

MUTARE-HAARLEM LOCAL ACTION 21

A REPORT ON HOBHOUSE BASELINE SURVEY 2006

MUTARE



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Mutare-Haarlem Local Action 21 Project
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Executive Summary

The objective of the study was to assess the current situation in Hobhouse and then assist the Hobhouse neighbourhood communities in identifying problems and opportunities for improving their livelihoods and local environment. This Baseline survey thus forms the backbone of any future development programmes for the area. The baseline will also give LA21 the platform to engage the residents better in decision making. The target population is 2300 stands or properties, with 210 of the stands having been made available to low-income households decongested from Murahwa by the Mutare-Haarlem City Link. Almost one-fifth of the target population, that is 400 randomly selected households, constituted the sample for the baseline survey. Ten percent of the 400 households was from the Mutare-Haarlem City Link section. Questionnaires were the main research tool for data collection considering the large size of the sample. However, results of the questionnaire survey were supplemented by focus group discussions with men, women and youth separately, and a desk study since the Hobhouse suburb is a fairly new residential area. The baseline survey was conducted during the months of April and May 2006. Results of the baseline survey revealed that most of the households fall in the average to low-income bracket and most of them are spending most of their incomes on food rather than non-food expenditures. This is mainly because of the macro economic situation in Zimbabwe which is unstable and inflationary, especially with regard to food prices. The survival strategy common for most households is buying and selling or vending. There are no vending stalls yet, but the City Council has identified vending sites. Sixty-six percent of the respondents are property owners and most have not yet completed constructing houses. Hence, most of them expect external assistance to provide all the building materials and themselves are willing to provide labour. The suburb still lacks facilities including a school, health center, shops, etc. Most of the respondents would prefer the building of a primary school first and are willing to contribute their labour or pay donations towards the establishment of these lacking facilities. However, improving livelihood opportunities will be the best way towards sustainable development of Hobhouse since when they have better incomes, the residents will have better command over food and non-food needs.

Foreword

Mutare Local Action 21 would like to thank all the stakeholders that participated in this baseline survey and made it successful. This baseline report is the result of a study commissioned by the Mutare Local Agenda 21 in April 2006. It is hoped that the survey will help to identify, implement and monitor strategies to empower the Hobhouse community for self-help and sustainable development. The study was carried out professionally under the leadership of Mr Ranga of Africa University, to whom we extend our gratitude. Special thanks are also extended to all Sector Chairpersons for putting aside their valuable time and effort. A big thank you to the residents of Hobhouse who availed themselves and volunteered information for the study. We are grateful to the City of Haarlem Environment Sector which through the Haarlem-Mutare City Link provided the grant for this research.

T. Pesanayi,
Mutare Local Agenda 21 Board Chairman.

Acknowledgements

The lead researcher would like to thank all the stakeholders who participated in this baseline survey and made it successful. Firstly, we thank the Sector Chairpersons who provided input to the survey questionnaire. Secondly, our thanks also go to Mutare City Council Housing Officer who set aside his time to respond to interviews. Next, we would like to express our gratitude to the Hobhouse community and those who responded to the questionnaire. Thanks also go to the research team including Mr. Chizana and Mr. Rwasoka and the rest of the team from Africa University that assisted Mr Ranga in data collection. Finally, profound gratitude to Mr. Chinaka and Mr. Mugari who were present during the Focus Group Discussions.

Community Vision Setting

The residents of Hobhouse aspire to have Shops, Health institutions, schools, tarred roads, reliable transport services, vending stalls with proper sanitation facilities, sport facilities, street lights, tapped water, Reliable refuse removal, sports and recreational facilities and free of Criminal Elements.

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Introduction

Hobhouse is located between 6-7km south-west of the City of Mutare. According to Mutare City Council Housing Officer, the suburb was established in 1996 and Mutare City Council serviced the Hobhouse site. Two thousand and three hundred (2300) stands/properties of 150m² each were made available to low-income people. Unfortunately, today, the Hobhouse high-density suburb is now occupied by both low and middle income groups, said the Housing Officer.

Out of the 2300 stands, Mutare-Haarlem City Link bought 220 stands for settling low-income households that were decongested from Murahwa, part of Sakubva high density suburb, which is the oldest suburb in Mutare (Hodza 2003). Schools, shopping center, sports grounds, halls and vending sites have been planned for the Hobhouse suburb (see Map 1). But, so far none of these facilities have been established yet. Mutare-Haarlem City Link remains the major partner for establishing the lacking community facilities, said the Housing Officer. The other partners are churches. So far, the City of Haarlem has put up a Community Centre in Hobhouse, which also houses the Police Sub-office. To improve the socio-economic status and livelihoods of Hobhouse residents, the Housing Officer said the City Council has given business people stands for corner shops and also identified vending sites.

The main reason why community facilities are still lacking in Hobhouse according to the Housing Officer is because the establishment of these facilities 'is based on a self-help scheme'. However, the City Council is likely to establish first a clinic and a school. When asked as to when will these facilities be established, the Housing Officer simply answered 'soon'. In the meantime, most of the Hobhouse community shops for basic goods in the City Centre or at the Sakubva shopping mall.

Most of the people in Hobhouse work in the City Centre, which is about 6-7km away or at the industrial site called Nyakamete, 4-5km. With the increasing participation in the informal sector, other people work from their homes in Hobhouse (i.e. self-employed). Public transport in the form of buses ply the route between Hobhouse and the City. But, with the inflationary bus fares, some people foot to work in the City Centre or at

Nyakamete. Very few people use cycles or staff buses to go to work. Cycles are expensive and are beyond the reach of most of these people and not all companies can afford to provide staff buses because of fuel shortages and the general high costs of vehicles and their spares.

Objectives of the Survey

The overall objective of the survey is to assist the Hobhouse community in identifying problems and opportunities for improving their livelihoods and local environment. The specific objectives of the survey include to:

1. Establish the household characteristics of the Hobhouse community
2. Investigate the employment status and income levels of the Hobhouse community
3. Investigate the expenditure and livelihood patterns of the Hobhouse community
4. Identify problems and opportunities related to Mutare LA21's established sectors including housing, community building, sport, education, health, culture and environment.
5. Assess the impact of 'Operation clean-up) on household size and informal sector incomes.

Survey Methodology

The baseline survey used both quantitative and qualitative research strategies.

(a) Quantitative Research Strategy

The quantitative strategy saw the administration of questionnaires to a total of 400 household heads (or their representatives) sampled systematically from the 2300 target population of properties in Hobhouse. These household heads responded to a questionnaire that was subdivided into the following subsections: household characteristics, employment and incomes, expenditure and livelihoods, housing situation, capacity building and community facilities, sport, education, culture, environment and health. Some of these subsections represent the different sectors that Mutare Local Action 21 is targeting for integrated development of the City. Each of these subsections forms a sub-heading in this report.

The baseline survey was conducted during the months of March and April 2006. Prior to the baseline survey, seven Chairpersons of Neighbourhood Sector Committees identified and prepared questions for input to the questionnaire related to the problems and opportunities they wanted investigated. Following the construction of the questionnaire, a meeting to review and finalize it was carried out with the Sector Chairpersons.

(b) Qualitative Research Strategy

On the other hand, the qualitative strategy saw the conduction of a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with randomly invited residents at the Haarlem Community Centre in Hobhouse on 3 August 2006. Besides being a PRA tool to gather information for the Baseline survey, the other purpose of the FGD was to fill the gaps that were identified after the questionnaire survey. It served as a means of getting contextual information to help with in the analysis of the field data that had been gathered.

Prior to the FGD, all participants welcomed and introduced themselves. Mr. Chinaka (Coordinator of Mutare LA21) explained the origins of Mutare LA21, which stemmed from the relationship between Haarlem and Mutare. The foundation of this partnership is firmly rooted in Agenda 21, an output of the 1992 Rio-Earth summit to which Zimbabwe is signatory. Mr. Ranga (the principal researcher from Africa University) highlighted the major findings from the questionnaire responses undertaken earlier in the year. These are detailed in the sectoral result presentations as well as the summary and recommendations at the end of this report. Finally, stakeholders or participants mentioned what they expected from the FGD including: to give ideas that would help others and themselves; help move them from poverty; education; help deliver a clean environment; to be helped to assist others; get knowledge to help them in their self-help projects/ endeavours; trigger uplift of their livelihoods; and to help contribute towards the development of Hobhouse. The FGD then proceeded with the lead facilitator for the Environment, Health and Housing group being Rwasoka D. T., assisted by Z. Chizana. The Education, Sports and Culture group was lead-facilitated by T. Pesanayi assisted by D. Ranga.

Household characteristics

The sample of 400 household heads constituted more females than males (Fig. 1). This is not typical of urban areas where males usually dominate considering that, traditionally, males tend to migrate to towns for employment more than females. Since most young men now prefer to live with their wives in town, most of these women were standing in for their husbands. Most of the household heads were aged between 21-30 and 31-40 years (that is, 39% and 37.5%, respectively). It is well known that people in these most active age groups typically dominate labour migration streams in search of work especially in urban areas.

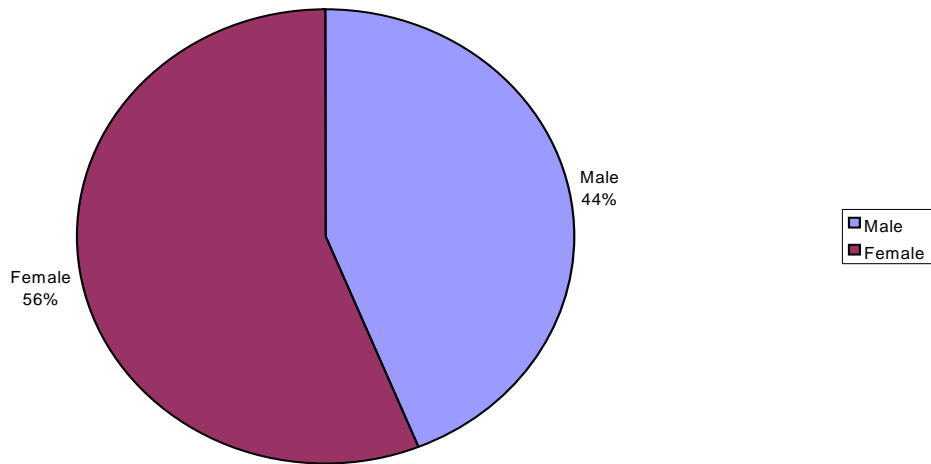


Fig. 1 Sex of household head (or representative)

Most of the household heads are married and living with their spouses (i.e. 79.7%). Interesting to note is that there are more widowed than separated or divorced (combined) household heads. This finding could help show the effect of HIV/AIDS since in a situation of low mortality we would expect more cases of separation or divorce than of widowhood. Most of the household heads have attained the 'ordinary' level (or Form 4) (i.e. 56.3%). This level is now regarded as the average or common level that most Zimbabweans are expected to attain.

An overwhelming minority has never been to school. Hence, most of the respondents are educated up to the common expectation by Zimbabwean standards. This is of importance to external organizations that may want to help develop this community since there are certain activities or actions that people with this education can do or not do.

Most of the respondents are Christians and affiliated to the protestant churches, the dominant ones including: Apostolic Faith Mission (AFM), Seventh-day Adventist (SDA), Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa (ZAOGA, and Family of God (FOG). Among these are the 'new family' of protestant churches or *Pentecostal* churches. The second largest proportion of the respondents is affiliated to many *spiritual* churches that are also emerging, dominant among them being: Johane Masowe, Johane Marange, Mugodhi, and Zion. The third largest proportion of the respondents is affiliated to the 'older family' of protestant or Pentecostal churches including; Anglican, Methodist, Baptist and Jehovah's Witnesses. Very few of the respondents are Catholic and also very few do not have a religion. Hence, the churches certainly have a role to play in developing the Hobhouse suburb as well as improving the people's livelihoods.

Most of the household heads belong to households with 3-4 members (that is, 46.8% at the time of the baseline survey). Such households are mainly composed of the parents and one or two children. This finding is typical of urban areas where families are usually of nuclear type (i.e. a couple and its children) and the economic hardships facing the country today makes keeping an extended family in town very expensive. In addition, most of the households have at least one child of school-going age (i.e. 6 to 18 years). This finding indicates the dire need for both primary and secondary schools in Hobhouse and yet there is none available at the moment. Furthermore, a majority (71.9%) of the households has members who are below 15 years old, that is, young dependents. Another majority (73.2%) of the households has children who are aged below 5 years old. It is well known that a lot of young dependents increase household expenses especially in terms of food, health and education and reduce the likelihood to save (Coale and Hoover, 1963). At the community level, many children below the age of 5 years indicate a need for immunization and feeding programmes. These programmes could be expensive for the government, which is already cash-stripped, and the non-governmental organizations can assist in this area, like what the Haarlem-Mutare Link is already doing. However, very few households have aged dependents (i.e. those aged 61

years and above). Hence, ageing is not a problem in this community and this is typical of developing countries.

The Hobhouse baseline survey also assessed the effect of the Zimbabwe government's 'operation clean-up' exercise that saw many illegal housing structures being demolished. This operation was carried out in Mutare in May 2005. From the findings, the proportion of households with 3-4 members decreased from 51.4% before 'operation clean-up' to 46.8% at the time of the survey, which was almost a year later (Fig. 2). At the same time, the proportion of households with 7 or more members increased from 9.5% before 'operation clean-up' to 14.5% a year later. This finding is further supported by data on period of stay in Hobhouse, which indicated that most of the household heads had a year or less than a year living in Hobhouse (i.e. 24.5%). These findings indicate that some of the households in Hobhouse accommodated some of their relatives who were living in suburbs such as Sakubva, which were heavily affected by the 'operation clean-up'. By so doing, this led to some households in Hobhouse being large or 'overcrowded'.

