



SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS AND THE EFFECT ON THE MINING SECTOR IN ZAMBIA: A CASE OF MOPANI COPPER MINES AND KALUMBILA MINES

BY

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A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment for the requirement of the award of a master's degree in political science and international Relations at the University of

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DECLARATION

I, Selina Saidi, declare that this dissertation represents my own work and has not been previously submitted for a degree at the University of Lusaka or any other university. All sources I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by complete references. This work is being submitted for the Master of Arts in Political Science and International Relations at the University of Lusaka.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Kamima Nyirenda, whose unwavering support and encouragement have been instrumental throughout my academic journey. His patience, understanding, and sacrifices have made this achievement possible. I also dedicate this research to the mining communities of Kankoyo and Chisasa, whose experiences and resilience have inspired this study and whose voices deserve to be heard.

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Special thanks go to all respondents who participated in this research - the traditional leaders, mining company employees, and community members. Their willingness to share their experiences and insights has made this study possible.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the effects of transnational actors on Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. The research addressed concerns about the impact of transnational mining operations on local communities, including economic dependencies, environmental degradation, and cultural disruption, while questioning the effectiveness of current mineral policies in protecting community interests. The study aimed to examine mineral policy effects on mining practices, assess operational impacts on local communities' economic and socio-cultural traditions, and analyse relationships between transnational actors and traditional leaders in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study collected data from 400 participants through questionnaires and interviews with traditional leaders, civic leaders, and mining company employees. Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression analysis, while qualitative data underwent thematic analysis. The findings revealed moderate satisfaction with mineral policy effectiveness (mean = 3.00, SD = 1.399), with regression analysis identifying policy as the strongest predictor of mining outcomes ($\beta = 0.397$, $p < 0.001$). Mining operations showed significant correlations with mineral policy ($r = .723$, $p < 0.01$) showing that mining operations affect positively mineral policy. Furthermore, community duration ($r = .265$, $p < 0.01$), while traditional leadership engagement correlated strongly with both mineral policy ($r = .685$, $p < 0.01$) and mining operations ($r = .698$, $p < 0.01$). Traditional leaders reported ceremonial rather than substantive involvement in decision-making, while civic leaders noted variations in engagement quality based on mining companies' origins. Management described structured development programs, but community members highlighted displacement issues and livelihood disruptions. The study recommends establishing an independent Mining Policy Implementation Commission, mandating enforceable community development agreements, and creating a Traditional Leaders Advisory Council with statutory powers in mining-related decisions.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Transnational actors are individuals or non-state organisations that function beyond national boundaries and governments and have effects on international relations and world politics. They hold profound importance on the international scene, as their activities stretch across several countries and, in most instances, influence international policy, economic relations, social issues, and environmental concerns. They can be generally classified based on their activities into multinational corporations, non-governmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations and civil societies (Vandome, 2023)

Zambia boasts a long history within the mining industry, more specifically in the copper subsector. The country holds some of the greatest copper reserves, and the contribution that mining has made to the economy spans decades. The first commercial copper mine in Zambia was established in 1928, after which immense changes have been experienced in the industry—from nationalisation in the 1970s to privatisation in the 1990s (Sangwani, 2022). The mining sector today, which is largely in the hands of multinational corporations, contributes a larger share to the GDP and export earnings of Zambia, emerging as an effective driver of economic growth and development.

Zambia's mining sector has historically been the backbone of the country's economy, contributing significantly to national revenue, employment, and infrastructure development. Copper mining, in particular, accounts for over 70% of Zambia's total export earnings and is a major driver of foreign direct investment (World Bank, 2022). The presence of transnational corporations in the mining industry has introduced advanced technologies, capital investments, and access to global markets, positioning Zambia as a key player in the global mineral trade (Zambia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative [ZEITI], 2023).

However, the sector's reliance on foreign investors has raised concerns regarding economic dependency, environmental degradation, and social displacements in host communities (Lungu, 2020; Vandome et al., 2023). While mining operations create employment, studies indicate that local workers often occupy low-paying, labour-intensive positions, whereas management roles remain dominated by expatriates (Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection [JCTR], 2019). Furthermore, weak policy enforcement has

resulted in mining companies benefiting from tax incentives, leading to a revenue loss estimated at over \$1 billion annually (OECD, 2022).

The environmental impact of mining has been particularly significant, with cases such as Mufulira's Kankoyo Township experiencing severe sulphur dioxide emissions, which have contributed to widespread respiratory illnesses and property damage (Environmental Justice Atlas, 2021). Similarly, in Kalumbila District, large-scale mining projects have resulted in the displacement of indigenous communities and the erosion of traditional governance structures (UNU-INRA, 2020; Simutanyi, 2021). Despite Zambia's Mines and Minerals Development Act (2022) emphasizing community engagement, there is evidence that traditional leaders and civic groups are often excluded from key negotiations, limiting their ability to advocate for local interests (African Mining Vision, 2023)

1.1 Background to the study

Zambia has a long history of mining, dating back to the colonial era when large-scale copper extraction began under British administration. By the mid-20th century, copper had become the country's primary economic driver, leading to the nationalization of mining operations in the early 1970s under the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) (Fraser & Lungu, 2007). However, economic challenges, declining copper prices, and inefficiencies in state-run enterprises led to the privatization of the sector in the late 1990s, resulting in an influx of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the dominance of transnational corporations (World Bank, 2022).

Today, Zambia's mining sector contributes over 70% of total export earnings and remains the backbone of the economy (ZEITI, 2023). The country hosts some of the world's largest multinational mining firms, such as Mopani Copper Mines (Glencore), First Quantum Minerals (FQM), and Barrick Gold, which control vast mineral reserves and production sites. The expectation is that transnational actors would bring capital, expertise, and technology to enhance mining efficiency, create jobs, and contribute to infrastructure development (ICMM, 2021).

However, despite the sector's economic significance, concerns persist about the social, environmental, and governance impacts of transnational mining operations. Studies have

highlighted widespread pollution, forced displacements, and the marginalization of local communities in decision-making processes (Vandome et al., 2023; JCTR, 2019). For instance, the Mufulira Kankoyo Township has been severely affected by sulphur dioxide emissions, which have caused property damage and long-term health complications (Environmental Justice Atlas, 2021). Similarly, in Kalumbila District, local communities have faced land acquisition disputes and displacement, threatening traditional governance structures and economic livelihoods (Simutanyi, 2021).

Moreover, Zambia's Mines and Minerals Development Act (2022) encourages corporate social responsibility (CSR) and environmental protection, yet enforcement remains weak. Reports indicate that mining companies have been granted tax concessions, contributing to a loss of over \$1 billion in potential government revenue annually (OECD, 2022). Additionally, despite mining firms pledging community development programs, many projects remain underfunded or misaligned with local needs (African Mining Vision, 2023). A critical but often overlooked issue is the role of traditional leaders in mining governance. Chiefs, as custodians of customary land, play a significant role in negotiating land access for mining activities. However, some traditional leaders have been actively engaged in community negotiations, while others have faced accusations of collusion with transnational corporations at the expense of their people (UNU-INRA, 2020; Vazquez & Frankel, 2020). This dynamic raises concerns about the effectiveness of local governance mechanisms in ensuring that communities benefit from mineral wealth.

According to Sikamo et al. (2016), the Zambian copper mining industry, which originated in the 1920s, underwent significant changes in the 1990s. In 1991, Zambia transitioned from a one-party state to multi-party democracy, a shift viewed positively by the international community. The new government, led by President Frederick Chiluba and the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, implemented liberalized economic policies aligned with the prevailing orthodoxy promoted by institutions like the World Bank and IMF. This led to the privatization of the mining sector between 1996 and 2000, attracting transnational actors who invested in upgrading assets and developing new projects.

The government's Re-Privatisation in 1996 unbundled the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) into smaller units. According to Stephens (2019) Privatisation in Zambia only happened when the two big units, Konkola Copper Mines (KCM), which comprised

of Nchanga, Konkola, Nampundwe and part of Nkana assets, and Mopani Copper Mines, which comprised assets at Nkana and Mufulira, were privatised in 2000. Mopani Copper Mines was sold to Glencore as the major shareholder, while KCM was offered to Anglo American Corporation (AAC). In 2002, AAC returned the mines to the government, which offered them to Vedanta of India in 2004.

The transnational actors invested massively in the mines and there was a sudden economic upturn, not only on the Copperbelt but in the country as a whole, with the mining sector as a pivotal contributor. Investments went into new machinery, new mining methods, and new mineral processing and metal extraction technologies. There were also massive greenfield projects at Kansanshi and Lumwana, both in the Northwestern Province of Zambia, which brought newer technologies into the industry.

1.1.1 Transnational actors in the mining sector in Zambia

Table 1.1: Mining Corporations operating in Zambia

Mine Name	Location	Ownership	Commodities mined
Baluba Centre Copper Mine	Luanshya	China Nonferrous Mining Corp Ltd (80%); ZCCM Investments Holdings PLC (20%)	Copper, Cobalt
Chambishi Copper Operation	Chingola	China Nonferrous Mining Corp Ltd (85%); ZCCM Investments Holdings PLC (15%)	Copper, Cobalt
Chibuluma Copper/Cobalt Mine	Kitwe	Metorex Pty Ltd (85%); ZCCM Investments Holdings PLC (15%)	Copper, Cobalt
Kagem Emerald Mine	Luanshya	Gemfields PLC (75%); Government of Zambia (25%)	Gemstones
Kansanshi Copper/Gold Mine	Solwezi	First Quantum Minerals Ltd (80%); ZCCM	Copper, Gold

		Investments Holdings PLC (20%)	
Kasempa Copper Mine	Solwezi	H and S Mining Ltd (100%)	Copper
Konkola Copper/Cobalt Operation	Chingola	Vedanta Resources PLC (79%); ZCCM Investment Holdings PLC (21%)	Copper, Cobalt
Lilayi Talc Mine	Lusaka	Unspecified (100%)	Talc
Lubambe Copper Mine	Chililabombwe	Vale S.A. (40%); African Rainbow Minerals (40%); Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Investment Holdings (20%)	Copper, Cobalt
Lumwana Mine	Solwezi	Barrick Gold Corp	Copper
FQM Trident Limited (formerly known as Kalumbila Mine)	Solwezi	First Quantum Minerals (100%)	Copper
Mopani Copper/Cobalt Operation	Kitwe	Glencore Xstrata PLC (73%); First Quantum Minerals Ltd (17%); ZCCM Investments Holdings PLC (10%)	Copper, cobalt
Muliashi Copper Operation	Luanshya	China Nonferrous Mining Corp. Ltd (80%); ZCCM Investments Holdings PLC (20%)	Copper, Cobalt

Source: KPMG (2013)

Two major players in Zambia's mining sector are Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. Mopani Copper Mines is a large-scale mining firm with operations through-out the Copperbelt region of Zambia. The firm was majority-owned by Glencore which is based in Switzerland. Mopani has been involved in controversies over time, with some allegations of tax evasion and major damage to the environment (Anne-Sophie 2010). Kalumbila Mines, on the other hand, is a relatively new player in Zambia's mining sector. It is owned by another multinational corporation, First Quantum Minerals, which is a

Canadian-based company. It commenced its operation in the year 2014. Kalumbila is in the North-Western Province of Zambia and has the country's largest copper mine (Nick & Richard, 2003).

The study will cover the period from 2008 to 2023 to capture the important changes and developments that would be indicative of the mining sector that have been characterised recently by the onset of privatisation, entrance of transnational actors, changing policies, and regulations in Zambia.

It is against this background that the study will focus on examining the transnational actors and the effect on the Mining Sector in Zambia. The study will concentrate on two mines, namely, Mopani Copper Mines in Mufulira and Kalumbila Mines based in Solwezi district.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Mining has historically played a pivotal role in Zambia's economy, with the sector contributing over 70% of the country's export earnings and accounting for approximately 10% of GDP (World Bank, 2022). The industry is largely dominated by transnational corporations, which bring in capital investment, advanced technologies, and employment opportunities (Zambia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative [ZEITI], 2023). Ideally, the presence of these multinational entities should facilitate sustainable economic growth, enhance local community development, and promote environmental stewardship while ensuring that mineral revenues are equitably distributed among stakeholders, including local populations (International Council on Mining and Metals [ICMM], 2021). Additionally, mineral policies should be effectively implemented to regulate mining operations, ensuring compliance with labour laws, environmental conservation standards, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives that benefit host communities (Lungu, 2020).

However, despite the economic contributions of transnational mining companies, there are persistent concerns regarding their impact on local communities, governance structures, and the broader economy. Studies have shown that transnational actors often prioritize profit maximization over community welfare, resulting in economic dependency, environmental degradation, and social disruptions (Vandome et al., 2023; KPMG, 2019). For instance, in Mufulira's Kankoyo Township, residents have experienced severe air pollution due to sulphur dioxide emissions from Mopani Copper Mines, leading to

increased respiratory illnesses and property damage (Environmental Justice Atlas, 2021). Similarly, in Kalumbila District, the establishment of large-scale mining operations has led to the displacement of indigenous communities, land acquisition disputes, and disruptions to traditional governance systems (UNU-INRA, 2020; Simutanyi, 2021).

Furthermore, Zambia's mineral policies have been criticized for inadequate enforcement and lack of transparency in negotiating mining agreements (Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection [JCTR], 2017). For example, a review of mining contracts found that several transnational corporations benefited from tax incentives and royalty reductions, depriving the government of essential revenues for national development (OECD, 2022). Additionally, while Zambia's Mines and Minerals Development Act (2022) provides guidelines for community engagement, traditional leaders and civic groups have reported being marginalized in key decision-making processes, with consultations often reduced to ceremonial rather than substantive involvement (African Mining Vision, 2023).

Another key challenge is the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leadership structures, which remains largely unexplored. Although traditional leaders are custodians of customary land and play an essential role in mediating between local communities and mining firms, their engagement with transnational corporations varies significantly (UN-REDD, 2017). Some chiefs have been actively involved in negotiating community benefits, while others have faced allegations of colluding with mining companies at the expense of their people (Vazquez & Frankel, 2020). These inconsistencies raise concerns about the effectiveness of governance mechanisms in ensuring that local communities reap tangible benefits from mining activities.

Given these dynamics, there is a need for a comprehensive study to assess the extent to which transnational actors influence mining practices, community well-being, and traditional governance. This research aims to bridge the existing knowledge gap by evaluating the effectiveness of Zambia's mineral policies, the socio-economic and environmental implications of foreign mining operations, and the evolving role of traditional leaders in negotiating mining-related challenges.

1.3 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1.3.1 General Objective

To examine the effects of transnational actors on local economic development in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts.
- ii. To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi.
- iii. To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. How does the mineral policy affect the mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts?
- ii. How do the mining operations of the transnational actors affect the economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi?
- iii. What is the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study contributes to academia, the mining corporations, the local communities, and government in various ways. It is envisaged that the study will help the mining corporations understand the local dynamics and how the mining operations affect the economic, social and culture of the local communities in Kankoyo and Chisasa. To The local communities in Kankoyo and Chisasa, the study aims at empowering transnational actors and providing them with an understanding on mineral policy. From a government perspective the study will contribute towards information that may be used when formulating policies, regulations, and economic planning, while for academia this study will contribute to academic discussion and interdisciplinary research for scholars in the

politics and international relations arena and give policy advice in the management of transnational actors in the mining sector.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study will be conducted in Mufulira targeting Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines of Northwestern province.

- Mopani Copper Mine: Mopani Copper mines started its operations in Zambia, then Northern Rhodesia, in 1929 trading as Mufulira Copper Mines and later rebranded to Mopani Copper Mines in 2000. Mopani Copper Mines Plc is a multi-faceted mining investment with operations in Kitwe and Mufulira districts of the Copperbelt Province. The company's operations encompass the full range of the copper production chain: from extracting the ore underground to concentrating, smelting, refining and packaging the finished red metal for export.
- In February 2024, ZCCM Investments Holdings Plc (ZCCM-IH) shareholders have unanimously approved the Mopani Copper Mines Plc (Mopani) transaction and the transnational actor- Delta Mining Limited (Delta), a subsidiary of International Resource Holdings (IRH) acquired a 51% shareholding in Mopani for a total investment of up to US\$1.1 billion. ZCCM-IH retains 49% shares.
- Kankoyo Township: Kankoyo is an old township located on the western side of Mufulira District in the vicinity of Mopani Copper Mine operations. It was created as a settlement for the majority African general mine workers in the early 1930's. The Township is located 75 km from the commercial City of Kitwe. It is a low-cost area and one of the most densely populated areas in Mufulira District. This study is very important because Kankoyo Township is a typical example of a mining town (SPK Consulting, 2003).
- First Quantum Minerals (Kalumbila Mine): It started its operations in Zambia in 2014. First Quantum Minerals Ltd. ("First Quantum" or "the Company") is engaged in the production of copper, nickel, gold and silver, and related activities including exploration and development. The Company has operating mines located in Zambia, Panamá, Turkey, Spain, Australia and Mauritania, and a development project in Zambia. Copper is the main commodity mined by First Quantum in Zambia, and gold is a by-product commodity.

- Chisasa Village: Chisasa is an urban settlement to Kalumbila mine situated in Northwestern province. It has no formal road network and lacks electricity and running water. The area is characterised by provisional and unstable housing and is right in the vicinity of the mine (Graber, 2020). For this study, it presents a good example of a community within the proximity of the Mine.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms and Concepts

Global Governance: The collective management within the international arena of issues and challenges that cross national boundaries, and that cannot be solved solely at the level of single states, in which states, international organisations, civil society, and the private sector play a part (Sabyasachi, 2023).

Transnational Actors: Non-state organisations involved in operations taking place across national borders. Examples of such are multinational corporations, international financial institutions, and non-governmental organisations (Vandome, 2023).

Sustainable Development: Development that takes place in such a way that it meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; these considerations should remain in balance with economic, social, and environmental considerations (Mwaba & Kayizzi-Mugerwa, 2021).

Local Development: Local Development refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people within a specific geographic area, typically driven by community participation and leveraging local resources and knowledge (Pike et al., 2017). This concept emphasizes sustainable, bottom-up approaches to economic growth, social progress, and cultural preservation that are tailored to the unique needs and potentials of a particular locality.

Traditional Leaders: Traditional Leaders are those with community authority derived from customs and traditions, legitimized by ancestral lineage, religious beliefs, or social status (Chigwata, 2016). This definition highlights the importance of considering religious and spiritual dimensions when assessing mining impacts on African communities, as operations can disrupt spiritual connections and traditional practices.

1.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter introduced the study's background, problem statement, objectives, and significance. It outlined the research questions and scope, focusing on the effects of transnational actors on Zambia's mining sector, particularly in Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. Key terms were defined, setting the foundation for the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature relevant to understanding the effects of transnational actors on Zambia's mining sector, with a focus on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. The review is structured into three main sections: an empirical review of previous research findings, a theoretical review presenting relevant theories that form the foundation of this study, and a conceptual framework. By synthesizing existing knowledge and identifying gaps, this chapter aims to contextualize the current study within the broader academic discourse on transnational actors in the mining sector.

2.1 Empirical Literature

This chapter critically examines available literature to explore the effects of transnational actors on Zambia's mining sector. The review is divided into three sections: an empirical review, which considers findings from previous research, a theoretical review, which presents relevant theories that form the foundation of this study and a conceptual framework.

2.1.1 Mineral Policy and its Effects on Mining Practices

At the global level, mining mineral policies have an influence on the regulatory, economic, and environmental components, ensuring the balance in economic development against the environmental protection and social responsibility. These policies are adapting to sustainable mining practice, with stricter environmental standards, among other requisites like social equity and economic benefits to the local community. Regulatory frameworks for the mining industries have a role in the promotion of sustainable mining through protection to the environment, social responsibilities, and economic contributions towards national development. These policies are important for the country in terms of attracting foreign investments and securing benefits for locals in the form of job creation and infrastructure development. Governance principles are now integrated into mining practices across the world, with a growing social and environmental concern that reflects the responsibility the industry has towards sustainable development goals. Comparative studies have shown that countries have different approaches to handling the impact of mining. Initiatives, such as the Raw Materials Initiative of the European Union and the circular economy, which call for sustainability within the supply chain within the industry

are an example of policy efforts to drive sustainable development (European Commission, 2020).

