2017

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

DISTRICT RISK PROFILES

Contents

MASHONALAND CENTRAL DISTRICT RISK PROFILES

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FOREWORD

Over the years, extreme weather events such as prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall and droughts have been impacting negatively on the livelihoods of the rural population in Zimbabwe. Furthermore reduced crop harvests coupled with the prevailing economic challenges and cash liquidity, have increased livelihood vulnerability, food insecurity, chronic poverty and malnutrition at an alarming pace in the most recent years. Consequently, it has become complex to distinguish between acute situations and the chronic given the interconnectedness of the contributing factors.

To address the above, the Government of Zimbabwe with support from Development and Humanitarian Partners have rightly been looking for evidence based information that would assist them not only to understand the manifestation of the current food security and livelihood challenges but also that could give them information on the causal relationships and linkages that compound the current crisis. There is a growing consensus that resilience building is one commendable way to link disadvantaged livelihoods to development pathways in a long term perspective. This needs objective and credible information based on evidence generated through sound methods, tools and analytical frameworks.

Thus Government under the coordination of FNC and the World Food Programme had to utilise a Three Pronged Approach (3PA) analytical framework to understand the underlying causes of chronic vulnerabilities and address the growing demand for evidence based information in support of resilience building initiatives. The approach is made up of the Integrated Context Analysis [a deeper overall overview at national level overlaying trend of food insecurity, nutrition and shocks combined with analyses of risks], Seasonal Livelihood Programming (a tool used to develop an integrated multi-year operational plan, showing which programmes to be implemented where, when, to whom, with what, and why – and by which partners) and Community Based Participatory Planning (communities identify integrated multi-year and multi-sectoral plans required to build resilience in the local areas). This analytical framework strengthens the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes, developed in partnership and aligned to national and local priorities.

To further understand chronic vulnerability and improve targeting at sub district level, on behalf of Government of Zimbabwe, the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) in collaboration with WFP Zimbabwe generated this profile to complement the 3PA approach.

This report provides a comprehensive sub district level overview focusing on infrastructure, water and sanitation, communication, livelihoods, poverty, climate, crops, livestock, markets, hazards and shocks, development indicators and priorities, food and nutrition security conditions and recommendations.

It our greatest hope that all stakeholders will find this information useful in further refining their programs and targeting criteria for the development of Zimbabwe.

Yours sincerely

George D. Kembo

FNC Director/ZimVAC Chairperson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Sincere appreciation goes to the District Food and Nutrition Security Committee and District Drought Relief Committee members for participating in the drafting of the profiles and the valuable information provided.

Our sincere gratitude goes to USAID and DFID for providing the funding for the activity.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Service
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DA	District Administrator
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

BINDURA

District Overview

4% Chronically Food Insecure Population

63% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods

Poverty levels in the district are moderate estimated at 63% compared to the national rural average of 76%. Food insecurity is generally low and access to food is not much of a challenge for most of the households. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods and production is relatively high compared to other districts. Most households produce surplus and sale to nearby markets. The district also so many crops for the market. Other sources of livelihoods include fishing, illegal gold mining, arts and crafts especially basket making. Roads and basic service infrastructure in the area are in a fair to bad condition.

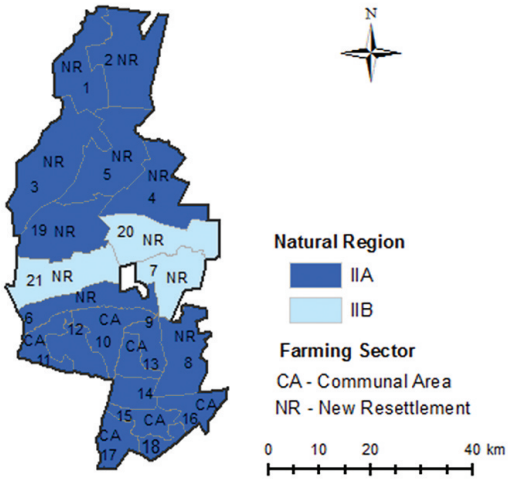
215 Boreholes

Water and Sanitation

The water points in the district are not adequate and some communities walk longer distances to access safe water. The district receives high annual rainfall amounts hence surface water is readily available and this is used for irrigation, livestock and other households use. Sanitation facilities have lower coverage and there is need improve condition through community sensitization and education on sanitation and hygiene so as to reduce the burden of diarrheal diseases, and improved the overall community productivity.

Agro Ecological Zones and Farming Sectors

Bindura District lies in natural region 2a and 2b which is characterized by high rainfall and high temperatures. It receive an average of 750-1000mm per annum and temperatures range between 15-30oC. The district is subject to prolonged mid-season dry spells which can be severe and detrimental to crop production. Bindura is an intensive farming area which is suitable for intensive crop and livestock production.



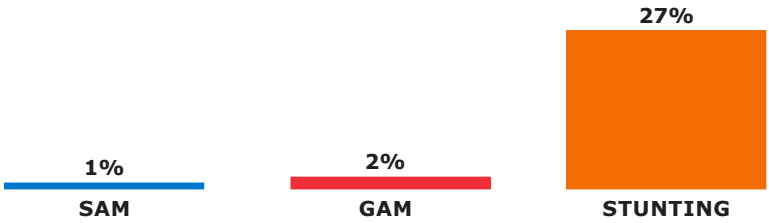
Education

There are 59 primary schools and 23 secondary schools in the district which are fairly distributed. There are also 3 Universities, 2 being conventional colleges while one is an open and distance learning university.

Education is easily accessible and most households are able to pay for education because of the livelihood options available to them. Main challenges include early childhood marriages leading to dropouts. There is need for behavior change campaigns in the district to help the girl child.

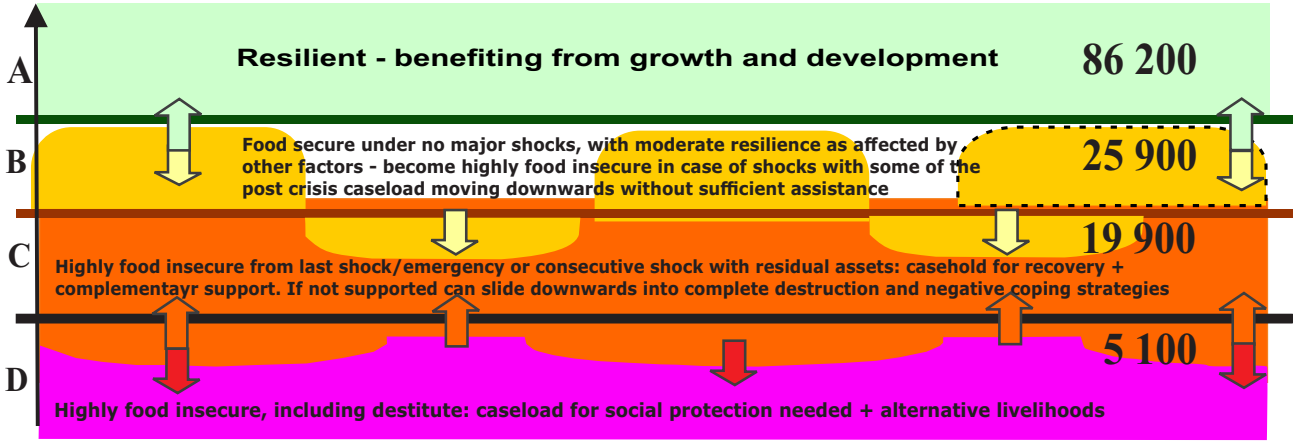
Health and Nutrition

The district is serviced by 18 health centers which are fairly distributed. All the clinics have at least 2 nurses and this has resulted in high staff to patient ratio. Some clinics do not have maternity wards and as a result expecting mothers have to travel longer distances to the nearest clinic offering maternity wards. All health centers have adequate supply of electricity and good road and communication networks.



Stunting is the main nutrition challenge in the district and a comprehensive stunting prevention initiatives from all sectors are recommended for the district.

Food Insecurity Classification



- 5,100 people (4%) are estimated to be chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance;
- 19,900 people (15%) are estimated to be vulnerable to shocks and have little asset base;
- 25,900 people (19%) are estimated to be food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks;
- 86,200 people (63%) are estimated to food secure and resilient to shocks

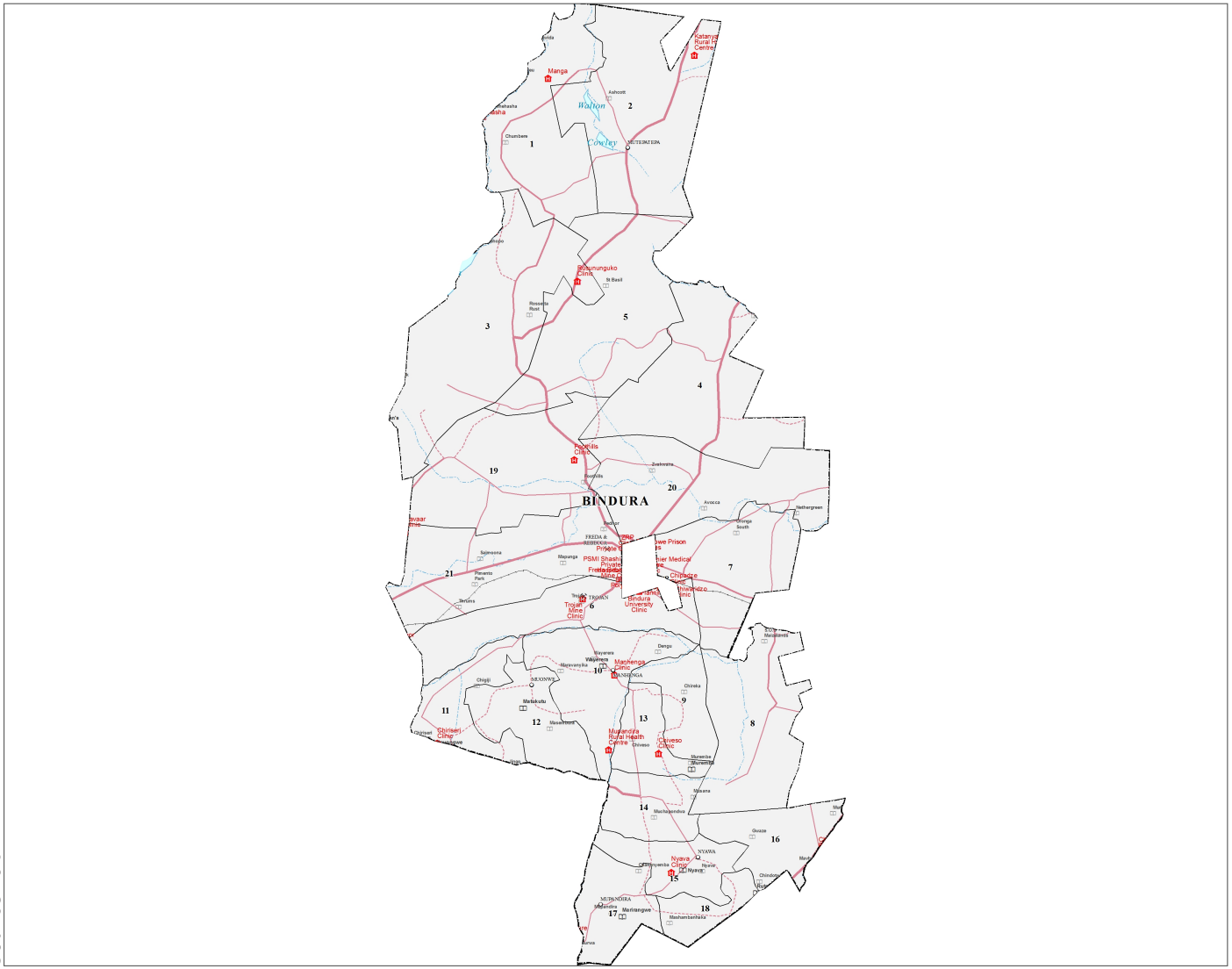
Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Improvement of infrastructure in schools.
- Promote small scale agro-projects and creation of small industries to spear head non-agricultural based production
- Advocate for gender mainstreaming in local government

1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)

BINDURA



Source: OCHA

Locations
- Key Location
- Place of Local Importance
- Mission
- Mine
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Health Facility

Boundaries
- National Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary

Transport Network
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Connector Road
- Track
- Railway Line

Hydrology
- Main River
- Waterbody
- Protected Conservation Area

Map Doc Name: OCHA_District_Atlas_Admin_A3_100104
Creation Date: 4 January 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950
Web Resources: http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe
Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:

Map data source(s):
Vector data from Department of the Surveyor General (DSG). Schools and other infrastructure may be under-represented depending on available digital data.

Disclaimers:
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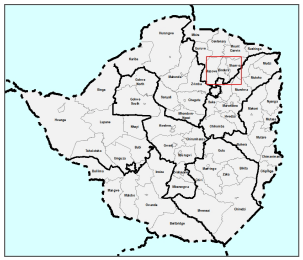


1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Bindura District is one of the 8 (eight) districts in Mashonaland Central province. It is the administrative capital of the province. Bindura District is situated 87 kilometres from Harare and has two constituencies, Bindura north and south. Bindura District borders with Mazowe, Shamva, Mt. Darwin and Mashonaland East. The district has a total population of 168,375 (2012 census) as follows, 125,152 residing in rural wards and 43,223 in urban wards. It has 21 rural wards and 12 urban wards and lies in agro-ecological region **IIA** and **IIB**. The District is 247,267 hectares in extent.

The district has 2 (two) chiefs, 4 (four) headmen and 160 villages in rural wards administered by village heads. In resettlement farms there are 121 Focal Chairpersons who help in local governance. It has all the governments' ministries representatives most of which also have officers at ward level. There are 33 Councillors elected in 2013 harmonised elections.

Bindura district is endowed with a variety of wildlife, leisure and scenic places. The most popular recreational facilities are Arcadia Dam and Paradise Pools situated South East closer to Bindura town.

The District has 1 Old People's home and 2 Children's homes operated by SOS. ZRP provincial Headquarters are also housed in the district supported by 10 police posts spread across the district. Bindura District has two prison complexes based at Chawagona and Pednor in Bindura

The Provincial Magistrate Courts are located in the Bindura town. This court caters for the whole province with a staff compliment of 8 Magistrates and 26 Prosecutors. This is low in relation to the court case load. This has resulted in prosecutors being drawn from the police force, who are not trained.

1.3 POPULATION INFORMATION

The district has a 2016 estimated population of 137,143 people based on the 2012 Census population of 125,219 people and an estimated annual growth rate of 2.3%. Of the population 49.9% are male and 50.01% are females. **Table 1** shows the population distribution by ward.

Table 1: Bindura District Population Projection by Ward

Ward	2012 Households	2012 Population	2016 Estimated Population	Proportion of Population
1	998	4,720	5,169	4%
2	1,475	7,147	7,828	6%
3	1,862	8,706	9,535	7%
4	1,129	5,221	5,718	4%
5	1,342	5,727	6,272	5%
6	2,103	8,493	9,302	7%
7	1,280	5,702	6,245	5%
8	1,029	4,605	5,044	4%
9	1,066	4,725	5,175	4%
10	1,638	7,198	7,883	6%
11	1,121	4,705	5,153	4%
12	758	3,173	3,475	3%
13	763	3,259	3,569	3%
14	952	4,171	4,568	3%
15	1,327	5,427	5,944	4%
16	2,053	8,539	9,352	7%
17	1,368	5,728	6,273	5%
18	888	3,712	4,065	3%
19	1,659	7,230	7,918	6%
20	1,701	7,043	7,714	6%
21	2,283	9,988	10,939	8%
Total	28,795	125,219	137,143	100%

Source: ZIMSTAT 2012 Census

1.4 VEGETATION

The vegetation can be divided into three main characteristics. On heavier soils, *Brachystegia Spiciformis* (Msasa) is the dominant species associated with *Brastergia Boehmii* (Mfuti), *Bauhinia Macrantha* (Mpondo) and *Afrormosia Angolensis* (Rwanga).

On granitic soils *Brastegia Boehm*i becomes dominant with *Julbernardia Globiflora* (Mnondo) and *B Spicirformis* as associates.

Dominant grasses are Hyparrhenia spp but there are also large areas of Heteropogen Contortus (spear grass) and Sporobolus spp. They range from sandy loams to heavy clay soils as shown in the table below.

1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

Veld fires are very rampant in the district during winter months and towards summer in July and August. Main causes of veld fires are hunting and gathering whilst the rest are a result of clearing land for agricultural purposes. Small scale miners are very common along Mazowe River and are causing massive river siltation as they pan for gold in wards 21, 19, 20, and 7. Deforestation is also very high due to tobacco curing activities, farmers are being encouraged to either use alternative sources such as coal or grow Gum trees for use in the curing process.

2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

Bindura District has a total of 59 primary schools (2 Government and 57 are either run by churches or Council), 2 Government secondary schools and 21 secondary schools run by the Local Authority (**Table 2**). Three tertiary institutions are found in the district namely Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE) which has since introduced diversified programmes, Zimbabwe Ezekiel Guti University (ZEGU) which has programmes in agriculture, education and religion and The Zimbabwe Open University (ZOU). 54 Schools are electrified. 96% of males in Bindura are literate while 93% females are literate.

Table 2: Summary for Number of Schools in the District by Ward

Ward	Proportion of Population	Number of ECD centres	Number of Primary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools	Secondary Schools Offering A Level
1	4%	3	3	2	Nil
2	6%	2	2	1	Nil
3	7%	3	3	1	Nil
4	4%	1	1	-	Nil
5	5%	3	3	1	Nil
6	7%	1	1	-	Nil
7	5%	-	-	1	Nil
8	4%	2	2	1	Nil
9	4%	1	1	-	Nil
10	6%	2	2	1	Nil
11	4%	2	2	1	Nil
12	3%	3	3	1	Nil
13	3%	1	1	-	Nil
14	3%	2	2	1	Nil
15	4%	2	2	1	Yes
16	7%	2	2	1	Nil
17	5%	1	1	1	Nil
18	3%	1	1	-	Nil
19	6%	2	2	1	Nil
20	6%	4	4	1	Nil
21	8%	5	5	1	Nil
Total	100%	43	43	17	1

Source: Ministry of Education

There is a critical of shortage of schools that offer Advanced level classes in the District. A level classes are offered only in Bindura Urban or mission schools which are not accessible to everyone.

Challenges

- High child to teacher ratio as a result of the current freeze on recruitments
- Lack of properly qualified personnel and shortage of science and technology
- Lack of staff accommodation across the district, currently those residing on school properties have been asked to pay rent a development that has been met with an outcry by the teaching staff in the district.

2.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

The district has got 18 health centres (15 clinics in rural wards and 2 in urban wards) and 1 hospital, Bindura Hospital and Shashi Private Hospital (**Table 3**). Several private surgeries also operate in Bindura urban. The rural communities also access medical care from urban health facilities.

