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GOVERNANCE



**Perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District,
Ward 24.**

By

Kumirayi Lovejoy Beatrice (B1953404)

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Supervisor Dr R. Chipaike

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Abstract

This research aimed to assess the perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, Ward 24. After reading some literature on China Africa relations, the researcher noted the relationship is of a horse and a rider. China's economy is growing, thus, it is stretching into Africa for resources, particularly in Zimbabwe. The researcher employed qualitative research methodology, with a case study as a research design. The researcher used both primary and secondary data. For primary data, the researcher went into the field doing in-depth interviews, focus group discussions as well as observational analysis, whereas for secondary data, the researcher consulted other scholars who had already looked at China-Africa relations. Following the discussion and analysis of findings, this research concluded that, the community of Murewa District ward 29 did not welcome the introduction of the Chinese mining company since their hopes for employment were shattered, there was no community development among other aspects. The researcher also observed that there was massive land degradation. Following the research conclusions, this study recommends that, there should be rules on who qualifies to get employed where there are companies operating in their communities. To enhance community development, companies should be willing to upgrade the community before starting to operate. Also, this study recommends that, there should be stiffer penalties to those who may cause massive land degradation during operations.

Declaration by student

I, Kumirayi Lovejoy Beatrice, solemnly declare that the information of this dissertation prepared in partial fulfillment of Masters of Science in International Relations at Bindura University of Science Education has not been presented, submitted or published in this nature. Previous works have been duly accredited and acknowledged.

Signed

Date.....

Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my mother, my father, my sisters and my daughter thank you for your unwavering support and constructive advices always.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILS	International Labour Standards
LEP	Look East Policy

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

In this chapter, the researcher unearths the background of the study. In the background of the study, the researcher talks of the period in which the Chinese became dominant in Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe. The researcher also looks into the purpose of the study, the problem statement, objective of the study, research questions as well as the significance of the study. The researcher also unveils the delimitations and limitations of the study. This chapter also covers the proposed chapter outline. Lastly there is a conclusion of what have been covered in this chapter.

Sino-African relations are a major subject and talking point in the world today. The forum on China-Africa cooperation (FOCAC) was consequently set up in 2000, as a cooperating mechanism to strengthen China-Africa political and economic relations (Jianbo and Hongming, 2014). China's involvement at the time, in the early 2000, was purely ideologically motivated. Zimbabwe-China relations are referred to as a microcosm of China-Africa relations because of its economic and resources aspects (Chun, 2014). Zimbabwe-China bilateral relations have developed over years covering mainly prioritized economic and political sectors in sustenance of the country's progress. Further, Look East Policy (LEP) was introduced to promote Zimbabwe-China bilateral relationship as a sign of commitment by the two countries to support each other against Western governments in global interchange meeting and platforms.

Anti-colonial liberation movements in Africa were supported and funded by China, to limit the influence of the West and the Soviet Union. However, China's presence in sub-Saharan Africa has attracted criticisms from the West, and similarly from certain African elites, for

neo-colonialism. African elites are also not all on the same page, regarding the role China's presence play in the development of sub-Saharan Africa. As for Zimbabwe, Mutori (2016) notes that the introduction of LEP in 2003 reflects an emphasis of a change in national trade and investment policy from Western economies that focus towards those of the eastern bloc. Youde (2013) alludes that the logic that inspired Zimbabwe's LEP was generally inspired by the belief that a new group of allies would engage the country and its leadership irrespective of serious deficiencies in domestic politics.

However, there is already experimental indication shows that trade patterns, investments and developments are heavily in favour of China. Further Zimbabwe has been accumulating arrears due to loans advanced by China. Taylor and Xiao (2009) argue that China is a neo-imperial or colonial power. The fact that the LEP is not clear on its goals and missions has made China to drive its colonial desires in Zimbabwe. The colonial history of Zimbabwe shows that the colonization of Zimbabwe by the British was all about mineral resources and looking on both the LEP and China's involvement in Zimbabwe as a hegemon in Africa will lead to further exploitation as long as natural resources are available. The LEP is not adding value to ordinary Zimbabweans but rather protecting a few political elite to loot mineral resources with the aid of China thereby robbing Zimbabweans their right to gain from the natural resources.

Some scholars such as Ojatoroto and Kamidza have also accused China of neo-colonialism, depicting China's investment in the continent as a second scramble for Africa. This bipolarization of attitudes concerning the engagements of China in that region of the African continent, is the center of attraction in this research as there are different perceptions of the coming in of the Chinese in Africa. Some are welcoming the Chinese and some are not, however some described the relationship between the Chinese and the African as of the horse and a rider respectively. Studies and media reports suggest that the presence of Chinese oil or

mining companies generates resentments among local extractive communities due to low wages, poor working conditions, environmental damages, and perceived racial discrimination. At the same time, Chinese investment in the extractive sector appears to enhance local infrastructure, (Ojakorotu and Kamidza, 2018).

Since the end of the Cold War, China has been strengthening strategic partnerships with developing countries around the globe. It is however, China's invigorated engagement with African countries that attracted profound interest among scholars, analysts and critics the world over. China's engagement in the sub-Saharan Africa with countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia. Besides the political and economic, further raises questions and concerns on environmental sustainability, and the consequences of the actions of the Chinese, on the environment. Chinese firms have invested in sectors such as mining, energy, fishing amongst others, (Carslake, 2018). Their environmental practices on the continent however, especially in these areas have been widely criticized by some scholars such as Dambwizi, (2009). Chinese investors do little to promote environmental sustainability, which would promote stable, long-term growth in the continent. Their actions regarding sustainability, feeds into the narrative of only having their vested interest in mind— exploiting the continents natural resources, whilst disregarding the environmental pollution and its impact on the country and citizens. It seems they are of taking rather giving.

Chinese involvement in Zimbabwe can be traced back during the Mugabe era when he introduced the Look East Policy as Zimbabwe's foreign policy after it was hit by the 2002 sanctions from the West. Also the late president of Zimbabwe comrade R.G. Mugabe was isolated from being a member of the commonwealth. Thus one cannot live in a vacuum, hence Mugabe thought of engaging the wise from the East, which is the Chinese. Chigora, (2007) postulates that, in response to the escalating violence, human rights violations and political repression in Zimbabwe, motions of isolating President Mugabe's Zimbabwe

African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU–PF) government were raised among most Western on suspending Zimbabwe from major international institutions such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank as well as the Commonwealth were also raised. The U.S Congress passed the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act (ZIDERA) in December 2001 to push for political and economic reforms in Zimbabwe. In the same pattern, the European Union imposed targeted sanctions in 2002, as the Commonwealth battled over the decision to suspend Zimbabwe’s membership, effectively paralyzing the country’s economy, (Hodzi, Hartwell and De Jager, 2012). The Zimbabwe Chinese relations seems good though the relationship is more of a horse and a rider. These relations expand even into the second regime under the presidency of Emerson Dambudzo Mnangawa.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The research aims to assess perceptions of stakeholders in Ward 24, Murewa District about the introduction of a Chinese mining company. Whether the community, the nation and the company are benefiting or not is the fundamental task of this research. Also the purpose of this study is for it to be used as a source of information for future studies.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Early studies has proven that there is a gap when it comes to the relations between Chinese and Africans, particularly the Zimbabwe china bilateral relations. China is an emerging superpower with a remarkable craving for economic supremacy and with the diminishing sources of raw materials at home, China is looking for natural resources to feed the demands of its domestic economy, (Weizhong, 2008), and Zimbabwe is one of the countries with a lot of minerals. Hence, the coming in of the Chinese investments in Zimbabwe has raised the eyebrows of the researcher and their mining activities in ward 24 of Murewa District became

the eye opener. Now the question is, are the Chinese in Murewa District, ward 24 giving back to the community, that is, infrastructural developments, road construction among other aspects. Concerns have been raised by the stakeholders, that is, the community at large of Ward 24 in Murewa District. They are of the opinion that, there is environmental degradation, water pollution, violation of human rights among other aspects. There is also challenge in communication due to language barrier. One language that can ease this challenge is English but most of the workers at the mine are the villagers who are not all that educated. This then left a room for the researcher to note that there is an area of interest in the coming in of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District ward 24. Thus, this research is therefore to fill in the missing link.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- To assess the perceptions of stakeholders in Murewa District, Ward 24 about the Introduction of the Chinese mining company.
- To examine the extent to which the community is benefiting from the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24.
- To analyze the exact aim of the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24.
- To establish measures that can be implemented so as to resolve differences in perceptions About the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, Ward 24.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are the perceptions of the stakeholders in Murewa District, Ward 24 over the introduction of a Chinese mining company?
2. How far is the community benefiting from the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, Ward 24?
3. Are there other aspects that the Chinese mining company is looking into or

It is just mining?

