

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND EXTENSION

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RURAL HOUSEHOLD STUDIES IN ZIMBABWE:

A REVIEW

by

B. H. KINSEY, HILARY McQUIE AND

MANDIVAMBA RUKUNI

Working Paper AEE 2/95

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RURAL HOUSEHOLD STUDIES IN ZIMBABWE:

A REVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

Many--perhaps most--households in rural Africa have grown poorer over the last decade. The World Bank, for example, estimates that by the end of the century the number of people in poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa will have increased by nearly 100 million since 1985 (World Bank 1994). The causes of this impoverishment and the means by which the process can be reversed are thus central issues for policy analysts--in Zimbabwe as elsewhere in Africa. Much has been written about African households, and much policy advice given based on these writings, but little of this advice originates from or is substantiated by empirical evidence. Even in the rare cases where reference is made to empirical data, these data come almost inevitably from either secondary sources or from cross-sectional surveys. Critical examination of whole sets of major issues--such as the impact of the economic and structural adjustment programme, dynamic aspects of poverty, the growth of linkages between the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors, and interactions between agriculture and the natural environment--is hampered by unavailability of data appropriate to these purposes.

One approach to improving the quality of policy analysis involves improving the quality of the data upon which analysis rests. Where the policies under evaluation are intended to lead to beneficial impacts for rural households, panel studies of such households are a possible instrument for structuring data collection. Panel studies--based upon the repeated interviewing of the same households over a number of years--offer a promising way to rectify the shortcomings of policies with no empirical basis. Similarly, data provided through panel studies would permit policy analysis far superior to that based solely upon cross-sectional data and its inadequacies with respect to the dynamic aspects of economic, social, technical and environmental change.

This review is an outgrowth of a project preparation activity funded by the International Development Research Centre. The twin purposes of the set of project activities proposed are, first, to enhance the quality of policy analysis bearing upon agriculture, rural economy and society, and the natural environment in Zimbabwe and, second, to promote wider application and influence of policies based on sound analyses of empirical data. It is proposed to achieve these goals through a set of linked activities, which include collection of data from panels of rural households; capacity-building in data analysis and policy formulation through formal and in-service training; and a series of workshops and seminars aimed both at publicizing the existence and applications of the rural household database. It is envisaged that the main thrust of the data collection component would be a national panel study programme.

Objectives

Compared to other countries in the region at the same time, in Zimbabwe, at the time of independence in 1980, there was almost a complete vacuum in terms of studies of rural households. In the 15 years since 1980, this situation has changed profoundly. As the following two sections of this review attest, numerous studies have been conducted by researchers across a wide spectrum of disciplines and by institutions with a wide range of mandates. Thus, even if there were no other reason for doing so, it is timely that a review of this nature be conducted in order to update the national inventory of rural studies.

A more specific objective relates to the panel studies programme discussed in the background section and at greater length below. The utility of such a programme can be increased and its costs can be decreased to the extent that a national panel can be based upon prior work done by the community of researchers in Zimbabwe. This review therefore seeks to identify candidate studies which might become constituent components in a national panel.

Thus a first step in the work reported here was the identification and review of studies of rural households done in Zimbabwe since 1980 and the appraisal of these studies in terms of their usefulness as potential components of a programme of panel studies. The larger and/or longer-term of these studies include, among others, Amin and Chipika (poverty and food security in communal areas); Campbell et al. (environmental and economic change in different tenure systems); Cheater (social change in small-scale commercial areas); Corbett (food security); Jackson and Collier (food security and incomes); Kinsey (social, economic and welfare changes in resettlement areas); and Michigan State University/University of Zimbabwe (food security in Mangwende and Chibi communal areas).

One of our intentions in carrying out the review has been thwarted. We hoped to be able to document and evaluate the costs of collecting different types of data, using different approaches and at different frequencies. Not a single one of the studies we have examined reports the type of information that would allow us to comment meaningfully on the costs of rural household surveys.

During preparation of this review, we also noted a minor trend to make increasing use of rapid rural appraisal (RRA) and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques, particularly in cases where a study has been intimately linked to specific rural development activities. In many cases, it is not clear the extent to which these types of studies could be incorporated into a wider study with different objectives and employing different methodologies. In his recent broad review of RRA and PRA, Chambers (1994a & b) notes that the evidence is not yet in on the extent to which PRA methods can and should replace questionnaire surveys. He argues persuasively in favour of such methods in a wide variety of settings. His arguments are strongest in the context of enabling local people "to share, enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act (1994b, 1437). Policy analysts are certainly well advised to ensure that their work reflects grassroots realities, and it may well be that explicit experimentation to determine the best means of doing so could be incorporated in a national panel studies programme.

Design and Implementation of a National Panel Studies Programme

This review represents the outcome of the first step in design--a systematic search for data sets collected in rural Zimbabwe in the 1980s and 1990s. Eventually permission will be sought from the researchers responsible for the most promising candidate studies to place suitable data sets in the public domain and to extend them by transforming all or part of the original samples into panels. Selection would be based on a number of criteria, including agroecological region, production system and land tenure system, so as to give the most representative national panel possible. A standard methodology for data collection would be adopted so that a common core of data can be guaranteed over time, but provision would also be made for ad hoc studies to be attached to the programme (see below).

Collaborating institutions in Zimbabwe would nominate staff members to be involved with the programme over a period of years, and it would be a requirement that all participants would be qualified to undertake postgraduate studies and research under the programme. It is anticipated that participants would take part in the programme on an in-service basis, initially being released from their duties periodically to supervise data collection, but later, when the demands of time for coursework, analysis and writing become greater, release over longer periods would be required.

Similar to the ICRISAT village studies begun in India in the 1970s, the programme would facilitate the attachment of other studies and self-funded researchers on an ad-hoc basis. Thus, for example, a researcher with an interest in clinical nutrition, environmental degradation or a specific aspect of farming systems research or agricultural technology could be given access to the core data and be permitted to share resources to collect additional data specific to the area of interest. Since there is potential for a "free-rider" problem, it would probably be a requirement that associated researchers augment and enhance the core data set rather than merely using it.

An important part of the programme would be an active series of workshops, seminars and working policy papers based on the work underway. The purpose of these activities would be to publicize the existence, nature and purpose of the database being established and to present the work in progress in a way that will help to build a strong constituency among policymakers.

Institutional Framework

Within Zimbabwe, a wide spectrum of institutions is concerned with devising and applying policies intended to improve the economic and social welfare of rural families, while other institutions require policies and programmes to tackle the confrontation between the growing demand for earning livelihoods in rural areas and the threat of degradation of the resource base. All these institutions face the dual challenge of formulating sound long-term policy frameworks while at the same time addressing urgent operational concerns.

During 1994 and 1995, these institutions are being canvassed to ascertain their interest in the programme and the extent of their training requirements for policy analysts.

Organization of the Review

In addition to this brief introduction, the review comprises two major sections. The first of these contains the review of selected rural household studies conducted in Zimbabwe. Aside from the pioneering studies by R. W. M. Johnson in the 1960s, the studies reviewed all date from the period since independence. The reviews are set out in a standardized format to facilitate comparison and use.

Each individual review contains the following sections:

- ▶ Objectives: The first section for each study sets out the original objectives which motivated the undertaking of the household survey being reviewed.
- ▶ Focal group of households: Defines the target group of households for the study.
- ▶ Survey location: Identifies the location of the study in terms of natural region, district, communal area and the like but does not in general extend down to the ward or village level. Readers interested in these details are referred to the original work.
- ▶ Year and seasonality: Identifies the year or agricultural growing season in which the survey was conducted and, where possible, identifies when during the season fieldwork was carried out.
- ▶ Methodology: Describes the methodology of data collection [rather than that of data analysis].
- ▶ Nature of the sample: Characterizes the structure of the sample of households and, where known, the method of sample selection.
- ▶ Coverage of the data set: Provides an overview of the types of data collected.
- ▶ Analysis to date: Provides a listing of some of the more important publications, reports or manuscripts generated by the research. In some instances, additional citations for the same household survey may be found in Part III.
- ▶ Summary: Provides an overview of the main reported findings arising from the analysis of the survey-generated data.

The concluding section of the review--Part III--contains a bibliography on rural development and household studies in Zimbabwe. The main criteria we use to include citations in the bibliography are the following:

- ▶ the work cited should have its origins in a study of rural households; or
- ▶ the work cited should make a major contribution to the understanding of rural households and/or the economy, society and environment in which rural households operate; or
- ▶ the work cited should represent a significant addition to the literature on rural development in Zimbabwe.

The bibliography is therefore selective and not as inclusive as it might be given different terms of reference and more time and resources.

Conclusion

The compilers hope that the database of studies and cited literature created by the review of research into rural households in Zimbabwe is of use to a wider community of researchers and rural development practitioners.

We are grateful to the International Development and Research Centre in Canada for the support which made this review and compilation possible.

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Chambers, Robert. 1994a. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA): Analysis of experience. *World Development* 22, 9: 1253-68.

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II. SELECT REVIEW OF STUDIES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS CONDUCTED IN ZIMBABWE

AMIN, NICK. PEASANT DIFFERENTIATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN ZIMBABWE

OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine the factors which account for the dramatic rise in the peasant sub-sector's share of nationally marketed maize.
2. To examine the extent of this widely reported success.
3. To examine who the beneficiaries are of post-independence rural development initiatives.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 614 households in two communal areas of Mashonaland West.

SURVEY LOCATION: Chirau and Magondi communal areas, which lie adjacent to each other in Mashonaland West, about 150-250km from Harare, in Natural Regions II and III.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Data were collected in late 1987 and covered the 1986-87 agricultural season. A more detailed questionnaire was given to a portion of the sample households between February and April 1988. Additional surveys sought information on the 1987/88 agricultural season

METHODOLOGY: A small census survey was first done of 614 households. Then a smaller sample was selected to obtain a comprehensive set of data. Interviews with sample households were conducted through lengthy structured questionnaires.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A random sample of 11% of the 614 households was selected. A random stratified sample was chosen, based on land holdings, of 67 households. To examine implications of non-cattle ownership for food security, 15 additional non-cattle owning households were chosen, for a total of 82 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics
2. Agricultural inputs, output, consumption and marketing
3. Ownership of means of production
4. Labour and off-farm incomes

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Amin, N. 1990. Peasant Differentiation and Food Security in Zimbabwe. Working Paper 1. New York: Social Science Research Council/American Council of Learned Societies.

SUMMARY: Growth in the peasant sub-sector has been, to some extent, achieved with respect to maize and cotton. However, it is largely the relatively prosperous peasantry in natural regions I-III that have benefited. Production and social conditions in natural regions I and V remain largely unchanged. National self-sufficiency for maize has remained high since independence, but conceals the food security problem in the peasant sub-sector. Large numbers of households depend on state handouts of food, confirming that the economic and social position of communal farmers remains relatively unchanged. Food insecurity is a result of inadequate access to resources, low production levels, high-priced food for purchase, lack of wage-paid employment and generally, the result of low incomes. The resolution of the land question within the framework of a more broad-based rural development strategy will be necessary for achieving a solution to rural poverty.

ASHWORTH, VINCENT. SMALL-SCALE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE

OBJECTIVES:

1. To gather information on the socio-economic status, the farm management practices and the constraints of small-scale commercial farms.
2. To examine possible interventions and assistance which could stimulate increased output from an agricultural sub-sector considered to be producing below its productive potential.
3. To determine what lessons, if any, this sector's experience might have for resettlement and agricultural land tenure policies in Zimbabwe.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 90 small-scale commercial farmers (average farm size 199ha).

SURVEY LOCATION: The survey areas are all located in Natural Regions III and I, in which 75 percent of the small-scale commercial farmland is found.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: March 1993.

METHODOLOGY: This survey was conducted using rapid rural appraisal methodology. In-depth interviews were conducted with farmers in Small-Scale Commercial Farm Areas (SSCFA) in four agro-ecological regions and including four main types of farming systems: mixed cropping with cash crop,; mixed cropping with cotton only; mixed grain cropping; and livestock with mixed grain cropping. The enumerators were retired senior Agritex extension officers.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A non-stratified randomly sampled survey was done of 97 small-scale farmers in some 15 out of 66 possible areas. The sample represents just under 3 percent of the total population of the 13 SSCFAs involved.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Respondents' background and ownership.
2. Cropping patterns, yields and crop husbandry.
3. Farmer ability rating.
4. Labour, credit, assets and extension contact.
5. Constraints perceived by farmers.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Ashworth, V. A. 1994. Towards Sustainable Smallholder Agriculture: A Survey of the Small-Scale Commercial Farm Sector. A joint World Bank/Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development report.

SUMMARY: This producer sub-sector has allowed a category of black farmers to demonstrate their ability to be primary entrepreneurial producers. The best of these producers are achieving levels of productivity equal to those of large-scale commercial farmers. However, considerable constraints exist in almost all the areas. Road distances are long, contributing to higher production costs. Virtually no electric power or telephone service is available. Farm sizes vary but show little correlation with productive capacity. Overall, in comparison with the communal farming system, the SSCF sector has a better environmental record, offers a more secure form of family welfare and is more sustainable.

BURGESS, STEPHEN. CIVIC ACTION AND COMMUNAL FARMERS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To analyze small farmer demands for agricultural services and assets.
2. To identify and compare the means which farmers use to secure their demands.

3. To assess the relative effectiveness of different channels in fulfilling demands.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 200 communal area farmers.

SURVEY LOCATION: Two communal areas were selected: Hurungwe in Hurungwe District, Mashonaland West province, Natural Regions IIa and III; and Zaka (or Ndanga) communal area, Masvingo Province, Natural Region III and I.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: The end of the 1989 harvest season.

