

CENTRE FOR APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES

University of Zimbabwe

P O Box MP 167

Mount Pleasant

HARARE

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**RUSHINGA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
BASELINE SURVEY
WARDS 1 AND 2**

By

E. Madzudzo

And

E. Mapedza

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Rushinga Rural District Council Baseline Survey: Wards 1 and 2

By E. Madzudzo and E. Mapedza*
Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe

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* Assisted by Annah Makawa, Persuade Maruve, Cashious Hangayangu, Chipso Runhare, Oripa Biseti, Arimoso Rocky Nyengedzai Makenzi, Manungo Giwa, Rassi Mariri, Edward Kapondoro, Moffat Chimunyu, Langton Kapondoro, S. Chimunya (Ward CAMPFIRE Promoter) Jacqueline Masuka and Emily Taruvinga.

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1. Introduction

This is a demographic socio- economic survey of Rushinga District, in Mashonaland Central. It was done at the request of and as part of the Centre for Applied Social Science's advisory services to, Rushinga Rural District Council under the Natural Resources Management Programme.

2. Findings relevant to Natural Resources Management

2.1 Rushinga is generally a very poor district in terms of resources (for example see Tables II and II.I) and infrastructural development. This worsens as one goes into the periphery of the district i.e. wards 1 and 2.

2.2 Most of the residents in the wards studied are subsistence farmers barely harvesting enough to last a season. Part of the cause is crop destruction by wildlife.

2.3 Wildlife resources are low. For example, a joint wildlife-hunting project with Mudzi and U.M.P. has only 3 elephants on its quota annually.

2.4 The area has been until recently tsetse infested. Livestock, especially cattle, populations are low compared to other districts.

2.5 Communities depend on the environment for their day to day living requirements. A major activity is gold panning kuwonga especially in the Mazowe River. They are suspicious that CAMPFIRE will bring this major source of income to a halt.

2.6 Traditional leaders and Spirit mediums have a strong influence on local people's lives and attitudes.

2.7 Immigrants from within the district and from other districts are gradually invading the area.

2.8 There have been attempts to relocate a village in Ward 2 under the aegis of CAMPFIRE. The victims are not in favour of this relocation.

3. Recommendations

(Detailed Recommendations are in section 19)

3.1 CAMPFIRE initiatives in Rushinga need to diversify into other non-consumptive forms of tourism to be viable in the area. Joint ventures with the private sector should be considered in light of the R.D.C.s lack of skills in tourism, for example the recently built hotel in Mudzi should be an obvious partner.

3.2 Traditional leaders and spirit mediums must be considered as crucial stakeholders in natural resource management projects.

3.3 Attempts to stop gold panning are likely to be frowned upon by the communities; therefore ways should be sought to allow the practice to continue in a sustainable manner.

3.4 Relocations should be deferred until the communities see the benefits of doing so through, among other things benefits from CAMPFIRE.

3.5 Problem animal control has to be improved in the area.

3.6 Steps need to be taken to control immigration before it threatens natural resource management efforts in the area.

4. Research Area and Research Problem:

Rushinga District is in Mashonaland Central province. It falls under agro ecological zone IV. Rushinga district receives low rainfall per year (450-650mm). It is also subject to periodic seasonal droughts. The Mazoe River separates Rushinga from Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (U.M.P.) and Mudzi Districts. The immediate area on either side of the Mazoe River is locally known as Nyatana. This is part of a wildlife corridor that stretches into Mozambique. The three districts, U.M.P., Mudzi, and Rushinga have embarked on a CAMPFIRE project based on consumptive and non-consumptive tourist activities in the Nyatana area. The following villages make up wards 1 and 2:

Ward 1: Chidyamunda, Njera, Nyambeu, Mutambachirimo, Nyabawa and Kasoro.