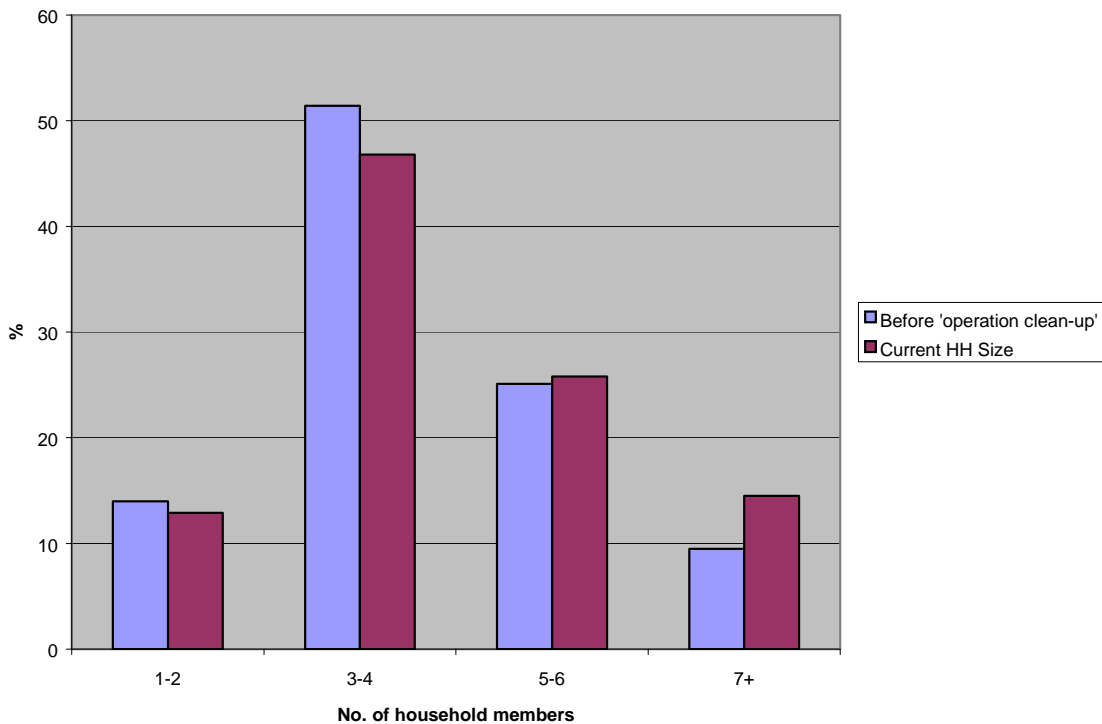


Fig. 2 Effect of 'operation clean up' on household size

With regard to wealth, most households own at least a radio or television. The largest proportion of these households own both a radio and a television. Only one household owns a car. Thirty-nine percent of the households do not own all the three assets that were asked for, that is, a radio, television and a car. Hence, this is a community that is of average to low income as indicated by their asset possession (Fig. 3).

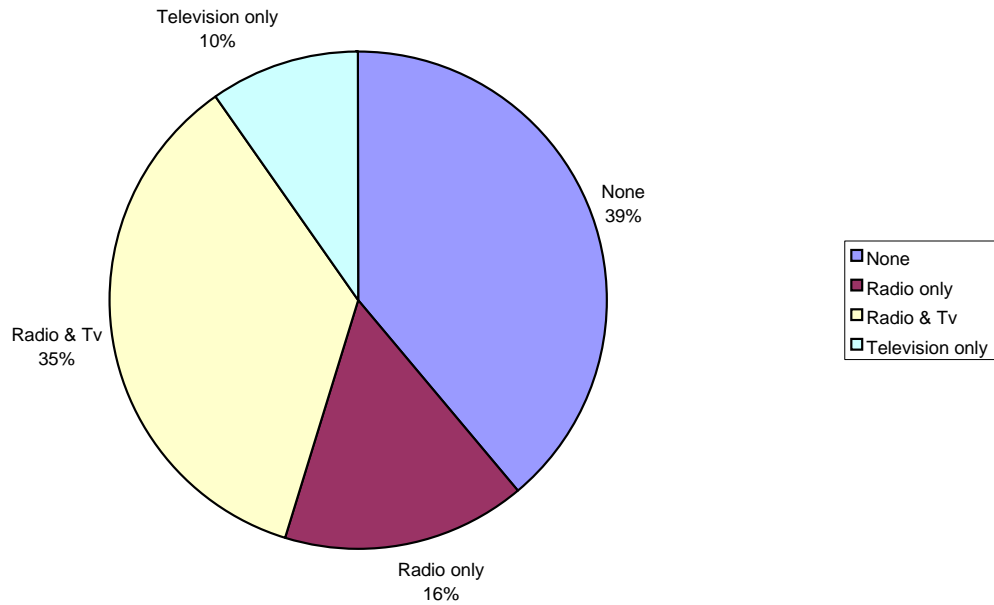


Fig. 3 Asset possession

Employment and Incomes

Occupation

The occupation of most of the household heads is vending or simply buying and selling, which can be classified under the informal sector. Most of the vendors sell; vegetables, fish, bread and groceries, clothes (especially second hand clothes) and frozen plastic-packaged drinks (*freesits*). Among these vendors are also cross-border traders, who go mainly to South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana to buy goods for resale in Zimbabwe. These vendors are also predominated by women. The City of Mutare (2003)

points out that the participation of women in the informal sector is 'predominant in food vending, second hand clothes and dressmaking'.

The second largest occupation group is that of skilled workers who include; mechanics, builders, carpenters, electricians, teachers, plumbers, welders and drivers. However, some of these skilled workers are not formally employed but use their skills for survival as self-employed persons. The other occupation groups, arranged in descending order from the largest, include:

- (a) office workers including clerks, sales persons and office assistants
- (b) semi-skilled workers including barbers, security officers, butchers, and petrol attendants
- (c) housewives, and
- (d) general workers including cleaners, domestic workers or maids, and garden workers.

The unemployed household heads constitutes about 10.5% of the 400 household heads (or their representatives).

The skilled, semi-skilled, and office workers constitute those in the *formal sector*. On the other hand, vendors, cross-border traders and some of the skilled workers that used their skills for survival constitute those in the *informal sector*. Supporting the results on occupation, while 44% of the households surveyed have members working in the informal sector, only 33% of the households have members in the formal sector¹. Hence, external assistance should promote the informal sector where most of the respondents are employed.

Monthly Incomes

Regarding incomes, the earnings per month of most of the household members in the formal sector ranged between Z\$5.1 million to Z\$10 million (equivalent to US\$51 to 100 at bank exchange rate in April 2006). Only 4 of the heads in the formal sector earned above Z\$20 million (equivalent to above US\$200). These results show that most of those working in the formal sector (including those working for the government and those in the private sector) and living in Hobhouse, are low- income people by international standards.

Yet those in the informal sector seem to be worse off to those in the formal sector with regard to incomes. The earnings of most of those in the informal sector were below Z\$3 million (equivalent to below US\$30). This group mainly constitutes vegetable vendors. The second largest proportion of those in the informal sector earned between Z\$5.1-10 million, just like those in the formal sector. This group mainly constitutes cross-border traders and some skilled workers who use their skills for survival.

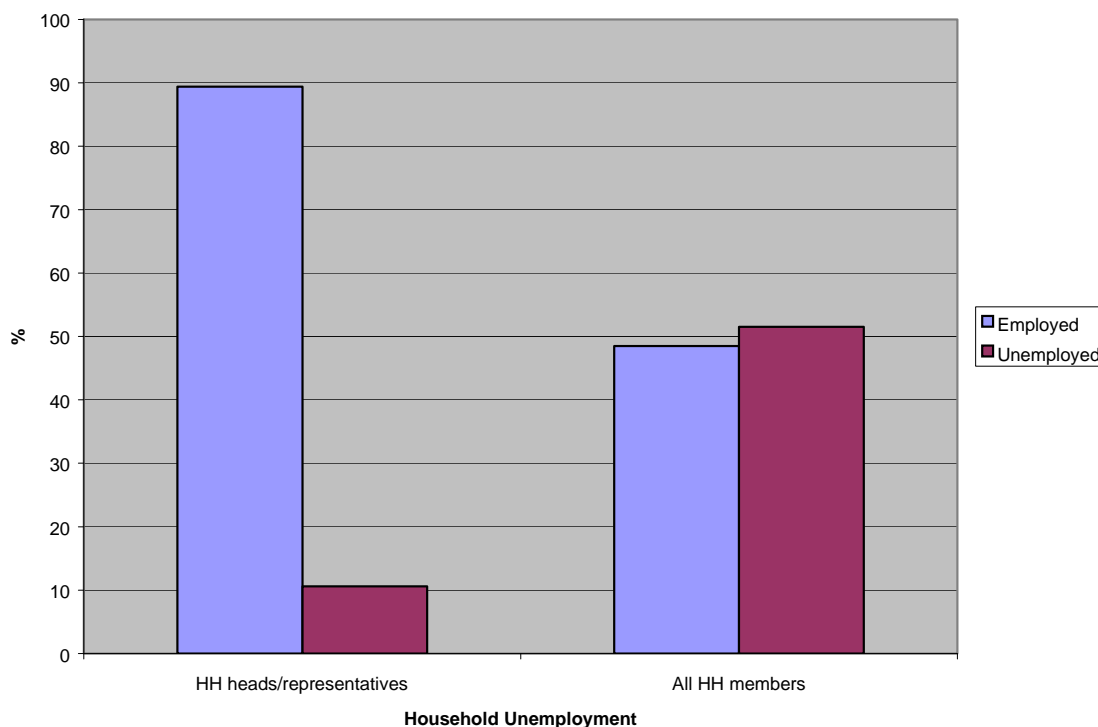
Very few households (7.5%) have other sources of income besides having members working in the formal and informal sectors. These other income sources include remittances from children or relatives, farming, pension, or rent from tenants/lodgers.

Regarding overall household incomes, that is, after adding incomes from members working in the formal and informal sectors and any other income sources, most households have incomes between Z\$5.1-10 million (equivalent to US\$51-100). Very few households have monthly incomes below Z\$3 million (9.4%) and above Z\$20 million (8.3%). These results indicate again that most of the households in Hobhouse are low-income.

Unemployment

About 51.5% of the households have at least an adult member who is unemployed. And as indicated by results on occupation, 10.5% of the 400 household heads (or their representatives) is unemployed (Fig. 4). These results indicate high unemployment rates in Hobhouse and this could be an area to tackle for both external aid and the community in order to achieve sustainable development.

¹ The rest of households did not respond to this question (missing cases)



NB: Employed household heads are including housewives and those in informal sector

Fig. 4 Unemployment among household heads and all household members

'Operation clean-up' and incomes

'Operation clean-up' that was carried out by the Zimbabwean government in all urban areas around April-May 2005 destroyed some illegal structures where most informal business people operated. But from the Hobhouse Baseline Survey, almost a year after the clean-up exercise, the proportions of respondents in the informal sector earning between Z\$3.1-5 million, Z\$5.1-10 million, Z\$10.1-20 million and above Z\$20 million actually increased. This result can show two things, either (a) a recovery of the informal sector incomes after the clean up, or (b) no recovery in real incomes due to the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

Most households (i.e. 96.1%) did not get any form of assistance from the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or the church during or soon after the 'operation clean up'.

Expenditure and Livelihoods

Monthly expenditure

Most of the 400 households spend between Z\$3.1-5 million (equivalent to between US\$30.1-50) on food per month. However, a significant proportion (33.2%) of the households spends Z\$3 million or less (equivalent to US\$30 or less) on food per month. The international food poverty line is at US\$1 a day or US\$30 per month. Hence, almost a third of the sampled households in Hobhouse is living exactly at or below the international poverty line (Fig. 6).

A significant majority (76.9%) of the households does not spend any money on clothing per month (Fig. 5). This indicates that most households do not buy clothes often. Some respondents indicated that they can even go for a year without buying clothes. This is because of the economic hardships facing most Zimbabweans such that new clothing is regarded as luxury rather than a necessity.

About 35.4% of the households do not spend any money on education, mainly because they do not have children at school (Fig. 5). But the majority (64.6%) of the households has educational expenses. Most of these households spend up to Z\$1 million (equivalence of up to US\$10) on education per month. This could be because until the second school term of 2006, which started in May, education in both primary and secondary schools (especially in government schools) was still cheap. However, some parents could have been sending their children to government schools, which are cheap but with deteriorating education quality.

