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ZIMBABWE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

→ SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY
RUSHINGA DISTRICT
(MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE)

CONSULTANCY REPORT PREPARED FOR
FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (UN)

by

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Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies, HARARE
July 1986

Note : One Zimbabwe Dollar is approximately equivalent to
0.5943 US Dollar.

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INTRODUCTION

Essentially, a baseline study is a statement pertaining to the state of affairs within a specified context. In this instance, the statement which this report purports to make is about the state of development in Rushinga District, Mashonaland Central Province.

The focus of this study derives from the Food and Agriculture Organisation/ Government of Zimbabwe Cooperative Programme for People's Participation In Community Development Through Promotion of Self-Help Organisations.

This is a FAO Sponsored Pilot Project in coordination with the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs to promote and enhance participation in development by helping small groups of the rural poor initiate self-sustaining economic activities.

The pilot project is part of a world programme of FAO supported projects sharing a similar rationale and methodology. Underlying the programme are the conclusions of the 1976 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, which attributed unsatisfactory rural development to the inability of the rural poor to effectively participate in decisions affecting their own lives. (See People's Participation In Community Development Through Promotion of Self-Help Organizations, AG:GCP/ZIM/006/ITA Consultant Report).

The frame of reference for the baseline study is given below:

- i) Profile of Rushinga District including population statistics, settlement patterns, agricultural statistics, education, health and level of living indices.
- ii) Details of government and non-government rural development activities in the district, including staffing, activities and resources available. Particular attention will be paid to groups formed as a result of development initiatives, including their number, duration, size, type, composition and activities.
- iii) On a sample basis information will be collected from individual members of households. Both men and women will be surveyed.

The survey will quantify production, market and consumption activities. Typical farming systems will be described. Economic inequalities between different types of household will be identified. An attitudinal survey will discover perceived economic problems and opportunities and the attitude towards and experience of groups.

- iv) The social structure of both the household and the community including land tenure will be described. Particular attention will be paid to sex roles in home, production and expenditure activities. Customary social groupings involving ceremonies, production, savings and loans, and risk avoidance will be described.
- v) On the basis of the above information and any other content which the researchers consider to be relevant, the economic problems facing communities will be analyzed and potential bases for groups economic activities identified.

The report comprises three substantive sections with an introduction and a conclusion. Whilst Section A of the report concentrates on the Profile of Rushinga District, the latter sections examine Governmental and non-Governmental inputs, group participation activities and the findings from the random household survey which took in ninety households throughout the district.

SECTION A : PROFILE OF RUSHINGA DISTRICT

1. General Introduction

The most basic inequality which the Government of Zimbabwe inherited at Independence and to which it has consistently addressed itself in its objective of redressing societal imbalances, is that of the land question.

Government policy is largely in response to the initial problem of lack of and inequitable distribution of land in the country, inadequate provision of essential agricultural infrastructure and poor management practices.

This uneven development due to the gross negligence of the Communal Areas in the past and the issue of inequitable land distribution in the country, has given rise to 'discrepancies within sectors as well as between different regions'. (G.D.I. 1984 : 1).

Rushinga District is situated in the North East Corner of Zimbabwe, in Mashonaland Central Province.

Mashonaland Central Province is made up of 7 Districts. The Province itself is predominantly agricultural based incorporating in all the agricultural sub-sectors of Zimbabwe viz commercial agriculture, small scale farming and peasant agriculture, respectively.

Bindura, the Provincial Administrative centre is also an important financial, commercial centre with light industry. Bindura, an hour's drive from Harare, historically emerged as an important centre servicing commercial agriculture.

Agricultural activity in the Province is varied ranging from extensive commercial agriculture of food crops, cotton and oilseeds north of Harare, and extending to the Zambezi Valley Range at the edge of the country.

In order to assist our task of reflecting the state of 'uneven development' in Rushinga District, a brief summary of some of the salient socio-economic features of the communal lands in Mashonaland Central Province is not inappropriate by way of a backdrop to the district.

The data for the Province is summarised from the Zimbabwe National Household Survey : Capability Programme Report No. 1 on Demographic Socio-Economic Survey, Communal Lands of Mashonaland Central Province 1983/84 prepared by the Permanent Sample Survey Unit of the Central Statistical Office, Government of Zimbabwe.

- Population of Communal Lands in Mashonaland Central Province was estimated to be 339759, out of this 46 percent were males.
- Of the whole population, 37 percent were less than 10 years of age and only about 6 percent were of age 60 and above.
- The birth rate was 3.7 percent and death rate was 0.7 percent.
- About 95 percent of the population of age 10 and above were in the labour force but about 50 percent of these were unpaid family workers such as students or house-wives contributing their labour to agriculture and livestock during their spare time.

- The average size of a household was about 5 consisting of two children under 10 and the other three above 10. About 31 percent of households received remittances from relatives and 6 percent sent out remittances to other relatives.
- About 48 percent of households were headed by females. About 55 percent of household heads were between 25 and 50 years of age and 37 percent were above 50. About 90 percent of heads of households were engaged in agriculture.
- Around 25 percent of heads had never been to school but 9 percent claimed that they could read and write. Only 5 percent attended secondary school.
- Sixty percent of households occupied mixed type dwelling units built of modern material such as brick, corrugated iron roof along with pole and dagga. Thirty-six percent lived in traditional dwelling units made up of pole and dagga with thatch roof.
- Only 23 percent of households in the wet season and 34 percent in the dry season had access to protected wells or springs or boreholes.
- Only 30 percent of households had toilets mostly non-ventilated pit latrines. About 70 percent had no toilets at all.
- On average a household had about two hectares of land.
- About 50 percent of households had no cattle at all.
- Very few households had modern farming and transport equipment such as tractors, trucks, motor vehicles, and water pumps. But quite a large number of households had scotch carts, bicycles and radios.
- Only about 23 percent of households received loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) and about 74 percent did not have access to any source of loans to finance their agricultural activities and livestock keeping.

Apart from creating a backdrop to our focus of study, the provincial data summarised above reflects levels of discrepancies with respect to socio-economic conditions within the province and it would be interesting to see to what extent Rushinga District generally deviates from or reinforces similar features and conditions.

2. Brief History of Rushinga District

The history of Rushinga District is a history of neglect by the colonial government.

From around 1903 /1904 Rushinga was part of the District of Mt. Darwin. This meant a distance of 160 Km to the furthest point. There was no government structure of any kind in the District except a few camps for the convenience of the then District Commissioner and his Messenger who visited Rushinga District for tax collecting purposes and hunting game.

The earliest Missionary activity in the area started in the early 1940s. This was mainly the Roman Catholic Church which began to establish schools in the area. The Roman Catholics were followed by the Evangelical Church. Missionary activity was very influential in the medical and educational field.

Missionary activity aside, virtually nothing took place that could be described as even approximating development or improvement within the district. This state of affairs continued until the early 1970s when the war broke out in the North-Eastern Sector of Zimbabwe. It was during this time too that Rushinga was designated as a District of its own. The rationale for such a move was obviously not out of any consideration for the development of Rushinga but purely to sustain the colonialists war effort. A tarred road from Mt. Darwin to the Rushinga District Administrative Centre was hurriedly constructed in order to effect supply routes and try and minimise the 'headache' of land mines in that part of the country. Airstrips were prepared and a large military complex was erected.

Rushinga District was virtually declared a 'no go area'¹ by the former

1. Unfortunately, war maps were unavailable so we were unable to determine the 'no go areas'.

Colonial Administration. The North of the District was totally abandoned and people were moved into 'Keeps' (concentration camps) in the Southern half of the District.

The effect of the war on the District meant that the efforts of the Rhodesian regime were exclusively military oriented as the district remained one of the most active war zones from the mid-seventies onwards. Whatever negligible infrastructure existed before, (roads, bridges, dip tanks, clinics, schools) were either damaged or destroyed during that period. In fact, total abandonment of most of their homes meant that settlement patterns changed as people moved from the North downwards.

From 1982 to 1985, the district experienced a severe drought. Two thousand bags of maize a month were brought into the district as drought relief prior to the food-for-work programme.

Colonial neglect, the war and more recently the drought have produced serious limits on the capacity of the people in general to raise their conditions of living and engage effectively in the developmental process.

3. The District

A greater portion of the entire District falls under Natural Region 4² except for a very small part in Natural Region 3. The latter region comprises part of Rushinga Service Area and the Chimanda area whereas the former region is North of Masoso.

Natural Region 4 is a Semi-Extensive Farming Region characterised by fairly low total rainfall (450-650mm) and is subject to periodic seasonal drought and severe dry spells during the rainy season. The rainfall is too low and uncertain for cash cropping except in certain very favourable localities, where limited drought-resistant crops can afford a sideline.

(Government of Zimbabwe National Regions and Farming Areas 1984).

Natural Region 3 is classified as a Semi-Intensive Farming Region with moderate rainfall (650-800 mm). Because much of this Region is accounted

2. Land surface structure in Zimbabwe has been geographically categorised into five broad natural regions ranging from Natural Region One through to Natural Region Five. Natural Region Categorisations are determined primarily by rainfall patterns.

for by infrequent heavy falls it is subject to fairly severe mid-season dry spells and therefore is marginal with farming systems suitable to both livestock production (assisted by the production of fodder crops) and cash crops under good management on soils of high available moisture potential. (ibid).

The Zambezi Valley floor extends into the low lying areas of Rushinga District and this accounts for the hot, dry conditions prevailing in the area. The soil structure of the District is reasonably fertile ranging from generally sandy type soils to very deep red soils in the Masoso/Chimanda area, with some gravel soils particularly on the edge of the plateaus. However, soils are generally deficient in available nitrogen, phosphorous and sulphur. They are low in organic matter and consequently have a poor physical structure and low water holding capacity. (Mataruka, D.F. 1985:171)

The District ranges from the west which is hilly in nature and between 800m and 1,000m in height going down in altitude to 400m amidst rugged terrain.

The average temperature within the region varies between 22°C and 27°C with seasonal rainfall occurring between November and March. The rainfall averages 100 days per season and this means a very short growing period. The average rainfall for Rushinga District is 600 mm with less rainfall at Marymount (in the middle of Rushinga East) than at Chimanda and Rushinga District Offices. Heaviest and most useful rainfalls are generally at the end of November.

Surface water infrastructure consists of fast flowing seasonal streams. There are no perennial streams within the District except for the Mazowe River. Existing dams are heavily silted due to inadequate conservation. These small dams which are scattered throughout the District tend to dry up very rapidly.

The catchment capacity in Rushinga District is adequate for the construction of medium to large size dams.

Groundwater levels are falling constantly and this is aggravated by the terrain as groundwater is only available in pockets between granite blocks with high runoff losses.

The total number of boreholes to date are fifty seven. The Government has also initiated a piped water scheme in the Bungwe area of Rushinga West. Notwithstanding these efforts, the water situation in the District is acute to say the least.

Rushinga District is characterised by low rainfall, high day and night temperatures, a short growing period in a low lying area with low humidity levels.

The main crops grown are maize, sorghum and millet (mapfunde and mhunga) in Eastern rushinga with maize, cotton and groundnuts forming the main crop in Western Rushinga. In the former region draught cattle are very rare because of tsetse and losses incurred during the war. As only few farmers are able to hire a tractor, the large majority depends on hoe cultivation which often prevents farmers from tilling all of their land. Pesticides and fertilizer are not yet introduced everywhere and, where known, are rarely used because of the shortage of cash. In the Western part of the district, some draught power is available and farming techniques utilise this mode of cultivation of the land. Hiring of tractors too are not uncommon. However, production levels are affected by lack of inputs and the inability of peasant producers to financially secure such inputs. (See also G.D.I. 1984).

Total arable land approximately cultivated is 35,000 hectares. Further estimates suggest that within the Western part of Rushinga arable cultivable land is higher than in the Eastern part. In the latter it is roughly a maximum of two to two and a half acres (just under one hectare) whereas in the West it can be as high as 15 acres per farmer. These disparities in land size reflect changes in settlement during the war years although there does now exist a momentum, albeit slow, back to the North and East of the District. However, the main constraints of inadequate water sources and lack of draught power, is hindering the pace for resettlement in areas abandoned during the war years.

Settlement patterns still continue to be fluid notwithstanding the vast tracts of land available to the North and East of Rushinga District.

Disparities in land size holding and farming techniques are also being affected by increasing land pressure in Western Rushinga where currently

80 percent of the greater population reside.

Northern and Eastern Rushinga with inadequate water sources and erratic rainfall, tsetse and generally weaker infrastructure, presents a hostile socio-economic environment in which only the local people reside, i.e. the Korekore.³

Overall neglect by previous administrations, the war, water and draught power shortages not to mention inaccessibility of roads to most of the interior are factors which limit agricultural activity and contribute to low agricultural yields in the District. What is being emphasised is that Rushinga District on the whole, exhibits tremendous potential for agricultural development. Improved agricultural performance obviously presupposes certain basic infrastructural conditions are present. These are water sources and outlets, adequate marketing facilities, transport, improved road conditions and road networks, extension and supporting services as well as draught power.

Population Profile of Rushinga District

Pressure for land in the West of the District is being confronted by a slow movement of people to the North and East of Rushinga where land is in abundance but infrastructure is terribly lacking.

The map below graphically illustrates the population distribution of the District. It clearly shows that the greater part of the population of the District reside in the Western enclave with the rest of the population scattered into small, isolated homesteads especially in the North and East of the District.

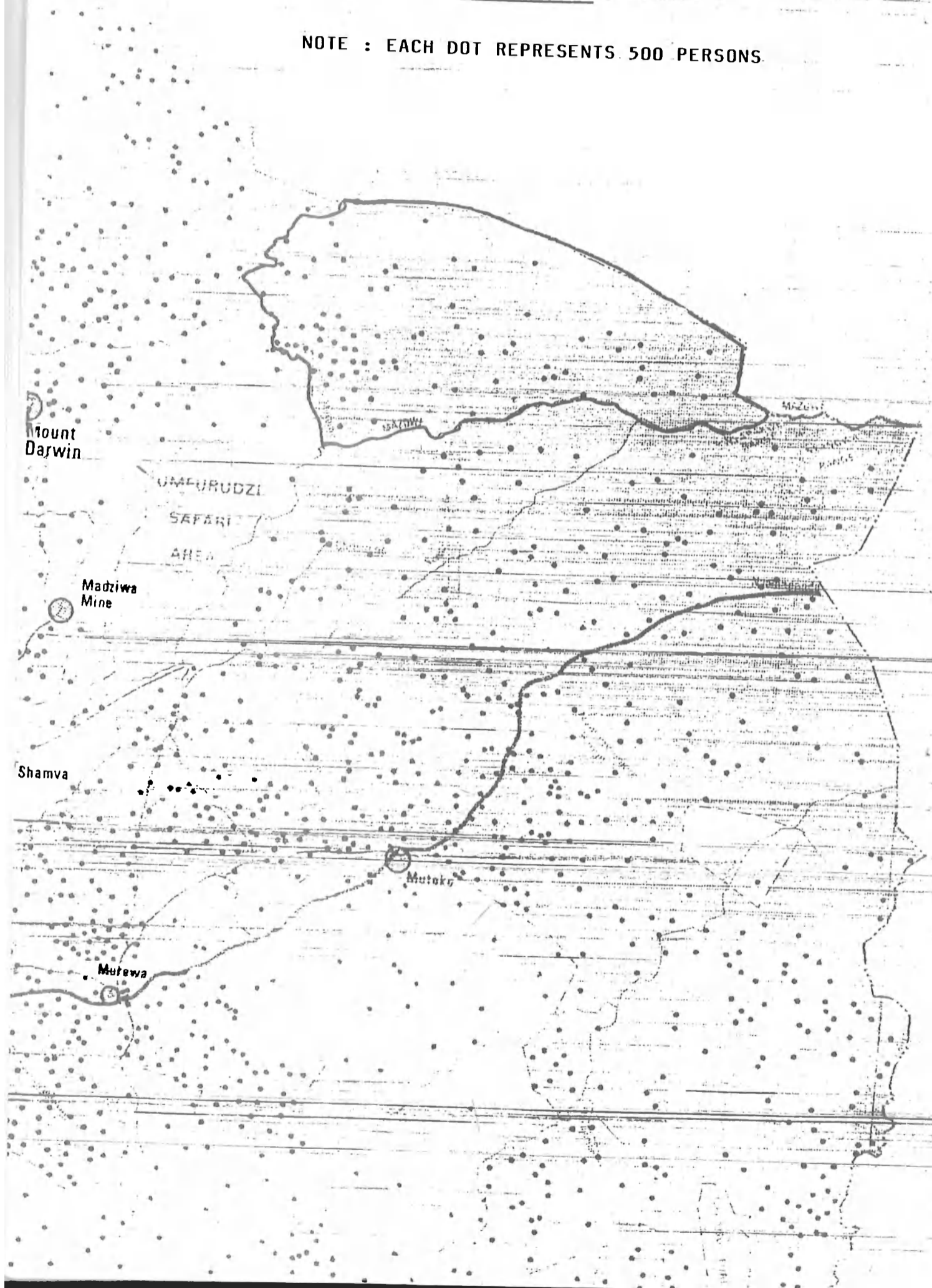
Agricultural settlement patterns for Rushinga District were partially brought about by the war in that people were moved from the North and East of the District into "Keeps" in the Western Part. Moreover, the reluctance of people to return to their former areas appears to reveal the tendency whereby a close relationship between population distribution and levels of socio-economic development in general exist.