Ward 2: Mukosa, Jongwe, Chiwanzamidzi, Kurudzi and Chiritse

In its request to CASS, Rushinga R.D.C. expressed its desire and inability to gather baseline information that would enable it to enhance its management of the CAMPFIRE project. The terms of reference for the baseline survey were:

4.1 To conduct a socio economic baseline survey in the Nyatana area focussing on villages in wards 1 (Mukosa) and 2 (Nyamuzeya).

4.2 To come up with recommendations that improve the management of the project in the area. These two wards were selected because:

4.2.1 Villages share a common boundary with Mozambique; there is a need to understand the social, cultural and economic contexts in which the two communities interact.

4.2.2 These communities are settled in an area of low agricultural potential and thus might be dependant on natural resources found in the area. Management initiatives need to take these local uses into account.

4.2.3 Being at the periphery of the district, and country Rushinga District in general and the Nyatana area in particular have been neglected both in the colonial and post colonial eras in terms of, among other things services. This study had to examine the way in which the problem was perceived and how it could be addressed.

4.2.4 On the 5th and 6th of November 1997 wards 1 and 2 each received an \$8 000 dividend from the CAMPFIRE safari hunting exercises. The study was to gauge the extent to which these dividends had improved local communities' attitudes towards CAMPFIRE and especially the proposed relocation of Nyabawa village from the project area.

4.2.5 Council has plans to put up an electric fence in wards 1 and 2. There is need to assess community attitudes towards the proposed electric fence.

4.2.6 There was limited time for a survey that covered all the 6 CAMPFIRE wards.

4.2.7 Rushinga requires baseline information for natural resource management planning.

5. Methods

Participatory Methods were used to gather the information. Thirteen research assistants¹, half of them female, selected by the community were trained to use participatory rural appraisal tools. They were then tasked with the data gathering under the supervision of the authors and another P.R.A. specialist. This approach was used to ensure that people from the community remain with knowledge about participatory data gathering tools. This knowledge can be used by the community later without having to rely on outsiders. P.R.A, like any other data gathering tool has its shortcomings. We feel that it was the best method to use given the limited time available to us.

6. Population

Table I: Demography by village

Villages	Males	Females	Fem H/holds	Male H/holds	Immigrants	Total Pop
Chiwanzamidzi	109	113	3	30	0	222
Mutambachirimo	195	177	16	53	7	372
Njera	236	271	18	50	22	507
Nyambeu	120	154	8	47	9	274
Mukosa	170	95	11	40	0	265
Jongwe	149	140	13	27	6	289
Kasoro	55	56	2	14	6	111
Nyabawa/Nyamvura	241	323	9	95	1	564
Chiritse	228	249	11	50	0	477
Kurudzi	130	150	16	29	0	280
Total	1633	1728	107	435	51	3361

Sex ratios shown above are consistent with national statistics. About a quarter of the households are female headed. Natural resource management efforts in these two wards need to be designed conscious of this demographic feature. That is, these households are

¹ Annah Makawa, Persuade Maruve, Cashious Hangayangu, Chipu Runhare, Oripa Biseti, Arimoso Rocky, Nyengedzai Makenzi, Manungo Giwa, Rassi Mariri, Edward Kapondoro, Moffat Chimunya, Langton Kapondoro, S. Chimunya (Ward CAMPFIRE Promoter). Jacqueline Masuka and Emily Tarvinga were hired to facilitate training and data entry in the field.