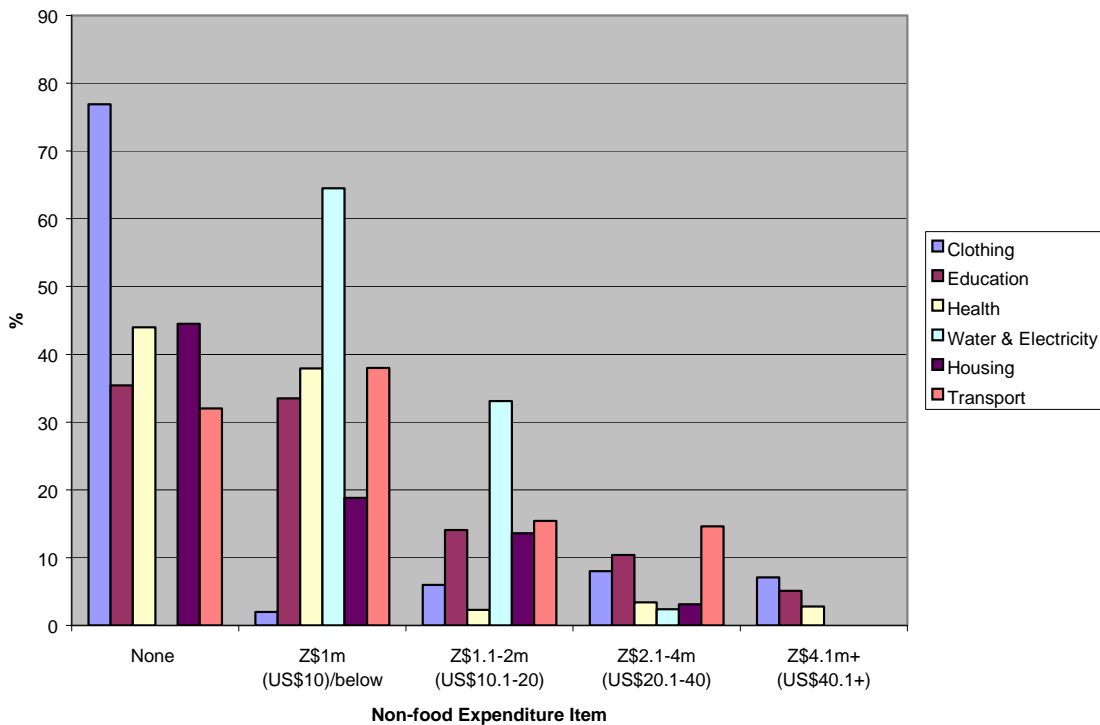


Fig. 5 Non-food expenditure

Forty-four percent of the households do not spend any money on health per month (Fig. 5). Among those households with health expenses, most of them spend up to Z\$1 million per month. This expenditure is very low as compared to the current high costs of health care and drugs in Zimbabwe. Hence, this result may show that because of the high cost of health care, most people are trying their best to cut on health expenses. A better analysis of the health situation will be dealt with under the health sector sub-section in this report.

Every household in the Hobhouse sample pays water and electricity bills every month. However, most of them (64.5%) pay up to Z\$1 million (equivalence of up to US\$10) for water and electricity per month (Fig. 5). These services are still cheap, especially electricity that is subsidized by the government. Nevertheless, some of these low-income households are finding it difficult to pay for these services before deadlines.

About 44.5% of the households do not spend any money on housing and most of these are house owners (Fig. 5). Among those with housing expenses, most pay up to Z\$1 million (equivalence of up to US\$10) for housing per month. This is usually in the form of rentals for those who are lodging or mortgages for house owners. Rentals for a single room in Hobhouse were about Z\$1 million in March and April 2006.

Only 32% of the households do not spend any money on transport expenses. These would include those who do not go to work or those who go to work but on foot as revealed in the background information (Fig. 5). For those households with transport expenses, most of them spend up to Z\$1 million (equivalence of up to US\$10) on transport per month. This shows that transport is a major expense for most households considering that most of the households' incomes range between Z\$5.1-10 million (equivalent to US\$50.1-100).

Overall, the majority (47.5%) of the households in Hobhouse spends Z\$3 million or less (equivalent to US\$30 or less) on non-food items per month. The international non-food poverty line is also set at US\$1 a day or US\$30 per month. Hence, almost a half of the households are living exactly at or below the international non-food poverty line (Fig. 6). In addition, a larger proportion of the households is poor in terms of non-food poverty than food poverty. This shows that households are concerned more about, or can best meet, their food needs than non-food needs like education, health, clothing, etc. Hence, external aid or the community should focus more on supporting non-food needs of the Hobhouse households including education, health, clothing, and transport.

Almost all of the households are unable to save money from their monthly incomes. The findings on incomes indicated that the majority of the households have monthly incomes between Z\$5.1-10 million (equivalent to US\$50.1-100). At the same time, the majority of these households also have their monthly expenditure within the same range as their incomes (i.e. Z\$5.1-10 million). It is possible that some of the households are even living in continuous credit or outside their means.

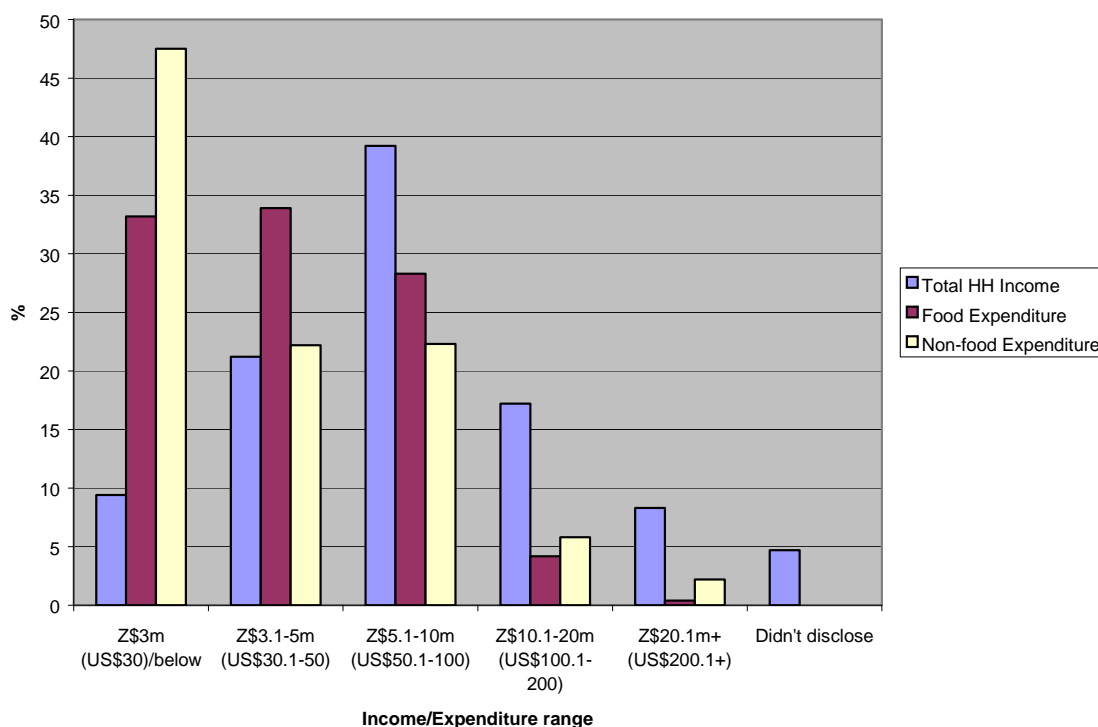


Fig. 6 Incomes, Food and Non-food expenditures compared

Livelihoods

Almost half (49.5%) of the households often consume food that they do not buy. This food is mainly obtained through growing own crops in the garden (62.6%). The second largest proportion (22.1%) of the households obtains the food through cultivation of small fields in town (i.e. urban agriculture). The remaining few obtain the food from rural areas. The main crop cultivated on small fields in town is maize, which is Zimbabweans’ staple crop and it is mainly grown to avoid buying maize flour from shops where it is now relatively expensive. Vegetables are mainly grown in gardens at the homestead (Plate 1). Other crops such as beans, groundnuts, and sweet potatoes are either grown at the homestead or on small fields located in open spaces in town. The sizes of these fields range from 50m² to 500m² (or 5 acres). Almost all of the households do not grow these crops for sale but only for household consumption.



Plate 1: Vegetable garden at the homestead

Access to basic needs

Regarding basic needs, most of the households have most problems with access to food and shelter (housing). Most of them do not regard clothing as a problem or as an area that require assistance. Education is a problem to some and not a problem to others. This is mainly because those without children in school would not regard education as a problem that may need assistance. Health received the average score from most of the household heads, indicating that it is neither most problematic nor least problematic.

Therefore, basic needs that require most assistance for most Hobhouse residents include: food, shelter, and to some extent education. On the other hand, basic needs that require least assistance include: clothing, water, and to some extent health.

Water is mainly obtained from taps inside or outside the property. All properties have individual water taps and there is no block water system in Hobhouse. Water bills are paid to Mutare City Council on a monthly basis. The water is charged on the basis of the summation of a fixed rate and a consumption rate. Failure to pay for water by deadlines calls for disconnection and inhibitive re-connection fees.

Most of the households indicated being able to pay for water every month before the deadlines (i.e. 60.7% of the respondents). But, 32.9% of the households are not able to pay for water every month before the deadlines, with delayed payment periods ranging from 2 days to almost a month. This proportion is corresponding with food poverty where about a third of the households is living exactly at or below the international food poverty line.

Consistently, almost one-fifth of the households has had water disconnected because of late payment of water bills. At the time of disconnection, almost all of these affected properties have resorted to tap water from the neighbouring property. Again, almost all of the respondents from these affected properties indicated that the water was safe for drinking, as it was the same water that they drank, but was inadequate. This problem of the water being inadequate is simply because they could not have 24-hour access to the water from the neighbours.

Almost all of these affected properties were able to have water reconnected (i.e. there is no alternative but to have it reconnected), and the sources of money for reconnection included borrowing from friends and relatives, assistance from church members, salary from job, income from vending, and/or income from lodgers who paid rent.

Sources of heating

Energy for heating, lighting or preparing food is another basic need for survival. Most of the respondents use electricity as the main source of heating (i.e 56% of the households). But a significant proportion (42.6%) of the households uses firewood and the remainder use paraffin. This is because some properties are not yet connected to electricity. A larger proportion (80.5%) of those that use electricity as the main heating source are able to pay electricity bills before deadlines. Hence, about one-fifth of the households are not able to pay electricity bills before deadlines and delayed payment periods range from 2 days to one month.

Unlike in the case of water, only 6.4% of the households had electricity disconnected because of late payment of electricity bills. This difference is mainly because electricity is heavily subsidized by the government, hence has remained cheaper than water. The only alternative energy source used in the case of electricity disconnection or power cut-off is firewood. However, most of the household heads reported that the firewood is either expensive or not available. The majority (69.3%) of the households buys firewood from a vendor and the quantities that most of them buy per month range from 1 to 5 bundles. But, a significant proportion (26%) buys more than 20 bundles per month, with each bundle (which is very small) costing Z\$100 000 (equivalent to US\$1).



Plate 2: Bundles of firewood for sale (in the background)

Smaller proportions of the households collect deadwood (11.3%) and cut down trees (6.5%) in the forests for firewood. Most of them collect or cut bundles that range from 1 to 5 per month and yet another significant proportion collects or cut more than 20 bundles of firewood per month. Hence, the rate at which forests are disappearing in the Hobhouse area is alarming since the vendors also collect firewood from the forests.

Community Facilities and Capacity Building



Livelihood and leadership skills

One of the objectives of the survey was to identify the skills that the Hobhouse community have for livelihood, building their own houses, and establishing community facilities that are lacking. Only 28.5% (about a third) of the household heads said that they do not have any skills for livelihood. Most of those with skills for livelihood mentioned having skills in buying and selling or vending (i.e. 45.2% of the respondents). The other skills for livelihood that a few of the household heads possess include: technical (i.e. builder, carpenter, mechanic, etc), sewing or knitting, stone carving, and hairdressing. Hence, it seems most of the respondents are into buying and selling or vending, but there is no market place or vending stall in Hobhouse.

Only 13.6% of the household heads have leadership or organizational skills. Most of these heads have leadership positions in churches that include chairperson, secretary, deacon or elder. But, there is one secretary of a mushroom project, one head of a beef committee, and one coach of an unspecified sporting discipline. The presence of such

leaders indicate that there is a mushroom project, a beef committee (i.e. a club for buying and sharing meat) and probably more other self-help projects in Hobhouse.

How livelihood skills can be improved

Most of the household heads with skills for livelihood require capital for them to fully utilize their skills. But, for most of those into buying and selling or vending, the majority require a market place or vending stalls. Some mentioned that they need training and the specific areas of training are detailed below. A few of the heads require the following for them to fully utilize their livelihood skills:

- (a) a conducive environment without police harassment
- (b) a trading or vending license
- (c) equipment, for example, sewing machine, grinder and gas bottles, etc
- (d) individuals with projects at heart (i.e. committed individuals)
- (e) setting up a sewing club, and
- (f) computers

From the above, (a) and (b) are views from people that are into buying and selling or vending. This area needs to be addressed since most of the traders or vendors in Hobhouse are doing business illegally. The view (d), although raised by one respondent, is interesting since it is necessary to have committed individuals for the success of any projects that might be introduced for the people of Hobhouse. The formation of clubs, such as sewing clubs, is also relevant since clubs are necessary for organization of the community.

Skills or training relevant for improving livelihoods

With regard to skills or training that might be relevant for improving incomes and socio-economic status, most household heads mentioned training in sewing (also called *cutting and designing, dressmaking or clothing technology* by the respondents). This supports the notion of a need for the formation of sewing clubs and the provision of equipment such as sewing machines as noted above. Sewing is probably meant for women who are not going to work in the formal sector to find also some economic activity to do. Hence, this can be an area of focus in order to help the community improve its socio-economic status.

The second most mentioned training need was in technical skills such as building, carpentry, welding, electrician, and/or mechanics. In other words, this indicates a need for a vocational training centre where such specialized skills are trained. Such a vocational training centre can include training in business management or marketing skills, which was the third most mentioned training need. Alternatively, business clubs can be formed where the members are trained in business management and / or marketing skills.

Other training needs mentioned by a few of the respondents include training in:

- (a) academic education e.g. adult literacy
- (b) computer skills
- (c) nursing or red cross
- (d) farming e.g. mushroom cultivation
- (e) hair dressing
- (f) poultry keeping project, and
- (g) other self-help projects including soap-making, candle-making, peanut-butter-making, etc.

Some of the above, especially training in self-help projects, is an important avenue for economically empowering the Hobhouse communities. This is because when they have incomes, the people can now afford to buy enough food and meet other non-food needs (e.g. health, education, decent housing, etc) for their families.

