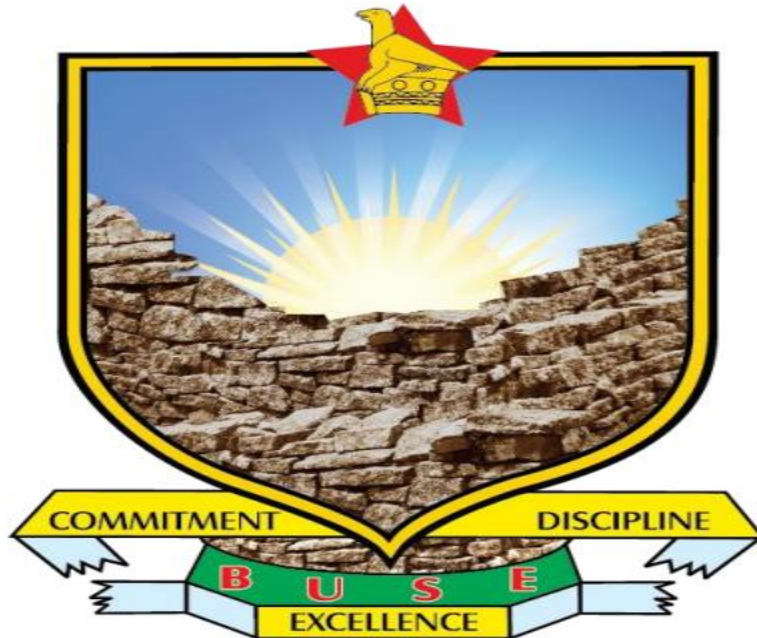


**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**



**EFFECTS OF ARTISANAL MINING ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: CASE OF THE  
UPPER MAZOWE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE**

By

FARIRAI THELMA SIMON (B1852813)

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Culture and Heritage Studies in partial fulfilment  
for the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Honours in Culture and Heritage Studies Degree

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## ABSTRACT

The consequences of artisanal mining on the cultural landscape of Mazowe are investigated in this study. The purpose of the study was to assess the effects of artisanal mining on the Mazowe cultural landscape. The research methodology made use of the primary and secondary data. The study was worth studying as it helped in the tourism, educational sector and to find out how the Mazowe landscape, as a heritage resource, and the surrounding communities had been affected. The analysis illustrates the extent to which the NMMZ and other stakeholders were involved in facilitating community development from the site. To obtain data, the researcher used a case study approach. The study found that the gold panners had the greatest impact on the communities surrounding Mazowe, and that the landscape had been devastated, making it difficult for people to benefit culturally, educationally, socially, spiritually, or environmentally from historical tourism. Members of the community are proud of the site and enjoy the benefits it provides. It also benefits their economic well-being, social harmony, and integration. The study also reveals that heritage have been lost through this mining activities. influenced. According to the findings of the study, other stakeholders must work hand in hand with the communities to remove gold panners and ensure the monument's conservation and protection. It is necessary to adopt policies for community benefit, such as UNESCO's national heritage and tourist strategy, and to devise a new plan for the communities surrounding the Mazowe monument to profit more and have value.

**DECLARATION**

I, FARIRAI THEILMA SIMON I hereby declare that this project is my own original work, and that it has not been plagiarized or lifted without permission from any other source.

Signature.....

Date.....

## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to my mother Chenai Kadamwa, father Shadreck Simon and my lovely husband Simbarashe Chinanga who have always supported and encouraged me. This was made possible by your prayers.

## APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have supervised the student Farirai Thelma Simon dissertation entitled: Cultural heritage as a driver for human development. An assessment of the impacts of artisanal mining on Mazowe cultural landscape submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Bachelor of social sciences and humanities, Cultural and Heritage Studies at Bindura University of Science Education.

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## RELEASE FORM

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

EMA	Environmental Management Agency
GVT	Government
NMMZ	National Museums and Monuments in Zimbabwe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



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# **Chapter One**

## **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter consist of the background of the study, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, the research questions, delimitations of the study, research assumptions, definition of terms, the ethical considerations, research methodology and literature review.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Mining has taken place all over the world, including in one of Africa's richest sub-soils, where massive mining projects are currently underway, extracting over 35 million tons of iron ore. According to Chipangura (2012), the effective conservation and safeguarding of natural world heritage sites faces challenges that primarily affect the private sector and natural resource users, as well as international society as a whole. In collaboration with world heritage centers and the International Council of Mining, the IUCN commissioned this brief study, as well as specific conservation pledges to world heritage sites. The interaction between the extractive sector and natural world heritage items is the main emphasis. These stakeholders have investigated and analyzed how the extractive sector affects tourism, and they have raised issues and implemented initiatives to ensure that these heritage sites are preserved and safeguarded for future generations. As a result, in order to assess the issues of human negligence in the upper Mazowe heritage site, it is necessary to look at how they entangled this issue, which may help to assess the issues of human negligence. Returning to our focus, there are some areas where mining is not permitted due to environmental concerns because it is illegal.

Cameroon Through monuments, the world's history is communicated in a clear and intelligible manner. "Looking at our heritage sites is the simplest way to get a glimpse of the ancient world because they directly convey to us about the people of old," writes Mcleod (1991). In other words, because they are part of the archaeological fraternity of historical sources, ancient monuments are another source of history. However, it is distressing to note that vandalism has decimated these historic places from the dawn of civilization. Human pollution, natural disasters, poaching, conflict, urbanization, and mining have all contributed to the destruction of monuments. Despite this, nations have established international organizations like UNESCO and adopted legislation like Zimbabwe's Parks and Wild Life Act to stop the loss of heritage. However, it should be noted with grave concern that the destruction of historical sites has escalated rapidly, proving the inefficiency of the aforementioned body and national regulations.

In 2019, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated Zimbabwe as one of the countries whose monuments are in grave danger of being destroyed as a result of human error. This is supported by what is happening in the Upper Mazowe heritage landscape, where illegal mining is jeopardizing the monument's maintenance and survival. It is vital to notify the reader that the Ministry of Culture and Heritage recognized the Upper Mazowe heritage landscape as a national monument at the turn of the millennium. Since Mbuya Nehanda, this location has had mystical significance, according to folklore. Hence The location's historical significance cannot be emphasized. Nonetheless, the unlawful mining activities that have devastated the area are threatening to shorten the life span of our most valuable cultural asset. Because they are destroying a national monument, it is critical to realize that these illegal miners are not culturally

illiterate. It's wonderful that they understand the need of executing traditional ceremonies to please Mbuya Nehanda's spirit before starting their illegal actions, lest they face issues. According to a study undertaken by Zimbabwe's National Museums and Monuments between 2020 and 2021, the heritage site is being destroyed, and our past is being ruined.

## **1.2 Purpose of The Study**

The purpose of the study is to assess the effects of artisanal mining on the Mazowe Cultural landscape.

## **1.3 Statement of The Problem**

Monuments are a source of historical records and their levelling simply leads to the concealment of ancient activities from the contemporary countries therefore it is lamentable to note that humanity has become a thorn to the existence of historical monuments through illegal mining and settling at the Mazowe area. The site has been destroyed therefore it no longer have shape and this have affected students and tourist because there is no accurate understanding of the site. Therefore, one has to bear in mind that the defacing of monuments is a national predicament in the sense that both the country's tourism sector and history are at stake and also the educational sector is being affected because there will no longer be evidence and field works to show this history. Also, On the tourism's axis this will affect the country's foreign currency revenue as tourism has been one of the chief corner stone of the country's source of foreign currency. This is a problem because the destruction of national monuments will lead to the decline of tourists visiting the country and as long as this remains unbridled our most cherished monuments are going to vanish from the face of the earth. On the other side of the coin it is well known that there are three sources of history namely oral tradition, written records

and archaeological findings. This means that the defacing of national monuments will compromise historical findings because the fraternity of researchers will only be left with unreliable oral tradition as a source of history, which is deplorable to the authenticity of history because using one source of history has proven to be unreliable since time immemorial.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

**1.4.1** To determine the causes of artisanal mining in the Mazowe landscape

**1.4.2.** To determine the effects of artisanal mining on cultural sites

**1.4.3.** To determine measures can be taken to reduce the impact of artisanal mining on heritage sites

## **1.5 Research Questions**

**1.5.1.** What are the causes of artisanal mining in the Mazowe landscape?

**1.5.2.** What are the effects of artisanal mining on cultural sites?

**1.5.3**What are the measures that can be done to reduce impact of artisanal mining on heritage sites?

## **1.6 Assumptions of the Study**

**1.6.1.1** Gold miners are and illegal settlers are responsible for the destruction of this site.

**1.6.2** NMMZ and other stakeholders are not responsible for the safeguarding of this site and there are no effective laws which are being put forward in order to protect the site.



## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

It is lamentable to note that humanity has become a thorn to the existence of our most cosseted historical monuments. The research is of a paramount importance to its stakeholders which are scholars, NMMZ and EMA. On the part of scholars, it will be of a high significance as it will conceal information that pertains to the destruction and preservation of national monuments. On the part of EMA, it will illuminate on the land degradation that is ongoing in the Mazowe area and it will also provide solutions that will be used to curb land degradation. The last stakeholder which is NMMZ will profusely benefit from this study in the sense that the study seeks to put an end to the destruction of national monuments hence it will impart both political and social will to protect and preserve the monument.

