to develop that knowledge or epistemology. Ontology is concerned about what assumptions the researcher makes about the way in which the world works, that is the nature of reality. It deals with whether reality is objective (factual) or subjective (feelings & attitudes of people). Epistemology deals with assumptions on how knowledge about how a phenomenon is generated. Epistemology therefore deals with issues of whether the researcher should be closer to the respondents or should maintain a distance.

According to Saunders. (2009), there are three major research philosophies, which are the positivist, the interpretivist and the realist. The positivist is usually associated with natural science research and involves empirical testing. The positivist strives to control, predict and explain by dividing things into parts and isolating them into mechanistic processes in an external world. Saunders (2009) also state that this type of approach is objective, value free, normally uses quantitative data, deductive, and that truth has to be confirmed with empirical evidence through hypothesis testing. Positivism is a quantitative methodology which focuses on classified objective outcomes with causal connectivity with respect to occurrence of events, behaviour or any aspect under investigation. The interpretivist promotes the idea that the subjective thought and ideas are valid and is associated with qualitative research. It aims to see the study through the eyes of the people being studied. The realist takes aspects from both positivist and interpretivist positions. The realist is associated with mixed methods or triangulation.

3.3 Research Methodology

The research is going to use qualitative approach. Qualitative approach assumes that the social world is too complex to be assessed based on defined principles or laws as is done in physical science as this discards other rich insights into such a complex social world (Saunders 2009).

Brundrett and Rhodes (2014) define a research methodology as a model that places a strong emphasis on interpreting the meaning of phenomena with a focus on human action. There are two types of research methodology which are qualitative and quantitative. In this study, the researcher predominantly took the interpretivist philosophy because this study is based on qualitative data. According to Henry (2012) qualitative research aims to explore and discover issues about the

problem on hand because a little is known about the problem. Henry (2012) argues that qualitative research is designed to help researchers to understand people, social and cultural contexts within which they live. Qualitative data include participant observations and interviews, all of which will be used to collect data in this study and will be discussed in the next chapter. The research will be based on qualitative approach in order to gain a deep understanding of the study with a limited number of participants. The qualitative approach also provides a deeper understanding of the issue being investigated, honouring the voices of its participants (Piekarri and Welch 2018).

3.4 Research design

Rukwaru (2015) defined a research design as a concept used in data collection, its presentation and discussion of findings. McMillan and Schumpter (2010) define research design as a plan and structure of the investigation used to obtain evidence to answer research questions. From the two definitions it can be established that research design is the application of ideas and methodologies that are organized to conduct a project. Primary data collection is done through fieldwork (Whitehead 2005). This research will be conducted using the case study design.

Bless (2015) defines a case study as an examination of specific phenomena such as a programme, an event or process, a person or a social group. A case study is used to gain an in-depth understanding of the problem and meaning for those involved. It is used in many situations to contribute in gaining knowledge which one wants to know how or why an event is appearing (Yin 2017). Case studies clearly explain every details to obtain best results. Creswell (2017) also supported this saying there are a number of advantages for using case study research design which include it's ability to allow ideas and hypothesis to emerge from careful and detailed observations allowing for explanation of solutions for complex issues and the gaining of new knowledge and skills.

3.4 1 Population

Population is defined by Leedy and Omrod (2019) as individuals units, objects or events that will be considered in a research project. Kothan (2019), also notes that population is linked to the methodology of the research which will ensure that data generated from the study is well grounded in logic. Target population refers to the entire group of individuals or objects to which researchers are interested in generalizing the conclusions. The study will target NMMZ employees and local communities around Domboshava National Monument (people around Chinamora Communal Land). A total of ten people will be selected on the basis of the judgment of the research about the benefits of promoting cultural heritage for sustainable development of local communities.