Community facilities lacking in Hobhouse

The combination of lacking community facilities mentioned by most respondents include a school, clinic and shops. A separation of this combination to find out which lacking facility should be given top priority was done through counting each time a school, clinic or shops was mentioned. This revealed that the school is their top priority followed by the clinic and then shops. Hence, the City Council's plan to start with establishing a clinic and school in Hobhouse, as indicated by the Housing Officer, coincides with the people's priorities.

The other community facilities lacking in Hobhouse that were mentioned by a few of the respondents include: a tarred and/or link road, a bridge on the link to Dangamvura,

street lights, police station, bus terminus, beer-hall, a variety of sporting facilities (e.g. basketball and tennis courts), vending stalls, churches, community hall, and a City Council sub-office. This shows that there are several community facilities to be established in Hobhouse and this is an area where Mutare Local Action 21 can assist the Hobhouse community to establish these lacking facilities. Most of the respondents are prepared to contribute their labour in order to establish the community facilities lacking in Hobhouse.

Organizing the community to establish lacking facilities

The largest proportion (42.1%) of the household heads suggested that they would call for meetings, especially on a regular basis, for the whole community to participate in building community facilities. About 12.8% said they would raise awareness among the community of the need to establish community facilities, for example through door-to-door campaigns. One of these respondents mentioned that people should be informed of the benefits that they would get through establishment of these facilities. The other strategies to organize the community mentioned by a few of the heads include:

- (a) encourage people to participate (not mentioned how)
- (b) group people into clubs or cooperatives
- (c) form committees and identify leaders
- (d) use church leaders to organize the community
- (e) have people pay contributions or donations
- (f) force people, and
- (g) start successful pilot projects that would attract people

The above shows that most respondents favour the organization of the community through meetings, where people can be informed or encouraged to participate and would be able to select their own leaders. Strategies such as using church leaders or forming cooperatives are also useful and worth attempting. This is particularly so given that most people in Hobhouse at least belong to a church. In order to ensure maximum group participation by everyone, the household heads suggested the following:

- (a) regular meetings and use of registers (fine those always absent)
- (b) close supervision of projects
- (c) no involvement of politics
- (d) give incentives (one mentioned free food and another entertainment), and

(e) transparency or good leadership that considers people's interests

One respondent argued, "People are already motivated due to the need of lacking services". Hence, to this respondents there is no need for increasing maximum participation since it is already guaranteed because people need the lacking community facilities and services.

Regarding structures that should be in place to make sure interested working groups are formed in Hobhouse, 41.4% of the household heads did not know about these. Among the 58.4% who responded positively, most of them indicated the formation of committees which represent the people, for example, a traders committee. Hand in hand with the committees is the identification of leaders, and one said 'top quality' leaders. Related also, is the formation of cooperatives or clubs, for example, housing cooperatives or money clubs. A few others were for physical structures such as a Community Hall, a market place (*musika*), or a working place (workshop). Another few wanted financial structures such as a revolving fund or a loaning scheme.

Who should lead to establish necessary structures?

The majority (16.2%) of the household heads indicated that Haarlem or Mutare LA21 should lead in establishing the above mentioned structures (i.e. committees and leaders, cooperatives, physical and financial structures). It is interesting to note that some heads took the question to refer also to who should establish the lacking community facilities. The second largest proportion (13.3%) of the heads suggested that the Councillor or Mayor should take the lead. This is excluding 5.7% of the heads who said the City Council should take the lead. About 12.9% of the heads said the community should take the lead in establishing necessary structures for interested groups to work together.

Hence, Haarlem or Mutare LA21, the Councilor or City Council, and the Community, were mentioned as the top three stakeholders that should establish necessary structures for interested groups to work together in Hobhouse. The other stakeholders that should take the lead mentioned by a few of the household heads include: churches, committee members (or coordinators), donors, politicians (government minister or member of parliament), and self.

Livelihood opportunities vs establishing community facilities

It seems that the major challenge that the Hobhouse residents are facing is the unavailability of livelihood opportunities. The FGD participants attributed this problem to:

- (a) 'Operation *Murambatsvina* (clean-up)' that banned any form of vending. Hobhouse has no legal vending structures hence the operation had far reaching effects since the majority of the households rely on informal trading. This is further compounded by regular raids on illegal vendors by the police.
- (b) Another factor is the lack of capital to start any worthwhile venture. The locals are not able to borrow from financial institutions.
- (c) Lack of vending or generally meeting places for any interest groups in the area.

The lack of livelihoods opportunities has resulted in most of the households having little or no disposable income to: buy food, pay school fees, buy uniforms, and pay council rates and electricity. Hence, children are also going to school on empty stomachs. In addition, properties / stands that are not showing progress of construction are being taken away because of lack of funds. Some households are also having water disconnected. Thus, it is clear that livelihood opportunities should be available first before community facilities such as schools and clinics are established, since the residents need money to be able to pay for these services.

Housing Situation



'Operation clean up' and housing

The 'operation clean up' was also aimed to decongest some overcrowded suburbs like Sakubva Township. The Hobhouse Baseline Survey indicated a decline in the proportion of the 400 households living at properties with 1-2 and 3-4 members after the 'operation clean up'. This decline is matched by a significant increase in the proportion of the households living at properties with 7 or more members. Hence, the clean up solved the problem of illegal housing structures in suburbs like Sakubva, but transferred the problem to suburbs with legal structures like Hobhouse. However, the majority of the households still live at properties with between 3-4 people before and after the clean up.

Tenancy

Most of the household heads are property owners (65.8%), while 34.2% are lodgers (Fig. 8). A majority (50.4%) of the property owners had obtained their properties through own savings (including money in bank and sold assets). The other ways through which a few of the heads obtained their properties include: Mutare-Haarlem link (or Mutare LA21) (10%), company facility (8.7%), Mutare City Council through rent-to-buy scheme (8.7%), cooperative (7.6%), bank loan (7.6%), and bought by child or other relative or through inheritance (7.0%).

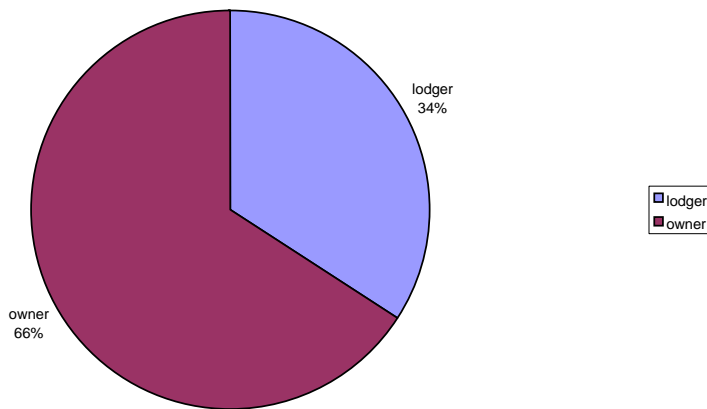


Fig. 8 Tenancy status

Current housing situation and the problems

Hence, both questionnaires and FGDs indicated that housing is a problem in Hobhouse, especially the issue of uncompleted houses, making this area a priority area.

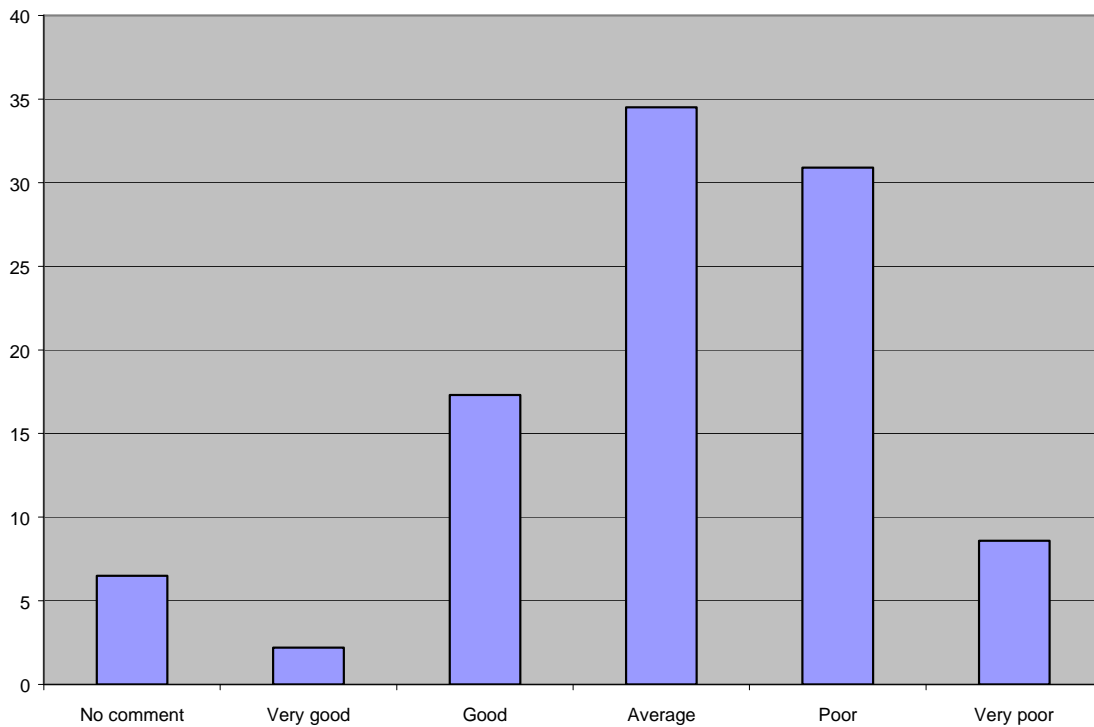


Fig. 7 Self-assessment of Housing Quality

Assistance with house building

Regarding house building and the people’s input, most of the household heads indicated that they are prepared to provide their labour especially through mixing cement or brick moulding. A few (8.6%) who have special skills such as builders, plumbers, painters or carpenters are prepared to do bricklaying, plumbing, painting or roofing.

The second largest proportion (19.4%) of the heads indicated that they are willing to provide building materials that they can easily extract from the environment including sand, concrete, stones, etc. The other contributions to house building that a few of the heads are willing to make include cement, door and window frames, transport, and finance (especially paying the builders).

On the other hand, most of the household heads expect external assistance to provide all the building materials or building the whole house (i.e. 28.5%). The second largest proportion (23%) expect external aid to provide roofing materials, especially asbestos and timber. Yet another significant proportion (22%) of the heads expect external aid to

provide bricks, cement, door and window frames. These materials appear to be the most expensive and hindering most of these households to finish up their house construction. Very few (1.8%) of the heads expect external aid to assist with materials required for finishing tasks such as painting, plastering and plumbing. Hence, the worry of most of the household heads is to provide a core structure that is good for human occupancy. About 8.7% of the respondents expect external aid to provide the land or stand for house construction.

Regarding supervision of house building from external assistance, most of the household heads would prefer supervision to be done once a month (14.4%) or twice a month (14.1%). The other significant proportion (11.5%) of the heads would prefer supervision to be done twice a year. The other supervision preferences that a few of the heads indicated include 3-4 times a year (quarterly), weekly, anytime, at every Council inspection stages, and no supervision at all.

Most of the respondents indicated that it would take a period of up to one year to construct a core house (i.e. 51.4% of the respondents). The second largest proportion (21.7%) indicated a period of between 1-2 years to construct a core house. But, the underlying principal according to notes taken during the survey is that if all materials are made available, it is possible to take the shortest time to construct a core house, such as one month.

Education

Education situation

There is neither a primary nor a secondary school in Hobhouse. Hence, most of the children from Hobhouse attend schools in Dangamvura high-density suburb (i.e. 39.9% of the household heads indicated so). The second largest proportion of the heads (11.9%) indicated that their children attend schools in Sakubva. In terms of distance, Dangamvura appears to be nearer to Hobhouse and that is why the majority of the heads (53.2%) indicated that their children travel between 3-6 km to their nearest school (Fig. 9). A few of the heads indicated that their children attend schools in Chikanga or the City Centre. Sakubva, Chikanga and the City Centre are further away from

Hobhouse, with children travelling distances of more than 6km to school. Hence, constructing schools in Hobhouse is a priority area for both external aid and the Hobhouse community.

Most of the children foot to school. The few that attend schools in the City Centre use a bus. The buses are said to be available on time for children to reach school in time. Regarding the performance of their children in school since their coming to stay in Hobhouse, most of the household heads indicated that their children's performance was average (i.e. 31%). Only 13.3% of the heads indicated that their children's performance is good since coming to live in Hobhouse.

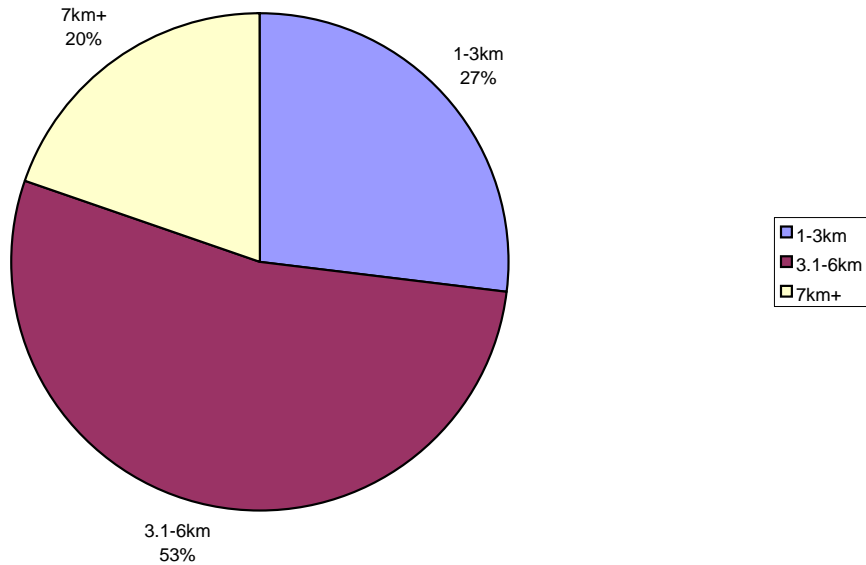


Fig. 9 Distance to nearest school

Furthermore, only 5.1% of the household heads had children dropped out of school since coming to live in Hobhouse. Out of these, most cited the lack of money for school fees as the reason for their children dropping out of school. Two indicated that the children's parents passed away, hence the children ended up with no money or no one to pay for their school fees. Among the dropouts, boys were more than girls, indicating no discrimination against the girl child with regard to dropping out of school.