3. Over the years people moved from other regions of Zimbabwe and settled in areas such as Magaranehwe, Gwangwawa and Nyamatikiti in Western Rushinga. People came from as far afield as Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East and West Provinces, respectively. This migration was largely prompted by land pressure within the respective regions from which people moved from.

Map : 1

RUSHINGA DISTRICT POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AUGUST 1982

NOTE : EACH DOT REPRESENTS 500 PERSONS.



The total population of Rushinga District as of 1985 is 55446.

Table : 1 below gives a population breakdown of Rushinga District by sex and age, including school attendance.

POPULATION BY SEX, FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

	Age	At School	Left School	Never Attended	Not Stated	Total
Male	0-4	-	-	4771	-	4771
	5-9	2696	19	2472	26	5213
	10-14	4387	39	234	26	4686
	15-19	2449	177	155	6	2787
	20-24	388	813	260	1	1462
	25-29	34	875	248	2	1159
	30-34	11	734	204	2	951
	35-39	2	404	191	-	597
	40-44	8	461	238	1	708
	45-49	3	333	264	1	601
	50-54	-	223	356	-	579
	55+	6	430	1599	2	2037
	NS	-	1	6	-	7
	Total	9984	4509	10998	67	25558
Female	0-4	-	-	5225	-	5225
	5-9	2846	9	2564	23	5442
	10-14	4217	50	272	27	4566
	15-19	1717	75	493	6	2791
	20-24	119	1062	1175	6	2362
	25-29	16	787	1208	7	2018
	30-34	13	471	1129	5	1618
	35-39	7	306	866	1	1180
	40-44	4	206	805	1	1016
	45-49	4	118	707	-	829
	50-54	1	81	819	1	902
	55+	7	133	1784	4	1928
	NS	3	-	8	-	11
	Total	8954	3798	17055	81	29888
Total	0-4	-	-	9996	-	9996
	5-9	5542	28	5036	49	10655
	10-14	8604	89	506	53	9252
	15-19	4166	752	648	12	5578
	20-24	507	1875	1435	7	3824
	25-29	50	1662	1456	9	3177
	30-34	24	1205	1333	7	2569
	35-39	9	710	1057	1	1777
	40-44	12	667	1043	2	1724
	45-49	7	451	971	1	1430
	50-54	1	304	1175	1	1481
	55+	13	363	3383	6	3965
	NS	3	1	14	-	18
	Total	18938	8307	28053	148	55446

Given that the total Communal Lands population for Mashonaland Central Province is approximately 339,759 the percentage population for Rushinga District is estimated at 16.3 percent of the above. The latter suggests a low population density overall (although the majority reside in Western Rushinga) and that this population pattern is not dissimilar to that of the Zambezi Valley floor and much of the North of Mashonaland Central Province.

The Sex Population Distribution of the District is similar to that for the Province in that 29888 females in Rushinga District represents 54 percent of the total District population. This is suggestive of the fact that by and large women constitute the backbone of rural society.

5. Agricultural Activity of the District

The total number of cultivators of all crops in Rushinga District is 10750.

As noted earlier on in this Report, the rainfall pattern for the District is erratic and provides on average a hundred day growing period. This is a very short growing period in which most people grow crops from the end of November to February. This create a situation whereby certain crops do well whilst others do not.

5.1. Cotton

Cotton was introduced into the District 15 to 20 years ago. It is the most important cash crop cultivated with the number of producers rapidly increasing (See below). Cotton being a perennial drought resistant crop tends to do favourably well in Rushinga District although yield and lint quality levels are below national average.⁴

Cotton has been classified as a crop with a reasonable return potential. Production and lint quality levels are influenced by moisture levels. That is, it takes about 140 moisture days to produce a good lint. Due to high

4. National Yields are roughly 1,000 Kg per hectare. In Rushinga it is roughly 700-800 Kg per hectare. An AFC estimate reveals that on average 1200 Kg per hectare indicates a financial breaking point.

temperatures and a 100 days rainfall period in Rushinga, the moisture days is less than 120 days. Furthermore, the sudden rise in temperatures mean an abrupt break off before the crop forms. Such conditions very often result in wastage, poor quality produce and a greatly reduced yield potential. Cotton needs 5 to 6 months in the land.

Out of a total hectarage of approximately 35000 hectares in Rushinga, 4300 cotton producers are cultivating 2545 hectares or 7.3 percent.⁵

During the 1984/85 season there were 3037 cotton producers in Rushinga District. This is an increase of 1263 or 29.4 percent growers over last season. According to the Agritex Programme Plan it is envisaged that through a vigorous extension service programme, the number of cotton producers will grow by another three hundred and sixty seven growers to around 4,667 by next season with significant increases in yields. This is a percentage increase of 7.9 growers.

Current price for cotton is 75 cents per Kilogram and packaging must be about 200 Kilogrames of cotton per bale. Transport charges in 1985 averaged Z\$5.00 per bale from the District Administration Offices to Mount Darwin, and Z\$12.00 per bale from Mukosa to Mount Darwin.

A recent (April 1986) crop forecast suggests that cotton production stands at 8 bales per hectare for the entire District.

Problems associated with cotton growing are primarily the lack of draught power for ploughing and the relatively high labour requirement for weeding and picking. In addition, cotton is a high input intensive crop. Fertilizer and pesticides are essential to obtain reasonable yields, which are expensive and often difficult to come by.

It is envisaged that a cotton depot will be established at Rushinga as soon as production warrants it.

5.2. Maize

Most people in the District attempt to grow maize which is a staple diet for the majority of Zimbabweans. However, less maize is grown in Eastern Rushinga as climatic conditions are less conducive to a good crop.

5. Figures supplied by Agritex Regional Office, Mt. Darwin.

On the whole, maize is a difficult crop to cultivate in that it requires a high input of nitrogenous fertilizer - that is, a crop which requires a high input against a low producing crop. Most maize hybrids are geared to middle altitude levels. In Eastern Rushinga with a low altitude, low humidity levels, less rainfall and high temperatures the maize crop tends to do poorly, producing sterile pollen and stunted growth. Stunted growth patterns of maize produce soil erosion as the rooting system is not tuft (grass) like and does not hold water well.

During the current season, 4290 hectares are estimated to be under maize cultivation and the bulk of production is in the Western part of Rushinga. Agritex estimate a yield of roughly 63,150 bags of maize out of which about 27,250 bags may be offered for sale.

Average maize yields per bag per hectare are 15 bags per hectare for the entire District.

The major problem in maize cultivation is the low drought resistance of this crop and its liability to diseases. In East Rushinga, whose ecological zone is similar to that of the Zambezi Valley Floor, yield losses caused by the stalkborer are widespread. (See GDI 1984:25). Most farmers in the District as a whole are unable to afford either fertilizer or pesticides. (See Section C of Report).

Transport charges are approximately Z\$2.00 per bag from the District Administration Offices in Rushinga to Mount Darwin and almost Z\$5.00 per bag from Mukosa to Mount Darwin. Additional Charges include hiring of bags, levy etc.

5.3. Small Grains

Small grain crops include Sorghum (Mapfunde), Millet (Mhunga) and Rapoko. Cultivation of these traditional crops has decreased over the years and whatever cultivation is being undertaken is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Rushinga.

Farmers in this part of the District tend to grow the drought tolerant variety. These low altitude cereals are amongst the low input crops.

- i. Sorghum (Mapfunde). Approximately 500 hectares are under sorghum cultivation in the District. On average, production stands at 10 bags per hectare. The crop is grown for domestic consumption.

- ii. Millet (Mhunga). One thousand, one hundred and ten hectares are under millet. Again, most growers are in the eastern part of the District. Production is for domestic consumption averaging 8 bags per hectare.
- iii. Rapoko. Very little rapoko is grown in Rushinga. Estimates suggest that 100 hectares are under rapoko averaging 7 bags per hectare with hardly any growers in the Western part.

Overall, the production of small grain crops has less precedence than say maize or cotton - particularly the latter which is increasing in value as a cash crop.

It is our observation that relatively "large-scale" agricultural production tends to be confined to the western region of the District. Generally, the "hostile" physical environment and rugged terrain of Eastern Rushinga plus an absence of draught power, water sources, markets etc. inhibit any viable agricultural production in that area. However, the production of small grains in Eastern Rushinga could be improved, (given basic infrastructure) as small grains are low altitude drought resistant crops requiring low inputs of production. In addition, the decrease in small grains may have been due to changes in food consumption patterns over the years and the fact that no official market existed for such until recently.

5.4 Groundnuts

Current estimates suggest that up to 600 hectares are under Groundnuts cultivation and that expected yields may be around 20-25 bags per hectare unshelled. Expected total yield is put at around 12 000 bags (Agritex) of which 6 000 bags may be offered for sale.

Prices at present for groundnuts are unchanged at shelled \$750 a tonne (class A1 naked).

An observation worth noting is that there are no selling points in the District for Cotton and Grains. The nearest depot is at Mount Darwin. The distance presents problems by way of transport, additional expenses and delays.

5.5. Vegetable Production

The drought of 1982/84 seriously affected the growing of vegetables.

At present, Agritex are reviving vegetable production and a number of households occasionally cultivate vegetables - mostly for domestic consumption with very little grown for sale. (See Section C for example).

Agritex have started a vegetable production scheme in addition to extending advice to farmers. In general, vegetable production is minimal primarily on account of the shortage of water which is acute throughout Rushinga. Underlying both vegetable production and fruit cultivation is the issue of water sources and the need for improved and widespread water sources in the District. Here one has in mind dams, irrigation schemes, boreholes and the construction of wells. In fact, in Rushinga District, it would appear that improved water sources etc. could contribute to viable vegetable projects. This situation is further exacerbated in that manure is generally unavailable due obviously to the majority of households not possessing any cattle, whatsoever.

The irony of the situation is that, at times, vegetables are brought in from Bindura, Chesa and Mt. Darwin to be sold locally.

For example, the District Council erected a market stall at Chimanda Service Centre in 1984. At the moment, 90% of the table-stalls at Chimanda Market are empty. The market table capacity consists of twelve tables plus two small shops. Currently, only two tables and one of the small shops are under lease. These figures reflect the low level of vegetable production in the District, and consequently this suggests that there exists low protein levels in the diet of the local people.

5.6. Land Husbandry Practices

By far the main feature of the District is relatively low agricultural outputs, including food production. Scale of production and crop yields are obviously determined by a variety of factors. Amongst the most important are land husbandry practices.

The vast majority of peasant farmers in Rushinga are entirely dependent on hoe cultivation. Obviously, the serious shortage of draught power or the means to hire some are crucial factors determining land husbandry

practices. This effectively constitutes a major constraint in that not much land can be cultivated, especially so in Eastern Rushinga. And it is particularly in the latter region where shallow tillage of land is common.

The main form of draught power which is cattle decreased considerably during the war. This is mainly due to three reasons:

- the spread of tsetse fly during the war;
- the spread of other cattle diseases;
- the resettlement into protected villages (people complained that they had to leave their cattle behind which then died).

Before the war the tsetse fly was pushed back to the Mozambican Border. During the war, the tsetse reinvaded the border areas of Zimbabwe and now is likely to have reached its ecological border again. (See GDI 1984).

Present estimates from Agritex put the total herd of cattle for Rushinga District at 4352 of which the entire herd is in the West of the District. That is, in vast areas of the District, namely in the North and in the East there are no cattle.

Accordingly, 69 percent of all farmers in Rushinga District do not have any cattle at all, while 21 percent have only up to five cattle. (CSO 1983). It is important to point out that these figures would appear conservative in that the data was collected in the middle of the drought years and one assumes that at the end of the drought in 1984/85 cattle loss would have increased considerably. It is equally important, however, to emphasise what these figures reflect in that there is a critical shortage of draught power throughout the District.

The Government in association with the Agricultural Finance Corporation⁶ are assisting farmers in the District to acquire cattle for draught purposes, by way of loans etc.

6. An independent parastatal body set up in 1971 to meet the needs of agriculture throughout Zimbabwe by making available credit for a wide range of development and agricultural purposes.

Simultaneously, the Government's Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Branch of the Department of Veterinary Services have embarked, under a European Economic Community sponsored project, on an extensive tsetse control programme covering more than 3 500 square kilometres in the country. The team covering Rushinga District and the Zambezi Valley floor have completed a comprehensive fly survey of the area. Aerial and ground spraying has already started. Meanwhile, Agritex and the Veterinary Services Department are doing their utmost to maintain dip tanks and inoculate cattle - on a quarterly basis - against other diseases or infections which threaten the holding of cattle.

Up to 1984 Rushinga had only one dip tank at Chimanda. The district now has a total of five dip tanks at Chimanda, Gwangwawa, Chongoma and Bungwe.

5.7. Other Livestock

1. Goats - more tsetse resistant than cattle. Goats are an important source of protein.

One estimate suggests that Rushinga district (goats kept mainly in Eastern Rushinga) has approximately 40 percent of the Provincial herd. (Agritex, Mount Darwin).

2. Donkeys are few and are not used as draught power. Households keep very few pigs and hardly any sheep.
3. Poultry - generally kept by most households for domestic consumption.

The outbreak of Newcastle disease early this year meant that a large number of poultry died.

Although some households tended to sell poultry within their localities, the lack of markets for poultry pose problems for what could become an additional household venture. Transport costs, distances involved militate against poultry keeping for sale. The latter observation is illustrative of Rushinga's potential for development as against the utter neglect of this area in the past.

6. Roads, Transport Networks

Roads in Rushinga District were seriously affected by the war in that new roads were built exclusively for strategic reasons, existing roads were mined or, if of no military importance at all, not maintained any more.

Throughout the District there are 225 Kilometres of roads of which 213 Kilometres are under government responsibility. Only 8 Kilometres of state roads are tarred. Road density is 99m/Sq. Km. Traffic on state roads has been calculated at roughly 30 vehicles a day on the road from Mount Darwin to Rushinga and down to 3 vehicles per day on the road passing Kamanika to the Mazoe river. (GDI 1984:58).

Whereas the road network in general appears to be in reasonable condition, the roads in Eastern Rushinga - (Marymount-Mukosa Road) is in poor condition in places and the road from Nyamzeya-Chimandawo turn off to Mukosa is poor. As yet, quite a lot of roads in the interior of the North and East of Rushinga, especially those near the Mozambican border, are not cleared of land mines and closed for traffic. (Ibid : 61)

The map below (Map 2), prepared for the GDI Report shows the main road net works as well as the accessibility of markets via existing road networks.

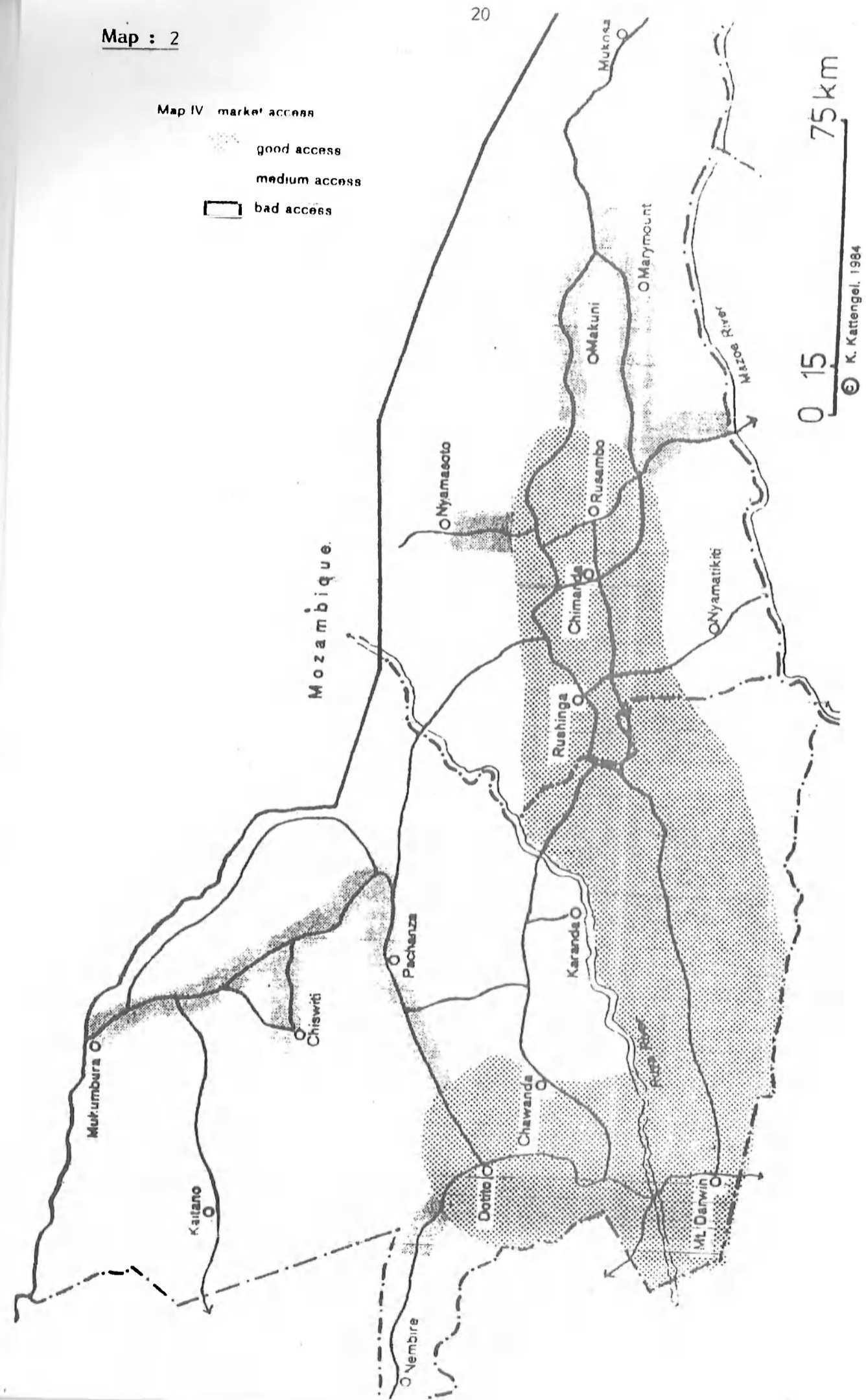
Once again, variations of uneven development between Eastern and Western Rushinga are apparent. The correlation between market accessibility and road networks becomes even more striking when one looks at neighbouring Chesa Small Scale Area and that of Mount Darwin too.