3.4.2 Samples

Graziano (2000) indicates that samples are members with comparable traits chosen from a broader group (population). Lane and Hennes (2018) define sample as a subdivision of population which is perfectly or almost a representation of the entire population from which it was taken. Sampling relies on arranging the target population according to an ordering scheme followed by selecting elements at regular intervals basing on that ordered list (Cohen, Minion and Nachmians 2005). In other words a sample is a selective portion of a population or of a few people in a group or which information was obtained. Various sampling techniques are available for use depending on the nature of the research and the characteristics of the population under study. These techniques

can be divided into two, namely probability and non-probability sampling techniques (Chiromo 2019). According to Lane and Hennes (2018), with probability samples the chance, or probability, of each case being selected from the population is known and is usually equal for all cases. This means that it is possible to answer research questions and achieve objectives that require estimating statistically the characteristics of the entire population from sample statistics. For non-probability samples, the probability of each case being selected from the total population is not known and it is impossible to answer research questions or to address objectives that require you to make statistical inferences about the characteristics of the population. Probability sampling techniques include simple random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling and stratified random sampling. Some of the non-probability sampling techniques are quota sampling, purposive or judgmental sampling, and convenience sampling. According to Check and Schutt (2012), it is important to pick a smaller sample from a larger population.

In this study, the researcher used stratified random sampling method. Random sampling is a way of selecting a member at random from a sampling frame by using random number tables, a computer or an online number generator and Graziano (2000) goes further to distinguish this from stratified sampling in that stratified sampling is a modification of random sampling that ensures that sample is put in strata (layers) so that there is an equal representation of the different groups in the variable under study.

3.5 Data collecting Methods

Data can be collected through a combination of interviews and questionnaires. The study is going to use semi interviews as the research instrument.

3.5.1 Interviews

Brown and Parsons (2002) defined interview as method of collecting information through oral questioning and answering a set of questions. Interviews provide reliable information. They can be structured, unstructured or semi structured. Warrican (2006) defined unstructured interviews as interviews in which questions are not prearranged, allowing for spontaneity and for questioning to develop during the course of the interview. A structured interview is a fixed format interview in which all questions are prepared beforehand and are put in the same order to each interviewee whereas a semi structured interview is open allowing new ideas to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewees says (Warrican 2006). The study will be based on semi-structured interview as it will be allowing participants to give their points of views. Semi structured interviews were used to collect data from key informants using face to face interviews. The interaction between the researcher and the key informants created a rapport that helped to get reliable and valid data through probing. The interview guide were semi-structured to allow flexibility of approach during interviews in order to cater for various individual personalities and other unprecedented situational factors that may be encountered in the field of study.

3.5.2 Desktop survey

Desktop survey refers to the acquiring of primary and secondary sources in the comfort of your home. Secondary data analysis heavily depended on library information; both print and online sources for maximum exploration of the study topic to answer the research questions. Secondary data was used to enhance reliability and validity in order to have an in-depth

understanding of the research problem. Although the data might have been collected for other problems or purposes other than this research, the data was essentially useful for this study.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

According to Denzin and Lincolin (2018), research ethics refers to a code of practice that governs the manner in which the research process should be conducted. The researcher had to take note of the ethical considerations that include voluntarism, consent and confidentiality from respondents for their participation in the research study. Therefore, the researcher had to seek consent and warrant confidentiality from the participants of the research study.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

In conducting this research, permission was sought from NMMZ with the assurance that the research is for academic purposes only. The researcher presented a letter from Bindura University of Science education to NMMZ and Domboshava National Monument authorities seeking that permission.

3.8 Chapter summary

This chapter focused on the strategies the researcher is going to use to get data, the techniques which are going to be employed, how the data is going to be organized, assembled, and analyzed. Overall, this chapter gives information about the study's sample, research population, and research design. Last but not least, the researcher emphasized the ethical principles that will help her to

gather data. In order for the information gathered to have any significance, it needs to be presented

and analyzed which is the core of the next chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION FINDINGS.

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter the data that was collected is going to be presented and analyzed. There will be also a discussion of key findings. The data collected from the key informants and participants through semi interviews will be presented. The research was to assess if the Domboshava National Monument contributes to the sustainable development of local communities. This was done with the help of local communities of Domboshava and National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ) employees as they gave their opinions on the contribution of the monument to sustainable development of local communities. In line with the Sustainable Development Goal number eleven which talks about sustainable cities and communities the research tried to come up with ways in which the site can be used as an important source for the sustainability of local communities near the Domboshava National Monument.