## **1.8 Delimitations of the Study**

This study is going to specifically focus on the heritage site in Mazowe area northeast of Harare in Zimbabwe from December to February. The study won't pay attention to the destruction of monuments by natural causes or some other human negligence activities which do not pertain to illegal mining activities.

## **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

It has to be understood that the research faced grave challenges which included lack of police escorts to the site as the police was under resourced. This meant that the researcher had to visit the site alone hence moving around alone not considering the threat posed by the illegal miners. The other challenge was the lack of proper documentation of the site by

the NMMZ, this led to the study not being able to reliably measure the extent of the damage done to the site so far by illegal miners.

## **1.10 Ethical Considerations**

The research will focus on some ethical prerequisites as a way of protecting the identity of the respondents. This study will ensure voluntary consent to the respondents, confidentiality will be ensured, anonymity and privacy.

## **1.11 Definition of Key Terms.**

Human negligence – failure to take proper care over something Pazniokas (2022).

Artisanal mining – unregistered or licensed extrication of mineral using informal ways, Makoni (2015).

Illegal miners and settlers – people carrying activities that is against the Constitution of Zimbabwe Chirikure (2010).

Heritage site/landscape – an official location where pieces of political, military, cultural or social history have been preserved due to their cultural heritage value Chipangura (2019).

## **1.12 Dessertation Outline**

### **Chapter One**

In summary, chapter one consist of the introduction, background of the study, research problem, significance of the study, assumptions, purpose of the study, research objectives and questions, followed by ethical considerations. Several subheadings such as purpose of the study which explains what the study intends to accomplish for example the goal of the study, this is then followed by statement of the problem It provides why the researcher

wants to investigate this problem, and how the research findings may help address the problem. Research objectives shows the steps to be followed in the research process. Research questions points out main questions determine and anticipate the theoretical work of the research. Moving on, there is assumptions of the study which shows what can be assumed during the research such for example lack of cooperation. It is followed by significance of the study which consist of why, To Whom It May Concern and how. Followed by delimitations of the study which are boundaries of the research, limitations of the study which explain why proposed research is worthwhile and necessary.

## **Chapter Two**

Literature review and theoretical framework. This chapter shows the identification of major literature that supports and validates the topic which was once reviewed by other sources.

## **Chapter Three**

It consist of three parts purpose of the study, research design and methods, in summary purpose of the study and research design, reciprocates the purpose of the study and describe the research design and components used in the study as research design and methodology.

## **Chapter Four**

This chapter is comprised of data presentation, analysis and discussion of findings which points out results and discussion which may also be presented together. The discussion

state the implications of the findings and their limitations as well as the conclusions drawn and relate the observations to previously published relevant studies and supported by relevant references.

## **Chapter Five**

This chapter consist of the summary, conclusions, recommendations and areas for further research which assets how the finding in the study was important and relevant to my study aim and focus and comparing the finding to the literature summarising the whole research and giving recommendations and conclusions.

## Chapter Two

### 2.0` Introduction

This prior section provided the framework plus orientation of the research. The current chapter presents and reviews literature related to the impact of artisanal mining on national monuments. This chapter outlines and justifies the hypothetical basis enlightening the research. This study is informed by the theory of Cultural Landscapes as Symbolic Environments. It also reviews literature related to the study. The literature is reviewed under the following themes: importance of national monuments; human activities affecting national monuments; the nature of cases arising as a result of the economic environment on the destruction of heritage landscapes or sites and methods used to protect national monuments.

### **2.2 Theoretical Frameworks**

Hypothetical standpoints are presented in this part to better comprehend the link between humans and national monuments. According to Macionis the theory of symbolic interactionism stipulates that the society is viewed as a product of everyday interactions between individuals. This in turn exposes the fact that the interactions or activities that are taking place at the Mazowe site of illegal miners that are destroying a monument will produce a society without national monuments. This will lead to the future generations without a vivid picture of how our ancestors lived or interacted.

### **2.4 Importance of National Monuments**

To understand the rest of the literature, it is important for one to have a grasp of the meaning of national monuments and their significance.

Monuments are edifices that were built specifically to remember someone or incident, or that have developed significant to a common group as part of their commemoration of historic events or cultural heritage, due to its artistic, historical, political, technical, or architectural significance (Deacon, 1993). The first monuments were dolmens or menhirs, megalithic structures built for religious or funeral purposes. Monuments include statues, memorials, historical buildings, archaeological sites, and cultural assets. If there is a public interest in the preservation of a monument, it can be classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Thousands of years have passed since monuments were built, and they are often the most durable and well-known emblems of past civilizations. Different prehistoric cultures around the world have built tumuli, dolmens, and similar structures, and the many varieties of massive tombs of the most wealthy and powerful members of a society are often the source of much of our information and art from those cultures (Henderson, 2011). Monuments as huge as the Egyptian Pyramids, the Greek Parthenon, the Great Wall of China, the Indian Taj Mahal, and the Moai of Easter Island became icons of their civilizations as societies became more organized on a wider scale. The value of national monuments is complex, since they contribute to long-term development and the generation of much-needed jobs through tourism. In addition, the communities and environs in which the monuments are located are maintained and made appealing to potential tourists (Musi, 2014). Against this backdrop, this study emphasizes the importance of preserving the country's national monuments by identifying strategies to safeguard them from artisanal miners. Because most monument locations contain and harbor spectacular monuments of many types, such as mountains, wetlands, cradles, fossils, iconic landscapes, wildlife, land, sea, sands, estuaries, botanical landscapes, domes, parks, and so on, national monuments

and tourism are inextricably interwoven (McIntosh, 2008). Tourism and cultural preservation have traditionally been the primary drivers of national monument creation and administration around the world (Watson et al., 2014), and Zimbabwe is no exception. In terms of protection, management, and conservation, the majority of Zimbabwe's national monuments have received enormous assistance from the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations, and UNESCO (Wynberg, 2002). National monuments contribute to the country's economic growth and development, intervention to safeguard them is vital in order to ensure their long-term viability (Eagles, 2002), notably protection from artisanal mining activities.

Since the mid-1940s, heritage sites have been promoted as tourist attractions in Africa, but in spite of these efforts, heritage places remain neglected, with the exception of those utilized as a yardstick, such as Great Zimbabwe for Zimbabwe (Motevalian & Yeganeh, 2020). The development of areas around heritage sites has been aided by tourism. Great Zimbabwe may play a vital role in demonstrating how heritage sites can contribute to development in Zimbabwe. As a result, it's critical to look into the role that heritage places can perform in expansion (Collet 1991). Cultural heritage can be utilized as a starting point for determining how heritage can be utilized to enhance expansion. This can be accomplished by converting monuments into tourism properties, resulting in an growth in the living levels of people or communities residing around the heritage resource, which will be helpful. If the sites are to be exploited as assets in the tourist attraction, they must be appropriately maintained and conserved, as well as include local people for long-term sustainability and benefits to future generations (Collet 1991). Many heritage places in Zimbabwe are situated in remote parts of the country like Mazowe monuments.

Heritage sites deliver non-economic benefits to the communities around them. Roads are built properly. Older structures can be renovated, and new communal centers can be built. Local governments and power can all be provided by a community heritage site (Eagles, 2002). The community grows as a result of the resources brought in by cultural tourism. There are formal benefits to getting local individuals and organizations involved in local heritage, according to some. This will allow heritage managers and caretakers to communicate effectively about traditions and practices. Heritage aspires to be completely clear and answerable to the public, as well as open to questions. Cultural tourism has the potential to generate jobs, as well as monuments, museums, festivals, and art fairs, all of which benefit communities. Through the provision of jobs, local communities are involved in historical tourism. People working in several heritage organizations in the local public benefit directly and indirectly from the presence of heritage places in the community. When restoration work is being done at a heritage site, it employs members of the community in an indirect manner. Individuals who use legacy as a source perform induced vocations such as sculptures and artistries, cultural productions, and other non-cultural actions (Grefe 2004). Matendera was restored in September 2014, and community adherents were hired to help with the project. Locals with expertise of the site were employed during the restoration process, and they profited from the restoration of their cultural heritage. The surrounding community in Great Zimbabwe sensed that they were non beneficiaries as they should, and the young generation are seeking for more job prospects, and 85 percent of the gate take in Old Bulawayo needs members of the neighboring community because they own the land.



National monuments display Zimbabwe's remarkable and diversified culture and natural beauty, and they are all available to tourists and visitors who visit these sites. They also function as economic activity centers for Zimbabweans who live and work in the immediate sites. As a result, their preservation is advantageous to both tourists and Zimbabweans, particularly those who rely on these heritage sites for revenue and subsistence. As a result, halting illicit mining in these places is essential for the protection and preservation of these sites from the impact and effects of mining as well as other unusual weather risks.