From a developing country perspective, mining policy play a key role in influencing mining practices. However, challenges continue to prevail in this sector. A Synthesis Report aimed at assessing the implementation and readiness of member states of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development which focused on Uganda, Madagascar and the Dominican Republic found that despite the mining policies being put in place there were many gaps in the polices. The Report details that the incorporation of community consultations was not catered for in the policies and hence not a requirement on an ongoing basis throughout the life of the mine, further disadvantaging the local community. In terms of business support, the non-inclusion of a requirement by the mines to support non-mining local businesses posed detrimental challenges to growth of businesses in the mining community. In a case where the law was clearly stipulated, they found that the failure to monitor and implement policies often went unpunished (Crawford 2015).

Zambia has implemented a legal framework to govern its mining sector, with the Mines and Minerals Development Act of 2022 serving as the primary legislation. This act is complemented by various other laws that address different aspects of mining operations, including the Companies Act (2017), Zambia Development Agency Act (2006), Employment Code Act (2019), Industrial and Labour Relations Act (1993), Occupational Health and Safety Act (2010), Environmental Management Act (2011), Income Tax Act, and Value Added Tax Act (1995). The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act of 2016 further reinforces this framework by providing extraordinary provisions for investment protection (JCTR, 2017). Collectively, these policies and laws aim to safeguard community interests, human rights, and environmental sustainability while ensuring that the mining sector contributes effectively to Zambia's sustainable development.

The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection conducted a study on frameworks and policies for governance in the mining sector in Zambia. Some of the key findings of the study highlighted the negative impact on human rights, accountability in terms of environmental degradation and displacement of people when mining explorations are being conducted. The study attributes this non-compliance by transnational actors to the

gaps in the mineral policy framework. Some of the gaps it highlights include the lack of legal backing to compel mines to implement a structured approach to resettlement and the non-inclusion of provisions to social environmental rights which would enforce environmental and social accountability. Aside from this the study noted that the current mineral policy does not compel mines to undertake Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives (JCTR,2017).

The United Nations Institute for Natural Resources in Africa notes that Zambian mining policies lack important connections with one another, which could present opportunities to boost industrialization and local development. They give an example of local producers receiving preferential treatment under the Zambia Public Procurement (Amendment) Act 15 of 2011, but call out how this Act does not apply to the mining sector (UNU-INRA, 2020)

All the mentioned challenges with the policies listed here can be said to contribute to the way mining is practised in Zambia, with transnational actors taking advantage of these gaps.

2.1.2 Local and Economic Impacts of Transnational Actors

Most of the actors within this institutional environment are multinational firms. This has effects on the important contours of the economy through their investment decisions, employment practices, and contacts with local institutions. Their entrenchment may portend some positives, such as increase in the economy's investments and job opportunities, but on the other side, there is the negative impact of dependency in the economy, profit repatriation, distribution of resources, and taxes.

The major drawback associated with transnational actors in the mining sector is that of economic dependencies. As much as mining operations have huge investment sources from multinationals, the players become key figures within the local economy and most times have a big say on economic activities and decision-making. The possibility of a power imbalance can therefore be created, where the interests of transnational actors reign over the host's local community and their government (Muhamad et al., 2021). Another issue pertaining to transnational actors in the mining sector is profit repatriation. Often times multinationals repatriate their earnings back home to maximise their profits, limiting the possible benefits accruing to the local economy. Dyreng and Hills (2021) shed

light on how massive foreign earning repatriations impact domestic employment, thereby contributing to efforts in understanding both large multinational corporations and local job markets. Such findings would only imply that, while repatriations hold up the view of benefiting domestic employment, those benefits would seem uneven, and some would seem to depend on the size and nature of the repatriation.

Another very sensitive area that characterises these considerations in relation to the local and economic impacts of transnational actors in the mining sector is resource distribution. Local communities and governments always bear the concentration of the wealth and economic power of the multinational companies involved in the exploitation of natural resources at the expense of the former. This can exacerbate existing inequalities and fuel social and political friction (Zallé, 2019). According to Yıldırım et al. (2020), natural resource revenue underlines positive effects for the financial development of a developing country. Nonetheless, they also emphasize that there is a non-equitable distribution of these benefits and transformation into actual living standards for the local populations.

Another area within which transnational actors affect local economies is in taxation. Multinational corporations have, through their routine tax planning strategies, denied host countries of their much-needed revenues (Kohlhase & Pierk, 2019). Simone, Piotroski, and Tomy (2019) in their study on the effect of anticipated tax policy on the cash holdings of the U.S revealed the pre-emptive behaviour of firms considering tax-induced incentives. This underlines the challenges that governments of developing countries, such as Zambia, face in their quest to ensure that multinational corporations pay an effective amount of tax; therefore, their contribution is at par for bettering of the local economies.

Many developing countries could recognize the foreign investment, capital, technology, and expertise as some of the factors that may be used to stimulate economic growth and create employment opportunities within the nation (Abbas et al., 2022). Shrestha, Kotani, and Kakinaka (2021) debated the role of international trade in resource-dependent countries regarding government revenue diversification, shedding light on the transfer of a country's revenue sources from resource to non-resource.

In synthesis, the local economic and social impacts created by transnational actors in the mining sector are complex and multifaceted. While host countries may view foreign

investments as sources of capital, technology, and expertise, they must also navigate risks of economic dependency, profit repatriation, inequitable resource distribution, and taxation challenges. Addressing these issues requires not only good governance and regulation but also a strong focus on local empowerment. This should include stringently applied government policies mandating skills transfer from foreign entities to local workers, coupled with enabling interventions that encourage and support locals to eventually become mine owners themselves. Though ambitious, this approach of gradually transitioning ownership and expertise to local stakeholders represents perhaps the most meaningful and sustainable path to drive genuine local and national development. Such a strategy would harness the full potential of mineral resources while mitigating the risks associated with transnational actors, ultimately fostering truly inclusive and sustainable development in the sector.

2.1.3 The Relationship Between Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders

In Zambia, as in many other African nations, traditional leaders continue to hold substantial authority, when it comes to rural governance. The hierarchy of paramount chiefs, senior chiefs, and chiefs was maintained in the post-independence regime in Zambia. Chiefs were formally absorbed by the state, and a House of Chiefs with 27 chiefs from different regions was established. The 1996 Zambian Constitution established the House as an advising, non-partisan body within the National Assembly (UNU-INRA, 2020).

In Zambia, a large percentage of land is customary land, meaning it is owned by traditional leaders usually referred to as Chiefs. For transnational organisations to mine on that land they would need consent from the Chiefs. A study conducted by the United Nations states that 93% of land in Northwestern province of Zambia is owned by traditional leaders (UN-REDD, 2017).

The relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders is one that is multifaceted. From the onset, in the quest to operate in the area, most mines agree on the community development activities. These agreements are presided over by traditional leaders who need to provide informed consent (UNU-INRA, 2020). The United Nations further notes that the challenge in this is that some chiefs that do not have a level of

exposure to the mining industry and may lack the knowledge in providing this informed consent. This may lead to unfavourable terms regarding community development.

This is not to say there has not been success in managing community issues between the two parties. The UN has noted how several initiatives have been implemented through the relationship between traditional leaders and transnational actors citing examples such as women's empowerment, education, training in skills, and gender-based violence. They further point out Kansanshi Mine, for instance, which encourages the development of community banks run by women and Mopani Copper Mines which commits to vocational training at the Mufulira centre (Daily Nation 2016).

However, the study also reveals the challenges which this relationship faces such as unfulfilled promises by the mines, selfish tendencies by chiefs in negotiating development terms and failure to involve responsible government structures in the agreement by the mines as what makes this relationship complex thus contributing to the unsuccessful implementation of community projects (UNU-INRA, 2020). This study would aim to explore ways in which these challenges can be overcome thereby contributing to the development of communities around the mining areas.

2.1.4 Gaps in the Literature

While extensive research has been conducted on Zambia's mining sector, a significant gap remains in understanding the localized impacts of transnational actors. Studies by Sikamo et al. (2016) and Vandome (2023) have explored the broader economic implications of transnational mining companies, but they lack detailed analysis of community-level effects. The JCTR (2017) and UNU-INRA (2020) reports highlight policy gaps yet fail to comprehensively examine how these translate to local experiences. Mbilima's (2019) work on corporate social responsibility touches on community impacts but doesn't provide an in-depth analysis of daily life in mining communities. Leuenberger et al. (2021) investigated health impacts of mining across Africa, but their study didn't specifically address Zambia or the role of transnational actors. This research aims to bridge this gap by conducting an empirical study of local-level impacts in communities surrounding Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines, offering a nuanced understanding of how global mining practices intersect with local realities and informing more effective policy recommendations.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This includes understanding the broader impact of transnational actors on the Zambian mining sector, with specific reference to Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. In this part, the paper elaborates on two main theories that can be employed to seek an explanation regarding the complex relationships between Zambia, transnational mining actors, and the broader global context. It touches on Dependency Theory and the Constructivist Theory.

2.2.1 Dependency Theory

Dependency theory is an approach to understanding economic underdevelopment that emphasizes the alleged constraints imposed by the global political and economic order. Dependency Theory argues that there is an imbalance in the distribution of the power of the dominant (core) states over the dependent (periphery) states; hence, the system of global economic power relations perpetuates underdevelopment in the latter (Unceta, 2021).

In the case of Zambia and transnational mining actors, one can explain the relationship between the country and foreign mining companies, which tends to be very asymmetrical, with the use of Dependency Theory. The country has been one of the peripheries, and therefore, the economic development of its mines is largely dependent on the interests and decisions of transnational actors from foreign investment and expertise (Gwatiringa & Mahiya, 2019). This can come in a number of ways: the share of its profit that a foreign company may take home, the technology and skills transfer to the local worker that may be too little, or the commodity price shock dependence the Zambian economy has on the world markets (Mtiki, 2022).

According to dependency theory, transnational mining may further entrench the periphery status of the country within the global economic system. In other words, should Zambia rely on the exportation of raw materials or extraction, without starting any value-addition industries and start relying more on what other countries do in this perspective, this would mean getting trapped in a dependency cycle of underdevelopment (Frederiksen, 2019). This, in turn, may limit the country's ability to achieve sustainable, inclusive development, since the benefits arising out of mining activities may not be well distributed to the population but rather costs and risks are borne more at the local community level (Mbilima, 2019)

2.2.2 Constructivist Theory

The Constructivist Theory is focused on identity, norms, ideas, and historical context in the behaviour and decisions taken by both state and non-state actors (Wendt, 1992)

In the case of Zambia its historical identity as a developing country rich in resources and the identities of the transnational mining corporations are influenced by global norms in corporate social responsibility and sustainability in the way they conduct their interactions and policies. Its identity as a developing country further influences the approach to which organisations such as civil societies emphasize the need for countries like Zambia to implement various policies that protect the country and its people especially from an environmental point of view thereby affecting how the country interacts with transnational actors (Newell, 2005).

According to the constructivist theory Institutionalisation of global norms could, in this case, positively affect Zambia as the norms which are part of international institutions and legal frameworks, pose benefits when integrated into the international legal and regulatory structure (Wendt, 2020). Through the adoption of these norms into mining governing institutions, Zambia may be in a better position to govern the mining sector ultimately influencing its interactions with transnational investors and making them advantageous to Zambia.

2.2.3 Selection of Theoretical Framework

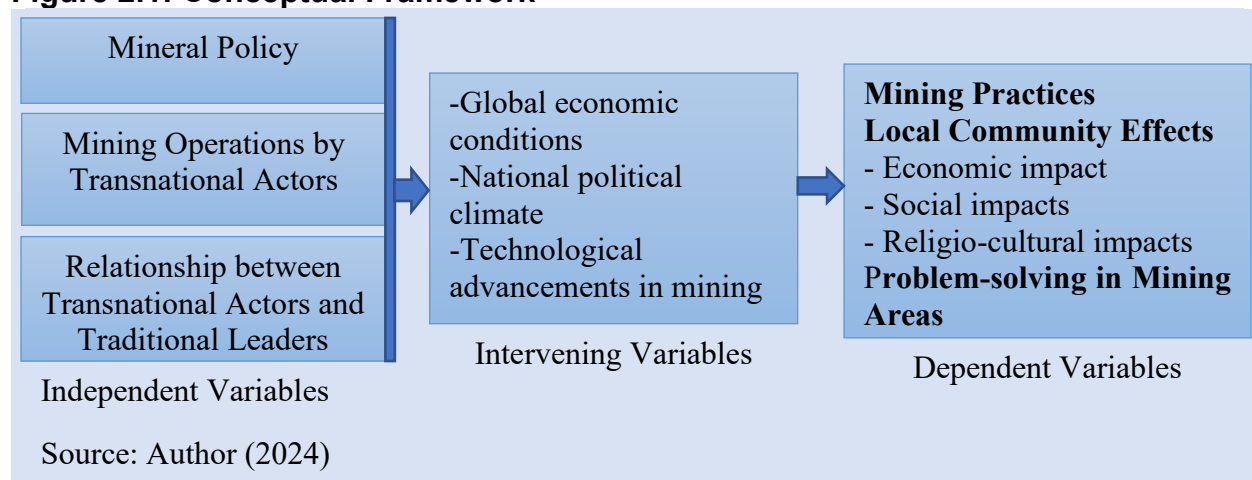
After careful consideration of both Dependency Theory and Constructivist Theory, this study will primarily employ Dependency Theory as its theoretical framework. This choice is based on several key factors: its particular relevance to the Zambian setting in examining the economic relationships between Zambia and transnational mining companies; its robust tools for analysing power imbalances between transnational actors and the host country; its alignment with Zambia's economic history, particularly in relation to the copper mining industry; and its potential to inform policy recommendations aimed at reducing economic dependency and promoting sustainable, locally-driven development. This study will critically examine how transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector influence local economic development, shape mining practices, and interact with traditional leaders with the help of Dependency Theory. This theoretical lens will guide the analysis of whether current policies and practices in the mining sector are reinforcing dependency or promoting genuine sustainable development for Zambia,

ultimately aiming to uncover areas of economic vulnerability, identify power imbalances, and propose strategies for more equitable and sustainable outcomes in Zambia's mining sector.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the study shows the relationships between the mining sector and transnational actors in Zambia, specifically looking into the case studies of Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. The framework is drawn from the Dependency Theory and the Constructivist Theory which are critical in giving an encompassing understanding of the impact of transnational actors on the mining sector. The dependent variable is the mining sector in Zambia which is affected by the transnational actors. The independent variables of the study are power relations, global economic systems, mining operations, global Norms and ideas, mineral policy, the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders as well as the mining operations and practices. This will result in global governance of the mining sector, establishing a legal and regulatory framework for the TNAs and local economic development leading to economic, social and cultural well-being of the local communities. This is summarised in the figure below.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



2.3.1 Independent Variables

The independent variables in this conceptual framework, viewed through the lens of Dependency Theory, represent the primary mechanisms through which the core-periphery relationship is established and maintained in Zambia's mining sector. Mineral Policy, often influenced by global economic pressures and the interests of transnational actors, may reflect and reinforce dependency relationships. These policies might prioritize foreign investment and resource extraction over local economic diversification and sustainable development. Mining Operations by Transnational Actors, as suggested by Dependency Theory, could be structured to maximize profit extraction while minimizing local value addition, potentially leading to what theorists call the "development of underdevelopment." The Relationship between Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders represents a critical point of interaction between global economic forces and local power structures. Dependency Theory would suggest that this relationship might be characterized by unequal power dynamics, where transnational actors leverage their economic and political influence to shape local decisions in their favour. Together, these independent variables form the foundation of the dependency relationship, potentially creating structures that perpetuate Zambia's peripheral status in the global economic system and limit its ability to achieve autonomous, sustainable development.

2.3.2 Intervening Variables

The intervening variables in this framework – Global economic conditions, National political climate, and Technological advancements in mining – represent the broader structural factors that Dependency Theory identifies as crucial in shaping and reinforcing core-periphery relationships. Global economic conditions, often dictated by core economies and international financial institutions, can significantly impact the terms of trade for Zambia's mineral resources and the overall economic environment in which mining operations occur. The political climate, while ostensibly independent, may be influenced by external pressures and dependencies, potentially leading to policies that favour transnational interests over local development needs. Technological advancements in mining, typically originating from core economies, can further entrench dependency by creating or widening technological gaps between transnational actors and local operators. According to Dependency Theory, these intervening variables often work in concert to maintain the structural inequalities inherent in the global economic system.

They can moderate the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variables in ways that reinforce dependency. For instance, unfavourable global economic conditions might lead to policy concessions to transnational actors, or technological advancements might increase productivity but reduce local employment, further concentrating economic benefits in the hands of foreign entities.

2.3.3 Dependent Variables

The dependent variables – Mining Practices, Local Community Effects, and Problem-solving in Mining Areas – represent the outcomes of the dependency relationship as theorized by Dependency Theory. Mining Practices, influenced by the independent and intervening variables, may prioritize efficient resource extraction for export over practices that could foster local industrial development or environmental sustainability. This aligns with the theory's assertion that peripheral economies are structured to serve the needs of core economies rather than their own development. Local Community Effects, encompassing economic, social, and religio-cultural impacts, may manifest as what Andre Gunder Frank termed "the development of underdevelopment." While mining activities might bring some economic growth or infrastructural development, Dependency Theory would predict that these benefits would be limited and potentially offset by negative impacts such as environmental degradation, social disruption, or the erosion of traditional cultural practices. Problem-solving in Mining Areas, viewed through this theoretical lens, might be approached in ways that maintain the status quo rather than fundamentally addressing structural inequalities. Solutions may be short-term or superficial, failing to address the root causes of problems that stem from the dependency relationship. Generally, these dependent variables reflect the ways in which the core-periphery relationship, as posited by Dependency Theory, manifests in tangible outcomes for Zambia's mining communities.

2.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed relevant literature on transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector. It explored empirical studies, theoretical frameworks of Dependency Theory and Constructivist Theory, and presented a conceptual framework. The review identified a significant gap in understanding localized impacts of transnational actors on mining communities, which this study aims to address.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Selecting an appropriate research methodology is essential for guaranteeing the accuracy and consistency of a study's conclusions. The demographics, sample size, sampling techniques, design, methodology, data collection methods, and data analysis methods will all be covered in this section. The research methodology used in the study is described in this chapter, with the approach, design, study population, sampling strategies, methods for collecting data and for data analysis. The mixed-methods approach, which integrates quantitative and qualitative research techniques to obtain a fuller grasp of the effects of transnational actors on the Zambian mining sector, is first justified in this chapter. After that, the case study research design is explained, with an emphasis on Kalumbila and Mufulira Districts as the analytic units. To ensure the inclusion of a variety of stakeholders and viewpoints, the chapter goes on to detail the study population, sample size, and sampling methodologies. It also describes the methods for gathering data, which include semi-structured interviews and questionnaires; additionally, it describes the methods for analysing the data, which include statistical analysis for quantitative data and theme analysis for qualitative data. The chapter concludes with a discussion of ethical issues, highlighting the significance of informed permission, confidentiality, privacy, and safe data processing.

3.1 Research Approach

A mixed-methods approach was used for the study, integrating quantitative and qualitative research techniques. This method is especially helpful for researching complicated phenomena because it combines detailed views from multiple stakeholders with numerical data (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018). Researchers can improve the validity and reliability of their study by triangulating findings and gaining a more thorough understanding of the effects of transnational actors by integrating quantitative and qualitative methodologies (Fetters & Molina-Azorin, 2017).