As the researcher used purposive sampling method, it allowed the selection of key participants who provided relevant information. The data indicates that majority of the people who know more about Domboshava National Monument are men. From the collected data, an indication is that the majority of respondents were men with fewer females responding as most females approached proffered ignorance on how the site is managed. The sad part was that most of the local communities are aware of Domboshava National Monument existance but are unaware of its functions, importance and the benefits that can be derived from the site.

4.2 Section A: Research findings

4.3 Benefits of preserving and conserving Domboshava heritage site

The graph below shows the benefits of preserving and conserving Domboshava heritage site.

Table 1
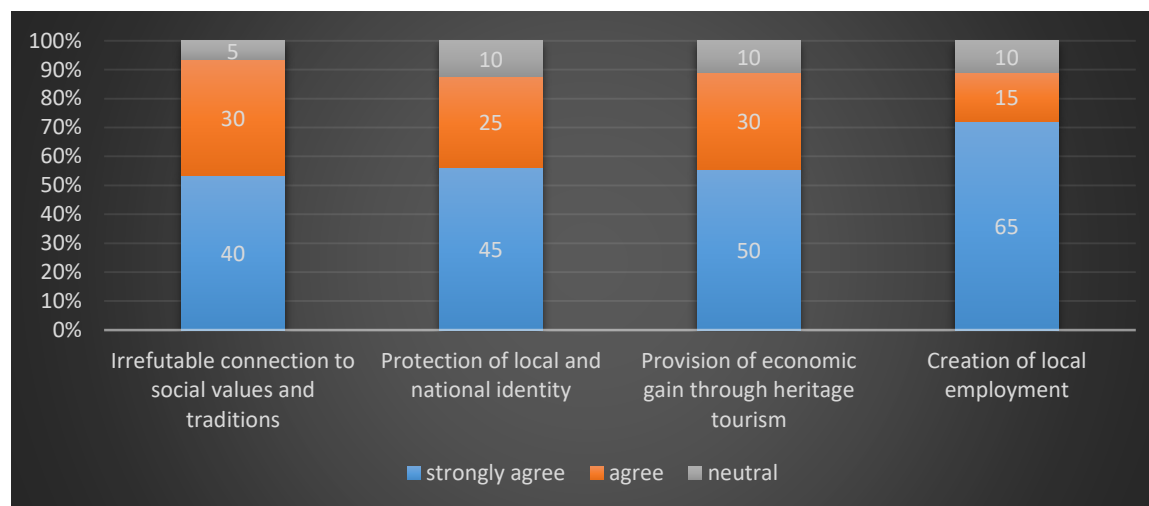
Findings shows that there are benefits of preserving the Domboshava National Monument and the benefits include protection of local and national identity. Some of which include the naming of the site as participants were giving the theories on how the monument was named. According to the local communities and the NMMZ employees interviewed, it is believed that Domboshava National Monument was named due to three different theories and these theories were transformed from one generation to another through oral traditional. However, these theories were managed to be documented by the NMMZ for people to learn the history of the site. The researcher tried to gather information about the history of the site especially on why the site was named Domboshava in order come up with ways in the preservation and promotion of cultural

heritage for sustainable development of communities surrounding the site. The first theory was that Domboshava National Monument was named due to its brownish and reddish rock color which is found on the site. As it is believed in Shona societies that if a person is not light or dark in complexion they will define the person as "*Mushava*" hence the belief that the site was named Domboshava because of its color.

Another theory assumed is that the site was named Domboshava because 70% of the people living in Domboshava are from the Eland totem and in Shona they are described as "Vashava". The site was named as the stone of the Eland "*Domborevashava*" as they tried to respect and praise their totem. During the interview one of the participants indicated that "*However this theory is now irrelevant as many people of different totems are now migrating from different places to Domboshava as the lifestyle in that area is not expensive*". The third theory was that the site was named Domboshava by the first man to settle in the area who had a beautiful daughter called Chishava. It is believed that he named the site Domboshava trying to honour his daughter's beauty. The theories behind the naming of the site show that there are cultural values that are attached to the monument and these theories also show that the local communities own the site as they are part of the culture and heritage of the monument and they should also enjoy the benefits.