Table 3: Health Information

Ward	Clinic	No. of Nurses	Standard Establishment	Comments
1	Manga Clinic	2	3	
21	Takunda Rural Health Centre	2	3	No establishment. Facility using borrowed posts
3	Rusununguko Clinic	3	3	
2	Katanya Clinic	3	3	No establishment. Facility using borrowed posts
8	Glamorgan Clinic	2	3	No establishment. Facility using borrowed posts
16	Rutope Clinic	3	3	
15	Nyava Clinic	3	3	
17	Mupandira Clinic	2	3	
12	Chiveso Clinic	3	3	
10	Manhenga Clinic	3	3	
14	Muonwe	2	3	
11	Chiriseri Clinic	2	3	
Urban	Farm Health Scheme Clinic	3		
Urban	Bindura Hospital			
Urban	Chipadze Clinic			
Urban	Chiwaridzo Clinic			
6	Trojan Clinic			
19	Foothills Clinic			

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

Challenges

The health sector is faced with several challenges such as very high staff to patient ratios as follows:

Table 4: Staff to Patient Ratio

	Ratio
Doctor to Patient Ratio	(1 : 16,104)
Nurse to Patient Ratio	(1 : 3,407)
EHTs	(1 : 11,810)
Village Health Workers	(1 : 984)
Number of Ambulances	5 (including two which are non-functional)

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

- Drug shortages
- Lack of transport
- General lack of resources for operations
- Shortage of ambulances
- There are some religious sectors who do not believe in health seeking behaviour.

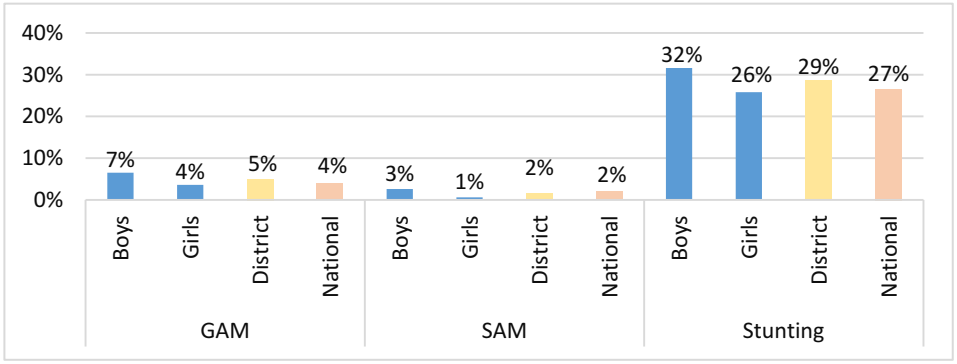
2.3 NUTRITION

2.3.1 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

The district has challenges with stunting which was estimated to be at 28.6% in June 2016 compared to the national average of 27% (**Figure 1**). Stunting prevention programmes including be-

havioural change programmes are required in the district. Global Acute Malnutrition rates are above the national average of 4% and the national emergency threshold of 2%.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016

Generally there are more kwashiokor cases than marasmus for each reporting period (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Nutritional Deficiencies

Condition	April 2016	May 2015	June 2015	2nd Q 2015	2nd Q 2016
Kwashiorkor	7	13	5	34	25
Marasmus	0	1	0	8	1
Pellagra	0	0	0	0	0

Sources: 2010 National Nutrition Survey results and ZimVAC 2016 detailed results

Cure rate was high in 2015 as compared to second quarter 2016 this shows that there is an improvement in terms of IMAM services. Defaulter rate also improved significantly from as high as 63% in 2015 to 8% in 2016 (**Table 6**). Death rates remin low and within the acceptable sphere standard 0f 10%. 2015 mentorship programme might have worked.

Table 6: OTP cases

	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016	2nd Q 2016	2nd Q 2015
Cure Rate	74%	64%	30%	56%	26.7%
Death Rates	8%	9%	0%	6%	0.0%
Defaulter Rate	25%	0%	0%	8%	63.3%
Non Recovery Rate	0%	27.3%	43.5%	24%	10.0%

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

HIV testing in IMAM is very poor, nurses were therefore, encouraged to screen all children who present with malnutrition for HIV (**Table 7**) . Vitamin A supplementation rates for children 12-59 months is poor in the district. More interventions are needed to boost VAS for children 12-59 months.

Table 7: Admission for IMAM during 2nd Quarter 2016 Compared with 2nd Quarter 2015

	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016	2nd Q 2016	2nd Q 2015
Total Admissions	18	17	21	56	83
Total Tested	3	10	0	13	8
HIV Positive	1	1	0	2	0

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

Challenges

- There is a shortage of vehicles in Bindura district, only two are operational.
- Funds for mentorship did not come hence no mentorship done to health staff for planning purposes

Recommendations

- Bindura district needs to be supported in terms of transport because it's a big challenge for nutrition programming.
- Funds to be availed for nutrition services.

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

There are 215 functional boreholes and 30 are non-functional. Those who have no access to safe water points/sources get their water from unprotected sources such as dams and wells. Of these boreholes 23 are broken down and DDF and Bindura Rural District Council are unable to repair them due to funding challenges. Most households travel longer distances to access safe water.

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 TRANSPORT

Bindura is easily accessible by road with a very good road network although the roads are not in a very good condition. Most of the roads within the district are gravel roads except for the main highways. Most parts of the districts are accessible throughout the year.

The area is serviced by a railway network that connects Harare, Mazowe, Bindura and Shamva districts. There is both a passenger and goods train service. The railway line was initially constructed to connect Shamva Gold mine to Harare, however over the time it become a major means of transport for the agricultural region. However, there is need to expand the railway line and as well as rehabilitation of the existing line.

4.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications services has expanded rapidly in the district with all mobile networks covering the whole district (**Table 8**). The major fixed telephone network is operated by Tel One whilst the three major cellphone networks in the country are operational that is, Econet, Telecel and NetOne.

Table 8: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Networks
1	Netone, Econet
2	Netone, Econet
3	Netone, Econet and Telecel
4	Netone, Econet and Telecel
5	Netone, Econet
6	Netone, Econet and Telecel
7	Netone, Econet and Telecel
8	Netone, Econet and Telecel
9	Netone, Econet and Telecel
10	Netone, Econet and Telecel
11	Netone, Econet
12	Netone, Econet
13	Netone, Econet and Telecel
14	Netone, Econet and Telecel
15	Netone, Econet and Telecel
16	Netone, Econet and Telecel
17	Netone, Econet and Telecel
18	Netone, Econet and Telecel
19	Netone, Econet and Telecel
20	Netone, Econet and Telecel
21	Netone, Econet and Telecel

Source: DDF

There is one post office in Bindura District. This is complemented by a number of postal agencies (Swift, Bidhulphs and DHL) which are operated by local authorities and other stakeholders.

Bindura District has a radio and television booster recently constructed. Previously the district used to receive signals from Mutorashanga. As a result, both radio and television reception has since improved in the district. The district has a radio station called NEW ZIANA which exclusively broadcasts in Mashonaland central.

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

Bindura lies in 2 economic zones and these are Highveld Prime Cereal and Highveld Prime Communal. **Table 9** shows the description of the economic zones and wards covered.

Table 9: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the **A1** farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21

	workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes ground-nuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	10, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

The main livelihood activities include mining, farming, petty trading and casual labour (**Table 10**).

Table 10: Summary of Livelihood Options

Livelihood options	Description	Wards
Mining (formal and informal)	Gold mining due to presence of rich gold deposits. Informal miners also pan for gold	21 (Ashanti Goldfields), 20, 19 and 4
	Nickel	6
	Lime	3 (Duntry Farm Mine)
Farming (Crop and Livestock)	Due to reliable rainfall in most seasons and rich soils all wards are into field crop farming, livestock and horticulture	1 – 21
Trading and Retailing	Provision of goods and services to customers	Urban Wards 1 – 12. Growth Points in Rural Wards 15, 16 and 18
Casual Labour		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, and 21
Small Business and Trade		10, 15 and 16

Source: Agritex

6 POVERTY LEVELS

The poverty level for Bindura is 63.7% compared to the national rural average of 76%. Poverty ranged from 58% to 81% (**Table 11**). Highest poverty prevalence was recorded in Ward 9 (80.5%) followed by Ward 14 (76.7%). Lowest poverty was recorded in Ward 6 (58.2%). Wards 21, 20 and 6 are very close to Bindura urban whilst Wards 18 and 15 are growth points closely linked to Harare which provide a ready market for their agricultural produce at competitive rates as well as remittances.

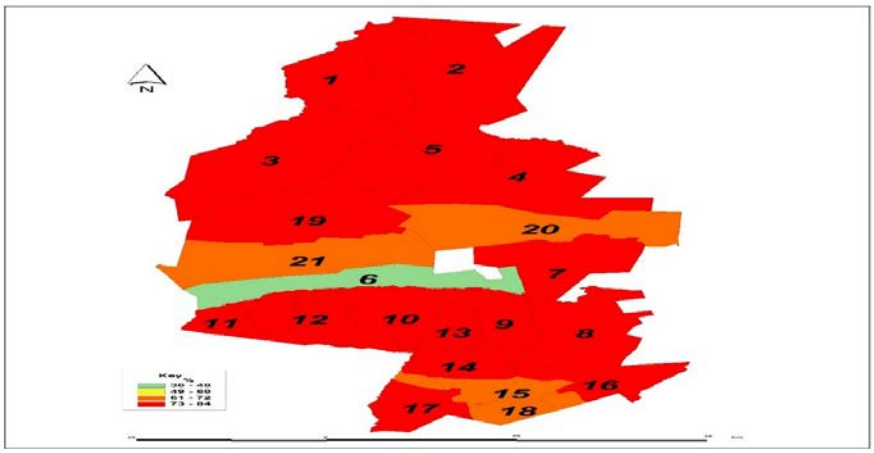
Table 11: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward	Proportion of Population	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
Ward 01	4%	998	704	70.5%
Ward 02	6%	1,468	1,101	75.0%
Ward 03	7%	1,850	1,313	71.0%
Ward 04	4%	1,122	818	72.9%
Ward 05	5%	1,338	984	73.5%
Ward 06	7%	2,097	1,221	58.2%
Ward 07	5%	1,267	964	76.1%
Ward 08	4%	1,021	764	74.9%
Ward 09	4%	1,064	857	80.5%
Ward 10	6%	1,630	1,217	74.6%
Ward 11	4%	1,112	838	75.4%
Ward 12	3%	753	556	73.8%
Ward 13	3%	755	551	73.0%
Ward 14	3%	945	725	76.7%
Ward 15	4%	1,322	930	70.3%
Ward 16	7%	2,050	1,494	72.9%
Ward 17	5%	1,361	968	71.2%
Ward 18	3%	884	622	70.4%
Ward 19	6%	1,657	1,212	73.2%
Ward 20	6%	1,698	1,213	71.5%
Ward 21	8%	2,276	1,539	67.6%
Totals	100%	28,668	20,591	63.2%

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

Wards close to Bindura Urban have lower poverty prevalence than those located further out as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Poverty Map Bindura Rural



Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

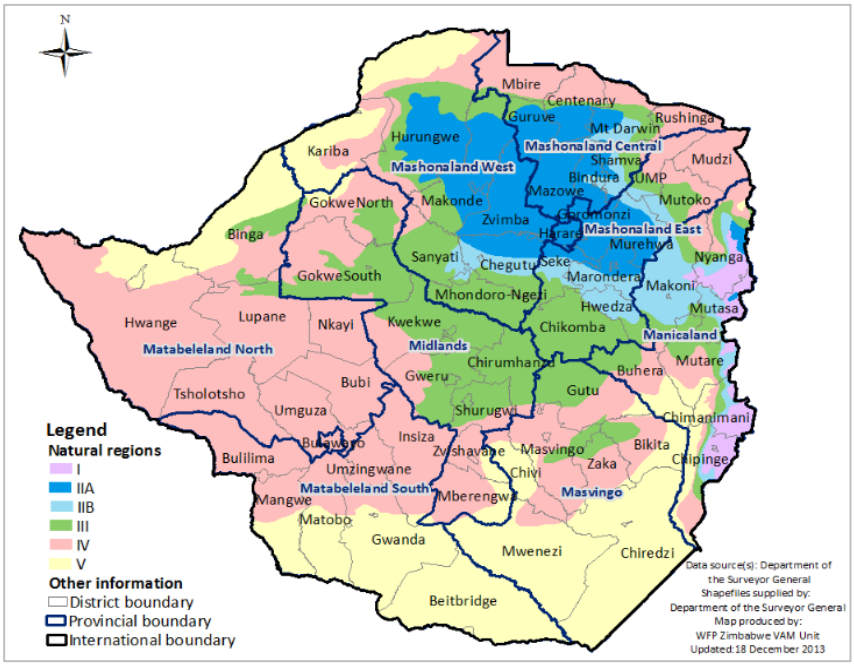
7 CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 NATURAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

The district lies in agro ecological regions region IIA and IIB (Figure 3) which receive an average of 16 - 18 rainy pentads per season and 750-1050mm of rainfall per annum. The district is prone to prolonged mid-season dry spells. Temperatures are moderate in the range of 15-30 degrees Celsius. The district is suitable for intensive farming based on crop and/or livestock.

For areas under region IIA the onset of the season is normally in the first dekad of December whilst in region IIB it is normally received in the third dekad of the same month. About 52% of the district lies in region IIA with the rest in region IIB. Crops grown are maize, tobacco, wheat, soya beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, leafy vegetables, sugar beans, cowpeas, groundnuts and peas.

Figure 3: Natural Regions of Zimbabwe



Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

Table 12 shows the characteristics of the natural regions within the district and the ward covered by each region.

Table 12: Characteristics of Natural Regions in Bindura

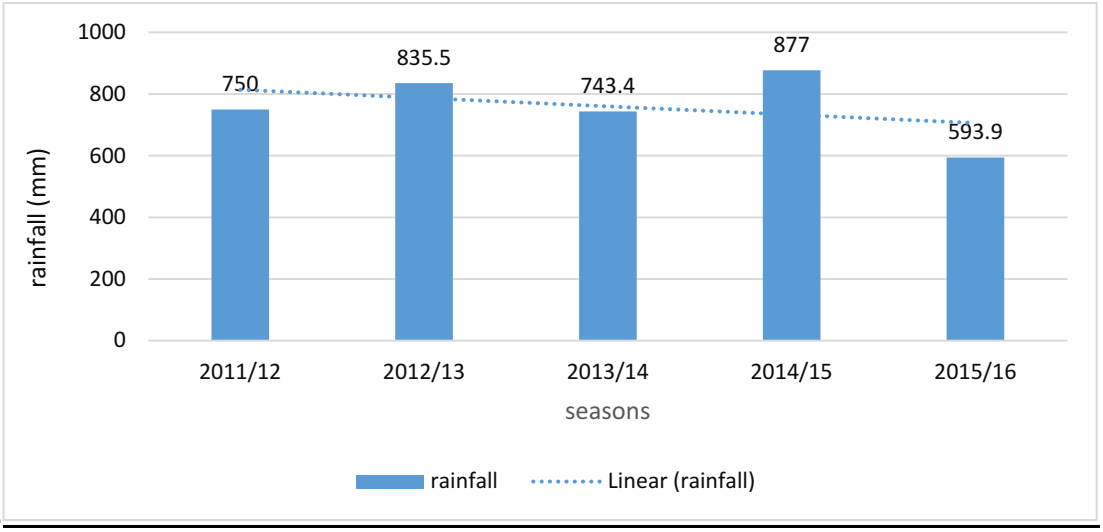
Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rain-fall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees Celsius	3, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
IIB	Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region IIA.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

Source: Agritex

7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

The district receives an average of 600 - 1000mm of rainfall (**Figure 4**). Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November.

Figure 4: Mean Annual Rainfall 2011 - 2016

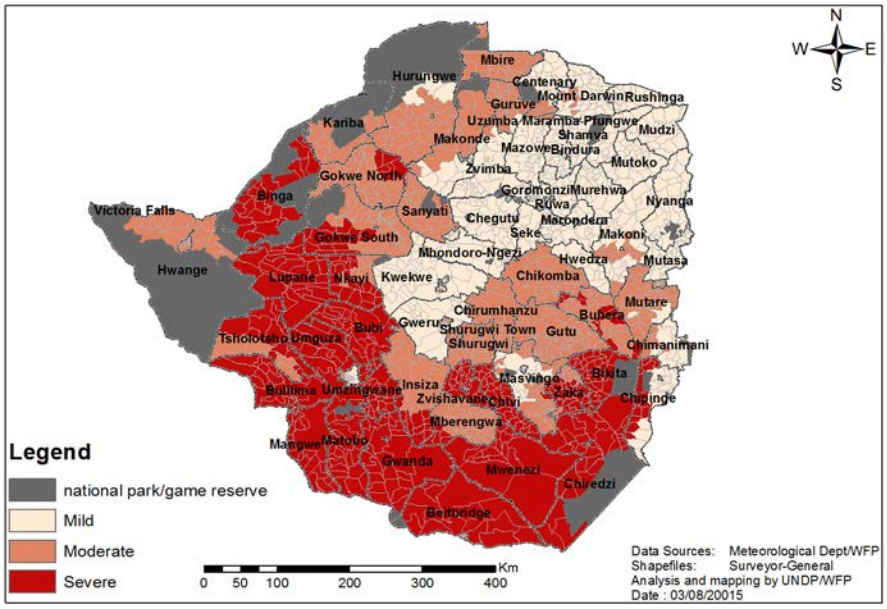


Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

According to the UNDP Hazard Mapping (2015), Bindura is mildly affected by drought (**Figure 5).** Wards which fall in natural region **IIB** are mildly prone to drought and to prolonged mid-season dry spells.

Figure 5: Drought Hazard Map

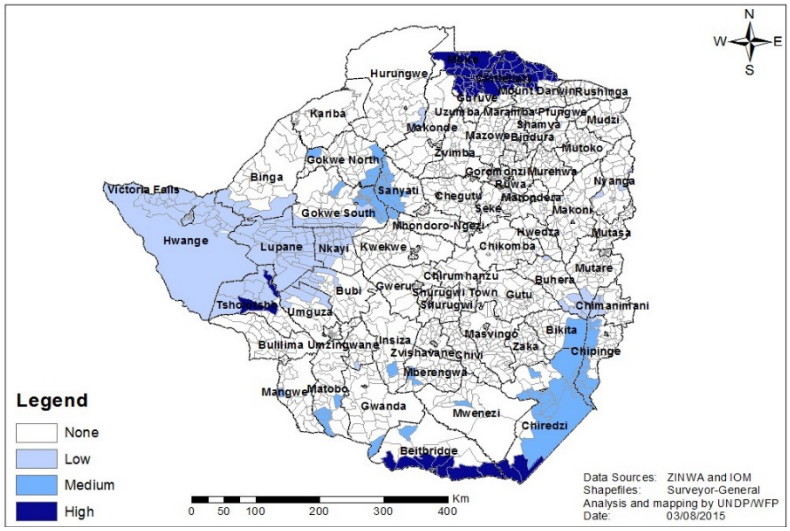


Source: UNDP hazard mapping report

7.4 FLOOD PRONE AREAS

Bindura has no areas which are prone to flooding because all areas lie between 1000 - 1200 metres above sea level (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping Report

7.5 HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Two major rivers flow through the district namely Mazowe and Pote Rivers which flow in an easterly direction, both feed into the Zambezi River. These rivers provide vast water resources for irrigation.