4. What should be done to come up with same line of understanding over the introduction of a Chinese mining company?

1.6 Assumption of the study.

- This study assumes that the coming in of the Chinese mining company is not beneficial to the community.
- The community is not welcoming the idea of the introduction of the introduction of the Chinese mining company.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study is of great importance to the community of Murewa District Ward 24. This is because the researcher's results and findings will shed more light to all the stakeholders involved in the introduction of a Chinese mining company in that area. It is through this research that one would see the importance of the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, whether this move is adding value or is becoming an unbearable burden to the community.

Several scholars associate the coming in of the Chinese in Africa with exploitation, this, this research is helpful in either agreeing with what other scholars have already discovered or it will come up with a new dimension. Also this research is of great importance to the upcoming researchers because this will highlight what has been researched and what needs to be researched. Thus, this research can be used as literature in future studies.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

The research is confined to the villagers of Murewa District, ward 24 as well as all others involved in the introduction of a Chinese mining company. This research is focusing on the people involved in mining process from January to June 2020

1.9 Limitations of the study.

The researcher faced challenges especially on budget. There were budgetary constrains since the economy is not that stable, Fluctuation of prices affected the researcher interns of finance, that is, funds to travel to the sight. However, the researcher was assisted by a well-wisher with transport during data collection. Also the researcher was not versed with the Chinese language hence, there was needy for an interpreter. Efforts to find an interpreter remains in vain. Thus, the researcher chose to do observational analysis. There was also a challenge in accessing the proper information since people assume that there is politics in everything that involves the Chinese. Thus, the researcher informed a few about the aim and objectives of the research so that the results of the study were not going to be affected. Since this is a qualitative research, results cannot be generalized to suit every company.

1.10 Proposed chapter outline

In chapter 1, the researcher is shedding light on the introductory part in which the research will unearth the background of the study as well as the problem statement. Also the

justification or the reason why the research finds a missing link becomes the aim of the study. In chapter 2 the researcher will be reviewing what others scholars are saying about the coming in of the Chinese in Africa, Zimbabwe as a whole and finally at district level. In the same chapter there is also the discussion of the theory that is guiding this research. In chapter 3, the research will look into research design, approach and methodology. In this chapter that's where there will be discussion of data collecting methods, data sampling methods as well as data analysis techniques. In chapter 4, there will be discussion of findings, and lastly in chapter 5 the researcher will give summary, conclusion and recommendations to the problem that was introduced in the first chapter.

1.15 Conclusion.

In summing up, the researcher unearths the background of the study. The researcher also looked into the purpose of the study, the problem statement, objective of the study, research questions as well as the significance of the study. The researcher also unveiled the delimitations and limitations of the study. Lastly, the above chapter also covered the proposed chapter outline. The next chapter will be looking into the literature review and the theoretical framework.

Chapter 2

Theoretical framework and Literature Review

2.0 Introduction

This chapter looks at the theoretical framework and literature review. In reviewing works of other scholars, the researcher will look into Chinese activities in Africa as a continent, looking at countries like Madagascar, Nigeria, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This discusses about the issue of abuse of human rights, land degradation, evacuation of families from their land for Chinese mining activities, among other issues. Since these have been experienced in Zambian copper mines, Zimbabwean diamond fields in Marange, Mutare, there is a possibility that it can be experienced also in Murewa where there is a Chinese mining company that has recently been introduced. The researcher noted that a lot has been researched concerning the China Africa relations but feel that there is a need to look in to the perceptions of Africans towards the coming in of these Chinese in Africa. Thus the research intends to fill in the gap of perceptions of Murewa District, Ward 24 villagers over the introduction of the Chinese mining company.

2.1 Theoretical framework

Theoretical framework centred much on the theory that guides the whole research. The researcher will employ the dependency theory of understanding international relations. The dependency theory was propounded by a lot of scholars such as Raul Plebisch, Henrique Cordoso, Henry G Frank, Dos Santos, among others. These pundits are of the view that the relation between the developed (cores), the developing (semi-periphery) and the less developed (periphery) countries is based on exploitation. Basically the cores are the ones who control the market so there is some kind of suppressing the developing countries to be dominant on the market (Ferraro, 1996). The distinction between the ‘cores’ and the

'periphery' countries is for the belief of dependency, most of the dependency theorists use the international system or the world system as a unit of analysis with the particular focus on the role of the international capitalists' system in the under development of the periphery, (Kay, 2011). However, sometimes the semi-periphery may be the ones that exploit the periphery as evidenced by the case of Sino-Africa relations.

Dependency theory is applicable to the research on the perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24 because, there is a belief that China wants to have the world's greatest and strongest economy, and for its expansion, Africa became its ground for investment, since dependency theory focus much on exploitation. It might be interdependence theory that could explain the China_ Africa relations. This is because, the theorists, Keohane and Nye are of the opinion that, states relies on each other, (keohane and Nye, 1977). There is no other way that the Chinese are benefiting from the Africans without the Africans benefiting from the Chinese. This then became the fundamental aspect in this research.

In understanding China's contemporary presence in Africa, this case study will provide new insights into the usability of this theory and its fundamental concepts. This research provides commentary to dependency theory. In an attempt to understand and explain the phenomenon of contemporary Sino-African engagement, this research explores dependency theory in order to unpack the complexity inherent in China's contemporary presence in Africa and ask whether this 'system-level' relationship is likely to end in a similar fashion as espoused by dependency theorists in their analysis of North-South relationship. The deployment of dependency theory may not be sufficient in the light of explaining Sino Africa relations. This research explores the advancement of dependency theory and deploys the theory to contemporary Sino-African engagement. The researcher opines that China-Africa may

suggest a case of growing interdependency, however, there are many versions of dependency theory, which illustrate the relevance of many of the central tenets of dependency theory.

The dependency theory emerged in the 1950s and became popular in the 1960s and 1970s as a criticism of the modernization theory, (Farny 2016). Theotonio Dos Santos being one of the founders of the dependency theory described the theory as a situation in which the economy of a certain country is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which the former subject, (Dos Santos, 1970). However, Zimbabwe was never colonized by China, but the Chinese are depending on Zimbabwe on resources.

When analyzing the inequalities of the world today, Olukoshi in (Styve, 2017), argues that, despite the need to refine dependency theory to account for the changes that have taken place in the international system, the basic principles of the theory offer inspiration for those wanting to understand and change the current global system. Raw materials are still mainly exported from the South, and countries that have moved into manufacturing are often still in a dependent and subordinate relationship with the core countries. Financial wealth moves from the South to the North, and, this applies even in areas of South-South trade-relations. This highlights the need for more data on where and how money actually flows between countries, beyond simple analysis of global value chains. Of particular relevance for understanding difference in the development of countries in the world economy is dependency theory's emphasis on global structures, core-periphery relations, and the importance of historical analysis

The dependency theory is relevant to this research of the perceptions of the Ward 24 villagers of Murewa district over the coming in of a Chinese Mining company is because of its principles. One of the key tenets of dependency theory is its attention to the role of history and, in particular, the role of colonialism in constructing the positions of different countries

within the global economy, (Samir, 197). Analysis of why a country occupies a certain position within the world economy should therefore begin at the global level. Dependency theorists argue that, beyond the end of formal colonialism, the value transfers of profits have continued to flow from the Global South to the North. This implies that the “core countries” of the North continue to benefit from their extraction of wealth from the “peripheral countries” of the South, (Caporaso, 1980). Within such a framework, the underdevelopment of countries in the South can be explained via their continued exploitation at the hands of the North, rather than only by way of internal policy failures. Thus, this can also be linked to the situation of Zimbabwe China relations though, China is not yet in the ‘cores’ category, there is an element of underdevelopment in Zimbabwe through exploitation of resources especially minerals.