## **2.5 Human Activities Affecting National Monuments**

There is less literature on the relationship between small illegal mining prospects and the environment, as well as their knock-on effects on the environment and surrounding communities, despite the fact that numerous books and research articles have been written and published, and multidisciplinary conferences and workshops have been held with Sustainable environmental management as the main topic or agenda. The amount of research on the impact of mining on the health of mine workers and those who live in towns near mines is limited. According to Stephens and Ahern (2001), extraction is still one of the most hazardous environments in the world, not only in terms of short-term injuries and fatalities, but also in terms of long-term repercussions such as cancer and lung disorders such as silica exposure, asbestosis, and breathing problems. However, there is a gap in the literature regarding the effects of artisanal mining on national monuments. This study will fill in the blanks by investigating human mining activities that have a negative impact on national monuments.

Artisanal mining does not exist in wealthy countries, and when it does, the consequences on national monuments are strictly regulated. This is because wealthier countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States of America have efficient law enforcement to combat artisanal mining (Motevalian & Yeganeh, 2020). Another factor could be that these countries are mineral-poor and rely on developing countries for their mineral supplies. The industrialized countries also have the financial means to safeguard their national monuments from being desecrated. This suggests that human mining activities have the greatest impact on national monuments in poorer countries.

Cultural landscapes in developing nations are being harmed by multiple development pressures, necessitating a holistic and integrated approach to their management. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre has identified mining development as the most common threats to the maintenance and protection of World Heritage assets over the world. For example, mining activities harmed 18 percent of the 141 World Heritage properties that filed state of upkeep reports in 2015. (Storella, 2020). Cultural landscapes, natural properties, and mixed properties accounted for 84 percent of the properties threatened by mining development (Storella, 2020). Unplanned and ongoing mining and exploration activities have a significant impact on and threat to African World Heritage cultural landscapes.

Mercury usage in artisanal mining has an impact on national monument environments. Many places employ mercury to amalgamate gold ore: gold-bearing sand, gravel, or milled rocks are mixed with mercury, and the liquid metal mercury catches the gold particles in the form of an amalgam (Walls, Lee, & Ashenfarb, 2020). The amalgam and any remaining mercury are then separated from the sands. The amalgam is finally decomposed, and the

ultimate product gold is ready. Amalgamation was the "state of the art" technology for industrial processing of gold and silver ores until it was replaced by cyanide leaching at the turn of the century (Walls, Lee, & Ashenfarb, 2020). Due to its efficiency, short operation cycle, cheap investment needs, and low running expenses, amalgamation is still widely used by artisanal gold miners around the world; without it, many miners would be unable to extract gold. Mercury has been found in artisanal mining in seventy nations. Mercury poisoning can have serious effects for human health and the environment, especially in sensitive ecosystems such as those found near national monuments. Exploration and surveying activities have an impact on the locations of national monuments. The majority of potential environmental consequences connected with Mining exploration and surveying activities are usually limited to discrete exploratory regions and sites or slightly bigger localities than those that may be recorded during mine operational activities (Ashton et al 2001). When examined from a larger regional perspective, the cumulative effects of exploration operations at numerous locations within an area, on the other hand, have the potential to induce environmental change. The general cultural landscape impacts of mining exploration include the removal of vegetation for survey lines, soil erosion from vehicle tracks, abandoned equipment and supplies, pollution and contamination, and disruption of archaeological and cultural heritage sites. A mine's development and construction refers to the time frame in which substantial changes occur. They build temporary housing for artisanal miners. In practice, the scale and order of events vary from mine to mine, but most aspects of the cultural landscape are always dramatically altered (Walls, Lee, & Ashenfarb, 2020). Prior to the construction of the temporary dwellings, large amounts of land are stripped of vegetation and leveled. The disturbance of

the features transmitting the significant socio-cultural values of national monuments, on the other hand, has the most immediate influence on cultural landscapes. The most intense activity on any mine operation is usually prior to processing and extraction, the removal and storing (stockpiling) of ores. Blasting, loading, and transportation of various ore grades to stockpile sites, where the ores are sorted by ore grade, are all part of the process (Storella, 2020). Waste material, such as waste rock and soil overburden, is separated and stored for use once the mine is closed. These activities are characterized by large-scale disruption caused by noise, vibration, and wind-blown dust. Eroded and oxidized materials contaminate rain, generating sedimentation and pollution in local rivers, including sacred pools in most cultural settings. The typical operational phases of mining are responsible for the majority of the environmental impacts and are thought to have the supreme possible to influence cultural landscape change. The extent to which mining operations act as landscape change drivers is determined in part by the nature, scale, duration, and amplitude of the mining activities, as well as the cultural landscape sensitivity of the receiving area (Ashton et al 2001).

Many mine-related environmental effects might last for years after the mining has stopped. Landscape scarring in the form of un-rehabilitated waste rock dumps, mine tailing dams, refuse dumps, abandoned shafts, and subterranean fires are among the more pronounced post-closure consequences on record. Furthermore, mines all over the world continue to destroy the environment with polluted streams (including acid rock drainage), wind-blown dust, and the distribution of contaminated solid waste (Johnson et al 1994). Landscape change and fragmentation or dispersal of biological habitats, populations, communities, and ecosystems are common environmental consequences at the landscape level. They also

involve changes in stream flow patterns, particularly where mines must be de-watered. The nature of instances developing as a result of the economic environment on the destruction of historic landscapes or sites has prompted the government and other stakeholders to monitor and implement regulations to limit destructive mining operations near national shrines.

It is critical to note that, despite the fact that illicit mining has numerous negative consequences, it contributes significantly to economic development if significant changes are made to incorporate environmental considerations into development programs. This is due to the reality that the environment, economy, and social activities cannot be separated, and it is also consistent with the UNEP's three-pillar development paradigm (2005). Mining is a necessary basis for human development since it generates money (Acheampong, 2004). The mining sector has played an important role in the growth of civilization, supporting the iron and bronze ages, the industrial revolution, and today's information age infrastructure. The mining industry generated nearly 6 billion tons of raw material worth several trillion dollars in 2001. (Mbendi, 2004). The worldwide mining scene is dominated by traditional mining countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Chile. These countries have established themselves as traditional leaders in terms of mining and exploration technologies and methodologies.

## **2.6 Methods Used to Protect National Monuments from Artisanal Mining**

Various communities have left signs of their actions all across the earth for thousands of years. These traces can take the form of significant constructions such as North Africa's pyramids, Europe's outstanding Graeco-Roman architectural monuments, or Asia's amazing temples and gardens (Storella, 2020). Some remnants of human progress and

accomplishments can still be found today as wrecked architectural structures or buried archaeological relics. These prehistoric relics have piqued the interest of modern people. Ruined monuments, no matter where they are found, elicit awe and a desire to learn more about the people and cultures that created such monumental works of art (Musi, 2014). Ruined monuments and archaeological relics have been maintained and given to the public in various regions of the world as historical evidence. Legislation has also been passed to safeguard the wrecked sites from destruction or damage, as well as to support their preservation in a more positive way. The same has been done for the preservation of national monuments.

Many national monuments in Europe are part of a shared cultural and natural legacy of exceptional global worth that transcends national boundaries to be of universal significance for current and future generations of humanity. In addition to national governments and other bodies that may have previously protected national monuments and their heritage, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has recognized such landscapes as world heritage since 1992, providing an international legal instrument for their protection and unifying conceptual approaches to nature conservation and cultural property protection.

Protected monuments have a long history in Africa, and they are a common aspect of the continent's cultures. They can be claimed to have started some 130 years ago, even in their present form, which is based on national legislation (Eagles, 2002). However, in the last 30 years or so, the number and size of protected monuments has increased dramatically. Almost every country today has some protected national monuments, and several have constructed an entire system of them. This demonstrates governments' desire to leave

future generations with a world that is naturally diverse and productive (Henderson, 2011). The construction and effective administration of protected areas, like regulations for pollution control or education, is a sign of a responsible society. In many countries, the government's dedication to national monuments is supplemented by civil society efforts. Because protected areas are critical for biodiversity conservation, several have been established or are in the process of being established. In situ conservation would be impossible without them, which is why the UN Convention on Biological Diversity compels each country to build a protected area system. Protected areas, on the other hand, provide a wide range of material and non-material benefits to society. As the natural environment decreases and gets increasingly strained as a result of climate change, demographic and consumption trends, urbanisation, and other issues, all of these values are becoming increasingly important.

The National Museums and Monuments Act of 1972 governs the preservation and promotion of Zimbabwe's national monuments. The Monuments and Relics Act 1936, which in turn replaced the 1902 Ancient Monuments Protection Ordinance and 1912 Bushmen Relics Ordinance, was repealed by this statute (Katsamudanga, 2003). The Archaeological Survey, Zimbabwe's national inventory of monuments and sites, is maintained by the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe. The Archaeological Survey had almost 14,000 entries in April 2000, with 118 of them being National Monuments (Chipangura, Chiripanhura & Nyamagodo, 2017). By 1954, National Monuments had been established under the old system. The listing had grown to approximately 3,000 structures and 169 monuments by 1980. (Mupira, 2003). These sites

are legally protected, and violating them can result in arrest. Regardless of the rules, artisanal mining continues to have an impact on national monuments.