METHODOLOGY: A single visit survey using a structured questionnaire was administered by enumerators, though the principal investigator and his assistant directly supervised each interview and recorded the responses.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Respondents were selected out of people who chose to attend group meetings held by the principal investigator. This self-selected group was assumed to be the most interested in civic action. At each of the 8 sites, a sample of 25 farmers was selected. Out of a sample size of 200, the survey aimed to select 80 females of which 40 were single.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household socio-economic characteristics: roof composition, cattle holdings, farm equipment, plot sizes, crops marketed.
2. Degree of civic action: master farmer training, group involvement, channels known.
3. Farmer wants and demands: actions taken, channels used, success and failure.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Burgess, S. 1990: *Civic Action and Voice in Rural Africa: Small-Scale Communal Farmers in Zimbabwe*. Harare: Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: In the higher rainfall regions of Zimbabwe, the development of agricultural institutions has led to a large increase in production amongst the communal sector. Civic action by farmers has been rewarded by the delivery of agricultural services. Richer farmers who are involved in the marketing system have benefitted the most. However, more organization will be needed if farmers are to integrate into the larger civil society and be in a position to advocate for a more substantial allocation of national resources.

CALLEAR, DIANA. LAND AND FOOD IN THE WEDZA COMMUNAL AREA

OBJECTIVES: Unstated.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 98 families in a communal area.

SURVEY LOCATION: Northern Wedza communal area, Natural Region IIb.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: The survey was done from July 1981 to July 1982.

METHODOLOGY: Households were visited once monthly for a year.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: All the households present in five villages were surveyed, for a total sample of 98. The villages were chosen to reflect variations in soil type, access to markets and to extension services.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics and income sources.
2. Cropping and sales.
3. Livestock and agricultural assets.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Callear, D. 1984. Land and Food in the Wedza Communal Area. Harare: Department of Land Management, University of Zimbabwe.

Callear, D. 1984. Land and Food in the Wedza Communal Area. *Zimbabwe Agricultural Journal* 81: 163-8.

Callear, Diana. 1985. Who wants to be a peasant? Food production in a labour-exporting area of Zimbabwe. In J. Pottier (ed.), *Food Systems in Central and Southern Africa* 217-30 London: University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies.

SUMMARY: Only approximately one third of the total sample were entirely dependent on agriculture for the major part of their incomes, depending instead on remittances or part-time employment. In 66 percent of the households, the women bore all responsibility for agriculture. Maize cultivation was on the increase by 84 percent of the farmers, and cultivation of other crops, such as groundnuts, was decreasing. Farmers saw labour constraints, lack of draft power and lack of credit as more significant constraints to production than a shortage of land.

CAMPBELL, B. M., S. J. VERMEULEN and T. LYNAM. VALUE OF TREES IN THE SMALL-SCALE FARMING SECTOR

OBJECTIVES: To examine the value of woodlands and trees to households in the small-scale farming sector, approaching the question of value from four perspectives:

- the role that trees play.
- the value of some of the goods provided by the trees.
- the value of trees using an indirect contingent valuation method.
- commonly proposed interventions in terms of their costs and benefits.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 359 communal area households from different agro-ecological regions.

SURVEY LOCATION: Mangwende CA, Natural Region IIa; Shurugwi CA, Natural Region III; and Chivi CA, Natural Region V.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: Most of this study is derived from the literature. Additionally, a number of surveys were conducted using questionnaires.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Three communal areas were chosen which represented high, medium and low agro-ecological potentials. At each site, two areas were selected for survey, one with high and one with low woodland cover. In each of these areas, roughly 65 households were surveyed, for a total sample of 359.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Tree planting practices.
2. Income-generating activities based on woodland products.
3. Questions for the contingent valuation.

4. Prices in rural markets and business centres.
5. Meals based on woodland products.
6. Cash income from the sale of woodland products.
7. Ownership patterns of woodland-derived implements and utensils.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Campbell, B.M., S.J. Vermeulen and T. Lynam. 1991. Value of Trees in the Small-Scale Sector of Zimbabwe. Ottawa: IDRC.

SUMMARY: Trees have a high value to rural households, providing almost all household energy; many of the timber needs for building, fencing, and the manufacture of household utensils and agricultural equipment; sources of wild foods; inputs to maintain soil fertility; much of the livestock feed in the late dry season; medicines, shade, and spiritual sustenance. However, the importance of trees does not mean that forestry interventions are economical or acceptable to farmers. Planting initiatives have been heavily subsidized by the government, and will likely remain so while the free resources of the forest are in relatively large quantities. The importance of tree resources to smallholder farmers coupled with the property rights governing these resources suggest that tree resources will be undervalued and overutilized. If continued, only with deforestation will private tree-planting become an attractive option, at a high cost to society. Therefore, policies should be identified to increase awareness and understanding of the value of tree resources.

CARTER, S. E. SOIL FERTILITY MANAGEMENT IN MUTOKO COMMUNAL AREA

OBJECTIVES:

1. To gain a thorough understanding of how soil fertility is managed by different people in Mutoko communal area, and of the reasons for the different strategies, with attention particularly on gender roles in fertility management.
2. To identify local people's priorities and generate a participatory soil fertility research agenda.
3. To assess the appropriateness of rapid rural appraisal methods to generate this information.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Farmer households from a communal area.

SURVEY LOCATION: Charewa ward of Mutoko CA, Mashonaland East Province, NR III and IV.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: August-September 1992.

METHODOLOGY: Eleven researchers from a number of institutions were involved in the field exercise. After initial group interviews with the selected villages, the team walked transects, and then held a further meeting to discuss land use changes. Households were then stratified by wealth, and household interviews were conducted. Men and women were interviewed separately to elicit differences in management strategies and access to resources. The results of the exercise were then synthesized and presented back to villages for verification.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Criteria for selection of study sites were defined in Harare from review of secondary information. Two villages were selected in Charewa A Ward. Village informants provided wealth ranking stratifications of households, and interviews were then conducted for a sample of 23 households drawn from each of the different strata.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics and assets.
2. Farmers' knowledge of soils.
3. General soil fertility management.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Carter, S. E. (ed). Soil Fertility Management in Mutoko Communal Area, Zimbabwe. Report of a field exercise, August 12-September 3, 1992. Nairobi: Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme.

SUMMARY: Fertility management was found to differ significantly between fields and gardens for all households, and between households depending on economic status. Wealthier households used manure in the dryland fields and had the available labour to make more use of leaf litter. Intercropping was practised only by the poorer households, and overall poorer households applied less inputs, although they had a more diverse range of inputs for gardens. Inorganic inputs had a greater importance than expected among poorer households because they require less labour, and with good rainfall, have an immediate impact on yields. The study highlights the considerable variability in soil fertility management techniques within a single village, suggesting that the current modelling of farming systems requires revisions.

CAVENDISH, WILL. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To quantify the contribution of environmental resources to rural household production and welfare more broadly.
2. To link environmental utilizations to characteristics of rural households ie. poverty, constraints, remoteness, local resource abundance/scarcity, risk, intertemporal behaviour and thence to understand the connection between rural agents and environmental change.
3. To chart and analyse peasant environmental management strategies, relating these to value, tenure etc.
4. To analyse what "degradation" is using an integrated economic and ecological analysis, and thence to explain resource change over time.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 213 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The research was carried out in Shindi Ward, Chivi District, Masvingo Province. The area is part of a Communal Area comprising c.1,100 households in c.30 villages, in NRIV. Bounded to the east by a resettlement area whose land actually by right belongs to Chief Shindi, and to the south by the Lundi River and large-scale commercial farms.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: The agricultural season 1993/94.

METHODOLOGY: The research covered an entire year using a quarterly survey in order to cover seasonality effects.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Standard economic data (assets, income, expenditure, transfers, production, consumption) plus all aspects of environmental utilizations, resource management, resource change etc.
2. Interviews with selected resource users on resource use, life-histories, tenure, cross-border flows etc.
3. Aerial photographic data of resource change, 1955-85.
4. Sacred and traditional environmental management (interviews, perceptions).
5. Species listing of 200 species by botanical and economic information.

ANALYSIS TO DATE: Not yet available.

SUMMARY: The research area is exactly the same as that used by Jane Corbett for her data collection in 1990-92, thus allowing the easy construction of a panel of c.100-150 households covering the drought and recovery and ESAP. This data set (yet to be merged) should in principle be usable to carry out more

interesting research on longer-term rural dynamics, and in particular to look at rural differentiation, profound shocks, and recovery.

CHEATER, ANGELA. SMALL-SCALE COMMERCIAL FARMING IN MSENGEZI

OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine an emerging society based on commercial agriculture, and to fill a gap in the knowledge of these small-scale commercial farming areas.
2. To measure the effects of the liberation war on these households by administering a second survey after independence.

FOCAL GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLDS: 329 farmers in the former African Purchase Areas, now known as small-scale commercial farm areas. Average farm size is 200-250 acres.

SURVEY AREA: Msengezi Purchase Land, 96km west of Harare, in Chegutu District.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Two surveys were conducted: one in 1972-73 and another in 1980-81.

METHODOLOGY: Two rounds of surveys were done seven years apart. The principal investigator conducted the surveys with the help of a research assistant.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: All the farms in the former Purchase Area.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics and histories.
2. Farm production and capitalization data.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

- Cheater, A. P. 1974. Aspects of Status and Mobility Among Farmers and Their Families in Msengezi African Purchase Land. *Zambezia* III, ii, 51-9.
- _____. 1976. Co-operative Marketing Among African Producers in Rhodesia. *The Rhodesian Journal of Economics* X, i: 45-57.
- _____. 1978. Small-scale Freehold as a Model for Commercial Agriculture in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. *Zambezia* VI: 117-27.
- _____. 1979. The Production and Marketing of Fresh Produce Among Blacks in Zimbabwe. supplement to *Zambezia*.
- _____. 1981. Women and their Participation in Commercial Agricultural production: The Case of Medium-Scale Freehold in Zimbabwe. *Development and Change* XII: 349-77.
- _____. 1982. Formal and Informal Rights to Land in Zimbabwe's Black Freehold Area: A Case-Study from Msengezi. *Africa* LII: 77-91.
- _____. 1983. Cattle and Class? Rights to Grazing Land, Family Organization and Class Formation in Msengezi. *Africa* LIII: 59-74.
- _____. 1984. *Idioms of Accumulation: Rural Development and Class Formation Among Freeholders in Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press, Gweru.

SUMMARY: Building on two periods of fieldwork in a small-scale commercial farming area, one before and one after independence, Cheater explores means of accumulating and expressing wealth, class formation and differentiation in the former African Purchase Areas. Informal rights to land are explored, in particular the practice of granting customary cultivation and grazing usufruct rights to the landowner's kin leading to conflicts between customary rights and government land tenure law. This is seen as a problem stemming from an underpaid urbanized class that has no means of security in case of unemployment or retirement except returning to rural areas.

CHENAUX-REPOUND, MAIA. GENDER BIASED LAND-USE RIGHTS IN MODEL A RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

OBJECTIVES:

1. Establish and interpret direct and indirect relationships between gender biased land-use rights and specified social variables, as they affect households and adult household members of both sexes.
2. Establish and interpret preferences held by women and men for the allocation of land-use rights by the state to households, taking into account gender.
3. Evaluate the compatibility of policy options relating to the allocation of land-use rights, open to and exercised by the state, with preferences expressed by women, and with government's stated goals of social transformation.

FOCAL GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLDS:

The household types sampled were of five types:

1. female-headed, permit-holder is married
2. female-headed, permit-holder has no spouse
3. male-headed, permit-holder is married, monogamous
4. male-headed, permit-holder is married, polygamous
5. male-headed, permit-holder has no spouse

SURVEY LOCATION: Data was collected in the resettlement areas of Nyamuzizi (Mashonaland East), Karuyana (Mashonaland Central), and Jompani (Mashonaland West). Karuyana is in Natural Region II, and the other two schemes are in Natural Region III.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: November-December 1991, January-February 1992, and April-May 1992

METHODOLOGY: A single-visit social survey, gathering both-quantitative and qualitative data, was administered to respondents. Some informal group discussions and report-back meetings were held to provide additional data and gain further insights. Local government officials were interviewed for background and contextual information, and secondary crop data was provided by DERUDE. A pilot study was conducted to train interviewers and test and revise the instrument.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: 242 households were contacted, and both the permit holder and his or her spouse were interviewed, for a total of 398 settlers. A stratified random sample was used. Disproportionate stratified random samples were drawn from different household types in order to allow for separate statistical analysis of each household type.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: Not all the data gathered was included in the published report. In addition to

the following list, additional socio-economic data was collected:

1. Demographic data on households
2. Classification and distribution of household types
3. Gender distribution of land-use rights
4. The wife's field-debating the need
5. People's preferences regarding permits
6. Gender and succession-settlers' choices

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chenau-Repond, Maia. 1992. The Social and Economic Situation of Widows and Divorced Women on a Resettlement Scheme. In Julie Stewart (ed) *Inheritance in Zimbabwe, Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Project*. Harare.

_____. 1993. Gender Biased Land-Use Rights in Model A Resettlement Schemes of Mashonaland, Zimbabwe. Unpublished report [available from author].

SUMMARY: The primary conclusion of this study is that resettlement scheme permits should be reissued as joint permits and include the names of married women, instead of being issued, as is current practice, in the name of the husband only. The majority of wives and a substantial minority of husbands favour joint permits.

CHIPIKA, J. T. POVERTY, FOOD INSECURITY AND CHILD MALNUTRITION

OBJECTIVES: To investigate the link between child malnutrition in the communal areas and the general poverty and food insecurity associated with these areas.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 67 communal area farmer households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The surveys were conducted in the Chirau and Magondi communal areas of Mashonaland West province, in Natural Regions II and III respectively.