Bindura district has 6 dams dotted throughout the district (**Table 13**). Most of the small dams are located in resettlement areas.

Table 13: Major Dams in the District

Ward	Major Dams
1	Lilistock
2	Cowly
3	Ruya
8	Acardia
11	Masembura Dam
18	Guwa

Source: ZINWA

8 AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

8.1 FARMING SECTORS

The district has 5 main farming sectors and the biggest one is **A1**, **A2** and large scale commercial farming covering about 76% of the district area and practised by 52% of the district population (**Fable 14**).

Table 14: Farming Sectors by Proportion

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Proportion of Area	Population	Proportion of Population
A1, A2 and LSCF	186,850	75.57%	64,641	51.62%
Communal	56,840	22.99%	50,637	40.43%
Old Resettlement	3,577	1.44%	9,941	7.95%
Total	247,267	100%	125,219	100%

Source: Agritex Bindura District

The main soils in the district include sandy loams, clay loams and heavy clays. The main crops grown include maize, tobacco, soya beans, wheat, groundnuts and horticulture products. **Table 15** shows the distribution of the soils by ward and the major crops grown in each ward. Small grains are not grown in Bindura because the region receives enough rains for maize which there-

fore is the major cereal. Traditional chiefs also do not allow the growing of small grains such as pearl millet for cultural reasons.

Table 15: Soils and Major Crops Grown by Ward

Ward	Soil Type	Major Crops
1	Clay loams derived from dolerite granite	Tobacco and maize
2	Sandy loams derived from granite and areas on heavy clays along the dolerite dykes	Maize, Tobacco and soya beans
3	Clay loams and belts of heavy red clays	Maize, wheat and tobacco
4	Sandy loams derived from granite	Tobacco and maize
5	Sandy loams	Tobacco and maize
6	Clay loams	Maize, soya, wheat and horticulture
7	Sandy and clay loams	Tobacco, maize and wheat
8	Heavy clays derived from greenstone	Maize, wheat and soya
9	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
10	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
11	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
12	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
13	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
14	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
15	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
16	Sandy loams	Maize, groundnuts and horticulture
17	Sandy loams	Maize, groundnuts and horticulture
18	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts
19	Clay loams and heavy red clays, very fertile	Maize, soya, wheat and horticulture
20	Heavy cays	Maize, wheat, soya and horticulture
21	Clay loams	Maize, wheat, soya and horticulture

Source: Agritex Bindura District

8.2 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

There are 8 irrigation schemes in the district and only 3 are functioning. Four schemes have not yet been commissioned and are non-functional (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Irrigation Schemes in Bindura

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (hectares)	Type of Irrigation	Number of Beneficiaries	Commissioned/Not Commissioned
1	Bruton/Manga	120	Sprinkler	-	Non-Functional and Not Commissioned
10	Nyakudya Mazarura	20	Canal	-	Not Commissioned
12	Tsunda	36	Canal	84	Functional and Commissioned
14	Muunganirwa	16.5	Sprinkler and Drag Horse	45	Functional and Commissioned
16	Mudotwe	16.8	Sprinkler	40	Functional and Commissioned
15	Evergreen Gutsa	-	Canal	-	Not Commissioned
10	Chagarara	-	Canal	-	Not Commissioned
12	Chiriga	-	Canal	-	Not Commissioned

Source: Agritex Bindura District

8.3 CHALLENGES IN IRRIGATION SCHEMES

- Constant equipment breakdown (engines, pipe, canals etc.)
- Siltation of dams
- Vandalism and theft of irrigation equipment
- Exorbitant ZESA and ZINWA bills.
- Conflicts and poor coordination within the schemes
- Limited resources to run the schemes (inputs, labour and credit facilities)
- Drought

8.4 CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

The district is general cereal sufficient and wards which normally produce more cereals are ward 3, 6, 8, 17, 19, 20 and 21 (**Table 17**).

Table 17: Bindura District 2016 Maize Production

Ward	Total Area 2015/16	Average Yield (t/ha)	Total Production (t)	Population (at 2.3% Growth from 2012)	Ward Requirement (t)	Surplus/ Deficit (t)
1	109.61	0.23	25.26	5,050	555.5	-530.24
2	143.69	0.30	43.65	7,647	841.17	-797.52
3	417.8	6.02	2,515.29	9,315	1,024.65	1490.64
4	229.3	1.18	271.05	5,586	614.46	-343.41
5	219.8	1.16	255.75	6,128	674.08	-418.33
6	597.5	6.55	3,913.95	9,088	999.68	2,914.27
7	459.1	1.14	522.7	6,101	671.11	-148.41
8	394.4	5.06	1,996.5	4,927	541.97	1,454.53
9	10.1	0.38	3.82	5,055	556.05	-552.23
10	13.4	0.23	3.13	7,702	847.22	-844.09
11	15.7	0.52	8.22	5,034	553.74	-545.52
12	29.1	0.67	19.45	3,395	373.45	-354
13	12.63	0.63	8.02	3,487	383.57	-375.55
14	16.765	0.13	2.23	4,463	490.93	-488.7
15	14.01	0.22	3.11	5,807	638.77	-635.66
16	34.9	0.92	32.22	9,137	1,005.07	-972.85
17	12.64	0.78	9.88	6,129	674.19	-664.31
18	9.12	1.30	11.85	3,972	436.92	-425.07
19	240.8	0.64	153.63	7,736	850.96	-697.33
20	393	7.236132316	2,843.8	7,536	828.96	2,014.84
21	628.3	3.143036766	1,974.77	10,687	1,175.57	799.2
Total	4,001.665	3.653049418	14,618.28	133,982	14,738.02	-119.74

Source: Crop and Livestock Assessment 2015/16

9 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. **Table 18** shows the average household livestock holdings per ward and the number of cattle dip tanks available for each ward.

Table 18: Average Livestock Holding per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goat Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding	Number of Dip Tanks
1	4	2	0	8	2
2	4	2	0	8	2
3	6	3	1	10	4
4	5	3	1	8	1
5	7	3	1	9	1
6	5	3	1	8	0
7	5	3	0	8	0
8	6	3	0	9	0
9	2	4	0	8	1
10	2	4	0	9	1
11	2	4	0	8	1
12	2	4	0	8	1
13	2	4	0	9	0
14	2	4	0	9	1
15	2	4	0	8	1
16	2	4	0	8	1
17	2	4	0	9	1
18	2	4	0	8	2
19	6	3	0	8	0
20	7	3	1	8	0
21	8	4	2	7	0

Source: Livestock Production Department

The livestock ownership varies across the different wealthy groups in the district. The lower middle class own very few livestock and the upper middle class own more livestock (**Table 19**).

Table 19: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	2	5	8
Goats	3	6	10
Sheep	1	4	7
Donkey	0	1	0
Pigs	2	4	9

Source: Livestock Production Department

9.2 MAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

- Tick-borne diseases (heart water, red water).
- Lumpy skin.
- Black leg.
- Rabbis.
- Newcastle

9.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK FARMERS

- Lack of markets.
- Disease outbreak mostly Newcastle in poultry
- Stock theft.
- Lack of funding from government, banks and donors.
- Shortage of grazing area due to resettlement of farmers

10 MARKET INFORMATION

There are a total of 34 business centres in the districts and of these 2 are growth points (**Table 20**). Almost all the wards except ward 7, 8 and 20 have at least one business centre within the ward.

Table 20: Business Centres in Bindura District

Ward	Number of Business Centres
1	2
2	2
3	2
4	2
5	2
6	2
7	0
8	0
9	1
10	2
11	2
12	2
13	1
14	2
15	2 (one is a growth point)
16	1 (one is a growth point)
17	1
18	2
19	2
20	0
21	4
Total	34

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committees

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Small livestock are normally traded within the wards whilst big livestock are sold outside the district. Cattle prices are higher in resettlement wards compared to communal wards. This is mainly because in resettlement wards animal condition and meat quality is of a higher grade. This is mainly because farmers in these areas have resources for supplementary feeding and can afford

veterinary chemicals which help in pest and disease control. Grazing is readily available in resettlement areas because soils are rich and give better herbage than in the communal areas where soils are poor and overgrazed. Higher prices noted in wards 20 and 21 are a result of their proximity to Bindura urban and Harare markets. Whilst wards 1 and 2 are old resettlement areas connected to markets by very poor roads.

Sheep are very expensive in Ward 16 and 15 because of the presence of the Muslim community (mosques) who offer very attractive prices (**Table 21**). Chickens are uniform in prices throughout the District.

Table 21: Summary of Livestock Prices

Ward	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Chicken
1	$350	$30	$50	$6
2	$350	$30	$50	$6
3	$380	$30	$55	$6
4	$400	$35	$55	$6
5	$400	$35	$55	$6
6	$380	$35	$55	$6
7	$380	$35	$55	$6
8	$400	$35	$55	$6
9	$350	$35	$55	$6
10	$350	$35	$55	$6
11	$350	$35	$55	$6
12	$350	$35	$55	$6
13	$350	$35	$55	$6
14	$350	$35	$55	$6
15	$350	$35	$70	$6
16	$350	$35	$70	$6
17	$350	$35	$55	$6
18	$350	$35	$55	$6
19	$400	$35	$55	$6
20	$400	$35	$55	$6
21	$450	$35	$55	$6
Average	$371	$34	$56	$6

Source: Livestock Production Department

10.2 CROPS AND FOOD MARKETS

Markets for crops in Bindura are not a challenge as the district is linked to big grain processors like include GMB and National Foods and other for cereals, horticulture processing companies. The district is also integrated with bigger markets like Harare.

Other food commodity prices increase as the distance from Bindura urban increases as traders try to compensate for transport costs (**Table 22**). There are also a few shopping centers and tuck shops in farms due to demand especially during the tobacco selling seasons.

Maize meal is cheaper in towns and growth points where it is delivered at lower costs by GMB and other suppliers. In most wards where maize grain is readily available is mainly because of the presence of very high yields reflecting due to good rainfall and availability of irrigation.

Table 22: Summary of availability of products and their prices per ward in Bindura District

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Rice	Maize Meal 10kg.	Maize Grain Bucket	Cooking Oil LItre	Beans 500g.
1	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$4	$1
2	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$4	$1
3	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$4	$1
4	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$6	$4	$1
5	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$6	$4	$1
6	2	1	1	2	1	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
7	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
8	2	1	1	2	1	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
9	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
10	1	2	1	1	1	$4.70	$6	$3.20	$1
11	2	2	1	1	1	$5	$6	$3.50	$1
12	2	2	1	1	1	$5	$6	$3.50	$1
13	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$6	$3.50	$1

14	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$6	$3.50	$1
15	1	2	1	1	1	$4.70	$6	$3.50	$1
16	1	2	1	2	1	$5	$6	$3.50	$1
17	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
18	2	2	1	2	1	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
19	1	2	1	2	2	$5	$5	$3.50	$1
20	1	2	1	2	1	$5	$6	$3.20	$1
21	1	1	1	1	1	$4.70	$6	$3.20	$1

Key: 1 – Readily available, 2 – Sometimes available, 3 – Not available

Source: District Food and Nutrition Security Council

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- Unscrupulous middlemen who exploit farmers have emerged
- Poor road network linking farmers especially those in the resettlement areas to markets
- GMB which is the main market for maize takes years to pay for produce delivered due to cash flow Challenges

11 COMMON HAZARDS

The following are the common hazards that occur in the district (**Table 23**).

Table 23: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Hazard	Frequency
Drought	Periodic
Mid-Season Droughts	Periodic
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Periodic
Cereal Prices	Periodic
Livestock prices	Periodic
Crop and Livestock Diseases	Periodic
Animal Diseases	Periodic
Veld Fires	Periodic
HIV and AIDS	Chronic
Road Traffic Accidents	Chronic

Source: Civil Protection Unit

12 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The district development priorities are listed in **Table 24** and the wards that require such assistance.

Table 24: Bindura District Priorities

Priority	Wards
Irrigation Rehabilitation	Wards 1 - 8 and 19 - 21
Road Maintenance and Repairs	All Wards
Rehabilitation of Schools and Clinics	Wards 1 - 8 and 19 - 21
Rural Electrification	All Wards
Borehole Drilling	All Wards
Irrigation Rehabilitation	Wards 1 - 8 and 19 - 21

Source: Agritex

13 FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

13.1 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

Bindura district is generally a food secure district as this district has high agricultural productivity and is well linked to markets. The district is also in agro ecological region **IIA** and **IIB** and it received adequate rainfall. There are diverse livelihood options in the district. From 2009 to 2014 the district recorded very low food insecurity levels which were lower than those of the national average and most districts.

The food insecurity prevalence sharply increase for the 2015 and 2016 to those close to the national average. The district recorded its highest food insecurity in 2016 at 41% a figure which was very close to the national average of 44% (**Figure 7 and 8**)

Figure 7: Mazowe Food Insecurity Trends

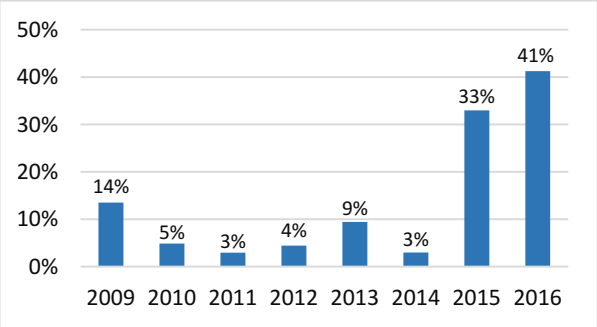
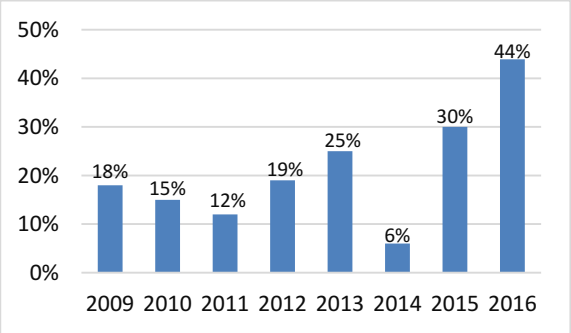


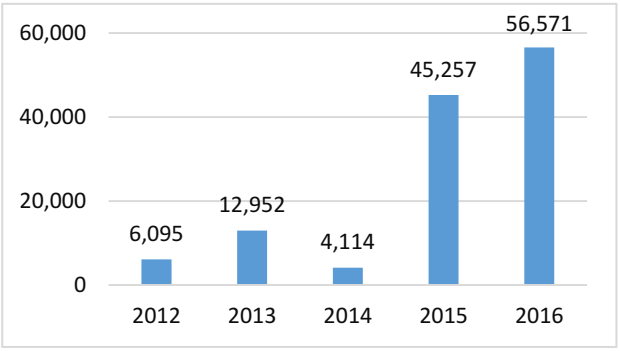
Figure 8: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

According to ZimVAC 2016 about 56,570 people are estimated to be food insecure in Bindura district (**Figure 9**). The increase in food insecurity from 2014 to 2015 and 2016 is mainly due to the to El ñino phenomena which affected agricultural productive.

Figure 9: Food Insecure Population Trends

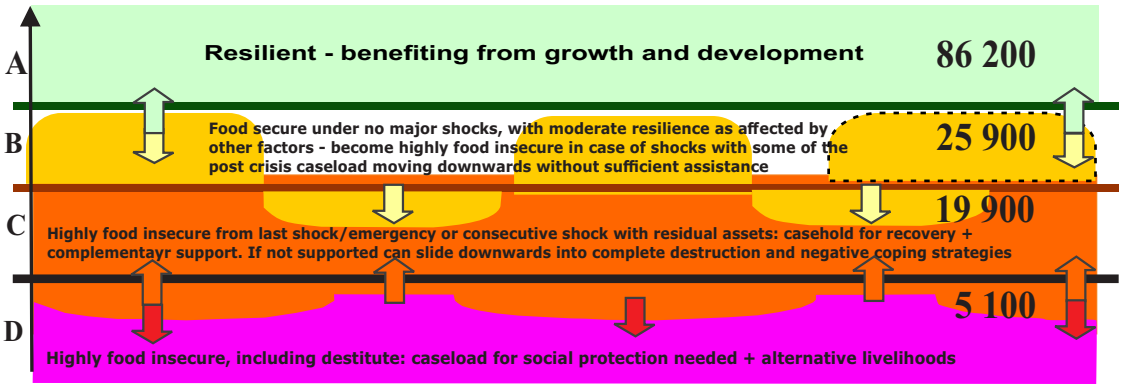


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

13.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

Bindura district has a 2016 estimated population of about 137,143. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 5,100 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 19,900 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 25,900 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 86,200 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 10** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

Figure 10: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D:Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Group A (Already Resilient) 86,200 People (63%)	**They have assets such as tractors for draught power, irrigable land, cattle and decent accommodation and usually formal employment at senior levels because of high literacy. They have assets which give them access to credit facilities. They are into production of tobacco, wheat, maize, Irish potatoes and beef. They do not require food aid. They are in the A2 and Large Scale Commercial sector.**
Group B (Food Secure under no Major Shocks) 25,900 People (19%)	They have cattle for draught power, small pieces of land (up to 4hectares), land without irrigation and no formal employment. They have no access to assets and no credit facilities. They are in the Old Resettlement sector and A1model. Food access is good but can be affected by shocks and hazards such as droughts and mid-season droughts.
Group C (Highly Food Insecure from Last or Consecutive Shocks) 19,900 People (14%)	Their land is up to 1 hectare in extend with no cattle, literacy is average and they are able bodied. They may or may not have small livestock. They are mainly in the Communal areas. They require food aid because their land holding is very small. They also require intensive training in food production and value addition.
Group D (Highly Food Insecure Including Destitute) 5,100 People (4%)	This group stays in farm compounds with no livestock. They rely mainly on casual labour for survival and engage in other coping strategies such as gold panning. Child headed households, orphans, the sick and old people also belong to this group. They have no land and constantly require food aid.

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- Casual labour
- Brick molding
- Livestock sales
- Gold panning
- Thatching
- Remittances
- Gleaning
- Wild fruit gathering
- Begging
- Reduction of meals per days and food pot sizes

13.5 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURE WARDS

The food insecurity ranking was done taking into considerations, poverty prevalence, crop production and sources of livelihoods. **Table 25** shows the ranking of food insecurity by ward.