## **2.7 Strategies That Can Be Used to Local People in National Monuments**

### **Management.**

Community involvement is argued to be the key factor of ensuring safety of national monuments. People's ability to live a long life, enjoy good health, have access to the world's stock of knowledge and information, participate in their community's cultural life, have sufficient sociocultural, environmental, educational, psychological benefits, and the ability to nurture their wellbeing is referred to as community empowerment (Chauke 2003). For all three types of sites, the UNESCO guideline advocates robust public participation and inclusion. People must be involved in monument preservation issues in order to have a better grasp of the monuments' symbolism. This will encourage them to refrain from activities that degrade monuments and encourage members to place a higher value on monuments.

To be involved in anything means to participate, assist, share, agree, or be a part of it. In this regard, communities would place a cultural value on national monuments if they were so involved in activities taking place at heritage sites. Marshall (2002) defines community participation as the participation of indigenous peoples and other groups in archaeology, heritage practice, interpretation, management, and conservation of a cultural site. This is argued to be the most reliable method of safeguarding cultural sites while also allowing them to benefit the community.



Local people should be included in historical tourist development initiatives or programs since they affect their well-being. If there is to be non-economic benefit from heritage tourism, community participation in the administration of heritage assets is ideal. Local communities who were previously secluded became inventive, demanding a stake in the research and preservation of their history while also profiting from their heritage resources (Pwiti 1996). In addition to direct and meaningful participation, (Pwiti 1996) advocated on socioculturally benefiting from their legacy riches.

## **2.8 Research Gape**

Little or no research has been done in Zimbabwe on the effects of artisanal mining on national monuments. The literature above shows the effects of mining activities on cultural heritage sites in general. There is lack of specific data on the effects of artisanal mining on national monuments and hence this research fills this research gape by providing this data

## **2.9 Chapter Summary**

This chapter has discussed the literature related to this study. This chapter has discussed the national monuments as Symbolic Environments. The chapter also discussed the importance of national monuments and focused on the human mining activities that affects national monuments and the measure that has been used to protect the national monuments from threats. The next chapter will focus on the research methods used to generate data

## CHAPTER Three

### 3.0 Research Methodology

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The sole purpose of this research is to illuminate on the impact of artisanal mining on the Upper Mazowe Cultural Landscape. This chapter describes the research methodology, strategy, and data collection procedures used to accomplish the research's sole purpose. Assessing the impact of mining on legacy resources (cultural landscapes and heritage sites) requires a dynamic research approach based on qualitative research methods. This is critical for assessing and analysing the effects of mining on cultural landscapes or heritage sites, as well as conserving the environment, social, and cultural elements that contribute to the well-being of local communities.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

According to Neil (2006), research design is a systematic strategy to examining a subject of concern or testing a hypothesis in a research project. The study primarily acts as a guide while collecting, inspecting, assessing, and interpreting observations from the research region. In the interest of effectiveness, the researcher placed into practise the idea of a case study design to bring out the effects of illegal mining on the national monuments. However, it has to be understood that there are various types of case study designs which are namely clinical, historical, situational and observational case study. The fact that interviews are a chief corner stone of obtaining information in this study influenced or fostered the use of historical case study.

### 3.3 Population of the Study

A Population can be defined as the total number of people within a certain geographical territory or area (Church et al. 1996: Sandres, 2004). Artisanal miners, local communities, chiefs, headmen, NMMZ staff, and traditional leaders, to name a few, are among the study's target population. The above-mentioned population was chosen as they are playing significant roles in both destroying and managing the monuments at Mazowe area.

#### 3.3.1 Table of Population Under study

<b>CATEGORY OF PEOPLE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PEOPLE</b>
NMMZ curator	2
EMA	1
Chief of Mazowe	1
Artisanal miners	8
Community members	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>

### 3.4 Sample

A sample is a subdivision of population, which is a perfect or almost perfect depiction of the population from which it was derived (Burns and Groove, 2005). A total of twenty (20) people will be chosen. The NMMZ employees (2), community elders (1), EMA (1) and illegal miners and settlers (16) will all be interviewed as part of the study. In addition, questionnaires will be used in the study, with (20) questionnaires being distributed.

### **3.5 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling refers to the selection of a particular section of the population to be suited according to Rubin and Babbie (2007). Accordingly, there are two kinds of sampling namely purposive and random sampling. The researcher employed 20 participants for the study and the sample size was determined by 2 NMMZ curators, 8 community members, 8 artisanal miners, EMA and chief community. The sample size was measured statically typical and the smaller size gave the researcher the supreme opportunity to come up with applicable answers. The sample size relied on the resources and time which was available as well as the study's objectives.

### **3.6 Purposive Sampling**

The term "purposive sampling" refers to a sample in which the researcher purposefully collects units of analysis in such a way that the sample can be considered representative of the population being researched (De Vos et al.,2005). The researcher targeted or included the NMMZ, EMA, Chief, artisanal miners and villagers. These proved to be useful as they were able to provide the research with information about the state of the monument before and after illegal mining activities commenced in the Mazowe area.

### **3.7 Data Collection Methods**

Data Collection plan is an outline of the processes taken to acquire data out of order (Saunders and Thornhill 2007). Data collection tools like surveys, key informant interviews and documentary search.

#### **3.7.1 Desktop Survey**

The researcher used the desktop survey technique, which took into account genuine and relevant literature. Emails, lecture notes, internet sources, textbooks, and periodicals served

as information sources. The researcher will learn about this research via critics, analysts, and other researchers' writings about heritage. The World Heritage Convention's 12.3 chapter, the Ministry of Lands, the Tourism Charter of 1999, Zimbabwe's constitution, the national plan for heritage and tourism, and publications, to name a few, will be useful to the researcher. Newspaper stories also offered information regarding the upper landscape of Mazowe to the researchers.

### **3.7.2 Interviews**

Interview entails the meeting of informants especially face to face for consultations in most cases. These interviews were employed in this study in a bid to gather solid information. These interviews were conducted on several informants which included the NMMZ department. These people provided the study with the background of the monument about how it was first discovered, how it looked back then and how it is looking now. The researcher also conducted interview with this department in a bid to understand the measures put in place to protect monuments in the country and how they are successful. The other informant was the miner, who also provided the study with information on the state of the monument when they arrived to commence their illegal mining activities. The other informant was EMMA which provided information about the effects of land degradation on the site and the lack of political will to execute laws that prohibit land degradation. The other informants were the village people who also provided information about how the monument looked before and after illegal mining activities.

### **3.7.3 Survey**

Surveys were also used by the researcher. A survey entails the looking closely of the people under research from a distant. In this case the whole community was placed under a survey

in order to obtain how the illegal miners conducted their activities and how they were destructing the monument. The survey was also conducted on the whole community in a bid to understand how they were reacting to the destruction of the monument by the illegal miners.

### **3.7.4 Documentary Search**

This was defined by as the search of information from other documents that have covered the same or similar study. On the documents used by this study was Chipangure (2012) who covered on a similar topic. The document was useful as it provided the study with information related to the protection of monuments in the country.

### **3.8 Data Analysis Procedures**

Data analysis is the process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming and modelling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions and supporting decision making (Musingafi and Hlatywayo, 2013). Qualitative data was grouped according to research objectives and questions. All data was analysed qualitatively using codes and sub themes that were derived from the objectives of the research study. The findings were integrated in order to draw inferences. Data integration involved consolidation and co-relation of themes, rather than deliberate comparison of the outcomes. Data interpretation was based on inductive and deductive analysis techniques and the discussion of findings was linked to the empirical evidence of literature provided in chapter two.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

For Jensen, Klans, and Jankowski (1991), research ethics is the extent to which a researcher complies with the norms that are authorized by law and accepted by society when investigating a phenomenon. The ethics adhered to in this study was the identity protection of all informants, acknowledgment of other sources, seeking and obtaining information and permission from appropriate authorities and using data collection methods that are environmentally friendly.

### **3.10 Chapter Summary**

This chapter gives an account of the research path showing research designs and methodology used in mapping out the gathering of information and issues pertaining population and sample for data presentations.