YEARS AND SEASONALITY: Socio-economic household data was collected for three seasons: 1986/87, 1987/88, and 1988/89. Nutrition surveys were conducted in October 1989, April 1992, and May/June 1992.

METHODOLOGY: Anthropometric measurements and household nutrition surveys were collected three times; once in 1989 and twice in 1992. Socio-economic data collected by household surveys was then analyzed in relation to child nutrition using cross tabulation or strata analysis and econometric modelling using qualitative dependent variable models.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: 67 households were sampled. Method of sample selection is unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Three measurements of child nutrition: height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height.
2. The household's general socio-economic status.
3. Maize retentions and purchasing power.
4. Child upbringing practices, ie weaning age, feeding practices, and illnesses.
5. The household's hygienic practices; community factors such as water source, sanitation facilities and access to health centres.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chipika, J. T. 1993. Poverty, Food Insecurity and the Child Malnutrition Problem in Rural Zimbabwe. A working paper submitted to the University of Zimbabwe/Open University Series 1993; Rural Household Food Security Project.

_____ and M. Makintosh. 1994. Gender, Poverty, Food Insecurity and Child Malnutrition in Zimbabwe: The Case of Mashonaland West Province. A working paper submitted to the Rural Household Food Security Project 1987-1994.

SUMMARY: Chipika shows that the high child malnutrition rates in the Chirau and Magondi communal areas are a function of the massive poverty and basic food insecurity faced by households, and are aggravated by inadequate health literacy. Poverty or severe poverty is associated with 95 percent of these communal households. Nineteen percent of the households are in absolute poverty while 75 percent are a large vulnerable middle peasantry, lacking basic means and factors of production. Overall, about 37 percent of households face chronic food insecurity and 48 percent face transitory food insecurity.

The health-related causes of child malnutrition in the study area are consistently a function of child upbringing practices, in particular weaning age, solid food introduction, and gender discrimination in favour of males during drought. The unavailability of protected water sources and adequate toilet facilities are additional factors negatively influencing child malnutrition, and are inextricably linked to the general

poverty level. Mothers' knowledge about nutrition was also significant, particularly during drought. Although health-related causes of malnutrition are important factors, the socio-economic causes are at least as important.

CHIPIKA, J. T., and N. AMIN. PEASANT DIFFERENTIATION AND FOOD SECURITY

OBJECTIVES:

1. To research the general socio-economic trends in a highly under-studied region of Zimbabwe.
2. To classify households for the purposes of rural food security analysis using the multivariate statistical technique of factor analysis.
3. To identify the peasant stable socio-economic strata and to assess their respective food security situations.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 120 households in a livestock economy area were interviewed in depth.

SURVEY LOCATION: The communal areas of Dibilishaba and Wenlock in the Gwanda district of Matabeleland South, in Natural Regions V and I respectively. The original census was carried out in six VIDCOS: Hwali, Seboza, and Patana in Dibilishaba, and Sitezi, Mahwanke and Simbumbumbu in Wenlock.

YEARS AND SEASONALITY: The 1989/90 agricultural season.

METHODOLOGY: An initial census was carried out on 600 households using a brief, structured questionnaire. A stratified random sample of 120 households was then chosen from that group. Socio-economic data was collected for one agricultural season, as livestock economies are considered stable and current holdings would reflect a long-term accumulation of wealth. Data collected was generally the same as the Mashonaland West survey done by the same researcher.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: 600 households were interviewed in 6 VIDCOS. A stratified random sample of 120 households was then taken using cattle ownership as the basic factor of stratification.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Access to land.
2. Crop production and sales.
3. Livestock ownership and sales.
4. Credit facilities.
5. Grain and mealie-meal purchases per month
6. Non-agricultural sources of income.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chipika, J. and N. Amin. 1993. A Factor Analysis Approach to Peasant Differentiation and Food Security in Zimbabwe: The Case of Matabeleland South Province. Submitted to the joint University of Zimbabwe/Open University Working Paper Series [draft].

SUMMARY: The peasantry in Matabeleland South is significantly stratified with 6 percent being relatively successful, 25 percent in a middle group, and a broad 69 percent in absolute poverty. Success is characterized by high levels of livestock ownership, farm incomes and access to remittances. Crop production is generally quite low, so the peasant economy under study is basically a livestock economy. The majority of the households do not harvest anything. There are almost no sales of crops. Access to basic food is through the purchasing of maize meal by the households. On the whole, the Gwanda district rural economy was established as a significantly unstable, urban-subsidized economy. A large proportion

of the population in this region are simply rural dwellers surviving almost entirely on remittances from urban centres.

The authors recommend that sustainable rural development must entail self-supporting rural economies and not satellite or externally supported economies as the major feature. If the long-term policy is to have the majority of the rural population producing their own food, then the need for land redistribution remains the pillar of agricultural transformation in Zimbabwe. This region is unable to support successful cropping. The authors see as unrealistic the possibility of relocating the resident populations to better land. Therefore, conditions must be improved by exploiting the livestock potential through improved grazing schemes, better land husbandry, efficient marketing systems and livestock-related rural industrialization projects.

CHIPIKA, STEPHEN. HONDE VALLEY: PUNGWE VALLEY PROJECT

OBJECTIVES:

1. To extract socio-economic data for use in the planning and implementation of more effective agricultural programmes.
2. To evaluate and assess the agricultural potential and constraints of the region.
3. To evaluate the cropping, farming systems, draught power and infrastructure as it relates to agriculture.
4. To examine the roles and efficacy of extension workers and farmer groups.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 182 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The Honde-Pungwe Valley, 70km north of Mutare, Manicaland, in Natural Region I.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1984.

METHODOLOGY: Information was gathered through formal interviews by trained enumerators using questionnaires, informal interviews by the researcher and direct observation.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household level socio-economic data? Implied but unstated.
2. Cropping, farming methods, and interrelationship to input supply, credit, loans and extension.
3. Draught power availability.
4. Marketing and transport access.
5. Extension contact and farmer group activity.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chipika, S. 1984. Honde Valley: Pungwe Valley Project-A Preliminary Analysis. Harare: Agritex, Monitoring and Evaluation Section.

_____. 1984. The Pungwe Baseline Study. Harare: Agritex, Monitoring and Evaluation Section.

_____. 1984. Honde Valley: Pungwe Valley Project-Evaluation of Farmer Extension Contact. Harare: Agritex, Monitoring and Evaluation Section.

SUMMARY: The survey showed that there were severe shortcomings and problems associated with: types of crops grown and methods of cultivation; low-levels of draught power lowering production; inadequate farmer group operations; low levels of extension contact; and poor marketing and transport infrastructure.

CHIPIKA, STEPHEN. LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP AND INEQUALITY

OBJECTIVE: To demonstrate the inequality in livestock ownership patterns, particularly in respect to cattle, from a selected number of districts in Zimbabwe.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Unstated.

SURVEY LOCATION: Nyanga and Buhera districts (Manicaland Province); Gweru district, Chiundura and Shurugwi Communal Lands (Midlands Province); Mudzi district (Mashonaland East Province); Bikita, Masvingo South and Chivi Communal Lands (Masvingo Province); Umzingwane district, Nswazi Communal Land (Matabeleland South Province); and Rushinga district (Mashonaland Central Province).

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: Household interviews were done from a comprehensive household list of each area.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: Unstated.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chipika, S. 1988. Livestock Ownership and Inequality with Particular Reference to Cattle: The Case of Some Communal Areas in Zimbabwe. In B. Cousins *People, Land and Livestock: Proceedings of a Workshop on the Socio-economic Dimensions of Livestock Production in the Communal Lands of Zimbabwe* held at Great Zimbabwe, 12-14 September, 1988.

SUMMARY: The distribution pattern of livestock holdings in communal areas is highly uneven, with a larger number of farmers having less livestock than those that have more livestock. Reasons cited are the general poverty in rural areas, highlighted by the stratified nature of rural society, the negative impact of drought leading to a high rate of livestock deaths and the unwillingness of communal farmers to sell their cattle due to their function as a status symbol.

CHIPIKA, STEPHEN and DARLINGTON SARUPINDA. THE NYANGA GARDENS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate a programme aiming to ensure an improved nutritional status for families by increasing the variety of fresh produce available through garden projects.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 228 garden project members.

SURVEY LOCATION: Wards in the communal areas of Nyanga West and Nyanga North, natural regions II, III, and I.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: March 1987.

METHODOLOGY: A team of research assistants from the Monitoring and Evaluation section of Agritex conducted formal interviews with project members during a single visit.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Nyanga West and North were selected because it is within these areas that the project successfully operates, given the availability of water. A list of garden projects in the chosen communal areas were stratified according to ward. Twenty-four garden projects were then selected randomly: 23 in Nyanga West and one in Nyanga North. A sample of 228 project members were chosen

out of an estimated 1800 project participants. Every member that could be located in the selected projects was interviewed.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics, income and assets.
2. Perceptions about garden project.
3. Types and duration of vegetable growing.
4. Inputs and outputs.
5. Economic impacts, loan utilization.
6. Extension contact and new practice adoption.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chipika, S. and D. Sarupinda. 1987. A Preliminary Investigation into the Nyanga Gardens Development Programme. Harare: Agritex, Monitoring and Evaluation Section.

SUMMARY: Garden produce is being grown both for food and for sale. The percentage of respondents growing vegetables all year round increased greatly with implementation of the project, and a high value was placed on properly fenced gardens to protect crops from animals. The pattern of production in the gardens showed a weak emphasis on diversification, with a preponderance of a few familiar varieties of vegetables. This was aggravated by a shortage of seed in the area. Besides sugar-cane, mangos and lemons there was very little fruit production in the gardens.

CHISVO, MUNHAMO. AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF GRAIN MARKETING POLICY ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY, INCOMES AND NUTRITION IN LOW POTENTIAL COMMUNAL AREAS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify and describe the various actors and stages involved in the distribution of grain and grain meal within communal areas situated in Natural Regions III, I and V;
2. To diagnose problems or constraints faced by the grain distribution system;
3. To examine the role grain availability plays, relative to other non-food factors, in explaining child malnutrition in communal areas;
4. To predict possible alternative policies for dealing with these constraints to improve food availability and child nutrition.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 672 communal area farmers.

SURVEY LOCATION: Buhera, Gokwe, Runde, Mberengwa, Nkayi, Kana, and Shurugwi communal areas were surveyed.

YEARS AND SEASONALITY: The surveys were conducted from April-June 1990, and collected data pertaining to the period between the harvests of April 1989 and April 1990.

METHODOLOGY: Rapid appraisal surveys were administered first to determine appropriate parameters for formal surveys. Households, traders, millers and GMB depot managers were interviewed using a questionnaire.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Communal areas were selected based on their encompassing borderline areas between surplus and deficit farming zones, having received drought relief food and project resources i.e. logistical feasibility. Then, a systematic, multistage stratified sampling procedure was used. Wards were ranked based on grain output and marketing to create a sampling frame. Two villages were chosen from

each of the selected wards using the random systematic procedure. Twelve households in each village were randomly selected. Traders were identified by the households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Physical resource ownership.
2. Grain production, uses and stocks.
3. Grain/meal availability and prices at different times of year.
4. Household size, grain/meal consumption requirements and preference.
5. Grain/meal transactions, beer brewing and the net amount of grain/meal available for consumption in the household.
6. Names and locations of grain/meal traders and millers.
7. Problems households encounter in relying on food purchases.
8. Incentives and constraints for surplus households to store grain for sale when households run out of stocks later in the year.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chisvo, M. 1992. An Analysis of the Impact of Grain Marketing Policy on Grain Distribution, Household Food Security, Incomes and Nutrition in Low Potential Communal Areas of Zimbabwe: Implications for Food Security and Nutrition Policy. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: Household food insecurity and child stunting persist in Zimbabwe's communal areas despite a three-fold increase in smallholder grain sales to the GMB since Independence. This food insecurity is due to substantial variation among households' productive resources, some households' inability to produce a marketable surplus, the absence of other income-generating activities and variation in access to marketed grain. The orientation of agricultural policy towards assisting surplus producers has neglected deficit rural consumer and led to high food prices in remote rural areas, thus contributing to food insecurity. Poor child care, diarrhoea and polygamy have also contributed significantly to growth retardation among children under five.

CHISVO, MUNHAMO and T. S. JAYNE. GRAIN AVAILABILITY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

OBJECTIVES: To discover the extent to which net grain availability for household consumption, relative to other factors, explains low height-for-age measurements among under-fives in Zimbabwe's communal lands.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The following communal areas in Midlands Province: Mberengwa, Runde, Shurugwi, Kana, Gokwe North and Gokwe South.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: January and February 1991.

METHODOLOGY: A total of 335 children under 5 years old were weighed in an effort to get height-for-age measurements of chronically inadequate food intake. Non-salaried income and net grain availability for consumption by the child were examined in relation to this nutritional data.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics: asset ownership, sanitation, grain available to the family for consumption.
2. Parental characteristics: height, drinking habits, marital status, education.

3. Community factors: water accessibility and quality, health care access.
4. Child characteristics: age, sex, birth weight, height, weaning age, child spacing.
5. Type and duration of illnesses.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chisvo, M. and T. S. Jayne. 1991. Is Grain Availability An Important Determinant of Variation of Nutritional Status Among Children? Preliminary evidence and policy implications from Zimbabwe's communal areas. Paper presented at the 7th Annual Food Security Research in Southern Africa Conference, 28-30 October 1991, Victoria Falls.