Table 25: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2016 Estimated Population	Poverty Prevalence	Ranking by Production Only	Food Insecurity Ranking
1	5,169	71%	9	7
2	7,828	75%	3	8
3	9,535	71%	19	14
4	5,718	73%	15	15
5	6,272	74%	12	16
6	9,302	58%	21	17
7	6,245	76%	16	13
8	5,044	75%	18	21
9	5,175	81%	7	1
10	7,883	75%	2	12
11	5,153	75%	8	5

12	3,475	74%	14	3
13	3,569	73%	13	2
14	4,568	77%	10	4
15	5,944	70%	6	9
16	9,352	73%	1	10
17	6,273	71%	5	6
18	4,065	70%	11	11
19	7,918	73%	4	18
20	7,714	72%	20	19
21	10,939	68%	17	20

Source: Agritex

13.6 SEASONAL CALENDAR

Figure 11 shows the seasonal calendar for a typical year.

Figure 11: Seasonal Calendar for a Typical Year

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Activity												
Ploughing												
Planting												
Weeding												
Harvesting												
Brick molding												
Horticulture												
Gold punning												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heat												
Livestock births												
Petty trade												
Wild fruit gathering												
Gleaning												

Source: Agritex

13.7 FOOD ASSISTANCE TRENDS

Table 26: Food Aid Trends

Food Assistance	Number of Households on Cash Transfer	Volumes of Transfer	Wards	Authority	Other Partners
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer(Non-intervention)	2095 Households	For each calendar month beneficiary households are entitled to:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare represented by the Department of Social Services	UNICEF, Securico, Deloitte ,government line ministries, NGOs, District Administrator
		$10- 1 person household		UNICEF	
		$15-2 person household			
Period (March 2014-date)	Targeting was done in 2013 by enumerator	$20- 3 person household			
		$25-4 person and more household			
		However payments are done once every two months combining transfers for two months			

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare

14 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

The following are the partners working in the district (**Table 27**).

Table 27: District Development Partners

Organization	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
Red Cross	Supplementary Feeding	9 - 18		On-going
DAPP	Health (Nutrition Gardens)		Health, Agriculture	On-going
Childline	Child Protection	1 - 21	Social services	On-going
SOS	Child Protection		Social Services, Education	On-going
Unicef	Education, Health	1 - 21	Education, Health	On-going

Source: District Administrator's Office

15 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**Table 28**).

Table 28: Main Issues for Consideration in Bindura

Thematic area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	Bindura is a high producing district of horticultural, food and non-food crops and there is need for promotion of market based approaches to improve access to markets. The main challenge faced in agriculture production is marketing of produce and there are emerging unscrupulous middlemen who exploit farmers and also poor road network contribute to the challenge as some parts of the district bare not easily accessible especially in the resettlement areas. Livestock diseases affecting the district are tick-borne diseases (heart water, red water), Lumpy skin, Black leg, Rabbis, and Newcastle. Rehabilitation of dip tanks need to be prioritised to reduce the incidences of these diseases.
Water Supply	About 14% of the water points are non-functional, and there is need to rehabilitate the broken down boreholes and increase access to safe water.
Environmental Management and Conservation	Deforestation and Veld fires are very rampant in the district during winter months and towards summer in July and August mainly caused by hunting and gathering whilst the rest are a result of clearing land for agricultural purposes. Small scale miners are very common along Mazowe River panning for gold and this is resulting in siltation of the river. Deforestation is also very high due to tobacco curing and farmers are being encouraged to either use alternative sources such as coal or grow trees for use in the curing process.
Irrigation Development	Irrigation schemes are affected by constant equipment breakdown (engines, pipe, canals etc.), siltation of dams, vandalism and theft of irrigation equipment. Rehabilitation of the irrigation schemes should be promoted. Community Based Approaches for the management of these irrigation schemes should be promoted to ensure there are no conflicts and poor coordination within the schemes. Income Generating Projects to contribute towards the payment of electricity and water.
Roads	Most parts of the districts are easily accessible by road with a very good road network although the roads are fair to bad condition. Most of the roads within the district are gravel roads except for the main highways. Most parts of the districts are accessible throughout the year.
Communications	Telecommunications services has expanded rapidly in the district with all mobile networks covering the whole district. The major fixed telephone network is operated by Tel One whilst the three major cellphone networks in the country are operational that is, Econet, Telecel and NetOne.

Source: Bindura District Profile

BINDURA DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAM	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Leader	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Misheck Chikotomere	DAEO	Agritex
Ms. Kadungu	District Nutritionist	Ministry of Health and Child Care
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Lindaray Tanyanyiwa	Program Associate	World Food Programme

GURUVE

District Overview

7% Chronically Food Insecure Population

81% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods

Household poverty level in the district is relatively high compared to other districts. Rain fed crop production is the main source of livelihood. The district has the potential to produce more and improve the livelihoods of many households if appropriate approaches are taken which include farmer training and provision of appropriate inputs at the right time. Small grains are highly recommended in agro ecological region III which is prone to prolonged mid-season dry spells. Livestock production for both beef and dairy is done at a smaller scale in the district.

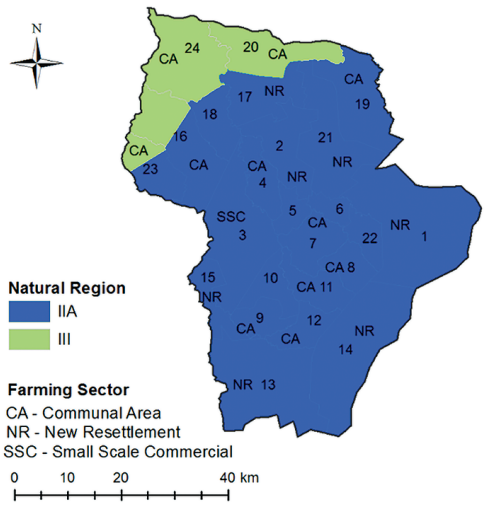
Water and Sanitation

577 Boreholes

24% Safe Latrines

Boreholes are the main source of water in the district. There are about 577 boreholes which are not adequate to meet the needs of the district. Some households reported walking longer distances, more than 2km to access water. Some of the boreholes are seasonal and there is need for initiatives to support households to own water storage facilities which are useful during dry seasons. Drilling of new boreholes and community based maintenance of the boreholes is required in the district.

Access to sanitation facilities is low in the district with only 24% of the households estimated to own any type of latrine. There is need for initiatives to support vulnerable households to own proper sanitation facilities.



Agro Ecological Zones and Farming Sectors

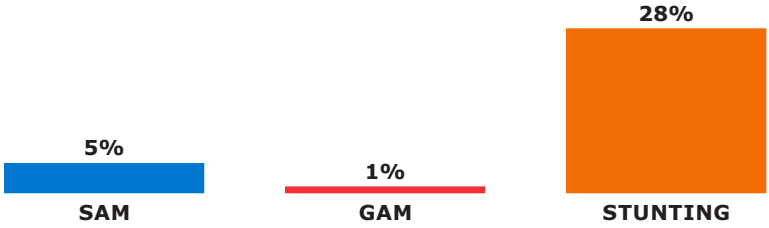
The district lies mainly in agro ecological region IIA and III. Region IIA receives mean annual rainfall ranging between 700 - 1050mm. and is suitable for intensive agriculture. Region III receives a mean annual rainfall ranging between 500 - 800mm. and is suitable for semi intensive agriculture.

Education

There are a total of 57 primary schools and 30 secondary schools in the district which are fairly distributed although some students walk longer distances to their nearest school. There is need for construction of more schools and classroom blocks in the already existing schools.

Health and Nutrition

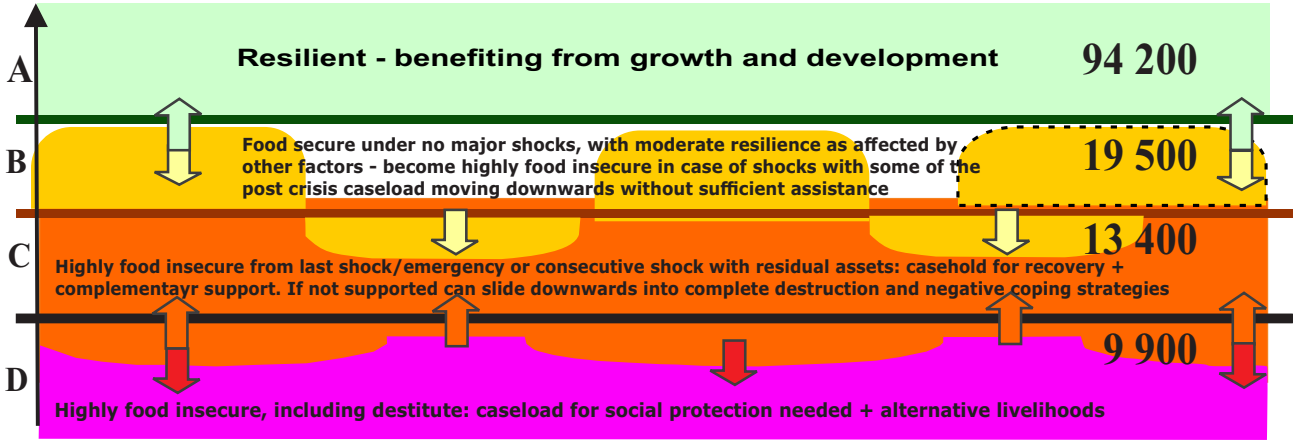
There are 17 health facilities located in 16 wards and these health facilities are not adequate to serve the needs of the district. There is need for construction of more facilities in all wards to increase the quality of service and reduce the travelling distance by patients.



Global Acute Malnutrition was reported to be high at the time of the ZimVAC 2016 survey estimated at 2% above the national average of 4%. Girls (8%) were more affected that boys (2%). Stunting is a challenge hence multi sectorial stunting reduction programmes are required in the district.

The district has high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 16.4% compared to the national prevalence of 14.7%. HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in the district have had positive impacts which has seen a decline in the HIV/AIDS new incidence rate over the past few years.

Food Insecurity Classification



- 9,900 people (7%) are chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external support.
- 13,400 (10%) are vulnerable to shock and have little asset base
- 19,500 (14%) are food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks
- 94,200 (69%) are food secure and resilient to shocks

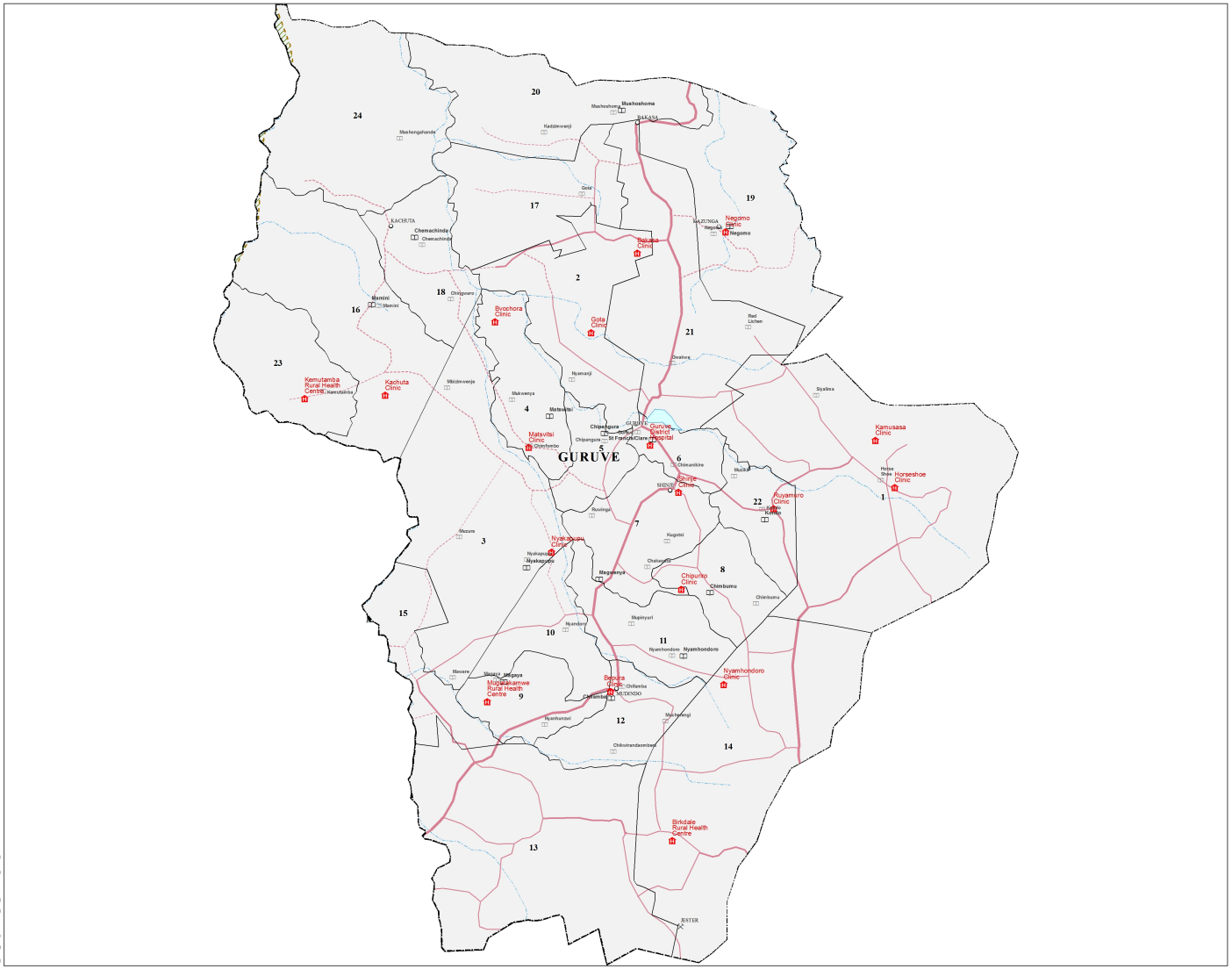
Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Construction of more classroom blocks and school laboratories
- Construction of toilets and awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation
- Drilling and maintenance of boreholes
- Livestock breed improvement
- Irrigation schemes
- Construction and maintenance of dip tanks and sales pen
- Establishment of animal health center.

1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)

GURUVE



Source: OCHA

OCHA

Locations
- Key Location
- Place of Local Importance
- Mission
- Mine
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Health Facility

Boundaries
- National Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary

Transport Network
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Connector Road
- Track
- Railway Line

Hydrology
- Main River
- Waterbody
- Protected Conservation Area

Map Doc Name: OCHA_District_Atlas_Admin_A3_100104
Creation Date: 4 January 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950
Web Resources: http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe
Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:

Map data source(s):
Vector data from Department of the Surveyor General (DSG). Schools and other infrastructure may be under-represented depending on available digital data.

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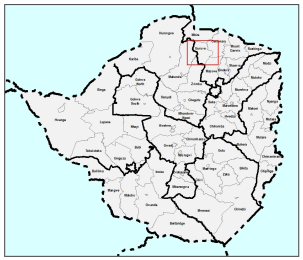


1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Guruve district is one of the eight districts in Mashonaland Central Province and it is connected by tarred road from Harare. The district shares borders with Mbire district to the north, Zvimba district (Mashonaland West Province) to the south west, Muzarabani district to the east and Mazowe district to the south east.

The district has a land size of approximately 310,153 hectares partitioned into 24 wards. Guruve growth point is the main business centre. There are 5 small business centres namely, Mudhindo, Ruyamuro, Kachuta, Bvochora, and Bakasa. Rural service centres are Nyangavi, Mbizi, Chimufombo, Ruvinga, Semeneka, Shayabvudzi, Nyamhondoro, Chiwanzamarara and Bonheim.

1.3 POPULATION INFORMATION

The district has an estimated 2016 population of about 136,918 people projected based on the Census 2012 population of 124,041 people and an estimated annual growth rate of about 2.5% (**Table 1**). Of the total population males constitute 49% and females about 51%.

Table 1: Population distribution by ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Male	Female	Pop 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion of Population
1	Horseshoe	1,903	4,515	4,240	8,755	9,664	7%
2	Nyamanji	643	1,777	1,623	3,400	3,753	3%
3	Nyakapupu	469	1,142	1,117	2,259	2,494	2%
4	Mukwenya	1,040	2,244	2,431	4,675	5,160	4%
5	Nyangavi	1,342	2,644	2,897	5,541	6,116	4%
6	Suoguru	1,950	3,674	4,290	7,964	8,791	6%
7	Ruwinga	1,576	4,154	5,182	9,336	10,305	8%
8	Shayabvudzi	1,012	2,124	2,284	4,408	4,866	4%
9	Hwadaya	1,223	2,505	2,799	5,304	5,855	4%
10	Nyandoro	978	1,998	2,167	4,165	4,597	3%
11	Nyamhondoro	1,534	2,898	3,358	6,256	6,905	5%
12	Mudhindo	1,504	3,074	3,315	6,389	7,052	5%
13	Victory Block	1,360	3,217	2,974	6,191	6,834	5%
14	Victory Block	1,210	2,599	2,298	4,897	5,405	4%
15	Chiwe	455	1,196	1,107	2,303	2,542	2%
16	Mamini	1,495	3,275	3,462	6,737	7,436	5%
17	Gota	321	775	775	1,550	1,711	1%
18	Kachuta	1,044	2,145	2,241	4,386	4,841	4%
19	Negomo	1,614	3,579	3,732	7,311	8,070	6%
20	Kadzimwenje	968	2,118	2,220	4,338	4,788	3%
21	Gwakwe	1,182	3,054	2,848	5,902	6,515	5%
22	Ruyamuro	1,626	3,297	3,768	7,065	7,798	6%
23	Kemutamba	616	1,424	1,375	2,799	3,090	2%
24	Mushongahande	497	1,062	1,048	2,110	2,329	2%
Total		27,562	60,490	63,551	124,041	136,918	100%

Source: Census 2012 Report

1.4 VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

The district is divided into two parts i.e. the northern part known as Guruve and the southern part known as Kachuta. The two parts have different vegetation characteristics as indicated in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Vegetation Characteristics

Location	Vegetation Type
Guruve	**Trees**: Brachystegia Speciformis (Musasa); Julbernardia Globiflora (Mnondo); Parinari Ceratellifolia (Muhacha); Uapaca Kirkiana (Muzhanje). **Grasses:** Andropogon Digitaria, Eragrostis, Hyperthelia and Hypenhania Species
Kachuta	**Trees**: Brachystegia Boehmii (Mupfuti); Brachystegia Speciformis (Musasa) and Combretum Species. **Grasses:** Hyperrhania,Heteropogon and Setaria Species.