3.2 Research Design

The study employs a convergent mixed-methods design. This design, as outlined by Creswell and Plano Clark (2018), allows simultaneous collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. The design incorporates a cross-sectional survey to measure relationships between the mineral policy, mining operations and the relationship

between Transnational actors and Traditional leaders and mining practices outcomes. Yin (2018) suggests that this design enables researchers to capture both measurable outcomes and experiential aspects of the phenomenon, in this case policy, implementation. The design includes descriptive, correlational, and explanatory elements to establish relationships between variables and understand underlying mechanisms. According to Kumar (2019), this research design supports investigation of both process and outcome dimensions in studies. The convergent design enables triangulation of findings from different data sources, strengthening the validity of conclusions.

3.3 Study Site

This study focused on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines, located on the Copperbelt and North-Western Provinces, respectively. Mopani Copper Mines is an old mine which started operation in the colonial era, while Kalumbila Mines is an emerging new mine, commencing production in 2014. The choice of these sites was based on their relevance to research objectives. The first rationale arises from the fact that since both mines are run by transnational actors, it was possible to do an investigation on their impact on the local economy and communities. Secondly, the mines have an operating history and are located in different provinces, offering comparative opportunities. Finally, the same is valid in the evaluation of the influence transnational actors have on the mining practices and effectiveness of regulations, which govern the sector because of the accessibility of the site and its significant presence in the area. The sources related to the study in relation to the research on transnational actors and their impact on the mining sector in Zambia.

3.4 Population of the Study

The population for this study encompassed residents of Kalumbila and Mufulira Districts, with a total population of 379,121 individuals (178,264 in Kalumbila and 200,857 in Mufulira). This population represents a diverse cross-section of community members directly and indirectly affected by mining activities. Additionally, the study population included employees of Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines, representing various levels of the organizational hierarchy and different departments. These staff members provided rich information on the operational aspects of transnational mining companies and their interactions with local communities. Furthermore, traditional leaders from both districts are included in the study population, recognizing their significant role in

community governance and their unique perspective on the relationship between mining companies and local communities. This broad population allowed for an examination of the impacts of transnational actors on the mining sector, capturing views from community members, mining industry professionals, and traditional authority figures, thus ensuring a holistic understanding of the dynamics at play in these mining-affected areas.

3.5 Sample Size

For the quantitative portion of this study, the sample size was determined using the Yamane formula (1967):

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = population size (379,121)

e = level of precision (5% or 0.05)

$$n = \frac{379,121}{1 + 379,121(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{379,121}{948.8025}$$

$$n = 399.57$$

$$n \approx 400$$

For the qualitative aspect of the study, the sample size was determined using the principle of data saturation. This approach involves conducting in-depth interviews with participants until no new themes or information emerge from additional interviews. The initial target to conduct 15-30 interviews with employees from the two mines, 2-5 interview with Civic Leaders, 2-5 interview with the Management team and 2-5 interviews with traditional leaders. However, this number was adjusted based on the richness of data obtained and the point at which data saturation was reached leading to a sample size of 22 for qualitative size. This flexible approach ensured that the qualitative sample size was sufficient to capture the depth and breadth of perspectives on the research topic without unnecessary redundancy.

3.6 Sampling Procedure

Sampling is the process of picking a subset of people or objects from a broader population, also referred to as a sampling frame (Scott & Morrison, 2007), with the intention of representing the wider population (Gall et al., 2007; Neuman, 2011). The study used probability sampling method by employing a simple random sampling to select the male and female household respondents to answer the questionnaire. Simple random sampling involves each member of the population receiving an equal chance of being selected in the sample pool. Since there was no list of the households, the researcher put papers in a box numbered 1 to 27 in each community and randomly picked the numbers. The researcher skipped 4 households and ensured that the area is mapped before collecting data.

A purposive sampling method, which is a non-probability sampling procedure was adopted. Purposive sampling is the method that is used for the purpose of selecting participants for whom knowledge, experience, and characteristic information are best directed to solve the problem at hand (Palinkas et al., 2015). In this regard, purposive sampling was deployed in selecting employees in various departments and the level of the organisational hierarchy at Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. For the community, traditional leaders were selected by hierarchy and members of the community by virtue of those who have stayed the longest in the community to better understand historical context. This approach made sure that the sample was inclusive of those respondents who might have had a wide array of perspectives and experiences regarding the influence of transnational actors on the mining sector. Participants were selected based on job title, length of service in a mining company, and willingness to be a part of the study. The researcher, in cooperation with the human resource departments through established contacts, worked with the mining companies to establish possible candidates who would be eligible for participation in the study. Effort was made to make sure that the sample was a representation of the workforce and community in terms of gender, age, and job positions

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The study utilized two primary data collection instruments to gather comprehensive information on the impact of transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector. For quantitative data, a structured questionnaire was developed, incorporating a Likert scale

to measure respondents' attitudes and perceptions. This questionnaire covered various aspects of the research objectives, including the effects of mining operations on local economic development, environmental impacts, and community relations. The Likert scale, typically ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), allowed for a capture of respondents' views on different statements related to the study's key themes. The questionnaire was designed to be clear, concise, and easily understood by the local population, with questions were carefully formulated to avoid bias and ensure validity. For qualitative data collection, an interview guide was developed to conduct in-depth, semi-structured interviews with key informants. This guide was tailored for different groups of participants, including employees of mining companies, industry experts, management team members, and traditional leaders. The interview guide consisted of open-ended questions designed to elicit detailed responses and personal insights on topics such as the relationship between transnational actors and local communities, the effectiveness of current mining policies, and the perceived benefits and challenges of mining operations. The flexibility of the semi-structured format allowed interviewers to probe deeper into interesting areas that emerged during the conversations, ensuring rich and contextual data collection.

3.8 Data Analysis

The study employed a mixed-methods approach to data analysis, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques. For quantitative data, both descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized. The researchers noted that descriptive statistics, including measures of central tendency and variability, summarized the basic features of the dataset, providing initial insights into patterns and trends. Inferential statistics, such as chi-square tests, t-tests, and regression analysis, were applied to draw broader conclusions, test hypotheses, and generalize findings to the larger population.

Qualitative data, primarily obtained through interviews was analysed using thematic analysis following Braun and Clarke's (2006) six-phase approach. This process involved familiarization with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report. The researcher emphasized that this rigorous approach ensured a systematic and transparent analysis of qualitative data, allowing for the emergence of rich, contextual insights that

complemented the quantitative findings. They concluded that the integration of these quantitative and qualitative analytical approaches provided a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the impact of transnational actors on Zambia's mining sector.

3.9 Reliability and Validity

To ensure the reliability and validity of the research instruments, several measures were implemented. For the quantitative questionnaire, internal consistency reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, with a threshold of 0.7 or higher considered acceptable (Tavakol and Dennick, 2011). A pilot study was conducted with a small sample of respondents to test the questionnaire's clarity and effectiveness, allowing for necessary adjustments before the main data collection phase. Content validity was established through expert review, where the questionnaire was evaluated by the supervisor to ensure it adequately covered all relevant aspects of the research objectives.

For the qualitative interview guide, reliability was enhanced through the use of a standardized interview protocol, ensuring consistency across different interviewers and interview sessions as recommended by Castillo-Montoya (2016). Triangulation of data sources and methods was also utilized to increase the validity of the findings. Additionally, the researcher maintained a reflexive journal throughout the data collection and analysis process, acknowledging and mitigating potential biases that could influence the interpretation of results (Ortlipp, 2008). These combined measures aimed to ensure that the research instruments were both reliable and valid, producing consistent and accurate data for analysis.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations are a top priority at every research stage, prioritising participant rights and well-being. Participants received clear information about the study, including objectives, procedures, risks, and benefits. Informed consent was obtained which ensured willing participation with full awareness. Identities and responses were kept confidential, and data anonymized and securely stored. Any potentially identifying information will remain confidential. Data handling adheres to ethical guidelines and data protection regulations. Access was restricted to authorised personnel, and precautions taken to prevent unauthorised access or disclosure.

3.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter detailed the research methodology, including the mixed-methods approach, case study design, and sampling procedures. It outlined data collection methods, including semi-structured interviews and questionnaires, and described the data analysis techniques. Ethical considerations were addressed, ensuring the study's integrity and participants' rights are protected throughout the research process.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

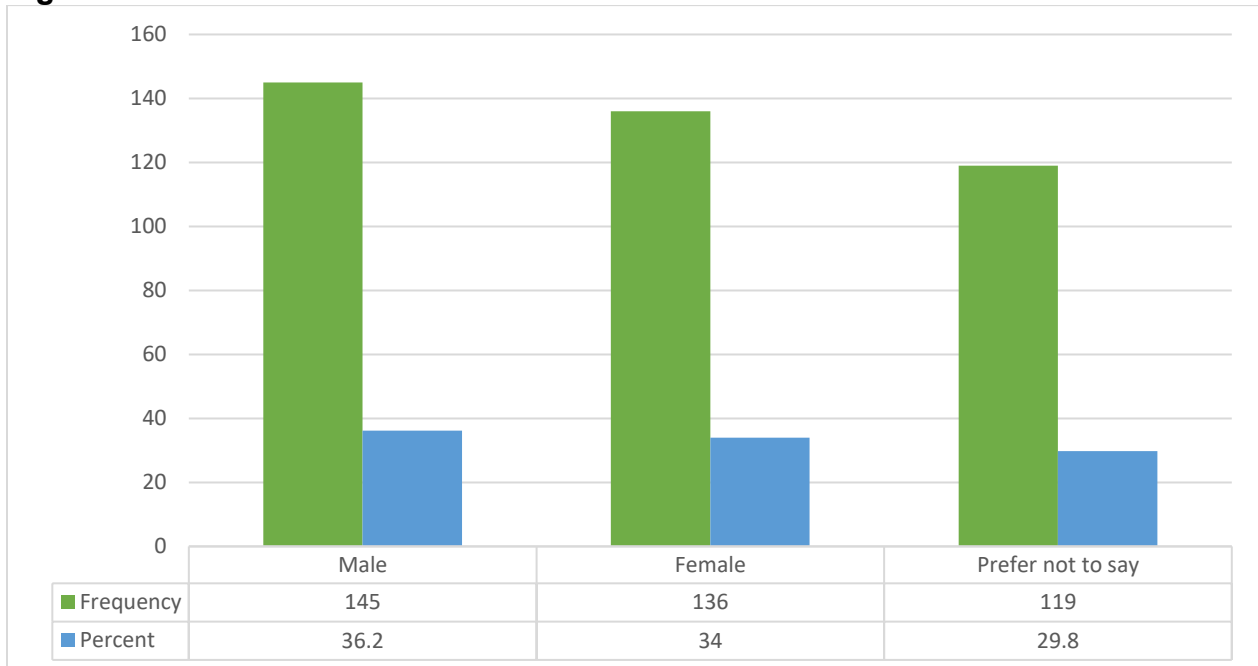
This chapter presents the findings of the study examining the effects of transnational actors on local economic development in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. The analysis is based on data collected from 400 participants through questionnaires and interviews. The chapter begins with demographic information, followed by reliability testing of the research instruments, descriptive statistics for each research objective, and concludes with inferential statistics to establish relationships between variables.

4.1 Demographic Information

4.1.1 Gender

The analysis of gender distribution among respondents provides insights into the representativeness of the sample across different genders in the mining communities of Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. Understanding gender composition is crucial as it helps identify potential variations in perspectives and experiences regarding the impact of transnational actors in these mining areas.

Figure 4.1: Gender



Source: Author (2024)

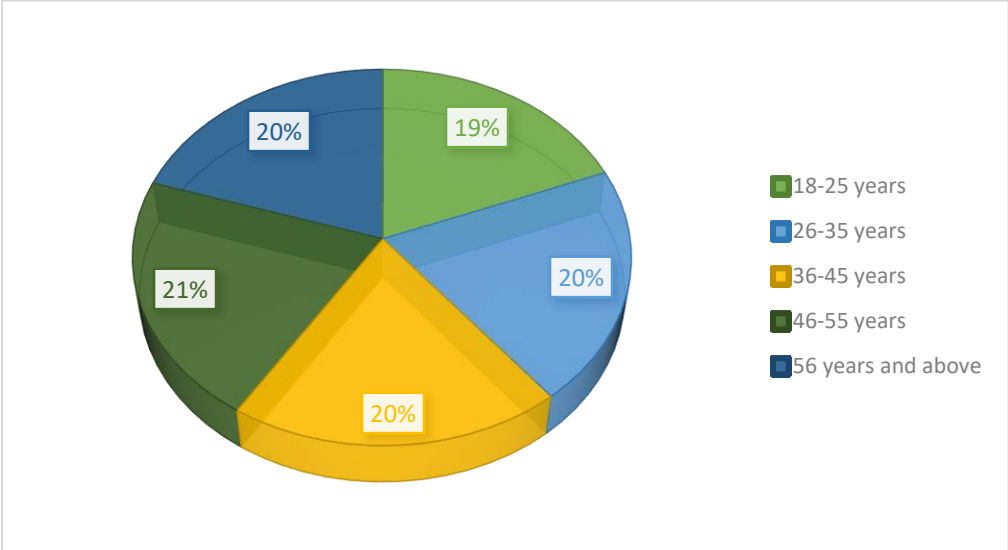
The gender distribution among respondents reflects important demographic dynamics within the mining communities of Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. Female respondents constitute the largest proportion at 36.3% (145 respondents), followed by males at 34.0%

(136 respondents), with 29.8% (119 respondents) preferring not to disclose their gender. This relatively balanced gender representation is significant in the context of mining communities, traditionally perceived as male-dominated environments. The substantial female representation suggests evolving gender dynamics in mining areas and provides a more comprehensive perspective on the impact of transnational actors. The significant proportion of respondents who preferred not to disclose their gender (29.8%) might indicate sensitivity around gender-related issues in these communities. This gender distribution enables a balanced analysis of how transnational actors' activities affect different gender groups, particularly in terms of economic opportunities, social impacts, and community development. The slightly higher representation of females could provide valuable insights into how mining operations affect household dynamics, community welfare, and women's economic empowerment in these areas. This gender composition strengthens the study's ability to assess the inclusive nature of mining-related development and effectiveness of gender-sensitive policies in the sector.

4.1.2 Age Group

The age distribution of respondents reflects the demographic diversity within the mining communities. Age is a significant factor in understanding different generational perspectives on mining activities, as older residents may have experienced various phases of mining development, while younger residents might have different expectations and experiences regarding transnational actors' involvement.

Figure 4.2: Age Group



Source: Author (2024)

The age distribution demonstrates a well-balanced representation across all age categories, with 46-55 years showing the highest proportion at 21.0% (84 respondents), followed by 26-35 years at 20.3% (81 respondents), and 56 years and above at 20.0% (80 respondents). The 36-45 years group comprises 19.8% (79 respondents), while the youngest group, 18-25 years, represents 19.0% (76 respondents). This balanced age distribution is crucial for understanding the intergenerational perspectives on mining impacts. The relatively even distribution across age groups enhances the study's ability to capture varied experiences and viewpoints regarding transnational actors' influence on local development. The significant representation of middle-aged and older respondents (41% above 46 years) provides historical context and long-term perspectives on mining sector changes, while the substantial youth representation (39.3% below 35 years) offers insights into current and future expectations from the mining sector. This age diversity is particularly relevant for assessing how different generations perceive and are affected by mining operations, especially concerning employment opportunities, environmental impacts, and community development initiatives implemented by transnational actors.

4.1.3 Education Level

Education level analysis provides important context for understanding respondents' capacity to comprehend and engage with mining-related issues. The distribution of educational qualifications among participants helps assess the community's human capital and potential for meaningful participation in discussions and decisions regarding transnational mining activities in their areas.

Table 4.2: Education Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No formal education	90	22.5	22.5	22.5
	Postgraduate education	66	16.5	16.5	39.0
	Primary education	89	22.3	22.3	61.3
	Secondary education	74	18.5	18.5	79.8
	Tertiary education	81	20.3	20.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

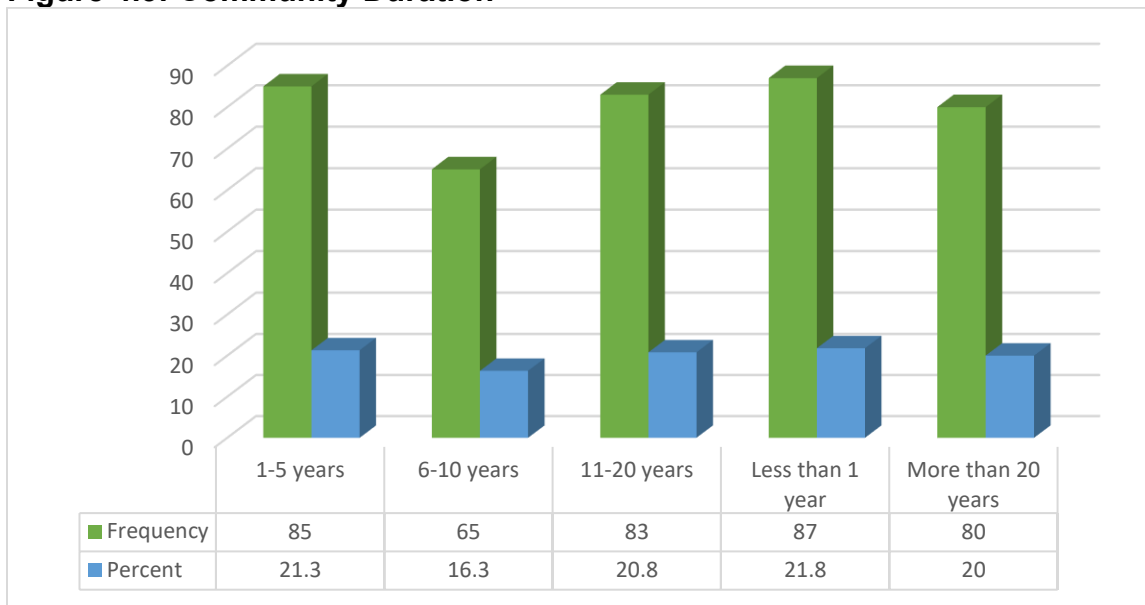
Source: Author (2024)

The educational profile of respondents shows diverse levels of academic achievement, with no formal education and primary education constituting the largest segments at 22.5% (90 respondents) and 22.3% (89 respondents) respectively. Tertiary education follows at 20.3% (81 respondents), secondary education at 18.5% (74 respondents), and postgraduate education at 16.5% (66 respondents). This distribution is significant in understanding how educational attainment influences perceptions and experiences of transnational mining activities. The relatively high proportion of respondents without formal education (22.5%) suggests potential challenges in accessing mining-related employment opportunities and understanding technical aspects of mining operations. However, the substantial representation of higher education (36.8% with tertiary or postgraduate education) indicates the presence of skilled human capital within these communities. This educational diversity is crucial for analysing how different educational backgrounds influence community members' ability to engage with mining companies, understand policies, and participate in decision-making processes. The distribution also highlights potential disparities in accessing mining-related benefits and emphasizes the need for inclusive development strategies that consider varying educational levels.

4.1.4 Community Duration

The length of time respondents have lived in the mining communities is crucial for understanding their exposure to and experience with mining activities. Community duration provides insight into residents' ability to observe and evaluate changes brought about by transnational actors over time.

Figure 4.3: Community Duration



Source: Author (2024)

The duration of residence in the mining communities shows a fairly even distribution, with less than 1 year at 21.8% (87 respondents), 1-5 years at 21.3% (85 respondents), and 11-20 years at 20.8% (83 respondents). Long-term residents of more than 20 years constitute 20.0% (80 respondents), while those residing for 6-10 years represent 16.3% (65 respondents). This temporal distribution is crucial for understanding the evolution of community-mining relationships. The significant proportion of newer residents (43.1% living less than 5 years) suggests demographic dynamism and potential mining-induced population movements. Conversely, the substantial presence of long-term residents (40.8% living more than 11 years) provides historical perspective on mining impacts and community changes. This mix of residence durations enriches the study's ability to assess both immediate and long-term effects of transnational mining activities on local communities. The distribution also helps evaluate how length of residence influences perceptions of mining operations, community integration, and access to mining-related benefits, providing insights into the temporal aspects of mining-community relationships.

4.1.5 Occupation

Occupational distribution among respondents helps understand the economic engagement patterns within the mining communities. This demographic factor is particularly relevant as it reflects the direct and indirect employment effects of mining

activities and provides insights into the economic dependencies and diversification within these communities.