The task of upgrading roads and service networks is enormous, not to mention bridge building and culvert construction. There are 32 bridges/ culverts and the District have estimated that it would cost between Z\$50-60,000 to adequately facilitate transport services. At present tertiary roads, along with some primary roads are being upgraded through widening and gravelling of roads.

Rushinga District is adequately serviced by bus companies though this should not imply that transport arrangements are totally satisfactory. Transport is expensive and some outlying areas are not serviced regularly.

Map : 2

Map IV market access
good access
medium access
bad access



Generally, almost all the people we interviewed in the District mentioned transport costs, distances to bus 'stations' inaccessibility to markets as some of the major problems facing their District.

Below is a schedule of Bus Services from Harare to Rushinga District.

Daily Stop Over

1. Musani Harare to Mukosa Mukosa
Return following day.
2. Musani Harare via Makuni to Makoma. Makoma
3. Kukura Kurerwa Harare to Mukosa Mukosa
4. Kukura Kurerwa Harare via Makuni to Makoma. Makoma
(temporary operating licence on this route up to 13 May 1986).
5. Motorways Harare via Marymount to Mukosa. Mukosa
6. Kambasha Harare to Chitange School.
7. Kambasha Harare to Mazoe Bridge.

Alternate

1. Kambasha Wednesdays only Harare to Makuni school.
2. Kambasha alternate days Harare to Rushinga and back Chongoma for over night stop.
3. Musani alternate days Harare to Mukumbura via Rushinga. Stop over at Mukumbura.

Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays

1. Kambasha Round trip : Harare via Rusambo Secondary School, Nhawa, Chimanda, Nyamatikiti, Rushinga back to Harare.
2. Kukura Kurerwa Harare to Chimanda - same day.

OtherDziva re Shungu

Harare to Mukosa. Does not operate now.
Small bus 64 Seater.

Areas not adequately serviced are : Nyabawo, Nyamanyanya to the South; and Chomtukutu to the North. The Chongoma area which is densely settled, has a weekly service only.

The District Administration we were informed, is willing to support applications to the Motor Service Board to vary application for routes from bus operators. However, the bus operators are disinclined to vary their routes, as this would affect their profit levels, not to mention the poor state of the roads in some of these areas.

To conclude this section, it is important to emphasise the fact that Rushinga District is poorly developed with respect to infrastructure, supporting systems for technical services and other agro outlets, Marketing outlets are not readily accessible to the producer. Transport, inadequate draught power and scarce water outlets are amongst the perennial problems confronting the development of Rushinga.

SECTION B

GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL INPUTS INTO THE DISTRICT

The preceding review of the District highlighted some of its agricultural features, drawing attention to the uneven development within the District.

In keeping with Government policy to redress the state of past neglect in communal areas, the report shall now focus upon Governmental and Non-Governmental inputs and also analyse the strategies for development in the District.

1. Local Authority Structures:

The Prime Minister's Directive of February 1984 defined 'representative institutional structures, established channels of communication and effective instruments of consultation' for people at grass-roots level. (See Sibanda, H.B. 1986 : 2).

In order to facilitate Government's development thrust and as well as to allow people at grass-roots level to begin to participate in decision-making, policy formulation and planning, the Village Development Committees (VIDCOs) constitute the lowest organ within this process. VIDCOs are made up of a 100 households.

The second tier within this 'bottom-up' structure is the Ward Development Committee (WADCOs) which is made up of a maximum number of between four to six Village Development Committees.

The Ward Development Committee representatives sit on the District Council as elected Ward Councillars with the heads of the various Ministries operating in a given District.⁷

The District Councils operate as a forum at which people's needs which would have been articulated at village level and upwards are formulated and or interpreted prior to being passed on to higher Government authorities for assessment and implementation.

7. For a comprehensive review of these new structures, see Murombedzi, James 'An Outline of the New Provincial Planning Structure', Paper presented to Workshop on The Planning System in Zimbabwe. University of Zimbabwe, February 1986.

Overall, the District Councils, WADCOs and VIDCOs are the basic vehicles and instruments of development, co-ordination and planning at District level through the process of discussing their developmental needs.

The District Administration is the Government structure at District level, with a District Administrator as its executive head. The District Administration is a key consultant in the affairs of the District Council and is responsible for all administration of the District as well as implementing national policies.

2. Agriculture Extension Service (Agritex)

Agritex role is primarily advisory with respect to crops, livestock, farm machinery, horticulture, soil and water conservation.

Up to 1982 there were only four extension workers in the District - all in the Western part of the District. This reflected not only the uneven development within the District but also the fact that the District as a whole was poorly served. In the same year (1982) the Eastern part of the District got its first extension worker. In 1985 two extension workers joined the establishment and to date there are eight extension workers serving the following areas:

Magaranhewe
Gwangwawa
Chimanda
Rusambo
Katerera
Makuni
Chitange
Chipara

It is important to point out that the ninth area - Mukosa in Eastern Rushinga - as yet does not have an extension worker.

On average in no area of the District is one extension worker serving less than 1,500 farmers.

Extension services in the past did not really cater to most farmers in the communal areas hence the enthusiasm amongst farmers to avail themselves of the services and advice of Agritex. Notwithstanding such enthusiasm, the staffing situation of Agritex very often means that its personnel have to work with farmers' groups or clubs which are registered with the District.

Again, it becomes interesting when we look at the farmers' groups or clubs registered in Rushinga District - that is, almost all of them are based in Rushinga West. Our observation from the household survey also reflects this phenomenon.

In addition, it is worth mentioning that Agritex runs a Radio Communication's network in the District called Agritex Radio Listening Groups. This is a pilot project which is coordinated by the Government of Zimbabwe and the World Bank.

There are eight Radio Listening Groups and they are all based in the Chimanda area. The purpose of the pilot project is to encourage group discussion, provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, as well as broadcasting Agritex programmes.

3. Education

In the District, there are 39 Primary Schools and 9 Secondary Schools - of which Chimanda Secondary School is a Government Secondary School leaving the eight Day Secondary Schools under the authority of the District Council.

3.1. Primary Schools

At independence in 1980 there were only 20 Primary Schools in the District.

The dramatic rise in school enrolments, after independence, in the 20 schools coupled with the great distances pupils had to walk to and from school gave rise to the setting up of Satellite Schools. For example, at a school in Chimandawo in 1980, there were 13 Grade 1 classes and only 4 classrooms. Children had to walk 16 to 20 Km. to school.

Responding to governments call for self-help schemes in education, local communities organised themselves and constructed Satellite Schools which

were administered from a nearby established Primary School. What this meant was that the established Primary School used a percentage of its per capita grant on the running of a Satellite School with teachers taking it in turn to staff the Satellite School from the main school.

The drought of 1982-85 seriously affected the parents self-help scheme in that they just could not afford to contribute let alone participate in the scheme.

In order for a Satellite School to be registered as a Primary School, each school should have Blair Toilets to the ratio of one Blair Toilet for every 25 children.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, all except one of the Satellite Schools were registered as Primary Schools at the beginning of this year.

The Districts Primary School Enrolment for 1986 is 18388 children.

Expansion in education in post-independence Zimbabwe has not only meant that more children are going to schools but that, accompanying this, has been significant increases in the number of females attending schools. In Rushinga District, female attendance stands at 60 percent of the District's total Primary School Enrolment. See Table below which also gives enrolments per School and Grades, respectively.

Table 2

RUSHINGA ENROLMENT CIRCUIT LIST : 1986 : PRIMARY SCHOOLS

GRADES	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Bungwe	63	59	51	37	46	53	40	62	53	79	70	59	49	39	760
Bopoma	70	53	54	78	50	62	61	67	54	73	93	92	70	47	924
Chaparadza	36	44	38	49	39	42	50	60	80	50	60	56	70	50	724
Chapinduka	11	20	17	18	15	15	16	19	29	29	30	30	-	-	249
Chimhanda	32	35	34	29	36	34	15	31	36	34	43	36	30	41	466
Chimandau	24	22	37	31	35	33	42	36	39	28	22	21	30	10	410
Chiromba	25	10	12	11	13	12	14	12	21	10	-	-	-	-	140
Chitange	55	65	75	45	75	51	83	74	45	75	32	45	24	15	759
Chmutukutu	52	56	38	42	39	41	46	36	51	39	35	42	32	14	563
Chongoma	47	43	22	27	39	31	39	40	36	22	42	40	39	33	500
Gwangwawa	52	81	64	66	61	85	93	81	87	95	86	96	87	68	1102
Gwashure	25	20	29	20	26	22	28	20	21	22	30	18	27	28	336
Kamanika	14	22	11	10	12	12	10	12	20	20	15	23	33	12	226
Kasanga	48	48	47	27	43	36	31	39	43	52	54	60	56	56	640
Kasensi	35	37	34	23	41	42	41	39	38	52	39	36	42	24	523
Katakura	45	46	46	43	47	63	69	80	70	82	71	78	57	48	847
Katoni	21	10	18	17	19	22	10	13	18	17	16	23	-	-	204
Magaranhewe	40	45	56	54	37	41	44	45	44	49	50	49	57	42	653
Makachi	12	10	11	13	15	10	10	17	16	15	20	10	28	8	195
Makuni	32	46	26	28	80	52	41	45	56	45	34	31	42	45	603
Narame	15	22	20	12	15	15	17	17	19	19	22	21	24	15	253
Manetsera	32	19	35	46	23	26	17	18	27	29	46	25	29	16	388
Mazowe/Bridge	26	20	15	12	14	11	8	13	14	10	12	11	-	-	166
Muvurdudzi	13	19	15	16	12	16	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	111

Continued/28

GRADES	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Mukonde	18	18	15	16	31	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Mukosa	39	59	45	47	34	42	44	45	65	67	92	42	22	9	652
Mutsvaire	18	13	18	8	17	16	18	14	13	23	19	16	15	13	221
Nyabawa	30	29	27	21	25	8	18	13	15	14	21	3	-	-	224
Nyamarodza	54	40	32	52	40	42	30	36	44	40	42	30	38	35	555
Nyamanyanya	53	48	29	71	35	34	45	37	38	39	50	48	43	31	601
Nyamazizi	10	13	10	12	11	9	14	16	17	13	-	-	-	-	125
Nyamatikiti	36	32	35	33	13	20	36	32	28	39	39	44	42	34	463
Nyamuzeya	43	46	24	19	37	45	39	40	38	42	26	14	7	9	429
Nyanhewe	76	52	63	51	61	58	52	49	50	43	65	57	42	29	748
Nyatsato	30	46	39	30	42	36	37	50	52	54	44	32	38	20	550
Runwa	48	52	53	62	49	31	55	50	60	63	50	42	51	40	706
Rusambo	43	46	38	36	42	52	23	27	39	38	44	64	38	30	569
Rushinga	36	34	33	40	24	23	22	21	44	34	21	25	25	23	405
Rutuka	26	28	26	18	27	18	19	21	28	15	18	22	22	13	301
TOTAL	1385	1408	1294	1270	1320	1296	1285	1339	1448	1470	1453	1341	1209	897	18415

Of the 20 Satellite Schools, the local communities have managed to build classrooms in six of these schools at Bopoma, Chimanda, Chomtukutu, Gwashure, Makachi and Manetsera. Very few schools have adequate facilities, including water. The table below shows that most schools need additional classrooms not to mention the pathetic state of accommodation of teachers. This fact was reinforced from our visits to some of the schools in the area. Large classes, poorly equipped schools, poor staff accommodation certainly creates conditions whereby trained teachers are disinclined to taking up teaching posts in the District.

Table 3 : SCHOOLS INFRASTRUCTURE

	Classes		C/Rooms		Trs		Trs' Houses	
	Curr	New	Curr	New	Curr	New	Curr	New
Bungwe	18	2	10	8	18	2	5	13
Bopoma	22	3	5	17	23	3	1	22
Chaparadza	18	2	13	5	18	2	4	14
Chapinduka	8	2	-	9	6	2	-	7
Chimhanda	13	3	6	7	12	3	-	12
Chimandau	11	2	4	7	10	2	4	6
Chiromba	5	1	-	7	3	1	-	7
Chitange	19	1	9	10	19	1	3	16
Chomutukutu	14	3	5	9	13	3	-	13
Chongoma	12	2	10	2	13	2	6	7
Gwangwawa	27	2	14	13	28	2	8	20
Gwashure	8	1	2	7	8	1	-	8
Kamanika	7	1	7	-	6	1	4	3
Kasanga	15	2	12	3	16	2	6	10
Kasenzi	13	2	11	3	13	2	4	9
Katakura	22	2	14	7	21	2	6	15
Katoni	6	1	-	7	5	1	-	7
Magaranhewe	16	2	14	2	17	2	8	9
Makachi	7	1	2	5	5	1	-	7
Makuni	15	1	12	3	15	1	5	10
Maname	7	-	5	2	6	-	4	3
Manetsera	10	2	5	5	10	2	-	10
Mazowe/Bridge	6	1	3	5	4	1	-	7
Muvundudzi	3	1	1	6	3	1	-	7
Makonde	4	1	-	7	3	1	-	7
Mukosa	15	1	7	8	16	1	3	13
Mutsvaire	7	1	-	7	6	1	-	7
Nyabawa	6	2	-	7	6	2	-	7
Nyamarodza	14	2	3	11	14	2	-	7
Nyamanyanya	13	1	9	4	14	1	6	8
Nyamazizi	5	1	-	7	3	2	-	7
Nyamatikiti	13	1	11	2	12	1	6	6
Nyamuzeya	11	2	2	5	10	2	-	10
Nyanhewe	18	3	-	18	19	3	-	19
Nyatsato	14	2	4	10	14	2	-	14
Runwa	17	1	14	3	18	1	5	13
Rusambo	14	1	8	6	15	1	6	9
Rushinga	10	2	10	-	10	2	1	9
Rutuka	8	1	2	5	8	1	-	8
TOTALS	450	62	249	234	485	63	95	386

3.2. Secondary Schools

All the 9 Secondary Schools within the District cater to the 'O' Level examination. Present intake levels are 5 schools with Form 3 enrolments and 4 with Form 4.

Total enrolment for all Secondary Schools is 3023 pupils of which 970 or 32 percent are females. The exit of female pupils from the school network at primary level is high. (See table 4 below for Secondary School Enrolment).

Table : 4 Enrolment Circuit List : Rushinga 1986

Secondary Schools

FORMS	1		2		3		4		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Bungwe	75	25	130	20	55	15	-	-	320
Gwangwawa	81	45	53	34	48	36	61	32	390
Magaranhewe	92	50	66	27	56	38	75	25	429
Makuni	58	38	47	19	31	9	-	-	202
Marymount	140	55	108	3	76	30	98	42	582
Nyamatikiti	41	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Nyamuzeya	43	10	21	11	17	3	-	-	105
Rusambo	121	49	95	44	61	30	54	21	475
Chimhanda	131	83	77	45	42	80	-	-	458
TOTALS	782	376	597	233	386	241	288	120	3023

Overall, disparities between the number of children leaving the Primary School and Secondary School enrolment are high.

At Secondary School level too, facilities are sorely lacking particularly in relation to accommodation and trained staff. (See table below).

Table : 5 Schools Infrastructure

	Classes		Classrooms		Teachers		Trs' Houses	
	Curr	New	Curr	New	Curr	New	Curr	New
Bungwe	5	3	4	3	10	5	1	9
Gwangwawa	9	3	8	3	13	4	3	10
Magaranhewe	9	4	8	3	14	5	2	12
Makuni	5	3	2	3	7	6	-	12
Marymount	12	4	6	3	19	3	1	18
Nyamatikiti	2	3	2	3	4	3	-	4
Nyamuzeya	3	3	2	2	6	2	-	6
Rusambo	10	2	8	3	15	3	2	13
Chimhanda	11	2	6	4	15	3	-	18
TOTAL	66	27	46	27	103	34	9	102

Only 25 percent of all teachers in the District are trained certificated teachers. This implies that there is a crucial need for trained teachers. The teacher pupil average ratio for all secondary schools is roughly 30 pupils per teacher.