However, this dependency theory has some weaknesses. This is because; disagreements materialize on fundamental questions about the nature and history of capitalism. For instance, Samir Amin in (Styve, 2017), argues that capitalism only took on its full economic form with the industrial revolution in England, and politically with the French revolution. Dependency scholars, however, go back to the start of colonization in the 1500s to examine the roots of the capitalist nature of Latin American countries, and position as peripheral economies as they were integrated into the world economy. Nonetheless, Amin and dependency theorists agree that the way Latin American countries were positioned as peripheries within the global system made it difficult for them to catch up with advanced countries. It can also be difficult to position China in to the core since it is still developing, however, it is developing through exploiting resources from under developing countries.

Dependency is not always a clear, linear and constant construct but can change over time. For example, in the case of Latin American countries after their formal independence from their

colonizers, their relationships with the United States have become much more important than their post-colonial with Spain or Portugal, (Randall, 2004). Yet one has to be aware that despite the changing dependency relationship, the impact of colonization continued to play a major role although the United States did not officially colonize other countries, it controls other people's land and goods through the means of neoliberal globalization and it is clear in the case of Latin America. This also can be related to the scenario of Sino-Africa relations. China did not colonize Africa or Zimbabwe per se but, it controls major activities in the country especially in the mining sector. Thus, despite the loopholes of the dependency theory, it remains useful to his research of the perceptions of the Ward 24 Murewa District villagers over the coming in of a Chinese mining company

2.2.1 Chinese in Africa: different parts of the continent.

Despite numerous questions being raised in recent years, there is still a decided lack of empirical evidence that supports many of the key views. Speculation has become intense in academia, with China's move towards Africa—an emerging and sensitive topic. Wang, (2010), has argued that many of the key ideas have only been explored by research papers of a low standard and press articles from partisan journalists. As a result, there have been numerous reports across the world stating that China's presence in Africa is substantially and negatively impacting the whole continent. Furthermore, a consensual view is emerging in the literature regarding the presence of China in Africa. This literature almost always argues that Chinese investments in Africa are frequently motivated by the exploitation of Africa's natural resources—raw materials and oil – and that these are extracted to sustain only China's development (Taylor, 2009). Hence the fundamental task of this chapter is to familiarise with the information written by authoritative sources, past journals, textbooks, newspapers as well as past research studies pertaining the perceptions, both positive and negative, of the coming

in of the Chinese in Africa and particularly in Zimbabwe. Whether China's increasing role in Africa will serve as a catalyst for African development or be just another episode of external powers pursuing narrow self-interests remains to be seen. Below is some area of interests to be discussed.

In Africa, locals in Madagascar, repeatedly took to the streets in 2016 protesting against a Chinese run gold mining project that was allegedly destroying their land, (Wegenasty *etal* 2017). The Chinese have also started to run mines in Zambia and they have been accused of illegal safety practices, hostility to trade unions, and dangerously long shifts, (Smith, 2011). Moreover, the alleged loss of jobs to Chinese employees, who are ferried in project by project, is a key driver of protests around different mining regions in Nigeria, Zambia and Namibia (Knaup, 2010). African miners have also protested against bad payment and poor working conditions at Chinese-operated mines in Chad, Namibia, and Niger, among other countries (Ghosh, 2013). Reports of environmental and human rights advocacy groups have further contributed to the widely held view that Chinese resource-extraction companies have, on balance, more detrimental effects on local development and more frequently violate labour and environmental standards than other mining operations. Therefore, through this view, the Chinese seem to do much harm rather than good. Hence their helping is benefiting them much as compared to the receiving end

Using the famous "Angola Model", a framework signed by China Exim Bank and Angola's Ministry Finance in 2004 under what is known as "framework agreement". Angola Model refers to Chinas financial package delivered to the receiving country but it will be backed by resources as a collateral, (Mahony, 2010). Thus in the case Angola crude oil was the collateral. China Exim Bank agreed to provide \$ 2 billion loan to Angola with London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) + 1.5% with a grace period of 5 years and amortization period of 17 years for infrastructural developments. In the agreement, Angola would place

10000 barrels of crude oil, yearly. Hence, Angola model is characterized by China provides low-interest or concessional loans to nations who rely on commodities, such as mineral resources, as collateral. The recipient country of loan usually suffers from low credit ratings hence difficult to obtain loans from the international market. Thus China's combination package aims to benefit itself much through natural resources at the expense of the receiving country. Linking this literature to the coming in of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24, the researcher will be able to find out on who is benefiting more, either the Chinese or the community.

2.2.2 Chinese in Zambia

Woodhouse (2002), postulates that, environmental issues affect almost all aspects of development policy. Mineral resources have been dominant to the development of many parts of the world and have been since Roman times, although this intensified with the industrial revolution and more so after neoliberalism (Thornton, 1996). However, Jenkins and Yakovleva (2006), noted that „the discovery, extraction and processing of mineral resources is regarded as one of the most environmentally and socially disruptive activities undertaken by business.

The process of mining involves a range of activities, from exploration and mining to consumption. Each of these activities can at times be disparaging to the environment. A report by Earthworks and Oxfam (2004) found that there had been a rise of open pit mining around the world because owners and financiers discovered that it is cheaper „to blast away the soil and surface rock, called, “overburden”, rather than dig underground shafts. As the surface area required for open pit mining is much bigger than that required to sink shafts, this creates permanent damage to expansive landscape and vegetation (Dambwizi, 2009). The

report goes on to claim that, open pit mines produce 8 to 10 times as much waste rubble as underground mines” (Earthworks and Oxfam, 2004).

Chinese investment has been welcomed by the present day Zambian government. However, some fears have since emerged in some circles. The major ones being poor conditions of service accorded to local employees, lack of adherence to safety regulations at places of work and disregard of labour laws / regulations and lack of environmental considerations. The Chinese have been accused of violating human rights. According to Okoewo (2013), twelve hundred Zambians gathered in August 2012 to protest at Collum Coal Mine, which is located in a rural southern province and, at the time, was owned by five Chinese brothers. The Zambians were angry about the working conditions at the mine: Collum coal mine had been cited several times by Zambia’s government for labour violations, and miners said that they felt unsafe working there. The Zambians were claiming that they were not given proper protective clothes to put on while at work. Also the working hours were long and unbearable. They were also upset about annual wage increases that they said amounted to only a single Zambian *kwacha*—the equivalent of twenty cents. Thus the Zambians perceived the Chinese as the violators of human rights. Following this story, the Chinese do not follow protocols when it comes to the hiring and replacing labour. This is because Okoewo (2013), goes on to say that, the miners learned that a Chinese foreman had brought outside workers to replace them during the protest, according to one of the protesting miners, twenty-eight-year-old Robert Mundike

Another critical issue involves Chinese investment in the Zambian agricultural sector. There are several Chinese-owned farms in Zambia, which have generated large sums of money during the last several years. However, according to Professor Obed Lungu of the University of Zambia, what Zambian people need are not Chinese farms, but the transfer of technology,

especially suitable to the small-scale farms, which account for 70% of Zambia's farms. Moreover, concerns have been voiced regarding the proliferation of Chinese casual labourers and Chinese investors who turn-out to be petty traders thereby displacing Zambians, (Alden, 2007). The Zambians have been evacuated from the places of Chinese activities in which they lost their homes and their land as well. Though the Chinese activities, is it mining or farming were for the betterment of Zambia, it became unseen due to their violation of human rights as well as displacing the Zambians from their land.

There are serious concerns about conditions for labour in the copper industry; however, Chinese investment to Zambia has created jobs and trade. On the face of it, the trade relationship between China and Zambia is beneficial to both countries. It is through the coming in of the Chinese mining companies that the Zambians gained economic security. China provided economic security for Zambia that is, securing a Zambia-China relationship in which Zambian employees are able to protect their basic labour rights and benefit from decent employment opportunities from Chinese-owned companies. The researcher believed that, this would help to create economic security because Zambia would have a functional labour workforce which is skilled and experienced in dealing with Chinese investment and the opportunities it brings. Thus, Taylor (2006), argues that Chinese investment overall is positive for Africa.