7. Livestock:

Table 2. Live stock ownership by village

Villages	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Donkeys	Total
Chiwanzamidzi	98	19	177	111		405
Mutambachirimo	48	43	96	110	3	300
Njera	98	19	177	111		405
Nyambeu	119	31	189	38		377
Mukosa	73	0	109	53		235
Jongwe	127	0	27	46		200
Kasoro	24	0	18	34		76
Nyabawa/Nyamvura	4	15	944	307		1270
Chiritse	125	6	166	145		442
Kurudzi	44	0	58	54		156
Total	760	133	1961	1009	3	3866

7.1 Livestock Population

Livestock populations in wards 1 and 2, and in Rushinga in general are very low. Particularly low are cattle numbers. A major reason for this is that Rushinga has been a tsetse fly infested area and therefore not conducive for cattle. Cattle numbers are higher in the interior villages of Chiritse, Jongwe and Nyambeu villages than in the villages at the edge of the district. This is partly because tsetse eradication started earlier in this area and has been successful because of bush clearing and continued human settlement. Respondents also reported that during the war of independence the Rhodesian government, in a bid to deny the guerrillas hiding places, sprayed herbicides to clear the bush of any tree or grass cover. As a consequence livestock populations were decimated due to a lack of pasture and from consuming this poison. Some community members allege that their cattle were actually injected with a poison by the Rhodesian forces. After the war, it was even difficult for the households to rebuild their herds because of the disruptions they suffered from the Renamo forces. A non governmental organisation, Christian Care has been assisting communities rebuild their herd in the post 'Renamo' era with mixed success. Some of the animals are alleged to have been destroyed by anti personnel mines believed to be in abundance in the area.

It is important to note these efforts to make Rushinga a cattle area. This means that in future, natural resource management will be shaped and influenced by wildlife/

livestock interface issues. A challenge therefore arises for **CAMPFIRE** to create a niche for natural resources as a source of income, like for example what has been achieved in Masoka ward of Guruve. However, the small numbers of mega fauna in this district makes it imperative to explore other means of capturing the value of natural resources. For example, there is need to examine the possibilities of developing non-consumptive tourism opportunities. A local hotel group has been marketing this Nyatana area as an attraction for its clients. This is a welcome development showing a potential for joint projects between the private sector and the community, like in the Mahenye case of Chipinge district.

The high number of goats in this village may also explain the poor adoption of cash crops mentioned below. Goats are reported as a source of income for the community.

While the number of pigs is impressive, rearing practices are not that impressive. Pigs in this area are not kept in pig stys but allowed to roam around. Health officials have tried with failure to discourage pig owners from letting their pigs loose. Feeding pigs in stys implies material and labour costs to the households. They therefore leave the pigs to fend for themselves. The availability of pigs and therefore pork enhances the nutritional status of the communities.

7.2 Ownership of cattle by household

Table 3 Ownership of cattle by village for selected villages:

Ownership of cattle by village for selected villages: Wards 1 and 2				
Number of cattle	Households owning			
	Njera	Mukosa	Nyambeu	Kasoro
1	4	0	1	0
2	7	3	0	1
3	2	3	3	1
4	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	2	0
6	2	1	2	1
7	0	0	2	0
8	2	0	1	0
9	0	2	0	1
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	0	0
12	1	0	3	0
13	0	0	1	0
14	0	1	0	0
15	0	0	1	0
Total number of households	68	51	55	16
Total	20	13	17	5
Percent owning	29.4%	25.5%	30.9%	31.2%

The above table shows that cattle populations are very low in Wards 1 and 2. More than two thirds of the households do not have cattle. Those villages with high immigrant populations are also those that report high cattle populations. We hypothesise that immigrant households are those that have cattle and therefore draught power. This leads to another hypothesis that immigrant households are likely to oppose CAMPFIRE because of the perceived threat to their livestock. An increase in immigrants will therefore be a challenge to CAMPFIRE.