Source: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

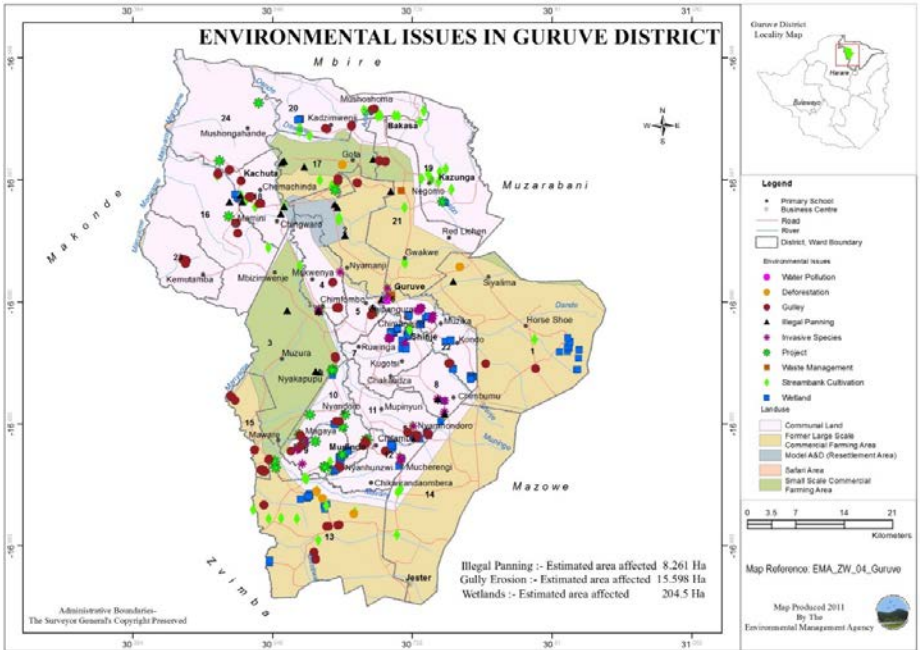
1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

The main causes of land degradation in the district include deforestation, gold panning, and stream bank cultivation. Deforestation is affecting all wards with the severely most affected being

the tobacco growing wards i.e. wards 1, 2, 13, 14 and 21. Illegal panning which sometimes results in big open pits that are dangerous to both human beings and livestock.

Gully erosion which has affected about 15,598ha and is more prevalent in wards 15, 23, 24, 9, 10, 3, 11, 18, 20, 17, 12, 13 in order of priority. Stream bank cultivation which leads to siltation of rivers is affecting all wards. **Figure 1** shows the distribution of the different forms of land degradation in the district.

Figure 1: Forms of Land Degradation in the District



2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

There are 60 early childhood development centers, 57 primary schools and 30 secondary schools (**Table 3**). The schools are fairly distributed although some students walk longer distances to their nearest school and there is need for construction of more schools and classroom blocks in the already existing schools.

Table 3: Primary School Enrolment

Ward	Proportion of Population	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	7%	3	2
2	3%	3	1
3	2%	4	1
4	4%	3	1
5	4%	2	1
6	6%	3	4
7	8%	3	2
8	4%	2	1
9	4%	2	2
10	3%	1	0
11	5%	2	1
12	5%	3	2
13	5%	6	1
14	4%	1	1
15	2%	2	1
16	5%	1	1
17	1%	2	1
18	4%	2	2
19	6%	2	1

20	3%	2	1
21	5%	4	1
22	6%	1	1
23	2%	1	1
24	2%	2	0
Total	**100%**	**57**	**30**

Source: Ministry of Education District Records

Other challenges faced include:

- Inadequate water facilities at schools - the number of boreholes does not meet the schools enrolment.
- Teachers' houses need to be improved to avoid high teacher turnover rate.

2.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

There are 17 health facilities located in 16 wards (**Table 4**). These health facilities are not adequate to serve the needs of the district. There is need for construction of more facilities in all wards to increase the quality of service and reduce the travelling distance by patients.

Table 4: Health Facilities in Guruve

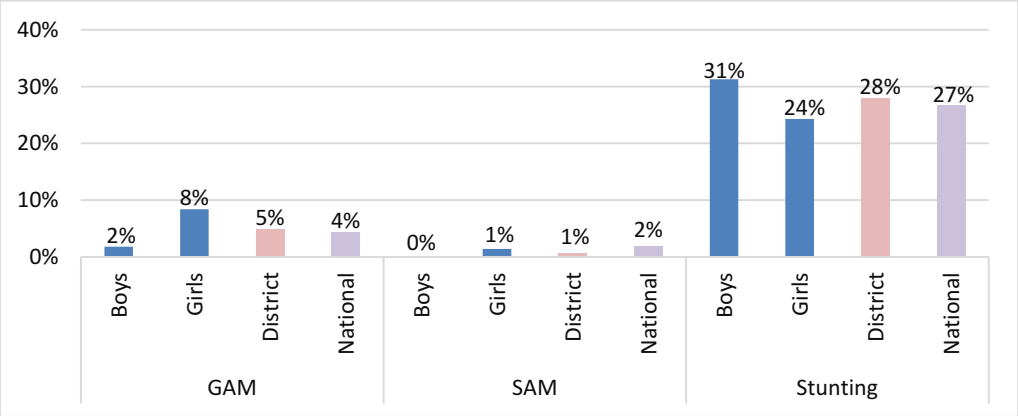
Ward	Clinic	Responsible Authority
1	Camsasa	Local Authority
3	Nyakapupu	Local Authority
4	Matsvitsi	Local Authority
6	Guruve Clinic, Guruve Hospital	Government
7	Shinje	Government
8	Chipuriro	Local Authority
11	Nyamhondoro	Local Authority
12	Mudhindo	Local Authority
13	Brando	Local Authority
14	Birkdale	Local Authority
16	Bvochora	Government
17	Gota	Local Authority
18	Kachuta	Local Authority
19	Negomo	Government
20	Bakasa	Local Authority
22	Ruyamuro	Local Authority
Total	**17**	

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.3 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

Malnutrition is a challenge in the district with a global acute malnutrition of 5% as of June 2016. Initiative to address this challenge are required which include school feeding and provision of supplementary nutritious food to children under the age of 5 years. Stunting is also a challenge in the district estimated at 28% compared to the national average of 27% (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016

2.4 PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS

The district has an estimated HIV/ AIDS prevalence of 16.4% higher than the national average of 15% according to the Ministry of Health and Child Care estimates of 2014. The district has recorded some gains through the behaviour change awareness but more still needs to be done to reduce the rate of new incidence.

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 WATER SOURCES

Boreholes are the main source of water in the district. There are 577 boreholes and of these about 54% are not functional mainly due to lack of spare parts (**Table 5**). Households reported travelling longer distance to access water and this situation deteriorate in the dry season as some boreholes are seasonal. Community based approaches in the maintenance of the boreholes is recommended. Surveying and drilling of new boreholes is also recommended to increase the access to safe water.

Table 5: Functionality of Water Points in Guruve District

Ward	Proportion of Population	Functional Boreholes	Non Functional	Total	Comments	Requirements
1	7%	10	15	25	Repair Kits	4
2	3%	6	22	28	Repair Kits: Water Table	4
3	2%	16	5	21	Repair Kits: Water Table	2
4	4%	10	12	22	Repair Kits	3
5	4%	11	13	24	Repair Kits	2
6	6%	10	13	23	Repair Kits	3
7	8%	5	11	16	Repair Kits	2
8	4%	12	15	27	Repair Kits	2
9	4%	15	17	32	Repair Kits	2
10	3%	18	8	26	Repair Kits	3
11	5%	24	11	35	Repair Kits	3
12	5%	11	26	37	Repair Kits	2
13	5%	8	23	31	Repair Kits	4
14	4%	8	11	19	Repair Kits	4
15	2%	9	11	20	Repair Kits	4
16	5%	12	5	17	Repair Kits: Water Table	2
17	1%	14	17	31	Repair Kits	3
18	4%	11	13	24	Repair Kits Water	2
19	6%	12	6	18	Repair Kits: Water Table	3
20	3%	10	8	18	Repair Kits: Water Table	2
21	5%	7	7	14	Repair Kits: Water Table	4
22	6%	5	13	18	Repair Kits	3
23	2%	8	17	25	Water Table: Spares	3
24	2%	11	15	26	Water Table: Spares	3
Total		**263**	**314**	**577**		**69**

Source: District Development Fund

3.2 SANITATION FACILITIES

Access to sanitation facilities is low with only 24% of the households estimated to own any type of latrine (**Table 6**). There is need for initiatives to support vulnerable households to own proper sanitation facilities.

Table 6: Toilet Access by Households

Wards	Proportion of Population	Households	Proportion of Households Owning any Type of Latrine
1	7%	1,903	18%
2	3%	643	55%
3	2%	469	50%
4	4%	1,040	19%
5	4%	1,342	22%

6	6%	1,950	17%
7	8%	1,576	23%
8	4%	1,012	14%
9	4%	1,223	12%
10	3%	978	15%
11	5%	1,534	35%
12	5%	1,504	28%
13	5%	1,360	19%
14	4%	1,210	23%
15	2%	455	41%
16	5%	1,495	10%
17	1%	321	44%
18	4%	1,044	10%
19	6%	1,614	12%
20	3%	968	8%
21	5%	1,182	35%
22	6%	1,626	53%
23	2%	616	9%
24	2%	497	12%
Total	**100%**	**27,562**	**24%**

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 TRANSPORT

The district generally has a good road network with most roads in fair to good condition. There are two major national roads in the district i.e. the Harare - Guruve and Guruve - Rafingora road. Some roads require constant maintenance.

4.2 COMMUNICATION

There are three mobile networks operating in the district and these are Econet, NetOne and Telecel. The mobile networks have fair network coverage although there are some wards where the coverage is a challenge (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Communication Structures

Ward	Econet	NetOne	Telecel
1	Good	Poor	Fair
2, 14, 18, 24	Fair	poor	Poor
3, 8, 16, 19, 23	Poor	poor	Poor
4 - 7, 22	Good	Good	Good
9, 17, 20	Good	Poor	Poor
10 , 11, 13, 21	Good	Fair	Fair
12	Good	Good	Fair
15	Good	Fair	Poor

Source: DDF

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

The district lies in two main economic zones i.e. Highveld prime Communal and the High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement. Agriculture is the main sources of livelihoods in these two zones. **Table 8** provides a description of each zone

Table 8: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Communal	Mainly on the northern part of the district. Livelihoods in this prime agriculture zone centre around the rain-fed production of both cash and food crops. Cultivation is highly diversified but maize is predominant as the staple food crop.	4, 5, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24

High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Mainly on the southern part of the district. Rain fed crop production is a main source of income and a key to livelihood success in the zone. Livestock production is also practiced in the zone although at a small scale.	1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

The main livelihood activities and sources of income include crop and livestock production, casual labour, gold panning and cross border trading (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Main Livelihoods Activities

Main Livelihood Activities	Wards/Area	Comments	Description
Crop and Livestock Production	All Wards	Poor households mainly practice casual labour, The better off are involved in cash crop production	**Main crops grown**: maize, tobacco, soya beans, sugar beans, groundnuts, cowpeas, **Horticulture**: leaf vegetables, tomatoes, onion, carrots, sugar beans. **Livestock**: poultry, cattle, goats
Livestock Sales	All Wards	Fair to better off households practice coping mechanisms during intervention during a shock	Cattle, goats, pigs, poultry
Casual Labour	1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21	Poor households mainly	Harvesting, weeding, brick moulding
Petty Trading	All Wards	All households	Vending
Gold Panning	3, 17, 23, 24	Poor and better off households	
Craft Work	4	Poor and better off households	
Cross Border	All Wards but Mainly 6, 12 & 22	Better off	

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

5.1 WEALTH GROUP PROFILES

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four generally agreed wealth groups and these are the better off, middle income, poor and very poor groups. The households' classification vary according to different geographical locations. The general definition for each of the 4 wealth groups is as follows:

Better Off - This group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.

Middle Class - They have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock they dispose their assets and some can even move to the lower classes.

Poor - They have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. They offer labour to the middle and better off classes. They depend mainly on crop production and are not able to cultivate big pieces of land. They own very few livestock and some do not have draught power for their agricultural activities. They are not able to send all their children to school and they also depend on external assistance.

Very Poor - These are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households lead by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and they are not able to provide labour. They are neither able to provide for themselves nor to send children to school. They cannot make it in life without external assistance.

6 POVERTY LEVELS

About 81% of households in the district are living in poverty. These households own less than two beast of cattle, one or two goats with less than 10 acres of land under cultivation. Ward 4, 6 and 19 had the highest poverty prevalence of above 85% (**Table 10**). Poverty reduction initiatives are required in the district.

Table 10: Poverty prevalence by ward

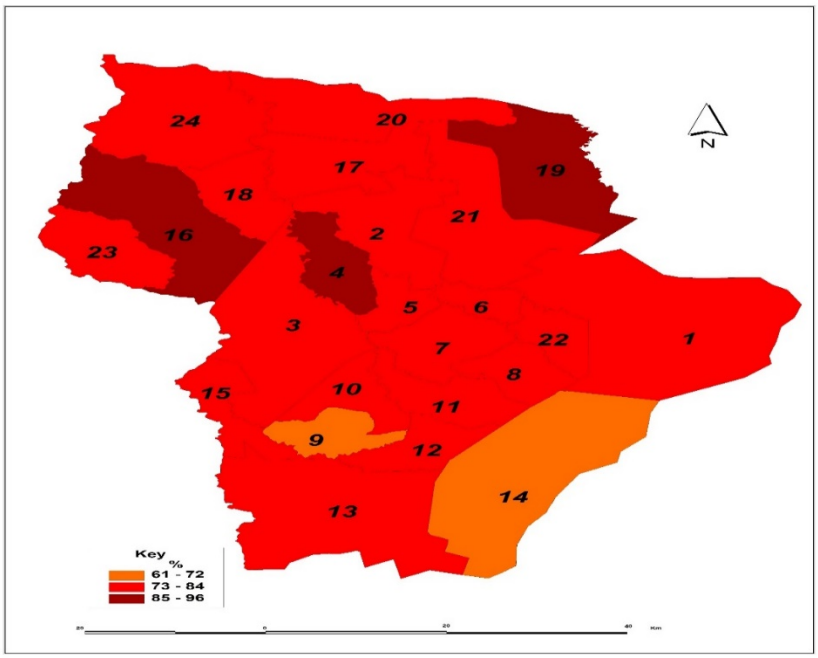
Ward No.	Proportion of Population	HH 2012	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
1	7%	1,903	1,442	76%
2	3%	643	494	77%

3	2%	469	344	73%
4	4%	1,040	872	84%
5	4%	1,342	1,038	78%
6	6%	1,950	1,216	63%
7	8%	1,576	1,174	75%
8	4%	1,012	786	78%
9	4%	1,223	983	81%
10	3%	978	781	80%
11	5%	1,534	1,171	77%
12	5%	1,504	1,192	80%
13	5%	1,360	1,040	77%
14	4%	1,210	900	75%
15	2%	455	339	75%
16	5%	1,495	1,246	84%
17	1%	321	253	79%
18	4%	1,044	828	80%
19	6%	1,614	1,416	88%
20	3%	968	827	86%
21	5%	1,182	882	75%
22	6%	1,626	1,272	79%
23	2%	616	534	87%
24	2%	497	412	84%
Total	**100%**	**27,562**	**21,442**	

Source: Poverty Atlas, 2015

Figure 5 shows the spatial distribution of poverty in the district and the wards bordering Muzarabani were characterized by high poverty prevalence (**Figure 5**).

Figure 3: Guruve Poverty Levels



Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

7 CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 AGRO ECOLOGICAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

The district lies in agro ecological regions IIA and III and these regions are characterized by medium to high rainfall. The regions are suitable for intensive and extensive agriculture. Region IIA covers about 66% of the district. **Table 11** provides for the characteristics of each region and also the wards that fall under each region.

Table 11: Agro ecological regions in the district

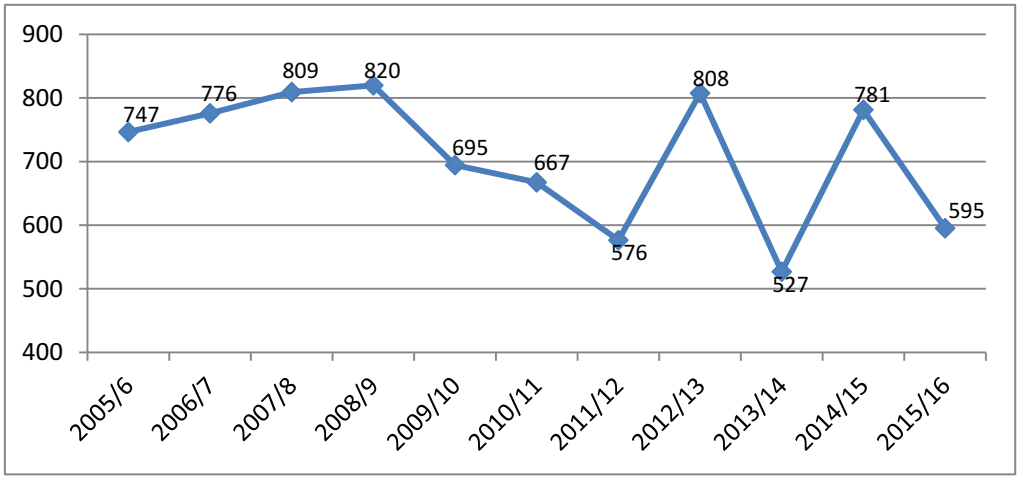
Agro Ecological Regions	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	Height above sea level ranges from 1200 - 1400m. Rainfall is confined to summer and moderately high ranging between 700 - 1050mm per annum. Suitable for intensive farming, based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock. Region IIA covers total land area of 207,596 ha (66%).	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, and part of 16, 18, 19 & 23
III	Height above sea level ranges from 900 - 1000m. Rainfall is moderate ranging from 500 - 800mm. per annum. Relatively high temperatures and infrequent, heavy falls of rain. Subject to seasonal droughts and severe mid-season dry spells. Semi-intensive farming region. Suitable for livestock production, together with production of fodder crops and cash crops under good farm management. Region III covers a total land area of 102,557 ha (44%).	20, 24 and part of 16, 18, 19 & 23

Source: Meteorological Department

7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

The district receives a mean annual rainfall of between 500mm. and 1050mm. depending with the agro ecological region. Region IIA receives more rainfall which is fairly distributed and the mean annual rainfall ranges from 700mm. to 1050mm. Region III receives moderate rainfall which is erratic and is subject to mid-season dry spells. **Figure 6** shows the mean annual rainfall for ten seasons from 2005/6 to 2015/16.

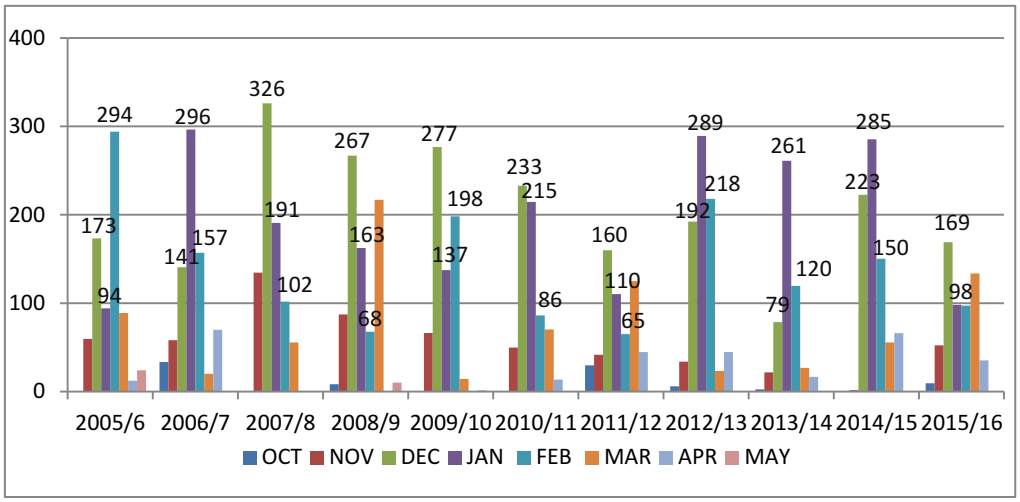
Figure 4: Mean Annual Rainfall for the District (2005/6 - 2015/16)



Source: Meteorological Department

Most of the rainfall is received in December, January and February (**Figure 7**). The rainfall tails off much earlier in normally around March or April in region III compared to region IIA.