Chinese mining companies on African local development is vague: while vicinity to Chinese operated mines is associated with anti-Chinese thoughts and unemployment, populations living close to Chinese mining areas enjoy better infrastructure, such as paved roads or piped water.

2.2.3 Chinese in Zimbabwe

The environmental influences by some Chinese companies operating in Zimbabwe can only be described as terrible, according to leading environmentalist and human rights activist Farai Maguwu, (The Epoch Times,2012) Maguwu told The Epoch Times that some Chinese companies don't even have proper licenses to operate in Zimbabwe. And as such, these companies are leaving trails of massive environmental degradation across the country, particularly those in extractive sectors such as gold, diamond, and chrome mining.

In Marange diamond fields, these allegations were justified by a scientific research study done by the University of Zimbabwe and commissioned by the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association which proved that there were high levels of toxic waste in the rivers (SOURCE). Villagers in affected areas have claimed that some Chinese companies discharge toxic waste into their water sources resulting in human diseases, a drop in crop yields, death of livestock, and dwindling numbers of fish in the rivers. Some villagers said stakeouts from the mines were bottlenecking in dams and rivers and affecting the obtainability of water for irrigation.

Mambondiyani (The Epoch Times Reporter) in his 2012 report said that, in 2013, professor Sheunesu Mpepereki, who was the chairman of the Environmental Management Agency—an arm of government mandated to protect the environment—was shocked when he came face to face with the procedures of some Chinese companies in the country's Matabeleland South province. During that time, many irrigation schemes in the semi-arid region had shut down due to siltation of major rivers and dams in the area by activities of some Chinese companies. This resulted in a menacing food situation. The siltation of water sources also affected water

supplies to urban centres in the province while livestock farmers in the region who depend on the rivers for water were affected.

The villagers who were close to Chiyadzwa diamond fields were said to have been evacuated. In Marange, the Chinese mining concession had no limit; they were permanently expanding their concession, thereby encroaching onto other people's land. The formalisation of mining in Chiadzwa meant that the whole area had to have a single land use that is diamond mining. This meant that all families residing in the diamond mining area and indeed close to the diamond fields (for security purposes) had to be relocated, (Chimonyo, Mungure and Scott, 2016). Government indicated that villagers would be relocated to any of the following, Burma Valley, Odzi, Chimanimani and Nyamukwarara but *The Herald* of 26th January 2009 reported that around 5 000 families were going to be resettled on Arda Transau Farm at Odzi. Apart from the announcement that each household would be limited to a maximum of 5 cattle, there was no other detail about the relocation plan. There was no indication of a compensation package and the assistance that households were going to receive.

On hearing the news about the pending relocation, Plan International, an NGO that delivers educational and water infrastructure withdrew its construction material support from Gonora Secondary School and other schools on the basis that they could not donate to a school that was bound to be abandoned due to resettlement, (Katsaura, 2010). The relocation news therefore had severe implications for the Chiadzwa villagers.

By March 2011, reports said, that about 220 families had already been resettled at Arda Transau. The relocation of the villagers brought with it a plethora of challenges. These included food security, loss of livelihood, disruption of education, inadequate pasture. While

families were happy with the accommodation provided, the families registered their reservation with the absence of a compensation scheme for their displacement. In Hwange, the Chinese are accused of taking people's land without due process as well, (Mtisi, 2009). This has raised the eyebrows of the researcher since there are mining activities that are being carried out by the Chinese in Ward 24 of Murewa District area.

Chinese investments have mainly been in the areas of agriculture and mining. Drawing it closer home, figures made available by the Zimbabwean government reveal that between January and May 2013, for instance, 'China accounted for 74% of the \$134 million of the foreign direct investments, (Chipaike and Bischoff, 2019). Between 1994 and 2003, only three Chinese companies had invested in the Zimbabwean economy (Chun, 2014). However, by 2008, the Zimbabwe Investment Center reported that the total value of Chinese projects in the country stood at US\$530–600m and explained that 30 of these were joint ventures including 35 Chinese companies and (mainly Western) partners. By 2013, the Chinese had invested in a total of 45 projects (Chun, 2014). In Sino Steel, China partnered with a local investor, ZIMASCO in a chrome mining venture which reportedly employs nearly 7000 Zimbabweans directly and indirectly (Li Yaohui, 2014). In diamond extraction, Jinan and Anjin were in a partnership with the Ministry of Defence, with Anjin employing more than 3000 Zimbabweans directly and indirectly, and 100 Chinese. Thus, the nation and the community benefitted from the coming in of that Chinese mining company. Chinese mining companies on African local development is vague: while vicinity to Chinese operated mines is associated with anti-Chinese thoughts and unemployment, populations living close to Chinese mining areas enjoy better infrastructure, such as paved roads or piped water.

In fact, the major investment in this area comes through the activities of the Chinese company Anjin, which invested \$400 million in a joint venture with the Zimbabwean government to

mine diamonds in the Marange fields. This concession was given in exchange for the \$98 million construction of the country's National Defence College. So to some extent the whole nation, Zimbabwe have benefited from the coming in of a Chinese mining company in Marange. Thus this research aims the people of Murewa District Ward 24.

2.3 Conclusion

This chapter has looked into the literature review and the theoretical framework. The researcher reviewed the works of other scholars relating to the coming of Chinese mining companies in Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe. Also the researcher highlighted the theory that will guide this research, that is, the dependency theory which clearly explains that the relations between China and Zimbabwe is not mutual, rather it is asymmetric. The following chapter will be looking into research methodology.

Chapter 3

Research design and Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This chapter looked at the research design and research methodology. The researcher employed a case study as the research design since it is exploring in nature. Qualitative research methodology was used in this research. There is the discussion of data sampling techniques, data collection methods, data collection procedures, data presentation, data analysis as well as research ethics that one has to consider when carrying out a research.

3.1. Research design

A research design is a way of conducting a study with a maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings, (Burns and Groove, 2003). Research design is a detailed plan specifying procedures and methods of a research, (Zikmundi, 2003). A research design is a framework or blueprint for the collection and analysis of data, Malhotra (2016). De Langen (2009), described a research design as a plan that describes how, when and where data is to be collected and analysed. It is the plan and structure of the enquiry conceived to obtain answers to the research questions. Research design is the path that is being followed by the researcher when gathering information on the perceptions over the coming in of a Chinese mining company in ward 24 of Murewa District.

There are many research designs in the research literature that are commonly used, and these are descriptive, explanatory, predictive and exploratory research design and in this study the researcher adopted the use of exploratory research design. Case study is probably one of the most criticized social research method. Despite it being stereotyped as a weak, imprecise, objective and rigor less method, it is being used extensively in a wide variety of

fields, including design research. Case study can be defined as an empirical research method used to investigate a contemporary phenomenon, focusing on the dynamics of the case, within its real life context, (Summers, 2015). Case study could be exploratory, descriptive or explanatory. Hence this research employs case study as a research design since it is exploratory in nature.

Exploratory design will be guiding this research. Lambin (2000), postulate that, exploratory design is conducted in-order to determine the nature of the problem, hence it is an examination into a subject in an attempt to gain further insight. Brown (2006), opines that, with an exploratory research, the researcher starts with a general idea and uses the research as a tool to identify issues that could be the focus of future researches. Thus, the researcher noted that, the problem of perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24 by all the stakeholders needs to be explored into. Hence, in this study the researcher chose exploratory design as it will help to determine the best research approach.

3.2 Research Approach

The inductive method of research is a process of using observations to develop general principles about a specific subject. A group of similar specimens, events, or subjects are first observed and studied; finding from the observations are then used to make broad statements about the subjects that were examined. These statements may then become laws of nature or theories. Inductive reasoning moves from the particular to the general. Inductive approach gathers together particular observations in the form of premises, then it reasons from these particular premises to a general conclusion, (Harvey, 1995).

3.3 Methodology

Qualitative research methodology was of vital importance in this research for it will enable the researcher to explore of there is negative or positive perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24. It enabled the researcher to access the views and opinions of all stakeholders over the coming in of a Chinese mining company. Qualitative methodology is richer on data collection for it is concerned much on questions like how, why and what. Marshall, (1996), States that, qualitative inquiry is crucial for it enables one to understand psychological concepts and issues.