8. Agriculture

Table 6. Crops grown in villages

Villages	PERCENT GROWING					
	Maize	Sorghum	Groundnuts	Millet	Roundnuts	Cotton
Chiwanzamidzi	100	30	20	10	8	3
Mutambachirimo	100	60		20	12	40
Njera	100	30	20	10	8	3
Nyambeu	100	50	25	10	3	40
Mukosa	100	40	75	20	18	15
Jongwe	100	50	61	65	40	38
Kasoro	100	50	25		15	40
Nyabawa/Nyamvura	100		75	80	10	
Chiritse						
Kurudzi						

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED) Percentage of households growing crops

	Cow peas	Sweet potatoes	Pumpkins	Derere/Jekwa	Mashava
Chiwanzamidzi					
Mutambachirimo	15	5			
Njera					
Nyambeu					
Mukosa					
Jongwe					
Kasoro				5	10
Nyabawa/Nyamvura					
Chiritse					
Kurudzi					

Communities in the Nyatana area, grow maize much more than the drought resistant crops. Key informants mentioned that this particular area of the district received adequate amounts of rainfall for this crop. Furthermore, the soil was fertile enough that they did not need to apply commercial fertilisers. Maize is the staple food for the people of Rushinga. Maize is also a cash crop as surplus maize can be sold locally or to middle persons. Recently most people prefer to grow maize because of the ease to process and palatability.

Recently people in this area have started to grow cotton as a cash crop. This is mainly within the immigrant households. Informants mentioned that strong beliefs in witchcraft and sorcery keep people from experimenting with new crops like cotton. This is likely to have the positive effect of raising the income of households in this area. However, indications are that more people will be attracted to cotton as they copy from other farmers. There is likely to be a negative effect on the ecology of the area as more forest area will be cleared for more cotton, and more agro-chemicals used. Also the success of the area as a cotton growing area will attract more immigrants into the area.

8.1 Ways of Cultivating

8.1.1 Using hoes to plant crops. This is the main form of cultivation that is used by 95% of the people.

8.1.2 Paying those with cattle to plough for you. This entails payment through cash or in kind in the form of livestock.

8.1.3 Ploughing using own cattle for the few who have cattle.

8.1.4 Ploughing parties locally known as "hoka" is where a person who wants to be assisted by his fellow village people will either brew beer or slaughter one of his domestic animals and call people to come and assist him with the ploughing in exchange for the beer or meat. Those who do not have their own cattle or do not have adequate labour force mainly do this. In Rushinga this was mainly due to the shortage of cattle for draught power.

9. Sources of income

Table 4. Sources of income by village

Sources of income (Ranking starts with most important)								
Village	Selling Crops	Selling vegetables	Traditional Beer	Gold Panning	Weaving	Fishing	Hunting	Livestock
Chiwanzamidzi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Mutambachirimo	1	4	3					
Njera	2		1		6			
Nyambeu	1	4	2		7			
Mukosa	2	3	4	1	5			
Jongwe	5		4	1	3	2		
Kasoro	1		2		3			
Nyamvura \ Nyabawa	1	5	4		3			
Chiritse	1		2		4			
Kurudzi	4		3					

Interestingly selling crops is ranked highest source of income. Earlier it was observed that there were no cash crops grown in the area. This suggests that food crops can also be used as cash crops. Another possible indication is that the communities mention those activities that are least controversial leaving out activities like gold panning. This is more plausible when one takes into account that access to markets is difficult in this area.

Whilst the main source of income for most villages is farming, it is important to note the prevalence of other sources of income such as gold panning, fishing and selling of sleeping mats made from reeds. Since these sources of income are heavily dependent on natural resources it is important to study how these resources are appropriated and its implications for sustainable resource management.

Jongwe and Mukosa villages display a more realistic picture of what is happening in the two wards regarding the use of natural resources as source of income. There are a significant number of households that depend on gold panning in the Mazoe River and other natural resources from the Nyatana area. Gold panning is under reported because communities are aware that this is an environmentally controversial issue. Environmentalists feel that gold panning results in siltation of rivers. Before we embarked on this survey, there were reports of conflict between Nyatana ward residents and game scouts from U.M.P. One side of the story alleges that project officials from U.M.P. prevented local communities from accessing areas close to the river where they do their fishing, collect bark string, and pan for gold. These incidences resulted in negative sentiments being expressed by the community and the spirit mediums in Rushinga. What is of relevance, in this case for CAMPFIRE is that resource management efforts aimed at gold panning need to view gold panning from two angles, i.e. as a source of income for poor women, men and children and as an environmental hazard. Solutions need to address these features.

