

# Review of: "Customary Land Tenure, Mining, and the Development Question: Insights From a Transitional State"

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**Article title: "Customary land tenure, mining and the issue of development: insights from a transitional state"**

## **Relevance of the topic:**

The article entitled Evaluation of the article Customary land tenure, mining and the issue of development: perceptions of a transitional state constitutes a very pertinent topic

Customary land tenure generally concerns systems established by communities and passed from one generation to another. This appropriation of knowledge over time ends up determining the ways in which the community, especially the rural community, relates to and manages the land. From this perspective, the different forms of customary ownership interact with each other and in many instances overlap with each other as well as in many instances with the formal law of public administration, making it urgent to have adequate legislative procedures in which, without removing state power, they are created opportunities for communities to assert their customary rights in respect for custom, based on the practices of our ancestors regarding land ownership, considering that within the framework of positive law, custom is considered a source of law.

## **Methodology:**

To paraphrase;

"The extractive sector (mining and capitalist agriculture) in colonial times used native peoples in the extraction process as sources of cheap labor (Yeros, 2002). All mining and colonial owners suppressed indigenous peoples (Moore, 2001) ." The management of resource resources constitutes the basis and reason for the struggles of natural peasants since the 19th century, aggravated by the fact that settlers expropriated land and sold it to mining and land companies.

The research carried out included existing studies, books and documents, and included interviews with people involved in this process and the legacy of the land, sobas, peasants, local rulers and other workers involved in this mining process in this community. As a result of the interviews, the author extracted a more real perception about what these fringes think about the issue, since the previous rights of natural people were usurped for the benefit of projects that aim to boost the country's economy, thus managing to respond with greater depth of the variables determined in the article: land

governance; mining; development; Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, politics, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe.

**Bibliographical Review:** Bibliographical references with updated and recent studies were used, which allowed a comparative study of this topic to be carried out in the three (3) historical periods, dealing with land expropriation induced by mining, accompanied by limited complementary infrastructure, poverty, and, on the other hand, the State's inability to accommodate diverse points of view at crucial moments of transition.

**Contribution:** In future studies, the author should include legislation relating to these periods, especially the colonial and post-independence periods.

Very good work, from the point of view of objective methodology, with argument and depth in the content as well as the capacity for synthesis in its state of the art.

The article highlights the interaction between mining activities, communal land ownership, and their collective impact on development in the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP) district in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on families affected in this regard. We agree that the study contributes valuable information on the dynamic relationship between customary land tenure, mining, and development in the context of a transitional state in rural Zimbabwe. In this context, we think that this study could help with public policies to be implemented in this country.

Congratulation(s), dear author(s)!