## **Chapter Four**

### **4.0 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation**

#### **4.1. Introduction**

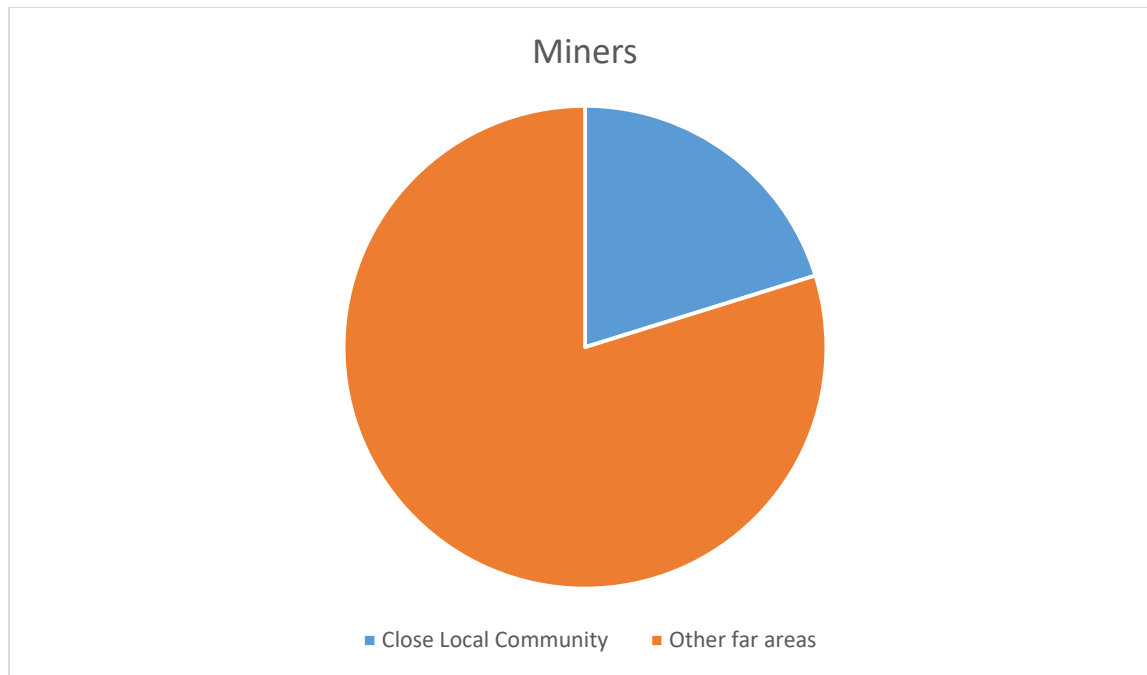
The chapter mainly focuses on the research findings and data analysis collected using interviews, information gathered through interviews and questionnaires. Thus, the data presented here represent the information gathered during field work and helps meet the research questions and objectives. Hence, numerical and descriptive data is presented so as to assist in presenting the research findings.

#### **4.2. SECTION A: Biographical Data for Miners**

The study showed that in mining most participants were men and a small number of women were also involved. The data presented here tries to answer the research question on whether or not the community is aware of the site. The researcher undertook a survey to determine the involvement of miners from the close community at the landscape. Thus, the data chart below explains the results thereof.



## 1. The Type Of People Involved In Mining

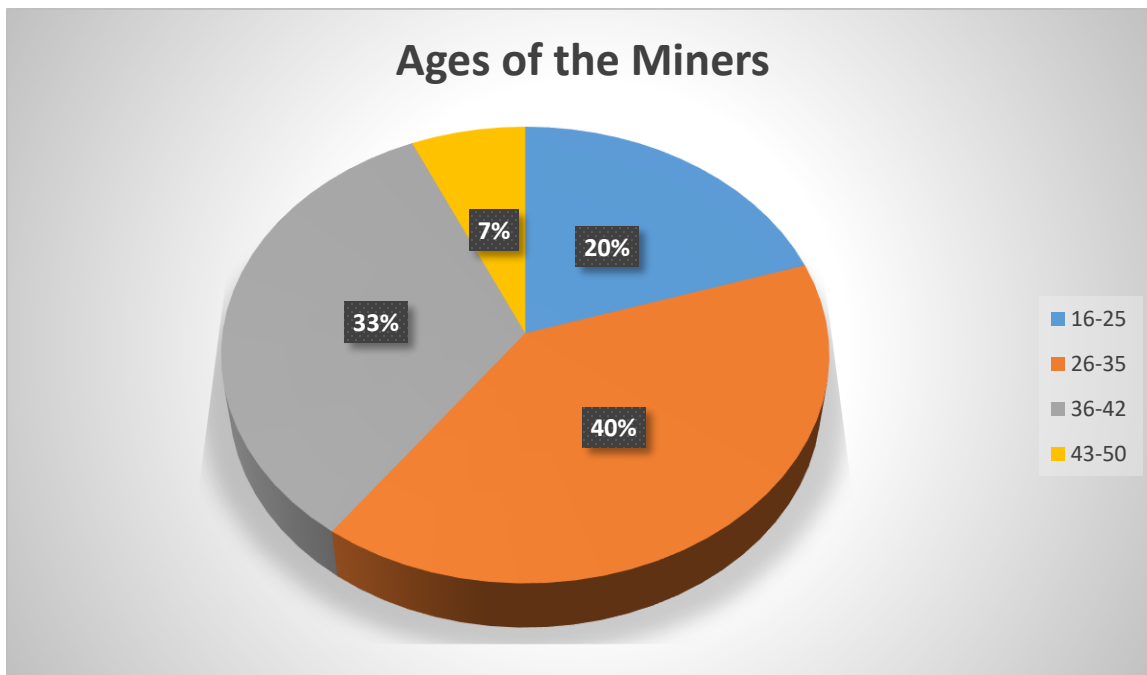


The data shows that people from the local community were involved in mining but they were not more than those who were coming from far area like Harare and its surrounding communities. Thus, from the interviews held with the local community and its leadership, the responses proved that the close local community was aware of the value of the area in question.

## 2. Age

From the data obtained as highlighted above, the researcher had to carry out a survey on the age of the people who understood the value of the site. Thus, the importance of the site was in this case dependent on the value that was ascribed by a group or an individual to the landscape. Hence, the study reviewed that the older members of the community knew that value of the site while the younger generation only valued the value of the money one could get from mining gold. The researcher had to present the data on the age of the miners since

it helps one to understand the community's position on the value of the site. A random sampling exercise was carried out and a group of 15 random miners were interviewed. 3 were between the ages of 16 – 25, 6 were between 26–35, 5 were between 36 – 42 and only one was between 43 -50 years. Below is a pie chart to represent the age of the miners involved.



The above data shows that the majority of the miners were in their prime and were quite involved in the mining activities because they valued the money instead of the cultural value of the site.

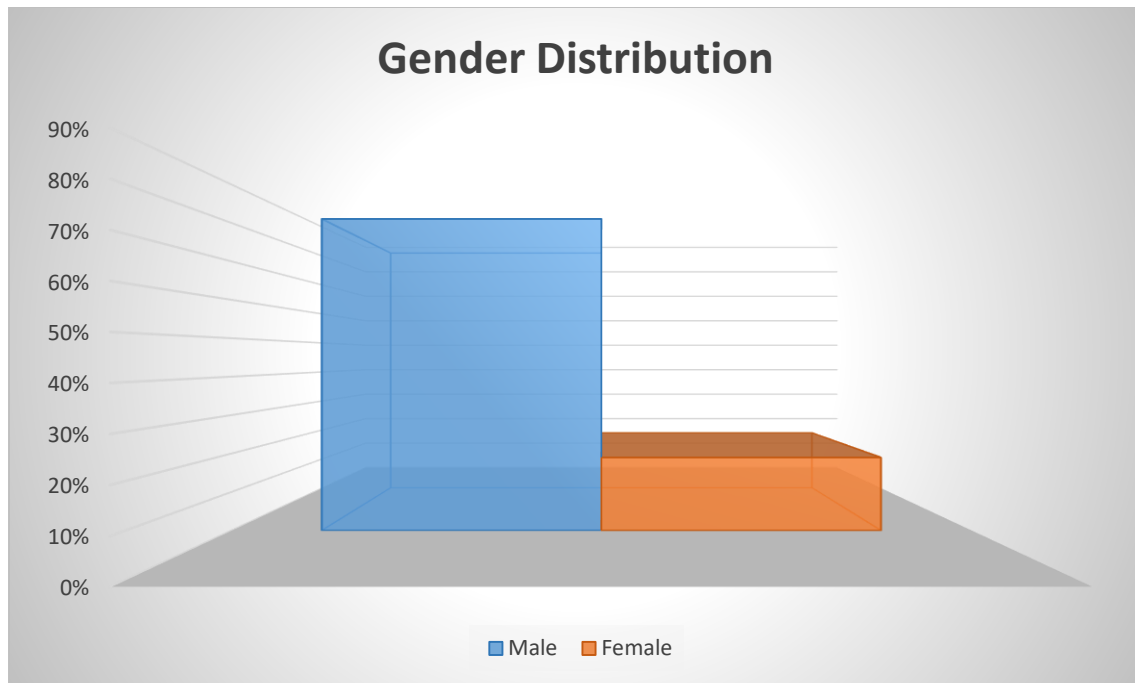
### 3. Gender

The fact that there are more men than women can be attributed to the nature of the profession itself, as UNDP (2014) stated, as there are some jobs that can only be done by

men by their nature. Because gold mining requires substantial hard labor, fewer women are actively involved in the process than their male colleagues. The difficult working conditions of gold mining prevent most women from participating, making it a male-dominated industry. During the research, it was discovered that gold is difficult to come by, particularly in shaft mining.