Agriculture, based on the sale of produce, is an important source of income for most of the community. It is worth noting that unlike in other communal areas, livestock is not mentioned as an important source of income for this community. This is because cattle ownership is very low because of the reasons mentioned above. The important issue is that any project intervention must take into account the importance of this source of income. Evidently, most of the villagers that we interviewed expressed a desire to have an electric fence erected. To the communities this would protect the fields, a major source of income, from invasion by elephants especially.

were forced to stay in sort of protected villages against the Mozambique National Resistance Army (MNR) menace. Services of the nature mentioned above are poorly developed in Rushinga in general. This situation is compounded by the fact that since independence most services have been concentrated on the 'protected villages', for example the water and sanitation programmes. As people return to their original homes they find themselves going to areas without any services.

10.1 Mutambachirimo Village

Service Provision

The following are the services provided in Mutambachirimo Village:

2 Boreholes, 8 toilets and a dust road pass through Mutambachirimo.

10.2 Mukosa Village

Service Provision

Services in Mukosa include a grinding mill, two shops, a borehole, nine Blair toilets, one dam, a primary and a secondary school. Church services are also held near the school. Churches involved include ZAOGA, Roman Catholic, Mugodhi and Johane Marange

10.3 Jongwe Village

Service Provision

There are three conventional Blair toilets. ZAOGA and Roman Catholic churches also conduct their services at the local schools.

10.4 Nyambeu Village

Service Provision

There are quite a number of services provided in Nyambeu village. These services include a borehole, a bridge, 19 Blair toilets; one protected well and ancient ruins.

11. Institutions and their Roles

11.1 Headman

The headman is the traditional leader of a village and he has got important duties. The headman is the one who accepts people who want to migrate into the village. He also explains the local traditional practices to the would-be immigrants. The headman also conducts kind of community courts in order for his subjects to stay in harmony.

11.2 Village Development Committee (VIDCO) Chairperson

The VIDCO Chairperson allocates land to those people who would have been accepted by the headman. The chairperson also assists the headman in trying the domestic cases.

11.3 Councillor

Legally, the councillor and the council are responsible for the allocation of land. In Nyabawa/Nyamvura this role is viewed as that of traditional leaders and the village

development committee. Programmes like CAMPFIRE need to take the dual roles of these institutions into account when implementing the programmes. This calls for an adaptive approach to project implementation in the area.

11.4 School Committee

The school committee's task is mainly to ensure the development of the school and improving the state of the school so as to improve the quality of education.

11.6 Village Community Worker (VCW)

These give basic medicines to people before they get to the clinic. They normally give tablets and bandages, which they get from the clinic. This reduces the number of people with minor ailments visiting the clinic.

11.7 Campfire Committees

This committee spearheads Campfire projects. There is one woman who, is a committee member.

11.8 Ward Promoter

He is a development worker who assists in the planning of development projects. His main task is to inform the community about the campfire programme.

12. Trees and their uses:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 12.1 Baobab tree
sodium carbonate | -fruits, special type of okra; fibre, special type of peanut butter and |
| 12. 2 Musomo
especially goats. | -fruits, special kind of peanut butter and its also food for livestock |
| 12.3. Munode
eyes | -roots are pounded and the powder is used as treatment for sore |
| 12.4. Musika | -fruits and hoe and axe handles |
| 12.5. Mutondo | -mortars and pestles, fruits drums. |
| 12.6. Muchenje | -porridge sticks and fruits |
| 12.7 Mukorongwa | -roots can be used as a cure for diarrhoea. |

- 12.8 Mugoro -firewood and poles.
- 12.9 Mutuwa upsets. -traditional ceremonies and the bark are used as a cure for stomach
- 12.10 Mutarara -used for weaving mats.
- 12.11 Mugariyondo -planks, doors and chairs, aphrodisiac for impotent men.
- 12.13. Mutacha -fruit and pestles.
- 12.14 Mukonde -planks
- 12.15 Muchenje -fruit and axe and hoe handles.
- 12.16 Mutohwe -fruits and roots are used to cure children.