SUMMARY: There is mixed evidence to support a significant association between grain availability and height-for-age nutritional status of children under five. The nature of the relationship is very sensitive to model specification and whether estimates vs. actual values of grain availability are used in the model. However, certain factors are significantly associated with child stunting under a wide range of model specifications: i) low birth weights; ii) long frequent episodes of diarrhoea; iii) polygamous families; iv) early weaning; v) child age between 16 and 40 months; vi) income levels and sources; and vii) the genetic potential of the child.

CHOPAK, CHARLES JOHN. DETERMINANTS OF RURAL INCOMES IN COMMUNAL AREAS OF ZIMBABWE: HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

OBJECTIVE: To understand the structure, level, and determinants of rural incomes in low-potential communal areas.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 285 rural households in communal areas..

SURVEY LOCATION: Mutoko and Mudzi Districts (140km northeast of Harare), and Buhera District (300km southeast of Harare). All research was done in Natural Regions I and V.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: The data was collected through both household interviews (single visit recall interviews and monthly monitoring) and key informant interviews. Local secondary school graduates were chosen as enumerators.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Six villages were chosen in each of the two research areas. Villages were chosen to reflect diversity across a range of selection criteria, on advice from key informants. A random sample of households were selected from population lists provided by kraalheads in each village. The initial sample consisted of 345 households, of which 60 were later dropped for various reasons of invalidity, for a final sample of 285 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Parcel characteristics.
3. Assets, income, and expenditures.
5. Farm management practices.
6. Household perceptions re: crop diversification, investment, grain consumption, expenses, etc.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Chopak, C.J. 1991. Determinants of Rural Incomes in Communal Areas of Zimbabwe. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Michigan State University.

SUMMARY: Capital resources are more important than individual characteristics of the household head in determining income. Exogenous factors play an important role in explaining all dependent variables. Remittances play a major role in purchase of agricultural inputs, and therefore contribute to higher levels of agricultural productivity.

CORBETT, JANE. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF SEASONAL UNDERNUTRITION

OBJECTIVES: For a typical semi-arid farming system:

1. To analyse the structure and security of livelihoods.
2. To examine the risks of food insecurity and undernutrition.
3. To understand the dynamic processes operating on a seasonal and inter-annual basis.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 621 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The research was carried out in Shindi Ward, Chivi District, Masvingo Province. The area is part of a Communal Area comprising c.1,100 households in c.30 villages, in NRIV. Bounded to the East by a resettlement area whose land actually by right belongs to Chief Shindi, and to the south by the Lundi River and large-scale commercial farms.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: January 1991 to January 1993 (2 rounds)

METHODOLOGY: The study is based on: cross-section and longitudinal economic surveys of 621 households, supplemented by 45 life histories and two cross-section anthropometric surveys.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Individual life histories.
2. Household characteristics, housing type, assets.
3. Landholding, soil type, agricultural practices.
4. Labour, production, sales, marketing.
5. Food consumption, shortages and grain purchases.
6. Adult and child anthropometry.

ANALYSIS TO DATE: Unknown.

SUMMARY: The research area is exactly the same as that used by Will Cavendish for his data collection 1993-4, thus allowing the easy construction of a panel of c.100-150 household. This data set (yet to be merged) should in principle be usable to carry out more interesting research on longer-term rural dynamics, and in particular to look at rural differentiation, profound shocks, and recovery.

COUSINS, BEN. DECISION-MAKING IN GRAZING SCHEMES

OBJECTIVES: To explore decision-making processes in grazing schemes.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: Five communal area schemes in three different communal areas were surveyed: two are located in Natural Region I in Matibi I communal area, two in Natural Region III (but bordering on I) in Zimuto communal area, and one is on the border between Natural Region II and III in Mhondoro.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1987-88.

METHODOLOGY: Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Methods included questionnaire surveys, interviews with key informants, cross checking of interview data (triangulation), observation of community and committee meetings, participation in community work sessions, cattle following, and the perusal of local records and documents.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: These case studies form part of a larger research project on decision-making in grazing schemes, and were selected on the basis of a sample survey done of 31 schemes. Schemes were classified as apparently successful or apparently unsuccessful and three of each were selected as case study sites. One of the case studies on an apparently unsuccessful scheme had to be dropped for logistical reasons. Three of the schemes are fenced, one is unfenced, and one was beginning to erect fencing.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Ecological characteristics.
2. Land-use patterns and the grazing scheme.
3. Household socio-economic differentiation.
4. Institutional arrangements and power relations.
5. Interactions, struggles and outcomes.
6. Rangeland management possibilities.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Cousins, B. 1990. Livestock Production and Grazing Rights in Communal Lands and Resettlement Schemes in Zimbabwe. Paper submitted to World Bank Agricultural Sector Mission. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1992. Managing Communal Rangeland in Zimbabwe: Experiences and Lessons. Part Two: Community Responses and Lessons for Policy. University of the Western Cape.

_____. 1992. Room for Dancing On: Grazing Schemes in the Communal Lands of Zimbabwe. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: This analysis explores how communities have responded to grazing scheme policies aimed at transforming their use of communal rangeland. In each case study, different experiences reveal various aspects of the ecological and institutional dynamics of communal grazing regimes.

CUTSHALL, C. R. and R. HASLER. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEYS OF COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLDS

OBJECTIVES: To provide socio-economic household-level baseline data for the planning, implementation and evaluation of the wildlife utilization programme.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Nearly every household in various wards in communal areas.

SURVEY LOCATION: Chisunga/Angwa Ward, Kanyurira Ward and Chapoto/Kanyemba ward, located within the Dande Communal Lands in Guruve District, north of the Zambezi escarpment, approximately 180km from Harare.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: August-September 1989, June-July 1988

METHODOLOGY: Single-visit interviews using questionnaires.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A full population enumeration strategy was adopted, and an effort was

made to interview all the households in the ward.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics.
2. Patterns of post-independence settlement.
3. Agricultural activities and livestock holdings.
4. Household income.
5. Community development.
6. Wildlife resources.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Cutshall, C. R. and R. Hasler. 1989. Masoka/Kanyurira Ward: A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Community Households. Harare: Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1990. Kanyemba/Chapoto Ward: A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Community Households. Harare: Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1991. Angwa/Chisungu Ward: A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Community Households. Harare: Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: Wildlife was and remains a highly controversial topic in these wards. If the CAMPFIRE programme development is to succeed, a workable land-use plan must be developed. Furthermore, the local population must take a stronger position on the issue of immigration.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING, GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE and INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE. SERVICE PROVISION AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: GAZALAND DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES: To analyze the demand for rural infrastructural services among the smallholder communal population, and compare the level of demand with that of the commercial farming sector.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 297 sample households in both communal areas and commercial farming tracts in Gazaland District.

SURVEY LOCATION: Nine different locations in Gazaland District in Manicaland Province representing all the natural regions.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Data was collected over a period of 12 months from October 1987 to October 1988.

METHODOLOGY: Data was collected from the sample households for a period of 12 months. Respondents were canvassed with questionnaires monthly, and two 'once a year' questionnaires were administered to identify the status of household inventory at the beginning and the end of the survey period. A regional survey was also conducted in order to obtain the inventory of the different goods and services available within the district.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Nine wards were randomly selected in the district to be the study region. From these wards, one village each was randomly chosen and 33 households were selected randomly from each village, for a total of 297 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Household production, income, employment, purchases and access to goods and services.
3. Cropping patterns.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

- Wanmali, Sudhir. 1990. Patterns of Consumption and Production Expenditure at Household Level in Gazaland District, Zimbabwe. ms. Washington D.C.: International Food Policy research Institute.
- _____. 1991. Determinants of Rural Service Use Among Households in Gazaland District, Zimbabwe. *Economic Geography*.

SUMMARY: Household demand for production and consumption goods and services in the study region is influenced by the household's access to them. Communal area households are more responsive to changes in access to these goods and services than are those from commercial farming tracts. Access to road transportation is an important factor in determining household demand. Socio-economic factors also greatly influence demand, such as size of operated landholding.

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND URBAN PLANNING and COOPIBO. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MUTOKO COMMUNAL LANDS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To discover how homogeneous in terms of income a Communal Land is.
2. To verify whether existing disparities in income depend very much on the type of village.
3. Identify the variables that determine the income of peasants.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 200 households in a communal area, all of whom earn their living primarily from agriculture. Twenty-five to 45% of the adult males migrate in search of wage employment.

SURVEY LOCATION: Mutoko Communal areas in Mashonaland East Province, Natural Regions III and I, 140km northeast of Harare.

TEAR AND SEASONALITY: July 1985.

METHODOLOGY: Single visit household interviews were conducted by twenty post-grad students from the Rural and Urban Planning Department from University of Zimbabwe.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Ten villages were chosen randomly out of the 114 villages in the C.L: 3 from Natural Region III and 7 from Natural Region I, because 70% of the rest of the population live in Region I. Twenty percent of the families in each village were selected at random for a sample total of 200 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: The questionnaire contains 150 variables covering: a) household characteristics; b) agricultural production; and c) formal and informal cooperation.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

- Coudere, H. and S. Marijsse. 1988. Rich and Poor in Mutoko Communal Area. In N.D. Mutizwa-Mangiza and A.H.J. Helmsing. 1991. *Rural Development and Planning in Zimbabwe*. Aldershot.
- _____. 1988. A Note on Access to Land, Wage Income and Types of Households in Mutoko Communal Area. Paper 88/117. Antwerp: Centre for Development Studies, University of Antwerp.
- Govaerts, M. 1988. Agricultural Production and Farmer Cooperation in Mutoko Communal Land in Zimbabwe: Part II- Formal and Informal Cooperation Among Farmers. Antwerp: VLIR/UFSIA.
- Marijsse, S. 1988. The Land Question, Wage Labour and Agricultural Income in Mutoko Communal Area (Zimbabwe). *EADI Bulletin*.

SUMMARY: The study found that access to land is by far the most important factor explaining production and income variation in communal lands. In the long run, the problem of land shortage for communal farmers is unavoidable. More intensive use of communal lands cannot be a substitute for resettlement. In the short and medium term, land use intensification can be made more successful by encouraging farming group membership, since group farmers produce more than non-group members.

ELLIOTT, JENNIFER. THE SUSTAINABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD RESPONSES TO FUELWOOD NEEDS IN RESETTLEMENT AREAS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the changes in household fuelwood needs and responses in resettlement areas.
2. To identify inter- and intra-scheme variation in the use, collection, and management of woodland resources in resettlement areas.
3. To identify the significance of factors such as local ecology and household characteristics in the explanation of the first two objectives.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 439 settler households and 90 villagers in neighbouring communal areas.

SURVEY LOCATION: Two case study resettlement areas were selected: Tokwe 1 Resettlement Area, Shurugwi Rural District Council, Midlands Province, most of which lies in Natural Region III, although the southern portion is in Natural Region I; and Wenimbi-Macheke, Marondera Rural District Council, Mashonaland East Province, in Natural Region IIb. A second survey was carried out in one village in each of the communal areas bordering the selected resettlement areas, namely Nhema village in Shurugwi CA and Nhowe in Svosve CA.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: The resettlement areas were surveyed in January/February 1993, and the communal land villages were surveyed in June 1993.

METHODOLOGY: University students from the Department of Geography interviewed a representative from each household during a single visit. Each interview contained a number of closed and open-ended questions.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Eight villages were selected in each scheme and interviews were conducted with all households in the selected villages. This sample represented approximately 20 percent of the total number of households. In Tokwe, the villages were selected randomly; in Wenimbi-Macheke, the villages with greater time in operation were selected.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Use of wood and preferred species.
3. Wood collection: availability, distance/time, responsibilities and transportation for collection.
4. Woodland management and tree-planting.
5. Resettlement/communal area interaction.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Elliott, J. 1994. The Sustainability of Household Responses to Fuelwood Needs in the Resettlement Areas of Zimbabwe: A Preliminary Report of Survey Findings. [Study funded by the British Overseas Development Administration]. Department of Geography, University of Zimbabwe/Staffordshire University.

1. To analyse the structure and security of livelihoods.
2. To examine the risks of food insecurity and undernutrition.
3. To understand the dynamic processes operating on a seasonal and inter-annual basis.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 621 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The research was carried out in Shindi Ward, Chivi District, Masvingo Province. The area is part of a Communal Area comprising c.1,100 households in c.30 villages, in NRIV. Bounded to the East by a resettlement area whose land actually by right belongs to Chief Shindi, and to the south by the Lundi River and large-scale commercial farms.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: January 1991 to January 1993 (2 rounds)

METHODOLOGY: The study is based on: cross-section and longitudinal economic surveys of 621 households, supplemented by 45 life histories and two cross-section anthropometric surveys.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Individual life histories.
2. Household characteristics, housing type, assets.
3. Landholding, soil type, agricultural practices.
4. Labour, production, sales, marketing.
5. Food consumption, shortages and grain purchases.
6. Adult and child anthropometry.

ANALYSIS TO DATE: Unknown.

SUMMARY: The research area is exactly the same as that used by Will Cavendish for his data collection 1993-4, thus allowing the easy construction of a panel of c.100-150 household. This data set (yet to be merged) should in principle be usable to carry out more interesting research on longer-term rural dynamics, and in particular to look at rural differentiation, profound shocks, and recovery.

COUSINS, BEN. DECISION-MAKING IN GRAZING SCHEMES

OBJECTIVES: To explore decision-making processes in grazing schemes.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: Five communal area schemes in three different communal areas were surveyed: two are located in Natural Region I in Matibi I communal area, two in Natural Region III (but bordering on I) in Zimuto communal area, and one is on the border between Natural Region II and III in Mhondoro.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1987-88.