Figure 5: Annual Rainfall Distribution

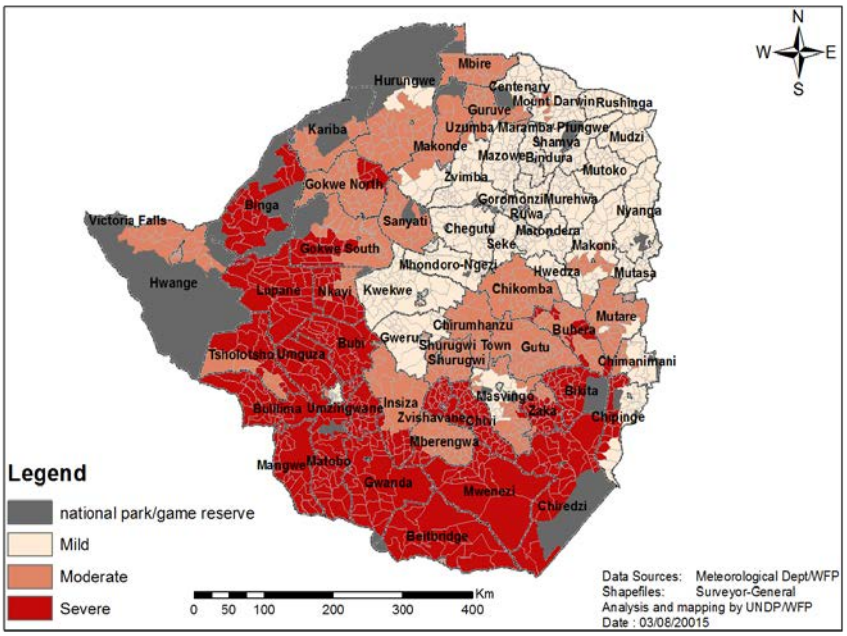


Source: Meteorological Department

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

The district is moderately prone to drought according to the UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015 (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

The district is prone to mid-season dry spells with the majority of the wards affected. **Table 12** shows the classification of wards according to the severity of the prolonged mid-season dry spells which are typically experienced in the wards.

Table 12: Drought Prone Areas

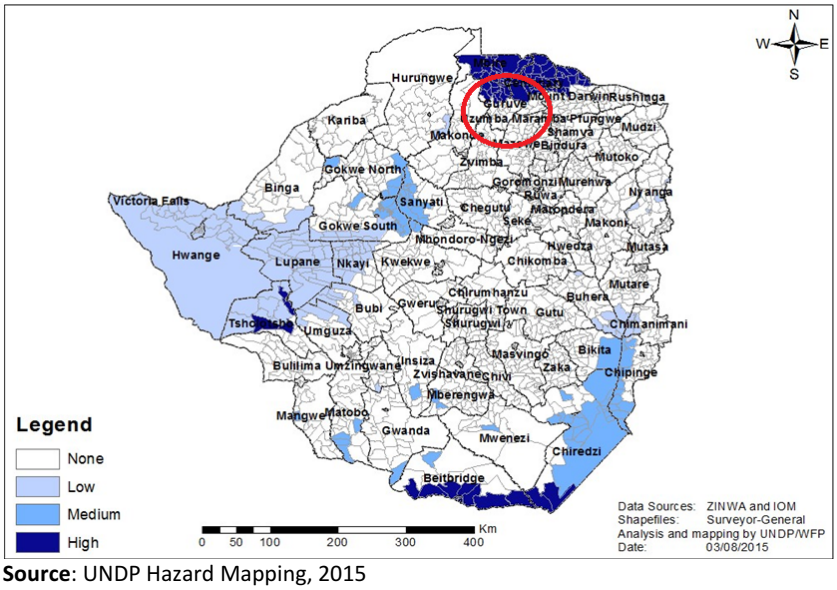
Magnitude	Days	Wards
Rarely		1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22
Moderate	10 days	2, 3, 15, 16, 23
Severe	18 days	5, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24

Source: Civil Protection Unit

7.4 FLOOD PRONE AREAS

According to the UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015, the northern wards which shares border with Mbire are highly prone to drought and the rest of the district in not at the risk of flooding (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

7.5 HYDRO GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The major rivers that flow through the district include Dande, Kadzi, Mavare, Msitwe, Shinje, Mwembezi and Impinge which are tributaries of Manyame, which drains into the Zambezi River. There are at least 32 dams in the district and these provide water for household use, irrigation and livestock. Ward 1 has the highest number of dams constituting more than 40% of the total number of dams in the district (**Table 13**).

Table 13: Distribution of Dams

Ward	Major Dams	Full Capacity MGL
1	Matetano Tengenenge	2,700
1	Chikonyora	1,320
1	Muzhanje	420
1	Tenanog	1,800
1	Chengoma	450
1	Mangondo	600
1	Penrose	1,800
1	Nanital	900
1	Camsasa	318
1	Gurungwe Estate	1,150
1	Siyalma	2,159
1	Karoe	1,800
1	Nyabvuti	900
2	Nyamupfuta	900
6	Chimanikire	4,000
13	Brandon	4,950
13	Mtsviti	1,350
13	Vilvekia	900
13	Brookfield	1,300
14	Disi	1,430
14	Kazilo	1,350
14	Birkdale	700
14	Mwembezi	450
12	Mudhindo	120
19	Chiropa	600
21	Nyamuseve	600
21	Redlichen	350
21	Maidavale	630
21	Dunaverty	1,630
21	Amajuba	995
21	Chiringe	450
21	Manovi	450
Total	**32**	**39,472**

Source: Agritex

8 CROP INFORMATION

8.1 MAJOR CROPS GROWN AND FACTORS AFFECTING CROP PRODUCTION

Crops grown in the district are highly diversified but maize is the predominant food crop grown as it is the staple for the country. Main crops grown include maize, tobacco, groundnuts, soya beans, sugar beans, cowpeas and sweet potatoes. Some of the crops grown include sunflower, cotton, sorghum, Bambara nuts, millet and a number of horticultural crops.

Main horticultural crops grown: tomatoes, cabbage, rape, onion and peas. Horticultural gardens are available in all wards throughout the district. During the rainfall season activity is low due to high incidence of pest and diseases, and farmers are not able to control the plant diseases. Each ward has at least four community gardens.

All the farming sector are available in the district with the largest being Communal covering 46% of the land and practiced by 80% of the households (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Main Farming Characteristics

Farming Sector Area	(Ha)	Percentage Area	Farming Households	Percentage Farming (HH)	Total Potential Arable Area (Ha)	Total Grazing Area (Ha)
Communal	142,496	46%	23,502	80.26%	70,506	71,990
A1	73,495	24%	4,653	15.89%	27,918	45,577
A2	40,705	13%	285	0.98%	11,400	29,305
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	29,531	10%	129	0.44%	5,805	23,726
Old Resettlement	18,126	6%	702	2.40%	5,616	12,510
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	5,800	2%	10	0.03%	3,600	2,200
Total	**310,153**	**100%**	**29,281**	**100%**	**124,845**	**185,308**

Source: Agritex

8.2 CROP AREA AND PRODUCTION TRENDS

The district has the potential to produce more than 1,000 tonnes of small grains per year if appropriate approaches are taken to promote the production of the crops. Trainings, awareness and support programmes on small grains will work to improve small grain production in the district. Small grains are nutritious and drought tolerant therefore are essential and promoting food and nutrition security. Certified seed of small grains remains a challenge in the district.

Area planted for maize has been decreasing over the years as households are increasing taking up other crops cash crops. Yields per unit area has the potential to improve; double if continuous training on crop production are done to farmers, and extension staff receiving frequent refresher courses prior to cropping season.

Wards closer to Mbire district, which falls mainly under region III produce cereal that last 4 months on average. Wards closer to Mazowe district and shares borders with Mashonaland West fall under region IIa and produce cereals that lasts 7 months on average. There is need for intervention to compliment the on-going government efforts to support food assistance to household in need. Increased production of small grains can assist is alleviating the food insecurity situation the district.

9 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, sheep and poultry. Livestock ownership is relatively low in the district except for poultry (**Table 15**). Most households own cattle for draught power and not as a main source of livelihood.

Table 15: Main Livestock Types

Ward	Households	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average HH Goats Ownership	Sheep Ward Population	Average HH Chicken Ownership
1	1,903	0	0	350	1
2	643	4	1	41	8
3	469	6	2	42	9
4	1,040	3	0	5	2
5	1,342	3	2	45	6
6	1,950	2	0	101	1
7	1,576	3	0	-	1
8	1,012	3	2	7	1
9	1,223	1	0	-	1
10	978	1	2	48	2
11	1,534	3	0	25	1
12	1,504	1	1	55	1
13	1,360	4	1	169	3
14	1,210	1	1	25	2
15	455	5	1	53	7
16	1,495	2	0	100	1

17	321	3	0	15	3
18	1,044	3	0	45	3
19	1,614	1	0	32	2
20	968	3	1	37	3
21	1,182	3	0	96	3
22	1,626	2	0	-	2
23	616	2	5	50	3
24	497	7	1	28	3
Total	**27,562**	**3**	**1**	**65**	**3**

Source: Livestock Production Department

The better off own more livestock compared to the very poor and poor households (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Livestock Ownership by Wealth Groups

Wealthy group	Cattle	Goats	Chicken
Very poor	0	0 - 1	2 - 6
Poor	0 - 2	1 - 2	3 - 7
Middle	2 - 4	2 - 4	4 - 8
Better off	4 - 6	3 - 6	6 - 10

Source: Livestock Production Department

The dip tanks are not adequate to cover the needs of the district and more dip tanks are required. **Table 17** shows the number of dip tank per area and the wards serviced by those dip tanks.

Table 17: Dip Tanks by Location

Area	Wards	Number of Dip Tanks
Houseshoe	1	5
Guruve Communal Area	4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22	20
Kachuta	16, 18, 23, 24	5
Bakasa	20	2
Nyakapupu	3	5
Gota	17	1
Chikwidibe	2	1
Chiwe	15	1
Total	**24**	**40**

9.2 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK

- Siltation of natural water bodies due to stream bank cultivation
- Unavailability better beef breeds to upgrade stock
- Poor market channels for both crops and livestock
- Diseases such as black leg and lumpy skin
- Quality and availability of grazing pastures keep deteriorating and there is need to train farmers to produce supplementary feeding from crop residue.
- Inadequate dip tanks as a result some communities walk longer distances to their nearest dip tank.

10 MARKET INFORMATION

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Major livestock markets are local butcheries, other farmers and private buyers from other districts and from Harare. There are no organised markets in the district. Prices are mainly negotiated between seller and buyer but the average prices are listed in **Table 18**. Prices also fluctuate in response to shocks and hazards.

Table 18: Average Livestock

Livestock	Prices
Cattle	$350
Goat	$25
Sheep	$35
Chicken	$5

Source: Livestock Production Department

10.2 CROP AND FOOD MARKETS

Main market for cereal is the Grain Marketing Board which has a depot in the district. There are also private buyers who purchase grain and other crops from farmers. Horticulture products are mainly sold in Harare and other nearby towns.

Maize meal is not readily available in most markets as households prefer maize grain which is cheaper than maize meal. Maize grain is readily available in the district both from formal markets and from other farmers. Small grains are not readily available on formal markets but from other farmers in those wards that grow them. **Table 19** shows the typical commodity availability and average prices as of July 2016.

Table 19: Typical Commodity Availability and Prices by Ward

	Commodity Availability						Average Commodity Prices					
Ward	**Maize Meal**	**Maize Grain**	**Cooking Oil**	**Sugar Beans**	**Small Grains**	**Rice**	**Maize Meal 10 kg**	**Maize Grain Bucket**	**Cooking Oil 2 Litre**	**Beans 500 g**	**Small Grains Bucket**	**Rice**
1	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
2	×	×	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	N/A	$3.8	N/A	N/A	$1.3
3	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	N/A	N/A	$1.3
4	×	✔	✔	✔	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.8	$0.5	N/A	$1.3
5	×	✔	✔	✔	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	$0.5	N/A	$1.3
6	✔	✔	✔	×	×	✔	$6.50	$5	$3.6	$0.5	N/A	$1.3
7	✔	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	N/A	N/A	$1.3
8	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	$0.5	$10	$1.3
9	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
10	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
11	×	✔	✔	✔	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
12	✔	✔	✔	✔	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	$0.5	N/A	$1.3
13	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
14	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
15	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
16	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
17	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
18	✔	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	N/A	N/A	$1.3
19	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
20	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	N/A	N/A	$1.3
21	×	✔	✔	✔	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	$.50	N/A	$1.3
22	✔	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.60	N/A	N/A	$1.3
23	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3
24	×	✔	✔	×	×	✔	N/A	$5	$3.80	N/A	N/A	$1.3

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- Shortage of cash hence most transactions are done through barter trading
- Low market price
- Poor road network
- Price fluctuations
- Distant markets

11 COMMON HAZARDS

11.1 DISTRICT HAZARD PROFILE

The main hazards and shocks affecting the district include drought, mid-season dry spells, pest and diseases, hailstorms, HIV/AIDS, commodity price fluctuations, malaria, livestock diseases, veld fires and road traffic accidents. These hazards are common in all the wards in the district but some are more prevalent in certain areas (**Table 20**).

Table 20: Common Hazards affecting the district

Hazard	Wards Mostly Affected	Frequency
Crop and Livestock Pests and Diseases	2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 ,23, 24	Chronic
Dry Spells	All Wards	Chronic
Commodity Price Fluctuations	All Wards	Periodic
Hiv/Aids	All Wards. Hot spot wards are (6, 12, 18, 20) and farm compounds (Ward 1, 2, 13, 14, 21)	Throughout the Year
Malaria	All Wards	Periodic
Livestock Diseases	All	Periodic
Veld Fires	All Wards	Periodic (August to December)
Road Traffic Accidents	22, 6, 21, 20	Throughout the Year

Source: Civil Protection Unit

11.2 CHALLENGES

The following are the main challenges faced in the district to control or mitigate effects of some of the hazards:

- Extension staff shortage of transport to verify outbreaks in all area of their jurisdiction and report incidences on time
- Inadequate armyworm traps in the district for early warning
- Shortages of chemicals to control outbreaks

12 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following are the main district development as identified by the District Development Committee (**Table 21**).

Table 21: District Development Priorities

Priority Rank	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation Schemes	1, 5, 6, 7, 18, 16, 14, 12, 19 and 21	There perennial rivers and dams. No partners are working on this priority.
2	Livestock Breed Improvement	All Wards	No partner working on this priority
3	Public Health Centres	2, 5, 9, 10, 15, 21, 23 and 24	
5	Schools	All Wards (Most affected wards 14, 10, 23)	
8	Vocational Training Centre	6, 18, 12	
9	Information Communication And Technology	3, 18, 19	
6	Roads	All Wards	
4	Wash Facilities	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 17, 19, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 and 21	
7	Weirs	All Wards. All Wards with Perennial Rivers	To cater for livestock and crop production. nutrition gardens

Source: Rural District Council

13 FOOD SECURITY

Despite the adversaries of climatic changes, the district has potential for sustainable food security provided that irrigation and livestock breeding projects are intensively introduced for both the households and communities. In addition, there is need for farmer training and upgrading of Extension staff through in-service trainings/course so that the district keep in touch with modern farming technologies.

13.1 FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

Guruve district is moderately food insecure with food insecurity prevalence that is generally close to that of the national rural average. The food insecurity for the district has generally been on an upward trend since 2009 to 2016 and reached its highest in 2016 at 31% compared to the national average of 42% (**Figure 8 and 9**).

Figure 8: Guruve Food Insecurity Trends

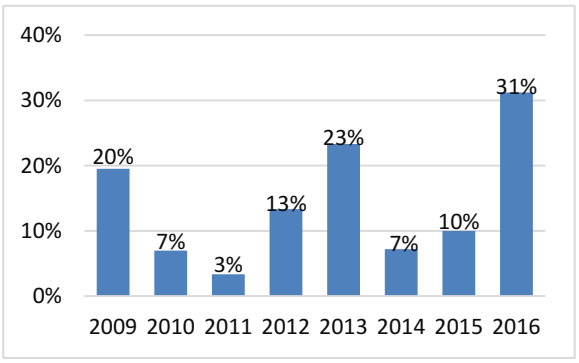
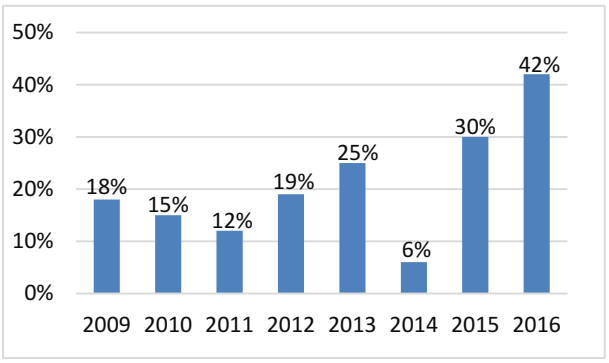


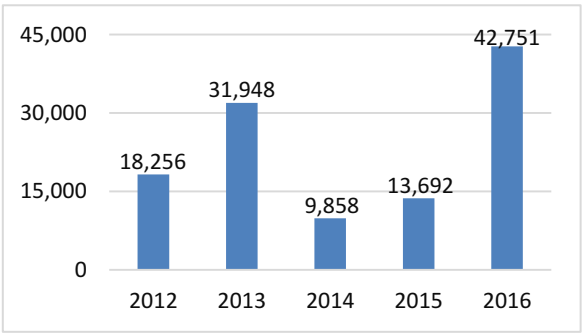
Figure 9: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 - 2016)

According to ZimVAC 2016 about 42,751 people were estimated to be food insecure in Guruve district at the peak of the hunger period for the 2016/17 consumption period (**Figure 10**). The sharp increase in food insecurity from 2015 to 2016 is due to the to El ñino phenomena which affected the whole country.