Irrefutable connection to social values and tradition is also another benefit of preserving heritage. As the researcher was collecting data through the use of interviews and questionnaires from NMMZ employees and the local communities of Domboshava, essential data was collected from different views in order to determine if there was enough knowledge of heritage values associated with the Cultural Heritage. Cultural Heritage is seen as heritage that has some human

effort. Humans owns heritage and they are seen as important aspects of their heritage therefore it will be defined as cultural heritage. It can also be seen as ways of how the society live and these ways are developed and passed from one generation to other generations. They include customs, practices and values. Main values that are attached to Cultural Heritage include social, economic and political values.

These values also play a role in decision making that helps in the conservation of heritage and to prioritize resources. Values change depends with the current lifestyle. According to research results, most people inhabitants surrounding the site are not aware of the cultural heritage values that are associated with the site. One of the participants even said that "*the only thing we know about the site is that it is controlled by the NMMZ*". This gives an indication that from the time the NMMZ started to protect the site, local communities near the site felt excluded and they started to show less interests even though the site had been part of their surrounding before NMMZ took control.

One of the NMMZ employees that was interviewed Mr Mapondera also noted that as the local communities are the ones who own the site and due to the fact that the locals felt excluded on the management of the site, they no longer value the cultural heritage values on the site. He also said when the Government moved in to protect the monument there was no education or community awareness which was given to the local communities. Locals felt threatened assuming that their land was being taken over by the Government. Indigenous societies are attached to their environments as they believe that their ancestors dwell in these sacred places meaning that they are some spiritual values that are associated with the environments where the Shona people come

from. Davison (2000) argues that social value is not about the past or about social history, but about people's attachment to places in the present.

This is the same value that was associated with the Domboshava National Monument to the local communities. However, when the Government came to be in charge for the protection of the monument it was a challenge to the local communities as they felt that they were being separated from their traditions. Local communities used to perform rain making ceremonies in the cave which is found on the site, they would come to feed their cattle around as the pastures were always green. In order to preserve cultural values and protect the monument NMMZ took control, however locals felt alienated and started to see the monument being of less value to them. The table below shows statistics of interviewees and their knowledge on cultural heritage values in general and value associated with the Domboshava National Monument.

Following the endorsements of Sustainable Development, Cultural Heritage is being considered as the fourth pillar of Sustainable Development. Cultural Heritage is also an important tool for economic development whereby if properly managed it can lead to sustainable cities and communities which is considered as the Sustainable Development Goal number eleven. In order to preserve and promote cultural heritage the community must be included so that they can work with cultural experts and the local authorities as it can bring values to both individuals and organizations. Another participant indicated that "*For many developments to be done in the community NMMZ should involve the local communities to be part and parcel of the management of the monument*". The results of these findings are in line with the previous research by Sustainable Preservation (2009) which states that, community participation is imperative to long-term sustainable preservation.

There are some benefits that can be derived from preservation and promoting of cultural heritage for Sustainable Development. As Domboshava National Monument is considered as a heritage site, the NMMZ is trying to protect the site as they are different teams working hard to safeguard the site, for the Zimbabwe Republic Policy (ZRP), as they work day and night to protect the site. There are also well trained tour guides who take visitors through the monument and also ensure that rules and regulations with regard to the site are adhered to. Also of value to the site are general workers who always make sure that the site is clean and safe for the visitors. All these people are playing a vital role in protecting and preserving cultural heritage within the monument.

Other benefits which were given by the NMMZ employees interviewed include generation of income for the Government and country through local and international tourists. The need for tourists has resulted in proper management and preservation of the monument and this can lead to development that will sustain future generations. Benefits that were given during the interviews also include:

4.3.1 Employment Creation

During the interview the researcher also noted that there are many benefits which can be derive from the preservation of cultural heritage with employment creation being one such. This so because, the existence and management of the site is of importance value as various personnel are employed at the site by the NMMZ. One of the key participants also said that "*when there is a job vacancy at Domboshava the first preferences will be the residence of Domboshava*". Which

means the site is also of important value to the local communities as they get first preference when there in a job vacancy.

Preservation of cultural heritage also benefits many entrepreneurs as they can start different businesses due to the associational value of heritage sites. People will take advantage of the numbers of people that visit the site which can also make their businesses grow. For example next to the monument there is a private mini hotel which is owned by Mr Pasipanodya called the Cave Affair. The hotel has a restaurant, bar, lodges a picnic site in which most of these items are not found at monument. The owner of that mini hotel took advantage of that and built a hotel so that when people are done with site seeing, hiking and educational tours they will come to the hotel for food items, drinks and leisure. There are also other individuals who also make sculptures to sale to tourists. Vendors also are a common feature at the monument selling snacks, water, drinks and ornamental items on Zimbabwe. Employment creation is one of the positive effects of preserving and promoting cultural heritage as it can lead to sustainable cities and communities.