A large percentage of school leavers are absorbed into the primary school network as temporary teachers. Temporary teachers must have a minimum of 3 'O' Level passes.

At the Secondary School level, the District are taking on school leavers with 5 'O' Level passes to temporarily teach. It is expected that such an approach will encourage school leavers to take up teaching as a profession and encourage the idea of a reservoir of untrained teachers who would hopefully return to teach in the District following training at Teachers' Training Colleges.

School leavers without 5 'O' Levels are encouraged to attend Study Centres and obtain the full certificate. In addition, the District periodically organises in-service training programmes for its untrained teachers at which arrangements are made for heads of schools to meet with staff for seminars on curriculum, pedagogy and other related issues.

It is important to point out that the temporary teachers scheme is in accordance with the Governor's Provincial Scheme for 300 teachers to be trained annually at Teachers' Training Colleges.

In the District great emphasis is placed on extra curricula activities such as education with production, schools agricultural projects and health education. Obviously, the success and extent of such practices are affected by resource availability. However the District views the school as an important focus for change within the community as such projects link the schools to the community.

4. Health System

Health facilities are sorely lacking in Rushinga District. The only Medical Centre at Marymount does not have the necessary infrastructure to qualify as a District Hospital. The Centre which is run by the Roman Catholic Church has a resident Doctor, three State Registered Nurses and a number of Medical Assistants.

Prior to independence there was only the Marymount Medical Centre and two clinics in the entire District. The clinics were at Rusambo and Rushinga in the West. The District has since managed to build clinics at Nhawa, Mukonde, Mukosa, Nyamatikiti and Mazoe Bridge. The sixth District clinic at Chimanda is not functioning as the District authorities are experiencing some difficulties in obtaining a water pump and engine.

The clinics are run by Medical Assistants. These are basically dispensaries with never enough of anything. Under each medical assistant at each clinic are two Nurse Orderlies (Red Cross Nurses) usually with a midwifery certificate.

Village Health Workers are based in villages and give health education. At present there are more than 80 such people giving help on preventive medicine. The target is 5 village health workers per village.

Training of Village Health Workers takes place at the Health Training Centre at Marymount where training is given by two Village Health Trainers.

At the grassroots level, there are Medical Health Assistants, whose task is to teach the community how to build Blair Toilets, look after dams, sand filters and informs the communities in prevention of Bilharzia. At present there are only 4 Health Assistants in the District who are expected

to travel to schools in the district to give talks on Health Education to pupils. Two Health Assistants are based at Rushinga with one each at Mukosa and Nyamatikiti respectively. Health Assistants are trained at the Domboshawa Training Centre.

As a general observation the problem of hunger appears to exist in Rushinga District, particularly in Eastern Rushinga. This observation may be corroborated from data on the Household Survey (See Section C) especially that relating to tillage and crop production. This point has already been referred to with respect of vegetable production.

Water Development

As the importance of water cannot be overemphasised, this section of the report gives a brief overview of water development in Rushinga District.

Earlier on in the report, references have been made to the erratic rainfall patterns of the region, its generally scarce water resources and low infrastructure.

There are 57 boreholes in the District and these were all built after independence. Twenty-one boreholes were struck in the preceding year out of which the District Development Fund built fifteen. By the end of this year DDF are proposing to construct 9 more boreholes.

Norwegian Aid and the Lutheran World Federation are committed to putting up 6 boreholes and 2 boreholes, respectively.

The Districts Five Year Priority Plan puts borehole construction high on its list and gives great emphasis for borehole construction in Eastern Rushinga. Proposals have been made for 18 boreholes in Eastern Rushinga with an irrigation scheme at Nyamadendera dam. This is in addition to the construction of eleven dams throughout the District over the next five years.

Meanwhile, a base line water survey is being made with the purpose of pinpointing water concentration in relation to the population distribution of the District. Moreover, a 80,000 cubic metres dam has just been built at Nyatsato, in the Makuni area, and the District is in the process of approving a project to construct a dam at Masoso and one at Nyakusengwa in the extreme East of Rushinga. Another dam is under construction on the Runwa River to service the Chimanda District Service Centre.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Development have initiated a piped water scheme at Nhawa-Katakura in the Nyamasoto area of the District. Plans are also being prepared to extend the piped water scheme to service centres.

Overall, water represents one of the major constraints inhibiting scales of production for Rushinga District, a combination of medium sized dam construction and boreholes will begin to alleviate problems associated with peasant production in the area.

6. Community Group Project's

In addition to those Government Departments responsible for infrastructural development within the District as well as Education and Health, the departments of the Ministries of Community Development and Women's Affairs and that of the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture play a crucial role in servicing the local communities as well as organising the people's initiative for development.

The Department of Community Development and Women's Affairs are involved in a variety of activities ranging from Adult Literacy, Pre-schools and community based activities in the District.

1. Adult Literacy. Rushinga District appears to be an active area of the adult literacy campaign. It has been estimated that illiteracy rates may be as high as 75 percent in the District and of which women are about 65 percent. Totals are 139 male and 3,260 females in all groups. Most of these groups are in Western Rushinga. The apparent reason for fewer groups in Eastern Rushinga is on account of the area having fewer tutors. There are 110 adult literacy tutors in the District who have taken on the task voluntarily. Groups meet over a year, in 2 hour, twice weekly sessions.

Overall, there is a shortage of learning material and when available, the primers contain only general material. This presents a problem in that there is no follow up material to enhance reading and writing skills.

Another problem is very often, the tutors become demotivated in their task as their commitment is entirely voluntary for which they do not receive any remuneration. However, the adult literacy groups are extremely important in that they act as a vehicle for mobilising community projects i.e. most of the projects in the District (see below) were initiated by members whilst attending adult literacy classes.

2. Pre-schools. Rushinga has about seventy-three pre-schools. Each pre-school is supposed to have a trained pre-school supervisor plus three or four assistants. As with adult tutors above, pre-school supervisors and assistants work voluntarily.

Very often the committed and dedicated staff running the pre-schools are illiterate or have not been beyond Grade 3 primary schooling.

In order that pre-school staff may be formally employed in the Public Service and receive a salary, the Supervisor should have 5 'O' levels, and the assistants post requires a Zimbabwe Junior Certificate or Grade 7 pass.

UNICEF have committed themselves to assisting 10 pre-schools in the District.

On the whole, the state of some of the pre-schools we visited was pathetic to say least. This is obviously one crucial area within the District that requires urgent attention, in addition to Adult literacy.

3. Community Projects. The department of Community Development and Women's Affairs are responsible for promoting women's activities and community activities by encouraging income generating projects.

The projects cover a wide range of activities including construction work, sewing clubs, soap making, brick making, poultry projects, vaseline, savings clubs and vegetable garden schemes.

As opposed to the 'traditional female oriented' notion of organising projects around knitting and sewing clubs, the District has proposed the formation of projects to be undertaken by the people in conjunction with the District Development Fund for building small bridges and culverts in the region. In fact the proposals went as far as setting up groups in Nyamanyanya to build a multi-purpose community hall.

Our observations suggest that women tend to be interested in uniform making, sewing groups of which seven have been established in the District.

We were able to visit one such group at Bungwe in the Masvingo Ward. This group - the Kumboedza Dress Making Club - started in September 1985 with 10 members and each member paying a joining fee of Z\$15.

The vast majority of people in the Ward could not afford the joining fee and this appears to be a common phenomenon throughout the District. For example, some of the women who formed the group worked as casual labourers in order to raise their joining fees.

A member of the group 'lent' her sewing machine and the group began to make skirts, shirts and children's dresses. Cloth, scissors etc were purchased from Harare as it was cheaper.

At Christmas the group baked bread which they sold.

Although market potential in the area was good, most of their clothes were sold at meetings or from under the tree at the school they worked from. The groups main problems were obtaining inputs, transport costs and the fact that most of the work was done by hand.

This group has recently received a sponsorship from the Government.

Several groups formed together to start bakery projects. To date only one group was literally 'plodding' along at Nyatsato in Makuni Ward.

The Nyatsato Bread Making group has been going for over two years although it is fair to say, in fits and starts. At the time of our visit, the group had a membership of 32 and had only recently restarted their project. We were informed that they made 2 dozen loaves of bread daily and buns. Market prospects were good although they were confined to a small market as transport facilities in their area was poor. Related to transport is the problem of supplies. The nearest point for purchase of flour, for example, was at Bindura over a hundred and fifty Kilometres away with the nearest bus station 3 Kilometres away from the project. Very often, there were shortages of flour in Bindura and the groups activities had to stop. This group received assistance from the Government.

The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs through its Projects Division also funded 3 of the 8 soap making groups in Rushinga District. We were informed that one group at Nyamatikiti were doing particularly well. Again, the problems facing these groups are not dissimilar to those of the other project activities referred to above.

Some of the other groups are the Makonde Vaseline Making Project in Eastern Rushinga which received some aid from a non-governmental organisation, brick making project at Namane (East Rushinga) and the six poultry groups which are based in the West of the District. There is a pottery group at Chimanda, twelve vegetable gardens run by the adult literacy groups of which only one is operating as the small dams tend to dry up especially in August-September. The District are intending to set up two savings clubs to collect money prior to initiating community based projects.

To conclude this part, it is important to emphasise the fact that despite the enormous problems that face the various activities of the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs at the District level, a start has indeed been made to rectify past neglect. The promotion of adult literacy, pre-schools, women and community projects are bedevilled by numerous constraints which include high levels of illiteracy of the tutors, and a shortage of learning material. The various women's and community projects suffered from lack of capital to buy material and inputs. Markets are not easily accessible as they are not often commercially competitive. The viability of the projects is undermined by high input costs which are not usually available locally and whose sources are often far away and unreliable.

The problem of recouping costs from small-scale levels of production affects morale of the groups, minimises the projects effects on the community and the project activities tend to remain intermittent.

7. Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture

Since 1980, a whole range of new programmes were introduced by Government for the education, training and employment of youth out of school. These programmes are measures which are in line with the Government's policy of equal opportunities for all and for mobilising human resources, for socio-economic transformation.

The District Youth Office has registered 11,000 young people - ranging from 15-30 years of age - from amongst pupils at secondary school as well as school leavers.

The Youth Brigade Movement was expanded earlier on this year to include the 21st February Movement and Young Pioneers; 1-6 years kindergarten and 6-14 years respectively.

Figures for all school leavers for 1985 is 3581 (with an equal sex ratio). Three hundred and two school leavers or 8.4 percent of those leaving schools enrolled in the Youth Brigade last year.

Employment opportunities for youth in the district is critical. Last year, only 20 percent managed to get their 'O' level certificate. The situation is compounded by the fact that Rushinga District has virtually no industrial activity, no significant commercial or mining undertakings, or any other type of employment generating venture.

Responding to Government objectives for self-help schemes for youth in the rural areas, as well as their dire employment circumstances, the District has set about mobilising its young inhabitants for income generating schemes in agriculture, poultry keeping, brick moulding and building.

So far, the District has established six farming projects at Rushinga, Bopoma, Rutuka, Makuni, Mwera and Runwa. Almost all these projects are very small scale with the latter producing, for example, six bales of cotton, in 1984/85 season. A building brigade is assisting in putting up two classrooms at Nyamuzeya Secondary School in Eastern Rushinga. In addition the groups activities also include the construction of 18 Blair toilets at Kusenzi, a staff house at Marymount Mission, three classrooms at Chomutukutu as well as participating in a non-governmental organisation scheme for erecting 500 Blair toilets at the Mazowe Bridge and Nyamatikiti Refugee Camps, respectively.

As far as we were able to ascertain, none of the Youth projects have received any assistance from government.

We were informed that the local authority does not appear to give sufficient support to the Brigade Movement preferring to contract individuals and private companies, instead. An additional problem is that when the Brigade is contracted to build say, a school by the local community, the task takes long to complete due to the inability of the parents to raise money to buy material such as cement, bricks, etc. During the time when there is no work, members of the Brigade tend to drift away thereby affecting the project at hand.

Generally, lack of capital, skills, equipment and 'calculated cautiousness' appear to have affected the projects. With respect to group projects one may suggest that these tend to go through a cyclical process. By this is meant that for most group members they worked as field labourers to obtain money as joining fees which formed the initial capital for the project. Such capital was utilised in the projects venture and the project was left to fend for itself. Problems of market, supplies and transport begin to undermine the projects effort and very often, activities in the project begin to lapse only to revive again at a later stage with members attracting new recruits and so on. Furthermore general District problems i.e. draught power, water, transport etc. have had their toll on the projects in that the projects, as well as the level of the peoples participation is affected by a low infrastructure within Rushinga District.

What is implied from this observation relates to the need for community based projects to assess their members views on a variety of issues including the process of development itself. Community projects provide, furthermore, a useful venue or forum for the community to get together to discuss and analyse their state of affairs, the constraints inhibiting their socio-economic activities and assess their strategies for the project(s). In effect, political preconditions via group discussions, group democracy and general 'conscientisation' of group members on development issues and trends are in our opinion, a sine qua non for peoples involvement in community projects.

Having outlined the importance of group association around 'political' issues, the economic basis for group projects in Rushinga District is limited to agricultural activities. In Western Rushinga, for example, notwithstanding pressure on land space, cooperative ventures among household units are not unfeasible. Obviously knitting and sewing projects along with brick making, vegetable cultivation, are a possibility in an area of greater activity (qua Western Rushinga) and with easier access to markets.

With respect to Eastern Rushinga, the economic base for project activity is very small. Issues affecting this part of the District are really about establishing a secure subsistence amongst households. (See also conclusion).

8. Catholic Development Committee (CADEC)

Formerly, the Catholic Social Services Development Organisation, CADEC are keenly involved in promoting food production and community self-reliant activities in Rushinga District.

From 1981 CADEC started a credit system for peasants in Eastern Rushinga by way of making available to them package loans in the form of seed and fertilizer. Although the loans are fixed for three years, peasants are expected each year, to give back to CADEC a certain amount of sorghum and millet seed from what has been harvested. The 'seed-back' scheme is in lieu of payments for the loan.

Community activities are largely skills training programmes in the construction of Blair toilets at schools, a scheme CADEC are involved in.

Important as the account of activities above may be, CADEC are by far the most important non-governmental organisation addressing themselves to infrastructural developments within the District.

Dam construction and water provision are the main thrust of emphasis of CADEC's role in Rushinga District in that they are carrying out a base line water survey of the entire District and have just built a medium sized dam at Nyasato in the Makuni Area.

Agritex and CADEC are also preparing feasibility studies for dam siting at Masoso and Nyakusengwa, respectively.

The agency, we were informed, has expressed its willingness to assist Government in building a model village in Rushinga District and which will be established at the agency's own expense. The experimental village will be built along Government lines.

Meanwhile, Government has appointed CADEC as the sole distributing organisation of porridge to pre-schools and primary schools. The supplementary feeding programme for schools is continuing particularly in Eastern Rushinga where cases of malnutrition are reported to be fairly common.

The other non-governmental organisation⁸ involved in the District is the Evangelical Fellowship.

The Evangelical Fellowship are not long in Rushinga District where they have opened the Buhrai-Makoma Centre and which has only recently been registered as a cooperative. The Centre is hoping to initially purchase a tractor for themselves once one becomes available on the market.

The Evangelical Fellowship have deposited a sum of money with the District Administration for the purpose of drilling boreholes in Rushinga.

In lieu of a conclusion to this overview of governmental and non-governmental objectives in Rushinga District it is however, important to point out that notwithstanding such inputs, the District and its people are perhaps in need of even greater infrastructural support and assistance. Section C on the Household Analysis, in a way offers a testimony to this observation.

8. List excludes various non-governmental organisations involved in assisting the Mozambican refugees in Rushinga District and that of the People's Participatory Projects initiated by FAO recently.

SECTION : CHOUSEHOLD SURVEY ANALYSIS1. Introduction

Whereas the preceding sections to this Report give an overview of the District and discussed Governmental and Non-Governmental Inputs into the District, this section attempts to detail socio-economic activities of households within the District.

The household survey analysis does not only complement the general statements on Rushinga District but also includes a brief survey of attitudinal responses of interviewees.

Household data on production, market and consumption activities assists heuristically to assess levels of living which for the vast majority borders precariously at subsistence levels.

Variations between household production, land size and instruments of production testify to inequalities within the District. Similarly, variations between Western and Eastern Rushinga are striking at the household level, too.

Production services, which include extension services, fertilizer, pesticides, certified seeds and transport are delivered by centralized public and private agencies and are not intrinsic to the household.⁹

As a matter of interest, the latter resources are purchased and consumed by the household. And that, variations in production activities within Rushinga District as well as inequalities between different households are influenced by the households capacity to purchase and utilise production services. However, production service utilisation, is obviously affected by the amount of capital a given household has at its disposal which in effect, in our view, boils down to the nature of the social relations of production within the countryside. By social relations of production is meant relationships influencing the manner in which people are organised primarily for purposes of production. A fundamental element vis-a-vis social relations of production are the instruments of production and their ownership.

9. See Bratton, M. 'Farmer Organizations and Food Production in Zimbabwe' World Development Vol. 14 No. 3 March 1986.

2. Social Structure of Household and Community, Including Land Tenure

The communal land tenure system in Zimbabwe is characterised by 'dual' relations in that land parcellisation to households coexists with communal grazing lands.