METHODOLOGY: Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Methods included questionnaire surveys, interviews with key informants, cross checking of interview data (triangulation), observation of community and committee meetings, participation in community work sessions, cattle following, and the perusal of local records and documents.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: These case studies form part of a larger research project on decision-making in grazing schemes, and were selected on the basis of a sample survey done of 31 schemes. Schemes were classified as apparently successful or apparently unsuccessful and three of each were selected as case study sites. One of the case studies on an apparently unsuccessful scheme had to be dropped for logistical reasons. Three of the schemes are fenced, one is unfenced, and one was beginning to erect fencing.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Ecological characteristics.
2. Land-use patterns and the grazing scheme.
3. Household socio-economic differentiation.
4. Institutional arrangements and power relations.
5. Interactions, struggles and outcomes.
6. Rangeland management possibilities.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Cousins, B. 1990. Livestock Production and Grazing Rights in Communal Lands and Resettlement Schemes in Zimbabwe. Paper submitted to World Bank Agricultural Sector Mission. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1992. Managing Communal Rangeland in Zimbabwe: Experiences and Lessons. Part Two: Community Responses and Lessons for Policy. University of the Western Cape.

_____. 1992. Room for Dancing On: Grazing Schemes in the Communal Lands of Zimbabwe. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: This analysis explores how communities have responded to grazing scheme policies aimed at transforming their use of communal rangeland. In each case study, different experiences reveal various aspects of the ecological and institutional dynamics of communal grazing regimes.

CUTSHALL, C. R. and R. HASLER. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEYS OF COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLDS

OBJECTIVES: To provide socio-economic household-level baseline data for the planning, implementation and evaluation of the wildlife utilization programme.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Nearly every household in various wards in communal areas.

SURVEY LOCATION: Chisunga/Angwa Ward, Kanyurira Ward and Chapoto/Kanyemba ward, located within the Dande Communal Lands in Guruve District, north of the Zambezi escarpment, approximately 180km from Harare.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: August-September 1989, June-July 1988

METHODOLOGY: Single-visit interviews using questionnaires.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A full population enumeration strategy was adopted, and an effort was made to interview all the households in the ward.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics.
2. Patterns of post-independence settlement.
3. Agricultural activities and livestock holdings.
4. Household income.
5. Community development.
6. Wildlife resources.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Cutshall, C. R. and R. Hasler. 1989. Masoka/Kanyurira Ward: A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Community Households. Harare: Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1990. Kanyemba/Chapoto Ward: A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Community Households. Harare: Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1991. Angwa/Chisungu Ward: A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Community Households. Harare: Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: Wildlife was and remains a highly controversial topic in these wards. If the CAMPFIRE programme development is to succeed, a workable land-use plan must be developed. Furthermore, the local population must take a stronger position on the issue of immigration.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING, GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE and INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE. SERVICE PROVISION AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: GAZALAND DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES: To analyze the demand for rural infrastructural services among the smallholder communal population, and compare the level of demand with that of the commercial farming sector.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 297 sample households in both communal areas and commercial farming tracts in Gazaland District.

SURVEY LOCATION: Nine different locations in Gazaland District in Manicaland Province representing all the natural regions.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Data was collected over a period of 12 months from October 1987 to October 1988.

METHODOLOGY: Data was collected from the sample households for a period of 12 months. Respondents were canvassed with questionnaires monthly, and two 'once a year' questionnaires were administered to identify the status of household inventory at the beginning and the end of the survey period. A regional survey was also conducted in order to obtain the inventory of the different goods and services available within the district.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Nine wards were randomly selected in the district to be the study region. From these wards, one village each was randomly chosen and 33 households were selected randomly from each village, for a total of 297 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Household production, income, employment, purchases and access to goods and services.
3. Cropping patterns.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

- Wanmali, Sudhir. 1990. Patterns of Consumption and Production Expenditure at Household Level in Gazaland District, Zimbabwe. ms. Washington D.C.: International Food Policy research Institute.
- _____. 1991. Determinants of Rural Service Use Among Households in Gazaland District, Zimbabwe. *Economic Geography*.

SUMMARY: Household demand for production and consumption goods and services in the study region is influenced by the household's access to them. Communal area households are more responsive to changes in access to these goods and services than are those from commercial farming tracts. Access to road transportation is an important factor in determining household demand. Socio-economic factors also greatly influence demand, such as size of operated landholding.

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND URBAN PLANNING and COOPIBO. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MUTOKO COMMUNAL LANDS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To discover how homogeneous in terms of income a Communal Land is.
2. To verify whether existing disparities in income depend very much on the type of village.
3. Identify the variables that determine the income of peasants.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 200 households in a communal area, all of whom earn their living primarily from agriculture. Twenty-five to 45% of the adult males migrate in search of wage employment.

SURVEY LOCATION: Mutoko Communal areas in Mashonaland East Province, Natural Regions III and I, 140km northeast of Harare.

TEAR AND SEASONALITY: July 1985.

METHODOLOGY: Single visit household interviews were conducted by twenty post-grad students from the Rural and Urban Planning Department from University of Zimbabwe.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Ten villages were chosen randomly out of the 114 villages in the C.L: 3 from Natural Region III and 7 from Natural Region I, because 70% of the rest of the population live in Region I. Twenty percent of the families in each village were selected at random for a sample total of 200 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: The questionnaire contains 150 variables covering: a) household characteristics; b) agricultural production; and c) formal and informal cooperation.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

- Coudere, H. and S. Marijsse. 1988. Rich and Poor in Mutoko Communal Area. In N.D. Mutizwa-Mangiza and A.H.J. Helmsing. 1991. *Rural Development and Planning in Zimbabwe*. Aldershot.
- _____. 1988. A Note on Access to Land, Wage Income and Types of Households in Mutoko Communal Area. Paper 88/117. Antwerp: Centre for Development Studies, University of Antwerp.
- Govaerts, M. 1988. Agricultural Production and Farmer Cooperation in Mutoko Communal Land in Zimbabwe: Part II- Formal and Informal Cooperation Among Farmers. Antwerp: VLIR/UFSIA.
- Marijsse, S. 1988. The Land Question, Wage Labour and Agricultural Income in Mutoko Communal Area (Zimbabwe). *EADI Bulletin*.

SUMMARY: The study found that access to land is by far the most important factor explaining production and income variation in communal lands. In the long run, the problem of land shortage for communal farmers is unavoidable. More intensive use of communal lands cannot be a substitute for resettlement. In the short and medium term, land use intensification can be made more successful by encouraging farming group membership, since group farmers produce more than non-group members.

ELLIOTT, JENNIFER. THE SUSTAINABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD RESPONSES TO FUELWOOD NEEDS IN RESETTLEMENT AREAS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the changes in household fuelwood needs and responses in resettlement areas.
2. To identify inter- and intra-scheme variation in the use, collection, and management of woodland resources in resettlement areas.
3. To identify the significance of factors such as local ecology and household characteristics in the explanation of the first two objectives.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 439 settler households and 90 villagers in neighbouring communal areas.

SURVEY LOCATION: Two case study resettlement areas were selected: Tokwe 1 Resettlement Area, Shurugwi Rural District Council, Midlands Province, most of which lies in Natural Region III, although the southern portion is in Natural Region I; and Wenimbi-Macheke, Marondera Rural District Council, Mashonaland East Province, in Natural Region IIb. A second survey was carried out in one village in each of the communal areas bordering the selected resettlement areas, namely Nhema village in Shurugwi CA and Nhowe in Svosve CA.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: The resettlement areas were surveyed in January/February 1993, and the communal land villages were surveyed in June 1993.

METHODOLOGY: University students from the Department of Geography interviewed a representative from each household during a single visit. Each interview contained a number of closed and open-ended questions.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Eight villages were selected in each scheme and interviews were conducted with all households in the selected villages. This sample represented approximately 20 percent of the total number of households. In Tokwe, the villages were selected randomly; in Wenimbi-Macheke, the villages with greater time in operation were selected.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Use of wood and preferred species.
3. Wood collection: availability, distance/time, responsibilities and transportation for collection.

4. Woodland management and tree-planting.
5. Resettlement/communal area interaction.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Elliott, J. 1994. The Sustainability of Household Responses to Fuelwood Needs in the Resettlement Areas of Zimbabwe: A Preliminary Report of Survey Findings. [Study funded by the British Overseas Development Administration]. Department of Geography, University of Zimbabwe/Staffordshire University.

SUMMARY: Population movement into the communal areas was identified as the primary reason that the resettlement programme has had limited visible impact on population pressure in these areas. Resource use interactions across resettlement /communal area boundaries are widespread and varied. Access to resource use of resettlement areas by communal area farmers was seen to be influenced by the stance of local officials, the local ecology and the social composition of settler villages.

The contemporary woodland use in the area is influenced by the nature of commercial farming activities previously in the area. Actual and prospective environmental change associated with resettlement cannot be assessed independently of social change. Substantial variation was found at the local level in terms of the existence and operation of institutions for woodland management.

ENDA-ZIMBABWE. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND NATURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SENGWE COMMUNAL LANDS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To contribute to the plan to replan and rehabilitate Gonarezhou National Park.
2. To understand local environmental management strategies of the people surrounding the park with a view of incorporating them into the plan.
3. To ascertain the current socio-economic status of Sengwe Communal Lands and to work with them to determine wild life options which may improve their situation and create wildlife corridors for wildlife movement.
4. To identify the best means of support to enable the implementation of local development programmes.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 280 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The Sengwe Communal Lands area lie Chiredzi District, Masvingo Province, in southeast Zimbabwe. This area borders Mozambique, Gonarezhou National Park and Kruger National Park in South Africa. Sengwe is in Natural Region V, and is both marginal and remote.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: A participatory research action (PRA) approach was adopted for the whole survey. A multi-method approach was used, including: familiarization missions, review of secondary data sources, a household survey conducted by village-based researchers with a questionnaire developed in the field and village and district workshops.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Village lists were drawn up, alphabetized, and then randomly sampled. In total 1,862 households were identified, of which 15% were interviewed for a total of 280 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. The people
2. Their resource base
3. Resource allocation and control mechanisms
4. Resource utilization strategies
5. Alternatives and opportunities

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

ENDA-Zimbabwe. 1993. Report of the Socio-Economic and Natural Resource Survey of Sengwe Communal Lands, Zimbabwe. Harare: Environment Resource Management Division, Zimbabwe Wild Life Management and Environmental Conservation Project.

SUMMARY: Given that there is competition for resources between livestock and wildlife, strictly limiting development initiatives to wildlife utilization projects will fail to elicit enthusiastic support from local communities who are struggling to meet basic needs. Future wildlife utilization projects will have to be merged or presented within the context of existing community needs.

FORTMANN, LOUISE, ET AL. THE USE OF TREES IN MHONDORO DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES: To compare the past and present use and availability of various tree species in the Mhondoro District.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 153 respondents, half from a grazing scheme and half from a few villages in the vicinity of a business centre.

SURVEY LOCATION: The data was collected from two sites within Mhondoro District. The first site is the six villages comprising the Chatamba Grazing Scheme; the second site is three villages in the vicinity of Nyamweda business centre.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1991.

METHODOLOGY: A sample survey was conducted by local residents in Shona. Specimens of the trees named by respondents were collected and identified. Key informant interviews were conducted with local women and men reputed to be knowledgeable about trees to determine other uses.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The first site where data was collected was chosen because the community has actively undertaken protection of indigenous species and planted eucalyptus woodlots. The second site was chosen because of the unusual number of large trees in the area. A sample survey of 153 respondents was taken, representing 27 percent of the population.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. The use of indigenous trees and shrubs.
2. A comparison of the use of exotic and indigenous trees in general, and an examination of the use of eucalyptus in particular.

METHODOLOGY: Five surveys were implemented to collect the required data. Three surveys collected specific farm-level data on cropping practices. One survey collected related labour data and one assessed soil fertility.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A multistage random sampling procedure was used. First, sites were chosen to represent communal areas in Natural Regions II and I. In each communal area, local ward and village officials provided information which was used to characterize village access to inputs and output marketing channels. Three villages of each good and poor access in each area were selected. Key informants helped compile household lists, and a random sample of 17 households was then selected from each village list for a total sample of 204 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Cropping and input use/crop investment strategies.
2. Labour, credit, income sources.
3. Land availability and allocation.
4. Management practices, technology adoption and production decision-making.
5. Yields and storage.
6. Extension contact and farmer group participation.
7. Plot-specific data for groundnuts.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Makombe, G. 1991. The Economics of Communal Sector Groundnuts Production in Zimbabwe. Unpublished MPhil thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: Communal sector groundnut production declined markedly after independence.

This decline is linked to both technical and institutional factors. Maize gives better economic returns to inputs than groundnuts, due to the latter's erratic response to the recommended fertilizer. Furthermore, post-independence pricing policy strongly favours maize, and extension workers have heavily promoted maize over groundnuts.

MATZKE, GORDON. A STUDY OF LIVESTOCK USE OF MAFUNGABUSI

OBJECTIVES: To document the pattern and livestock grazing so that planners for shared wildlife/livestock resource use have a baseline to work from.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 855 herdsman adjacent to the Mafungabusi Forest.

SURVEY LOCATION: The Mafungabusi area of Gokwe District.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: April-May 1993.

METHODOLOGY: The data presented is from two primary sources: records of the Veterinary Department in Gokwe and 855 interviews conducted at twelve diptank locations surrounding Mafungabusi Forest. Two students from the Forestry College administered the survey instrument.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Twelve diptanks surrounding the forest were selected for the survey. The interviewers were instructed to be as non-selective as possible by interviewing the next herdsman as soon as one interview was completed.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Livestock numbers and distance decay
2. Seasonality

3. Water availability
4. Cattle theft
5. Herdsmen's suggested grazing scheme elements

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Matzke, G. 1993. Livestock Issues. Paper presented to the Forestry Commission, June 9, 1993.