13. Grass types and their uses

- 13.1 Tsine -thatching of houses
13. 2 Mbuyu -thatching of houses/huts.
13. 3 Benembe -thatching of houses/huts

Natural resources such as trees seem to have important uses with most of the forest products being used for a number of uses. These range from food, tools or equipment that are used for both agricultural purposes and other domestic uses, and trees are also important sources of medicines, which are used to treat a variety of ailments.

14. COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF THE CAMPFIRE PROGRAMME

Generally the communities are aware of CAMPFIRE. Misunderstandings between the spirit mediums and CAMPFIRE officials in the past had tarnished the programme's reputation. This appeared to be on the mend partly because of CASS's participatory

approach and particularly by hiring locals (women and men) as research assistants. The other reason and perhaps a major one too was that Rushinga Rural District Council has handed over some safari hunting revenues to wards 1 and 2. The following were mentioned about CAMPFIRE.

14.1 Negative aspects

- 14.1.1 Destruction of crops by elephants.
- 14.1.2 Hyenas are killing livestock such as goats, sheep and calves.
- 14.1.3 Porcupines destroy the maize crops.
- 14.1.4 Baboons and monkeys also feed on most crops.
- 14.1.5 Bush pigs destroy most crops especially maize.
- 14.1.6 Elephants often frighten people
- 14.1.7 Harassment by game guards from UMP
- 14.1.8 There is poor problem animal control
- 14.1.9 People are not yet enjoying the benefits of Campfire
- 14.1.10 We were promised compensation for crops destroyed but up now nothing has been done.

14.2 Positive aspects

- 14.2.1. Campfire is important as a source of money. Some communities have used it to build a school. Initially people used to think that Campfire is actually delaying the killing of problem animals as people now have to wait for a buyer. People started to appreciate the importance of Campfire when the Councillor told us about the money that we had obtained from the "elephants".
- 14.2. 2. Livestock will stand to benefit from abundant grazing if people do not burn the forests as part of the Campfire Programme.
- 14.2.3. Communities will also benefit in the form of getting thatching grass. Conserving grass will also mean that soil erosion is reduced.
- 14.2.4. Campfire is important in that we are beginning to realise the importance of wildlife conservation so that our grand children will be able to see what elephants look like rather than seeing wildlife pictures only.

14.3 Community aspirations regarding the CAMPFIRE

programme

- 14.3.1. The community wants some of their members to be trained as game guards.
- 14.3.2. An electric fence should be erected as a means of controlling the movement of elephants into cultivated areas.

14.4 Wildlife species found, problems caused, and perceived benefits.

Table 7 Wildlife species found, problems caused, and perceived benefits

Species	Problem	Benefit
Elephant Nzou	Crop destruction, threat to human life	Meat, when shot down by the safari operator
Kudu Nhoru/nziraura	-	Meat, hides for making drums
Mhembere	-	Meat
Baboons Makudo	Crop destruction	Meat
Wild boar Nguruve	Crop destruction	Meat
Bimha	-	Meat
Nungu Porcupine	Crop destruction	Medicine

The above table shows that most of the problem animal cases are concerned with crop production rather than animal rearing. As mentioned earlier, Rushinga has been a tsetse fly infested area making it impossible to keep cattle. The few that were ever kept fell victim to counterinsurgency activities of the Rhodesian regime. Crop guarding takes a significant proportion of the people's time, it is virtually impossible to find any one at home during the months of February to April. All people will be involved in the guarding of crops in the fields.