Research methodology is conceptualized as the procedures in the gathering and analysis of data, thus, an academic issue entails one, (Haralambos and Holborn, 1995). This study employed qualitative research methodology, particularly in depth interviews. The researcher will interview the community at large in which the Chinese mining company has been introduced as well as all those who are involved in that move. Non participatory observations was also be used as data collecting method in order to understand the perceptions of all stakeholders over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24.

3.3.1 Target population.

The researcher selected the residents of Ward 24, in Murewa District as well as everyone who is involved in that move of the introduction of a Chinese mining company. Neumen, (2003), postulates that, population represents a grouped people under a study as specified by the objective of the study. Therefore the targeted participants in this research is ward 24 villagers, the responsible authorities of the Chinese mining company, the councilor, the chief and those who are doing the mining activity. In order to have correct population, the researcher consulted the Zimstats department in Marondera province.

3.3.2 Data Sampling Techniques

These are methods used to sample data in a research. This research employed purposive, convenience sampling techniques when dealing with the targeted population.

3.3.3 Purposive sampling.

This sampling technique was used in this research on the view of the fact that, the power of judgment lies in seeking information that is suitable for in-depth analysis related to the central issues that are being studied. Patton (2002), noted that, purposive sampling is a major tool where a few number of people may be well sufficient for understanding human perceptions, problems, needs, behaviour and context. The researcher purposively interviewed all the stakeholders, and the community at large about the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, ward 24.

3.3.4 Convenience sampling

This is a specific type of a non-probability sampling technique that relies on data collection from population members who are available to participate in the study, (Saunders et al, 2012). It is also known as the availability sampling. Thus, the researcher sampled those who were available at the moment the research was carried out. Therefore convenience sampling was used primarily on stakeholders and the community about their perceptions over the coming in of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District ward 24.

3.4 Data collection methods.

These are methods that are used to collect information from all relevant sources when one is carrying out a research so as to find answers to the research problem. Basically there are two

categories, which are primary and secondary data. To be discussed are in-depth interviews which were conducted using interview guides, observations were done using observational schedule as well as focus group discussions.

3.4.1 In-depth interviews.

The researcher created a list of questions specifically to each member in the community about the coming in of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24. All others involved in that move were also be interviewed such as the councilor, the village heads, the chief, the Member of Parliament among other so as to gain an insight on what exactly is the aim of the introduction of the Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24. Bryman (2012), opines that in-depth interview are important in a qualitative research because the researcher will have direct information from the interviewees.

3.4.2 Non participatory observation

Observation were very vital in this research because there was physical and mental activity. Also observations are purposive in nature because they are limited to those facts and details that will help in achieving the specified objectives of the research. During observation, mere watching is not enough, there should be extensive thinking, (Neumen, 2000). The researcher went to the site where there is the Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24 so as to observe the views and opinions of the people in that area over the coming in of a Chinese mining company.

3.4.3 Focus group discussions.

Focus group discussions was of an important role to this research. This is because, focus group discussions allow deeper examination of complex issues than any other form of a survey research because when people hear others talk, it often triggers responses or ideas that

they did not think of before, (Marshall and Rossman, 1989). Therefore the researcher picked a small group (usually 6-10 respondents) who were interviewed together in Murewa District Ward 24. The major role of a researcher during the focus group discussions is to facilitate or to lead the interviews.

3.5 Data collection procedures

These are procedures that the researcher used when collecting data. The researcher collected a research letter from the department and attached it with the introductory letter together with research questions. These will be distributed to the targeted respondents before getting into the field. Data can be gathered through primary and secondary sources of data.

3.5.1 Sources of data

The sources of data identified were the primary and secondary data. Hair et al (2000) points out that data sources are devices used to measure data collected. The researcher used both primary and secondary data.

3.5.1.1 Primary data

The information gathered using primary sources reliably helped to address the research objectives. Amphora (2016) is of the view that primary data is originated by a researcher for the specific purpose of addressing the problem at hand. Zikmund (2013) argues that primary sources are those original sources of data from targeted respondents; it generally provides problem specific data of a current nature hence the researcher adopted the use of primary data because it enables the collection data direct from the respondents. Interviews and observations were adopted by the researcher in this study so as to enhance the quality of the gathered information on perceptions of villagers of Murewa District, ward 24 over the introduction of a Chinese mining company. The interviews and observations were developed

basing on the constructed objectives of the study. Wilson (2006) supports the researcher adopting primary data by arguing that primary data is more valuable since it addresses the exact problem at hand not basing on history to predict the future. It enabled the study to have a higher control over how the information was collected.

3.5.1.2 Secondary data

Thomas (2010) asserts that secondary data is the data that is readily obtainable from other writers but it is not for the study at hand. Thi (2010) concurs that secondary data is data that is being re-used to set a base or foundation of a study. Secondary data is therefore some data that is readily available, authored by someone else for other purposes. This data was then used in the form of a comparison from various authors and analyzing its relevance towards the current research. Jewel (2010) the researcher utilised, newspapers, journals, textbooks and various publications. Malhotra (2016) justify the researcher for opting for secondary data since the data helped to identify the problem. Secondary data has the capacity to answer certain research questions.

3.6 Data presentation and analysis

The researcher employed thematic and discourse analysis for data analysis purposes during presentation and discussion. Through thematic analysis, the researcher formulated themes so as to analyze data easily. Thematic analysis was of greater importance in this research because it provided more and nuanced account of one particular theme or group of the themes within the data, (Clarke and Kitziher, 2004). As for discourses analysis, the researcher noted that, there were differences in expression of points and views by different individuals who are involved in the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, ward 24.

3.7 Reliability

According to Silverman (2004), reliability is the degree to which the findings of the research are independent of accidental circumstances. It is closely related to assuring the quality of field notes and guaranteeing the public access to the process of the publication of the research results. Joppe (2001, defines reliability as the extent to which results are consistent over time, and are an accurate representation of the total population under study. If the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the instrument is considered to be reliable. In this study the researcher correlated the interview responds as a way to get correct findings. Haradhan, (2017) highlighted that the results of a researcher is considered reliable if consistence results have been obtained in similar situations but different circumstance.

3.8 Ethical Considerations.

The researcher observed ethics in research, which includes being honest, seeking informed consent, seeking permission through gatekeepers, confidentiality of participants' names and information acquired. Thus, these core principles that guided the researcher to conduct a research that in no way deceives people in any aspect of the research process and in every way ensured that participants are protected, respected and appreciated during and after the study, (Frankfort and Nachamias, 2007). Also the researcher avoided coercing participants or any other means of deception as it is against the research ethical standards.

The researcher was guided by a letter of introduction which is used by the study to explain the purpose of the research to potential respondents and request their voluntary participation in the study this helps the sampled respondents to respond to the interviews freely thereby giving quality information. The respondents were briefed about the purpose of the study and how or why they are chosen. As such they were free from deception or stress that might arise from their participation in this research.

The researcher also informed the participants of the objectives of study to avoid inconveniences. The researcher revealed why they were participating in research, what would happen to the data they contributed and whether they are any negative or positive consequences of their participation before they agreed to participate. Payne and Payne (2004) put it that the ethical duty of confidentiality includes obligations to protect information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, loss or theft. Fulfilling the ethical duty of confidentiality is essential to the trust relationship between the researcher and the participants. Harm can involve physical harm, loss of confidence, stress therefore the researcher guaranteed the participants that there will be no harm and whatever information disclosed about their experiences will be safeguarded.

3.9 Conclusion.

The above chapter had looked into the research design and research methodology. The researcher employed the qualitative methodology in which the research is exploratory in nature. There was also the discussion of data collecting methods as well as data sampling and analysis techniques. This chapter also highlighted the ethical considerations that one should take note of when carrying out a research. The next chapter will be looking at the data presentation and discussion of findings.

Chapter 4

Data presentation, data analysis and discussion of findings.