The majority of the activities are physically demanding, difficult, yet dangerous, and necessitates long periods of time away from home. This tends to keep women and girls away, as these activities come under the umbrella of jobs that are generally masculine in nature and are typically performed by males. When questioned why they don't go underground, the women responded:

*"Pasi hatingambopagoni, tingafa."* *"Hedu tatakura ivhu nekungoserengeta"* which translates to "we can't stand it down there," instead transport the ore. A twenty-year-old miner said, *wangu, haazi mafunnies* meaning „my friend, this work is no joke/not easy“. We can single handedly carry a tone of 50 kg bags of soil from the pit and after all that labour we can recover only 4 grams of gold. Thus, the graph below shows the distribution artisanal miners in line with gender:



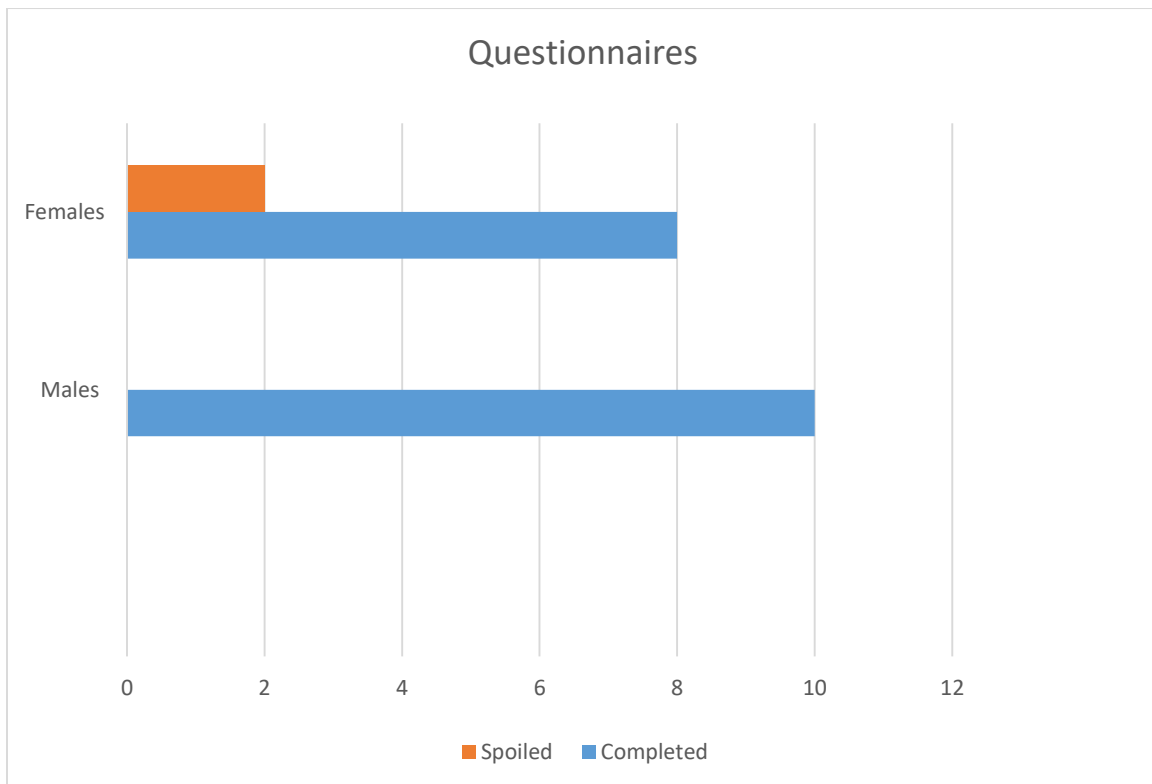
#### 4.3. Section B: The Causes Of Artisanal Mining In The Mazowe Landscape

Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	4	40%
Corruption	3	30%
Unemployment	2	20%
Lack of involvement of stakeholders	1	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above results indicates that poverty has been the highest cause of artisanal mining with the rate of (40%) followed by corruption which has the rate of (30%) which is resulting in unemployment which is at the rate of (20%) and also lack of involvement of the stakeholders which has (10%). All these have been the main causes of sustainable tourism

development at cultural heritage sites and one of the worst is artisanal mining. The researcher came up with these cause through the interviews and questionnaires which were distributed.

The researcher employed two data collection methods which are: interviews and questionnaires. Thus, 20 questionnaires were distributed in the community close to the landscape. The questionnaires were distributed across gender, 10 were given to women while 10 were given to men. Among the 20 questionnaires, only 18 were completed and the other two were spoiled. The questionnaire distribution is represented in the graph below:



## 1. Interviews

Interviews were conducted and 8 people were selected including Chief Hwata of the area. The interviews showed different views from the community members and other miners. Among the 8 people who were involved, 3 were just members of the community who were not involved in any mining activities. Thus, 3 miner and one NMMZ representative were interviewed. The other interview respondents pointed out why they are into mining. According to the interviews conducted

Chief Hwata said that *“tinongoona makorokoza achiita zvaanoda nenharaunda vasingatibvunze kana kukumbira kuita zvavanoita kwatiri”* (the illegal miners do whatever they do without consulting us). The Chief of the community said that the community and the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe have to work hand in hand for them to make sure there is successfully safeguarding of this site.

## 2. Questionnaires

Number of Respondents	Responses
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Said poverty and unemployment has led them to participate in artisanal mining</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Claimed that it even though the site was of value, the mines and mineral Act override the heritage laws.</li> <li>• Claimed that it was the other government bodies like EMA, Ministry of Mines and The Ministry of Lands who were responsible for the confusion.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They claimed that the NMMZ from time to time tried to safeguard the site with the community help.</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Claimed that as long as gold was available, it had more value than cultural material and that the way forward was to allow people to earn a living through mining.</li> </ul>

Sixty-six percent of survey respondents pointed out the causes of artisanal mining and claimed that the heritage site belongs to the community. In terms of decision-making, these respondents stated that they were involved in decision-making. One of the participant *said "sevanhu vemunharaunda tinowona tsika ne magariro emunharaunda nekuti vemuseums havazvizivi saka tinobetserana navo," Zvaheza said, "sevanhu vemunharaunda tinowona tsika ne magariro emunharaunda* (The community is involved in handling the social, spiritual cultural aspects because the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe do not know about these so we assist them). According to another participant *"tinodaizwa kumisangano sewekuvakwa kwepakadhirika tikabvumirana neve museums nzira yakanaka yekuzviita"*, (we get called for meetings like the one for the restoration and we and the NMMZ decided the proper manner to carry out restorations). However, 5.5% respondents claimed that as long as gold was available, it had more value than cultural material and that the way forward was to allow people to earn a living through mining.

The qualitative and quantitative shows that artisanal mining has negatively affected the Mazowe cultural landscape due to unemployment, poverty, lack of involvement of stakeholders and corruption. The issue of unemployment, poverty was also supported by NMMZ (2020), showing that mining is being triggered by these factors as people are forced

to enter into mining activities. According to NMMZ (2020), as the activities continue to hinder people, in years to come there will be no more sites. Hence, the study showed the effects of artisanal mining on cultural landscapes.

#### **4.4. SECTION C: THE EFFECTS OF ARTISANAL MINING ON CULTURAL SITES**

<b>Effects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Land degradation	4	40%
Deforestation	2	20%
Destruction of heritage value	4	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>

One has to appreciate the fact that human activities are drastic in affecting sustainable tourism in the country. In this case land degradation has caused highest effects on cultural sites at (40%) same as destruction of the heritage value which the site holds and also there is deforestation which has the frequency of (20%). It has to be noted that in this case the study has unearthed evidence which suggest that human activities are negatively impacting tourism due to their negligence in dealing with national monuments. One can safely conclude that the monument at Mazowe are has lost its value due to human activities. Dismay over the pollution and land degradation caused by illegal miners around the monument stipulating that the pollution has led to the decrease of the value of the monument to the country's tourism, (Stoffle & Evans, 1990). Hence, there must be a change and strategies to come up with the protection of the site.



This line of argument can be made concrete by the claims that were made by the Community Chief who stipulated that, *'chiri kuparadzwa nemakorokoza chinhu ichi'*, this translates to, the monument is being destroyed by the illegal miners' activities. Another villager said," *mumakore ana 2001 panga pachiri pakanaka asi pakatanga kuuya makorokoza hapachatarisike nekuti vanouya kuopa chera zvimwe zvodhirika*". This translates to, in 2001 the monument was still in good shape but ever since these illegal miners began to flock into the area the monument is being destroyed by their diggings. The study made efforts to interview the miners and one of them said " , we did not know that it was a crucial monument we thought it was of no use". From these claims one can depict that human negligence bringing destruction of national monuments.



**Fig 4.1 mining area**

#### **4.4.1 Deforestation**

Deforestation has affected sustainable tourism development at cultural heritage sites through illegal mining. This is affecting the development of heritage sites in Zimbabwe in the sense that most of these illegal miners have evolved into cutting down of trees for

mining use as shown in fig 4.1 above. Also, there is terroristic behaviors like being violent and killing people who disturb their operations to the extent that they have attracted a name called 'mashurugwi' which translate to violent ones. In the case of Mazowe area one can safely conclude that people or tourists in and around Zimbabwe do not even want to visit the monument because they fear the illegal miners who have colonized the area. This means that human activities are affecting tourism in Zimbabwe.

The research enlightenment has to be the portion of the reader when it comes to the effects of human negligence on the monuments of the nation. The findings made efforts to interview people who can illuminate light on this aspect. According to Stephens and Ahern (2001), mining remains one of the most perilous occupations in the world and this has affected almost 88% of the heritage sites all over the world. One of the effects is the destruction of monuments. In this case the found out that the Mazowe monument is no longer in its original state because it's being destroyed by illegal miners.