Apart from the formidable elephant, the locals themselves hunt the rest of the animals that are a source of meat.

15. Human Diseases

Table 8. Human diseases (Ranked in descending order of seriousness)

Villages	Malari a	Diarrhoe a	Soar throa t	Asthm a	Scabies	Tuberculosi s
Chiwanzamidzi	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mutambachirimo	1	4				2
Njera	1		3	4		6
Nyambeu	1	2		5		3
Mukosa	1	2				
Jongwe	1	2				8
Kasoro	1	2			8	3
Nyabawa/Nyamvu ra	1	2		5		
Chiritse	1	4	3			
Kurudzi						

Table 8 (continued)

Villages	Herpe s	Pneumoni a	Headach e	AIDS	Rush	Bilharzia
Chiwanzamidzi						
Mutambachirimo				5		
Njera	7					
Nyambeu						
Mukosa				5		
Jongwe				3	11	
Kasoro				5		
Nyabawa/Nyamvu ra			4	3	8	7
Chiritse					2	5
Kurudzi						

16. Land use

The main land uses in the two wards can be categorised into three classes:

16.1 Livestock rearing

16.2 Cultivation

16.3 Settlement (both scattered and linear)

17. Soil Types

17.1 Musapa sandy loams- arable areas

17.2 Katondo arable areas

17.3 Dhakamunyama Black Cotton Soils- arables

Soils in this area are suitable for agriculture. At present there is no evidence of serious soil erosion in this ward. This is not the case in those wards that are near the district administrative centre of Chimhanda.

18. General Problems perceived by the community

The perceived community problems in their order of priority are

18.1 Lack of cattle for ploughing fields. This is a widespread problem in all villages. This means that only a few people manage to plough their fields using ox-drawn ploughs. There are only 24 households in Chiritse village with cattle and four of these households only had one beast. Since crop production is the backbone of rural survival this has important implications on the food security of the community.

18.2 Shortage of clean drinking water

There is a general shortage of provision of clean water in the village as there are only two boreholes serving the whole of Chiwanzamidzi Village. The fact that the village area also has a shopping centre and a primary school further strains the water from the two boreholes and two wells.

18.3 Problem of markets for the agricultural produce

It is very difficult to transport agricultural produce to the markets as they are either in Rushinga or Mount Darwin. It is very difficult to get transport to these markets and if one is lucky to get it, the cost is highly prohibitive.

18.4 The secondary school

The secondary school is very far away. The nearest secondary school is about ten kilometres away at Chapinduka.

18.1. 1 Community Problems by village (selected villages)

18.1.1.1 Nyamvura / Nyabawa

Table 9 Community Problems (ranked)

Problem	Details
Schools	Children attend school under trees. Bricks have been moulded but community lacks cement
Grinding Mill	Community has to board a bus to get to a grinding mill
Borehole	Only one borehole for the entire community leading to frequent breakdowns. People end up drinking water from the Mazowe River
Clinic	The nearest is 10km away. However family planning extension workers come to the village
Bus timetable	Buses leave too early in the morning.

This village has the poorest schooling facilities in the district. The few structures are made of pole and dagga. It should be difficult for the school to recruit any good teachers. This lack of facilities is a challenge to the CAMPFIRE programme that seeks to contribute to rural development. Some stakeholders are of the opinion that this community must be relocated into the interior of the ward. Local opinion is to the contrary. Denying the community services might be a ploy to drive the community from Nyabawa/Nyamvura. This contributes to the underdevelopment of the area.

18.1.1.2 Chiritse Village

Table 10 Ranked community problems

Problem	Attributes
Water	For livestock, people and gardening
Boreholes	They dry up in the dry season
Clinic	Too far
Communication	There is no telephone
Grinding mill	Ours is not functioning
Dip tank	To reduce livestock diseases

18.1. 1 Community Problems by village (selected villages)

18.1.1.1 Nyamvura / Nyabawa

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Transport	Buses leave too early from here and Harare
Shops	The only shop is not functioning

Community problems centre on provision of services. These statements may be a consequence of communities' assuming that there is a donor intending to provide these services. More importantly these problems show how the area has been sidelined in development efforts. They also show the aspirations of the community that the CAMPFIRE needs to address.