4.0 Introduction

This chapter looked into data presentation, data analysis, and the discussion of findings. The researcher went in to the field to collect data through face to face interviews, focus group discussions as well as observational analysis. The researcher found out that the introduction of the Chinese mining company in ward 24 of Murewa district was not welcomed by the community because they have high hopes which were left unfulfilled. The researcher noted that the Chinese were concerned with their business of mining without considering the community. Hence, (Amoah, 2011) is of the suggestion that, in recent years, the literature on Sino Africa relations has filled with concerns that, China's economic incursion in Africa is simply a replication of the colonial and post-colonial economic paradigm. In this paradigm, some economic production, distribution and consumption processes in Africa are marginal, dependent and interlocked with the colonial power. This is the situation of the Zimbabwe – China relations, particularly looking at the coming in of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, ward 24, since the Chinese relationship with Zimbabwe has been driven by its appetite for mineral resources and agricultural commodities. The data gathered is to be discussed below through the formulated themes.

4.1 Villagers' perceptions

Findings have revealed that there are different perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining in Murewa District Ward 24. During interviews one of the respondents pointed out that he is not welcoming this initiative. According to the respondent, this is because, 'The Chinese mining company brought their own workers, not from China, but from places in

Zimbabwe, far away from Murewa.’ This villager goes on to say that, ‘I thought that there was going to be employment creation to the community. However, my hopes to the community remained shattered.’ Therefore, the researcher noted that, the failure to offer employment to the community by the Chinese mining company in Murewa District ward 24, left the villagers with no other option than to condemn the initiative.

The researcher also interviewed one village head on his perceptions over the coming in of this Chinese mining company. In his response, the village head said, ‘I am not even aware of the name of the Chinese mining company. What I only know is that, there is a certain Chinese mining company operating in our community.’ Thus, the researcher made efforts to get hold of the ward councilor for clarity on whether he was aware of this Chinese mining company operations. The councilor directed the researcher to the department of Ministry of Mines and Mining department to check with them whether the mine was legally registered and licensed to operate in Zimbabwe. In trying to get a proper respond on that note, the researcher was directed from one person to another, and no one answered that.

The researcher also made efforts to reach the permanent secretary of the Ministry of mines and mining development but they gave a picture that they were too busy to attend the researcher. Failure to get a proper response on whether this mine is legally registered or not with the Zimbabwe Ministry of Mines and Mining Development left the researcher with no other option than to conclude that there is a possibility that this mine might but be registered but operating illegally. It is also possible that the Chinese mining company operating in Murewa District Ward 24 is registered with the Zimbabwe Ministry of Mines and Mining Development but, the government does not want to release the information pertaining the operations of Chinese mining companies. The government fears to lose the so called

‘goodwill’ of the Chinese if it reveals that some of them are engaged in illegal operations. One respondent said that, when the Murewa South Member of Parliament visited the site, in an effort of trying to assess the situation, he was chased away by the Chinese. The respondent goes on to say that, ‘the MP received a call that seems to be ordering him to vacate and immediately after, he drove off.’ From this view, the researcher noted that, the government did not want to disclose the information about this Chinese mining company in Murewa. Even the MP was not officially told about the mining activities in his constituency.

Since there is no compatible information on this Chinese company registration, it also became a challenge for the researcher to access the information on whether the government is getting taxes from this company for the betterment of Zimbabwe's economy through these taxes and prospectus mining licenses. However, the government of Zimbabwe might be getting taxes but, since the company is exploiting much and not giving back to the community, such information cannot be disclosed. Accountability will not be easy because there is smuggling of minerals outside the country with the help of corrupt individuals and other senior government officials who would have been given bribes to give the illegal miners a green light.

The researcher managed to squeeze in for a focus group discussion after a ward meeting. Upon interviewing the group, one woman raised an issue that the Chinese mining company employed only men, women were excluded. This woman said, ‘I am a widow and I am the breadwinner who survive by farming, but if there is an opportunity of employment I wish to be considered.’ However, her hopes remains unfulfilled as the Chinese opted for men due to the assumption of masculinity when it comes to hard work.

Considering prevailing gender equality in the country, everyone should be given equal opportunity when it comes to employment. The Zimbabwe 2013 constitution provides a

strong legal framework for the promotion and attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment, (section 56). Despite the legal commitment to gender equality at the international, regional and at national levels, women and girls in Zimbabwe continue to face a myriad of challenges in the political, socio economic spheres as a result of gender inequalities and imbalances. As noted by the 2014 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the exercise of women's rights is negatively impacted by harmful cultural and religious practices, subordination in public and private patriarchal attitudes, lack of skills and power imbalances in all spheres of life. Ending all discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but a crucial for a sustainable future. It has been proven by the United Nation Development Programs that, empowering women and girls helps in the economic growth and development. Therefore, the researcher noted that, the ward 24 of Murewa District is still lagging behind the demands of the international law as well as the municipal law when it comes to the issue of gender equality.

4.2 Labor exploitation.

The researcher went to the site to observe the working conditions as well as their considerations. One of the employees at the mine said, 'we are working long shifts and given low wages'. He goes on to say that, they go to work from Monday to Saturday from 06:30 am to 16:30 pm. They only rest on a Sunday. Matsikidze (2017), postulates that, labor rights, like any other socio economic rights have been statutory rights since the enactment of the Labor Relations Act of 1985. He goes on to say that, the constitution of Zimbabwe 2013 brought in another dimension that incorporates the second and third generation rights into the bill of rights. He is also of the opinion that the constitution of Zimbabwe section 65(1) means that, every person has the right to fair and safe labor practices and standards and to be paid a reasonable wage.

In the same line of argument, the right to fair labor practices and standards is connected to the common law but is an invention of International Labor Organization. There are a number of (ILO) conventions set out various labor standards and practices that are acceptable. International Labor Standards (ILS) are legal instruments that are drawn by the ILOs, setting out basic principles and rights at work. Thus, the municipal law should be working hand in glove with the international law. The researcher observe that some of the workers at the mine were working long hours for low wages and it is against both the international law and the municipal law. Employees at the mine were deprived from their right to worship since the constitution of Zimbabwe gives freedom of worshipping (as indicated by Chapter 4 of 2013 Zimbabwe's constitution), some went to churches that worship on Fridays and a Saturday. Even those who worship on Sunday were not able to go to church since they were given one day to rest per week.

The researcher noted that the workers were not able to raise complains because there was no interpreter who could translate languages between the Chinese and the workers. The researcher noted that there were five Chinese at the site. Two of them were the owners, one was the cook, the foreman and the son of one of owners of the mine. That's when the researcher observed that, there was a Chinese cook at the mining company. Maybe this cook was there to prepare Chinese cuisine since Zimbabwean cooks might not be able to do that. However, if that cook was cooking for the employees, it might mean that the right to food was also deprived from the workers basing on the fact that there was a Chinese cook who could have been preparing food for the black, Zimbabwean worker, a Shona man for that matter.

4.3 Consideration of the community.

When the researcher was going to the site, she noted that the road was no longer pleasing at all. There were galleys by the road sides due to moving of heavy trucks to and from the mining site. Instead of filling the galleys using rabbles from the mine, the Chinese mining company's responsible authorities chose to ignore.

When the researcher arrived at the site, she expected to see buildings constructed to shelter the employees, instead workers were coming from their homes. They just constructed temporary structures to shelter themselves and their equipment. There is a school nearby which needs to be upgraded but they did not. This then contradicts with (Dollar, 2016). He is of the opinion that, Africa has well-known infrastructure deficiencies, but in recent years infrastructure financing has expanded and helped many African countries begin to rectify these deficiencies, of which practically on the ground, there is nothing as much. He goes on to say that, Chinese financing is a useful complement to other sources, particularly as traditional finance from multilateral development banks and bilateral donors is concentrated on water supply and sanitation. Likewise, private participation in infrastructure is primarily aimed at telecommunications. China has filled a niche by focusing on transportation and power. However, this is only on black and white, the people of Murewa District, ward 24 never experienced such benefits from the Chinese mining company that has been introduced in their community.

Dollar (2016) goes on to argue that, Chinese financing of infrastructure has also enabled Chinese construction companies to gain a firm foothold on the continent. Evidence suggests that Chinese companies have become highly competitive, crowding out African construction companies. This is an area where a tradeoff seems to exist between, on the one hand, getting projects completed quickly and cheaply and, on the other, facilitating the long-term

development of a local construction industry. However the people of Murewa District did not witness what Dollar is claiming. Instead, the Chinese mining company's business was to mine and take the minerals away without upgrading or giving back to the community. Thus, one of the villagers said that, the Chinese came into their community in search of gold but they told the villagers that they were looking for black granite. However, the community came to know that there was both granite and gold. Thus, the researcher noted, that the Chinese were secretly exploiting two different minerals at once without the community knowing what really was transpiring.