Table 2: Employment Statistics at Domboshava National Monument

Centre	Female	Male
NMMZ	2	1
Locals	1	1
ZRP	3	4

4.3.2 Social Values

The site is influential to different religions especially the Christianity and African Traditional Religion as those groups even come and pay their admissions fees when they make their religion visits. The researcher was also informed that there are some people who come in to carry out their traditional ceremonies at the monument. Respondents from NMMZ also noted that almost every year there are some groups of Asians who come in to have a view of the sunset or for midnight rituals at the highest point of the monument which is part of their culture. From this, the researcher managed to note Domboshava National Monument as a site of cultural value irrespective of race.

4.3.3 Educational Value

Almost all respondents agreed that the site has an educational value. This is because they always witness great number of students from different levels as they come to learn and know their history, heritage and also the history of Domboshava. This is an indication that that the site also has a historical value. People from different fields also come from different places to do researches on the site.

4.3.4 Heritage Tourism

According to the research which was done through semi structured interviews, heritage tourism is one of an important factor for Domboshava National Monument. If heritage is properly

managed it can lead to heritage tourism. One of the employees of NMMZ who was interviewed states that a lot of income is being generated through tourism at the site *"The entrance fee that is paid is different as international tourists pay more entrance fee than the local tourists"*. Which is a way of making the site of great value especially to the outsiders. Heritage preservation and promotion can also be considered as a drive for sustainable development as income is generated. From data gathered, it was observed that from Monday to Friday there are at least ten visitors per day paying entrance fees and while others are prepares to pay extra for the services of tour guides. While during weekends and holidays more visitors come. Heritage tourism is crucial to the nation as it provides opportunities for community building and social cohesion (National Heritage and Cultural Tourism Strategy 2012:38)

4.4 Causes of destruction to the site

The study reveals that there is a misunderstanding between the local communities and the NMMZ in terms of the ownership of the site. As the researcher was interviewing local communities they emphasized that the site belongs to the government. On the other hand the employees of NMMZ claim that the local communities of Domboshava own the monument. As the researcher approached the headmen of the community, he confirmed that the monument is owned by the local communities of Domboshava. In his words he said "The monument belongs to the local communities and the government is only there to help in the maintenance and management of the site". Local communities who were interviewed were of the view that the site is now in the hands of NMMZ but they felt excluded in the management of the site.

Local communities were also of the opinion that there are no methods being used by them to protect the site since they felt that the community is excluded in everything to do with the site and others even come to cut down trees for firewood. One of the key participants also said that there are now less benefits that they are getting as compared to the time they still control the site. The participant was quoted saying *"The site was sold by the traditional leaders of the community to the government.* Which means that that was the main cause of conflicts between NMMZ and local communities as they believed that the site was taken from their hands. What makes matters worse is that the local communities are not being involved in the protection and management of the site. Whereby in order to create some benefits for the local communities they should be involved. Alghafri (2019) postulates that the development management of cultural heritage has been considered as a source of economic activity which can be achieved through the participation of stakeholders and the community in the management plan.

One respondent from the NMMZ also said that benefits of the monument to the locals can be derived if they are involved in the management of the site. He also said that there are both positive and negative effects of local communities' involvement. Some of the positive effects which were given were that if the locals are involved it will be easy to manage the site as the participant indicated that "*The site is big as it stretches to about 3km and when you are at the site you will not be able to see what will be happening at the other sides of the site but when the community is involved there will be no trespassers, people will no longer cut down trees within as they be respecting the value of the monument"*. This shows that community involvement is important in the management of the site as it can preserve and protect the cultural monument and if NMMZ feels that the community does not have enough knowledge there will be a need for them to be educated. This was supported by Ndoro and Pwiti (2009) as they indicate that educating and

raising people's awareness of the physical and socio-cultural environment are fundamental to achieving Sustainable Development.