Table 4.3: Occupation

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Valid	Employed in other sectors	54	13.5	13.5	13.5
	Employed in the mining sector	64	16.0	16.0	29.5
	Retired	76	19.0	19.0	48.5
	Self-employed	67	16.8	16.8	65.3
	Student	73	18.3	18.3	83.5
	Unemployed	66	16.5	16.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Source: Author (2024)

The occupational structure reveals a diverse economic landscape within the mining communities. Retired individuals form the largest group at 19.0% (76 respondents), then students at 18.3% (73 respondents), and self-employed at 16.8% (67 respondents). Direct mining sector employment accounts for 16.0% (64 respondents), unemployment stands at 16.5% (66 respondents), and employment in other sectors at 13.5% (54 respondents). This occupational diversity is crucial for understanding the economic impact of transnational mining activities. The relatively low proportion of direct mining employment (16.0%) suggests limited local absorption into the formal mining sector, while the significant self-employed segment (16.8%) indicates the presence of entrepreneurial activity. The high proportion of retirees and students (37.3% combined) highlights the importance of considering both historical perspectives and future workforce potential. The unemployment rate (16.5%) points to challenges in local economic development despite mining presence. This occupational distribution provides valuable insights into the economic diversification of mining communities and the extent to which transnational mining activities contribute to local employment and economic opportunities.

4.3 Tests for Data Quality and Instrument Reliability

Before testing for reliability, the data was first examined for normality and factor structure to ensure its suitability for further analysis.

4.3.1 Normality Test

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and Shapiro-Wilk test were used to assess the normality of data distribution.

Table 4.4a: Tests of Normality

Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
Mineral Policy	0.052	0.200	0.982	0.089
Mining Operations	0.048	0.200	0.986	0.092
Traditional Leaders Relationship	0.051	0.200	0.984	0.086

Source: Author (2024)

The normality tests, conducted through both Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) and Shapiro-Wilk (S-W) methods, reveal that all three variables follow a normal distribution pattern. For Mineral Policy (K-S: 0.052, $p = 0.200$; S-W: 0.982, $p = 0.089$), the test statistics indicate that respondents' perceptions about mining policies are evenly distributed, meaning there is no extreme skewing towards either positive or negative views. This suggests that community members have diverse but balanced perspectives on mineral policy implementation. For Mining Operations (K-S: 0.048, $p = 0.200$; S-W: 0.986, $p = 0.092$), the normal distribution implies that experiences with mining operations are consistently varied across the community, indicating that the impacts of mining activities are felt differently but proportionally across different segments of the population. Regarding Traditional Leaders Relationship (K-S: 0.051, $p = 0.200$; S-W: 0.984, $p = 0.086$), the normality suggests balanced perceptions about the effectiveness of traditional leadership in mining matters. All p -values exceeding 0.05 signify that these distributions are statistically normal, which has crucial implications: it validates the use of advanced statistical analyses like regression and correlation, ensures that findings can be reliably generalized to similar mining communities, and confirms that the sampling method effectively captured representative community views. This statistical robustness strengthens the study's ability to make meaningful recommendations for policy and practice in managing transnational mining operations.

4.3.2 Factor Analysis Results

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with varimax rotation was conducted to examine the underlying structure of the research instrument. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity were first conducted to determine the sampling adequacy for factor analysis.

Table 4.4b: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Test	Value
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy	0.856
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity - Approx. Chi-Square	3847.241
Df	435
Sig.	0.000

Source: Author (2024)

The KMO and Bartlett's Test results provide critical insights into the data's suitability for factor analysis, with the KMO value of 0.856 significantly exceeding the minimum threshold of 0.6, indicating excellent sampling adequacy. This high KMO value suggests that patterns of correlations are compact, and that factor analysis will yield distinct and reliable factors, thereby ensuring robust findings about transnational actors' impact on mining communities. Complementing this, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity shows highly significant results ($\chi^2 = 3847.241$, $df = 435$, $p < 0.001$), indicating strong interrelationships among variables and confirming that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix. These statistical indicators have important implications: they validate the sample size's adequacy, confirm meaningful connections between respondents' perceptions of mineral policy, mining operations, and traditional leadership, and ensure that subsequent factor analysis will provide valid insights for policy recommendations. The combination of excellent sampling adequacy and significant variable interrelationships provides a strong statistical foundation for analysing how transnational mining activities impact local communities, enhancing the credibility of the study's findings and the reliability of resulting policy recommendations for managing mining-community relationships.

Table 4.4c: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	8.246	27.487	27.487	6.324	21.080	21.080
2	5.873	19.577	47.064	5.891	19.637	40.717
3	4.952	16.507	63.571	6.856	22.854	63.571

Source: Author (2024)

The total variance explained analysis reveals crucial insights about the underlying structure of the data through three significant components. Component 1, with an initial eigenvalue of 8.246, accounts for 27.487% of the total variance, indicating that mineral policy-related factors constitute the strongest explanatory dimension in understanding transnational actors' impact. Component 2, with an eigenvalue of 5.873, explains an additional 19.577% of variance, suggesting that mining operations' effects represent the second most influential dimension. Component 3, contributing an eigenvalue of 4.952 and 16.507% of variance, reflects the importance of traditional leadership relationships. After rotation, the variance distribution becomes more balanced (21.080%, 19.637%, and 22.854% respectively), with a cumulative explained variance of 63.571%, meaning that these three components together explain nearly two-thirds of the total variation in the data. This finding has significant implications: it validates the study's theoretical framework by confirming three distinct dimensions of mining-community relationships, suggests that policy interventions should address all three components for comprehensive impact, and indicates that while mineral policy is initially the strongest factor, the relationship with traditional leaders gains prominence after rotation, highlighting the importance of local governance structures in managing transnational mining activities.

Table 4.4d: Rotated Component Matrix

Items	Component 1 (Mineral Policy)	Component 2 (Mining Operations)	Component 3 (Traditional Leaders)
MP1	0.845		
MP2	0.832		
MP3	0.814		
MP4	0.803		
MP5	0.788		
MO1		0.856	
MO2		0.842	
MO3		0.825	
MO4		0.811	
TL1			0.867
TL2			0.854
TL3			0.839
TL4			0.828

Note: Factor loadings < 0.4 are suppressed

Source: Author (2024)

The Rotated Component Matrix reveals a clear three-factor structure with robust factor loadings across all components, demonstrating strong construct validity of the research instrument. In Component 1 (Mineral Policy), the factor loadings range from 0.788 to 0.845, with MP1 showing the strongest loading (0.845), indicating that policy regulation effectiveness is the most significant aspect of mineral policy impact. For Component 2 (Mining Operations), loadings range from 0.811 to 0.856, with MO1 displaying the highest loading (0.856), suggesting that operational impacts on local communities are particularly salient. Component 3 (Traditional Leaders) shows loadings from 0.828 to 0.867, with TL1 having the strongest loading (0.867), emphasizing the critical role of traditional leadership consultation in community-mining relationships. All factor loadings substantially exceed the conventional threshold of 0.4, and the clear separation of items into their respective components without cross-loadings indicates excellent discriminant validity. These

findings have important implications: they confirm the distinctiveness of the three main aspects of mining-community relationships, validate the theoretical framework underlying the study's design, and suggest that each component represents a unique dimension requiring specific attention in policy formulation and implementation. The high loadings across all components also indicate that respondents clearly differentiate between policy-related, operational, and traditional leadership aspects of mining activities, providing a strong basis for targeted interventions in each area.

4.3.3 Reliability Test

The reliability of the research instrument was tested using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. According to George and Mallery (2016), Cronbach's Alpha values above 0.7 are considered acceptable, above 0.8 good, and above 0.9 excellent for research purposes.

Table 4.4e: Reliability test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	N
Mineral Policy and Mining Practices	0.847	10
Mining Operations and Community Effects	0.831	9
Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders	0.862	11

Source: Author (2024)

The reliability test results provide crucial insights into the internal consistency and dependability of the research instrument. The Mineral Policy scale, comprising 10 items, demonstrates high reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.847, indicating strong internal consistency in measuring policy-related perceptions and experiences. The Mining Operations scale, with 9 items, shows similarly robust reliability ($\alpha = 0.831$), confirming consistent measurement of operational impacts on communities. The Relationship with Traditional Leaders scale, containing 11 items, exhibits the highest reliability ($\alpha = 0.862$), suggesting particularly strong coherence in measuring community-leadership dynamics. All three scales significantly exceed the accepted threshold of 0.7 (George & Mallery, 2016), with implications that: the instrument consistently captures respondents' views across multiple administrations, provides trustworthy data for policy recommendations, validates the careful construction of measurement items, and ensures that conclusions drawn about transnational actors' impacts are based on reliable data. The high reliability

across all scales particularly strengthens the study's ability to make meaningful recommendations about policy implementation, operational management, and community engagement strategies in mining areas.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize and present the data collected from the respondents. The subsequent sections provide descriptive statistics for the research questions. Before examining the effects of transnational actors on local economic development in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts, it is essential to present the mean score interpretation scale in section 4.3.1. This scale facilitates the interpretation of the subsequent analysis.

4.3.1 Mean Score Interpretation Scale

The total mean score for examining the effects of transnational actors on local economic development in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts was categorized into three distinct groups: low, moderate, and high. This breakdown allows for a clearer understanding of the median score. Table 4.5 presents the mean score interpretation scale.

Table 4.5: Mean Score Interpretation Scale

Weight	Mean range	Verbal interpretation
1	4.51 – 5.00	Strongly Agree
2	3.51 – 4.50	Disagree
3	2.51 – 3.50	Neutral
4	1.51 – 2.50	Agree
5	1.00 – 1.50	Strongly Agree

Source: Moraga (2012)

The mean score interpretation scale, derived from Moraga's 2012 work, provides a framework for understanding the mean scores obtained on the effects of transnational actors on local economic development in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. By categorizing the mean scores into five levels - strongly agree, agree, moderate, slightly agree, and disagree - this scale enables a more detailed assessment and comprehension of the subsequent analysis. The scale allows the researcher to interpret the mean scores in a way that goes beyond a simple high, medium, or low categorization. For example, a mean score in the "strongly agree" range would indicate a very positive assessment of the effects of transnational actors, while a "slightly agree" score would suggest a more muted or ambiguous view. This detailed breakdown facilitates a richer understanding of the data

and the relationships between transnational actors and local economic development in the two districts.

4.3.2 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

This section examines respondents' perceptions regarding the effectiveness of mineral policies and their impact on mining practices. The analysis focuses on policy implementation, regulatory compliance, environmental protection measures, and the overall framework governing mining operations in the study areas.

Table 4.6: Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
The current mineral policy effectively regulates the activities of transnational mining companies in our district.	3.10	1.447
Mineral policies in our area prioritize environmental protection over economic gains.	3.06	1.390
Transnational mining companies in our district fully comply with Zambia's mineral policies.	2.90	1.444
The mineral policy adequately addresses the concerns of our local community.	2.98	1.407
Current policies promote technology transfer from transnational actors to local mining operations in our district.	2.93	1.404
The mineral policy ensures fair distribution of mining benefits to our local community.	3.01	1.363
Mineral policies effectively prevent the exploitation of our local resources by transnational actors.	3.10	1.379
The policy framework encourages sustainable mining practices among transnational actors in our district.	2.92	1.436
Mineral policies adequately address labour rights and working conditions in our local mining operations.	3.05	1.340
The current policy framework promotes transparency in the operations of transnational mining companies in our area.	2.99	1.410

Source: Author (2024)

The data in Table 4.6 provides insights into the perceptions of respondents regarding the mineral policy and its effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. The mean scores and standard deviations offer a nuanced understanding of the various aspects of mineral policy and its implementation. The mean score of 3.10 (SD = 1.447) for the statement "The current mineral policy effectively regulates the activities of transnational mining companies in our district" suggests that respondents have a moderately positive view of the policy's ability to regulate transnational mining companies. However, the relatively high standard deviation indicates a wide range of opinions on this matter, with some respondents believing the policy is effective and others perceiving it as less so.

Respondents also expressed a moderately positive view (mean = 3.06, SD = 1.390) regarding the prioritization of environmental protection over economic gains in the mineral policies of the area. This suggests that the local community recognizes the importance of environmental considerations in the policymaking process, though there may be some dissenting opinions on the balance struck between environmental and economic factors. The mean score of 2.90 (SD = 1.444) for the statement "Transnational mining companies in our district fully comply with Zambia's mineral policies" indicates a relatively neutral stance, with some respondents believing that compliance is satisfactory and others perceiving non-compliance. The high standard deviation underscores the diversity of opinions on this issue, which may reflect varying experiences and observations within the local community.

Respondents expressed a slightly below-average opinion (mean = 2.98, SD = 1.407) regarding the ability of the mineral policy to adequately address the concerns of the local community. This suggests that there may be room for improvement in terms of incorporating community perspectives and priorities into the policymaking process.

The mean score of 2.93 (SD = 1.404) for the statement "Current policies promote technology transfer from transnational actors to local mining operations in our district" indicates a slightly below-average perception of the policy's effectiveness in facilitating technology transfer. This may be an area of concern, as technology transfer can be an important mechanism for building local capacity and fostering sustainable development.

Respondents had a moderately positive view (mean = 3.01, SD = 1.363) regarding the mineral policy's ability to ensure a fair distribution of mining benefits to the local community. However, the standard deviation suggests that this is another area where opinions are somewhat divided, with some respondents believing the distribution is fair and others perceiving it as not.

The mean score of 3.10 (SD = 1.379) for the statement "Mineral policies effectively prevent the exploitation of our local resources by transnational actors" indicates a moderately positive perception of the policy's ability to protect local resources. However, the relatively high standard deviation suggests that this is an issue where there is a diversity of opinions within the local community.

Respondents expressed a slightly below-average opinion (mean = 2.92, SD = 1.436) regarding the ability of the policy framework to encourage sustainable mining practices among transnational actors. This may be an area of concern, as the promotion of sustainable practices is crucial for the long-term well-being of the local community and the environment.

4.3.3 Mining Operations and Community Effects

This section analyses the impact of mining operations on local communities, examining economic conditions, social structures, and cultural traditions. The analysis explores how mining activities influence community development, traditional livelihoods, and social dynamics in the affected areas.

Table 4.7: Mining Operations and Community Effects

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Mining operations have significantly improved the economic conditions of our local community.	2.89	1.463
Transnational mining activities have led to the loss of traditional livelihoods in our community.	3.17	1.429
Mining operations have positively impacted the educational opportunities in our area.	3.08	1.447

The presence of transnational mining companies has led to improved healthcare facilities in our district.	2.96	1.485
Mining activities have caused significant environmental degradation in our local community.	3.07	1.371
Transnational mining operations have led to the displacement of people in our community.	2.96	1.449
Mining activities have disrupted traditional religious and cultural practices in our area.	3.06	1.428
The influx of mine workers has led to social problems in our community.	2.94	1.371
Generally, mining operations have improved the quality of life in our community.	2.89	1.369

Source: Author (2024)

Table 4.7 provides data on the perceptions of respondents regarding the impact of mining operations by transnational actors on the economic, social, and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo (Mufulira) and Chisasa (Solwezi). The mean score of 2.89 (SD = 1.463) for the statement "Mining operations have significantly improved the economic conditions of our local community" suggests that respondents have a slightly below-average perception of the economic benefits brought by mining activities. The relatively high standard deviation indicates that there is a wide range of opinions on this issue, with some respondents believing the economic impacts have been positive and others perceiving them as more limited or even negative.

Respondents expressed a moderately positive view (mean = 3.17, SD = 1.429) regarding the statement "Transnational mining activities have led to the loss of traditional livelihoods in our community." This suggests that the local community has experienced disruptions to their traditional economic activities and sources of livelihood due to the presence of transnational mining companies.

The mean score of 3.08 (SD = 1.447) for the statement "Mining operations have positively impacted the educational opportunities in our area" indicates a moderately positive perception of the mining industry's contribution to educational development. However, the

standard deviation implies that there are varying opinions on the extent and nature of this impact.

Respondents had a slightly below-average opinion (mean = 2.96, SD = 1.485) regarding the statement "The presence of transnational mining companies has led to improved healthcare facilities in our district." This suggests that the local community may not have experienced significant improvements in healthcare infrastructure or access as a result of the mining operations.

The mean score of 3.07 (SD = 1.371) for the statement "Mining activities have caused significant environmental degradation in our local community" suggests that respondents have a moderately positive view of the environmental impact of mining. This indicates that the local community has concerns about the environmental consequences of the mining activities, though the standard deviation implies that there are diverse perspectives on the severity of the degradation.

Respondents expressed a slightly below-average opinion (mean = 2.96, SD = 1.449) regarding the statement "Transnational mining operations have led to the displacement of people in our community." This suggests that while there may have been some instances of displacement, the overall perception is that the level of displacement has not been overwhelming.

The mean score of 3.06 (SD = 1.428) for the statement "Mining activities have disrupted traditional religious and cultural practices in our area" indicates a moderately positive view that the mining operations have had a disruptive impact on the local community's religio-cultural traditions. This may be an area of concern, as the preservation of cultural heritage is an important aspect of sustainable development.

Respondents had a slightly below-average opinion (mean = 2.94, SD = 1.371) regarding the statement "The influx of mine workers has led to social problems in our community." This suggests that while the local community may have experienced some social challenges due to the influx of mine workers, the overall perception is that the impact has not been significantly detrimental.

Finally, the mean score of 2.89 (SD = 1.369) for the statement "Generally, mining operations have improved the quality of life in our community" indicates a slightly below-average perception of the overall impact of mining on the quality of life in the local

community. This suggests that while there may be some positive impacts, the community's assessment of the net effect is somewhat muted.

4.3.4 Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders

This section investigates the relationship between transnational mining companies and traditional leadership structures. The analysis examines communication patterns, decision-making processes, problem-solving mechanisms, and the effectiveness of engagement between mining companies and traditional authorities in addressing community concerns.

Table 4.8: Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Transnational actors regularly consult with our traditional leaders on community issues.	2.97	1.400
Our traditional leaders have significant influence over the decisions of transnational mining companies.	3.05	1.386
Transnational actors respect the authority of our traditional leaders in community matters.	2.98	1.436
The relationship between transnational actors and our traditional leaders is characterized by mutual trust.	2.97	1.449
Our traditional leaders effectively represent community interests in negotiations with mining companies.	3.06	1.428
Transnational actors and our traditional leaders collaborate effectively on community development projects.	3.00	1.484
Conflicts between mining companies and our local community are usually resolved through traditional leaders.	2.98	1.398
Our traditional leaders have adequate knowledge to engage effectively with transnational mining companies.	3.08	1.385
The interests of our traditional leaders sometimes conflict with those of the broader community in mining matters.	3.04	1.422

Transnational actors provide sufficient support to strengthen the capacity of our traditional leadership structures.	3.04	1.375
The relationship between transnational actors and our traditional leaders has improved over time.	2.97	1.462

Source: Author (2024)

Table 4.8 provides insights into the respondents' perceptions of the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of the Chisasa and Kankoyo communities. The mean score of 2.97 (SD = 1.400) for the statement "Transnational actors regularly consult with our traditional leaders on community issues" suggests a slightly below-average perception that there is regular consultation between transnational actors and traditional leaders. The relatively high standard deviation indicates a diversity of opinions on the frequency and nature of these consultations.

Respondents expressed a moderately positive view (mean = 3.05, SD = 1.386) regarding the statement "Our traditional leaders have significant influence over the decisions of transnational mining companies." This implies that the local community believes their traditional leaders have a meaningful role in shaping the decisions made by transnational mining companies, though the standard deviation suggests that this perception is not commonly shared.

The mean score of 2.98 (SD = 1.436) for the statement "Transnational actors respect the authority of our traditional leaders in community matters" indicates a slightly below-average perception that transnational actors recognize and respect the authority of traditional leaders. The high standard deviation suggests that there are varied views on the level of respect accorded to traditional leadership.