Figure 10: Food Insecure Population Trends

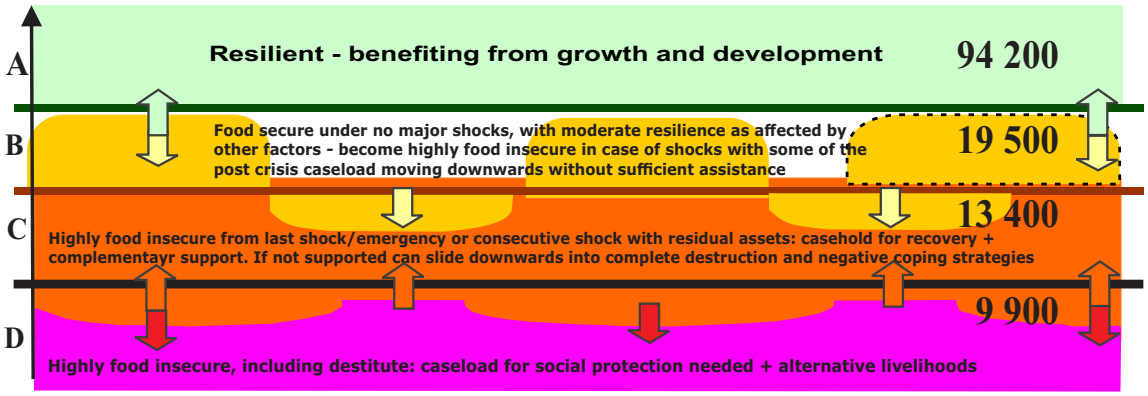


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2012 - 2016)

13.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

Guruve district has a 2016 estimated population of about 136,918 people. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 9,900 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 13,400 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January - March) and also after a shock. 19,500 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 94,200 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 11** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

Figure 11: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for **recovery** activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Group	Characteristics
Group A Already Resilient 94,200 People(69%)	Have more than 20 cattle, produce more than 30 t of grain, have houses in the town and growth point, Send children to group A schools, Grow more than 20 hectares of maize, tobacco, soya, mainly cash crops have enough cash, access to health facilities, are food secure a, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts through farming .are able to manage drought seasons and shocks without an external assistance.
Group B Food Secure under no Major Shocks 19,500 People (14%)	Have at least a beast, have limited resource, have access to land of at-least 2ha, produce at least 500kg/ha of maize, access to health facilities, not sufficiently able to meeting food needs during drought seasons or in the event of shocks without selling. This group may need minimum support during a crisis to safeguard their assets.
Group C Highly Food Insecure from Last or Consecutive Shocks 13,400 People (10%)	Caretaker of other people' lands, depend on donors. households have highly food insecure as a result continuous exposure to drought, dry spells, high cost of inputs every seasons , obstructing the their ability to recover lost assets . They normally benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions at the same time improving their access to food, this group need support without support, they end up into destitution.
Group D Highly Food Insecure Including Destitute 9,900 People (7%)	Destitute, No land to cultivate, begging. Are highly food. The most vulnerable groups, no asset ownership, are normally supported by the surrounding community. They are always food insecure and need different types of social supporting programmes

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 COPING STRATEGIES

The following are the coping strategies resorted to in times of difficulties to access food include the following:

- Livestock sales
- Petty trade
- Gold panning
- Casual labour
- Brick moulding
- Crop sales
- Gardening

Table 22 shows the coping strategies by ward:

Table 22: Coping Strategies by Ward

Ward	Coping Strategies
1 - 3	Livestock Sales, Casual Labour ,Crop Sales,
4	Petty Trade, Gold Panning, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
5	Petty Trade, Casual Labour, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales
6	Petty Trade, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
7 -8	Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
9	Livestock Sales, Petty Trade, Gold Panning, Casual Labour, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales
10	Livestock Sales, Petty Trade, Gold Panning, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
11	Petty Trade, Casual Labour, Crop Sales, Gardening
12	Livestock Sales ,Petty Trade Casual Labour, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
13 -14	Livestock Sales, Casual Labour, Crop Sales
15	Gold Panning, Casual Labour, Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
16	Petty Trade, Gold Panning, Casual Labour, Crop Sales, Gardening
17	Livestock Sales, Gold Panning ,Crop Sales
18	Petty Trade, Gold Panning, Casual Labour, Crop Sales, Gardening
19	Gold Panning, Livestock Sales, Crop Sales

20	Livestock Sales ,Petty Trade, Gold Panning, Casual Labour, Brick Moulding ,Crop Sales
21	Livestock Sales, Casual Labour, Crop Sales
22	Petty Trade, Casual Labour ,Brick Moulding, Crop Sales, Gardening
23 - 24	Gold Panning, Crop Sales

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

13.5 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURITY WARDS

The district is divided into two distinct areas and food insecurity increases moving from the southern to the northern wards towards the northern part of the district.

Table 23: Ranking of Food Insecurity

Ward	Proportion of Population	Poverty Prevalence	Food Insecurity Rankings
5	4%	78%	1
6	6%	63%	2
2	3%	77%	3
21	5%	75%	4
17	1%	79%	5
20	3%	86%	6
19	6%	88%	7
16	5%	84%	8
18	4%	80%	9
23	2%	87%	10
24	2%	84%	11
4	4%	84%	12
7	8%	75%	13
10	3%	80%	14
15	2%	75%	15
9	4%	81%	16
11	5%	77%	17
3	2%	73%	18
12	5%	80%	19
13	5%	77%	20
14	4%	75%	21
22	6%	79%	22
1	7%	76%	23
8	4%	78%	24

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

13.6 SEASONAL CALENDAR

The seasonal livelihood calendar shows the agricultural activities that are undertaken during the different seasons of the year. **Table 24** and **25** shows the seasonal calendar for a typical year and that for a bad season.

Table 24: Seasonal Calendar in a Typical Year

Months	Activity
April	Harvesting of produce ,marketing of agriculture produce, buying cars, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting e.g. post-harvest training, procurement of agriculture inputs
May	Harvesting of produce ,marketing of agriculture produce, buying cars, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting procurement of inputs
June	Preparing land, sowing and marketing of horticultural produce, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco and sowing, casual labour, attending to development meeting
July	Marketing horticultural produce, preparing land, sowing and marketing of horticultural produce, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting
August	Preparing land, sowing and marketing of horticultural produce, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco and sowing, casual labour, attending to development meeting, procurement of inputs
Sept	Preparing land, sowing and marketing of horticultural produce, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting, procurement of inputs.

Oct	Preparing land, sowing and marketing of horticultural produce, brick moulding, building, ridging lands for tobacco, casual labour, general land preparation summer crop, attending to development meeting procurement
Nov	Preparing land, planting and marketing of horticultural produce ,building, casual labour, weeding
Dec	Preparing land, planting and marketing of horticultural produce ,building, Preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, weeding
Jan	Preparing land, planting and marketing of horticultural produce, reaping tobacco, casual labour, weeding
Feb	Preparing lands for tobacco and marketing of horticultural produce, building, Preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, weeding, reaping tobacco
Marc	Preparing land and marketing of horticultural produce, reaping and marketing of tobacco, investment, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour,

Source: Agritex

Table 25: Seasonal Calendar in a Bad Year

Months	Activity
April	Harvesting of produce, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting e.g. post-harvest training, procurement of tobacco inputs
May	Harvesting of produce, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting
June	Preparing land, sowing, petty trading, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco and sowing, casual labour, attending to development meeting
July	Preparing land, sowing, petty trading, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting
August	Preparing land, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco and sowing, casual labour, attending to development meeting
Sept	Preparing land, brick moulding, building, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, attending to development meeting
Oct	Preparing land, brick moulding, building, ridging lands for tobacco, casual labour, general land preparation summer crop, attending to development meeting
Nov	Preparing land, planting , building, casual labour
Dec	Preparing land, planting, building, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, weeding, petty trading
Jan	Preparing land, planting, reaping tobacco, casual labour, weeding, petty trading
Feb	Preparing lands for tobacco, building, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, weeding, reaping tobacco
Marc	Preparing land, reaping and marketing of tobacco, investment, preparing lands for tobacco, casual labour, procuring of tobacco inputs

Source: Agritex

14 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

The following are the partners working in the district (**table 26**).

Table 26: District development partners

Organisation	Category	Areas of Intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO No.	GoZ epartments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period	Funding
Enterprise	Agricul-ture	Farmer Training, Ex-tension Staff Training	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24	26/79	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Women, Gender and Community Development	3 Year	Fao
SAVE	Health	Advocacy Capacity Building	All Wards	02/79	Ministry of Health	6 Months	Save the Children International
Institute of Young Women Development	Gender	Advocacy and Capacity Building (Women's Rights)	All Wards	518/2010	Ministry of Youths; Ministry of Women, Gender and Community Development	2 Years	Action Aid, Youth Empowerment and Transfor-mation Trust.

Source: District Administrator's Office

15 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**table 27**).

Table 27: Main issues for consideration in Guruve

Thematic area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	The district has the potential to produce more small grains if appropriate approaches are taken to promote the production of the crops. Trainings, awareness and support programmes on small grains will improve production in the district. Small grains are nutritious and drought tolerant therefore are essential in promoting food and nutrition security. Certified seeds of small grains remains a challenge in the district. Livestock ownership is low with the exception of the better off households. There is need for initiatives that promote livestock ownership by communities and households.
Water and Sanitation	Boreholes are the main source of water in the district they are not adequate to serve the needs of the district. There is need for the rehabilitation of boreholes, drilling of new ones as well as capacity building of the community members on how to maintain the water sources. Access to sanitation facilities is low in the district with only 24% of the households estimated to own any type of latrine. There is need for initiatives to support vulnerable households to own proper sanitation facilities.
Environmental Management And Conservation	The main causes of land degradation include deforestation, gold panning, and stream bank cultivation. This has led to the formation of gullies, siltation of rivers and increased soil erosion. There is need for behaviour change campaigns and promotion of reforestation.
Health and Nutrition	Malnutrition is a challenge in the district with a global acute malnutrition rate of 5% as of June 2016. Initiative to address this challenge are required which include school feeding and provision of supplementary nutritious food to children under the age of 5years. Stunting is also a challenge in the district estimated at 28% compared to the national average of 27%. Multi sectorial initiatives are also required to address this challenge. The district has high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 16.4% compared to the national of 14.7%. Although the prevalence is still high, it been decreasing over the years as a result of the efforts from different organizations in behavior change communication and provision of treatment for the diseases.
Roads	The district generally has a good road network with most roads in fair to good condition. There is need for road improvement in former commercial farming area.

Source: Guruve District Risk Profile

GURUVE DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAM	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Leader	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Knowledge Chikanya		RDC – Guruve
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Lindaray Tanyanyiwa	Program Associate	World Food Programme

MAZOWE

District Overview

3% Chronically Food Insecure Population

68% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods Options

The district has vast deposits of chrome ore as well as gold reserves. As a result mining is one of the main sources of livelihoods for a significant proportion of the district population as members of their household are employed formally and informally. Gold panning is also a major source of income for some households. Crop production is the main source of livelihoods in the district. Yields are relatively high as the district has nutrient rich soils and receives good rainfall which is well distributed. There are a number of commercial farms where citrus fruits, maize, tobacco and livestock is produced. These farms offer casual labour opportunities as well as formal employment for a number of households in the district. The district road network is fairly good and roads are well maintained and the district takes advantage of its proximity to Harare where farmers supply most of their produce.

Water and Sanitation

182 Boreholes

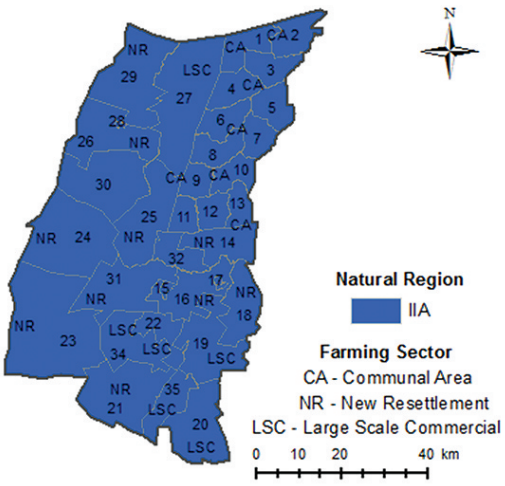
35% Safe Latrines

safe water and there are 182 boreholes in the district and about 32% of the boreholes are nonfunctional. Other water sources include wells, rivers dams and springs hence access to water is not a challenge for the district.

Access to sanitation facilities is still low I the district estimated at 34%. There are plans to improve access to sanitation facilities but more still needs to be done.

Agro Ecological Zones and Farming Regions

The district lies in agro ecological region IIA which is suitable for intensive agriculture. Rainfall is moderately high ranging between 700 and 1050mm. It is suitable for production of citrus fruits cereal production as well as beef and dairy production. The main farming sector is New Resettlement areas and farmers in this area practice small scale commercial farming.

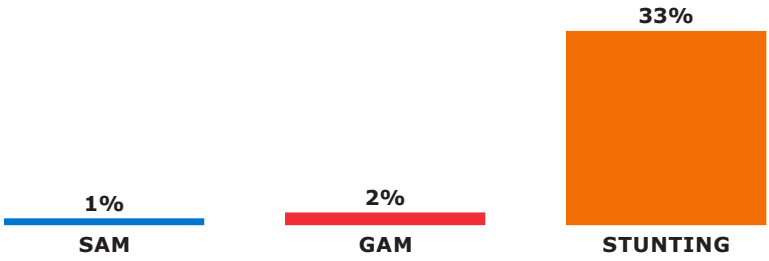


Education

Mazowe has 98 primary schools and 54 secondary schools. The teacher to pupil ratio is above the recommended national average of 1:34 for both secondary and primary school level. There is need for more secondary schools and more classroom blocks for primary schools to reduce the student teacher ratio. The major challenges faced by the education sector in Mazowe is the shortage of textbooks and accommodation for teachers.

Health and Nutrition

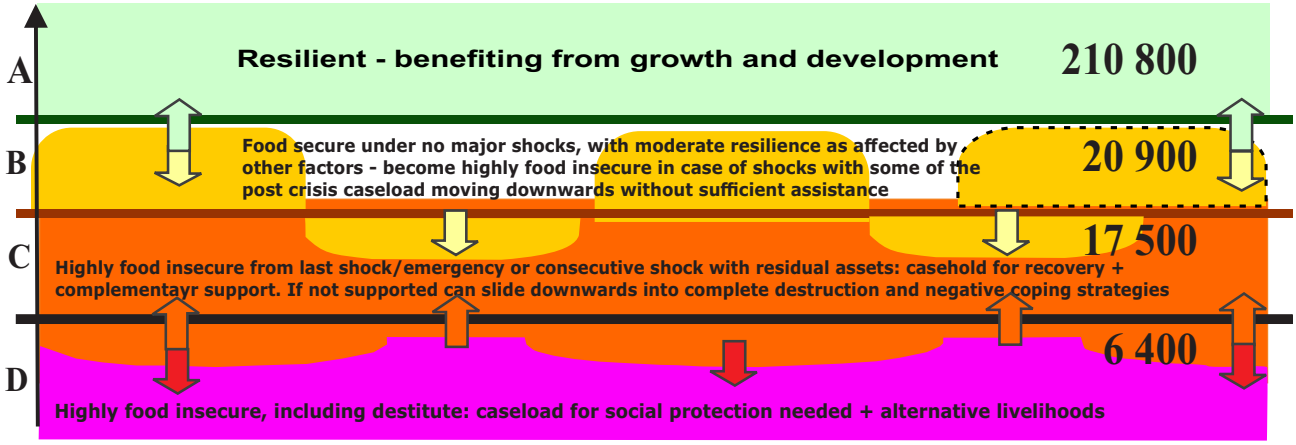
The district has a total of 26 functional health facilities and 5 facilities currently under construction. The major challenge faced by the health sector in Mazowe is the shortage of ambulances as well as basic drugs and services at the local clinics.



Stunting is the main nutrition challenge in the district and stunting reduction initiatives are required in the district.

The prevalence of HIV/ AIDS was estimated at 17% compared to the national average of 14.7% (Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2014). All the health centers offer Voluntary Counselling and Testing facilities as well as disburse Anti-Retro viral drugs.

Food Insecurity Classification



- 6,400 people (3%) are estimated to be chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance;
- 17,500 people (7%) are estimated to be vulnerable to shocks and have little asset base;
- 20,900 people (8%) are estimated to be food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks;
- 210,200 people (63%) are estimated to food secure and resilient to shocks

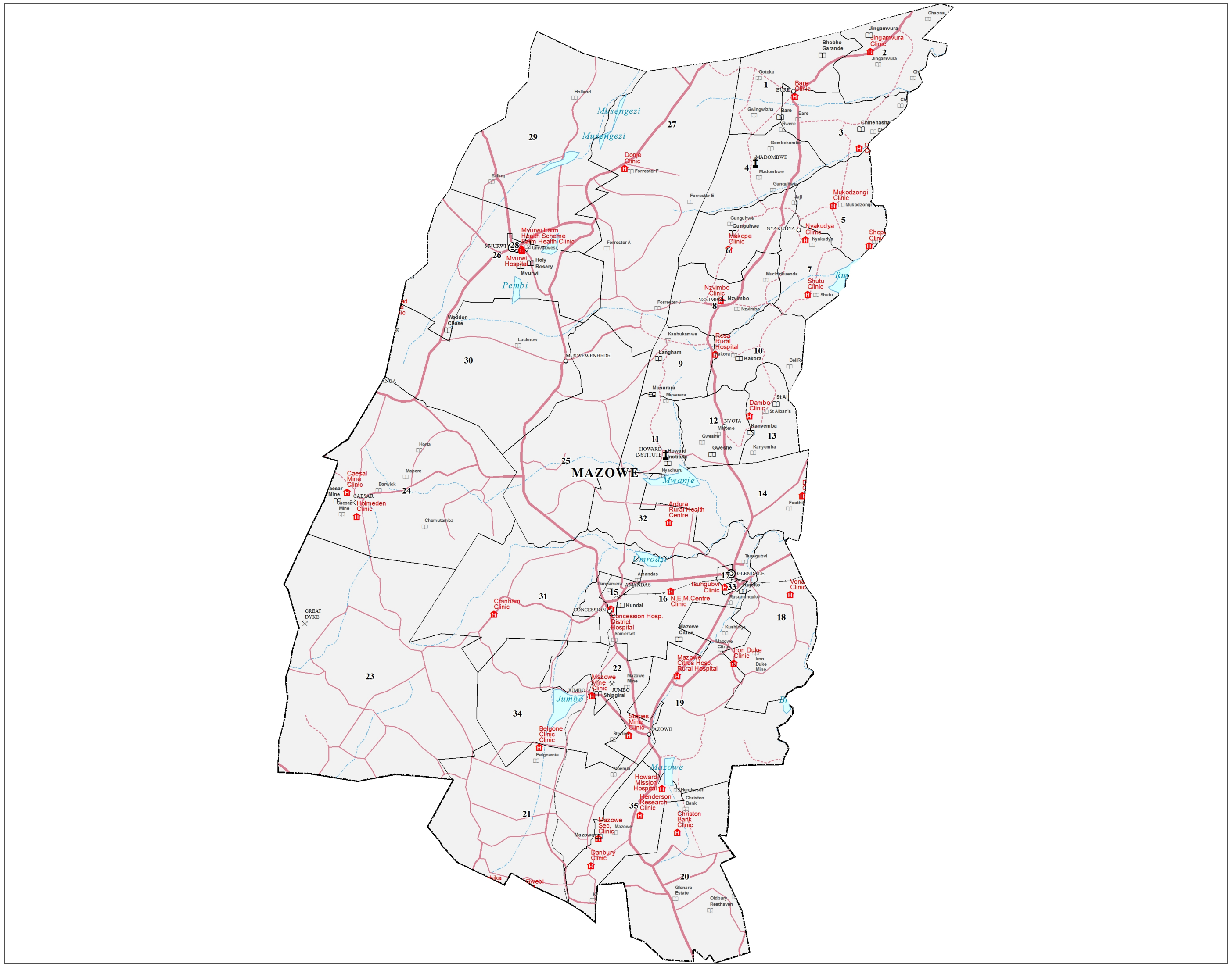
Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Irrigation infrastructure development and rehabilitation
- Construction of dams, water reservoirs and or weirs
- Road infrastructure development
- Initiatives focused on markets availability, access and linkages
- Health and education infrastructure development
- Expansion of the rural electrification program

1 GENERAL CARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)

M A Z O W E



OCHA

Locations
- Key Location
- Place of Local Importance
- Mission
- Mine
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Health Facility

Boundaries
- National Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary

Transport Network
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Connector Road
- Track
- Railway Line

Hydrology
- Main River
- Waterbody
- Protected Conservation Area

Map Doc Name: OCHA_District_Atlas_Admin_A3_100104
Creation Date: 4 January 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950
Web Resources: http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe
Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:

Map data source(s):
Vector data from Department of the Surveyor General (DSG). Schools and other infrastructure may be under-represented depending on available digital data.