Today, the basic difference between households rests upon the prevalence of production for sale (that is commodities are marketed) and production for domestic consumption. A sizeable proportion of households in our sample for example, do not sell what is produced and this basic unit of production allocates to its members tasks at hand e.g. cultivation of land, various forms of handicrafts etc. The organizational unit of production is the peasant household, where the family, are involved as a general rule, as a unit of production.

These generalised comments are made in order to assist our understanding of the internal structure of the communal farm sector.

3. Methodology

For the household survey a questionnaire was prepared (See Appendix 1) including both closed and open ended questions. The questionnaire was also designed in order to elicit attitudinal responses from the interviewees.

Sampling was at random and covered a cross-section of the District. The sample survey was carried out in the following areas of the District.

<u>Key</u>	<u>Sub-Areas</u>	<u>No. of Sample</u>
A	Gwangwawa, Nyamatikiti & Kamanika	17
B	Magaranhewe, Gwashure	13
C	Chimanda	14
D	Rusambo, Masoso	14
E	Makuni, Marymount	14
F	Chimandawo, Nyamuzeya	12
G	Mukosa	6
T O T A L		90

Field officers of the District division of Community Development and Women's Affairs and the FAO Project respectively, assisted in administering the questionnaires.

A village was chosen at random within a sub-area of the District and after explaining to the Village Chairman the purpose and scope of the fieldwork, the latter gave us a list of names of all households in the respective village. An interval number was then used to select households randomly.

The data from the household survey was not always as accurate or clearly documented/followed up, as one would have wished. Given the short orientation programme for the interviewers, and the equally short pilot project, some of these problems are understandable. Moreover, the level of skills and experience amongst the interviewers varied considerably.

In addition to the household survey, semi-directive in-depth interviews were held with Provincial, District Officials and key informants.

Some secondary source material was used in the preparation of this report and these have been acknowledged in the text.

4. Households : Status and Distribution of Heads of Households

Mention should be made at the outset that there was a degree of confusion among the interviewers concerning the relationship between the Head of Household and the Respondent. That is, for example, in some instances, Age of Head of Household was taken to mean Age of Respondent and so on. We are assuming that in most cases, the distinction between the two is present in the recorded data.

Fifty seven or 63.3 percent of our Ninety Household Sample were Heads of Households who responded. They were all male.

Seventeen or 18.9 percent of the total sample were female Heads of Households whilst sixteen or 17.8 percent of the total survey were widows.

The latter gives us a total of 36.7 percent for female headed households. What is interesting is that over a third of all households are female headed households and of which approximately half are widowed. This observation only goes to reinforce the fact that women play an extremely important

role and perform very crucial tasks in the rural areas.

The table below gives a breakdown of distribution of heads of household by sex according to the sub-areas of the District in which the survey was conducted as well as the number of total questionnaires administered.

Table : 6

STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

Sub-Area	Number of Questionnaires Administered	Household Head			Percentage Per Area
		Male Headed	Wife	Widow	
A Gwangwawa Nyamatikiti Kamanika	17	13	2	2	18.9
B Magaranhewe Gwashure	13	7	4	2	14.4
C Chimanda	14	11	1	2	15.6
D Rusambo Masoso	14	8	3	3	15.6
E Makuni Marymount	14	9	3	2	15.6
F Chimandawo Nyamuzeya	12	5	4	3	13.5
G Mukosa	6	4	-	2	6.6
Total in Numbers	90	57(63.3%)	17(18.9%)	16(17.8%)	100

4.2 Marital Status of Heads of Households

Table : 7

Marital Status of Heads of Household by Percentage

Marital Status	Percentage
One wife	64.4
Polygamous	17.8
Widows	17.8
T O T A L	100

Over half of the sample survey heads of households were married with one wife, with the number of polygamous marriages recorded being 17.8 percent. On impression and taking into account the number of questionnaires per sub-area of the District it appears that a greater percentage of polygamous marriages were in Eastern Rushinga. A similar observation could be made for widows who also stand at 17.8 percent of the overall District sample.

4.3 Origin of Heads of Households

The sample questionnaire asked whether the head of household was born in the area or not. Response details are shown in Table 8 below.

Table : 8

Origins of Respondents by Percentage

Origins	Percentage
Born in Area	86.7
Not Born in Area	13.3
T O T A L	100

The vast majority of heads of households 86.7 percent were born in the area as opposed to 13.3 percent who over the years moved into the District from elsewhere in Zimbabwe.

What is interesting is that Eastern Rushinga is almost entirely homogeneous with a tiny migrant population from Mozambique - in fact 2.1 percent of our total. Western Rushinga recorded a percentage of 11.1 outsiders in the area.

4.4 Education Levels of Heads of Households

The table below shows that illiteracy levels are high in the District. This becomes very striking when compared with the Provincial illiteracy level of 17%

However, it is important to point out that among those who had primary education, some might have lapsed into illiteracy. Therefore it could be inferred that the rate of illiteracy among heads of households in the District is higher than 50 percent.

Table : 9

Education Level Reached By Heads of Households by Percentage

Education level of Heads	Percentage
Illiterate	50
Never been to school but literate	13.3
Primary Education Grade 1 to 7	36.7
Secondary Education or Higher level	-
T O T A L	100

Provincial rates for Mashonaland Central Communal Lands are 17 percent illiterate and 69 percent primary, Grade 1 to 7. (See CSO Report on Demographic Socio-Economic Survey for Communal Lands of Mashonaland Central Province 1983/84).

Type of dwellingTable : 10Percentages of Households by Type of Dwelling

Type of Dwelling	Percentages of Households
Traditional	81.1
Mixed	18.9
Detached	-
T O T A L	100

Traditional dwelling units are old style family settlements made of pole and dagga with thatched roofs. Mixed dwelling units are those built of modern material such as bricks, corrugated iron roof together with pole and dagga. Detached dwelling units are single houses (rather than several) built of modern materials.

In order to emphasise the housing conditions for Rushinga District, it is useful to compare the District figures to those of the Province. At the Provincial level 60% were mixed type of dwelling, with 36% belonging to traditional type of dwelling. The remainder is detached housing.

4.6 Toilet facility

The Table below shows that the vast majority of the sample survey do not have any toilet facilities whatsoever.

Table : 11Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

Type of Toilet Facility	Percentage of Households
Flush toilet	-
Ventilated Pit-latrine	17.8

Non-ventilated Pit-latrine	11.1
None	71.1
<hr/>	
T O T A L	100
<hr/>	

Provincial data (ibid) also reveals that flush toilets are non-existent; that only 4 percent households had pit latrines; 27 percent had non-ventilated toilets and 68 percent were without any toilet facilities.

4.7 Water Sources

The survey sample questionnaire did not include a breakdown in its question on water sources to cover wet season, dry season and source of drinking water respectively. However, it is important to point out that water sources such as rivers and small dams dry up during the dry season and this very often means that the household is forced to resort to more distant sources of water.

Table : 12

Percentage of Households by Source of Water Supply

Source of Water Supply	Percentage of Households
Boreholes	18.9
River or Streams	23.3
Dam	23.3
Deep Well	13.4
Shallow Wells	18.9
Piped Water	2.2
<hr/>	
T O T A L	100
<hr/>	

Borehole facility is only 18.9% in the whole District. The Piped water scheme has recently been introduced and only covers a tiny percentage of our respondents. It appears that the majority of the people in the District are dependent on natural water sources which are vulnerable,

particularly in the dry season. This question is also related to people's health, in that facilities for drinking water are 'unsafe'.

4.8 Durable Goods

The questionnaire asked about durable goods in order to gain some insight apart from levels of production, on the standard of living and consumption patterns of the respondents.

This data is summarised below.

Table : 13

Percentages of Households Owning Certain Durable High Cost Goods

Equipment or Appliance	No. of Households	% of Households
Tractor	-	-
Truck	-	-
Car/Van	-	-
Scotch Cart	11	12.2
Bicycle	10	11.1
Radio	23	25.5
T O T A L	44	48.8

What the table above reveals is that 51.2 percent of the sample survey do not own any durable goods listed above. This figure suggests that money is hard to come by in the District. Our sample also shows that privately-owned transport is virtually non-existent in Rushinga District. The latter observation implies exclusive reliance on the public transport system.

A further observation relating to transport has to do with the percentage of scotch carts (12.2%). This mode of local transport is vital to the rural people in that it may be used for a variety of purposes which include carrying grain to and from grinding mills etc.

This obviously is related to the lack of draught power in the District.

The figure also reveals that a quarter of the respondents had radios.

5. Agricultural Activities

This part of the report attempts to analyse the following aspects of the agricultural activity in the District, namely : land tenure system, modes of tillage, production activities and supporting services. This section also looks at off farm sources of income, organised groups and informal cooperation as well as the respondents' attitudes to their perceived economic problems and the development process in general.

5.1 Size Holdings

Table : 14

Distribution of Holdings by Size (including home site, garden and arable blocks).

Distribution of Holdings by Size and by Region

Size of Holding in Hectares	Sub-Area	Percentage of Sub-Area	Percentage of Total	Total Number of Respondents Sub-Area
	(A)			
0.00-0.49		-	-	17
0.50-0.99	1	5.8	1.1	
1.00-1.99	8	47.0	8.9	
2.00-3.99	4	23.5	4.4	
— 4.00	4	23.5	4.4	
	(B)			
0.00-0.49	1	7.69	1.1	13
0.50-0.99	-	-	-	
1.00-1.99	4	30.7	4.4	
2.00-3.99	4	30.7	4.4	
— 4.00	4	30.7	4.4	
	(C)			
0.00-0.49	-	-	-	
0.50-0.99	-	-	-	

1.00-1.99	5	35.7	5.6	
2.00-3.99	7	50.0	7.8	14
— 4.00	2	14.2	2.2	

(D)

0.00-0.49	1	7.1	1.1	
0.50-0.99	1	7.1	1.1	14
1.00-1.99	5	35.7	5.6	
2.00-3.99	5	35.7	5.6	
— 4.00	2	14.2	2.2	

(E)

0.00-0.49	3	21.4	3.3	
0.50-0.99	-	-	-	
1.00-1.99	8	57.1	8.9	14
2.00-3.99	3	21.4	3.3	
— 4.00	-	-	-	

(F)

0.00-0.49	5	41.6	5.6	
0.50-0.99	-	-	-	
1.00-1.99	7	58.3	7.8	12
2.00-3.99	-	-	-	
— 4.00	-	-	-	

(G)

0.00-0.49	1	10.0	1.1	
0.50-0.99	1	10.0	1.1	6
1.00-1.99	2	33.3	2.2	
2.00-3.99	2	33.3	2.2	
— 4.00	-	-	-	

Overall Totals for District

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0.00-0.49	11	12.2
0.50-0.99	3	3.3
1.00-1.99	39	43.4
2.00-3.99	25	27.8
— 4.00	12	13.3

<u>Key To Sub-Areas</u> :	(A)	=	Gwangwawa, Nyamatikiti, Kamanika
	(B)	=	Magaranhewe/Gwashure
	(C)	=	Chimanda
	(D)	=	Rusambo/Masoso
	(E)	=	Makuni/Marymount
	(F)	=	Chimandawo/Nyamuzeya
	(G)	=	Mukosa

The table above summarises basic data on distribution and size of farm holdings. Only 13.3 percent have more or less 4 hectares, the majority of whom are in the West of the District. The table above also reveals the size holding distribution per sub-area and it is interesting to point out that in the Makuni, Marymount, Chimandawo, Nyamuzeya and Mukosa areas no respondent recorded size holdings of more than 3.99 hectares. (See also 16 on Resource Distribution Analysis).

However, the capacity of the farmers to cultivate more land is primarily inhibited by very little draught power available in the District. Labour supplies i.e. inability of peasant producer to offer payment in kind or cash, also means that less land is cultivated as farmers in the North and Eastern Sector particularly, as well as generally for the District, are forced to make a scanty living on hoe cultivation.

The observation by the GDI Report that, with respect to Rushinga the phenomenon that shortage of labour is the limiting factor for increased production and not land like in many other African countries (1984:1) is an interesting one. We might add that low infrastructure support in the form of irrigation, water points/outlets, problems of transport, inadequate draught power, a weak delivery system and few markets in a marginal area confound the problems of agricultural production in most of Rushinga.

5.2 Mode of Tillage

Table : 15

Mode of Tillage of Fields

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total	Total%
Own Cattle	6	6	7	9	-	-	-	28	31.1
Hired Cattle	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	8	8.8
Hired Tractor	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	7	7.7
By hand (hoe)	7	5	5	1	11	12	6	47	52.7
T O T A L S	18	13	15	15	14	12	6	90	100

The most striking feature from the above table is that more than half of the sample used the hoe to till their fields. Among the major effects of this mode is that most peasants are unable to cultivate large tracts of their land. The practice of hoe cultivation is restrictive in that it implies shallow cultivation. This is particularly so in Eastern Rushinga and parts of the West where soil structures are "hardy".

The little mechanisation that is there as well as draught power means that very few peasants are able to cultivate their lands and grow cash crops such as cotton and maize which require relatively deep cultivation. Moreover, the small (7.7 percent) number of people hiring tractors means that very little capital is available amongst the peasants of Rushinga.

5.3 Agricultural Implements

The diagram below is self-explanatory. Numbers of agricultural implements are given per survey sample sub-area of the District.

The two main aspects in our view are that firstly, the nature of implements reflects cattle presence at one time in the District and secondly, the data reveals a low, rudimentary level of farming techniques.

Table : 16

Agricultural Implements

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ploughs	14	17	9	15	5	1	1
Hoes	112	85	26	67	53	19	23
Cultivator	3	11	6	4	-	-	-
Shovel	18	13	4	14	8	5	2
Pick	9	10	3	11	7	2	3
Fock	3	1	-	3	-	-	-
Whelbarrow	3	2	1	1	-	-	-
Rake	1	1	1	2	-	-	-

The figures are approximate as in a few instances, all the pieces of equipment in a household were not given or accurately recorded. The figures above have been arrived at from cross-checking.

5.4 Cattle

The importance of cattle in rural society cannot be overemphasised. Apart from constituting a vital input into the production process of peasant society, the ownership of cattle is equally important for social obligations and ritual in rural society.

Table below summarizes cattle ownership from the District sample survey.

Table : 17

Cattle Ownership

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total	Percentage Total
7	10	6	9	2	-	-	34	37.8

The most striking feature from the summary above is that 62.2 percent from our sample survey do not own any cattle whatsoever, and this has obvious implications in that scales of production remain low and poverty levels are continuously reproduced. Further implications must surely also affect social obligations and ritual in rural society.

On impression, it would appear that recently most cattle have been reintroduced into the District via the AFC Credit Scheme for peasant farmers.

From data on cattle ownership above, the distribution pattern is as follows for each sub-area of the sample.

- A :
- 2 respondents owned one beast each.
 - 2 respondents owned two beasts each.
 - 1 respondent owned three beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned five beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned nine beasts.
- B :
- 1 respondent owned one beast.
 - 6 respondents owned two beasts.
 - 2 respondents owned four beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned eleven beasts.

- C : - 1 respondent owned four beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned seven beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned twelve beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned fifteen beasts.
- D : - 1 respondent owned one beast.
 - 1 respondent owned two beasts.
 - 4 respondents owned three beasts.
 - 2 respondents owned four beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned fifteen beasts.
- E : - 1 respondent owned two beasts.
 - 1 respondent owned five beasts.

During the course of fieldwork an informant pointed out that from the total cattle herd for the District, there were only 16 beasts in the Makuni/Marymount Wards (Sub-Area classification E on the sample). It is worth emphasizing that the distribution of cattle in Eastern Rushinga is confined to the Wards above.

No doubt patterns of cattle ownership and distribution are suggestive of social differentiation amongst peasant producers and of uneven development in general within Rushinga District.

5.5 Fallow Land

The data above on distribution of size holdings does not include fallow land. Our observations suggest that fallow land exists due to lack of labour, draught power, inputs etc. A rough calculation from the sample survey estimates 38 hectares of land (maximum) lying fallow.

Table : 18

Fallow Land Distribution and size

	Sub-Areas	Total %
	(A)	
0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	2	2.2
1.00-1.99	5	5.7
2.00-3.99	-	-
4.00	-	-

(B)

0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	1	1.1
1.00-1.99	1	1.1
2.00-3.99	-	-
— 4.00	-	-

(C)

0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	1	1.1
1.00-1.99	2	2.2
2.00-3.99	-	-
— 4.00	2	2.2

(D)

0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	1	1.1
1.00-1.99	2	2.2
2.00-3.99	-	-
— 4.00	-	-

(E)

0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	3	3.3
1.00-1.99	1	1.1
2.00-3.99	-	-
— 4.00	-	-

(F)

0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	-	-
1.00-1.99	1	1.1
2.00-3.99	-	-
— 4.00	-	-

(G)

0.00-0.49	-	-
0.50-0.99	-	-
1.00-1.99	1	1.1
2.00-3.99	-	-
— 4.00	-	-
TOTAL		25.5

Crop Production

The data below gives a breakdown of type of crops grown by Sub-Area as well as for the Entire district with Estimated Production Levels.