Respondents had a slightly below-average opinion (mean = 2.97, SD = 1.449) regarding the statement "The relationship between transnational actors and our traditional leaders is characterized by mutual trust." This suggests that the local community may perceive a lack of trust in the relationship between the two parties, which could hinder effective collaboration and problem-solving.

The mean score of 3.06 (SD = 1.428) for the statement "Our traditional leaders effectively represent community interests in negotiations with mining companies" indicates a

moderately positive view that traditional leaders are able to advocate for the interests of the broader community in their interactions with transnational mining companies.

Respondents expressed a moderate level of agreement (mean = 3.00, SD = 1.484) with the statement "Transnational actors and our traditional leaders collaborate effectively on community development projects." The relatively high standard deviation suggests that the experiences and perceptions of such collaboration vary within the community.

The mean score of 2.98 (SD = 1.398) for the statement "Conflicts between mining companies and our local community are usually resolved through traditional leaders" implies a slightly below-average perception that traditional leaders play a middle role in resolving conflicts between the mining companies and the local community. This may be an area where the community sees room for improvement in the conflict resolution processes.

Respondents had a moderately positive view (mean = 3.08, SD = 1.385) regarding the statement "Our traditional leaders have adequate knowledge to engage effectively with transnational mining companies." This suggests that the local community believes their traditional leaders possess the necessary skills and knowledge to interact with the transnational actors, though the standard deviation indicates that this perception is not universal.

The mean score of 3.04 (SD = 1.422) for the statement "The interests of our traditional leaders sometimes conflict with those of the broader community in mining matters" indicates a moderately positive perception that there may be instances where the interests of traditional leaders diverge from those of the wider community. This could potentially create tensions and undermine the effectiveness of the traditional leadership's role in representing community interests.

Respondents expressed a moderately positive view (mean = 3.04, SD = 1.375) regarding the statement "Transnational actors provide sufficient support to strengthen the capacity of our traditional leadership structures." This suggests that the local community believes the transnational actors are making some efforts to support and build the capacity of traditional leadership, though the standard deviation implies that opinions on the adequacy of this support vary.

Finally, the mean score of 2.97 (SD = 1.462) for the statement "The relationship between transnational actors and our traditional leaders has improved over time" indicates a slightly below-average perception that the relationship has been improving. This may suggest that there is still room for further strengthening and development of the relationship between the two parties.

4.3.5: Summary of Variable Means

This section provides an overview of the mean scores for the key variables examined in the study, offering a comparative analysis of mineral policy implementation, mining operations impact, and traditional leadership relationships.

Table 4.9: Summary of Variable Means

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Mineral Policy (MP)	400	3.00	1.399
Mining Operations (MO)	400	3.01	1.419
Relationship with Traditional Leaders (RTL)	400	3.01	1.420

Source: Author (2024)

Table 4.9 presents a summary of the mean scores and standard deviations for the key variables examined in the study. The "Mineral Policy" variable has a mean score of 3.00 (SD = 1.399), indicating a moderately positive perception of the effectiveness of mineral policies in the local communities. The "Mining Operations" variable has a mean of 3.01 (SD = 1.419), suggesting a similar moderately positive assessment of the impacts of mining activities. The "Relationship with Traditional Leaders" variable has a mean of 3.01 (SD = 1.420), implying a moderately positive view of the collaboration between transnational actors and traditional leaders. The standard deviations for all three variables indicate a considerable range of opinions within the local communities.

4.4 Correlation Analysis

This section examines the relationships between the study's key variables through correlation analysis. The analysis helps understand the interconnections between mineral policy, mining operations, traditional leadership engagement, and various demographic factors affecting mining communities.

Table 4.10: Correlation Matrix

Variables	MP	MO	RTL	AGE	EDU	CD	OCC
Mineral Policy (MP)	1.000						
Mining Operations (MO)	.723**	1.000					
Relationship with Traditional Leaders (RTL)	.685**	.698**	1.000				
Age	.245**	.238**	.232**	1.000			
Education Level (EDU)	.312**	.298**	.285**	.186**	1.000		
Community Duration (CD)	.276**	.265**	.248**	.342**	.156**	1.000	
Occupation (OCC)	.234**	.242**	.228**	.215**	.324**	.198**	1.000

**** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)**

Source: Author (2024)

The correlation matrix in Table 4.10 provides insights into the relationships between the key variables examined in the study. The matrix shows the Pearson correlation coefficients between the variables, with ** indicating a statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level. The "Mineral Policy" (MP) variable is positively and significantly correlated with the "Mining Operations" (MO) variable ($r = .723$, $p < 0.01$) and the "Relationship with Traditional Leaders" (RTL) variable ($r = .685$, $p < 0.01$). This suggests that respondents who perceive the mineral policies as more effective also tend to have more positive views about the impacts of mining operations and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders. The strong correlations imply that these variables are closely linked, and improvements in one area may be associated with improvements in the others.

Age, education level, community duration, and occupation are all positively and significantly correlated with the three main variables (MP, MO, and RTL) at the 0.01 level. This indicates that respondents' perceptions of mineral policies, mining operations, and traditional leader relationships tend to be more positive as they get older, have higher levels of education, have lived in the community for longer, and are employed in certain occupations. These demographic and socioeconomic factors may shape individuals' experiences and perspectives on the issues examined in the study.

The relatively high correlations between the three main variables (all exceeding 0.68) suggest a high degree of interdependence among them. This implies that efforts to address challenges in one area (e.g., mineral policies) may have ripple effects on the other two areas (mining operations and traditional leader relationships), and vice versa. Policymakers and stakeholders should consider these interconnections when developing strategies to address the concerns of local communities in mining regions.

Generally, the correlation matrix highlights the complex and multifaceted relationships between the key variables, as well as the potential influence of demographic and socioeconomic factors on local perceptions and experiences. These insights can inform more targeted and holistic approaches to addressing the concerns of mining communities in the study areas.

4.5 Regression Analysis

This section presents the regression analysis results, examining the predictive relationships between independent variables and mining sector outcomes. The analysis helps determine the relative influence of different factors on mining practices and community effects.

Table 4.11a: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error	F	Sig.
1	.801 ^a	.642	.639		.601	236.847	.000
<p><i>a. Predictors: (Constant), Mineral Policy, Mining Operations of The Transnational Actors and Transnational Actors and the Traditional Leaders</i></p> <p><i>b. Mining Practices, Local Community Effects, and Problem-solving in Mining Areas</i></p>							

Source: Author (2024)

The R value of 0.801 indicates a strong positive correlation between the independent variables (Mineral Policy, Mining Operations of the Transnational Actors, and Relationship Between the Transnational Actors and the Traditional Leaders) and the dependent variable (Mining Practices, Local Community Effects, and Problem-solving in Mining Areas).

The R-squared value of 0.642 suggests that the independent variables in the model explain 64.2% of the variation in the dependent variable. The adjusted R-squared of 0.639 accounts for the number of predictors in the model, providing a more conservative estimate of the model's explanatory power.

The standard error of 0.601 represents the average amount that the observed values vary from the predicted values in the regression model. This relatively low value indicates a good fit between the model and the data.

The F-statistic of 236.847 with a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.001$) indicates that the model as a whole is statistically significant. This means that the independent variables included in the model are collectively able to significantly predict the dependent variable. In summary, the results suggest that the model, comprising the three independent variables, is a strong and statistically significant predictor of the dependent variable. The model explains a substantial portion of the variation in the dependent variable, and the overall fit of the model is good.

Table 12b: Regression Coefficients

Predictor Variables	Unstandardized		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	VIF
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
Constant	.684	.116	-	5.897	.000	-
Mineral Policy	.382	.045	.397	8.489	.000	2.145
Mining Operations	.286	.044	.305	6.500	.000	2.238
Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders	.235	.041	.254	5.732	.000	1.987
Age	.142	.038	.124	3.737	.000	1.456

Education Level	.156	.042	.138	3.714	.000	1.623
Community Duration	.128	.039	.112	3.282	.001	1.389
Occupation	.115	.040	.098	2.875	.004	1.412

Source: Author (2024)

The model demonstrates strong explanatory power with an R-squared value of 0.642, indicating that approximately 64.2% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the included predictors. Among the independent variables, Mineral Policy emerges as the strongest predictor ($\beta = 0.397$, $p < 0.001$) of mining practices and community effects. This suggests that the effectiveness of mineral policies plays a crucial role in shaping outcomes in the mining areas. The positive coefficient (0.382) indicates that improvements in mineral policy implementation are associated with better mining practices and more positive community effects. This finding underscores the importance of well-designed and effectively implemented mineral policies in promoting sustainable mining practices and community development.

Mining Operations shows the second strongest effect ($\beta = 0.305$, $p < 0.001$) with a coefficient of 0.286. This positive relationship suggests that better-managed mining operations are associated with more favourable outcomes for local communities. The significance of this variable highlights the direct impact that mining companies' operational practices have on community well-being and development. It emphasizes the need for mining companies to maintain high operational standards and consider community interests in their activities.

The Relationship with Traditional Leaders demonstrates a significant positive effect ($\beta = 0.254$, $p < 0.001$) with a coefficient of 0.235. This finding suggests that stronger relationships between transnational actors and traditional leaders contribute to better outcomes in mining areas. The positive coefficient indicates that investments in building and maintaining these relationships can yield tangible benefits for both mining operations and community development.

The control variables also provide valuable insights into the factors influencing mining-related outcomes. Education Level shows the strongest effect among control variables ($\beta = .138, p < .001$), suggesting that higher levels of education in the community are associated with better understanding and engagement with mining-related issues. Age ($\beta = 0.124, p < 0.001$) and Community Duration ($\beta = 0.112, p = 0.001$) both show positive effects, indicating that older community members and those who have lived longer in the area tend to have more positive perceptions of mining-related outcomes.

The analysis also reveals that Occupation ($\beta = 0.098, p = 0.004$) has a significant, albeit smaller, effect on the dependent variable. This suggests that an individual's occupational status influences their perception and experience of mining-related impacts in the community.

The model's overall statistical significance ($F = 236.847, p < 0.001$) and the absence of serious multicollinearity (all VIF values below 2.5) strengthen confidence in these findings. The low standard error (0.601) indicates good model fit and reliable predictions.

4.6 Findings from Traditional Leaders

4.6.1 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

The implementation of mineral policy's effect on community relationships with transnational mining companies is characterized as structured but challenging, with formal frameworks established but enforcement difficulties persistent. The policy implementation has created defined channels for engagement, encourages engagement in terms of corporate social responsibility requirements, and introduced environmental protection measures, though their effectiveness varies. Traditional leaders reported mixed experiences with policy implementation affecting their community relations. One traditional leader emphasized:

"The mineral policy implementation has created formal channels for engagement, but enforcement remains our biggest challenge. While we now have structured meetings with mining companies, ensuring they comply with environmental and community development commitments is difficult. The policy framework looks good on paper but lacks real power in practice. For instance, when environmental violations occur, the process of addressing them is slow and often ineffective, straining our relationship with the mining companies."

Another respondent stressed:

"The policy has brought some positive changes in how companies interact with us. They now have to consult us on certain issues, but often these consultations feel more like formalities than genuine dialogue. We need stronger mechanisms to ensure companies fulfil their obligations to our communities. While the policy encourages regular meetings and community engagement, the quality of these interactions rarely leads to meaningful changes in how mining operations affect our daily lives. The relationship remains superficial despite the policy's intentions to create stronger community-company bonds."

The current mineral policy presents both benefits and challenges for local communities. Benefits include structured community development agreements, formal consultation requirements, and environmental protection frameworks. However, challenges encompass weak enforcement mechanisms, limited community influence, and insufficient protection of local interests. The policy's implementation reveals significant gaps between intended outcomes and practical realities in community development. One traditional leader elaborated:

"The most beneficial aspect is the requirement for community development agreements, which has brought some infrastructure improvements. The policy encourages that mining companies engage with the local leadership to contribute to local development through projects like schools, clinics, and roads. However, enforcement mechanisms are weak when companies don't fulfil their commitments. We struggle particularly with environmental protection measures that aren't properly enforced. For example, when we report air pollution issues, the response is often delayed or inadequate, leaving our community to bear the environmental burden."

Another respondent emphasized:

"While the policy encourages community consultation and promises local development, the challenging part is that our input rarely influences final decisions about mining operations. The economic benefits are there, but they come at a significant environmental and social cost that the policy fails to address"

adequately. Most frustrating is the lack of clear mechanisms for compensation when mining activities damage area. The policy speaks of protection but provides little practical recourse for affected communities."

The involvement of traditional leaders in mineral policy implementation discussions is described as limited and superficial, often occurring after key decisions have been made. While formal consultation mechanisms exist, meaningful participation and influence in policy implementation decisions remain challenging, with traditional leaders expressing frustration about their marginalized role in the process. One traditional leader stated:

"Our involvement in policy implementation discussions is mostly ceremonial. We're usually informed about decisions rather than being involved in making them. Despite our deep understanding of local conditions and community needs, our input is rarely sought during crucial policy implementation stages. When we raise concerns about how certain aspects of the policy are being implemented, there's often a significant delay in response, if we receive any response at all. This makes us feel like spectators rather than stakeholders in the process."

Another respondent emphasized:

"While we attend meetings about policy implementation, our traditional knowledge and community concerns are rarely reflected in final decisions. The current system provides limited opportunities for meaningful participation, and we often find ourselves trying to address community concerns after decisions have already been made and implemented. For instance, when new mining operations are planned, we're usually presented with finalized plans rather than being consulted during the planning phase. This approach undermines our ability to protect community interests effectively."

4.6.2 Mining Operations and Community Effects

The economic impact of transnational mining companies on local communities reveals a complex interplay of opportunities and challenges. The arrival of mining operations has brought significant changes to local economic conditions, characterized by increased employment opportunities and infrastructure development, but also marked by disruption of traditional economic activities and rising living costs. These changes have created a

mixed economic landscape that has transformed community livelihoods in various ways. One traditional leader provided detailed insights:

"Mining operations have created a dual economic impact. While bringing formal employment, they have disrupted traditional livelihoods, particularly farming. Land acquisition for mining has displaced agricultural activities, with little or no compensation to replace sustainable farming income. Rising living costs, including basic services, have created economic hardship for community members not directly benefiting from mining employment, fundamentally altering the local economic structure."

Another respondent emphasized:

"Our economic situation has become more complex since the mines arrived. Yes, there are more formal jobs, and some people earn better salaries now, but we've become overly dependent on the mining sector. Our traditional economic diversity has been lost. The local markets that once thrived on agricultural produce have declined as farming land diminishes. While some community members have found employment in the mines, many others struggle with the increased cost of living. The economic benefits haven't been evenly distributed, creating new forms of inequality within our community. Small businesses struggle to compete with larger companies that have followed the mines, and many local entrepreneurs have been pushed out of business."

The influence of mining operations on social structures and cultural practices in local communities reveals significant changes in traditional social systems, family dynamics, and cultural heritage. Mining activities have introduced new social patterns while simultaneously challenging established cultural practices and community values, leading to profound changes in the social fabric of affected communities. One traditional leader provided a comprehensive perspective:

"Mining operations have fundamentally altered our social and cultural landscape. The most visible change is in our family structures. Many men now work long shifts in the mines, spending less time with their families and participating in community activities. Our traditional social gatherings, which once strengthened community

bonds, have become less frequent and less attended. Young people are increasingly abandoning traditional practices in favour of modern lifestyles ... the respect for elders and traditional leadership has diminished as economic power becomes the new measure of social status."

Another respondent elaborated on the cultural implications:

"Mining operations have fundamentally transformed community cultural identity and social cohesion. The influx of diverse workers has introduced competing cultural values. Social challenges including alcohol abuse and family breakdown have increased. Most significantly, younger generations are abandoning traditional practices and language in favour of western culture, weakening traditional community bonds and cultural heritage preservation."

The participants established that traditional leaders face significant challenges in protecting sacred and cultural sites from mining activities, despite formal protection frameworks. Their testimonies reveal a mixed response from mining companies, with some respecting traditional sites by adjusting operations while others proceed despite community protests. The critical issue centres on the inadequacy of monetary compensation for damaged sacred sites, which fails to address their irreplaceable spiritual and cultural significance. Traditional leaders emphasize that formal protection mechanisms often prove ineffective in preserving cultural heritage, particularly when economic interests compete with cultural protection needs. One traditional leader detailed the challenges and efforts:

"Efforts to preserve sacred sites during mining operations have yielded mixed outcomes. While some companies respect traditional sites by adjusting mining plans based on formal registers of sacred areas and burial grounds, others show limited cooperation. Several culturally significant sites have been damaged or lost before protection measures could be implemented. Financial compensation for affected sacred sites fails to address their irreplaceable spiritual and cultural significance to community identity."

Another respondent highlighted the systematic challenges:

"When sacred sites are damaged, the prescribed compensation process doesn't consider their irreplaceable cultural value. For example, our traditional initiation grounds were recently compromised by mining activities despite our protests. The monetary compensation cannot replace the spiritual significance these sites hold for our community."

4.6.3 Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders

The participants established that the relationship between traditional leaders and transnational mining companies exhibits a complex dynamic characterized by formalized but often surface-level engagement patterns. While structured communication channels and interaction protocols exist, the relationship is disadvantaged by significant power imbalances that limit meaningful collaboration. Traditional leaders often find themselves in a disadvantaged position when addressing community concerns, despite formal recognition of their role. This situation is further complicated by the existence of established communication channels that, while providing a framework for interaction, frequently fail to facilitate genuine partnership or effective problem-solving, resulting in a relationship that maintains formal courtesy but lacks the depth necessary for meaningful community advocacy and collaborative development initiatives. One traditional leader described the relationship:

"Our relationship with the mining companies is often frustrating. While there are formal structures for interaction, such as quarterly meetings and official correspondence channels, the actual relationship lacks depth and genuine partnership. The companies maintain a polite but distant approach, treating us more as stakeholders to be managed rather than equal partners in community development. For example, when we raise concerns about environmental impacts or community displacement, we often receive diplomatic responses but see little concrete action. The relationship feels more like a corporate obligation than a genuine commitment to working with traditional leadership for community benefit."

Another respondent shared their experience:

"I would describe our relationship as cordial but ineffective. While mining companies regularly send representatives to meet with us, these interactions often feel ceremonial rather than substantive. There's a clear power imbalance in our

relationship - they make the decisions, and we are merely informed or consulted as a formality. Despite our role as traditional leaders and custodians of community interests, we find ourselves struggling to be taken seriously when we present community grievances. The relationship appears good on paper, but in practice, it lacks the mutual respect and collaborative spirit needed for effective community development."

The respondents established that structured communication mechanisms between communities and mining companies, despite their formal establishment, demonstrate limited effectiveness in practice. Although multiple channels exist for community members to voice their concerns, the system often fails to generate meaningful responses or solutions. This disconnect between formal processes and practical outcomes highlights the need for more responsive and efficient communication frameworks that can better address community issues. One traditional leader outlined the existing mechanisms:

"We have several formal channels to voice community concerns, including scheduled quarterly meetings, written correspondence procedures, and community liaison officers appointed by the mining companies. However, these mechanisms often feel like a one-way communication system. When we submit formal complaints through these channels, the response time is usually long, and the resolutions offered rarely match the urgency or severity of our concerns. For instance, when we recently raised issues about air pollution affecting our community, it took months to get a response, and the proposed solutions were inadequate."

Another respondent elaborated on the effectiveness:

"The mechanisms exist on paper, but their practical effectiveness is questionable. We have regular stakeholder meetings and designated contact persons within the mining companies, but getting our concerns addressed meaningfully is another matter entirely. The process is often bureaucratic and time-consuming, with multiple layers of approval required for even minor issues. Our traditional conflict resolution approaches are rarely incorporated into these formal mechanisms, making the whole process feel alien to our community's way of handling problems."