Another respondent opines that, 'the community is not benefiting from this initiative, instead there rumors that the villagers who were close by the mine were supposed to be evacuated. The reason for the evacuation was that, the villagers could be affected by the rabbles from the rock blasting and noise pollution.' This has come to the attention of the researcher as she came across such claims of eviction of villagers by the Chinese in efforts to pave way of their mining activities. According to *The NewsDay*, (1 May, 2019) in a report by Xolisani Ncube, President E.D Mnangagwa has ordered a Chinese mining company to stop its planned quarry mining activities in Domboshava following an outcry by over 20 000 villagers who were already told to vacate this area and pave way for the mining operation. Same incidents of the villagers' eviction by the Chinese have been witnessed in Mutoko where there are Chinese mining firms as well. This was about to happen to the people of Murewa District Ward 24. However, the actual reason behind all this was that the gold belt was passing through the village. In no time the Chinese mining company lost track of the gold belt. Some of the villagers assumed that the spirit mediums of the area were angered by the way the Chinese were treating the community. The villagers said that the Chinese could not find even the black granite. However, knowing the nature of Chinese when it comes to exploitation, the

researcher noted that the Chinese have extracted what they wanted and it benefited them much, together with a few government officials.

4.4 Environmental degradation.

When the researcher visited the site, she was accompanied by one of the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) member. The situation at the mining site was not pleasing at all. This is because there are open pits that are left unfilled. One of the villagers said that those open pits are very dangerous because villagers are losing their domestic animals such as cattle and goats through falling into the pits. Another villagers said that after losing their animal, they will be afraid to go and look for them in the pits because there will be prosecuted for trespassers. The researcher assumed that, that villager's explanation was more valid because there are a lot of these posters, "Trespassers will be prosecuted" all over the site.

The researcher and the EMA agent noted that, when the rain season came, those pits will be filled with water and became breeding zones for mosquitos, hence the community will be affected by malaria. Also there is a possibility of high risk of water bone diseases such as cholera, typhoid among others. Also there is land degradation that led soil erosion, siltation of a river close by will be incurred as well. Upon interviewing one community member, he said, 'the aquiculture was distracted much due to these mining activities. This is because the Chinese were disposing toxic chemicals in the nearby dam in which people used to fish from.' The community member also said that, 'there is no longer fishing activities because the fish were dying due to toxic chemicals.' Thus, the researcher discovered that, the water is also not safe for agriculture as well because those who used to do horticulture using water from the dam for irrigation purposes were saying that their crops were wilting badly.

Earlier researches have proven that wherever there is mining, there is high risks of environmental degradation. Bhebhe, Kunguma, Jordaan and Majonga (2013), carried out a study in Gwanda about perceived Socio-Environmental problem caused by illegal Gold Mining in Gwanda District, they noted that there was also evidence of soil compaction and deforestation along the riverbanks which resulted in accelerated run off and the washing away of sifted material piled up loosely on the riverbank and in the riverbeds. Their study established that 70% of the dams were silted and in most of the rivers, it was deemed not economically viable to construct new dams along the rivers where gold mining took place. It was also observed that there were open pits everywhere, siltation of major rivers, pollution of dams and some dried rivers showed extensive riverbed damage due to previous gold mining activities. In most cases, dangerous pits created on the riverbeds were not closed. Seventy percent of all trees in the mining sites were damaged. There was, however, no way to estimate the proportion of damage due to informal gold miners alone.

Similarly to this research of the perceptions of the villagers over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District ward 24, the researcher also observed that the ground was bare. This is because, when these Chinese were cleaning the site, they cut down trees, of which they are nature. Trees are windbreakers, they bind soil to reduce soil erosion, they assist in the evapotranspiration processes, they are habitats of other animals, and they help us with oxygen, among other aspects. Thus, the researcher noted that, the introduction of the Chinese mining company in Murewa District, ward 24 is not of much good since nature was distracted in the name of clearing the mining site. This is why there should be a certificate of operation provided by the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

Some of the farmers' land was covered by the mine, hence, the community's land for cultivation was minimized. Also grazing areas were reduced which resulted in the animal starvation. Thus the researcher noted that, section 71 and 72 of the 2013 Zimbabwe

constitution that provides property in general and rights to agricultural land was not considered when a Chinese mining company was introduced in Murewa District ward 24.

4.5 Red-tape and Bureaucracy

The researcher noted that red-tape and bureaucracy is another thing that hinders development in the community. Rosenfeld (1984) defined red tape as the guidelines, procedures, forms, and government interventions that are perceived as excessive, unwieldy, or pointless in relationship to decision making or implementation of decisions. Bozeman (1993) later criticized Rosenfeld's definition as failing to distinguish between good and bad rules and therefore failing to clearly define red tape as a negative phenomenon. Bozeman offered a more specific definition of red tape as —rules, regulations, and procedures that remain in force and entail a compliance burden for the organization but have no efficacy for the rules

Indeed, large hierarchies with many layers of reporting can distort both the downward and upward flow of information which in turn can negatively influence performance (Pandey and Garnett f). While the size of the hierarchy is a salient consideration from a control/coordination perspective, an equal challenge is posed by the existence of management sub-systems that are not fully under organizational control. Ouchi (1980), was among the first scholars to point out that when bureaucratic control and coordination mechanisms fail, organizations rely on aspects of culture such as “traditions” rather than “rules” to facilitate control and coordination. Thus, red tape and bureaucracy was another issue that he researcher noted because there are certain conditions she was given by the local government that one has to meet when booking an appointment with the chief. One has to appreciate the chief through cattle or goats, of which it was not all that necessary since the researcher was in search of information that could assist the nation as a whole. Therefore, traditions and culture are affecting the flowing of information be it from top to bottom or vice versa. Even if the

employees at the Chinese mining company at ward 24 in Murewa district are being ill-treated, they cannot afford to raise their complain to the chief because the reports has to go through certain protocols.

4.6 Conclusion.

The above chapter looked into data collection, data analysis and the discussion of findings. The researcher went into the field and gathered data through interviews, focus group discussions as well as the observational analysis. The researcher conveniently sampled those who were available at the moment the research was carried out. The researcher formulated themes from the findings and clearly analyze them so that they can be easily understandable. During data gathering, the researcher noted that, people of ward 24, Murewa district are not welcoming the introduction of the Chinese Mining company in their community. This is because, according to the findings, the community expected employment creation from this mining company but their hopes remained shattered. Also the community expected that the Chinese mining company could have developed the area especially by upgrading the nearby school or by maintaining the roads but these hopes remained unfulfilled. On the environmental issues, the researcher observed that there is massive environmental degradation, there are open pits all over the mine and also the ground is bare. The nearby dam which is the source of water for the community in terms of horticulture now contains toxic water, due to the disposal of toxic chemicals during the mineral extraction process. Also some land for agriculture was taken by the Chinese mining company since the mine stretches into the community's farming land as well as grazing areas. The next chapter is last chapter of this research. It will be looking at the summary, recommendations and conclusion.

Chapter 5

5.0 Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and areas for further research

5.1 Introduction

This chapter will look into the summary of the whole dissertation from chapter one to chapter five. In this chapter, the researcher is also going to discuss the conclusions, analyzing whether they are in support with the existing theory that has been introduced in chapter two. The researcher will make sure that conclusions are not summarizing the information that will be presented in the abstract. The researcher is going to draw the conclusions from the research finding, that is, the conclusions are going to be based on the objectives and the research questions coming from the analyzed data. In this chapter, there will be also the discussion of recommendations which will be answering the constraints or challenges identified in the research. These recommendations are going to be presented based on the research findings. Lastly, the researcher will enlighten future researchers on what needs to be researched.