.1 MaizeTable : 19Maize Hectarage and Estimated Production

Type of Crop	Sub-Area	Cultivated Area in Hectares	No of Respondents	Estimated Production in Bags	No of Respondents
Maize	A	0.00-0.49	3	10	5
		0.50-0.99	5	11-19	6
		1.00-1.99	5	20-39	3
		2.00-3.99	3	40-59	2
		— 4.00	-	60	-
	B	0.00-0.49	3	10	4
		0.50-0.99	5	11-19	4
		1.00-1.99	2	20-39	2
		2.00-3.99	3	40-59	2
		— 4.00	-	60	1
	C	0.00-0.49	1	10	7
		0.50-0.99	1	11-19	2
		1.00-1.99	11	20-39	2
		2.00-3.99	1	40-59	1
		— 4.00	-	60	2
	D	0.00-0.49	2	10	6
		0.50-0.99	5	11-19	1
		1.00-1.99	6	20-39	6
		2.00-3.99	1	40-59	1
		— 4.00	-	60	-
	E	0.00-0.49	9	10	11
0.50-0.99		4	11-19	3	
1.00-1.99		1	20-39	-	
2.00-3.99		-	40-59	-	
— 4.00		-	60	-	
F	0.00-0.49	3	10	4	
	0.50-0.99	1	11-19	-	
	1.00-1.99	-	20-39	-	
	2.00-3.99	-	40-59	-	
	— 4.00	-	60	-	
G	0.00-0.49	4	10	4	
	0.50-0.99	-	11-19	-	
	1.00-1.99	-	20-39	-	
	2.00-3.99	-	40-59	-	
	— 4.00	-	60	-	
TOTALS			79		79

Table : 20

Totals for District (Cultivated Areas)

<u>Hectares</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0.00-0.49	25	31.7
0.50-0.99	21	26.5
1.00-1.99	25	31.7
2.00-3.99	8	10.1
4.00	-	-
T O T A L	79	100

Table : 21

Totals for District (Estimated Production)

<u>Bags</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
10	41	52
11-19	16	20.2
20-39	13	16.5
40-59	6	7.6
60	3	3.7
T O T A L	79	100

Tables above reveal that maize is widely grown although scales of production are small. Our sample reveals 87.8 percent are growing maize in the District of whom most are in the West. The percentage figures above are based on only those respondents cultivating maize. One tenth are cultivating more than 2 hectares of maize and the majority 52% are producing less than 10 bags of maize. Twenty four people or 30.4% of the respondents stated that they would sell some of their maize produce.

The figures above also reveal the problem of food production as the vast majority, it appears, do not grow enough for household consumption. Here too, poor production of maize is not unrelated to water availability, draught power etc. discussed earlier on in this report.

6.2 Cotton

Table : 22

Cotton Hectarage and Estimated Production

Type of Crop	Sub-Area	Cultivated Area in Hectares	No of Respondents	Estimated Production in Bales	No of Respondents
Cotton	A	0.00-0.49	4	1-2	4
		0.50-0.99	2	3-5	4
		1.00-1.99	4	6-10	2
		2.00-3.99	-	11-15	-
		— 4.00	1	15	1
	B	0.00-0.49	3	1-2	1
		0.50-0.99	3	3-5	4
		1.00-1.99	4	6-10	5
		2.00-3.99	-	11-15	-
		— 4.00	-	15	-
	C	0.00-0.49	1	1-2	2
		0.50-0.99	4	3-5	2
		1.00-1.49	1	6-10	1
		2.00-3.99	1	11-15	2
		— 4.00	-	15	-
	D	0.00-0.49	1	1-2	-
		0.50-0.99	3	3-5	1
		1.00-1.99	3	6-10	2
		2.00-3.99	1	11-15	6
		— 4.00	1	15	-
E	0.00-0.49	-	1-2	-	
	0.50-0.99	1	3-5	1	
	1.00-1.99	1	6-10	1	
	2.00-3.99	1	11-15	-	
	— 4.00	-	15	1	
T O T A L S			40		40

Table : 23

<u>Hectares</u>	<u>No of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0.00-0.49	9	22.5
0.50-0.99	13	32.5
1.00-1.99	13	32.5
2.00-3.99	3	7.5
— 4.00	2	5
T O T A L	40	100

Table : 24

Totals for District (Estimated Production)

<u>Bales</u>	<u>No of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1-2	7	17.5
3-5	12	30
6-10	11	27.5
11-15	8	20
15	2	5
T O T A L S	40	100

Percentages above are in relation to number of cotton growers in the survey sample only.

According to our sample survey most of the cotton is grown in the Western sub-areas of the District and out of the total number of respondents, fifty-six percent are growing no cotton at all. Out of the forty-four percent who are growing cotton a small number is cultivating more than three acres. This observation suggests that even with respect to cash crop production, the scales of production are small.

5.3 Millet Hectarage

Table : 25

<u>Type of Crop</u>	<u>Sub-Area</u>	<u>Cultivated Area in Hectares</u>	<u>No of Respondents</u>
Millet (Mhunga)	A	0.00-0.49	2
		0.50-0.99	4
		1.00-1.99	-
		2.00-3.99	-
	B	0.00-0.49	1
		0.50-0.99	-
		1.00-1.99	-
		2.00-3.99	-
	C	0.00-0.49	-
		0.50-0.99	-
		1.00-1.99	-
		2.00-3.99	-

D	0.00-0.49	2
	0.50-0.99	-
	1.00-1.99	-
	2.00-3.99	-
E	0.00-0.49	5
	0.50-0.99	3
	1.00-1.99	1
	2.00-3.99	1
F	0.00-0.49	6
	0.50-0.99	3
	1.00-1.99	2
	2.00-3.99	-
G	0.00-0.49	1
	0.50-0.99	3
	1.00-1.99	2
	2.00-3.99	-

Table : 26

Totals for District (Cultivated Areas)

<u>Hectares</u>	<u>No of Respondents</u>
0.00-0.49	17
0.50-0.99	13
1.00-1.99	5
2.00-3.99	1
— 4.00	-
T O T A L	36

Forty percent of respondents grew millet. The highest number of respondents cultivating millet are in Eastern Rushinga - that is 27 growers on the sample survey. Millet is grown almost exclusively for household consumption.

What is interesting is that although there were less millet growers in Western Rushinga (sub-areas A, B and D), cultivation was more intense in that even those with small holdings, i.e. less than 1 hectare in those sub-areas seem to do better.

The information above is also revealing of the low production activity in Eastern Rushinga. Food self-sufficiency remains a vital consideration to the livelihood of Eastern Rushinga's peasantry. As if conditions are not bad throughout the year, food security, and hunger are acute and levels of malnutrition rise during the dry months of the year i.e. September-December. Precarious subsistence levels in the East of the District are

determined by rugged terrain - poor soil structures and a general lack of adequate infrastructure, not to mention the resource status of the household.

6.4 Groundnuts, Sorghum and Other Crops

Groundnuts are grown throughout the District but on a very small scale. Twenty respondents or 22.2 percent of the survey sample stated that they grew groundnuts. Five people said they were growing for sale on the local market. Estimated produce has been tabulated as follows:

Table : 27

<u>Bags</u>	<u>Respondents</u>
2	7
5	1
8	6
10	1
15	4
20	1

The survey revealed that 5 people grew sorghum, sunflowers and beans were also grown.

Overall, the scale of production of the above crops was very small with the highest scale being 1 acre of sorghum production in the Gwangwawa area.

The question of input costs, lack of capital and draught power, on the whole, inhibits any diversification of agricultural production in the District.

7. Inputs

The data below looks at inputs in agricultural production.

7.1 Maize InputsTable : 28Maize Seed

Sub-Area	Certified Seed	Last Harvest	Borrowed	Not Given
A	7	2	-	7
B	10	3	-	-
C	10	1	1	2
D	11	-	2	1
E	8	4	-	2
F	2	1	-	1
G	-	1	-	3
T O T A L	48	12	3	16

Figures are incomplete, hence an approximation. In a lot of cases either the respondent (on behalf of the head of household) was uncertain about quantity of inputs or the head of household could not 'clearly' recall precise inputs. The tabulation below attempts to indicate maize seed inputs for those households that did respond:

Table : 29Maize Seed Inputs in Kg.

<u>Maize Seed (in Kg)</u>	<u>No of Respondents</u>
4	1
5	1
10	4
20	3
30	1
40	1
50	11
100	2
T O T A L	24

What is interesting is that eleven people obtained 50 Kg of maize seed and 2 obtained 100 Kg. Our guess is that in all instances the seed maize was bought as opposed to being borrowed and that all the growers are in Western Rusinga. Furthermore, it would appear that most growers with inputs in excess of 30 Kgs of maize seed were selling their maize produce. However, it seemed to us that the majority of maize growers used seed from the previous harvest.

7.2 Cotton Inputs

Table : 30

Sub-Area	Bought	Loan AFC
A	9	2
B	8	2
C	2	5
D	4	5
E	1	2
F	-	-
G	-	-
T O T A L	24	16

Like maize seed inputs, cotton seed inputs recorded are far from satisfactory.

Unfortunately, our sample was also unable to pick up adequate data for pesticides and fertilizer. The reason is not dissimilar to our observations on responses to questions on seed inputs above. It would appear however that the majority of those who grew cotton had loans from AFC in the form of pesticides and fertilizer.

7.3 Pesticides and Fertilizer

The preceding observation on fertilizer and pesticide application is borne out by the data below on manure application or pesticide application from the random household survey.

Table : 31

Fertilizer and Pesticides

Sub-Area	Manure	Pesticides
A	4	10
B	1	8
C	5	7
D	2	10
E	-	1
F	-	-
G	-	-
TOTAL	12/13.3%	36/40%

13.3% said they used manure whilst 40% of the sample used pesticides. Generally, the role of manure in the communal areas is important in that it plays a part in the supply of nutrients and improvements of the soil structure. Pesticide application and inorganic fertilizer usage is mostly used in respect of cotton production. We were particularly concerned about safety methods - all respondents said they kept the pesticides in a safe place and generally, the male head of household or an adult handled the pesticides. Frequency of utilization - weekly. Mouth protection - handkerchief or piece of cloth. No eye, hand protection. This issue requires, in our opinion, further research.

7.4 Other Crops

The table below lists number of respondents who said that they used inputs - mainly in the form of seed only. A breakdown of source of seed is given:

Table : 32

Other Crops (Inputs)

Sub-Area	Crop	Bought	Last Harvest
A	Millet	3	3
	Sorghum	-	1
	Groundnuts	1	3

B	Millet	1	-
	Sorghum	-	-
	Groundnuts	-	-
C	Millet	-	-
	Sorghum	-	-
	Groundnuts	1	-
D	Millet	-	-
	Sorghum	-	-
	Groundnuts	-	-
E	Millet	-	8
	Sorghum	-	-
	Groundnuts	-	1
F	Millet	-	7
	Sorghum	-	-
	Groundnuts	-	-
G	Millet	-	5
	Sorghum	-	-
	Groundnuts	-	-
TOTAL	Millet	4	23
	Sorghum	0	1
	Groundnuts	2	4

7.5 Comment on Inputs in General

Our observation is that it would be difficult to adequately assess the amount of and value of inputs; figures are often inflated and occasionally the respondent 'did not know'. Costs varied according to where items were purchased. Our assumption that costs were inflated due to transport costs/distances involved is fairly correct. The question of inputs overall reflect a lack of circulating capital and inadequate means of production i.e. in majority of cases, hardly available if we consider draught power. Eastern Rushinga farmers hardly buy seeds for all their fields and tend to rely on previous harvests as evidenced from cereal crop production data. Moreover, they do not use fertilizer/pesticides. The question of distribution vis-a-vis, transport networks, for input supplies is critical and expensive where available. The analysis of inputs suggests a close connection between expenditure on inputs and production of cotton (cash crop).

8. Vegetable and Fruit Production

Very little fruit is grown in the District. Less still is offered for sale. The main varieties are pawpaws and mangoes. Vegetables are grown mostly

in winter depending on water sources. Varieties are rape, onions, and tomatoes.

About half of the sample stated that they did not grow any vegetables at all. This reflects problems associated with water sources. Sales are meagre and mostly within the village.

The problems of transport and lack of local markets mean people do not grow vegetables on a large scale. One respondent stated that even at Chimanda there was no market. People come to buy vegetables from gardens.

Most people tend not to have a garden to assist in generating funds because the streams dry up quickly.

As one of our respondents put it "no development can be achieved if women travel some distance to go and fetch water".

Table : 33

Vegetable and Fruit Production by Percentage of Households

Vegetable and Fruit Production	Percentage
Sales	21.1
Domestic Consumption	28.9
None	50
TOTAL	100

9. Storage Facilities

Storage facilities are generally for maize which is grown in Western Rushinga. The peasants capacity to produce for sale in Rushinga District is furthermore reflected from the households storage facility. Nature of storage reflects the fact that most maize grown is for domestic consumption.

Grain storage is in bags, in a granary, on a concrete/hard floor or in sheds.

Twenty respondents kept their grain in bags of which 19 are in Western Rushinga.

Twenty seven said they used their granary whilst twenty one used a hard/concrete floor with three using sheds. The total number of respondents for Western Rushinga was 23. Sixteen responses were not given.

Out of the total sample, 50 (55.5%) indicated that they had adequate storage facilities with 24 (26.6%) saying they did not. 16 responses were not given (17.9). Amongst those who did not respond to the question 15 (20%) were from the Chimandawo, Nyamuzeya and Mukosa areas where very little food is cultivated.

These figures suggest that production has not increased significantly in the District to warrant additional storage facilities.

10. Purchase of Equipment/Spare Parts

74.4 percent purchased nothing and stated that they could not afford to.

25.6 percent purchased generally parts as opposed to equipment.

Some people had cultivators etc. The reintroduction of cattle in some parts of the District meant that these few respondents bought spares, spanners, bolts, wheels, etc.

The purchase of spare parts is contingent on the possession of not only draught power but ploughs and cultivators as well. The fact that shops were poorly stocked reinforced the shortage of draught power resulting in little production taking place.

11. Credit Problems

The main credit lending agency is the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Sixty five percent of all respondents on the survey stated that they had no need for credit facilities. Most people shared the sentiment echoed in the statement that there was no point in taking credit when there was nothing to use it for, i.e. draught power. Scales of production, hardships, interest rates charged on loans, and burdens of previous loans seem to

be among the main reasons for people stating that they had no problems over credit as they took none.

Thirty five percent of all respondents said they had credit loans advanced from the AFC and some complained that they were having difficulties in repaying the loan whilst most complained of late deliveries of seed, fertilizer and pesticides. One person felt that the loan was insufficient. The view was also expressed that credit loans should be made easier especially with respect to loans for draught power.

Credit problems are not unrelated to Production Constraints. Unfortunately, our request to the Agricultural Finance Corporation for data on its credit scheme to the farmers in the District has not been forthcoming.

12. Impact of Constraints on Production

Production constraints inhibit the peasant producer's capacity for inputs. Overall food production is low, equipment rudimentary, where neither fertilizers nor selected seeds were used and no cash crops cultivated etc.

Peasant responses to the question on problems affecting increased production covered a host of issues. Lack of draught power, lack of water and inadequate transport were among the primary factors cited in the responses. Fifty six or 62.2 percent (two thirds) of the respondents felt that having little or no draught power prevented increased production. Without draught power production levels remained small scale as it was difficult to hire additional labour as the peasant producers did not grow enough themselves to offer payment in kind let alone money.

Water outlets were far and rivers and streams tended to dry up rapidly.

The cost of transport is high when and where available and often involving great walking distances to bus stations.

Although the entire district is affected by these factors, the issues above are no less acute nay critical in the North and East of Rushinga, where soil fertility, techniques used, water outlets and markets (distances to) are rudimentary and inadequate.

Our observations do not deflect from national trends that speak of 'successful'

small-scale peasant production in Zimbabwe but hopefully provide insights into a process of uneven development within one region of the country. We have no doubt that given an adequate infrastructure and vigorous supporting services, this process could be resolved in conformity with national trends for small scale peasant production. Levels of production could enhance, especially in the Eastern Sector of the District where currently the production of millet or cereals are done by isolated homesteads on a very small scale due primarily to rudimentary production techniques and a dependence on labour for extensive cultivation. Hoe cultivation is back breaking particularly in conditions of erratic rainfall, with few water outlets so that at most all one can expect is to 'scratch' the surface.

In Western Rushinga on the other hand, a few respondents felt that the shortage of land affected their increased production. Others also expressed concern that loan conditions were harsh and for those who availed themselves of AFC loans and very often delivery systems for inputs such as seed, fertilizer - pesticides were poor resulting in late deliveries. Poor roads and poor transport also mean that crops are sold late resulting in loss due to wastage caused by exposure.

The other main problem affecting the peasant producers capacity for increasing production has to do with money. Due to a lack of circulating capital, subsistence peasants tend to rely on credit and incur great debts in order to provide some circulating capital. The latter observation has not been quantified however, the responses to credit systems indicate an over dependence on credit in the absence of circulating capital.

Indeed our sample survey appears to show that there is a debt trap emerging among the peasants as a result of AFC lending practices and procedures of repayment.

Obviously, the question of circulating capital (or profit levels for reinvestment) is stated in that it could perhaps be pursued at another level. That is, research into credit structure, facilities and indebtedness of sections of the peasantry notwithstanding this section's contribution to the national output would suggest some of the strains affecting peasant capacity in Zimbabwe today. Moreover, the question of whether peasant production is uniform needs to be looked into. For example, what extent does the pricing/market structure, location of markets and delivery system affect levels of peasant production in a given area. Our own tentative impression is that for

Rushinga East, peasant capacity for entering into adequate food production let alone cash crop production may perhaps be undermined by some of these variables.