The participants established that traditional leaders face significant limitations in their ability to influence mining company decisions, despite holding formal positions as community representatives. While officially recognized in their leadership roles, these leaders encounter substantial barriers when attempting to shape key decisions affecting their communities. This disconnect between formal recognition and actual decision-making influence highlights a concerning gap between traditional leaders' official mandate and their practical ability to effectively advocate for community interests in mining-related matters. One traditional leader expressed their frustration:

"Our role in influencing mining company decisions is largely symbolic. While we are recognized as traditional leaders and community representatives, our input rarely seems to affect major decisions that impact our communities. When companies plan new mining activities or changes to existing operations, we are usually informed rather than consulted. Our suggestions for alternative approaches or requests for modifications to protect community interests are often acknowledged but seldom implemented. This limited influence makes it difficult for us to fulfil our traditional role as protectors of community welfare."

Another respondent reflected on their experience:

"The effectiveness of our role is minimal when it comes to actually influencing significant decisions. While we participate in various meetings and consultations, the final decisions almost always align with the companies' original plans rather than incorporating our input. Our traditional knowledge and understanding of local conditions are rarely given serious consideration in decision-making processes. This limits our ability to ensure that mining activities are conducted in a way that truly benefits our community while preserving our cultural and environmental heritage."

4.7 Findings from Civic Leaders

4.7.1 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts

The research reveals that current mineral policy implementation faces significant challenges, characterized by a highly centralized regulatory system that limits local authority effectiveness. While policy frameworks exist, implementation is disadvantaged by poor coordination between central and local government, inadequate funding for district-level oversight, and confusion over regulatory roles. The proposed creation of a Minerals Regulations Commission highlights recognition of these challenges, though stakeholders express concern about the ministry's conflicting roles in both attracting investment and enforcing regulations. One respondent elaborated:

"It's difficult to assess. The Ministry of Mines had proposed revisions to the Minerals Development Act of 2015. With the new administration, there's proposals to create a Minerals Regulations Commission separate from the ministry, a model that seems to have worked in other countries such as Ghana and Tanzania. One of the issues challenging the ministry is they cannot easily separate attracting investment from being the regulator enforcing rules."

Another respondent emphasized:

"The system is quite centralized when it comes to oversight regulation of the mining sector. The Ministry of Mines does have bureaus in certain provinces and districts, but they cannot act unless they get directives from headquarters. They are poorly funded, but local governments can benefit from some resources from mining companies through fees and land rates."

When asked about suggested improvements to mineral policy to better serve community interests, respondents established that current frameworks require substantial reform, particularly in local content requirements and community benefit structures. They emphasized the need for mandatory quotas requiring mining companies to allocate 20% of procurement to local businesses, alongside enforceable corporate social responsibility obligations. The findings reveal strong support for moving beyond traditional donation-based approaches toward sustainable economic development models that ensure lasting

community benefits through local business integration and formalized community development agreements. One respondent detailed policy proposal:

"The ministry is proposing amendments which, if effectively implemented, would lead to local communities benefiting more from mining. This includes the local content quota policy, which proposes to reserve about 20% of procurement by mining companies for citizens, particularly from communities where mining companies operate. Currently, we don't have a policy or law around corporate social responsibility, so mining companies can basically do whatever they want."

Another respondent emphasized sustainable development approaches:

"People are now more into developing the economy around mining. One way we could do that, because of how huge procurement is for mining companies, is to reserve some of the procurement for the local community - like procurement of vegetables, foods, catering services, and other things that local community members and people in the district can easily supply."

When asked about how mineral policy implementation has affected relationships between local government and transnational mining companies, respondents established that while revenue generation opportunities exist through land rates and business fees, the highly centralized governance system significantly limits local authority engagement. They highlighted that local governments often remain excluded from key mining decisions, with district offices unable to act without headquarters' approval. The findings reveal critical gaps in coordination and information flow, where local authorities frequently learn about mining licenses after they are awarded, creating tensions in district-level governance and oversight. One respondent explained:

"The system is quite centralized when it comes to oversight regulation of the mining sector. Even though the ministry of mines does have a number of bureaus in certain provinces, districts, they cannot act unless they get some sort of directive from headquarters. And of course they are poorly funded, but then with the local government in play, they are some resources that they can benefit from in terms of mining companies."

Another respondent elaborated:

"Even though the local government generates revenue there's an argument of how they actually use those monies. The person applying for a license identifies a free area where there's no license, and then they apply to the ministry who reviews the application and approves or defers or denies. Sometimes the local authorities are left out and they are not aware that there is a mining license awarded in their area."

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi

When asked about observed economic changes in communities since the arrival of transnational mining companies, respondents established that significant disparities exist between district-wide development and direct community benefits. They noted that while broader districts like Solwezi and Kalumbila have experienced general development, host communities immediately surrounding mining operations show limited economic transformation. Respondents emphasized that current community investments, such as basic classroom blocks and boreholes, appear inadequate compared to mining revenues, with some communities experiencing worsened economic conditions due to displacement and loss of traditional livelihoods. One respondent provided a critical assessment:

"Honestly speaking I do not see a huge or significant change in terms of economic empowerment of host mining communities. These are the communities that immediately surround the mining investment. When you go to these communities, they point to what the mine had done for them, and I was so dissatisfied compared to how much they're getting from the mines. They're pointing to a one by two classroom block. In some cases, it made it worse because of the issues to do with displacement."

Another respondent highlighted broader district development:

"You can cite the example of Solwezi and to some degree Kalumbila where overall there has been a change in terms of the entire district. Before the mines it was undeveloped for so long - when you do the before and after there has been some change and some development. But again, one would argue that when you

compare that to the development that happened through investments made by ZCCM back in the day, it pales in comparison."

When asked about how mining operations have impacted social structures and community cohesion in mining areas, respondents established that significant social tensions have emerged within communities, particularly between traditional leaders and community members. They highlighted growing community anger toward traditional leadership and mining companies, stemming from displacement issues, restricted access to traditional lands, and unfulfilled development promises. The findings revealed that electric fencing of previously accessible community areas, combined with inadequate compensation for displaced families, has created divisions and conflict, fundamentally altering traditional community relationships and social structures. One respondent described community frustrations:

"Unfortunately, when you go there you find people who seem angry with their traditional leaders or their headmen, with the system because they feel cheated from mining investment. When you talk about the issue of displacement and visit the communities that were displaced, there seems to be some dissatisfaction. It's possible that when mining investment was starting, the investors could have possibly over-promised what they could deliver."

Another respondent highlighted access restriction:

"In Kalumbila, the mine has fenced off with an electric fence part of the forest that the community used to access. The community members say 'look this is a small house and we don't have as much land as we used to have before. We cannot access certain areas.' There have been instances where there's been conflict in communities, with the traditional leader where the community wanted to rise up against the mine."

When asked about measures taken to protect local cultural and religious practices from mining impacts, respondents established that inadequate protection mechanisms exist for sacred and cultural sites in mining areas. They cited specific examples such as the flooding of gravesites in Kalumbila, where reactive rather than preventive measures were

taken only after community protests. The findings revealed that despite the sacred significance of burial sites in African traditions, mining operations have proceeded with insufficient consideration for cultural heritage preservation, often requiring retroactive solutions after damage has occurred. One respondent was direct in their assessment:

"Again, I'll say no. There is an example of this in Kalumbila province itself when Trident was setting up. Parts of the displaced community was the graveside, and in African tradition you know how sacred burial sites are. The graveside got flooded or something and the community was really up in arms. This meant that the company had to resolve it after the damage was already done."

Another respondent elaborated:

"I think they had to move the gravesite, or they had said they'll put in a measure that would not affect the graveside but in their mining operation, the graveside got flooded. The community was really up in arms, and I think that's when they had to come and move the graveside. But I remember there was an issue around flooding of a gravesite in Kalumbila district because of the mining investment."

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities

When asked about the relationship between transnational mining companies and traditional leaders in mining communities, respondents established that the dynamics vary significantly based on both the mining company's origin and individual traditional leaders' approaches. They revealed that while companies from the North or West tend to maintain more ethical engagement practices, relationships are often compromised by personal benefits to traditional leaders, evidenced by sudden lifestyle changes after mining agreements. The findings highlighted instances of collusion where traditional leaders become consistently favourable to mining interests after receiving unofficial benefits, creating tensions with their communities. One respondent detailed the relationship complexities:

"It depends from mining investor to mining investor and from traditional leader to traditional leader. Investment from the North or West seems to be a bit more ethical

in terms of how they engage stakeholders. But sometimes there's also deception involved on both parts. Mining investment being profit-driven, they want access to minerals for profit, and sometimes the traditional leaders see a benefit to the mining investment and how they can personally benefit."

Another respondent described problematic patterns:

"Sometimes it's a fairly straightforward relationship and then sometimes it can be one of collusion where now once the mining license is given, and because of whatever benefits the traditional leader sees or gets from the mining company, they tend to always be favourable to the mining investor. We see this quite a lot where the community would say when the investor came to engage, a month or two months down the line, we just saw the chief was driving a new car."

When asked about the local government's role in mediating between transnational actors and traditional leaders, respondents established that local authorities remain largely marginalized in mining sector governance despite their potential mediating role. They indicated that beyond collecting local revenues, local governments lack meaningful involvement in mining processes, with most interactions occurring directly between mining companies, traditional leaders, and the central government. The findings revealed that local authorities are often excluded from key discussions and decisions, operating on the periphery of mining sector relationships due to limited authority, resources, and clear mandate for mediation. One respondent explained:

"In all this mining value chain, or the process of mining apart from the local revenues generated, local authorities actually don't seem to have a role. Most local authorities I would say are disempowered because they're not necessarily actively involved in the process. So, there's the chief, there's the ministry of mines, there's the community, there's the mining company - it's like they're not really anywhere within the equation."

Another respondent highlighted structural limitations:

"They seem to be a structure here that we are not using effectively, but also whether they have the influence and the power and the capacity to do that is unclear at the moment. They're somewhere on the periphery. So, it's very difficult

to see how they could broker relationships between the traditional leaders and the mining companies. I find that they seem to be a bit more disempowered."

When asked about the effectiveness of current systems in addressing community concerns related to mining activities, respondents established that no standardized or systematic approach exists for handling community grievances. They revealed that while some mining companies like FQM have internal guidelines for community engagement, there is no government-driven framework ensuring consistent handling of community concerns. The findings highlighted that each community faces similar challenges but must navigate different processes for resolution, with no clear guidelines from government on how mining-related grievances should be addressed, leading to inconsistent and often ineffective outcomes. One respondent was direct in their assessment:

"Not effective in my opinion. Communities have grievances, some of them of course exaggerated because communities can be unrealistic in their expectations. But there seems to be no systematic way for community concerns to be addressed. Even when a mining company wants to invest in a community, I'm not sure to what extent it is based on the community needs and priorities."

Another respondent highlighted systematic gaps:

"I don't think there's a systematic way that community concerns can be addressed. I find that every community probably has similar but nuanced system or process to address their concerns. From a government perspective, there isn't something that's necessarily laid down. Some mining companies like FQM and Anglo-American do have guidelines within their operations of how to engage concerns, but I haven't seen that from government side."

4.8 Findings from Management Team

4.8.1 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts

When asked about how mining companies ensure compliance with Zambia's mineral policies in their operations, respondents established that companies maintain comprehensive compliance frameworks through active collaboration with government

institutions and regulatory bodies. They highlighted systematic monitoring procedures, dedicated compliance personnel, and regular engagement with authorities to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements. The findings revealed that while these structured systems demonstrate commitment to compliance, companies must constantly balance regulatory demands with operational efficiency, requiring significant organizational resources and coordination across multiple departments. One respondent explained:

"Our company maintains full compliance through active collaboration with government institutions and mandated bodies. We've established dedicated personnel ensuring compliance is achieved through systematic tax payments and regulatory returns. This structured approach allows us to stay current with all regulatory obligations and maintain operational standards."

Another respondent emphasized:

"The current policy environment has created favourable conditions that encourage operational expansion. We're now venturing into mineral exploration activities, which we haven't undertaken for years. This demonstrates how supportive policy frameworks can facilitate mining sector development while maintaining robust compliance standards."

A third respondent highlighted:

"Our approach involves continuous monitoring and adaptation to policy requirements. We work closely with regulatory bodies to ensure our operations meet all prescribed standards. The systematic nature of our compliance framework enables effective response to regulatory changes while maintaining operational efficiency."

When asked about the main challenges in implementing mineral policy in their operations, management respondents established that the fragmented institutional structure and poor regulatory coordination create significant implementation barriers. They highlighted how dispersed responsibilities across ministries, unclear authority boundaries, and limited cooperation between agencies affect their ability to maintain consistent compliance processes. The findings demonstrate that weak coordination between central and local authorities, combined with poor integration of oversight mechanisms, significantly impacts

their capacity to implement environmental and social standards effectively. One respondent emphasized:

"The dispersed nature of responsibilities across multiple ministries creates significant coordination challenges. Without clear authority boundaries, implementing consistent policy becomes extremely difficult, particularly when different agencies have overlapping mandates."

Another respondent highlighted:

"Limited cooperation between regulatory agencies affects our ability to maintain streamlined compliance processes. The poor integration of oversight mechanisms means we often receive conflicting directives from different authorities. This lack of harmonization significantly impacts operational efficiency."

A third respondent stated that:

"The weak coordination between central and local authorities, combined with unclear accountability structures, creates implementation gaps. This institutional fragmentation makes it challenging to establish and maintain consistent environmental and social standards across our operations."

When asked about how mineral policy has influenced companies' long-term strategy in Zambia, respondents established that the current policy environment creates favourable conditions for operational expansion and investment. They indicated that the positive policy climate has encouraged new ventures into mineral exploration and portfolio expansion, which had not been undertaken for several years. The findings revealed that companies view current policies as conducive to sustainable operations, providing sufficient confidence for long-term investment planning and operational growth in Zambia's mining sector. One respondent elaborated:

"The current understanding of the policy in Zambia is favourable for our company to the tune that we are actually beginning to go into mineral exploration, which we haven't done for quite a number of years. In its current state, the climate is good for our company to continue operating here and actually we've shown appetite to expand our portfolio."

Another respondent emphasized:

"The policy environment has created a platform for sustainable growth. We're able to make long-term investment decisions with confidence, knowing that the regulatory framework supports both operational expansion and community development initiatives."

A third respondent added:

"Current policies have enabled us to align our strategic planning with both business objectives and national development goals. This has encouraged us to consider broader investment opportunities within the Zambian mining sector."

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi

When asked about initiatives undertaken by mining companies to contribute to local economic development, respondents established that companies have implemented structured social development programs focused on agriculture, education, and local business support. They highlighted specific achievements including support for 1,300 farmers in conservation farming, market linkage programs connecting local suppliers with mining operations, and infrastructure development through classroom construction. The findings revealed that companies prioritize sustainable development approaches by aligning their initiatives with government programs to ensure long-term community benefits beyond the life of the mine operations. One respondent detailed their approach:

"We've done a lot in that regard. We have our social policy, which speaks towards transparency, respect and trust with our host communities. Over the last 10 years, we've supported at least 1,300 farmers who are practising conservation farming. What that has done, it has improved the food basket in the area by using climate smart agriculture technologies in an area that was predominantly not producing crops like maize. We create market linkage because the mine is a big consumer of vegetables and all agricultural products."

Another respondent emphasized education initiatives:

"When it comes to education support, we have built several classroom blocks, several schools within our mine catchment area to address the overcrowding

issues that are in the places of learning. We've previously donated desks and other essential learning materials to support educational development in our communities."

A third respondent highlighted sustainability aspect:

"The way our approach is that we work with government agencies so that it is sustainable. It is our direct input into the community, but we look to dovetail on the platform which government has created. If it's agriculture, if it's education, if it's local business development, we really align ourselves in that regard so that even as we are presenting perhaps a new concept, we know that beyond the life of mine, this would be able to be sustainable and to carry on by itself."

When asked about how companies assess and mitigate social impacts of mining operations on local communities, respondents established that companies implement targeted programs focusing on vulnerable groups, particularly addressing gender-specific challenges and health concerns. They highlighted initiatives including girl-child support through education assistance, mentorship programs pairing female miners with young girls, and comprehensive health programs including HIV/AIDS awareness and testing. The findings revealed that companies recognize the complex social challenges arising from mining operations and attempt to address these through structured intervention programs that combine both preventive measures and direct support. One respondent elaborated on gender-specific initiatives:

"We've established programs specifically for the girl child, especially in the school environment. We've given them opportunity to carry on with their education by donating, again working with the Ministry of Education, basic things like sanitary pads, because we understood that this was keeping the girl child away from school. We've come up with mentorship programs where the girl child is teamed up with female miners to show them that it's actually possible and it can actually be done for them to complete their education."

Another respondent detailed health intervention:

"From the workplace environment, we raise a lot of awareness around communicable diseases. We have an HIV and AIDS program that is run. We've

got screening, free testing that has been made available to the workforce. We provide the necessary information to equip people to refrain from such activities."

A third respondent addressed migration challenges:

"We've also seen in-migration, not purely coming from the community here, but you know how mining towns are. We also try to intercept in that manner, and if there's opportunities for employment, we've considered quite a number of them, just to try and defuse that vice."

When asked about measures implemented to respect and preserve local cultural and religious traditions, respondents established that companies have developed comprehensive chance find procedures and cultural heritage protection protocols. They highlighted their approach to identifying and preserving cultural sites through environmental and social impact assessments, providing compensation for relocated graves beyond legal requirements, and supporting traditional ceremonies. The findings revealed companies' efforts to integrate cultural respect into operations through staff cultural awareness training and maintaining respectful engagement with traditional leadership structures. One respondent detailed their preservation framework:

"We've developed a chance find procedure within the mine area. We did an environmental and social impact assessment before we commenced mining, and through that process, we were able to identify any relics or artefacts that would be of heritage importance. Working with NHCC, we identified graves and shrines and other cultural heritage within the mine site. Through the EIA process, we were able to, where practicable, preserve, relocate, or in extreme cases, compensate."

Another respondent emphasized compensation initiatives:

"The law in Zambia, for instance, speaking towards graves, does not compensate for the dead, but out of compassion and out of the request from local people, we actually could be one of the very first who compensated for graves in the country. Where there's no option, we would relocate, ensuring proper respect for cultural significance."

A third respondent highlighted cultural awareness efforts:

"We've got an induction program because we are a multinational operation with diverse backgrounds. We provide information about local cultures to people coming from Europe, Africa, telling them how to behave, how to greet, how to respond to certain queries, and just general behaviour that would not be offensive to local people. We also support the annual Nkisuwa Gambi traditional ceremony."

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities

When asked about how companies engage with traditional leaders in their operating communities, respondents established that engagement occurs through structured frameworks including dedicated community liaison offices and regular consultative meetings. They described established committees focusing on specific areas like education, employment, and land issues, with traditional leaders actively participating in these forums. The findings revealed that companies maintain open-door policies through foundation offices located outside mine premises, ensuring accessibility for traditional leaders and community members to raise concerns and engage in dialogue. One respondent detailed their engagement framework:

"Our mining operation is in Senior Chief, His Royal Highness Senior Chief Musede's chieftom. Through our foundation office, the Trident Foundation, we've got a community liaison office that regularly engages with His Royal Highness and his sub-chiefs or popularly known as Chitumba Fumus. His Royal Highness has established several committees, committees that look at education, committees that look at employment, land and agriculture, comprising of sub-chiefs and his advisors."

Another respondent emphasized accessibility:

"We've got an open-door policy because our foundation is outside, geographically outside the mine area. So, community members have access to the mine through the foundation to go to the office there on a daily basis, if need be. That information trickles down to His Royal Highness. We've got a very good rapport and a very good communication platform, which is quite open."

A third respondent highlighted consultation processes:

"Some of the meetings are prescribed frequencies, but some are, of course, driven by the need. When it pertains to an issue, for instance, agriculture and livelihood support, we would meet with both committees. This ensures consistent and responsive engagement with traditional leadership structures."