Regarding the problems that children face at the schools that they attend, household heads were asked to rank five problems from 5 to 1, with 5 indicating an area as most problematic and 1 least problematic. The shortage of books was ranked by a majority of the household heads (29.2%) as a problem area (second from most problematic area). The shortage of teachers was ranked by a majority of the heads (41.4%) as a least problematic area. Distance to school is a problematic area (second from most problematic area). School fees is neither most nor least problematic (i.e. ranked as average).

This shows that shortage of books and the distance to school are major problems facing children in Hobhouse. Other problems facing school children that household heads listed include:

- (a) children being run over by cars when crossing roads
- (b) muddy roads during rainy days
- (c) no bridge to protect children crossing the Sakubva river and no hump on the road to Dangamvura (where it turns off from the City to Feruka highway) to protect children from being run by cars.
- (d) robbery on the way to school, and even some girl children are raped, especially during the time when maize is still in the fields (February to March). [some parents indicated during FGDs that they accompany their children across the 'hotspots' and children are being strongly encouraged to move in groups, as a way of dealing with this problem.]
- (e) expensive uniforms, and
- (f) teachers being demoralized by low salaries.

Evidence from FGDs

All the problems faced by school children mentioned above are the manifestations of the major educational problem, which is, *lack of a primary school* in Hobhouse. The lack of a school, as the community puts it, is mainly due to the fact that Hobhouse experienced a rapid population growth at a time when the economy was already deteriorating. This has brought a lot of '*kushungurudzika mumoyo kwevabereki*' (It's a huge concern for the parents). Thus, both from questionnaires and FDGs, the lack of a primary school in Hobhouse is of major concern, and has had a myriad of effects on the education of children in this suburb.

Assistance with building a school

Not surprising, an overwhelming majority (95%) of the household heads prefers a primary school to be constructed first in Hobhouse. From field notes, most sympathize with the young children of primary-school-going age who walk long distance to attend school in Dangamvura. They are least concerned about the older secondary school going age children who can manage to walk long distance to school.

Regarding their input in the school building process, most of the respondents indicated that they are prepared to provide their labour, especially as general hands such as concrete mixers (i.e. 45.6% of the heads) (Table 1). The second largest proportion of the household heads (17.2%) indicated that they could provide locally available materials such as, moulding bricks, and collecting river and pit sand. The third largest proportion (15.2%) indicated that they could provide financial assistance mainly through donations or cash contributions towards the construction of a school. Other contributions towards school construction mentioned by a few of the heads include providing transport for bricks and other building materials, lobbying the City Council for a stand or ground to build the school, doing anything, and doing nothing.

With regard to the input from external assistance, most of the heads expect external assistance to build the whole school or provide all the necessary building materials to build the school (i.e. 63.2% of the respondents).

Table 1: The respondents' input in school building

INPUT	% (N=400)
Respondents' input	
Locally available materials e.g. bricks, moulding bricks, river sand	17.2
Transporting bricks or other materials	2.2
Cash through donations	15.1
Labour – general hand e.g. mixing cement	45.6
Lobbying the Council for a school stand	2.5
Nothing	1.1
Anything	1.1
No response/not applicable	15.2
Total	100.0

The second largest proportion (10.1%) of the heads indicated that external assistance should provide funds or the cash to build a school. The other contributions towards building a school that a few of the heads expect from external aid include:

- (a) providing books, furniture and teachers
- (b) providing bricks, cement, window or door frames
- (c) providing the stand and building materials
- (d) providing roofing materials (asbestos and timber), and
- (e) working together with the community

Thus, constructing a school, especially primary school, is a top priority area in Hobhouse. There is also the potential for the community and external assistance to work together.

Health

Distance to health institution

Most of the respondents indicated that there is one private clinic in Hobhouse (i.e. 80.5% of the respondents. This private clinic was said to have been closed or non-existent by the time of the FGDs). There is no City Council clinic or State clinic in Hobhouse, meaning that most people visit clinics in other suburbs or visit the sole private clinic. From field notes, most respondents indicated that the private clinic is only good for consultation, then one has to go to a Chemist in the City Centre to buy the prescribed drugs.

Most of the households (i.e. 43%) travel a distance of up to a kilometer to the nearest health institution that they visit for medical attention. This means that they visit the local private clinic in Hobhouse. The second largest proportion (37.7%) of the respondents travel between 1.1 to 5 km to their nearest health institution. This distance would mean that these respondents use the City Council clinic in Dangamvura high-density suburb, or the other ones in Sakubva high-density suburb. The remaining 19.3% of the respondents travel a distance of more than 5km to their nearest health institution and this would mean that they go to the city centre where there are private clinics, City Council clinic and state hospital.

Evidence from FGDs

The participants (residents of Hobhouse) identified the unavailability of health facilities in the suburb, high incidence of diseases, and lack of legal vending areas with proper sanitation facilities, as the major health problems facing Hobhouse. High incidence of diseases, as the community sees it, is the major outcome of these health problems and it is caused by:

- (a) Lack of proper vending area with adequate sanitation facilities. Because of this food stuffs are exposed to dirt and to make matters worse during police raids food stuffs are hidden under very unhygienic materials like under women's dresses.
- (b) Poor nutrition which is due to poverty.
- (c) Unavailability of health facilities. One woman confessed that she has witnessed no less than 3 babies being delivered under the shade at the Community Centre while awaiting an ambulance, and
- (d) Prostitution leading to STDs and HIV/AIDS

The impacts of these health problems include the deaths of bread winners, accompanied by sky rocketing funeral costs, leading to high numbers of orphans who can be forced into prostitution and other social ills. Thus, creating a vicious circle around poverty. The health impacts are best summed up by one elderly woman who simply said, '*Tenzi tibatsireyi*', which when loosely translated means *Help us Lord*.

Health service quality at the institutions they visit in Chikanga, Sakubva or Dangamvura

Most of the household heads judged the quality of service at a City Council clinic, that is the one in Dangamvura that some of them visit, as average (Fig. 11). At the same time, a majority (44.2%) again, judged the quality of service at a private clinic as good. And lastly, another majority (30.2%) of the respondents judged the quality of service at a state clinic/hospital, that is the general/referral hospital, as poor. These results show the private clinic as the health institution offering good quality service and the state health institution as offering poor quality. It is well known that a private health institution is far more expensive than a state institution. Hence, there is good quality service but high cost at a private institution. But, at a state/public health institution, there is poor quality service but low cost since the service is largely subsidized by the state (Fig. 10).

These results were further supported in the area of how quickly patients are attended at the three different health institutions. An overwhelming majority (77.3%) of the heads indicated that one is quickly attended to at a private clinic (Fig. 10). At the same time, 22.2% of the heads indicated that one is quickly attended at a City Council clinic, and only 16.5% indicated the same for a state clinic/hospital. Furthermore, majorities indicated that drugs are not available at a City Council clinic and at a state clinic (i.e. 81.6% and 71.6%, respectively).

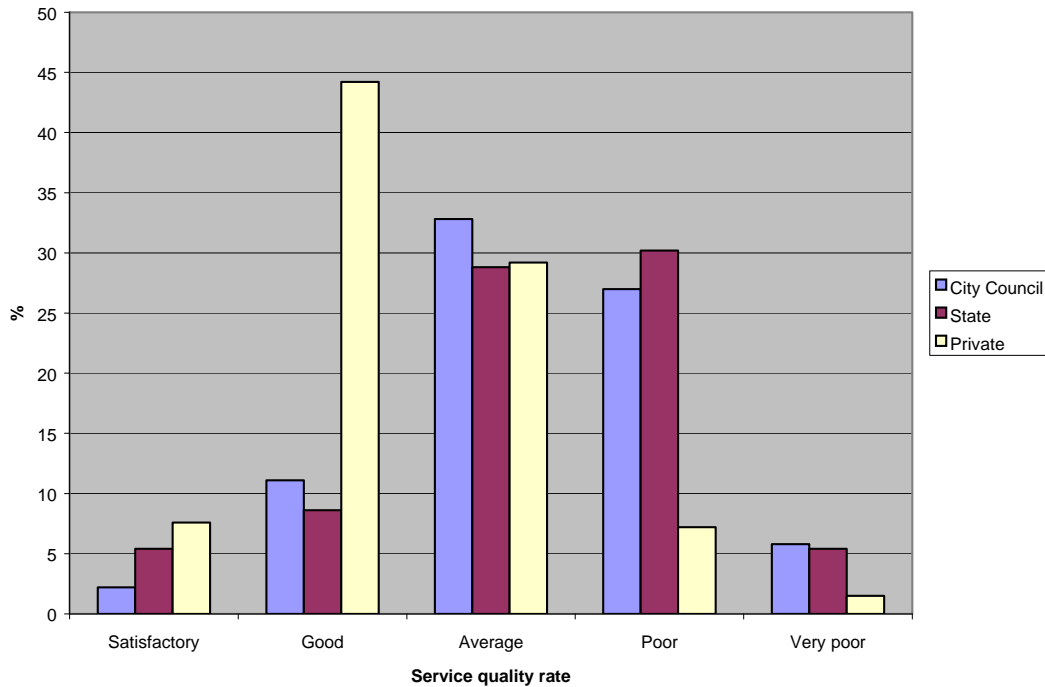


Fig. 10 Quality of service at city council, state and private clinics

On the contrary, only 43.6% of the heads indicated that drugs are not available at a private clinic, while 49.3% of them indicated that drugs are available at a private clinic. Hence, the private clinic has many positive attributes that include a good quality service, quick attendance and availability of drugs. But its major disadvantage is the high cost/fee, which makes it beyond the reach of most low-income households like those in Hobhouse. Hence, it is recommended that a City Council Clinic be established in Hobhouse.

Affordability of health service

Regarding the general affordability of health services with particular reference to drugs, transport (ambulance or hired), consultation fees, and prenatal care, the following were the major findings:

- (a) 79.9% of the respondents said drugs are not affordable
- (b) 78.7% said ambulances or other hired vehicles are not affordable
- (c) 73.3% said consultation fees are not affordable, and
- (d) 69.8% said prenatal care is not affordable.

These results generally indicate that health services are not affordable to most of the households. A follow-up question was asked regarding the alternative health source that they seek since modern health services are not affordable. Most of the household heads indicated that they had no option but to sacrifice and pay for modern health services (i.e. 29.9% of the respondents). The second largest proportion (24.4%) of the heads resort to the use of herbal medicines through consulting traditional healers. About 11.2% depend on the church and prayer for healing. The other options that were mentioned by a few of the respondents include:

- (a) borrowing money from friends or family members to pay for medical treatment
- (b) buying the cheapest medicines, for example, pain killers to stop pain
- (c) resting, sleeping or just waiting for the ailment to heal
- (d) use of medical aid to help finance medical treatment, and
- (e) the use of both traditional healers and the church

Immunization

Most of the household heads indicated that their children below the age of five had not completed all the necessary or required immunization against major childhood diseases (i.e. 41% of the respondents). The major reason why these children had not yet completed immunization was because they were still below the age of five, hence, were yet to receive further immunization. However, one head mentioned that a child had not completed immunization because he was staying in the rural areas. Yet another one mentioned that the church does not allow/permit immunization of children.

HIV/AIDS-based organizations

There are no or the heads are not aware of any HIV/AIDS intervention programmes in Hobhouse (i.e. 74.4% of the heads said so). Very few, that is, 11.5% of the heads,

indicated that such programmes are there in Hobhouse. The names of such programmes as given by these few include caregivers, door to door education, drama clubs, FACT (an organization that educates everyone and also cares for the infected), and Youth Corners.

There are no peer-educators in Hobhouse as indicated by 60.4% of the household heads. About 14.4% of the heads had no idea or are not aware of any peer educators operating in Hobhouse. Only 18% of the respondents were aware of peer educators in Hobhouse. Furthermore, there are no community volunteers providing home-based care to HIV/AIDS patients in Hobhouse as indicated by 57.5% of the heads. Only 6.8% of the respondents had no idea or are not aware of such volunteers. However, a significant proportion (30.6%) of the heads is aware of such volunteers in Hobhouse.

In the absence of these volunteers, most of the household heads mentioned that families or relatives provide care to their HIV/AIDS patients (i.e. 54.6%). Most of these families provide care to HIV/AIDS patients without any support from clinic staff as indicated by most of the heads. This may place family members at risk of contracting the disease if for example they are not given gloves to use. The other care-givers that were mentioned by a few of the heads as providing care to HIV/AIDS patients include the clinics, the church (especially the Catholic), and community health workers.

An overwhelming majority (71.6%) of the household heads is willing to provide home-based care to HIV/AIDS patients, although most of them accepted with specific conditions. These conditions include:

- (a) if it is only their relatives that need home-based care
- (b) if there is money paid to them for providing home-based care
- (c) if husband allows her (i.e. the wife) to provide care, and
- (d) if they get training first on how to provide home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients.