13. Problems in Selling/Marketing Crops

Peasant production in Rushinga District is almost entirely for domestic consumption and only a small surplus is marketed.

The extent and type of involvement in markets of different sections of the peasantry are not uniform. Issue of resources, terms on which they can be obtained affect the choices open to the individual producer.

The major non-food crop marketed is cotton. A smaller part of the food crops sold is traded within the villages, being bought by those who are not engaged in farming e.g. teachers. All other marketed crops are sold to the Marketing Boards in Mount Darwin. The Cotton Marketing Board Depot in Mount Darwin is the biggest one among those without a ginnery in Zimbabwe (GDI 1984 : 36)

The biggest problem concerning the marketing of crops is the cost and availability of transport, which is exclusively in private hands. This tendency encourages profiteering by the middlemen. In the remote parts of the District - Northern and Eastern sections - it is even difficult to find any transport at all. On the whole, low scale production due to absence of draught power coupled with transport costs and inadequate transport means in effect that marketing incentives for peasant producers in most of the District does not exist.

From the sample of ninety households fifty-one respondents (56.7%) listed transport as a factor hindering the selling and marketing of crops.

Thirty eight respondents (42.2%) said they did not produce enough and hence did not market any produce. One response was not given.

14. Labour Tasks

The household sample survey questionnaire asked whether there were any agricultural tasks for which households required additional labour.

A third of the sample survey stated that they depended entirely on household labour, whilst the majority indicated that, on occasion, they did require additional help.

Widespread throughout the District is the 'Nhimbe' system of informal cooperation. Households within a village as well as between villages get together to organise informal working parties. 'Nhimbe' and the hiring of labour are not entirely exclusive. In fact it appears that there exists a combination of labour forms for example, hired labour is paid either in cash or in kind or both in addition to the traditional system of informal labour exchange via the "Nhimbe" Party.

Labour is mostly needed for preparation of fields, weeding and harvesting. From the sample survey the tendency is for those engaged in cotton production to hire labour or arrange for additional help.

Fifty percent of the respondents felt that they could do with additional labour. Amongst those 22.2 percent actually stated that they did hire labour and mostly so for cotton weeding and picking.

The sample survey did also come across a few cases whereby people came from as far as Mukosa, in Eastern Rusinga to weed cotton fields in the Western region in exchange for maize by way of payment.

Other cases suggest that labour is required because children of the household are too young or that there are few members within the household. A couple of households stated that as the head of the household was ill, there were tasks for which the households had insufficient 'hands'. Lack of money and very little surplus produce (part of which could be offered as payment in kind) meant that the households could not afford to take on any labour.

In Eastern Rusinga where 'hoe cultivation' is widespread, the shortage of labour caused by a peasant's financial inability to hire some, acts as a constraint and this prevents farmers from cultivating more land.

Overall, informal cooperation or working parties are not uncommon though in the most cases, it is women who tend to offer labour power for hire, brew beer at informal working parties and generally, are actively involved in arduous, back-breaking tasks to try to eke a living out of the soil.

15. Remuneration

The survey asked whether the household had received any money or goods from friends or relatives who have been working elsewhere since the beginning of this year?

The number of respondents who said they had : 25 (27.8%) Remuneration prevails within the extended family network and migrant labour system.

A high percentage of respondents who said they did not receive anything is indicative of the fact that due to the high cost of living in urban areas, remittances to rural areas in the form of cash, seeds, inputs, food are actually declining.

16. Supporting Services

Supporting Services are an integral aspect of rural infrastructure.

The principal supporting services agencies within the District are the Agriculture Extension Services (Agritex), the Veterinary Department, Health Inspectorate, Land Inspectorate and Community Development and Women's Affairs.

From the random sample it appears that the practice of most of the departments is to call a meeting within a village community to which explanations are given and discussions ensue. On the spot advice and counselling is rarely given as almost all departments lack personnell to spread themselves into the respective households.

A breakdown of visits over three months, (i.e. January-March 1986) by supporting services to areas covered within which the households interviewed are located, is given below. The total percentage of households visited (or called to meetings) once or more was 61.1 percent.

Table : 34

Supporting Services (Visits)

Agency	No of times (listings)	% in relation to No of Households
Agritex	41	45.5
Vet.	26	28.8
CDWA	15	16.6
Health Inspectorate	6	6.6
Land Inspectorate	6	6.6
No visits at all	35	38.8
No of households visited	55	61.1

The AFC, a Parastatal body made 11 visits and all were to Western Rushinga.

In the majority of cases, the supporting services pattern was to convene meetings and visits on average, were rarely more than once per household for most agencies.

Our approximate findings show that two thirds of the households in the sample were directly or indirectly covered by one or more of the supporting services as compared to 38.8 percent or just over a third of the sample who were not.

The majority of the households not covered by one or more of the supporting services were in the Eastern Sector of Rushinga District where traditional forms of production are more widespread and production techniques involve hoe or 'scratch cultivation'.

Table : 35

Supporting Services (Visits) per Sub-Area

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total no of households visited (Directly or indirectly)
Agritex	12	6	10	7	8	4	4	51
Comm. Dev.	4	5	4	5	-	4	1	23
Land	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Health	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Vet	8	9	9	1	4	4	3	38

None	4	1	-	5	2	7	2	21
AFC	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	11

17. Off-Farm Sources of Income and Activity

In the Report of the German Development Institute (1984) a comprehensive analysis is made of the Non-Agricultural Sector of the District. The latter covers aspects such as sectional and regional distribution, production process, input supply, finance formation, markets and marketing for non-agricultural enterprises.

The sample survey did not address itself specifically to the non-agricultural sector. Rather, our sample was keen to elicit data on off-farm sources of income and activity, practised within an agricultural household.

For Rushinga District specifically, traditional artisans (basketry, pottery), wood processing (carpentry, wood carving, hand tools) and brick moulding, form the predominant form of non-agricultural activity not to mention shopkeeping and trade in basic items.

On the whole off-farm activities tend to vary with agricultural activity and alter according to labour requirements in agriculture. Artisans and traditional enterprises process raw materials originating from their vicinity within a fixed socio-economic context which is predominantly ruled by the household division of labour and agricultural demands. (See *ibid*).

It appears that areas of low agricultural production in the communal lands tend to reproduce conditions under which low non-agricultural activity exists. The basic type of off-farm sources of income covered in the survey sample are brick making, carpentry (hand-made implements), sewing, knitting and baking.

The table below summarises our findings from the sample:

Table : 36

Off-Farm Sources of Income

Sub-Area	Number of Respondents			
	Brickmaking	Carpentry	Sewing & Knitting	Baking
A	5	1	-	-
B	4	-	-	-
C	2	2	3	1
D	-	-	1	-
E	1	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-
G	1	-	-	-
TOTAL %	13 (14.5)	3 (3.3)	4 (4.4)	1 (2.1)

23.3 percent of the sample said that they are involved in some off farm source of activity. Sewing, knitting and baking activities can be assumed, are in all likelihood, projects initiated and organised by the department of Community Development and Women's Affairs in the District.

Carpentry and brickmaking are individual household activities where hand agricultural tools - such as handles for hoes- are made and bricks moulded. Brickmaking is a winter activity though this type of production depends on water sources.

4.8. Organised Groups and Informal Cooperation

Constraints affecting production levels and capacity tend too, to influence social attitudes and social groupings.

For example, only 24 (26.7%) respondents from among the household sample of ninety either belonged to or had a wife who was a member of a club or group. Just over half of the above total 14 said they were members of a farming club whilst the rest belonged to income generating projects such as vaseline making club (one), soap making (two), sewing and needlework club (seven), bread making (three) and pre-school, adult literacy groups (two).

Most respondents felt that they did not belong to a group or club as they could not afford the joining fee.

Our observation is that in a socio-economic environment of low infrastructural support and basic agricultural practices, informal cooperation i.e. traditional forms of association tend to predominate.

Table : 37

Membership of Organised Groups and Informal Cooperation

<u>Sub-Area</u>	<u>Organized</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Neither</u>
A	7	8	2
B	6	5	2
C	5	7	2
D	3	7	4
E	3	5	6
F	-	8	4
G	-	6	-
TOTALS	24 (26.6%)	46 (51.2%)	20 (22.2%)

Our analysis clearly shows that over half of the households are involved in informal cooperation. What we have been unable to ascertain is the regularity of such cooperation. However, the dominant mode of informal cooperation is with relatives and or members of the village. Beer is brewed and members come together to contribute in kind and or in money to the households budget as well as for cooperation in weeding, and harvesting of crops.

The survey also recorded attitudinal responses on the importance of formal and informal groups. 65.6 percent respondents felt that organised groups were very important. Such a high percentage as opposed to 44.4 percent who felt that informal cooperation was very important, is partially influenced by the respondents perception of our association in the survey with the FAO Peoples Participatory Project in the District. However, those in favour of organised groups it would appear recognise the importance of the Village Development Committees. On the other hand, those respondents according great importance to informal cooperation, we may suggest, reflects a desire for continuity for traditional associations. What is also interesting is the relatively high incidence of recorded 'Dont Knows'. This may perhaps have been on account of interviewing techniques etc, respondents perception of the study or even lack of information on the part of the respondents not to mention sheer non-committedness.

Table : 38

Attitudinal Responses

Sub-Area	Organized Groups				Unorganized Groups			
	V. Import.	Somewhat Import	Unimport.	Don't Know	V. Import.	Somewhat Import	Unimport	Don't Know
A	12	-	1	4	6	4	4	3
B	8	3	-	2	6	2	3	2
C	13	-	-	1	8	2	1	3
D	6	3	1	4	3	4	1	6
E	8	-	1	5	8	2	-	4
F	8	1	-	3	4	2	2	4
G	4	-	-	2	5	1	-	-
TOTAL	59 (65.6)	7 (7.7)	3 (3.3)	21 (23.4)	40 (44.4)	17 (19)	11 (12.2)	22 (24.4)

19. Local Authority Structures

Government has relatively reoriented administrative structures with a view to encouraging as well as facilitating mass participation at grass roots level in the overall development process. Our sample was keen to pick up that level of participation in addition to gaining an insight into people's attitudes on localised structures.

The survey was also keen to assess the effects of VIDCO's with respect to developmental projects.

Table : 39

VIDCOS

Sub-Area	District Councillor	Membership	Meetings	Effect of Vidco on Development
A	14	12	9	3
B	7	10	9	4
C	10	9	-	1
D	13	13	-	7
E	11	12	-	3
F	7	6	-	3
G	3	4	-	-
TOTAL	65	66	18	21

The tabulation below reflects peoples main concerns raised in the Village Development Committees.

Sub-Areas

A	Construction of wells and schools
B	Wider roads
C	No responses recorded
D	Bus routes, construction of roads and bridges
E	Boreholes
F	Boreholes and road building

What is interesting from the above is that the VIDCO's addressed themselves primarily to water and transport issues. Equally significant is that 78.9 percent of all respondents felt that VIDCO's had done nothing. Amongst the latter, general comments pertaining to leadership styles and approaches etc. were made. A sample of some of these comments are reproduced below :-

'Local leadership arrogant'

'Leaders of the community appear to be those who 'have' and they fail to represent the interests and the needs of the poor'

'People in position of responsibility should be educated and knowledgeable. Ignorant people are in position of leadership'.

'Leaders should carry our grievances forward'.

Most people knew the difference between the ZANU (PF) Party structure at village level and that of the VIDCO in that the former is concerned with political matters, whereas the latter structure addresses developmental issues. The majority of the interviewees, however, were unclear about the role and functions of WADCO's.

Notwithstanding the comments above, the VIDCO/WADCO structure clearly reflects the determination of Government to consolidate mechanisms for development as well as encourage and facilitate the masses involvement in the developmental process and the nation's socio-economic transformation.

20. Status of Women

Approximately 80 percent of Zimbabwean women reside in the communal areas.

Within society, ideological notions of women's capacity, are strong. Such ideological interpretations are based upon gender stratification and division of labour which treats women in general as subordinate to men and rationalises this subordination on the basis of an 'invoked naturalness!.

This dimension of subordination ensures women's inferior access to resources and weaker authority in social relations.

Meanwhile, society's role structure for women expects them to take responsibility for nurturing children and managing the household/family which it ideologically claims is a female task determined ultimately by women's biological makeup.

In rural society specifically, the dual functions of a woman's role stem from her familial status as mother, childbearer, and homekeeper on the one hand, and her participation in the economic production process, on the other.

Affecting women's non-familial role has been the pattern of land ownership and the skewed distribution of land. This has meant that female access to land was extremely limited.

Moreover, women tend to bear the burden of labour intensive subsistence agriculture. The latter observation is further borne out by the phenomenon of absentee male labour brought about by the labour migration network. The household data from the survey sample reveals that over a third of the ninety households were female headed households. (Provincial data estimates are almost half of the communal lands households for Mashonaland Central Province).

Women in the communal lands perform routine tasks of agricultural production process, i.e. digging, ploughing, planting, weeding, harvesting, storage, apart from processing and preparing meals, housekeeping, fetching water and fuel.

The implications of women's status upon community activities are therefore limiting. The majority of women for example do not have enough time for a start, to allow them to engage effectively in 'public affairs'. Social norms i.e. male attitudes towards female participation in community/public affairs leave a lot to be desired. Decision making is still very much a male domain.

A further constraint simply means that for the vast majority of women, the household does not have the money to pay the joining fees for female membership of an income-generating project or club. Uneven development within Rushinga District has also meant that the status of women is affected. Manifestly, little infrastructure influences people's capacity to participate in community and group activities. In Eastern Rushinga the fact that there are less group activities is suggestive of little supporting service structures as organisations tend to work through organised groups. Within the isolated homesteads of Eastern Rushinga women appear to spend more time than their counterparts in the West on domestic chores such as food preparation, fetching water, etc.

Data from the report on modes of tillage reveals that the main form of tillage in the District and moreso in Eastern Rushinga is hoe cultivation. The implications of this for women is obvious, in that the latter are the main cultivators engaging in arduous scratch cultivation.

21. Distinctions Amongst Peasant Households

While the report tended towards a discussion of the horizontal unevenness of Rushinga District, that is discrepancies between Western and Eastern Rushinga, the data below attempts to reflect vertically, forms of inequality amongst peasant households in the District.

To do this, total acreage holdings was used as a yardstick to measure resource distribution and specific aspects of agricultural activity such as cattle ownership, mode of tillage and hiring of labour, respectively. However, we should emphasise that our discussion on the vertical dimensions of economic inequality are far from exhaustive but merely indicative of an attempt at documenting socio-economic trends within the area.

Total acreage refers specifically to that area of the household under cultivation and excludes homesites, gardens and fallow land.

Table : 40 Total Cropped Area

Total Acreage	Less Than 1 acre	1-2.99	3-4.99	5-6.99	7-8.99	9-10+	Total	%
10+	-	1	-	2	4	8	15	16.6
5-9.99	-	2	9	11	9	2	33	36.7
Less than 5	4	21	17	-	-	-	42	46.7
Totals	4	24	26	13	13	10	90	100

The data on Total Cropped Area reveals that 16.6 percent of households are cultivating more than ten and a half acres; that 36.7 percent are cultivating between five and less than ten acres whereas almost half our sample are cultivating less than five acres.

The next table which is on Cropped Cotton Area tries to document patterns of total acreage in relation to areas under cotton cultivation.

Table : 41 Cropped Cotton Area

Total Acreage	Less Than 1 acre	1-2.99	3-4.99	5-6.99	7-8.99	9-10+	Total	%
10+	2	3	7	1	-	1	14	15.5
5-9.99	15	9	6	2	-	-	32	35.5
Less than 5	36	8	-	-	-	-	44	49
Totals	53	20	13	3	-	1	90	100

Fifty six percent of all respondents are not involved in cotton production. The significance of this detail complements the analysis in this report that

production constraints prevent vast sections of the peasantry in Rushinga from participating in production for sale. Only one respondent in the sample, owning more than ten acres is really cultivating most of the land exclusively for cash crop production.

Out of the total respondents who reported that they were growing cotton, 17 respondents owned less than ten acres and 8 owned less than five acres. This data makes apparent the low levels of production of cash crops in the District, which obviously have implications for sources of revenue within households.

Data on mode of tillage also makes apparent that the majority of the respondents are those owning less than five acres and are entirely dependent on hoe cultivation. Cropped areas, furthermore, correspond to mode of tillage in that eleven of the respondents from amongst those cultivating ten acres or more owned cattle and which they used as draught power.

Table : 42 Mode of Tillage

Total Acreage	Own Cattle	Hired Cattle	Own Tractor	Hired Tractor	Hoes	Other	Total	%
10+	11	1	-	3	-	-	15	16.6
5-9.99	16	4	-	3	10	-	33	36.7
Less than 5	3	6	-	-	33	-	42	45.8
Totals	30	11	-	6	43	-	90	100

Mode of tillage also reveals that those owning large tracts of land were obviously engaged in cash cropping (mostly cotton) and were therefore in a position to not only hire labour occasionally but also hire tractors.