When asked about mechanisms in place for resolving conflicts or addressing concerns raised by traditional leaders, respondents established that companies maintain formal grievance systems with dedicated committees led by general managers. They highlighted systematic tracking of concerns through grievance registers, monthly review meetings, and established escalation procedures for urgent matters. The findings revealed that while structured processes exist for grievance management, companies also maintain flexibility to address immediate concerns through their community foundation offices. One respondent elaborated on their grievance framework:

"We've got a grievance mechanism that is there. Through our open office that is within the community itself, community members and the Royal Highnesses and traditional leaders are able to launch a grievance. Once that grievance is launched, it's subjected to a grievance committee, which is run within the mine site, which is led by our general manager, who is the topmost official for the mine site."

Another respondent detailed resolution timeline:

"That grievance committee meets on a monthly basis so that we can promptly dispatch or respond to grievances. But there are some which require immediate attention. The foundation office would then be in a position to quickly escalate, and we would try and resolve as quickly as possible."

A third respondent emphasized documentation processes:

"The grievances are logged in our grievance register. Each incident is being run and tracked until it is finally closed. This ensures systematic monitoring and resolution of all raised concerns."

When asked about how companies balance shareholder interests with those of local communities and traditional leaders, respondents established that companies follow legal processes including environmental and social impact assessments for any expansion plans. They emphasized that development decisions involve consultative processes with communities and traditional leaders, particularly when cultural or sacred sites are involved. The findings revealed that while companies prioritize growth, they maintain structured processes for considering community interests through regulatory compliance and public consultation requirements, though final decisions often reflect business priorities. One respondent detailed their regulatory approach:

"If we want to expand our mining operation, and if that is outside the existing mining operation, we would subject such an expansion to an environmental and social impact process. And that process would bring out the cultural and heritage challenges. It's a consultative process. It's not done in isolation of the community or the traditional leaders."

Another respondent emphasized decision-making processes:

"The EIA, the environmental social impact assessment process, will bring out these issues and say, look here, we've got a shrine in this location. And we've got this pending development. How do we go about it? Then we would receive public comments from the community that would now be administered by the regulator."

A third respondent highlighted respect for cultural heritage:

"If that process says, no, we are not going to relocate, then of course, we wouldn't tamper with the cultural heritage. We ensure that development decisions respect both shareholder interests and community values."

Findings from Employees of Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines

4.9.1 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts.

When asked about the current mineral policy's impact on mining practices, respondents established that recent policy changes have created a more favourable operational environment compared to previous years. They noted that while environmental management requirements remain stringent, particularly regarding ore processing and

waste management, the current policy framework supports sustainable operations and encourages expansion. The findings revealed that companies view recent policy developments as conducive to long-term operational planning while maintaining necessary environmental standards. One respondent emphasized current policy improvements:

"From the little following I've made on it, it seems more recently than before, it seems to be more favourable to the players. From the mining side, it's a push to have that more relaxed in the favour of mining companies. But I feel in the recent past, it has been better than it was before."

Another respondent focused on environmental aspects:

"There hasn't been, to my knowledge, a mineral policy announcement that has had a negative effect on environmental management recently. The mineral policy component that tends to have an effect on the environment allows, for instance, where a government allows the importation of certain types of ore, that may result in risks or environmental risks."

A third respondent highlighted production implications:

"If you look at the policy pronouncement from the government recently, where the ambition of the government is to increase our mining production to 3 million tonnes, what that means is that we should see less reliance on the outside ores or ores that would be sourced from outside."

When asked about the main challenges in implementing mineral policy in daily operations, respondents established that policy instability, particularly around mining taxation, creates significant operational uncertainties. They highlighted that since 1995, eight amendments to the Mineral Royalty Tax system and multiple changes in financial requirements have affected mining sector planning. The findings revealed how policy fluctuations, exemplified by the brief shift to a one-tier tax regime in 2014-2015 and subsequent reversal, create implementation challenges as companies must constantly adapt operations to changing regulatory frameworks while maintaining profitability during copper price fluctuations. One respondent emphasized taxation instability:

"Since 1995, there have been eight amendments to the Mineral Royalty Tax system, affecting our ability to plan long-term operations. The constant changes in financial requirements through various Statutory Instruments make it difficult to maintain consistent operational strategies."

Another respondent highlighted consultation concerns:

"Policy changes often come with little consultation. The 2014 proposal to increase royalty rates and introduce a one-tier tax regime was implemented with minimal industry input, only to be reversed in 2015 when companies struggled with profitability under falling copper prices."

A third respondent discussed adaptation challenges:

"The frequent shifts between tax systems, from two-tier to one-tier and back again, require constant operational adjustments. These changes affect our financial planning and risk management strategies, particularly during periods of copper price volatility."

When asked about how mineral policy has influenced companies' approaches to environmental management and community relations, respondents established that policy requirements significantly affect risk management and resource processing decisions. They highlighted that while direct policy impacts on environmental management have been limited in recent years, policies affecting ore importation and processing can create environmental risks through waste management requirements. The findings revealed that government targets for increased mining production could reduce reliance on imported ores, potentially limiting certain environmental risks while creating new challenges through increased local production. One respondent elaborated on environmental risk management:

"The mineral policy component that tends to have an effect on the environment allows, for instance, where a government allows the importation of certain types of ore, that may result in risks or environmental risks being transferred. For instance, radioactive ores being imported would mean that from an environmental management perspective, that would have an impact, because the waste that gets

generated, or the by-products will have to rest on our caving dams, wet rock dams, and tailings facilities."

Another respondent highlighted production localization benefits:

"Speaking for the mine I'm with at the moment, we do not import or rather pull in any ore resources from outside. So, in terms of the direct impact on ourselves, we are basically processing what we are mining ourselves. It's different from those who are operating smelters."

A third respondent discussed policy implications for production targets:

"If you look at the policy pronouncement from the government recently, where the ambition is to increase our mining production to 3 million tonnes, what that means is that we should rely more on our own ore resources or mineral resources for processing. Of course, increased throughput would mean increased load on the environment, but if you look at it from substituting what we would have imported, we prevent ourselves from dealing with certain risks."

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi.

When asked about how mining operations have affected local communities' economic conditions, respondents established that deliberate local procurement and employment policies have created economic opportunities for community members. They highlighted a structured approach to local business development, including preferential hiring practices and market linkages for local suppliers. The findings revealed that mining operations have stimulated local economic circulation through employment creation and business opportunities, though the extent of economic benefit distribution varies across community segments. One respondent provided a comparative perspective:

"If we are to speak to economic impact, I had the opportunity of visiting Kalumbila some time back, and then later... The picture of Kalumbela I had then, and the picture I found later, were quite different. In terms of economic impact, there has been a positive or tangible economic impact at local level. From an infrastructure

point of view, that's very evident, and also just from the local economy in terms of business entities."

Another respondent emphasized local procurement initiatives:

"One thing that we have observed is as compared to other regions of the country, on our end, there is a deliberate policy for what we call local procurement. If there's a contractor that can offer a service, for instance, labour as an example, not only labour but with other services that can be offered, there is preference to hire locally."

A third respondent highlighted employment benefit:

"The aspect of local recruitment means a larger component of our workforce is run locally, meaning there is a local circulation of finance. So, the impact has been positive. I see a lot of local contractors getting business with the mine and so on and so forth."

When asked about observed changes in social dynamics of local communities since mining operations began, respondents established that social challenges have emerged around issues like prostitution and associated health risks, particularly HIV/AIDS concerns. They noted that while economic activity has increased, it has brought associated social problems to mining towns like Kalumbira. The findings revealed that influx of people into mining areas has affected traditional beliefs and cultural practices, though the full extent of these impacts remains difficult to measure. One respondent detailed observation about social challenges:

"Certain vices of course are coming in. As an example, I do hear lately issues surrounding prostitution as one of the vices that are coming on board, that wherever there is economic activity, it's expected, it just tends to follow. Of course, what that will mean is there will be an increase in related issues like diseases or disease burdens or infections that follow or are associated with such vices."

Another respondent emphasized health implications:

"The issue of HIV and AIDS will, of course, come into play, except I don't have the stats to substantiate that, whether the stats with respect to HIV and AIDS are on the increase or not, but I expect with an increase in vices like prostitution, that will

as well follow suit. So, from that aspect, yes, there is that negative impact that is observed around the chisasa area as well as Kalumbila."

A third respondent reflected on cultural changes:

"With an influx of people in any area, it means there will be an impact on cultural beliefs, or religious beliefs that were prominent in a particular area. Whenever we have an influx of people that are not of the same Indigenous beliefs or Indigenous religious or cultural beliefs, then there will have to be an effect."

When asked about how companies address potential impacts on local religious and cultural traditions in their operations, respondents established that companies adopt a position of respect and coexistence with local cultural settings. They emphasized maintaining high respect for traditional leadership while ensuring operational activities align with cultural considerations. The findings revealed that companies strive to preserve cultural integrity through their daily operations, though specific measures for cultural protection were not extensively detailed.

One respondent outlined their cultural respect approach:

"The company has taken a position to respect that setting, and just like any other cultural setting, you are cognizant of what is pertaining, and basically you have to coexist with that setting. That is the stance I believe we have taken on our end, and in terms of a negative influence, I do not see that happening."

Another respondent emphasized traditional leadership relations:

"The cultural setup has not been impacted very much. In terms of the due respect that is given to the cultural setting, that still remains intact. For instance, in our dealings, in terms of the traditional leadership, I see a very high level of respect provided from the company to the traditional leadership here."

A third respondent discussed preservation efforts:

"I believe the cultural setup, as I said, has not been impacted very much. The due respect that is given to the cultural setting still remains intact. In our dealings with traditional leadership, there is a very high level of respect maintained."

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities.

When asked about the relationship between companies and traditional leaders in local communities, respondents established that a strong grievance management system exists through structured processes. They highlighted that community concerns receive regular management attention through monthly review meetings and tracking systems, with grievances formally registered and monitored until resolution. The findings revealed that companies maintain accessible community affairs offices outside mine premises and conduct regular community engagements to facilitate feedback and dialogue with traditional leadership. One respondent described the relationship strength:

"The relationship is very strong. It is so strong that there is what is called a grievance mechanism that has been put in place to ensure that every grievance that arises by virtue of our presence here as a mining company is addressed. What happens is whenever there is a grievance arising from the community, we take that grievance on and investigate it, and the grievance feedback mechanism is also in place."

Another respondent emphasized management commitment:

"Management even discusses community grievances to ensure that they are tracked, and a grievance is not ignored. I've worked in the mining industry for some time, a fair amount of time, and the practice of deliberately setting aside time to discuss a community grievance is something that you will not commonly see around. It happens on our end here."

A third respondent highlighted community accessibility:

"Our office in terms of community affairs has actually been set up outside the mine. So, basically, a community member with the grievance can quickly get to our offices and they will air grievances there. The community engagements also are quite strong where deliberate engagements are done in the community to get feedback."

When asked about mechanisms for communication and problem-solving between companies and traditional leaders, respondents established that a comprehensive grievance tracking system exists, allowing communities and traditional leaders to register concerns directly. They highlighted that these grievances receive regular management attention through monthly review meetings, with dedicated committees led by senior management ensuring timely responses. The findings revealed that companies maintain accessible community offices outside mine premises to facilitate direct engagement, while also supporting traditional leaders' initiatives in areas like skills development and vocational training. One respondent detailed the grievance system:

"There is a grievance register and tracking mechanism that has been put in place. The community has been given access to record or register their grievances, and those grievances are put down in a grievance register and there is a tracking mechanism. Actually, management even discusses community grievances to ensure that they are tracked, and a grievance is not ignored."

Another respondent emphasized accessibility features:

"The community affairs office has been set up outside the mine. A community member with a grievance can quickly get to our offices. Then, the community engagements are quite strong where deliberate engagements are done in the community to get feedback."

A third respondent highlighted development initiative:

"You see those policies I was talking about, like the local recruitment policy, those are thriving very well and there are views that will come from the traditional leadership to say skill levels within the community need to be upskilled here or there, and you see vocational, or trade institutions being set up between the organization and the community."

When asked about the effectiveness of traditional leaders in representing community interests in discussions with mining companies, respondents established that while formal grievance systems and communication channels exist, their effectiveness depends heavily on management's commitment to addressing community concerns. They highlighted that regular tracking of grievances and management discussions of

community issues demonstrate potential for effective representation, though the interview data was limited on specific outcomes of traditional leaders' advocacy efforts. The findings suggested that established systems provide opportunities for traditional leaders to voice community concerns, though the extent of their influence on final decisions was not fully captured. One respondent indicated systems supporting effective representation:

"There is a tracking mechanism. Management even discusses community grievances to ensure that they are tracked, and a grievance is not ignored. I've worked in the mining industry for some time, and the practice of deliberately setting aside time to discuss a community grievance is something that you will not commonly see around."

Another respondent emphasized policy influence:

"There are views that will come from the traditional leadership to say skill levels within the community need to be upskilled here or there, and you see vocational, or trade institutions being set up between the organization and the community. So, those inform me that those systems, there's a deliberate discussion of those issues."

A third respondent highlighted engagement quality:

"In terms of traditional leadership, I see a very high level of respect provided from the company to the traditional leadership here. The relationship between traditional leadership and us as an organization is quite strong."

4.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter presented the research findings through statistical analysis and thematic presentation of qualitative data. The analysis revealed moderate effectiveness of mineral policy implementation, significant impacts of mining operations on local communities, and varying relationships between transnational actors and traditional leaders. Statistical results showed strong correlations between policy implementation and mining practices, while qualitative data highlighted implementation challenges and community concerns. The findings demonstrated both opportunities and challenges in Zambia's mining sector governance.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings on transnational actors' effects on Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. The discussion integrates quantitative results from descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis with qualitative findings from traditional leaders, civic leaders, and mining company employees. The analysis is framed within Dependency Theory and Constructivist Theory, examining how these theoretical perspectives illuminate the relationship between transnational mining companies and local communities. Each section addresses a specific research objective while connecting findings to existing literature and theoretical frameworks.

5.1 Discussion

The discussion examines three key themes: the impact of mineral policy on mining practices, the effects of mining operations on local communities, and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders. Each theme is analysed through the lens of both empirical evidence and theoretical frameworks.

5.1.1 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

The study's findings reveal significant challenges in mineral policy implementation and its effects on mining practices in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts. The mean score of 3.00 (SD = 1.399) for mineral policy effectiveness indicates moderate satisfaction with current policies, aligning with JCTR's (2017) findings about gaps in Zambia's mining policy framework. This moderate satisfaction reflects the tension between policy intentions and implementation realities.

The correlation analysis shows a strong positive relationship ($r = .723$, $p < 0.01$) between mineral policy and mining operations, suggesting that policy frameworks significantly influence operational practices. This finding supports Dependency Theory's assertion that peripheral economies often struggle to enforce regulations effectively against powerful transnational actors, as noted by Frederiksen (2019).

Traditional leaders' testimonies highlight implementation challenges, particularly regarding environmental protection and community benefits. As one traditional leader stated, "enforcement remains our biggest challenge." This echoes UNU-INRA's (2020)

observation about disconnections between various mining-related policies in Zambia, limiting their effectiveness in promoting local development. Regression analysis reveals mineral policy as the strongest predictor ($\beta = 0.397$, $p < 0.001$) of mining practices and community effects. This finding reinforces Crawford's (2015) argument about policy gaps in developing countries, particularly regarding community consultation requirements and business support mechanisms.

Management perspectives indicate structured compliance frameworks exist, but fragmented institutional structures hamper effective implementation. This aligns with the European Commission's (2020) emphasis on integrating governance principles into mining practices globally while acknowledging implementation challenges in developing nations. Civic leaders' accounts of centralized decision-making limiting local authority effectiveness reflect Dependency Theory's core-periphery dynamic. As one civic leader noted, "The system is quite centralized... they cannot act unless they get directives from headquarters." This centralization exemplifies how structural dependencies can weaken local governance capacity.

Employee perspectives on policy instability, particularly regarding taxation, demonstrate how frequent regulatory changes affect operational planning. The documented eight amendments to the Mineral Royalty Tax system since 1995 illustrate the challenge of maintaining consistent policy frameworks while balancing national interests against transnational corporate power.

The qualitative findings reveal a disconnect between formal policy requirements and practical implementation capabilities. Traditional leaders' experiences with environmental violations and delayed responses indicate systematic weaknesses in enforcement mechanisms, supporting JCTR's (2017) findings about gaps in environmental accountability. The study found that while companies maintain compliance systems, poor coordination between central and local authorities affects implementation effectiveness. This finding aligns with Constructivist Theory's emphasis on how institutional norms and practices shape actor behaviour, as noted by Wendt (2020).

Management's observation that current policies encourage operational expansion while maintaining environmental standards suggests an evolving balance between investment attraction and regulatory oversight. However, traditional leaders' experiences with

environmental violations indicate this balance often favours corporate interests over community protection.

5.1.2 Mining Operations and Community Effects

The study's findings demonstrate varied effects of mining operations on local communities in Kankoyo and Chisasa. The mean score of 3.01 (SD = 1.419) for mining operations suggests moderate satisfaction with operational impacts, though qualitative findings reveal substantial variations in how these impacts manifest across different community segments.

Traditional leaders' accounts of economic disruption align with Muhamad et al.'s (2021) findings about economic dependencies in mining communities. As one traditional leader noted, "*Mining operations have disrupted traditional livelihoods, particularly farming... with little or no compensation to replace sustainable farming income.*" This observation supports Dependency Theory's argument about how transnational actors can perpetuate underdevelopment through resource exploitation.

The regression analysis shows mining operations as a significant predictor ($\beta = 0.305$, $p < 0.001$) of community effects, indicating substantial influence on local development outcomes. This statistical relationship reinforces Zallé's (2019) findings about wealth concentration and economic power imbalances in mining areas. Management testimonies about agricultural support programs and local procurement initiatives present a different perspective from community experiences. While companies report supporting 1,300 farmers and creating market linkages, traditional leaders describe displacement and livelihood losses, reflecting the uneven distribution of benefits noted by Yıldırım et al. (2020).

Social impact findings reveal disruptions to community cohesion and traditional practices. The mean score of 3.06 (SD = 1.428) for cultural disruption aligns with Mbilima's (2019) observations about mining's social costs. Employee accounts of increased prostitution and health risks demonstrate unforeseen social consequences of mining development. The correlation analysis shows significant relationships between mining operations and community duration ($r = .265$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that longer-term residents experience specific and distinct operational impacts. This finding adds depth to Abbas et al.'s (2022) discussion of mining's role in stimulating economic growth. Long-term residents reported

more pronounced effects on traditional livelihoods, land access, and cultural practices, while also noting changes in social structures over time. Their extended exposure to mining operations provided detailed accounts of environmental changes and shifting economic patterns in their communities, offering essential perspectives on mining's lasting effects.

Civic leaders' observations about community anger and social tensions, particularly regarding displacement issues, exemplify Dependency Theory's predictions about social costs borne by peripheral communities. The electric fencing of previously accessible areas demonstrates physical manifestations of power imbalances between transnational actors and local communities.

Cultural heritage protection emerges as a significant concern, with flooding of gravesites in Kalumbila highlighting inadequate safeguards for sacred spaces. This finding supports UNU-INRA's (2020) critique of insufficient protection for community interests in mining operations.

Employee perspectives on local procurement and employment policies indicate attempts at economic inclusion, though traditional leaders' accounts suggest these benefits remain unevenly distributed. This disparity reflects Shrestha et al.'s (2021) observations about challenges in revenue diversification within resource-dependent communities.

Management's structured social development programs, while well-intentioned, appear insufficient to address fundamental economic disparities. The focus on conservation farming and education support, while valuable, does not fully address the systemic economic dependencies identified in Dependency Theory. Moreover, these development initiatives occur alongside significant environmental concerns, as evidenced by the mean score of 3.07 (SD = 1.371) for environmental degradation. This dual challenge of inadequate development programs and environmental deterioration supports Kohlhase & Pierk's (2019) arguments about how transnational corporations' operational practices can create long-term environmental and economic challenges for host communities.

5.1.3 Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders

The study found specific patterns in relationships between transnational actors and traditional leaders in Chisasa and Kankoyo communities. The mean score of 3.01 (SD = 1.420) for relationships with traditional leaders shows moderate satisfaction with

engagement levels. However, statements from traditional leaders and other participants point to clear tensions and challenges in these relationships.