_____. 1993. A Study of Livestock Use of Mafungabusi -Together with a Discussion of the Planning Implications for Resource Sharing Developments. Occasional Paper 53/93. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1993. Resource Sharing Schemes for State Owned Land in Zimbabwe. Paper presented to Centre for Applied Social Sciences/World Wildlife Fund seminar, August 6, 1993.

SUMMARY: Grazing in Mafungabusi Forest is being used by 20,000 head of cattle of nearby residents. As the study area does not represent an environmentally degraded area, the Forestry Commission should consider carefully a formalized resource-sharing scheme with a grazing component.

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT. SETTLER HOUSEHOLDS IN NORMAL INTENSIVE MODEL A RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

OBJECTIVES:

1. Analyze the annual survey data for the 1988/89 and 1989/90 seasons with a view to establishing major trends emerging with respect to settler crop and livestock production performance, and general household indicators.
2. Review progress made in achieving the targets and objectives of the programme.
3. Make recommendations to improve the implementation and the programme with respect to both operational and policy issues.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Approximately 500 settlers in Model A resettlement schemes were interviewed.

SURVEY LOCATION: Thirteen schemes scattered all over Zimbabwe, covering all eight provinces and Natural Regions II-V. Specific schemes are Kuruyana, Sengesi, Mufurudzi, Nyadiri, Jondale-Bumbe, Muzwezwe, Nyamazura, Sessombi, Tokwe, Dombodema, Mbembezi, Mukorsi, Chizwirizwi.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1988/89 AND 1989/90.

METHODOLOGY: The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit engaged a consultant to carry out the data analysis and production of this report. The methodology included annual household surveys of approximately 500 settlers and discussions with officials with an input into programme implementation, notably DERUDE, AFC, GMB and Agritex.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The selection of the schemes involved was designed to capture the provincial and agro-ecological distribution of the programme. Old schemes were deliberately chosen because it was hoped that the issues for policy consideration would have had time to emerge.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Settler agricultural production
2. Settler income
3. Settler welfare
4. The agricultural sector and national economy

ANALYSIS TO-DATE:

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. 1992. Second Report of Settler Households in Normal Intensive Model A Resettlement Schemes. Harare: Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Planning and Research Section.

SUMMARY: This report highlights where achievements have fallen short of expectations for land reform and increased agricultural production. The major constraints to achieving full success are land acquisition, marketing access and lack of credit. Recommendations are made to review the existing resettlement policies, particularly those pertaining to land acquisition, infrastructure provision, settler selection and land tenure. However, given the complexity of rural development, resettlement alone should not be expected to solve all the rural problems. Improvements to infrastructure are suggested, other models of resettlement specific to agro-ecological conditions and more site-specific planning is needed.

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT. FARM MANAGEMENT DATA FOR COMMUNAL AREA FARM UNITS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To produce detailed farm management data in order to investigate the structure and performance of farming systems in communal areas of Zimbabwe.
2. Assess the current productivity of Communal areas's under the existing technology.
3. Identify the available resources and how they are used.
4. Diagnose possible constraints in the communal sub-sector.
5. Identify opportunities to relax these constraints.
6. Assess the impact of policy changes.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 414 communal area farmers in the first round, 360 in the second and 453 in the third.

SURVEY LOCATION: Eight locations in all provinces except Matabeleland, including two semi-rid sites in Masvingo. Six sites were surveyed in the first two rounds, covering five of the country's eight provinces and four out of the five natural regions, to the exclusion of Natural Region I, where only 3.9 percent of the national communal population is found. The survey sites are Buhera, Chirau, Chirumanzu, Chiweshe, Nyajena and Zvishavane. Eight sites were surveyed in the third round, with the addition of Kandeya and Mutoko.

YEARS AND SEASONALITY: This is an ongoing annual survey beginning with the 1989 harvest year. A limited effort continues.

METHODOLOGY: The questionnaire is divided into three sections: the pre-season, mid-season and end-of-season. Questionnaires were administered to farmers by research assistants who stayed in the enumeration area. They visited households every four to six weeks, filling in questions as the season progressed. Responses were elicited from all household members present.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Households were chosen within six to eight sites randomly chosen from the 1982 census sampling frame. In each site two enumeration areas were chosen and approximately thirty households were chosen from each of these areas.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Land resources and other physical assets.
2. Household demographics, education, remittances.
3. Economic and physical characteristics of crop production.
4. Production and input usage.

5. Cropping results and livestock holdings.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Masters, W. 1994. *Government and Agriculture in Zimbabwe*. Westport, USA: Praeger.

_____. 1994. the Scope and Sequence of Grain Market Reform in Zimbabwe. *Food Research Institute Studies*, 22(3): 227-251.

SUMMARY: The data shows the inequity of the pre-1992 GMB marketing system. It demonstrates efficiency gains in the subdivision of large-scale commercial farms, and describes the current costs to communal farmers of macroeconomic policy.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE. SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT: HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To monitor the effects of specific ESAP-related policy measures such as cost recovery and market liberalisation.
2. To monitor the impact of drought on household food supply and the efficacy of drought relief programs.
3. To build data collection and analysis capacity in Government through active involvement of officials in all steps of the survey.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Of the households surveyed in the fourth survey, 44% were located in communal areas, 12% in large-scale commercial farming areas, 6% in small-scale farming and 38% in urban areas. The highest level of education attained by the majority of households was primary school. Female-headed households constituted 34% of the sample and male-headed households, 66%.

SURVEY LOCATION: Households were sampled evenly throughout the entire country.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Four rounds of surveys have been carried out between March 1992 and December 1993. Each was conducted in one week.

METHODOLOGY: Households were interviewed by teams using a short, structured questionnaire. In addition, interviewers visited schools, health units, government offices and stores in the surveillance sites.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: For the fourth and most recent round of the survey, two stages of random sampling were done. The first stage used randomly selected enumeration areas (EAs) from the CSO's Zimbabwe Master Sample 1992. There are 395 enumeration areas in the frame, each consisting of approximately 100 households. For this survey, 275 enumeration areas were randomly selected using proportionality methods and stratified over provincial and land use areas. In the second stage, 15 households were randomly selected in each EA, for a total sample of 4,125 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Health: births, attendants, fees paid, diarrhoea incidence and treatment.
3. Food consumption.
4. School enrolments.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare. 1992. Findings and Recommendations from the First Round of Sentinel Site Surveillance for Social Dimensions of Adjustment Monitoring. GOZ/UNICEF, 11 April 1992.

Additional reports published for subsequent rounds February 1993, July 1993 and June 1994.

SUMMARY: Evaluates the effects of ESAP and drought on households.

MOYO, SAM, P. M. MUTUMA and S. MAGONYA. AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES TO WOMEN IN MAKONDE DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES:

1. To explore the relationship of agricultural extension services to the various socio-demographic, resource structure, economic, organizational and perceptual features of women farmers.
2. To assess the activities, practices and perceptions of agricultural extension workers and administrators within the framework of government agricultural policy.
3. To assist governmental and non-governmental organizations providing relevant services to improve their extension services to women farmers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 106 communal area farmers: 90% women and 10% men.

SURVEY LOCATION: Makonde District, Mashonaland West Province, Natural Regions IIb, III and IV.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1987.

METHODOLOGY: Questionnaire interviews of farm women, extension workers and administrators were conducted by 6 local enumerators during a single visit. Enumerators were post O level graduates (3 female and 3 male) operating in teams of two. Informal interviews of women's groups, governmental officials and NGO's complemented these questionnaire interviews.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The study area comprises four communal areas, each of which were allocated 25 percent of the interviews. Within each area 25 households were interviewed, including 10 percent male farmers as a comparative guide. From each service centre, 6 to 7 households in each cardinal direction were selected. The method was to start household interviews at the boundary of each enumeration area cardinal direction and move towards the service centre, interviewing every fifth household.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Socio-demographic characteristics.
2. Resource base, i.e. land ownership, cropping, livestock.
3. Food production and nutritional activities.
4. Farm advice sources, appropriateness of extension, farmer's group participation, gender preferences in extension support.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Moyo, S., P.M. Mutuma and S. Magonya. 1987. An Evaluation of Agricultural Extension Services Support to Women Farmers in Zimbabwe with Special Reference to Makonde District. Consultancy Report 12. Harare: Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies.

SUMMARY: Extension service providers are faced with a literate, land-short small grain-producing community, highly commercialized in production but dependent on external food supply supplementation. Agritex supplies the greatest source of extension advice, and though twice as many respondents specify a preference for a woman EW over a man EW, the majority have no preference. Advice is wanted more frequently than now available, with an emphasis on agro-chemical utilization, land preparation and poultry. Respondents feel that women and men enjoy equal access to extension advice, though a bias is perceived

towards elitist farmers. However, Agritex services are not directed at women's organizations, and group services favour the men. Field days are very popular, while radio extension is not highly regarded.

MUCHENA, MARY. THE EFFECT OF OX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS ON THE SUPPLY AND USE OF DRAUGHT ANIMALS IN THE COMMUNAL AREAS

OBJECTIVE: To clarify the reasons for a shortage of draught power.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 180 households in Buhera communal area were interviewed. The average household size is about 8 people. Ninety-four percent of the people are permanent residents on the farms and rely mainly on farm production for income.

SURVEY LOCATION: Wards 19 and 23 in Buhera district.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: A formally structured questionnaire was administered to households in 6 VIDCOS. The questions were designed to elicit attitudinal responses from the respondents. A second formal questionnaire was administered to the Agritex extension workers in the two wards. Secondary sources of information were also reviewed.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: 180 households were randomly selected in 6 VIDCOS in two wards of Buhera district.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Draught animal ownership and obligations of owners.
2. Source of draught used by non-owners.
3. Clients and roles of draught hirers; method of payment.
4. Roles of cattle in peasant economies.
5. Mortality and offtake.
6. Solutions as perceived by the farmer.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Muchena, Mary. 1989. The Effect of Ox Sharing Arrangements on the Supply and Use of Draught Animals in the Communal Areas of Zimbabwe-Preliminary Findings. In B. Cousins (ed) 1989. *People, Land and Livestock. Proceedings of a Workshop on the Socio-Economic Dimensions of Livestock Production in the Communal Lands of Zimbabwe*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: Owners of draught animals plough their own lands before hiring their animals to others. Family obligations are met next, and lastly draught power can be hired out. No organized draught market exists at the moment. A potential for draught sharing arrangements exists.

MUCHENA, MARYEMMA. CATTLE IN MIXED-FARMING SYSTEMS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the economic returns of keeping cattle in communal agro-pastoral farming systems, and to determine whether it is economical to keep cattle in the communal areas.
2. To investigate the ownership, distribution and access to farm products by communal area households.
3. To determine whether surplus herds for culling exist.
4. To make policy recommendations for livestock development in communal areas.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 240 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The study was carried out in two communal areas, Chiweshe and Gokwe. Chiweshe is 87km north of Harare, in Mashonaland Central Province, Natural Region II. Gokwe is 450km north-west of Harare, in Midlands Province, Natural Region I.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: From July 1990 to January 1991.

METHODOLOGY: A questionnaire of about 50 questions was administered to a total of 240 households during a single interview conducted in the local language.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Chiweshe and Gokwe CAs were selected to represent contrasting agro-ecological regions. Two wards, distinctly separate geographically, were chosen in each CA. Sixty households were randomly selected from administrative lists of households and a total of 120 were enumerated in each area.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. General household composition and background information on household head.
2. Cropping activities and use of cattle.
3. Livestock ownership, distribution and reproductive performance.
4. Livestock management, herding, feed, dipping and disease control.
5. Marketing of livestock.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Muchena, M. 1993. Cattle in Mixed Farming Systems of Zimbabwe: An Economic Analysis. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Reading.

SUMMARY: The findings show that the economic returns of keeping cattle on-farm are higher than the slaughter stock prices, although they fall substantially during drought. Cattle are kept primarily for products consumed in the household, especially milk and draught power. A large majority of the households are stockless, and overall, the herds barely meet local demand for production and there are few animals for culling. Within each area, there are large disparities between households in terms of resource ownership and incomes.

MUDHARA, MAXWELL. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF MAIZE PRODUCTION AND FARMER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN HIGH RISK CONDITIONS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To evaluate the management strategies adopted for maize production in relation to the alternative crops that are considered suitable for risky environments and determine farmers' rationale in continuing with maize production in risky environments.
2. To examine how farmers' cropping patterns and practices are related to the farmers' strategies against risk.
3. To determine and compare the economic returns of growing maize and selected drought-tolerant crops.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 215 farmers in communal lands.

SURVEY LOCATION: Mudzi Communal Area in Natural Region I and Mangwende Communal Area in Natural Region IIb were surveyed. Mudzi is in Mudzi District, about 200km from Harare in Mashonaland East Province. Climatic conditions and soil fertility are both poor. Mangwende is situated about 80km north east of Harare, also in Mashonaland East. Rainfall is much heavier, but subsequently soil erosion, leaching and water-logging.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Surveys were conducted during two cropping seasons, 1987/88 and 1988/89.