Other community problems

Most of the household heads indicated that there is no problem of orphans or children living on the street in Hobhouse (i.e. 83.1% of the respondents). At the same time, there is no problem of the elderly in Hobhouse and consistent enough there are no homes for the elderly. The few that indicated that there is a problem of orphans or children living on

the streets in Hobhouse suggested that the community could do the following to solve this problem:

- (a) building training or other centres aimed at training these children in certain skills
- (b) adopting the children
- (c) create homes for the children
- (d) fostering, especially the extended family should assist
- (e) give them basics needs including food, clothing and education, and
- (f) first identify them and keep them in one place

Furthermore, they suggested that external assistance can do the following to help solve the problem of orphans or children living on the street:

- (a) build homes
- (b) build schools especially which offer specialized training
- (c) send them to school
- (d) provide finance: either to build homes or support their income generating activities
- (e) provide scholarships, and
- (f) provide food

Thus, both from FGDs and questionnaires, it is clear that Hobhouse faces health problems due to the lack of a clinic or proper vending sites. In the meantime, in the health institutions that they visit in the other suburbs in Dangamvura, Sakubva and Chikanga, all is not well with regard to service quality and affordability. Because of long distance to these nearest health institutions, some ill people die on the way or while waiting for an ambulance, and some expecting mothers deliver before they get medical attention.

Environment

Environmental problems

Most of the household heads indicated trees as the most important natural resource in their area, followed by the local river, and then the air that they breath (i.e. 28.2%, 26.8%, and 17.4% respectively). The other natural resources mentioned by a few of the heads include land/soils, mountains, and wetlands.



Regarding environmental problems that the Hobhouse residents face, the most common problems include soil erosion (54.3% of the respondents mentioned this), deforestation (52.9%), dumping waste/garbage (32%), and water pollution (e.g. through siltation) (30.6%). Air pollution, especially from blocked sewage pipes, was mentioned by 11.2% of the respondents. [N.B.: This was a multiple response question, with household heads mentioning all the environmental problems that they face]. Overall, most of the heads indicated environmental problems in Hobhouse as severe (i.e. 39% of the respondents) (Fig. 11).

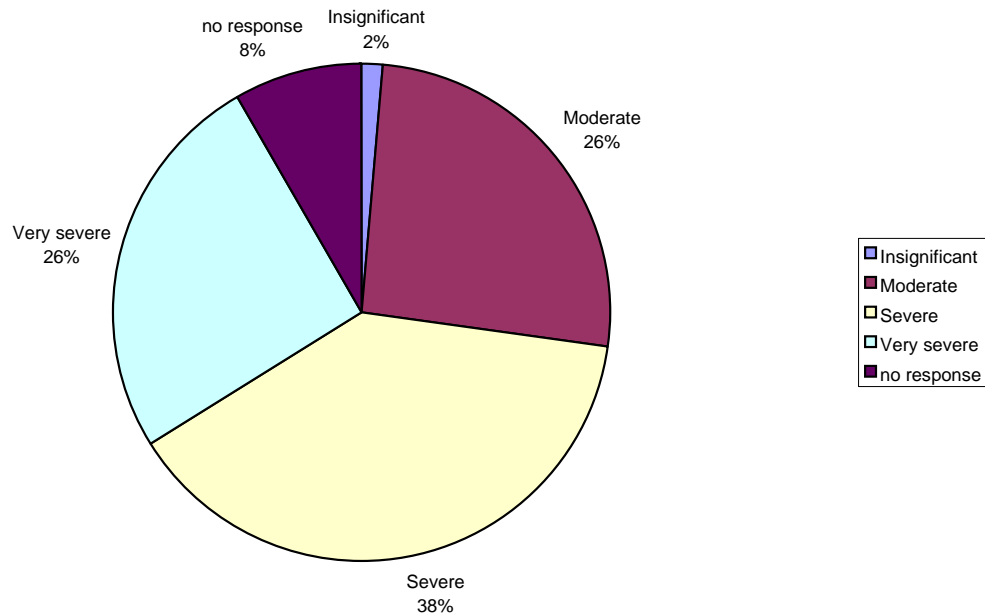


Fig. 11 Overall severity of environmental problems in Hobhouse

These environmental problems have affected the residents economically, health-wise and have also affected the natural beauty of the Hobhouse area. Health-wise, the effects of environmental problems include:

- (a) **diseases** e.g. cholera, coughing, malaria, and diarrhea. For example, a dumping area has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies, with flies causing cholera and mosquitoes causing malaria.
- (b) hence, cases of malaria have increased

- (c) shortage of water in rivers due to soil erosion and siltation.

Economically, the effects of environmental problems include:

- (a) area not conducive for business operation
- (b) depletion of resources. For example, no raw materials for carpentry as most trees have been cut down.
- (c) High hospital bills as a result of increasing cases of illness from diseases like malaria, coughing, etc.

Finally, the Hobhouse area has lost its beauty because it has become bare (no tree cover), there are ditches, habitats are destroyed, and the land is polluted. Most of the household heads are willing to volunteer their time and resources to help address environmental problems in Hobhouse (i.e. 73.6% of the respondents). However, some of these are willing on condition that they are paid to address the environmental problems.

Evidence from FGDs

Mainly FGD results supported the results from questionnaires. The participants in the FGDs identified rampant tree cutting, poor waste disposal, illegal farming, sand abstraction, and concrete grinding as the main environmental problems or causes. Through pairwise ranking, they prioritized poor waste disposal and tree cutting, as their major environmental problems. The situation is characterized by huge hips of waste deposited on roadsides and in fields. Besides the potential health threats the waste piles are also an eye sore. This situation is caused by:

- (a) *Poor or non collection of waste* from households because of the scarcity of fuel. However the participants were quite insistent that there was something more sinister going on at Town House. Corrupt tendencies are seriously hampering service delivery. Some felt that council was neglecting the suburb with. The participants were agreeing that, '*Council haitid*'; council does not like us.
- (b) Households have nor proper waste receptacles
- (c) An unprecedented high rate of household waste generation per household which is being fuelled by overcrowding in the area.

Trends in natural resources

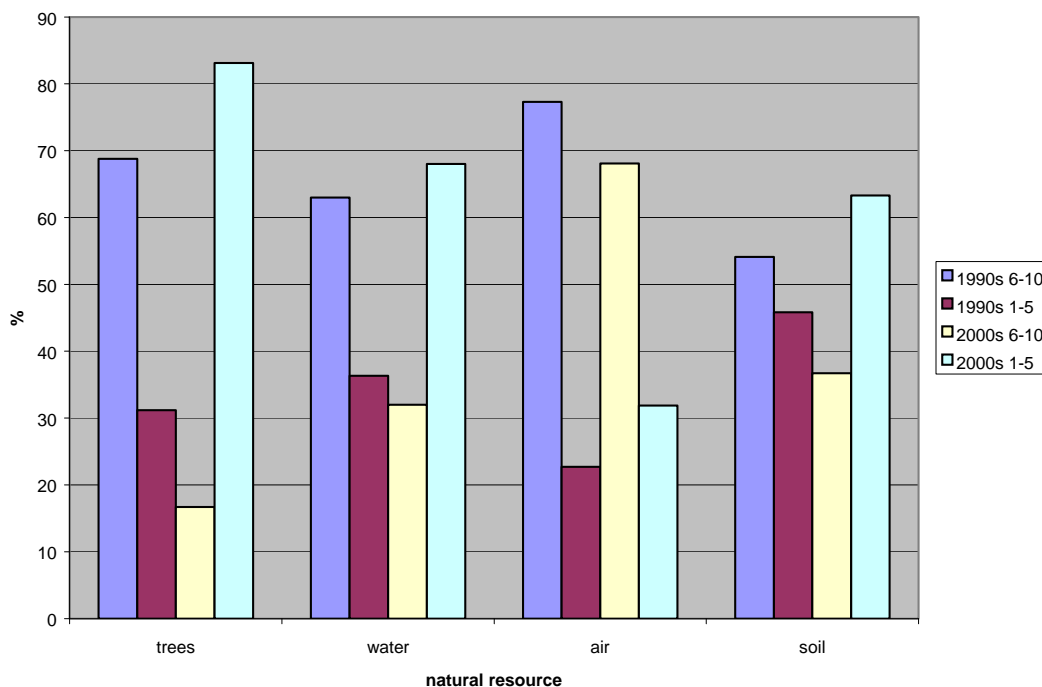
Trees

The survey included a question on scoring from 1 to 10 the state of natural resources over the past years, that is, 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. Almost all the household heads could not assess the state of natural resources including trees, water, air and soil for the 1970s period. Regarding the state of trees in the 1980s, most household heads did not give any score (i.e. 83.8% of the respondents), probably because they were not yet living in Mutare (Fig. 12). For the few that gave a score on the state of trees, all gave a score above 5 for the 1980s. In the 1990s, a majority (68.8%) of the heads gave a score above 5 for the state of trees. But, an overwhelming majority (83.1%) gave a score of 5 or less for the state of trees in the 2000s. These results indicate a significant downward trend in the state of trees from being about equally good in the 1980s to average or poor state of trees in the 2000s.

The main cause of this downward trend in the state of trees is deforestation, as stated by the respondents. Deforestation has been rife for the following purposes: firewood collection, cultivation of crops (i.e. urban agriculture), and clearing of space for industries and residential stands. One respondent mentioned over-population as leading to deforestation.

Water

The trend is similar to that of the state of trees (Fig. 12). While most of the household heads gave a score above 5 for the state of water in the 1990s, most them again gave a score of 5 or less for the state of water in the 2000s. Hence, there is also a downward trend in the state of water from being about equally good in the 1980s to average or poor state of water in the 2000s.



NB: 1-5 and 6-10 are scores out of 10

Fig. 12 Trends in state of natural resources

The main causes of water deterioration, ordered from the most to the least mentioned, include:

- (a) industrial chemicals or effluent that runs into rivers, for example, Sakubva River.
- (b) burst sewage pipes, with sewage finding its way into rivers
- (c) dumping of waste or garbage
- (d) dirt water from erosion or siltation, which result in shortage of water supply
- (e) oils that find their way into rivers, and
- (f) streambank cultivation

Air

Scoring on the state of air is different from that for trees and water. In both the 1990s and 2000s, most of the heads gave a score above 5 for the state of air or air quality (i.e. 77% and 68.1% respectively) (Fig. 12). This means that there was no significant downward trend in the state of air between the 1990s and 2000s. The few who indicated a downward trend in the quality of air gave the causes of this trend as: automobile

exhaust fumes, industrial gas emissions, burning forests, dumping garbage, and dusty winds as a result of open spaces created after trees were cut down.



Plate 3: Garbage dumping, a major cause of air and water pollution

Soils

The scoring on the state of soils over the past years is similar to that of trees and water. While most of the heads gave a score above 5 for the state of soils in the 1990s, most of them again gave a score of 5 or less for the state of soils in the 2000s. Hence, there is a downward trend in the state of soils from being about equally good in the 1980s to average or poor state of soils in the 2000s. The main causes of this trend include: soil erosion, the application of fertilizers and pesticides, bare ground due to clearing of trees that makes soils loose and erodable, over-cultivation, and streambank cultivation.

Despite this significant deterioration of natural resources especially trees, water and soils, an overwhelming majority (82.3%) of the heads indicated that there are no conservation efforts being done in the Hobhouse area. Hence, this is an area that both the community and external partners can focus for the sustainable development of the Hobhouse area.

Waste Management

Mutare City Council is the only collector of waste in Hobhouse. The Council collects waste in Hobouse mainly once a week. In a few cases, the heads reported the Council having collected waste once in two or three weeks. Most of the properties in Hobhouse fill a single bin (i.e. 50kg plastic bag or tin) with household waste per week.



Plate 4: Example of bin filled by a single property per week. Originally a 90kg container but not easy to determine its capacity now.

Delays in waste collection and 'Operation Clean-up'

Before 'Operation Clean-up' (i.e. before May 2005) there were delays in waste collection by the Council as indicated by 66.5% of the household heads. These delays were mainly of up to one week (i.e. 1-7 days) as indicated by 54.9% of the heads. But after 'operation clean-up' (i.e. at the time of the baseline survey in April 2006), a greater proportion (i.e. 80.5%) also reported delays in waste collection by the Council. The delays were also mainly of up to one week. These results show that the delays in waste collection became worse after 'operation clean-up'. This could be a result of the associated worsening economic situation especially the increasing shortage of fuel.

Consistently, a majority (57.7%) of the heads indicated that the frequency of waste collection was inadequate. Therefore, their ideal or desired frequency of waste collection would be twice a week. At the same time, most of the heads are not prepared to pay extra money for extra waste collection.

Household waste management

The ways of reducing amount of waste produced that the household heads know about include burning papers and plastics; burying underground or composting; flushing down the drain especially kitchen waste; and re-cycling, for example, washing plastics for re-use.

Flushing down the drain of kitchen waste is the way of reducing waste produced that most of the heads know (i.e. 44.8% of the respondents). But when it comes to which of these ways that the households are using, only 0.4% of the households are flushing kitchen waste down the drain. This shows that the heads know this as a way of reducing waste but it is a way that can possibly cause the drainage system at home to block, hence most households are not using it. On the contrary, most of the households are not using any of the above-mentioned ways to reduce waste that they produce at home (i.e. 36.5% of the respondents). Only 22.7% (about one-fifth) of the households are burning papers and plastics and 17.4% are burying waste/composting as a way of reducing waste produced.