The correlation analysis shows significant relationships between traditional leadership engagement and both mineral policy ($r = .685$, $p < 0.01$) and mining operations ($r = .698$, $p < 0.01$). These correlations support UNU-INRA's (2020) findings about the importance of traditional authority in mining governance, while highlighting structural limitations in their influence.

Management testimonies describe formal grievance systems and regular consultations, yet traditional leaders report their involvement as "ceremonial." This disconnect echoes UN-REDD's (2017) observation that 93% of North-western Province land ownership rests with traditional leaders, though their decision-making power remains limited. Traditional leaders' experiences with consultation processes reveal power imbalances. As one leader stated, "*We're usually informed about decisions rather than being involved in making them.*" This supports Dependency Theory's analysis of how peripheral actors often lack genuine influence in resource governance decisions.

The regression results show traditional leadership relationships as a significant predictor ($\beta = 0.254$, $p < 0.001$) of mining outcomes, though with less influence than mineral policy or operations. This statistical finding aligns with the Daily Nation's (2016) documentation of successful initiatives through traditional leadership channels, while suggesting structural limitations to their authority.

Civic leaders' observations about varying relationship quality based on mining companies' origins adds dimension to understanding these interactions. Mining companies reportedly maintain more ethical engagement practices, supporting Constructivist Theory's emphasis on how cultural norms shape institutional behaviour. Employee accounts of grievance tracking systems demonstrate formal mechanisms for engagement, though traditional leaders report limited influence on final decisions. This gap between process and outcome reflects UNU-INRA's (2020) findings about challenges in negotiating development terms between traditional authorities and mining companies.

The study found that local government remains marginalized in mediating relationships between traditional leaders and mining companies. This institutional gap weakens the overall governance framework, supporting JCTR's (2017) observations about policy

implementation challenges in Zambia's mining sector. Management's description of structured consultation frameworks contrasts with traditional leaders' experiences of limited decision-making influence. This divergence exemplifies how formal structures may mask actual power dynamics, as predicted by Dependency Theory.

Traditional leaders' concerns about personal benefits corrupting leadership integrity highlight challenges in maintaining authentic community representation. This finding supports UNU-INRA's (2020) report on how selfish tendencies by chiefs can complicate mining-community relationships. The absence of standardized approaches to handling community grievances, noted by civic leaders, indicates systematic weaknesses in conflict resolution mechanisms. This gap affects traditional leaders' ability to effectively advocate for their communities, reflecting broader challenges in balancing traditional authority with corporate power structures.

5. 4 Chapter Summary

The discussion analysed the study findings through the lens of Dependency Theory and Constructivist Theory, integrating quantitative and qualitative results with existing literature. The analysis examined three main themes: mineral policy effects, community impacts, and traditional leadership engagement. Through triangulation of multiple data sources, the discussion revealed how transnational mining operations influence local development, cultural preservation, and community governance structures, while highlighting persistent power imbalances in mining sector relationships.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents conclusions and recommendations drawn from the study of transnational actors' effects on Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. It summarizes key findings related to mineral policy implementation, mining operations' impacts on local communities, and relationships between transnational actors and traditional leaders. The chapter offers practical recommendations for stakeholders and suggests directions for future research.

6.1 Summary of the Findings

The study examined three key aspects of transnational actors' influence in Zambia's mining sector: mineral policy implementation and mining practices, operational effects on local communities, and relationships with traditional leaders. Through quantitative and qualitative analysis, the research uncovered patterns of influence, impact, and interaction between mining companies and local stakeholders.

6.1.1 Mineral Policy and Mining Practices

The study found moderate satisfaction with mineral policy effectiveness (mean = 3.00, SD = 1.399), revealing significant implementation challenges. Correlation analysis showed strong relationships between mineral policy and mining operations ($r = .723$, $p < 0.01$) and traditional leadership engagement ($r = .685$, $p < 0.01$). Regression analysis identified mineral policy as the strongest predictor of mining outcomes ($\beta = 0.397$, $p < 0.001$). Traditional leaders emphasized enforcement challenges, with one leader stating, *"enforcement remains our biggest challenge... ensuring they comply with environmental and community development commitments is difficult."* Civic leaders highlighted centralization issues, noting "they cannot act unless they get directives from headquarters." Management reported maintaining compliance frameworks but identified *"dispersed responsibilities across multiple ministries"* as a key challenge. Employee testimonies revealed policy instability concerns, citing eight amendments to the Mineral Royalty Tax system since 1995, which affected operational planning.

6.1.2 Mining Operations and Community Effects

Mining operations showed significant but uneven impacts on local communities (mean = 3.01, SD = 1.419). The study found strong correlations between mining operations and mineral policy ($r = .723$, $p < 0.01$) and community duration ($r = .265$, $p < 0.01$). Regression

analysis identified mining operations as a significant predictor of community effects ($\beta = 0.305$, $p < 0.001$). Traditional leaders highlighted livelihood disruption, with one leader stating, "*Mining operations have disrupted traditional livelihoods, particularly farming... with little or no compensation to replace sustainable farming income.*" While management reported supporting 1,300 farmers through conservation programs, civic leaders observed community anger over displacement issues and restricted land access. Employee testimonies revealed social challenges, noting increased prostitution and health risks in mining areas. Sacred site protection emerged as a critical issue, exemplified by the flooding of gravesites in Kalumbila, which one civic leader described as requiring intervention only "*after the damage was already done.*"

6.1.3 Transnational Actors and Traditional Leaders

The relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders showed moderate effectiveness (mean = 3.01, SD = 1.420). While formal grievance systems existed, traditional leaders' influence on decision-making remained limited. The study found significant correlations between traditional leadership engagement and both mineral policy ($r = .685$, $p < 0.01$) and mining operations ($r = .698$, $p < 0.01$). Regression analysis identified traditional leadership relationships as a significant predictor of mining outcomes ($\beta = 0.254$, $p < 0.001$), though with less influence than mineral policy or operations. Traditional leaders reported their involvement as "ceremonial," with one leader stating, "*We're usually informed about decisions rather than being involved in making them.*" Civic leaders noted variations in relationship quality based on mining companies' origins, with companies from the North or West maintaining more ethical engagement practices. Management described structured consultation frameworks, but traditional leaders highlighted their limited ability to influence final decisions.

6.2 Conclusion

The study found that transnational actors exercise substantial control over Zambia's mining sector through their influence on policy execution, operational decisions, and community engagement. While established mineral policies aim to regulate the sector, weak implementation undermines their ability to safeguard community interests. Though mining operations create jobs and business opportunities, they frequently disrupt traditional ways of life and damage cultural heritage. Despite formal structures for engagement, the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders

remains unbalanced, with local authorities having limited input in key decisions. The findings align with Dependency Theory's analysis of power imbalances between external corporations and local economies, while Constructivist Theory shows how established practices and procedures affect interactions between mining companies and communities.

6.3 Recommendations

- i. Establish an independent Mining Policy Implementation Commission to strengthen coordination between central and local authorities.
- ii. Mandate comprehensive social impact assessments with enforceable community development agreements before mining operations commence.
- iii. Create a Traditional Leaders Advisory Council with statutory powers in mining-related decision-making processes.

6.4 Recommendation for Future Study

Future research should examine the effectiveness of community benefit agreements in Zambia's mining sector, focusing on quantifiable measures of socio-economic impact and mechanisms for ensuring compliance with development commitments.

6.5 Limitations of the Study

The study faced limitations in accessing detailed financial data from mining companies and comprehensive historical records of community-company interactions. Some mine employees were hesitant to participate fully in interviews due to concerns about job security, potentially affecting the candour of their responses. Additionally, the sensitivity of some mining-related issues may have influenced participants' willingness to share certain information, particularly regarding financial arrangements and environmental impacts.

6.6 Chapter Summary

The concluding chapter synthesized key findings regarding transnational actors' effects on Zambia's mining sector, focusing on policy implementation, community impacts, and stakeholder relationships. Based on the research findings, recommendations were provided for strengthening local authority enforcement capacity, establishing mandatory community development funds, and creating integrated decision-making mechanisms. The chapter also suggested areas for future research focusing on community development agreement effectiveness and implementation mechanisms.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Ethical Clearance



SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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UNILUS-RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

Ref no: FWA00033228-5608/24

Date: 26th September 2024

STUDENT NAME: Selina Saidi

TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE MINING SECTOR IN ZAMBIA. A CASE STUDY OF KALUMBILA AND MOPANI MINES MINING INDUSTRY IN ZAMBIA. A CASE STUDY OF KALUMBILA AND MOPANI COPPER MINES

The above research was submitted to the research ethics committee for review. The study has no major ethical problems and is approved subject to the following:

1. The study cannot be changed without express permission of the UNILUS research ethics committee.
2. Approval from the necessary authority should be sought.

The committee wishes you success in your work.

Professor Kasonde Bowa

MSc(Glasgow),M.Med(UNZA),FRCS(Glasgow),FACS,FCS,DPH(LSTMH),MPH(UCL)

Chairman- UNILUS REC

Professor of Urology and Consultant Urologist

Deputy Vice-Chancellor – Research and Innovation

Executive Dean - School of Medicine and Health Sciences

Appendix ii: Questionnaire for the Residents of Kalumbila and Mufulira Districts

Dear Resident of Respondent,

I am conducting a research study on the impact of transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. This study aims to examine how mineral policies affect mining practices, the impact of mining operations on local communities, and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders in addressing community issues.

As a resident of Kalumbila and Mufulira District, your insights are invaluable. This questionnaire should take approximately 20-30 minutes to complete. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for academic purposes. There are no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your personal opinions and experiences.

Please read each statement carefully and indicate your level of agreement by marking the appropriate column. Your honest and thoughtful answers are important for the success of this research and for understanding the dynamics in your community.

Thank you for your time and valuable contribution to this important study.

Sincerely,

Selina Saidi

Researcher, University of Lusaka

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Please answer the following questions by selecting the option that best describes you.

1. What is your gender?
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
 - c) Prefer not to say
2. What is your age group?
 - a) 18-25 years
 - b) 26-35 years
 - c) 36-45 years
 - d) 46-55 years
 - e) 56 years and above
3. What is your highest level of education?
 - a) No formal education
 - b) Primary education
 - c) Secondary education
 - d) Tertiary education (College/University)
 - e) Postgraduate education
4. How long have you been living in this community?
 - a) Less than 1 year
 - b) 1-5 years
 - c) 6-10 years
 - d) 11-20 years
 - e) More than 20 years
5. What is your primary occupation?
 - a) Employed in the mining sector
 - b) Employed in other sectors
 - c) Self-employed
 - d) Unemployed
 - e) Student
 - f) Retired

SECTION B: HOW THE MINERAL POLICY AFFECT THE MINING PRACTICES AMONG TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Please tick the number that best reflects the extent to which you are agree with the statements below

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The current mineral policy effectively regulates the activities of transnational mining companies in our district.					
Mineral policies in our area prioritize environmental protection over economic gains.					
Transnational mining companies in our district fully comply with Zambia's mineral policies.					
The mineral policy adequately addresses the concerns of our local community.					
Current policies promote technology transfer from transnational actors to local mining operations in our district.					
The mineral policy ensures fair distribution of mining benefits to our local community.					
Mineral policies effectively prevent the exploitation of our local resources by transnational actors.					
The policy framework encourages sustainable mining practices among transnational actors in our district.					
Mineral policies adequately address labor rights and working conditions in our local mining operations.					
The current policy framework promotes transparency in the operations of transnational mining companies in our area.					

SECTION C: HOW THE MINING OPERATIONS OF THE TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS AFFECT THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELIGIO-CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE MINING AREAS

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Please tick the number that best reflects the extent to which you are agree with the statements below

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Mining operations have significantly improved the economic conditions of our local community.					
Transnational mining activities have led to the loss of traditional livelihoods in our community.					
Mining operations have positively impacted the educational opportunities in our area.					
The presence of transnational mining companies has led to improved healthcare facilities in our district.					
Mining activities have caused significant environmental degradation in our local community.					
Transnational mining operations have led to the displacement of people in our community.					
Mining activities have disrupted traditional religious and cultural practices in our area.					
The influx of mine workers has led to social problems in our community.					
Generally, mining operations have improved the quality of life in our community.					

SECTION D: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS AND THE TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN ADDRESSING PROBLEMS WITHIN THE MINING AREAS

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Please tick the number that best reflects the extent to which you are agree with the statements below

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Transnational actors regularly consult with our traditional leaders on community issues.					
Our traditional leaders have significant influence over the decisions of transnational mining companies.					
Transnational actors respect the authority of our traditional leaders in community matters.					
The relationship between transnational actors and our traditional leaders is characterized by mutual trust.					
Our traditional leaders effectively represent community interests in negotiations with mining companies.					
Transnational actors and our traditional leaders collaborate effectively on community development projects.					
Conflicts between mining companies and our local community are usually resolved through traditional leaders.					
Our traditional leaders have adequate knowledge to engage effectively with transnational mining companies.					
The interests of our traditional leaders sometimes conflict with those of the broader community in mining matters.					
Transnational actors provide sufficient support to strengthen the capacity of our traditional leadership structures.					

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The relationship between transnational actors and our traditional leaders has improved over time.					

Appendix ii: Interview Guide for Traditional Leaders

Dear Participant,

I am conducting a research study on the impact of transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. This study aims to examine how mineral policies affect mining practices, the impact of mining operations on local communities, and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders in addressing community issues.

As an employee of Mopani Copper Mines/Kalumbila Mines, your views are invaluable to this research. This interview will take approximately 45-60 minutes. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for academic purposes. There are no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your professional experiences and opinions.

Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to skip any questions or end the interview at any time. With your permission, I would like to audio-record this interview to ensure accuracy in transcription. The recording will be destroyed after transcription and analysis.

Thank you for your time and valuable contribution to this important study.

Sincerely,

Selina Saidi

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts

1. How has the implementation of the mineral policy affected your community's relationship with transnational mining companies?
2. What aspects of the current mineral policy do you find most beneficial or challenging for your community?
3. How involved are you in discussions about mineral policy implementation in your area?

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi

1. What changes have you observed in the economic conditions of your community since the arrival of transnational mining companies?
2. How have mining operations affected social structures and cultural practices in your community?
3. What measures have been taken to protect important religious or cultural sites from mining activities?

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities

1. How would you describe your relationship with the transnational mining companies operating in your area?
2. What mechanisms are in place for you to voice community concerns to the mining companies?
3. How effective do you feel your role is in influencing the decisions of transnational mining companies that affect your community?

Appendix iii: Interview Guide for Civic Leaders

Dear Participant,

I am conducting a research study on the impact of transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. This study aims to examine how mineral policies affect mining practices, the impact of mining operations on local communities, and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders in addressing community issues.

As Civic Leaders, your insights are invaluable to this research. This interview will take approximately 45-60 minutes. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for academic purposes. There are no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your professional experiences and opinions.

Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to skip any questions or end the interview at any time.

Thank you for your time and valuable contribution to this important study.

Sincerely,

Selina Saidi

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts

1. How do you perceive the effectiveness of the current mineral policy in regulating transnational mining companies in your district?
2. What improvements would you suggest to the mineral policy to better serve the interests of your community?
3. How has the implementation of the mineral policy affected the relationship between the local government and transnational mining companies?

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi

1. What economic changes have you observed in your community since the arrival of transnational mining companies?
2. How have the mining operations impacted social structures and community cohesion in your area?
3. What measures have been taken to protect local cultural and religious practices from the impacts of mining activities?

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities

1. How would you characterize the relationship between transnational mining companies and traditional leaders in your community?
2. What role does the local government play in mediating between transnational actors and traditional leaders?
3. How effective do you think the current system is in addressing community concerns related to mining activities?

Appendix iv: Interview Guide for Management team

Dear Participant,

I am conducting a research study on the impact of transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. This study aims to examine how mineral policies affect mining practices, the impact of mining operations on local communities, and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders in addressing community issues.

As an employee of Mopani Copper Mines/Kalumbila Mines, your insights are invaluable to this research. This interview will take approximately 45-60 minutes. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for academic purposes. There are no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your professional experiences and opinions.

Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to skip any questions or end the interview at any time. With your permission, I would like to audio-record this interview to ensure accuracy in transcription. The recording will be destroyed after transcription and analysis.

Thank you for your time and valuable contribution to this important study.

Sincerely,

Selina Saidi

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts

1. How does your company ensure compliance with Zambia's mineral policies in its operations?
2. What challenges does your company face in implementing the current mineral policy?
3. How has the mineral policy influenced your company's long-term strategy in Zambia?

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi

1. What initiatives has your company undertaken to contribute to the economic development of local communities?
2. How does your company assess and mitigate the social impacts of its operations on local communities?
3. What measures has your company implemented to respect and preserve local cultural and religious traditions?

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities

1. How does your company engage with traditional leaders in the communities where you operate?
2. What mechanisms are in place for resolving conflicts or addressing concerns raised by traditional leaders?
3. How does your company balance the interests of shareholders with those of local communities and traditional leaders?

Appendix v: Interview Guide for Employees of Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines

Dear Participant,

I am conducting a research study on the impact of transnational actors in Zambia's mining sector, focusing on Mopani Copper Mines and Kalumbila Mines. This study aims to examine how mineral policies affect mining practices, the impact of mining operations on local communities, and the relationship between transnational actors and traditional leaders in addressing community issues.

As an employee of Mopani Copper Mines/Kalumbila Mines, your insights are invaluable to this research. This interview will take approximately 45-60 minutes. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for academic purposes. There are no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your professional experiences and opinions.

Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to skip any questions or end the interview at any time. With your permission, I would like to audio-record this interview to ensure accuracy in transcription. The recording will be destroyed after transcription and analysis.

Thank you for your time and valuable contribution to this important study.

Sincerely,

Selina Saidi

To examine the mineral policy and the effect on mining practices among transnational actors in Mufulira and Kalumbila districts.

1. How do you perceive the current mineral policy's impact on your company's mining practices?
2. In your experience, what are the main challenges in implementing the mineral policy in your daily operations?
3. How has the mineral policy influenced your company's approach to environmental management and community relations?

To examine the mining operations by the transnational actors and the effect on economic, social and religio-cultural traditions of the local communities in the mining areas of Kankoyo in Mufulira and Chisasa in Solwezi.

1. From your perspective, how have the mining operations affected the economic conditions of the local communities?
2. What changes have you observed in the social dynamics of the local communities since the start of mining operations?
3. How does your company address the potential impacts on local religious and cultural traditions in its operations?

To analyse the relationship between the transnational actors and the traditional leaders in addressing problems within the mining areas of Chisasa and Kankoyo communities.

1. How would you describe the relationship between your company and the traditional leaders in the local communities?
2. What mechanisms are in place for communication and problem-solving between your company and traditional leaders?
3. In your opinion, how effective are traditional leaders in representing community interests in discussions with the mining company?

11.19%

SIMILARITY OVERALL

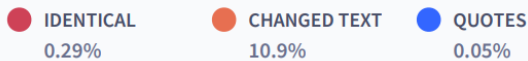
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Report #24389731

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 1.0 Introduction Transnational actors are individuals or non-state organisations that function beyond national boundaries and governments and have effects on international relations and world politics. They hold profound importance on the international scene, as their activities stretch across several countries and, in most instances, have an effect on international policy, economic relations, social issues, and environmental concerns. They can be generally classified based on their activities into multinational corporations, non-governmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations and civil societies (Vandome, 2023) Zambia boasts a long history within the mining industry, more specifically in the copper subsector. The country holds some of the greatest copper reserves, and the contribution that mining has made to the economy spans decades. The first commercial copper mine in Zambia was established in 1928, after which immense changes have been experienced in the industry—from nationalisation in the 1970s to privatisation in the 1990s (Sangwani, 2022). The mining sector today, which is largely in the hands of multinational corporations, contributes a larger share to the GDP and export earnings of Zambia, emerging as an effective driver of economic growth and development. 1.1 Background to the study Nationalisation of the Zambian mines began with the Matero Declaration of 1969, when the government obtained a 51% shareholding in the then two existing