METHODOLOGY: Two surveys were conducted using interviews, questionnaires, and quantitative determinations of crop yields. The first survey was concerned primarily with crop data, and the second aimed at determining farmers' subjective risk assessment in relation to objective conditions. More farmers were sampled in the second survey than in the first. In the first survey, there were five phases of data collection. The first collected basic demographic data. The second phase detailed crop input and output through weekly visits. The third phase involved a detailed structured questionnaire focusing on assets, finance, labour, and extension advice. The fourth and fifth phases dealt with yield estimation and field measurements. The second survey was conducted in two phases. The first phase collected household resource characteristics. The second phase recorded farmers' crop intentions, and also collected data every fortnight on plant development.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A total of 55 households in Mangwende and 40 households in Mudzi were chosen for the first survey. Sixty households were chosen in each area for the second survey. In Mangwende, thirty farmers were chosen based on their proximity to trial clusters of the FSRU, and 25 were selected randomly from a sampling frame of farmers who intended to grow sunflower. In Mudzi, the sample was selected from one ward, Suswe. Four of the 13 villages in the ward were randomly selected, and 10 households were then randomly selected from each village. A random sample was drawn in a similar way for the second survey.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Demographic data
2. Crop inputs/outputs
- 3 Household assets, finance, group affiliation, and extension
4. Cropping intentions, expected yield, crop histories
5. Plant development, field size

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Mudhara, M. 1993. *The Economic Analysis of Maize Production and Farmer Management Strategies in High Risk Conditions of Zimbabwe*. Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: The study found that in Mudzi, maize was considered a crop more suitable for planting in the early part of the season than sunflower or pearl millet. In Mangwende, maize shared the dominance of early cropping with cotton and groundnuts. Farmers reduced the risk of planting maize by planting during the most promising times. They also planted maize closer to their homestead than other crops so as to better manage those fields, and they planted in better soils. In addition, they reduced the risk by applying higher inputs. Comparative economic analysis was done for maize versus sunflower and pearl millet. The results suggest that maize is a viable alternative given proper adjustments for risk, and there is no valid economic rationale for discouraging maize production in risky circumstances.

MUGWETSI, THOKOZANI and PETER BALLEIS. THE LIVING AND HEALTH CONDITIONS OF FARM WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

OBJECTIVES: The project sought to consider the necessity for the training of Farm Health Workers and assess the health of women and young children in the commercial farming sector.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 430 farmworkers in the commercial farming sector.

SURVEY LOCATION: The Harare West commercial farming area was surveyed, with a final sample of 31 farms selected in the Nyabira and Mount Hampden areas.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: February-March 1992

METHODOLOGY: Three questionnaires were used: one for the farm owner, one aimed at the households of farm workers, and one concerning children under five years old. Questionnaires were administered by Silveira House staff in a single visit.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Of the 265 commercial farms in the area, 66 farms were initially selected using the cluster sampling method, and 31 farms were actually surveyed. At least 25 percent of the households on each farm selected were interviewed in order to fairly represent that farm's conditions. Households were picked randomly, and a total of 430 households were surveyed.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Living conditions, i.e. income, housing and sanitation, access to land for own production, social security.
2. General health and nutrition, i.e. illnesses, AIDS awareness, health services, diet.
3. Health and nutrition for children under five.
4. Mothers of children under five: age, literacy, reproductive histories.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Mugwetsi, Thokozani and Peter Balleis. 1994. *The Forgotten People: The Living And Health Conditions Of Farm Workers And Their Families*. Social Series No. 6. Harare: Silveira House.

SUMMARY: Due to the high inflation caused by ESAP, real income levels for farm workers have dropped significantly from an already low level. Housing and sanitary facilities are often poor or non-existent. Farm workers are not guaranteed any sort of social security or health care. The government mandate of ensuring every individual in the communal lands reasonable access to health services has not been applied to commercial farming areas. The overall pattern is of a lack of regulation and the assumption that land owners will adequately provide for their workers. This study demonstrates that this is not the case. Two out of three under-fives were found to be moderately to severely malnourished.

MUNJANGANJA, SUSAN. THE FEEDING HABITS AND FOOD SITUATION IN THE MOTOTI AND MUTAMBI WARDS (MAZVIHWA, ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT)

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify factors that influence selection of indigenous grains, fruits and vegetables for consumption.
2. To determine the general composition of the diet in the area.
3. To determine the level of utilization and nutritional value of indigenous grains, fruits and vegetables.
4. To identify food preservation and preparation practices.
5. To itemize food production constraints.
6. To promote nutritious indigenous food items.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 520 households in a communal area.

SURVEY LOCATION: Mototi and Mutambi wards of the Mazvihwa CA, in the southern part of Zvishavane district, natural regions I and V.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: Household interviews were conducted by enumerators trained in participatory methods.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: VIDCOs were selected on the basis of vegetation differences.

Thirty-five to forty households were interviewed in each VIDCO, using a questionnaire guide that included open-ended discussions.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: Factors influencing nutritional status, including:

1. Household size.
2. Access to land and food access.
3. Crop diversity/crop production.
4. Consumption and utilization.
5. Processing labour requirements.
6. Income and food preferences.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Munjanganja, S. The Feeding Habits and Food Situation in the Mototi and Mutambi Wards (Mazvihwa, Zvishavane District). Report prepared for ENDA-Zimbabwe, Nutrition Project.

SUMMARY: The Mazvihwa area is very poor in terms of rainfall and food production. Massive outside assistance is recommended to improve its agricultural infrastructure. The installation of appropriate food processing technologies should be considered, and both alternative meal preparation and irrigated horticulture should be encouraged.

NHIRA, CALVIN and LOUISE FORTMANN. LOCAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF FOREST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVES: To examine the local management of forest resources in different tenurial niches in Zimbabwe.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: Households from areas of varying population density and fuelwood availability were interviewed. Households were chosen to reflect the variations in income, road access and ecological variation, if any.

SURVEY LOCATION: Bende, in Manicaland, Natural Region II; Chematamba, in Mashonaland East, Natural Region II and III; Kanyati, in Mashonaland West, Natural Region III and I; Masoka, Mid-Zambezi Valley Project and Muzarabani in Mashonaland Central, Natural Region I; Mushandike Resettlement Area, in Masvingo, Natural Region I; and Dlamini, in Matabeleland North, Natural Region I.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: Field data was gathered using rapid rural appraisal techniques. Household interviews were carried out in all sites except Bende. Depending on availability, a man was interviewed in each household by a male Zimbabwean researcher, and a woman was interviewed by a female expatriate researcher working with an interpreter.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: Agricultural systems, household forest product utilization and the various religious, pragmatic and civil woodland management mechanisms operating within six tenurial niches.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Nhira, C. and L. Fortmann. 1991. Local Control and Management of Forest and Environmental Resources in Zimbabwe. Draft report prepared for the World Bank. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: The management of Zimbabwe's social forest, that is, the complement of woody biomass used and managed by people in the communal areas, is explored through review of the existing literature and field surveys. Policy recommendations are made within each tenurial niche.

ROHRBACH, DAVID D. THE ECONOMICS OF SMALLHOLDER MAIZE PRODUCTION: IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess why smallholder maize production increased so rapidly after 1979.
2. To examine the distribution of production gains and explain differential levels of participation.
3. To evaluate how much national and household food security have improved.
4. To review options for further improving smallholder food availability and food access.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 204 communal area farmers growing principally maize.

SURVEY LOCATION: The survey was conducted in Mangwende in Natural Region II, a high potential smallholder farming region in northeastern Zimbabwe; and Chivi in Natural Regions I and V, a low potential smallholder farming region in south central Zimbabwe.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: The data was collected from August 1985 to March 1987. Data covering the 1984/85 season was gathered by recall, the 1985/86 season, and the planting period of the 1986/87 season were gathered at the times.

METHODOLOGY: Initially a wide range of aggregate data on the maize subsector was gathered. The field research involved the collection of a corresponding set of farm level data on household production, marketing, and trade decision making. Four major sets of interviews were conducted with each household. Additionally, interviews were conducted with suppliers, transporters, buyers, and extension workers for additional insight.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Six villages in each of the two regions were included. Seventeen farmers were interviewed in each village for a total sample of 204 households.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Production practices, including input and credit usage
2. Crop marketing and storage
3. Incomes and resource ownership
4. Major expenditures
5. Major changes in cropping patterns, technology use and marketing practices over ten years.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Rohrbach, David D. 1987. A Preliminary Assessment of Factors Underlying the Growth of Communal Maize Production in Zimbabwe. In M. Rukuni and Carl C. Eicher (eds), *Food Security for Southern Africa*. Harare: University of Zimbabwe/Michigan State University Food Security Project, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Zimbabwe.

_____. 1988. The Growth of Smallholder Maize Production In Zimbabwe: Causes and Implications for Food Security. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Michigan State University.

_____. 1989. The Economics of Smallholder Maize Production in Zimbabwe: Implications for Food Security. MSU International Development Paper No. 11. East Lansing: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University.

SUMMARY: While rapid growth of maize production may be a necessary condition for food security in Zimbabwe, it is not a sufficient condition. All households must have consistent access to food in order to achieve food security. Zimbabwe's rapid maize production growth reflected gains among the better endowed households. Households experiencing food production insecurity were no doubt better off due to these gains, yet it appears that many smallholder households continue to experience food production deficits. Overall, however, food security in Zimbabwe improved as a result of the growth of smallholder maize production after Independence due to combined contributions of technologies, credit, market infrastructure and favourable prices.

SARUPINDA, D.C. THE GRAZING SCHEME IN CHIWESHE WARD, BUHERA DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate a pilot grazing scheme by repeating a socio-economic survey of the area done before implementation, five years before.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 129 communal area farmers.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: July and August 1988.

METHODOLOGY: Formal interviews were conducted with respondents.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The sample was done from ward-level household lists.

NATURE OF DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics, incomes and expenditures.
2. Cropping patterns and livestock ownership.
3. Extension contact and farmer group membership.
4. Grazing scheme plans and attitudes of farmers towards the schemes.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Sarupinda, D.C. 1988. Socio-Economic Survey of the Grazing Scheme in Chiweshe Ward, Buhera District. Harare: Agritex.

SUMMARY: Despite the relatively successful experience of three villages in the grazing pilot project, there is still a great deal of mistrust in neighbouring VIDCOs regarding possible grazing scheme implementation. The grazing-to-cropland ratio is increasingly low due to deteriorating soil fertility and extension of fields into former grazing lands. Gaining support from local farmers for the implementation of land-use plans in the Chiweshe ward is particularly important since it is part of the Save Catchment Area, and misuse is worsening the siltation problem.

SARUPINDA, D. C. and D. TANTANYIWA. THE RUSITU DAIRY SCHEME

OBJECTIVES: To discover the effects and impact of the Rusitu Small Scale Dairy Programme on the agricultural production, income, welfare and level of living of the settlers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 70 households in the dairy scheme.

SURVEY LOCATION: Rusitu Dairy Scheme, in Chipinge District of Manicaland Province.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: July/August 1989.

METHODOLOGY: A sample survey with settlers using a set questionnaire was employed and supplemented with secondary data and interviews with project managers and settlement assistants.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The sampling frame was a list of the 334 registered settlers in the scheme. Settlers were stratified according to the number of cows and heifers owned, and whether the permit-holder was present on the plot or not. Representatives of each group were selected based on the proportion of their group to the scheme population. Linear random sampling was used in each strata to select a sample of 70 respondents, representing 20 percent of the total number of participants.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Plot development, ie housing structures.
3. Crop production and livestock ownership.
4. Milk production and sales.
5. Dairy production management practices.
6. Incomes and expenditures.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Sarupinda, D. and D. Tatanyiwa. 1989. Evaluation of the Rusitu Dairy Scheme. Harare: Agritex.

SUMMARY: The Rusitu Dairy Scheme was initiated in 1985. Most settlers are struggling to meet their basic subsistence needs through crop production. There were still some settlers without any cattle, though the majority have at least one cow or heifer. There is a very slow herd build-up, resulting in low milk production and most settlers receiving net incomes below the agricultural minimum wage. Housing and toilet conditions are very poor. A substantial number of plots are being farmed by proxy, while the permit-holder is employed elsewhere. There is tension between scheme managers and settlers. Most of the settlers are resourceless and are unable to afford the inputs necessary for sustainable production. The researchers note, however, that despite the problems, the overall results in the form of total sales are encouraging.

SIBANDA, RONNY and BEN WHITE. RESOURCES OF COMMUNAL FARMERS AND ECONOMICS OF IMPROVED CATTLE BREEDS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To describe resources in representative farming systems and evaluate their performance.
2. To assess the economic results to peasant farmers of adopting improved cattle breeds.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 127 communal area farmers.

SURVEY LOCATION: A communal area in Matobos District in south western Zimbabwe, Natural Regions I and V.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1991.

METHODOLOGY: Data was gathered over the course of one agricultural year.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Selection of households was both purposive and random.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: Unstated.

ANALYSIS TO DATE: Not yet published.

SUMMARY: Cattle have a complex role on the communal area farm. They provide milk and beef, draught power and consume crop residues. The adoption of new breeds is only appropriate where farm resources can provide sufficient nutrition to take advantage of the potential for increased productivity. Further improvements must be made in herding policies and control of stocking rates, as well.

SITHOLE, P.N. and SHOKO, T. RURAL WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE: To create baseline level data in order to monitor and evaluate a project seeking to secure a high quality, appropriate and effective agricultural extension service to women farmers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 801 farmers were interviewed. The majority of respondents (62.8%) were women.

SURVEY LOCATION: All eight provinces.

YEARS AND SEASONALITY: September, October 1992

METHODOLOGY: Data was collected using a structured questionnaire, administered to farmers by research assistants and officers in some districts. Two samples were taken for the survey: one from implementing districts and the other from control districts.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: At least 50 respondents were interviewed in both implementing and control districts. Wards, villages, and farmers are said to have been chosen randomly, but the method of random selection is not described.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. The farming population in the project areas.
2. Income-generating activities of both men and women.
3. Level of extension contact.
4. Level of resource ownership.
5. Other agricultural projects in the project area.
6. Who is responsible for deciding on and performing different agricultural activities on the farm.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Sithole and Shoko. 1992. Rural Women in Agricultural Development. Harare: Agritex.