Table 2: Knowledge and practice in waste reduction

Ways to reduce household waste produced	What they know	What they practice
Burn paper or plastics	20.5	22.7
Bury underground / composting	22.1	17.4
Flushing down the drain of kitchen waste	44.8	0.4
Re-cycling or reuse	5.1	4.4
None (don't know or don't use)	-	36.5
Not applicable (missing)	7.5	18.8

The majority (61.7%) of the household heads does not know about *waste segregation* and are not practising it. It is possible that they are not aware of the concept of waste segregation but they are already practising it without knowing it. With regard to the overall assessment of the quality of waste management in Mutare, most of the heads indicated that the quality is poor (i.e. 46.5% of the respondents). Furthermore, with regard to by-laws or laws regarding waste management, most of the heads know that it is illegal to (a) dump waste anywhere, (b) throw organic waste in bins, and (c) waste should be deposited in designated areas. The only problem is that there is no strict monitoring of people to determine who is breaching these laws or by-laws. It came up from field notes that some people deposit or dump their waste in illegal places at night when no one can identify them.

Culture



Artistic activities

Culture refers to way of life, customs and / or traditions. Culture is often depicted in artistic activities. However, very few households in Hobhouse reported having members involved in arts, that is, only about **4.8%** of the households. Most of those involved in arts are into visual arts (including cutting and designing clothes, crocheting, stone or wood carving, and basketry). Others mainly belong to church choirs and are not full-time musicians.

Those involved in arts (who we can call artists) mainly require the following items for them to operate in Hobhouse:

- (a) a place to operate from e.g. a workshop or a studio
- (b) a market place with guaranteed market
- (c) capital, or
- (d) equipment such as drums or uniforms

On their part, the artists are willing to provide the following towards making it possible to operate from Hobhouse:

- (a) build or provide labour towards the building of a workshop or studio
- (b) improve the quality of their products, or
- (c) mobilize other people to participate

On the other hand, the artists expect local authorities to do the following to make it possible for them to operate in Hobhouse:

- (a) secure ground for building a workshop or studio or market place
- (b) build a community hall, or
- (c) issue out trading licenses

Finally, the artists expect external aid to do the following to make it possible for them to operate in Hobhouse:

- (a) build a market place or workshop

- (b) provide building materials towards the building of the market place
- (c) provide training, or
- (d) provide materials or capital for starting business

The basic resources that the artists require for their artistic activities vary according to the different arts, but put together they include:

- (a) photography:- camera, video camera, films
- (b) community hall / centre
- (c) music:- guitar, drums, amplifier
- (d) sewing / crocheting:- machine, wool, cloth, needles, and
- (e) stone carving:- stones, soapstone, serpentine, tools



Plate 5: Sculptor at work

Currently, for resources such as wool, cloth and needles, the artists are buying from shops. But for stones and serpentine, the artists are collecting from the environment / mountains. All of the artists are currently sponsoring their own artistic activities (i.e. self-sponsored). Those involved in artistic activities that produce wastes either dump the wastes in rivers or bury the waste.

The ambitions of the artists in respect to their talent include to:

- (a) acquire more knowledge and training
- (b) be able to buy a machine and go commercial
- (c) get access to capital
- (d) be exposed to donors and get sponsorship
- (e) record a music album and be professional

- (f) market products outside the country, or
- (g) set up a shop and run business

Most of the household heads indicated that they do not have any benefits from artistic activities in Hobhouse. Only a few indicated that the community benefits from artistic activities in the following ways:

- (a) entertainment
- (b) exchange through the market, other people are able to buy decorations for their homes
- (c) socialization, people come together, and
- (d) people are occupied and not idle, some are self employed and get incomes

Customs and traditions (Evidence from FGDs)

From FGDs, Hobhouse participants voiced concern over the society's upkeep of customs and traditions, including:

- (a) Children are no longer respecting elders
- (b) Dressing has also been affected as young children are imitating western fashion.
- (c) Grown up children sleeping and sharing the same room with their parents.
- (d) Language used by teenagers (*slang*) is also contributing to moral decay.
- (e) Elderly women having sexual relationships with young boys.

These social ills, according to the participants, were inherited from Sakubva since some inhabitants moved from Sakubva. To deal with these social ills, the participants suggested: encouraging children to go to church; participation in traditional dressing competition e.g. Key Soap competition by Unilever company; singing songs that uplift cultural values; and health awareness programmes especial disease prevention.

Hence, both from FGDs and questionnaires, it is clear that not many people are involved in artistic activities, mainly because these activities are not well promoted. In addition, customs and traditions are no longer well kept mainly by children and this is as a result of copying western styles and the influence of moral decay in Sakubva High Density suburb, where some of the residents came from.

Sports



Problems related to sport

During FGDs, participants highlighted the problems that Hobhouse face in relation to sporting activities, which include:

- (a) no sports grounds
- (b) no coaches, and
- (c) no health facilities to treat sport injuries

Through pair-wise ranking, the main problem is that there are no sporting facilities. This, according to the participants, is mainly because there is no one known to represent the community on the issues of sports. In addition, the Hobhouse residents do not know where and with whom to raise concerns with. The present sports grounds provided with the assistance of Mutare-Haarlem City Link (see photo above) is actually in maize fields and not all sporting disciplines are provided for, except soccer.

This lack of sporting facilities has meant that social problems have been on the increase, especially theft (*kuba*) and prostitution (*chipfambi*). This is because teenagers are idle most of the time. Furthermore, destruction of property especially windows and piles of sand that are used for house construction (then converted to playgrounds) has been more rampant. Even gardens near homesteads are not being spared as little kids are playing near houses and in the yards.

Participation in sporting activities

Given the problems mentioned above, it is not surprising that only **16.9%** of the household heads are taking part in sport or physical activities in Hobhouse and only 12.9% of the heads belong to a sporting team or club. Of those belonging to a sporting team or club, most of them carry their sporting activities in the community ground. Only 2% of the heads or members of their households have sporting qualifications (more specifically they are either coaches or referees).

Questioned on what they would like improved on the community ground, the following were some of the responses:

- (a) availability of a variety of sporting disciplines including, basketball, tennis, swimming and hockey.
- (b) need ablution facilities (i.e. toilets) and/or water
- (c) need shades/terraces and changing rooms
- (d) need goal posts and nets for soccer and netball
- (e) grow lawn
- (f) fence grounds, and
- (g) need uniforms

Regarding what the household heads can do to increase the level of sporting activities and facilities in the community, 41% of the heads would do something while 59% would do nothing or had no idea about what to do. In order of most mentioned responses, what the heads would do include:

- (a) build or develop grounds and other facilities
- (b) encourage mostly the youngsters to participate through arranging meetings and identifying talent
- (c) introduce more sporting activities or arranging tournaments/competitions
- (d) donate money or equipment
- (e) advertise or raise awareness of sporting activities, and
- (f) help training or coaching sports

Currently, some of the household heads could mention existing sporting teams/clubs functioning in Hobhouse, which are mainly soccer and netball clubs, including:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Boozers (soccer) | (f) Hobhouse Select (soccer) |
| (b) Deportivo (soccer) | (g) UMC (church) (netball) |
| (c) Newcastle (soccer) | (h) Hobhouse Queens (netball) |
| (d) Golden Arrows (soccer) | (i) Superforce (netball), and |
| (e) Golden Scissors (soccer) | (j) Sango Kung Fu (martial arts) |

The household heads ranked benefits that would accrue to the community from investment in sport in the community, given the following: reduce crime, make community a safe and better place, reduce drug related problems, improve people's

health, reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS, and socialization. Reducing crime, improve people's health and socialization are the benefits that most of the respondents ranked as top priority benefits. Reducing impact of HIV/AIDS and make community safe and better to live were ranked by most of the respondents as of average priority. Reducing drug abuse was the only benefit ranked as of least priority.

Other benefits that would accrue to the community from investment in sport in the community that were mentioned voluntarily by the respondents include:

- (a) career opportunity for some community members
- (b) reduce gossiping
- (c) entertainment, and
- (d) self defense, especially for martial arts

Thus, sporting facilities need to be established in Hobhouse, and then sporting activities can then be promoted through training coaches, providing uniforms and so on.

Recommendations, way forward

Given the length of this report, it is necessary to summarize some of the major findings of the Hobhouse Baseline Survey and also suggest the way forward for the community, external assistance, Mutare LA21 and other stakeholders.

Livelihood opportunities

- The occupation and source of income of most households in Hobhouse is vending or buying and selling (hawking). Hence, a conducive environment should be created to support this survival strategy to most of the households. This should include setting up vending sites (from which the City Council can also collect levies), issuing out easy licences, etc. Since women often predominant vending and hawking (City of Mutare 2003), this would also improve the status of women. *The issues of providing livelihood opportunities should be given top priority since people need an income to be able to buy food, education, health, housing materials, etc.*

- Related to livelihood opportunities, fifty-two percent of the households have at least an unemployed adult member. Starting income-generating projects would go a long way in providing employment to these unemployed household members.
- Related again to livelihood opportunities, almost all incomes go to food and little or nothing is spent on non-food items including health, clothing and education. Yet these non-food items are also necessary for human development of the Hobhouse community. Income-generating projects would also raise people's incomes and increase their expenditure on non-food items.
- Almost half of the households grow their own food for consumption. A conducive environment to promote urban agriculture would enable better livelihoods. This would include designating more open spaces for agriculture and making water available for homestead-based gardens.
- In capacity building, most respondents want capital to fully utilize their livelihood skills. Capital can be provided through: micro credit, loans with easy terms, revolving funds, or rotating savings clubs, etc.
- There are also training needs, especially taking training in sewing as the starting point. This can be done through sewing clubs which can be assisted with sewing machines, starting capital to purchase materials, and finding a market for the products.

Community facilities (including education and health facilities)

- Several community facilities are still to be provided in Hobhouse, mainly a school, clinic and shops. A primary school is preferred first since young children walk long distances to the nearest school in Dangamvura. A City Council clinic would also be preferred since it is of average service quality and affordability. The people are prepared to contribute with labour towards establishing lacking facilities and they expect external assistance to provide building materials. The people would prefer organizing the community through regular meetings and selecting committees in order to establish the lacking facilities.
- The churches have a role to play in self-help projects and establishing lacking community facilities in Hobhouse since most of the households have members that at least belong to a church.

Housing

- The majority of households being supported by the Mutare Haarlem Housing Foundation have managed to put up two roomed houses, while the rest are still struggling to put together resources, but this is happening slowly but surely, thanks to the revolving loan fund. Hence, assistance is required in house-building especially with external assistance providing the now expensive building materials such as roofing, cement, door and window frames, etc. The households are prepared to assist with their labour e.g. in brick moulding and collecting locally available materials such as river sand.
- The increased household sizes following the 'operation clean-up' is a cause of concern as it is placing pressure on the small properties (most of them two-roomed houses). Thus, house construction should be a priority in Hobhouse.

Environment

- In environmental problems, trees are the most affected because of deforestation for fuelwood, yet trees form the major natural resources that the people have. Almost all respondents indicated a low quality of trees in the 2000s and yet there are no conservation plans in place. The lack of electricity to some households has necessitated the reliance on fuelwood for heating. Hence, there is a greater need for introduction of conservation and monitoring the cutting down of trees. Alternatively, connecting houses to electricity should be made cheap and affordable.
- There are delays in waste collection, sometimes of up to three weeks. The households would prefer collection frequencies of twice a week. But, the City Council is facing rising costs and shortages of fuel. At the same time, most households are not using any ways to reduce the amount of waste they produce. Hence, there is need for educating the people to practice ways of reducing waste given the constraints that the City Council is facing in waste collection.

Culture

- The artists, although few, want a workshop or studio established in order to promote their activities and livelihoods. The workshop or studio could also act as a market place for their products.

- Children should be encouraged to go to church; participate in traditional dressing competition; sing songs that uplift cultural values; and participate in health awareness programmes.

Sport

- There is need to raise awareness and encourage sport in Hobhouse in order to involve more people in healthful recreation. This can be achieved through supporting community sport activities, the presence of sportleaders, and construction of Sporting facilities.
- Reducing crime was ranked as the top benefit to the Hobhouse community of investing in sport. This suggests that crime rates could be high and a problem to the community. This could have been as a result of people moving to Hobhouse following the 'operation clean-up'.
- Increasing participation in sport through establishing sports grounds will go a long way in occupying people profitably, thus improving health standards and reducing crime and prostitution in Hobhouse.

References

City of Mutare (2003) Poverty Alleviation Strategy Need for Informal Sector Policy Development. Unpublished Document from the Housing and Community Services Department

Hodza, F. (2003) A Report on Murahwa Baseline Survey, Sakubva, Mutare. Mutare-Haarlem Local Action 21, Housing and Community and Environment Sectors Project

Appendix 1: HOBHOUSE BASELINE SURVEY 2006 QUESTIONNAIRE

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

To be responded to by household heads.

1.1 Sex Male Female 1.1.1 How long living in Hobhouse/Murah

1.2 Age group 15-20 years 41-50 years
 21-30 years 51-60 years
 31-40 years 61+ years

1.3 Total size of household before Operation Murambatsvina (If different from the current size of household, where did the other members moved to and why.....)

1.4 Current total size of household
1.4.1 How many members aged 5 years and below
1.4.2 How many members are of school going age (6-18 years).....
1.4.3 How many members aged below 15 years
1.4.4 How many members aged 60 years and above
1.4.5 How many members aged between 15-59 years.....

1.5 Highest educational level attended
 None Secondary (Ordinary Level)
 Primary Advanced Level
 Secondary (Junior Certificate) Degree / Diploma / Certificate

1.6 Marital status Single Married
 Widowed Divorced / Separated

1.7 Do you own the following assets?
 radio television car

1.8 Religious affiliation
1.9 What is your means of transport to work and where is your workplace.....
1.10 Where do you usually shop for your basic needs.....

2.0 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOMES

2.1 What is your main occupation?
2.1.1 If you are formally employed, what type of job do you do?
.....
2.1.2 How much do you earn from this job per month
 Below Z\$3 million
 Z\$3-5 million
 Z\$5.1-10 million
 Z\$10.1-20 million
 Z\$20.1 million or more
2.1.3 If you are self-employed or work in the informal sector, what type of

activities do you do.....