The participant also gave the negative effects of involving local communities in the management of the site as he said "*It is a hard decision to involve the community in the management of the site as there are other people who are relocating to Domboshava and they do not even know the value of the monument so if we allow them to manage the site they will be the ones who come first to destroy the monument, for example they will think that they have been given an access to trees on the monument and they will cut down trees without any fear*". The study shows that there is less involvement of local communities at Domboshava as the government handles almost everything.

A participant from the NMMZ who is employed at the site suggested that for the community to be developed and also to have some developments at the site through the revenue generated at the site the government he was quoted saying *"People are paying to get into the site but when the government/NMMZ collects the money they are not leaving an amount for other services that will benefit the community also*". He also said that "*They should leave a percentage of about 25 % for the development of the site, probably we are not going to develop now but if we already have the money it is going to be easy for us when we need to start some developments as we will have the money to fund those developments and projects"*

The study was to find out if there are any benefits that are derived from preserving and promoting cultural heritage of the Domboshava National Monument for Sustainable Development of local communities of Domboshava. The research shows that there are many different benefits

which the preservation and promotion of the monument can bring especially when it's properly managed and maintained. One of the main benefits is the generation of revenue from Domboshava which can also be used to develop the community of Domboshava at its large. However, during the research other participants highlighted major challenges being faced in the preservation of the site. One of the female staff at the site said that the great challenge faced is the issue of lack of boundary markings or even a billboards around the place indicating that it is a protected area in terms of the laws of Zimbabwe. The absence of these has resulted in trespassing causing a lot of defacing through graffiti from the locals especially on the rock paintings around the cave area as well as deforestation.. The participant also said *"The fact that the other sides of the monument is not fenced, people are cutting down trees used to give a beautiful view to the monument"*

Another participant was quoted saying "*NMMZ should put some boundaries or signs that can even reflect from a distance. Last year the NMMZ tried to mark its area especially close to areas where new settlements are cropping up, however the markings need to be improved* ". One of the participants also said that conflicts between NMMZ and the locals is also another threat to the management of the site because the communities are saying they are not benefiting from the site and they are trying to obtain those benefits by unscrupulous means which is leading to the vandalism of the monument.

As the researcher was trying to come up with the benefits that are derived from preserving the monument for sustainable development of local communities, she also figured out that for the monument to contribute for sustainable development of local communities through SDG number three which highlights good health and wellbeing as well as SDG number six on clean water and

sanitation, there is need improve the current water and sanitation conditions at the site so that locals will benefit as well. During the research, participants from NMMZ staff indicated that they spend some days without water because there is no borehole at the site. Water that is supplied in bowsers is not enough for the increasing number of daily visitors at the site. The World Health Organization recommends that no work should be done on an environment without water for healthy purposes of people hence the need for running water at the site for the benefit of both employees, visitors and local communities at Domboshava.

4.5 Measures that can be taken in preserving the site

Ok the study that was done it shows that one of the measures that can be done to preserve the Domboshava National Monument is to include the local communities in the management. As they can give indigenous knowledge of preserving the site. Another thing is that it is a way of avoiding the locals from causing distruction of the site. Other measures are presented on the graph below.