## 4.5 SECTION D: MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ARTISANAL MINING ON CULTURAL SITES

### 4.5.1 Measures That Can Be Taken To Reduce Mining

Measures	frequency	percentage
Involvement of all stakeholders	4	40%
Involvement of local communities	3	30%
Fencing, policies and strict laws	2	20%
Awareness	1	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>

The results points out that the largest number of the participants of the research (40%) shows that if all stakeholders are involved it will be a great measure to protect the site, followed by (30%) of the involvement of the community that they should be involved in every activities as they will enforce traditional laws for protecting the site and also they should be policies and fencing of the site in order to protect it from miners which is (20%) and awareness to the gold panners and everyone about the Upper Mazowe cultural landscape.

The respondents also mentioned it all according to the interviews and questionnaires they were given as their statement follows

#### **4.5.1 Interview with community members**

In responding to the question valid to Mazowe, the NMMZ employee gave strategies and what can be done to ensure the site is protected.

According to the NMMZ representative, he said he had been in the museum field for 10 years now and has known the site for time before it was damaged by gold planners according to him There is still hope that the site can still be maintained but this can only be archived on if other stakeholders work hand in hand with us without corruption for example ministry of lands who is responsible for giving lands and the EMA who is responsible with the environment together with us we can come up with something in order to make sure the site is being sustained and well taken care of. According to the NMMZ employee, "...progresses itemized by members of the local communities for example in the refurbishment exercise, creation of the roads leading to the site, fencing the area and ensuring security help sustain the site".

The community members are self-assured that developments like this will attract their heritage place and also advance their living standards. He also said this will contribute to the socio-psychological growths of members of the community promoting spirit of togetherness. They also have confidence that if roads are constructed, the site will transform into a better place and even the illegal miners will not be able to do whatever they want on the site.

They also emphasized that traditional people often visit this place for different traditional activities such that the place have got exposed on its own because of the spiritual value it holds and many traditional families have pressed their issues to the NMMZ head office

claiming that they are from the Hwata family of Mbuya Nehanda in order to take ownership of the place which then makes it more unique and something that should be preserved. Also, every site in a community must be safeguarded and be protected for educational purpose and tourist attraction (Musi, 2014). The research displays that the government is managing the heritage place for the community through the NMMZ even though the miners claim that the Ministry of Mines knows about their mining activities.



**Fig 4.2 the interview with chief Hwata**

In an interview in the Chief Hwata and the community members and the leaders shared their understandings how the sites can be protected and on the ownership of the Mazowe site and mentioned that they have resided on the place for some time now because they come from the Mbuya Nehanda clan therefore they are the owners of the place. They also advocated for the removal of the gold panners because it is affecting their spiritual values of the site because it is one of the reasons they are residing on that site. Community leader said, “*Mazowe inzvimbo yakatizira Nehanda mushure mekunge aitandaniswa nemabhunu naizvozvo airarama akahwanda mubako rinova iro raakatisiira kuti tiite chivanhu chese imomo takaivakirwa nemateteguru edu kuti uve musha wedu saka tisu varidzi vayo* (translation: The heritage place was constructed by our ancestor Mbuya Nehanda so we own this heritage place)”. He went on to say, “*Hapana chinoitwa munharaunda ino pasina kusumwa kubva kuna Mbuya Nehanda kubva kune makorokoza chaiwo vano zviziva goridhe haribatike pasina kurikumbirira naizvozvo takasiirwa nzvimbo ino izere negoridze nemadzitateguru edu uye tokurudzirazve kuti pave neyenzaniso pamasimba edu nevemuseums nekuti Bako rino nenzvimbo ino ndeyedu tesenekuti tisu varidzi vayo*” (there must be equality amongst powers of the NNNMZ and us because we are both the owners).

Chipangura (2012), advocated for the contribution of the local people in protection of monuments alignment to the UNESCO strategies in heritage protection hence, the NMMZ is doing a good thing. The research accomplished that through the Traditional and conventional management systems the cultural landscapes are integrated. The people in reacting the questionnaire showed that they have full knowledge about the value of the place and they also want the removal of the artisanal mining at this place. As the stewards

of the heritage site, the NMMZ has to entrust local communities with the obligation of protecting the property and providing educational tours to visitors.

The research according to the study shows that there should be full involvement of the stakeholders in order to come up with sustainable protection of the site and it should not only be the NMMZ to protect them but EMA, LANDS. The study also showed there is lack of awareness about the Mazowe cultural landscape and there is need for awareness. The results support findings of scholars such as of Chirikure and Pwiti (2008) which also states that artisanal mining has been the destruction to heritage sites due to lack of awareness and Chipangura (2012) who advocated for the involvement of the local communities in order to protect cultural landscapes.

#### **4.6 Chapter Summary**

Following fruitful completion of the field research phases that involved the identification and drawing of the learning sample elements, field protocol, logistics administration of research instruments, data gathering and data processing, the chapter presented the collected data, interpreted emerging thematic data patterns and discussed the key research. The next chapter summarizes the study findings and incorporate, conclusions, recommendations and evaluative reflections.



## **Chapter Five**

### **5.0 Introduction**

The chapter gives summary findings, makes conclusions, and suggests possible remedies to address the problem based on observed emergent data patterns and logical deductions taken from the presented empirical evidence emphasized and discussed in the previous chapters.

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

The main aim of the research was to assess the effects of artisanal mining and illegal settlers on the cultural landscape in the upper Mazowe. The study was undertaken in Mazowe district. The first chapter established the background of the study outlining the research problem, objectives of the study, research questions, assumptions and significance of the study. The study had an assumption that gold panners are the major forces behind the destruction of the heritage site. It was therefore established that the study attempted to establish the role of the NMMZ and other stakeholders in order to safeguard the monument. Limitations of the study which seemed to be possible challenges the researcher was likely to face when conducting the research were also mentioned in this first chapter.

Chapter two of the study revealed all relevant literature on the issue of artisanal mining and the roles at the global level as well as local level so as to maintain the site. A review of literature gave a detailed analysis of other heritage sites that are being affected locally and internationally however possess effects of this in terms of educational and tourism sector development. The theoretical framework guiding the study was also discussed in this chapter. Literature in relation to gold panning on cultural landscapes, the importance of

community participation and other stakeholders in bringing about the protection and safeguarding of the monuments was also discussed in this chapter.

Chapter three dealt with the research methodology, giving a clear analysis of the design used, area under study, population of the study, sample selection method and size, data collection methods and analysis. The chapter gave a detailed justification as to why the research chose the qualitative paradigm and adopted a case study design. Justification for every research instrument used, sampling techniques and data collection methods was done in this chapter. In an attempt to explore the effects of artisanal mining on the heritage site, the study targeted community members and community chief from Mazowe District and the other gold panners and members from the NMMZ and GVT official. Questionnaires were distributed to randomly selected respondents such as the NMMZ curators, GVT officials, whereas structured interviews were used to collect information from chief community, community members, and the gold panners. Ethical consideration which guided the interviews were also discussed in this chapter.

Chapter four of the study chapter dealt with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The responses gathered through the structured questionnaire were sorted and organized and then analyzed and interpreted. Research questions posed in chapter one was answered in this chapter and responses from participants showed the effects of artisanal mining on the heritage site. Research findings were analyzed and linked with literature review.

Chapter five presents the conclusion drawn from the research basing it on the literature review and the findings of the study. Recommendations are also made.

## 5.2 Conclusions

### 1. What are the causes of artisanal mining in the Mazowe landscape?

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher determined that gold panners had caused significant damage to the site, which has had an impact on the local communities in mine-affected areas. NMMZ has succeeded in enlisting the community's help in protecting the site, but it has been tough because other GVT authorities refuse to take responsibility for removing the gold panners. Respondents clearly appreciated their site and lobbied for greater powers to maintain it; yet, they also said that they are all accountable for it because it was left by their spirit medium Mbuya Nehanda for them to carry on the tradition. The NMMZ showed that there is still hope for the monument they promised to involve other stakeholders and take good care of the site. The local community commented on the role being played by the NMMZ indicating that they are really making an effort in progressing as compared to other Stakeholders in Zimbabwe thereby playing a crucial role in the emancipation of the site for community beneficiation.

NMMZ adopted Collet's master plan for resource conservation and development from 1991 as a heritage guideline. Within the framework of the government of Zimbabwe's objectives, a master plan for the preservation and development of Zimbabwe's archaeological heritage was developed (Collett 1991; 3). The idea enables heritage tourism to build communities with historic sites. The Great Zimbabwe site serves as a benchmark for community development as a result of historical tourism. It offers the basis for the administration of the Zimbabwe type site. The development of areas around heritage sites has been aided by

tourism. As a result, it's critical to investigate the role of heritage sites in development (Collet 1991; 4).

Cultural heritage tourism helps communities become more involved in development. This can be accomplished by converting monuments into tourism assets, resulting in an increase in the living standards of people or communities living around the heritage resource, which will be beneficial. Mazowe cultural landscape is a ruin of a National Heritage Site managed by NMMZ, which employs this framework in order to manage the heritage site. The National Monuments and Monuments Act is also utilized to legally protect, maintain, and conserve cultural property. Communities must profit from their heritage resources, according to Zimbabwe's constitution, and they must be protected from criminal actions.