2.1.4 How much were you earning before Operation Murambatsvina and how much are you currently earning from these activities per month? **(ask for the balance after subtracting operation costs from income)**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>BEFORE</u> | <u>AFTER</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Below Z\$3 million | <input type="checkbox"/> Below Z\$3 million |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$3-5 million | <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$3-5 million |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$5.1-10 million | <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$5.1-10 million |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$10.1-20 million | <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$10.1-20 million |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$20.1 million or more | <input type="checkbox"/> Z\$20.1 million or more |

2.2 How many members of your household (excluding yourself) are employed in
 (a) formal sector..... (b) informal sector activities.....

2.3 How many members of your household (excluding yourself) are not employed

2.4 Altogether, how much do the employed members (including yourself) contribute to the income of this household per month?

- Below Z\$3 million
- Z\$3-5 million
- Z\$5.1-10 million
- Z\$10.1-20 million
- Z\$20.1 million or more

2.5 Do you have any other sources of income besides working in the formal or informal sector?
 Yes No

2.5.1 If yes, state these sources and the overall income you get from them.....
 Z\$.....

2.5.2 Did you get any assistance following Operation Murambatsvina from:
 Government NGO Church

2.5.3 If yes to any of the above, what form of assistance were given and what were you expecting.....

3.0 EXPENDITURE AND LIVELIHOODS

3.1 What are your major expenditure heads?

3.2 How much do you spend per month on the following:

EXPENDITURE ITEM	AMOUNT (Z\$)	AMOUNT (US\$)
Food		
Non-food - clothing		
- education		
- health		
- water & electricity		
- housing		
- transport		
Total non-food		
Savings		
Overall total		

- 3.3 Do you often consume food that you do not buy? Yes No
- 3.3.1 If yes, how do you obtain this food (source)?
- 3.3.2 If you produce your own food, what crops do you cultivate.....
- 3.3.3 What is the approximate size of the area under cultivation?Sq/m²
- 3.3.4 Where are your fields located?
- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Wetland | Stream bank | Open Space | Other |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------|
- 3.3.5 What is the impact of undesignated urban cultivation on the environment?
.....
- 3.3.6 Are there any conservation works being implemented by wetland and stream bank cultivators?
- 3.3.7 Can you put a monetary value to the food that you produce and consume per month ...Z\$.....
- 3.3.8 If you sell some of the produce, how much have you earned in the past 12 months ...Z\$.....

3.4 Of the following basic needs, which would you rank as most problematic for your household and which needs most assistance?

Basic Needs	Rank (1=most problematic and 6 least problematic)	Rank (1=most assistance and 6 least assistance)
Food		
Clothing		
Shelter (housing)		
Water		
Education		
Health		

- 3.5 Are you able to pay your water and supplementary bills to the city council every month on/before the deadlines? Yes No
- 3.5.1 If no, how many days after the deadline do you pay your bills
- 3.5.2 Have you ever had water disconnected because of late payment of water and supplementary charges? Yes No
- 3.5.3 If yes, what alternative sources of water were available to you and how adequate and safe were they.....
- 3.5.4 If you were able to have water reconnected again, where did you obtain the money to pay the debt and reconnection charges?
- 3.6 What is your main source of heating.....
- 3.6.1 If you use electricity, are you able to pay your electricity bills to ZESA every month on/before the deadlines? Yes No
- 3.6.2 If no, how many days after the deadline do you pay your bills
- 3.6.3 Have you ever had electricity disconnected because of late payment of bills?
 Yes No
- 3.6.4 If yes, what alternative sources of heating were available to you and how

adequate and affordable were they.....
.....

- 3.6.5 If you **resorted to fuelwood or you mainly rely on fuelwood for heating**, what is your source of fuelwood buy from a vendor
 cut down trees in nearest forest
 collect dead wood

3.6.6 What quantities do you buy Or collect Per Month (in bundles)

4.0 HOUSING SITUATION

- 4.1 How many people were living at this property before Operation Murambatsvina.....
4.2 How many people currently live at this property?.....and in how many rooms.....
4.3 How many households live at this property?.....

4.4 What is the state of your tenancy? Lodging
 Owner

4.4.1 If lodging, do you have a housing stand of your own?
 Yes No

4.5 How would you rank your property in terms of fitness for human occupation? (1. very good 2. good 3. average 4. poor 5. very poor)

4.6 If you own a stand (including the property owner), how did you obtain it?
 Haarlem-Mutare link (LA21)
 Bank loan / Mortgage
 Savings
 Other (specify).....

4.7 Have you completed building a house? Yes No

4.8 If no, how would you rank house-building in your expenditure priorities? (1. top priority and 5 least priority)

4.9 If you are to be assisted in house building, what input are you prepared to contribute and what do you expect external assistance to input.....

4.10 How often do you need external supervision and progress follow-up in assisted house construction

4.11 How long would it take one to complete at least a 3-roomed core house? years

5.0 CAPACITY BUILDING & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

5.1 What form of skills do you possess that will help you in building your own house, for livelihood and for establishing community facilities?

MUTARE LOCAL ACTION 21

AREA	SKILLS	WHAT SHOULD BE IN PLACE FOR YOU TO EFFECTIVELY & FULLY UTILIZE YOUR SKILLS
Building		
Livelihood		
Leadership / organization		

5.2 Which other skills or training is relevant to in order to improve your socio-economic situation?

5.3 Can you list and rank (starting with top priority to least priority) all the community facilities lacking in Hobhouse / Murahwa.....

5.4 What are you prepared to contribute as a community in ensuring the establishment of these lacking community facilities?

5.5 How will you organize the whole community to be active participants in building community facilities?

5.6 What forms of structures need to be set up to ensure that interested working groups are established in Hobhouse / Murahwa?

5.7 Who has to take the lead in ensuring that these structures are put in place?

5.8 What can be done to ensure maximum participation in the organization of the community interest groups?

6.0 SPORT

6.1 Are you taking part in sport or physical activities in Hobhouse / Murahwa?

Yes No

6.2 Are you a member of any sport team / club? Yes No

6.3 If yes to either 6.1 or 6.2, do you carry out your sporting activities in the community ground?

Yes No

6.3.1 What would you like improved on your community grounds and other sporting facilities in your community?

6.3.2 What can you do to increase the level of sporting activities and facilities in your community?

6.4 Mention the names of sport teams / clubs that you know in Hobhouse / Murahwa and the sporting disciplines they fall in [e.g. La Sakubva (soccer)].....

6.5 Do you (or anyone in your household) have any sport qualifications or actively participate in sport leadership position?

- Sport leader
- Coach / Referee
- Official

No qualification/position

6.6 Would you rank the benefits that would accrue to your community from investment in sport in this community (the top priority benefit scoring 5 and the least 1)

BENEFIT	RANK
Reduce crime	
Make your community a safe & better place to live in	
Reduce drug related problems	
Improve people's health	
Reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS	
Socialization: Bring people together	

7.0 EDUCATION

7.1 What is the distance travelled by your children to the nearest school?km and the place where they are going Dangamvura Sakubva Town Chikanga

7.2 If they use transport, is the transport always available on time for them not to be late for school?

7.3 Would you rank the progress of your children since you moved to Hobhouse (5. Satisfactory 4. Good 3. Average 2. Poor 1. Very poor)

7.4 Have you experienced any school drop-outs in your household since you moved to Hobhouse? Yes No

7.4.1 If yes, give two main reasons for their dropping out of school.....

7.4.2 Of the dropouts, how many are girls and how many are boys

7.5 If a school were to be built through external aid, what are you (as parents) prepared to contribute towards building of the school?

7.5.1 What do you expect external aid to input in the building of the school?

7.5.2 Which school would you prefer to be built first? primary secondary Vocational/technical

7.6 Would rank the problems that your children face at their current schools

PROBLEMS	RANK
Shortage of books	
Shortage of teachers / absence of teachers	
Distance to school	
School fees	
Other	

8.0 CULTURE

8.1 Are you (or any member of your household) involved in any of the following arts?

- Visual arts (e.g. designing, stone & wood carving, basketry, etc)
- Performing arts (e.g. music, dance, drama, poetry, etc)
- Literal arts (writers)
- Photography
- Other artist works (specify).....
- Not involved (**go to Q8.7**)

8.2 Where do you do your art activities?

- In Hobhouse / Murahwa
- In another suburb (specify)

8.2.1 If you do your activities in another suburb, why?

8.2.2 If you wanted to operate from Hobhouse / Murahwa, what do you think are the requirements?

8.2.3 What can be done to make it possible for you to operate from Hobhouse / Murahwa (a) by yourself.....
 (b) by authorities.....
 (c) by external aid.....

8.3 What are the basic resources needed for your artistic activities and how do you obtain each of them

8.4 Currently, who sponsors you activities (including marketing).....

8.5 In one short paragraph can you write your ambition in respect of your talent and how you wish to achieve it

8.6 If you engage in stone or wood carving or basketry:

Art	Source of raw materials	Quantities used per month	Sustainability: any problems with raw materials & solutions	Waste management: where wastes are deposited
Wood carving				
Stone carving				
Basketry				

8.7 If you are not involved in any artistic activities, do you benefit in any way from cultural or artistic activities done in Hobhouse / Murahwa (**specify the ways in which they benefit**)

9.0 ENVIRONMENT

9.1 What do you think is your community’s most important natural resource? (e.g. local river, wetlands, valleys, air)

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9.2 What environmental problems have you seen or experienced in your community (e.g. soil erosion)

9.3 Which five environmental problems would you rank as the most serious? (1= Very Severe and 5 = least severe)

1	2	3	4	5
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9.4 Overall, do you think the environmental problems are? (Tick one box)

Very Severe	Severe	Moderate	Insignificant	Don't Know
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9.5 How have these problems affected your life?

Health of your family and you, how.....	Economically	Natural beauty of the area you stay in

9.6 Are you willing to volunteer your time and resources to help address environmental problems?

9.7 How would you describe, by scoring, the state of natural resources over the years? (Give a score out of 10, with 10 being equal to good) (**ask only if the person is able to recall**)

Resource	YEARS				Major Cause of the trend.
	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	
Trees					
Water					
Air					
Soil					

9.8 Are Natural Resources being conserved in your area and if yes, how?

9.9 What type of container do you keep your waste in?

9.10 How much waste do you produce per week in terms of binfuls/tins/plastic bags?

Source	No. of binfuls/tins/plastic bags per week
From your own householdbins/tins/bags
From this whole property bins/tins/bags

9.11 Who collects your waste and how often?.....

9.12 Did you experience delays in waste collection before Operation Murambatsvina and if yes by how many days?

9.13 Currently, do you experience delays in waste collection and if yes by how many days?

9.14 a) If it is not collected, what do you do with it?

(b) Is the frequency of collection adequate, if not adequate, what would be the adequate/ideal frequency

YES	NO Times a week.
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(c) If No, Would you be prepared to pay extra money for extra collection.....

- 9.15 What do you put in your bin?
- 9.16 Do you know of ways that you can use to reduce the amount of waste that you produce (e.g. of paper, plastic, organic kitchen refuse), If Yes State them?
- 9.16.1 Which of these are you employing?.....
- 9.17 Do you know of waste segregation and are employing it?.....
- 9.18 What is your assessment of the quality of waste management in Mutare?
- 9.19 Which laws and/or by-laws regarding waste management do you know of?
- 9.20 Are there any laws that you think should be introduced to improve waste management?
- 9.21 How would you describe the quality of air in your area?
- 9.22 What causes air pollution (major pollutants) in your area?
- 9.23 What other problems related to air pollution do you experience in your area?
- 9.24 In your opinion, what can be done to reduce air pollution in your area?
- 9.25 What causes water pollution (major pollutants) in your area?
- 9.26 What other problems related to water pollution do you experience in your area?
- 9.27 In your opinion, what can be done to reduce water pollution in your area?

10 HEALTH

- 10.1 How many health institutions do you have here in Hobhouse / Murahwa
- 10.1.1 How many are Private owned..... City Council State
- 10.2 What is the distance you travel to your health institutionkm
- 10.3 Would you rank the quality of the services offered at (a) City Council clinics (b) private clinic (State Clinic/Hospital) (5. satisfactory 4. good 3. average 2. poor 1. very poor)
- 10.4 Are you quickly attended to at (a) City Council clinics Yes No (b) Private clinics Yes No (c) State clinic/Hospital Yes No
- 10.5 Are drugs always available at (a) City Council clinics Yes No

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- (b) Private clinics Yes No
(c) State clinic/Hospital Yes No
- 10.6 If you have any under-5 years child, how many have completed and how many have not completed immunization against the major childhood diseases?
Completed..... Not completed.....
- 10.6.1 If any one of these children has not completed immunization, why
.....
- 10.7 Would you say the following health are affordable to you?
 Drugs and medication Ambulance services / other transport
 Consultation Pre-natal care
- 10.7.1 If not affordable, what alternative health services do seek
.....
- 10.8 Mention all HIV intervention programmes in Hobhouse / Murahwa and their target groups (e.g. Youth Corners – youths).....
.....
- 10.9 Do you have peer educators operating in Hobhouse / Murahwa and are you happy with their activities.....
- 10.10 Do you have volunteers providing home-based care to HIV/AIDS patients in this community Yes No
- 10.10.1 If no, who then provide care to the HIV/AIDS patients.....
.....
- 10.10.2 In their provision of home-based care, do they have support from clinic nurses?
 Yes No
- 10.10.3 Are you willing to provide home-based care.....
- 10.11 Do you have the problem of orphans or street kids who do not have anyone to take care of them in this community? Yes No
- 10.11.1 What do you think the community can do to solve this problem.....
- 10.11.2 What do you think external assistance can do to solve this problem.....
- 10.12 Do you have homes for the elderly in this community.....