Table 3
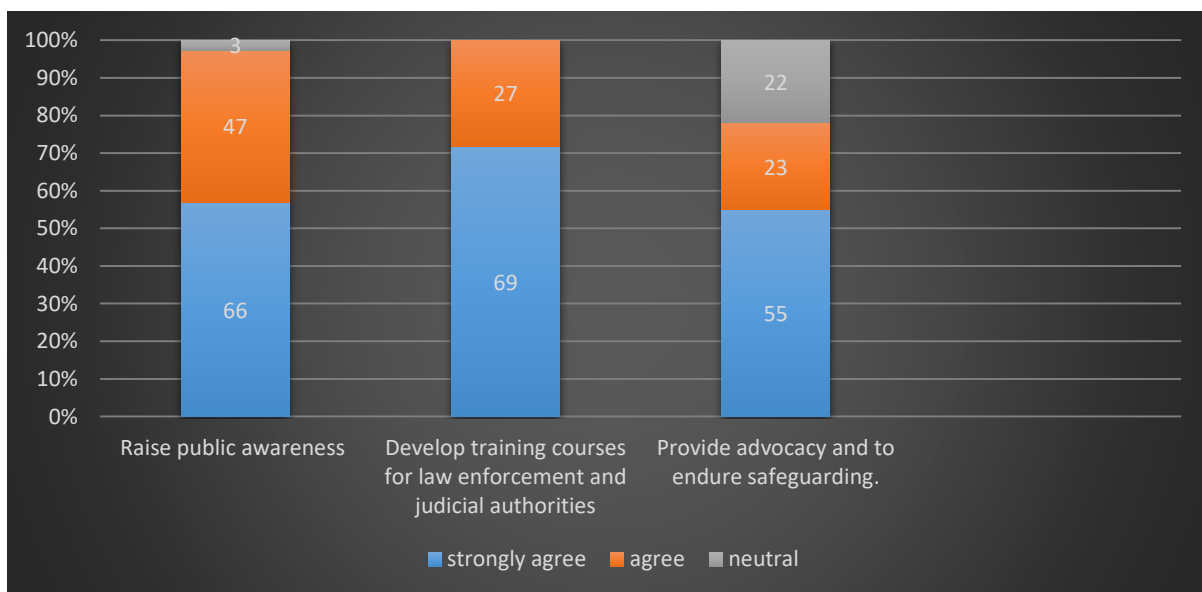
4.7 Summary

The chapter presented, analyzed and discussed the research findings. Results from the field work were to answer the objectives of the study which include to identify the benefits of preserving and conserving Domboshava heritage site. The benefits include irrefutable connection to social values and traditions, protection of local and national identity, provision of economic gain through heritage tourism and creation of local employment. The second objective was to find what the causes of distruction on the site are and they include the conflicts between the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe and the locals as the locals are not involved in the management of the site. Lastly, the third objective was to examine the measures that can be taken in preserving the site and they include raise public awareness, involve the locals in the management of the site and educate them on the values associated with the site. From the data collected, Domboshava National Monument still have a role to play in order to sustain the development of local communities around Domboshava.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONs, RECOMMENDATIONS, AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter has a summary of the research which include the breakdown of chapters, conclusion which is based on the objectives of the study, recommendations which focus on the key findings and they will also be indicating to whom they are directed to and lastly the chapter will give the areas for further research.

5.2 Summary

The study was to understand if there are any benefits of preserving and promoting cultural heritage for sustainable development of local communities. The research consists of five chapters which play a vital role in assessing the benefits of heritage preservation. Chapter one consists of the background of the study which was done using the funnel approach to reveal the benefits of cultural heritage using what have been researched, done and studied from global level, continental level, in SADC and in Zimbabwe. It also includes the purpose of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions and significance of the study. Limitations, delimitation, assumption of the study, definition of key terms are also shown in chapter one.

Literature review and framework is on chapter two whereby literature from different scholars around the globe is revealed to understand what others have researched and write about

benefits of cultural heritage. Functionalism theory is the theory that is used which focuses on the functions that are performed by societies in trying to make something. Chapter three shows the research design and methodology that was used in the research. Chapter four consists of data presentation, analysis and discussion. In this chapter results from the field work are presented and analyzed. The research was done using the data that was collected through semi structured interviews from local communities and NNMZ employees. Lastly, chapter 5 is the final chapter which has the summary, conclusion, recommendations and areas for further study.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 The benefits of preserving and conserving Domboshava heritage site

The research was to find out if there are any benefits of cultural heritage for sustainable development of local communities and Domboshava National Monument was used as the case study. This was done using objectives which are going to be stated. The researcher managed to come up with effects of heritage preservation as she used results from field work whereby participants around the communities of Domboshava. Semi structured interviews were used to the locals and NMMZ employees and they managed to give vital information and most of them indicated that cultural heritage preservation have some benefits. Participants especially the NMMZ staff agreed that there are benefits of preserving Cultural heritage. They were even appreciating that they are economically benefiting from the site as revenue is being generated. However, local communities respondents were saying apart from the economic value which is mostly considered they also want to benefit from the social and environmental values to the site.