19. Conclusions and Recommendations Relevant to the Natural Resources Management Programme

The communities in the two wards are generally aware of the CAMPFIRE programme. They are aware of the positive and negative effects of the programme. For the purposes of enhanced CAMPFIRE programme these problems and Recommendations to deal with them are mentioned below:

19.1 Communities in the two wards fear that the CAMPFIRE project will deny them access to the Nyatana (Mazowe) area. The Nyatana area is important for the community because it is their source of reeds, fish, meat and where they pan for gold. These activities are sources of income to these communities.

19.1.1 Recommendation: Resource management initiatives in the Nyatana area must involve the most important stakeholders, that is the community. CAMPFIRE must not disrupt people's survival strategies unless if alternatives are provided.

19.2 Communities in Nyabawa/Nyamvura village associate the CAMPFIRE programme with a relocation threat from Council. Although previous attempts to relocate the community had failed the issue appeared to be resuscitated by the advent of the CAMPFIRE Programme.

19.2.1 Recommendation: Relocations must always be voluntary unless human life is threatened. Therefore in the case of the Nyabawa/Nyamvura community, the CAMPFIRE programme must first demonstrate through benefits to the community, so that the community in turn will realize that these benefits could be more if they relocated to another area. Alternatively, such communities that are settled in a proposed project area must be given responsibilities in the programme. The resulting effort by the community must be matched by benefits that they earn from CAMPFIRE. This is a practical way of identifying the producer community.

19.3 Most of the communities in these wards are subsistence farmers. Any disturbance to their crops makes them food insecure. At present such a disruption emanates from drought and wildlife. Council has made efforts to control the latter albeit poorly. The community has tended to associate CAMPFIRE with food insecurity.

19.3.1 Recommendation: Problem animal control particularly in these wards must be enhanced. This is not an all year round activity but can be focussed on the cropping season. This is important because current revenues from safari hunting are not adequate to compensate crop losses to wildlife. Therefore CAMPFIRE should concentrate to alleviating the problem animal menace. This recommendation is reinforced by the local people's aspiration that more people should be trained as game scouts.

19.4 Wards 1 and 2 are frontiers for immigrants from other districts and from Mozambique. Immigrants bring about a new dynamic in local resource management. For example their accumulation strategies, may involve clearing of more natural forests, sale of firewood, use of chemicals in growing cotton and other cash crops, anti wildlife attitudes because crop and livestock destruction, disregard of existing institutional arrangements.

19.4.1 Recommendation: The CAMPFIRE must demonstrate through benefits that the local community will lose out if they allow outsiders to settle in the area. A concomitant activity should be adequate problem animal control, lest the local community regard immigrants as a buffer against wildlife invasion.

19.5 Mega fauna populations in this concession area are relatively few to generate sufficient revenues from safari hunting. Therefore the incentives for resource management have to come from elsewhere; or else the CAMPFIRE may not compete favourably with other land use practices. For example the current efforts at tsetse eradication and recent projects by N.G.Os to introduce cattle in the area.

19.5.1 Recommendation: Non consumptive tourism should be implemented as an alternative source of income. It is recommended that the council go into a joint venture arrangement with the private sector to maximize on potential income.

19.6 Unlike in some of rural districts, Spirit mediums and traditional leaders are very powerful in the community. Locals feel free to be involved in activities that have been sanctioned by the traditional leader.

19.6.1 Recommendation: CAMPFIRE initiatives should obviate dissent in the community by involving the traditional leaders in all their activities. Concerns proffered by the traditional leader are normally pronouncements from communities.