SUMMARY: Women of different marital status have low levels of access to agricultural extension. Married women with resident husbands have heavy involvement in all farming activities, but very limited decision-making power. Women's participation in AEW meetings is low unless these women have attained a certain level of agricultural education. It is suggested that Master Farmer Training be promoted among women. Female household heads had also received low levels of agricultural extension. Just over half attend AEW meetings, but only 18% had been visited within the last year. Married women with non-resident husbands have full decision-making power, but also have low access to agricultural extension.

STANNING, JAYNE. SMALLHOLDER MAIZE PRODUCTION AND SALES

OBJECTIVES: To explore the characteristics of the distribution of maize production and sales in the smallholder sector by examining the concentration and spread of maize transactions and income flows amongst rural producers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 80 households in a high-to-medium potential communal farming area, noted for its post-independence expansion in maize production and sales.

SURVEY LOCATION: Hurungwe communal area, in Mashonaland West, 260km northwest of Harare, in Natural Regions IIa and III.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Monthly enumeration was done between June 1985 and May 1986.

METHODOLOGY: Respondents were interviewed once monthly over the period of a year.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET: Household income and maize production, retention, sales and storage.

PUBLISHED ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Stanning, J.L. 1989. Smallholder Maize Production and Sales in Zimbabwe: Some Distributional Aspects. Working Paper AEE 2/89. Harare: Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: The study shows that even in a communal area with favourable maize growing conditions, good market infrastructure and acceptance of improved technology, there is a marked inequality in the distribution of maize surplus and income among households. Thirty percent of households accounted for around 75 percent of marketed maize. The lowest 25 percent of producers controlled less than 4 percent of marketed maize. Some 40 percent of the households were either net food deficit or risk food deficit in a less favourable season. Remittances played a significant role in ensuring family food security.

SUNGA, I. ET AL. FARM EXTENSION BASE-LINE RESULTS

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assist government in policy-making, researchers and other interested organizations in planning and execution of plans that can improve the livelihood of the peasants who constitute 70 percent of the population.
2. To explore the relationship between agricultural extension services to the various socio-demographic, resource structure, economic and organizational features of communal farmers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 759 households in the communal areas.

SURVEY LOCATION: Communal areas in all eight provinces were surveyed, and included Mangwende, Okay, Tanda, Makoni, Chiduku, Tamandayi, Musikavanhu, Zhombe, Silobela, Matibhi I, Maranda, Inkosikazi, Ntabazinduna, Inyati, and Khumalo East and West. All the natural regions were included.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: December 1988.

METHODOLOGY: Questionnaire interviews were administered to households in a single visit.

This study was conducted after a pilot survey was undertaken in Makonde District.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics.
2. Resource base: land, female access, assets, labour.
3. Agricultural production: cropping, inputs, financing, livestock, draught power.
4. Income, crop outputs and sales.
5. Farm practices and extension: farmer group membership.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Sunga, I. et al. 1990. Farm Extension Base-Line Survey Results. Harare: Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies.

SUMMARY: The hierarchical transfer of agricultural knowledge is essentially problematic for Zimbabwean peasant households. It assumes ignorance on the part of the farmer, and anything less than complete, unmodified adoption of extension advice is considered incorrect and irrational. The top-down flow of information impedes the effective circular flow of knowledge and experience between farmers and extension workers. The authors consider the process of rural development to rest on the capacity and willingness of the peasant household to change, and believe that this would best be achieved by empowering the farmers as producers and distributors of agricultural knowledge.

SVENDSON, MARK and MANDIVAMBA RUKUNI: SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PERFORMANCE

OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine and compare the performance of different types of irrigation systems in Zimbabwe.
2. To develop and test a methodology for assessing small-scale irrigation system performance in Southern Africa.
3. To examine system responses in operational practices and policies.
4. To examine the levels of investment and recurrent cost support justified by current and potential scheme performance.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 469 smallholder irrigation scheme farmers.

SURVEY LOCATION: A number of scheme locations in Manicaland, Midlands, Masvingo and Mashonaland East.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: 1989-1993.

METHODOLOGY: A number of different data collection methods were employed, including: reconnaissance visits to each scheme, daily observation of hydrologic events, periodic surveys of selected farmers, collection of secondary and scheme-level data, and a postal survey of irrigation managers on all Agritex schemes. Four rounds of surveys were conducted on the sample sites: a baseline survey, a water management survey, and production surveys for each of the two seasons in the cropping year: summer 1990/91 and winter 1991.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A stratified sample design was worked out to select a representative sample of the schemes of interest. Sampling was limited to 4 provinces where smallholder irrigation is important, namely Mashonaland East, Masvingo, Manicaland and Midlands. The 4 scheme types involving smallholders: ARDA settler estates, Agritex schemes, community managed schemes and

individually-managed *banis*, were sampled randomly, and ultimately included 2 ARDA schemes, 9 Agritex schemes, 3 community managed schemes and 4 irrigated *bani* areas. The tenants' register was used as the sampling frame for individual interviews. If a scheme had up to 20 farmers, all were included in the survey. Both simple and stratified systematic random sampling was employed on larger schemes.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household and farm characteristics.
2. Dependence on irrigation.
3. Water management practices, problems and opinions.
4. Inputs and outputs of all crops on irrigated plots.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Svendsen, M., M. Rukuni, R. Meinzen-Dick and G. Makombe. 1994. Draft for International Food Policy research Institute/University of Zimbabwe book on irrigation. Proceedings of a workshop in Juliasdale.

SUMMARY: The available reports of this study highlight the similarities and differences between various irrigation systems, both in terms of physical and socio-economic elements, and the methodology employed to collect this data.

TIFFEN, MARY. NYANYADZI SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEME

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine the minimum farm income level necessary to sustain interest in irrigated cultivation and the minimum plot size needed to attain such.
2. To discover the nature, degrees and consequences of relative scarcities of factors of production in irrigated agriculture.
3. To explore how the interrelations between irrigated agriculture, livestock-rearing, dryland farming and non-farm activities affect farmers' irrigation strategies.
4. To determine the farmers' attitudes towards authority, land inheritance, tenancy forms, irrigation system management and payments for water.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 57 participants in a small-scale irrigation scheme.

SURVEY LOCATION: Nyanyadzi is the largest of the small-scale irrigation schemes in the communal areas of Zimbabwe. It is in the Muwusha Communal Area in Manicaland, in the Sabi Valley, Natural Region V. It receives a gravity supply of water from the Nyanyadzi River and a smaller pumped supply from the Odzi River.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Between December 1986 and November 1987.

METHODOLOGY: Farmers were interviewed 3 times in a year, at times when one main harvest had just been completed and they were beginning operations on a next crop. Interviews were conducted by a team of experienced Agritex interviewers from the Harare office.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The sample consisted of 57 cases, 56 farms and one school. Samples were selected by taking a random number less than 8 for each block, and then taking every 8th name listed in the scheme record books for that block. It is understood that the data set was removed from Zimbabwe and never returned.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Plot size and cropping.

3. Labour and capital assets.
4. Inputs, outputs, yields, retention and sales.
5. Farmers' attitudinal responses.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Tiffen, M., C. Harland and C. Toulmin. 1988. Farmers' Practices and Motivations in Relation to Water Management on Small Scale Schemes: Nyanyadzi Case Study: The Effect of Drought on Water Distribution and Farm Incomes on the Nyanyadzi Irrigation Scheme, Zimbabwe. Harare: Overseas Development Institute/Agritex.

SUMMARY: The problems of Nyanyadzi are the problems of success to some extent. Because in good years irrigated farming is much more profitable than dryland farming, there has been a high demand for plots and scheme size has increased 30 percent in the last 20 years in an unplanned fashion. The same water supply has been stretched and is therefore inadequate in years of low rainfall. Farmers' incomes then suffer severely in years of less rainfall. Future land-use planning must take into account the year to year variation in water supply, and base decisions on the average likely income over a 5 to 10 year period.

TRUSCOTT, KATE. WEDZA BASELINE STUDY

OBJECTIVES: To provide a benchmark from which to assess future farm extension projects, examining in particular extension/farmer relationships and the socio-economic situation of Wedza farmers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 112 households in a communal area.

SURVEY LOCATION: Wedza communal area, approximately 140km south east of Harare, natural regions IIb and III.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: June 1982, relating to the farm season 1981-82.

METHODOLOGY: Respondents were interviewed by Agritex research assistants based in Wedza, using questionnaires during a single visit.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A list of all kraals in Wedza was stratified according to the two natural regions. In each region, kraals were identified as either easily accessible to extension workers or generally inaccessible. Ten kraals were selected by random sampling, 5 in the north and 5 in the south. In each region, 3 kraals were in inaccessible areas and 2 were easily accessed. Every household in each selected kraal was interviewed.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics.
2. Land, cropping, yields, sales and livestock.
3. Extension contact and other farming assistance received.
4. Marketing and transport.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Truscott, K. 1982. FEP's, Farmer Groups and Extension in Wedza: A Preliminary Evaluation. Harare: Agritex.

Evaluation reports for the Wedza project are available for June 1982, March 1983, July 1983, August 1983, May 1984, September 1984, July 1985, November 1985, June 1987, April 1988, and September 1991.

SUMMARY: Wedza has some advantages over other communal areas in that it is near to Harare and Marondera and their employment opportunities and has received a comparatively high concentration of extension services. However, little more than half the sample sold any grain at all, and the ones that did sell reported a very low income. The better-off farmers have more land, more cattle and better access to extension advice, but the most important factor influencing success was some form of outside income, either loans or remittances.

TRUSCOTT, KATE. BUHERA PROJECT: CHIWESHE WARD CENSUS SURVEY

OBJECTIVES: To assess the general problems of the area in relation to agriculture.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 1,242 communal area households

SURVEY LOCATION: Chiweshe ward, on the northeast side of Buhera District, in Manicaland Province. It is bordered by the Sabi River on the east and north and the Mwerahari River on the south.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Unstated.

METHODOLOGY: Thirty-five individual interviewers (10 full-time interviewers from socio-economic research and 25 extension workers temporarily relieved of regular duty) conducted household interviews using questionnaires enhanced by observations and meetings with local people over a 12-day period.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: The survey took the form of a census and attempted to interview every household in the ward. The total number of completed questionnaires is 1242. (There were only 41 nil returns or households with no one at home.)

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics.
2. Livestock and grazing.
3. Plot size, cropping, yields, sales
4. Access to markets and inputs.
5. Farm implements per household.
6. Soil erosion and conservation techniques.
7. Level of facilities/infrastructure in the area.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Truscott, K. and N. Pambirei. Census survey of Chiweshe Ward (Buhera)-Preliminary Report. Harare: Socio-economic Research Section, Agritex.

SUMMARY: This report is too preliminary for any analysis beyond very generalized observations. First, only a small minority of households in Chiweshe are making a decent living in agriculture. The rest are living in conditions of considerable nutritional stress and social insecurity, especially in times of drought. The problems arising from poor rainfall, sandy soils and high population densities in the area are aggravated by lack of infrastructure, insufficient extension coverage, bias against the training of women and a declining labour pool. Nonetheless, the researchers perceive that people are receptive to finding solutions and improving their situation.

ZIMBABWE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES. COMMUNAL AREA SURVEY

OBJECTIVES: To explore the relationship between agricultural extension services to the various socio-demographic, resource structure, economic and organizational features of communal farmers.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 759 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: The survey covered all eight provinces and the six natural regions. One district in each province was surveyed, except Manicaland, where two were surveyed.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: December 1988.

METHODOLOGY: Unstated.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: Unstated.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household characteristics.
2. Resource base and assets.
3. Agricultural production, practices, draught power.
4. Income sources, crop outputs, marketing, transport.
5. Farmer group membership and extension contact.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

ZIDS. 1989. Communal Area Report. Harare: Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies.

SUMMARY: This report highlights some of the needs and constraints of communal farmers in regards to agricultural extension services. The researchers emphasize the need to move from the top-down approach currently used by extension officers to a circular exchange of knowledge and information between farmers and extension officers.

ZINYAMA, L.M. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING AGRICULTURAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MHONDORO AND SAVE NORTH COMMUNAL AREAS

OBJECTIVES: To investigate the principal social and economic constraints and related factors that influence agricultural production and change within the peasant sector of Zimbabwe.

FOCAL GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS: 801 communal area households.

SURVEY LOCATION: Two communal areas in Natural Region III; Mhondoro, 40km from Harare, and Save North, 150km from Harare.

YEAR AND SEASONALITY: Mhondoro was surveyed January-June 1983, and Save North was surveyed January-March 1984.

METHODOLOGY: Respondents were interviewed by undergraduate research assistants using a structured questionnaire during a single visit.

NATURE OF THE SAMPLE: A random area sampling procedure was used as there were not any household lists from which to select samples. Square kilometre grids were randomly selected from a 1:50,000 topographic map, and all households within the chosen grids were interviewed. In Mhondoro, 430

households were selected, representing 10 percent of households within the study area. In Save North representing 5 percent of households within the study area.

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SET:

1. Household demographics.
2. Cropping patterns, inputs, output, marketing.
3. Ownership of land and other farming assets.
4. Extension contact and farmer group membership.

ANALYSIS TO DATE:

Zinyama, L.M. 1988. A Comparative Analysis of Social and Economic Factors Influencing Agricultural Change and Development in the Mhondoro and Save North Communal Areas of Zimbabwe. Unpublished MPhil thesis, Department of Geography, University of Zimbabwe.

SUMMARY: Households with middle-aged male resident heads generally have more agricultural resources than other types of households. Agricultural production and general commercial orientation are greater in Mhondoro than Save North because of the better geographical access to markets. The most frequent constraints to productivity are lack of capital to purchase inputs and implements and the lack of draft power.

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