The correlation between cash crop production and credit¹⁰ is close. Although the data on inputs was far from adequate to allow us to make a comprehensive analysis, amongst those owning more than ten acres, seven respondents (from a total of fifteen) reported that they used fertilizer and pesticides regularly. Similarly, for credit facility, out of those owning more than ten acres, 9 of the fifteen respondents had credit with AFC.

In the middle bracket of our range of cropped acreage, that is 5 to 9.99 acres, eight out of thirty-three respondents reported that they used fertilizer and pesticides; ten had credit from AFC.

Amongst those peasants cultivating less than five acres, 38 respondents out of 42 used no fertilizer or pesticides and had no credit whatsoever. In fact, only four reported that they used fertilizers etc and had credit with AFC.

A trend that suggests itself from the data presented so far is that those respondents involved in cash crop production on a relatively larger scale, utilise fertilizer and pesticides and tend to rely on their own cattle for cultivation.

10. Predominantly from the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) for cattle restocking and cotton production.

On cattle ownership (see below), most cattle appear to be owned by those cultivating more than 10 acres.

Table : 43 Cattle Ownership

Total Acreage	No cattle	1-5	6-9	10	Total	%
10+	4	8	-	3	15	16.6
5-9.99	18	13	1	1	33	36.7
Less than 5 acres	36	5	1	-	42	45.8
Total	58	26	2	4	90	100

Similarly, for the hiring of labour - we find that 11 respondents from those owning ten acres or more are hiring labour. This is the largest number hiring labour. At the other end of the spectrum, 38 respondents owning less than five acres reported that they did not hire any labour.

Table : 44 Hiring of Labour

Total Acreage	Hiring Labour	Not Hiring Labour	Total	%
10+	11	4	15	16.6
5-9.99	10	21	31	34.4
Less than 5 acres	6	38	44	49
Totals	27	63	90	100

The data also suggests that members of households are offering their labour for hire. Unfortunately, we were unable to quantify this aspect of labour hiring.

It is, nevertheless, our impression that the capacity of the peasants of Rushinga District to reproduce their levels of living, let alone engage effectively in developmental processes, is somewhat affected and curtailed by lack of circulating capital and low technical levels of instruments of production in the area. Moreover, economic inequalities as revealed by the sample survey data (discussed above) appears to suggest that distinctions exist amongst households and that these distinctions are more varied in Western Rushinga and that they are less varied in Eastern Rushinga. The major implication of our analysis is that planning and developmental agencies, principally, Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations, take cognizance of social differentiation amongst the peasant households of Rushinga District in respect of group/project formations, supporting services, etc. amongst other developmental processes.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In concluding this report we felt it necessary to offer remarks (albeit general) on the material basis of the District for project formations and development.

Project-Group formations, in our view, have to take into account not only the material basis but equally important, evolve strategies which arise from the specificities of the District. What we have in mind are the disparities of uneven development between Western and Eastern Rushinga.

Our remarks also testify to the need to examine integrated approaches¹¹ in that such approaches often, remain uniform in that they tend to overlook the specificities of a given concrete situation. As examples, loaning systems, group projects and supporting services need to be aware of the levels of development (and constraints) between Eastern and Western Rushinga. Socio-economic trends are also significant in that, for example (again) we find that land pressure characterises Western Rushinga, whereas precarious subsistence is the order of the day in Eastern Rushinga.

Agricultural activity in Rushinga District is modest. Cottage and small scale manufacturing is almost non-existent. Improvements in agricultural activities is dependent, initially, on the reintroduction of animal draught power and the expansion of water sources.

Given the unevenness of resources etc. within the District, group projects will be influenced by relatively more diverse agrarian patterns and practices in Western Rushinga. In Eastern Rushinga group activities will obviously be more limited in that the material basis of the region is restrictive as production is carried out amongst isolated homesteads and is confined to millet and sorghum for domestic consumption.

11. Generally, integrated approaches are usually models of development based on experiences elsewhere. It is our view that such models tend to look at 'Sectors' of society i.e. peasants as a homogeneous category thereby ignoring specific trends within a given category.

With respect to the latter area, there is need for a thorough investigation by a team of agronomists amongst others, into the agricultural potential of the area, mapping out the area for specific crop cultivation (including winter and contour cultivation) with a view to diversifying agricultural production. Although we recognise this as a long-term objective for Eastern Rushinga, the immediate issue is that of ensuring food security in the area. Food security therefore is the main basis for group projects or community activities in Eastern Rushinga in that they should be linked to the trend whereby the peasants capacity to reproduce themselves is a precarious one.

Moreover, projects in general, should also attempt, in the initial stages, to enhance the participants awareness of developmental strategies, options as well as existing constraints. After all, the objective of these projects is to involve the masses in articulating their needs in addition to ensuring mass participation in the process of development. In furthering this ideal, it is our hope that this report stimulates more questions than we have asked.

Finally, bearing in mind the District perspective contained in this report, it is our hope that this brief statement on Rushinga District will modestly contribute to the knowledge of a concrete situation in Zimbabwe and that the report is not found lacking with respect to assisting policy formulation, planning not only for Rushinga District but other areas as well.

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Appendix I

ZIMBABWE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RUSHINGA DISTRICT BASE LINE STUDY

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Interviewer ----- Village -----

Date ----- Ward -----

Household Name -----

Name of Respondent -----

(If respondent is under 18 years, ask to interview another person or go to another household).

Relationship of Respondent to Head of Household -----

A. Household Information

1. Age and Sex of Head of Household: (a) Age (b) Sex
18-30 M
31-50 F
51 +

Please tick appropriate box.

2. Is head of household Present or Absent? Present Absent

Please tick appropriate box.

3. Marital Status of Head of Household:
One Wife
Polygamus
Widower
Widow
Single Parent Family

Please tick appropriate box.

4. Were you (respondent) born in the area? YES NO

5. If NO, where do you come from? -----

6. AND how long have you been here? -----

7. Household: a. Resident adults: M ----- F -----

b. Resident Children -----

c. Absent adults ----- Employed -----

Other -----

d. Absent children -----

e. Total Household -----

f. Any members employed locally?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, specify -----

8. Education Level reached by Head of Household:

Illiterate

Never been to school but literate

Primary Education: Grade 1 to 7

Secondary Education

Other (specify) -----

9. Education of persons who usually live in the Household.

School Attendance

Left school

Never been

M	F	NUMBER

10. Housing:

(a) Traditional

Mixed

Please tick appropriate box.

(b) Modern with thatch roofing

Modern with corrugated "

Please tick appropriate box.

(c) Observational - to be recorded by Interviewer :

Good	Fair	Poor

Please tick one box.

11. Toilet Facility:

Pit Latrine

(a) Ventilated	
(b) Non-Ventilated	
(c) None	
(d) Other (specify)	

B. Agricultural Production

1. Land Size: Home site -----
 Arable block(s) -----
 Garden -----
 TOTAL ----- Acres

2. (a) Crops 1984/5 season:

	Grown	est acres	est. harvest	est. sales	\$ to date
Maize					
Munga					
Rapoko					
Mapfunde					
Cotton					
Groundnuts					

(b) Inter-cropping with any of the above?

YES	NO
-----	----

(c) Any fallow?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, acreage: -----

2(c) Cont'd

Reason: -----

(d) Problems in selling/marketing crops?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, specify -----

3. (a) Where do you store grain that you intend to market?

02 bags

03 granary

04 on some hard floor

05 other (specify -----)

(b) What is the total number of 'full bags of grain' that can be contained in all granaries at any one time?

(c) Do you find you have sufficient storage facilities for all your grain in years of bumper harvests?

01 Yes

02 No

4. (a) Vegetables and fruit production

Vegetables grown in summer?

Y	N
---	---

in winter?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, in winter (specify) -----

(b) Where is water drawn?

Borehole

River/Stream

Deep Well

Dam

Deep Well

Shallow Well

From

If drawn from a well (specify)

(c) Is it the household's own?
Or is it shared with others?

(d) Sales of vegetables? Y N

Main varieties -----
estimates of gross earnings since January 1986, \$ -----

(e) Fruit grown Y N Sales Y N If yes,
main varieties -----
estimates of gross earnings since January 1986 - \$ -----

(f) Problems in selling/marketing of vegetables and fruit? -----

(g) OBSERVATIONAL - Interviewer's impression: Crop significance by
percentage of acres devoted to crop.

Maize	<input type="text"/>
Munga	<input type="text"/>
Rapoko	<input type="text"/>
Cotton	<input type="text"/>
Groundnuts	<input type="text"/>
Other (specify -----)	<input type="text"/>

Roughly estimate percentage.

(h) Which crops yielded most money from sales?
Write them down in order of importance.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

5. INPUTS: 1984/85 Season

(a)

	cert seed	last harvest	Bought	Borrowed	Recycled Fert
Maize					
Munga					
Cotton					
Groundnuts					
Other -----					

(b) Origins of inputs:

	bags fert.	kg seed	kg pest	value (in. tr)	Source
Purchase				\$	
Credit				\$	
Given (eg. from relative in town)				\$	
TOTALS				\$	

(c) Credit previous season(s)

Y	N
---	---

If yes,

Year	Source	Arrears
-----	-----	\$ -----
-----	-----	\$ -----
-----	-----	\$ -----

(d) Have you found, or do you see any problems associated with getting credit?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, which? -----

(e) Problems securing inputs? -----

(f) Use of manure?

--

If yes,

which crops? -----

(g) Pesticides

Source	Types	Frequency of Utilisation	Safety Methods

6. Type of Farm Implements

(a) own

Number

(i)	Plough(s)	
(ii)	Cultivator (s)	
(iii)	Harrow(s)	
(iv)	Planter(s)	
(v)	Hoes	
(vi)	Picks/Muttocks	
(vii)	Shovels/Spades	
(viii)	Forks	
(ix)	Rakes	
(x)	Wheel Barrow(s)	
(xi)	Other (specify)	
TOTAL		

7. Any equipment/spares/replacement bought for, or during past season?

6

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes,

Specify ----- Cost: \$ -----

b) Any problems getting equipment etc? Y N

If yes, specify _____

8. Other appliances

i) Radio

ii) Other (specify _____)

9. Transport facilities

i) Trucks

ii) Car/Van(s)

iii) Bicycle

iv) Motor Cycle

v) Scotch Carts

vi) Donkeys

vii) Other (Specify _____)

10. Labour

a) Are there any tasks for which your household does not have enough hands/labour?

Y N If yes, specify _____

b) Do you hire any labour for these tasks? Y N

If yes, total payments for season _____

c) If no, do you arrange for other help? Y N

d) What do you use to prepare your fields? (for combinations e.g. own cattle and own tractor, write 35 or 53).

03 own cattle

04 hired cattle

05 own tractor

06 hired tractor

07 hoes

08 other (specify _____)

Y N

10. e) How much labour was used in planting this season?
(Give number of people involved).

M	F

f) Do you practise crop rotation?

01 Yes

02 No

g) Are there any members of the family in regular employment?

i) 01 Yes

II) 02 No

ii) Is it Father, Son, Daughter? Specify _____

iii) Do they contribute, financially, to the farming programmes of the household?

01 Yes

02 No

iv) During the drought of 1983-84 did anybody in your village receive drought relief?

01 Yes

02 No

If No, : Did you know of anybody who received relief?

Specify _____

11. Distribution of Usual Members of Households (10 years and above) by Primary Activity Status and Sex.

	Males	Females	Total
i) Working (for pay or profit in cash or in kind) including unpaid family workers			
ii) Had job but did not work last week			
iii) Looking for or available for work (with previous work experience)			
iv) Looking for or available for work (with no previous work experience)			
v) Home make or Housewife			
vi) Attending School or College or training course			
vii) Unable to work (disabled or too young or too old)			
viii) Not wanted to work (living on remittance, charity, aid, pension, rent, dividend, interest etc.)			
ix) Other			

12. Cattle

a) Ownership

Y N If no go to 12. (c)

If yes,

Number

Drought

Bull(s)

Cows

Oxen

Heifers/steers

Calves

TOTALS

Estimated value
\$ _____

12. b) Cattle out to others for drought this season

Sharing

Y	N
---	---

Hired out

Y	N
---	---

If yes, payments \$ _____

c) Sales in the past twelve months?

Y	N
---	---

 If yes,

No. _____ Value \$ _____

d) Cattle deaths during past twelve months (March 1985 - March 1986).

Y	N
---	---

If yes,

(Specify _____)

No _____

13. How did you till your fields during the past season?

By hand

Own animals

Borrowed animals

Hired animals

Hired tractor

Cost

\$ _____

\$ _____

14. Have you earned money from any of the following since the beginning of this year? If yes, indicate which and how much _____

Y	N
---	---

Poultry

Eggs

Milk

Small stock

Gross earnings

14. (cont)

Crafts		
Seasonal labour		
Bear brewing		
Hiring out skills		
Hiring out draught power		
Hawking/trading		

Other (Specify _____)

TOTAL Earnings \$ _____

15. Have you received any money or other goods from relatives or friends who are working elsewhere since the beginning of the year?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, Total Cash \$ _____

Goods (specify) _____

16. Off-farm Sources of Income.

(e.g. bricklayer, carpenter, craftsmen, knitting, vending, transporter, trader).

Write them down:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

C.

17. Production Constraints and Extension

a) Have you, or any of your household, been visited by, or been at a meeting with any of the following since the beginning of the year?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, indicate which

	Once	More	Purpose
Agritex staff			
Community Development			
Silveira House adv.			
Veterinary ass.			
Land inspector			
Other _____			

b) Which of the above people do you find most helpful with respect to your farming and why?

Staff	Reason
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____

18. Production Constraints

a) What are the most important problems you have in missing more from farming?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

b) What, do you think, you can do to meet these specific problems?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

19. Participation in Organised Groups

a) Are you, or any member of your household, associated with any groups, clubs or cooperatives?

Y	N
---	---

If No, go to question 24

If yes,

b)

	Group	Participation			Function(s) of group
		Self	Other	h/h	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

20. (To respondents who themselves belong -)

Can you tell me (a) when and (b) why you got involved in this/these groups(s) (c) Are you on the committee(s) of any of the this/these group(s)?

	Group	Since	Why?	Position
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

21. a) In which activities of each of these groups do you or other members of your household, participate?

Group	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	Self	Other	Self	Other	Self	Other	Self	Other
Income Gener. Project								
Labour exch. planting								
-weeding								
-crop prot.								
-harvesting								
-threshing								
-herding								
-Drought exchange								
Equipment exchange								
Input supply								
Marketing								
Credit								
Produ- (gard., pigs etc)								
Other								

b) In which activities of these groups do you not participate?
(Mark 0 in above table) Participate in all

c) Is there any reason why you do not participate in these activities?

Activity	Reason
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

22. In which way(s) have each of these groups helped you most?

Group	Benefits
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

23. a) What, in your view, are the most important problem(s) of each of these groups?

b) How could the specific problem(s) be overcome?

	Group	Problem(s)	Solution(s)
1.			
2.			
3.			

24. Did you belong to or participate in any (other) groups in the past?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, which were these, and why are you no longer participating?

Group	Reason(s) for discontinuing
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

25. What have you found, or do you see, as the most important problem for people to join groups?

26. Informal Cooperation

With what kind of mutual help are you involved in agriculture (other than those already mentioned with respect to group members)?
How is this conducted?

	With rel.s	Other	Mode party	Share	Gift	Payment
Labour exch-planting						
-weeding						
-crop prot						
-harvesting						
-threshing						
-herding						
drought exchange						
equipment exchange						
joint marketing						
Other						

27. a) Regarding people helping each other in these ways, how does it compare now-a-days with the past? Would you say that people here are helping each other?

more

about the same

less

than in the past? _____

27. b) If answer is less,

Why do you think such mutual assistance is becoming less common?

28. (For households who participate in neither formal nor informal cooperation)

On whom does your household rely most for help in agricultural work, such as ploughing, weeding, and the like?

29. a) How important do you think organized groups are in improving farming?

Very important

Somewhat important

Unimportant

Don't know

Why? _____

b) What about people just helping each other among themselves? Do you think it is

Very important

Somewhat important

Unimportant

Don't know

Why? _____

30. Village and Ward Development Committees

Of all the different bodies and committees which you have in this area, which one is in your view, the most important for village development?

Why _____

31. Who is your district councillor? _____

32. Do you have in your area

a) a village development committee (VIDCO)?

Y	N
---	---

b) a ward development committee (WADCO)?

Y	N
---	---

If the answer to 34. (a) is no, go to question 40.

33. (If the answer to 34. (a) is yes)

a) Is the VIDCO the same as the (party) village committee?

The same

Different

(If the answer is different

b) How are these two committees different? _____

34. Who is your VIDCO Chairman? _____

35. Are you yourself a member of the VIDCO or the WADCO?

Y	N
---	---

(i) (If yes) What is your position? _____

(ii) (If no) Have you attended any meetings called by your VIDCO?

0	1	1+
---	---	----

36. (iii) (If attended) What was the purpose of the meeting(s)?

37. Has anything happened here yet as a result of the establishment of the VIDCO?

Nothing

Yes

What? _____

38. Have there been any problems in setting up the VIDCOs and the WADCOs?

Y	N
---	---

If yes, what have these been? _____

39. Do you have any other comments? _____

40. What are the pressing problems affecting development in your village/ community?

41. In your view, what could/should be done towards solving some of these problems?

42. Any observations by Interviewer?