5.2 Summary

In chapter one, the researcher discussed the background of the study. In the background of the study, the researcher talked of the period in which the Chinese became dominant in Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe. The researcher also looked into the purpose of the study, the problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions as well as the significance of the study. The researcher also unveiled the delimitations and limitations of the study. This chapter also covered the proposed chapter outline. In chapter two, the researcher looked at the theoretical framework and literature review. The theoretical framework is centred on the theory employed in a research. In this research, the researcher, employed the dependence theory of understanding the international relations. In reviewing works of other scholars, the researcher looked into Chinese activities in Africa as a continent, looking at countries like Madagascar, Nigeria, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The researcher discussed the issues of abuse of human rights, land degradation and evacuation of families from their land for Chinese mining activities, among other issues. Since these have been experienced in the Zambian copper mines, Zimbabwean diamond fields in Marange, Mutare, and the researcher noted that, there was a possibility that it can be experienced also in Murewa where there is a Chinese mining company that has recently been introduced. The researcher noted that a lot has been researched concerning the China Africa relations but feel that there was a need to look at the perceptions of Africans towards the coming in of these Chinese in Africa.

In chapter three, the researcher looked at the research design and research methodology. The researcher employed a case study as the research design since the research was exploring in nature. Qualitative research methodology was used in this research. There was the discussion of data sampling techniques, data collection methods, data collection procedures, data presentation, data analysis as well as research ethics that one has to consider when carrying out a research. In chapter four, the researcher looked into data presentation, data analysis, and the discussion of findings. The researcher went into the field to collect data through face to

face interviews, focus group discussions as well as observational analysis. The researcher found out that the introduction of the Chinese mining company in ward 24 of Murewa District was not welcome by the community because they had high hopes which were left unfulfilled.

In chapter five, the researcher discussed the summary of the whole dissertation from chapter one to chapter five. There is also the discussion of conclusions, basing on the research findings, research objectives and questions. The researcher talked about the recommendations basing on the challenges noted in the field. Lastly, the researcher shed light on what needs to be researched on by future researchers.

5.3 conclusions

Basing on the findings of the research, the researcher concluded that, the Chinese are depending much on Africa, particularly Zimbabwe for resources, according to the view of the dependency theorists. They are of the view that the relations between the developed (cores), the developing (semi-periphery) and the less developed (periphery) countries is based on exploitation. This was also found by the researcher from the field.

The researcher concluded that the villagers of Murewa District, Ward 24 did not welcome the introduction of the Chinese mining company in their area. This was because they had high hopes that the initiative would be a breakthrough for employment creation, but unfortunately the Chinese brought their own employees from other parts of Zimbabwe. Also women were excluded from the selection of employees due to norms and beliefs.

The researcher also concluded that, the community did not benefit from the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District Ward 24. This is because, the Chinese mining company did not even bother to upgrade the nearby school. Also the researcher concluded

that the Chinese did not even care about maintaining the road, instead the researcher observed gullies by the roadsides during data collection. There were temporary structures at the mining site meaning they were meant to shelter the employees temporarily. The Chinese could have built structures that would be used in future, for example they could be turned into a community clinic since there is none. Also the community missed the employment opportunity, thus the researcher concluded that the community did not benefit from the initiative.

The researcher concluded that the exact aim of the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa was just for extracting minerals. This is because, the Chinese were just concerned about mining only. They did not care about the land degradation caused through the process of land clearing as well as mining on its own. Open pits were left uncovered which became breeding zones for water borne diseases. Also domestic animals were being trapped in those open pits. Some land for the community which was used for agriculture was covered by the mine and that means those people were to be evacuated to other places so as to accommodate the mining activities. The Chinese mining company used the nearby dam to clean their mining equipment as well as disposing their chemicals which then destroyed aquaculture and the water became unsafe for horticulture since the plants were wilting. That is why the researcher concluded that, there was nothing more than mining behind the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, ward 24.

5.4 Recommendations

These are established measures that can be implemented to resolve differences in perceptions about the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, Ward 24. These measures are based on the research findings.

The researcher is of the opinion that there should be rules that need to be set pertaining to the issue of who has to be employed when there are instances of a company operating in a district. Those rules should clearly state that those who are born and raised in the area, with the age limit required should be privileged to get employed. Also there should be a minimum radius from which one should qualify to be employed. On the same issue of employment, companies should be enlightened on the issues of gender equity because it is already there in the Zimbabwean constitution. Therefore, it means what man can do, women can do it as well. Companies should set aside the beliefs that women should not get involved in hard work.

On the issue of labor exploitation, the researcher is of the opinion that, the employees should be well versed with human rights laws and labor acts. They should have their representatives in case of violation of their human rights and labor rights. Even the basic fundamental aspects of the Zimbabwean constitution should be availed to each and every citizen of Zimbabwe in all local languages to avoid physical, social and mental abuse at worksites as well as unnecessary evacuations.

On the issue of environmental degradation, the researcher is of the opinion that, there should be strict measures on the issuance of certificates of operation by the EMA through their EIA agents. Also the researcher is of the opinion that, there should be heavy fines for those who would have breached the said agreement. The researcher opines that, there should be EMA monitors at each and every site on daily a basis to avoid creating hazardous environments to the people.

To enhance infrastructural developments, there should be rules that should state that for a company to operate in a certain area, the company should be willing to do road maintenance, construct permanent buildings as well as upgrade the community before operating. This means that, the community benefits come what may.

5.5 Areas for further research

The researcher is of the opinion that, upcoming researchers should look at the extent to which Chinese mining companies cause environmental degradation. They should also look into the observation of human rights and workers' rights in Chinese mining companies. They should also look at cooperate social responsibilities in those communities.

5.6 Conclusion

The above chapter has looked at the summary of the whole dissertation from chapter one to chapter five. It also looked at the conclusions which were made by the researcher based on the research objectives, research questions as well as research findings. There was also the discussion of recommendations based on challenges found when the researcher got into the field for data collection. Lastly, the researcher talked about what future researchers should look into based on the research findings.

Appendices

These are guides that the researcher used during interviews, focus group discussions as well as observations.

Appendix A- guides for both in-depth interviews and focus group discussions for

Stakeholders in Murewa District, Ward 24 about their perceptions

Over the introduction of a Chinese mining company.

- What are your perceptions over the introduction of Chinese mining company?
- Is your community benefiting from the coming in of this mining company?
- Are there other aspects that the Chinese mining company looking into besides mining?
- Is there consideration of human rights?
- Are there measures taken to reduce land degradation?
- What do you think needs to be adjusted?
- What can you recommend over the Chinese mining activities?

Appendix B -Observational Schedule- below are questions that guides the researcher

During observational analysis.

- How is the community perceiving the coming in of the Chinese mining company?
- To what extent is the community benefiting from the introduction of a Chinese mining company?
- Is there consideration of human rights, that is, labor and workers' rights?
- Is there anything that the Chinese looking into or its just mining?
- What strategies can be implemented to come up with same line of understanding over the coming in of a Chinese mining company?

Appendix C- Introductory Letter

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

P. Bag 1020
BINDURA, Zimbabwe

Tel: 263 - 71 - 7531-6, 7621-4

Fax: 263 - 71 - 7534

Peace and Governance Department



BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

THE PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINING DEVELOPMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE : REQUEST TO UNDER TAKE RESEARCH PROJECT IN YOUR AREA

This serves to introduce the bearer.....^{KUMIRAJI LOVEJOY}
^{B1953404}.....who is a student
doing **MASTERS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** in the Department of Peace and
Governance, Bindura University of Science Education. The student is carrying out
a research project in your area.

Your usual co-operation and assistance is therefore being sought.

Thank you for the continued support.

Yours faithfully

DR. D. MAKWERERE
CHAIRPERSON PEACE AND GOVERNANCE



Introduction.

I am a final year student at the above stated institution and undertaking a research aimed at: Perceptions over the introduction of a Chinese mining company in Murewa District, Ward 24 Marondera Province. This is in partial fulfillment of Masters of Sciences in International Relations Degree, I am currently pursuing. Your participation to the interview questions attached to this letter will be a remarkable contribution to the success of the study. The information and personal views that you provide will be treated with great confidentiality and will be used solely for this study. Your contribution to this research will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Kumirayi Lovejoy. B. (B1953404). Contacts: 0713 195 470.email lovebea71@gmail.com

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