Collet (1991) believes that tourism and cultural heritage should be integrated in order for development to occur in tandem with social, cultural, educational, and environmental components (Collet 1991; 4). According to Collet's development strategy, heritage sites have the potential to be a valuable tourist resource, drawing both local and international visitors. A plan for increasing the number of visitors. According to Collet (1991), enhancing public knowledge is a critical component of community development. The findings of the study demonstrate the extent to which Collet 1991 facilitates community development.

The NMMZ needs to raise public awareness of the cultural landscape of Mazowe. The scientists also found visiting ship constraints at the site. Because these gold panners are capable of killing, the place is difficult to approach. The findings of the research suggest that the site must be secured through fence, community involvement, and the elimination

of gold panners, all of which enable stringent security, ensuring that the property is protected.

## **2. What are the effects of artisanal mining on cultural sites?**

The researcher observed that human activities are affecting sustainable tourism development at cultural heritage sites and one of the worst is illegal mining. This is affecting the development of heritage sites in Zimbabwe in the sense that most of these illegal miners have evolved into terroristic behaviors like being violent and killing people who disturb their operations to the extent that they have attracted a name called '*mashurugwi*' which translate to violent ones. In the case of Mazowe area one can safely conclude that people or tourists in and around Zimbabwe do not even want to visit the monument because they fear the illegal miners who have colonized the area. This means that human activities are affecting tourism in Zimbabwe.

Also, according to the researcher ne has to appreciate the fact that human activities are drastic in affecting sustainable tourism in the country. In this case it has to be noted that in this case the study has unearthed evidence which suggest that human activities are negatively impacting tourism due to their negligence in dealing with national monuments. One can safely conclude that the monument at Mazowe are has lost its value due to human activities. Dismay over the pollution and land degradation caused by illegal miners around the monument stipulating that the pollution has led to the decrease of the value of the monument to the country's tourism, (Stoffle & Evans, 1990). Hence, there must be a change and strategies to come up with the protection of the site.

Enlightenment has to be the portion of the reader when it comes to the effects of human negligence on the monuments of the nation. The study made efforts to interview people who can illuminate light on this aspect. According to Stephens and Ahern (2001), mining remains one of the most perilous occupations in the world and this has affected almost 88% of the heritage sites all over the world. One of the effects is the destruction of monuments. In this case the found out that the Mazowe monument is no longer in its original state because its being destroyed by illegal miners.

## **2 What are the measures that can be done to reduce impact of artisanal mining on heritage sites?**

According to Chauke (2003), Muringaniza, Pwiti, and Chirikure (2008), has no policy on community participation. Members of the surrounding communities must be involved in heritage place management in order for them to reap more non-economic benefits from heritage tourism use. With the NMMZ, communities must also consider concerns of access and use. When restoration work is being done, the NMMZ must hire at least three people from each of the communities that surround the Mazowe landscape. The NMMZ must construct a craft center where communities can create their curios. To stop gold panning, the local communities' well-being must be improved with low levels of poverty and higher living standards, as well as many job creation sectors in small businesses, tourism, and heritage. In the area, leisure resorts, hotels, lodges, and restaurants must be built. Scholarship programs made possible by heritage tourism must benefit young people in society. Mazowe's landscape must grow in popularity and be promoted around the world, and residents of the surrounding communities will benefit the most.

According to the researcher, the respondents revealed that they are aware of the site and that's why they are residing at that place. They are also involved in the management of socio-cultural events since community leaders are consulted. The main shareholders of the site, the Hwata family, has benefited the surrounding communities socially by ensuring their well-being and improving their living standards, culturally by promoting their culture, psychologically by changing locals' attitudes toward their heritage, and educationally by closing the knowledge gap. With residents working together to make tourism a success, the heritage site benefits the neighboring communities in terms of social cohesion and promoting cultural solidarity as they perform rituals at that place which is believed to be sacred. The study shows the people from the community are fully aware of the site and they are also being affected by the gold panners as they are destroying their heritage.

Community members and the leaders shared their understandings on the ownership of the Mazowe site and mentioned that they have resided on the place for some time now because they come from the Mbuya Nehanda clan therefore they are the owners of the place. They also advocated for the removal of the gold panners because it is affecting their spiritual values of the site because it is one of the reasons they are residing on that site.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In spite of the noticeable achievements made by NMMZ in enhancing the cultural landscape, the researcher drew some recommendations from responses by respondents that can be put in place by the government, stakeholders as well as the NMMZ itself so as to enhance the role of GVT in community development and the ending of gold panning. The researcher recommends that;

- ❖ The NMMZ should revisit UNESCO for the protection and safeguarding of the heritage site. The appointment of Traditional Chiefs has created conflicts since they have been corrupt seeing other stakeholders granting permission to the illegal mining just. There must be a totally end to illegal mining.
- ❖ EMA should engage in the protection of the environment and help educate community members on sustainability and enter development considering how the NMMZ does not have infinity resources. With the initiated projects, community members should be assisted in investing in other projects so as to ensure sustainability of their projects and avoid being dependent on the NMMZ for all their needs in as community.
- ❖ Artisanal miners should engage competitive companies or organizations to carry out developmental projects in this site, and they should consult for permission and license to carry out mining.
- ❖ Traditional leaders should make use the monument and make it well known by everyone so as to promote the culture and maintain its sacredness. Also, there must be full security and a clear environment for education sector so as for students to carry out their practical guided by taboos and traditional ways of protecting it.

#### **5.4 Recommended Areas for Further Study**

Whilst, the purpose of the study is to assess the effects of artisanal mining in the upper Mazowe cultural landscape. The researcher managed to cover challenges being faced by communities, how the monument has been affected and the causes therefore, it is vital that a future study be done looking at the being faced by stakeholders and NMMZ in trying to remove gold panners so that there will be a totally end of these activities affecting the monument. A study to compare the successes of NMMZ that are currently operating in



Zimbabwe so that lessons could be drawn to help improve on the NMMZ model should also be done.

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## APPENDIX A:

The interviewer/researcher (Farirai T Simon) is pursuing an Honors Degree in Cultural Heritage Studies at Bindura University Of Science Education. The goal of the study is to evaluate the impact of arsenal mining on the upper Mazowe terrain. As a result, members are kindly asked to answer the questionnaire honestly and truthfully. I guarantee that your information will be kept private and anonymous, and that it will only be used for academic purposes.

- Please do not write your name or identification in this form. Shortcomings
- If you feel the need to withdraw kindly let me know

(NB) Tick  or Fill in Where Appropriate.

### (I) Demographic Information

1) Sex

a) Male

b) Female

2) Age Group

a) Below 18 years   
+ years

b) 19- 30 years

c) 31- 49 years

c) 50

3) Highest Level of Education

a) No schooling

b) Primary level

c) Secondary level

d) Tertiary level

4) Are you aware of the monument? \_\_\_\_\_

### (II) Research Questions for artisanal miners

5) For how long have you been in artisanal small-scale gold mining?

- a) 1- 5 Years  b) 6- 10 Years  c) 11- 20 Years  d) 21+ Years

6) What led you into artisanal gold mining?

- a) Lack of employment  b) Recurrent Droughts  c) Abundance of gold deposits   
d) Other

7) How do you engage artisanal gold mining activities?

- a) Fulltime  b) Part Time  c) Occasionally  d) Seasonally  e) Other

If other specify, \_\_\_\_\_

8) Did you receive any form training for artisanal gold mining?

- a) No  b) Yes

- a) No  b) Yes

9. How artisanal mining is affecting the Monument in Mazowe? \_\_\_\_\_

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10) How artisanal small-scale gold mining can affect the livelihoods for the future generations?

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11) Are you aware of the fact that you are mining in a monument?

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12) Should artisanal small-scale gold mining activities be legally recognized?

a) Yes                       b) No                       c) Maybe

13) Are the people in the local communities happy with your operations?

a) No     b) Yes

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14) What measures are you implementing in order to protect the site from your activities?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Signature;.....



## **Appendix B: local community Interview Guide.**

1. For how long have you been residing in this ward?
  2. What made you not to go for artisanal small-scale gold mining?
  3. Should artisanal small scale gold mining be banned?
  4. In your own view what led people into artisanal small-scale gold mining
  5. How can artisanal small-scale gold mining would harm the future generations and the spiritual value.
- 8.Are you aware of the heritage site in this ward?

**Appendix : C for the NMMZ curators**

1..How long have you been working at the Museum?.....

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

2.Do you know anything about the Mazowe Monument and when it was discovered?.....

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

3.Is there any hope about the monument and what roles do you play as a curator to protect the monument?.....

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.....

4.What is your take on the illegal mining activities that are taking place in and around the monument?

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.....

5.What should be done to end these illegal mining activities on the Mazowe Monument?

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**Appendix D: FOR THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL**

**1.How long have you been working under the ministry of  
Tourism?.....**

.....

**2.Are you aware of the monument in Mazowe  
are?.....**

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.....

**3.How long have you known about  
it?.....**

.....

**4.Do you know that there are now mining activities in and around the  
area?.....**

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.....

**5.What are you doing as the ministry to stop  
this?.....**

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.....  
.....