5.3.2 The measures that can be taken in preserving Domboshava heritage site

The study also reveals that there are both positive and negative effects of community involvement in the management of heritage. It is concluded that many benefits of cultural heritage can be obtained at Domboshava National Monument if the local community is involvement in planning and management of the site. The community also need to be educated on ways to manage the site which is the major thrust of cultural heritage at Domboshava National Monument. Heritage tourism as a means of economic development is less damaging to the environment as compared to extractive industries (Slabbert 2013). The scholar also argued that tourists that come for heritage tourism can cause harm to a lesser extent on the environment, therefore there is a need to manage cultural heritage so that countries generate income that will even help in developing local communities around sites.

5.3.3 The causes of distruction to the site

The last objective was to see what is causing destruction at the monument and according to the interviews which were done it shows that the main cause is conflict between the local communities and the NMMZ as the community claim that they are being excluded from the management of the site and because of that they vandalize the monument for their benefit.. The reason being that they were not approached by NMMZ when it introduced its concept of protecting and managing heritage properties. Local communities are also of the opinion that they are benefitting less from activities at the site and the only benefit they think of is cutting down of trees for domestic use. All these are the causes for the destruction at Domboshava National Monument which can even affect sustainable development of local communities.

5.4 Recommendations

Using the fieldwork results, recommendations were made so as to come up with ways which the local communities and NMMZ must do so that the local communities will benefit from the site and also so that the cultural heritage of the monument will be preserved and promoted.

Recommendations by the NMMZ to the local community was that the communities around the Domboshava monument must not destroy the site but rather value it. For the community to value the cultural heritage of the site they need to be educated on the importance of cultural heritage preservation as stated by Ndoro & Pwiti (2009) that educating and raising people's awareness of the physical and socio-cultural environment are fundamental to achieving sustainable development. Local communities also need to be involved in the management of the site so that conflicts between NMMZ and the community will end. As stated in the research that income generating projects and development should be carried out by the NMMZ so that the community will benefit from the monument. In order to fund the projects and development, the researcher recommend that the government to set aside a certain percentage of revenue generated at the site for the development of the community.

On the expectations of the community from the NMMZ and what they should do in order to provide for sustainable development of the local communities, one of the major factor which was given by almost all participants was community involvement in the management of the site. The community also expects to enter the monument without paying and expects NMMZ to fund development projects for local communities. Local participants also indicated that the revenue generated from the site must also be used for some developments in their communities for example drilling of boreholes and maintenance of the roads.

5.5 Areas for further Research

This study focus on the effects of managing cultural heritage for the sustainability of local communities around Domboshava National Monument. However, there are other sites which are paid little attention to for example Chikupo, Chisvingo and Ngomakurira sites which can derive economic benefits if they are properly managed and also if their existence is highlighted. There is need to raise awareness of their existence and their importance to the communities in terms of culture, heritages and sustainable development benefits to both local communities and the country.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1

My name is Chimwala Beverly Panashe a Culture and Heritage student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am doing a research on the benefits of preserving and promoting cultural heritage for sustainable development of local communities. A case of Domboshava National Monument.

Demographic Data

Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65

Gender	Male	Female

Marital Status	Married	Single

Date

Village

Appendix 2: Interview guide for NMMZ staff

1) Who owns the Domboshava National Monument?

2) Who manages the monument?

3) Why do you think this monument is important?

4) Which people are benefiting from the monument and how?

5) What ways are the local benefiting from the monument?

6) What role is the NMMZ playing in preserving and promoting cultural heritage?

7) Can you identify different strategies employed by NMMZ in the context of cultural heritage preservation?

8) What are the benefits of preserving and promoting cultural heritage values for the sustainable development of local communities?

9) What are the effects of involving community in the management of the site?

10) Are there any threats to the site?

Appendix 3: Interview guide for local communities

1) Who owns the Domboshava National Monument?

2) Who manages the monument?

3) Do you have access to the monument?

4) In what ways are you benefiting from the monument?

5) Are there any local people employed at the monument?

6) What methods are you using as a community to protect the monument?

7) As a community what developmental benefits are you getting from the Domboshava National Monument?

8) What do you think should be done by Domboshava National Monument to develop your community?

9) Are there any developments at the monument?

10) How did the society benefit from heritage tourism at the monument?

11) Do you have any knowledge on the concept of Cultural heritage values?

12) Are there any Cultural heritage values that are derived from the monument?

13) What are heritage values that are associated with different monuments?