Disclaimers:
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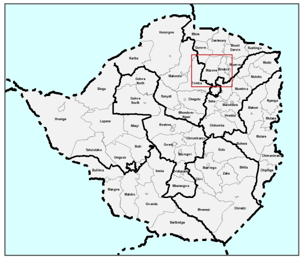


Source: OCHA

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Mazowe district is located at the southern part of Mashonaland Central province. It shares boundaries with Muzarabani district to the north, Mt Darwin district to the North East, Bindura district to the East, Mashonaland East province to the south and south eastern side and to the west it borders with Mashonaland west province. The district has a total land size of 450,822ha, and is divided into five intensive conservation areas with varying land sizes. There are forty one (41) wards in the district of which thirty five (35) are rural wards and six (6) are urban wards in Mvurwi Town.

1.3 POPULATION INFORMATION

Mazowe district has an estimated 2016 population of 255,680 based on the Census 2012 population of 233,450 and an estimated annual growth rate of 2.3% (**Table 1**). About 48.5% of the population are male and 51.5% are female.

Table 1: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward	Households 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2016 Population	% of Population
1	1,292	5,644	6,181	2%
2	1,075	4,573	5,008	2%
3	1,184	4,867	5,330	2%
4	1,035	4,354	4,769	2%
5	1,289	5,400	5,914	2%
6	1,308	5,565	6,095	2%
7	1,289	5,476	5,997	2%
8	2,403	9,876	10,816	4%
9	1,529	6,475	7,092	3%
10	1,545	6,582	7,209	3%
11	1,506	6,491	7,109	3%
12	1,879	8,144	8,919	3%
13	1,603	6,791	7,438	3%
14	2,080	8,868	9,712	4%
15	1,203	4,747	5,199	2%
16	1,966	8,026	8,790	3%
17	1,305	5,295	5,799	2%
18	1,232	5,179	5,672	2%
19	2,297	9,728	10,654	4%
20	3,388	13,308	14,575	6%
21	1,700	7,017	7,685	3%
22	1,338	5,218	5,715	2%
23	1,207	4,775	5,230	2%
24	1,780	7,247	7,937	3%
25	1,616	7,051	7,722	3%
26	1,465	6,421	7,032	3%
27	2,756	11,826	12,952	5%
29	1,973	8,286	9,075	4%
30	1,574	7,273	7,966	3%
31	1,572	6,549	7,173	3%
32	1,266	5,108	5,594	2%
33	2,215	8,345	9,140	4%
34	2,130	8,791	9,628	4%
35	997	4,154	4,550	2%
Total	**55,997**	**233,450**	**255,680**	**100%**

Source: Zimbabwe Census 2012 Report

1.4 VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

Aristrida and Hyperrenial Spp are the dominant grasses in the district. SporoboIus spp is a common invader grass in communaI area due to overgrazing being caused by shortage of grazing area. *Parinari Curatellifolia* and *Upaca Kirkina* are common in Light soils, *Julbernadia Globifora, BrastigiaSpeciformis, Bahunia ssp* and *Syzygium Cordatum spp* (Water Berry tree are common along rivers and areas where water table is high).

1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

This is very common along major rivers such as Mazowe (wards 21, 34, 31, 32, 16, 14 & 18), Mwenje (31 & 15) Murodzi (24, 25 & 11), Musengezi (29 & 30) and Ruya (7, 8 & 30) rivers where alluvial gold mining is rampant. It is also common in wards 10, 19, 20, and 34 where gold mining is common as well. Indiscriminate cutting down of trees by illegal settlers is also causing rampant erosion throughout the district.

2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

The district has a total of 106 ECD, 98 primary schools and 54 secondary schools (**Table 2**). All wards have at least one primary or secondary schools except for Ward 34 which does not have both secondary and primary schools. Wards 4, 17, 18, 23, 32 and 34 do not have secondary schools. Establishment of satellite school in this wards would go a long way in protecting children from walking longer distances than the recommended 5km. to their nearest school.

Table 2: Education Information

Ward	Proportion of Population	ECD	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Enrolment Primary	Enrolment Secondary
1	2%	4	4	1	1,632	127
2	2%	3	3	2	1,548	1,028
3	2%	3	3	2	1,474	897
4	2%	3	3	0	1,305	456
5	2%	2	2	1	1,277	144
6	2%	2	2	2	1,501	435
7	2%	2	2	2	1,796	898
8	4%	3	3	1	2,297	1,050
9	3%	4	4	2	1,674	496
10	3%	2	2	1	1,934	588
11	3%	2	1	2	1,303	1,448
12	3%	2	1	12	1,087	483
13	3%	2	2	2	2,042	895
14	4%	3	3	3	1,845	284
15	2%	3	2	1	2,190	673
16	3%	3	3	1	1,325	0
17	2%	2	1	0	1,317	0
18	2%	2	2	0	327	0
19	4%	2	2	1	1,881	281
20	6%	5	5	1	2,641	430
21	3%	4	4	2	1,068	11
22	2%	3	3	2	2,077	585
23	2%	2	2	0	842	0
24	3%	8	8	1	1,732	385
25	3%	3	3	2	1,563	690
26	3%	2	2	1	402	386
27	5%	5	5	1	3,564	454
28		6	4	2	3,510	1,478
29	4%	4	4	1	1,477	160
30	3%	4	4	2	2,360	255
31	3%	6	5	1	1,396	267
32	2%	1	1	0	1,217	203
33	4%	1	1	1	1,724	1,320
34	4%	1	0	0	291	0
35	2%	2	2	1	727	1,162
Total	**100%**	**106**	**98**	**54**	**56,346**	**17,969**

Source: Ministry of Education

2.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

The district has a total of 26 functional health facilities and 5 health facilities under construction (**Table 3**). The health facilities are fairly distributed and the construction of more facilities will increase accessibility to health facilities.

Table 3: Health Centres in Mazowe

Ward	Functional Health Centers	Health Centres Under Construction
2	Jingamvura Clinic	
3	Bare And Chinehasha Clinic	
5	Shopo Clinic	Mukodzongi Clinic
6	Makope Clinic	
7	Nyakudya and Shutu Clinic	
8	Nzvimbo Clinic	
9	Rosa Rural Hospital	
11	Howard Hospital	
13	Dambo Clinic	
14	Davaar Clinic	
15	Concession Hospital	Dandamera Clinic
16	White Cliff Clinic	
18	Vonabo Clinic	
19	Mazowe Citrus Clinic	
20	Christon Bank Clinic	
21	Belgownie Clinic	
22	Stories/Mazowe Mine Clinic	
23	Sandringham Clinic	
24	Home Eden and Mt. Gomerry Orphanage	Horta Clinic
27	Donje/Forester A	
28	Mvurwi Hospital and Suwoguru	
30		Msonedi Clinic
31		Cranham Clinic
32	Ardura Clinic	
33	Tsungubvi Clinic	
35	Henderson/Mazowe Prison/Mazowe, Boys High	

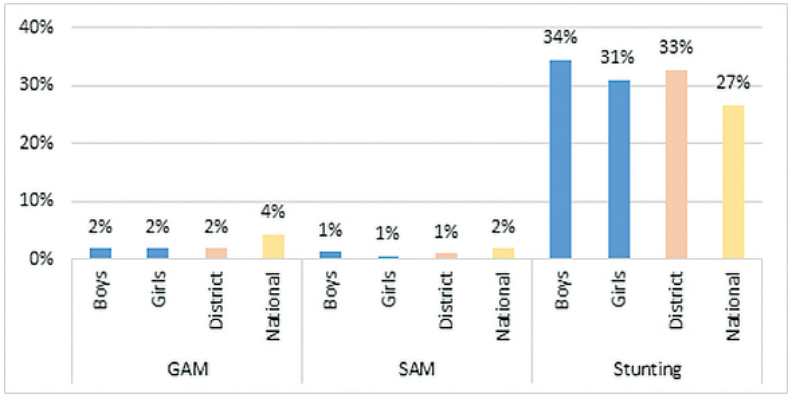
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.3 NUTRITION

2.3.1 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for Mazowe stands at 1.9%, the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 1% and Stunting is at 33% (**Figure 1**). Stunting and the underlying causes of stunting if not addressed pose a huge threat to the district.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016

2.4 PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for Mazowe district is 17%. All the health centres offer VCT facilities as well as disburse Anti-retrol viral drugs.

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 WATER SOURCES

There are 198 safe water points in the district. This includes boreholes and piped deep wells. The average person walks a distance of 2km. to get to the nearest water point, the distance to water source varies from ward to ward with some wards getting clean water at their door steps. There are a number of boreholes not functioning as highlighted in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non Functional Boreholes	Reasons for Non Functioning
1	Borehole	2	4	Broken Down
2	Borehole	14	6	Broken Down
3	Borehole	5	9	Broken Down
4	Borehole	5	2	Broken Down
5	Borehole	6	3	Broken Down
6	Borehole	5	2	Broken Down
7	Borehole	4	2	Broken Down
8	Borehole	7	5	Broken Down
9	Borehole	7	8	Broken Down
10	Borehole	8	2	Broken Down
11	Borehole	4	9	Broken Down
12	Borehole	4	3	Broken Down
13	Borehole	6	4	Broken Down
14	Borehole	2		
15	Piped	2		
16	Borehole	2		
17	Borehole	4		
18	Borehole	2		
19	Borehole	2		
20	Borehole	2		
21	Borehole	2		
22	Borehole	2		
23	Borehole	2		
24	Borehole	2		
25	Borehole	2		
26	Borehole	2		
27	Borehole	2		
28	Piped	2		
29	Borehole	2		
30	Borehole	2		
31	Borehole	2		
32	Borehole	2		
33	Borehole	2		
34	Borehole	2		
35	Borehole	2		
	Total	123		

Source: District Development Fund

3.2 SANITATION FACILITIES

Sanitation coverage is relatively low estimated at 34.5% as at April 2016 compared to the national average of 62% (ZimVAC 2014). There are plans to increase sanitation coverage to 44% by October 2016.

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 TRANSPORT

Mazowe has a relatively good road network which connects all wards. There is also a railway line which passes through wards 14, 15, 16, 18, 22 and 33. Road maintenance is divided between 3 agencies ZINARA, DDF and the Rural District Council. Harare Bindura tarred road passes through the district stretching 90km. to the east.

4.2 COMMUNICATION

There are two mobile service providers with coverage in the district and they own 24 functional boosters and as a result network coverage is fairly good in the district (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Network Coverage

Company	Station	Ward Covered
ECONET	Eskbank	20, 34, 35 and 21
ECONET	Christonbank	34, 19, 18 and 22
NETONE	Christonbank	34, 19, 18 and 22
ECONET	Nzvimbo	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9
ECONET	Nyota	10, 11, 12 and 14
NETONE	Nyota	10, 11, 12 and 14
ECONET	Dendamera	15, 25, 24, 32, 16 and 31
NETONE	Dendamera	15, 25, 24, 32, 16 and 31
ECONET	Mvurwi	26, 27, 28, 29 and 30
NETONE	Mvurwi	26, 27, 28, 29 and 30
NETONE	Morefields	32, 25, 14, 17 and 33

Source: District Development Fund

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

Mazowe falls into 2 economic zones and these are Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement and Highveld Prime Communal. **Table 6** provide for the description of the economic zones and wards covered.

Table 6: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This zone covers prime (resettled) agricultural land. In general, it is a food secure zone with the potential to produce surplus. The major crops are maize, tobacco, soya beans and groundnuts which are gown for both food and cash and supplemented by livestock production. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	14 - 27 and 29-34
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on the rain-fed production of both cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation overall is highly diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, Bambara nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton.	1 - 13

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

6 POVERTY LEVELS

The poverty rate for Mazowe district was estimated at 67.6% compared to the national rural average of 76%. Ward 1 had the highest poverty rate at 77.8% followed by Ward 2 at 77.1%. The ward with the least poverty prevalence was Ward 15 which had a poverty rate of 40% (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

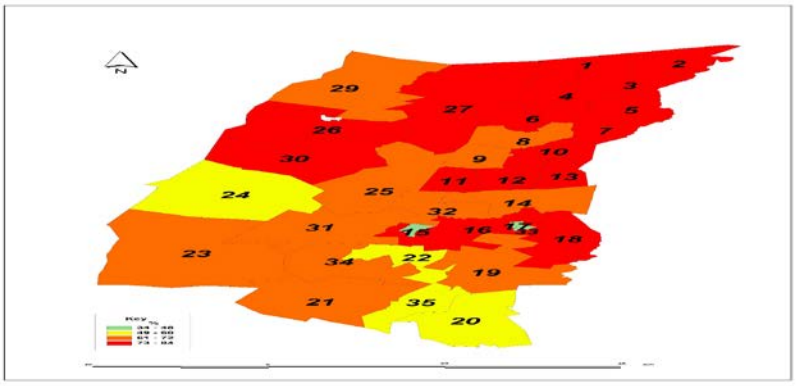
Ward	Proportion of Population	No. of Households	No. of Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
Ward 01	2%	1,286	1,001	77.8%
Ward 02	2%	1,073	828	77.1%
Ward 03	2%	1,176	868	73.9%
Ward 04	2%	1,026	788	76.8%
Ward 05	2%	1,275	920	72.1%
Ward 06	2%	1,301	990	76.1%
Ward 07	2%	1,286	919	71.4%

Ward 08	4%	2,394	1,705	71.2%
Ward 09	3%	1,521	1,077	70.8%
Ward 10	3%	1,530	1,125	73.6%
Ward 11	3%	1,501	1,068	71.2%
Ward 12	3%	1,871	1,362	72.8%
Ward 13	3%	1,582	1,164	73.6%
Ward 14	4%	2,075	1,480	71.3%
Ward 15	2%	1,200	475	39.6%
Ward 16	3%	1,964	1,440	73.3%
Ward 17	2%	1,302	644	49.5%
Ward 18	2%	1,228	930	75.8%
Ward 19	4%	2,287	1,560	68.2%
Ward 20	6%	3,378	2,008	59.4%
Ward 21	3%	1,693	1,128	66.6%
Ward 22	2%	1,335	800	59.9%
Ward 23	2%	1,198	838	69.9%
Ward 24	3%	1,773	1,154	65.1%
Ward 25	3%	1,611	1,163	72.2%
Ward 26	3%	1,460	1,053	72.1%
Ward 27	5%	2,747	2,031	73.9%
Ward 29	4%	1,968	1,392	70.7%
Ward 30	3%	1,564	1,140	72.9%
Ward 31	3%	1,568	1,155	73.6%
Ward 32	2%	1,264	878	69.5%
Ward 33	4%	2,206	1,101	49.9%
Ward 34	4%	2,449	1,779	72.7%
Ward 35	2%	1,299	702	54.0%
Totals	**100%**	**56,391**	**38,664**	**67.6%**

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

Community around growth points have lower poverty levels that is wards 17, 15, 33 and 28 the reason might be that most producers have access to markets in nearby urban areas and can sell their produce and get income. Areas under resettlement shows high percentages of poverty levels because land belongs to few households the majority being former farm workers who do not own land and what is coming from farmers do not directly benefit the community but for sale (**Figure 2**). Also rural wards are hard hit, for example, in wards 1, 2, 3, and 4 they fall in natural region **III** which is most affected by dry spells

Figure 2: Mazowe District Poverty Map



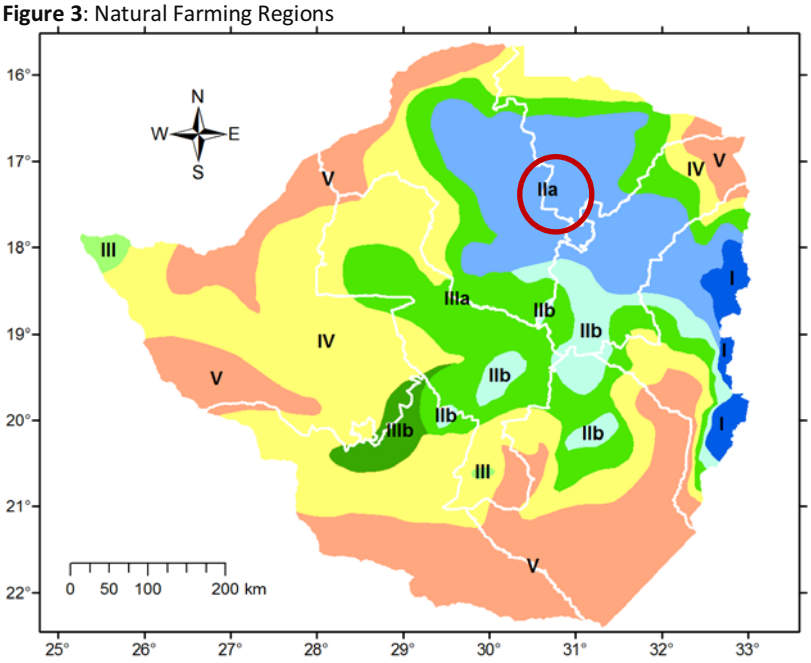
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

7 CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 NATURAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

The whole of the district falls in natural region **IIA** with rainfall ranging from 750mm to 1000mm (**Figure 3**). The rainfall is fairly reliable and falls from November - March/April. The mean temperature is around 19ºC - 23ºC. The major activities in the district are farming and mining since the district happens to have vast mineral deposits.

Figure 3: Natural Farming Regions



Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

Table 8 shows the summary of the natural regions by ward.

Table 8: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

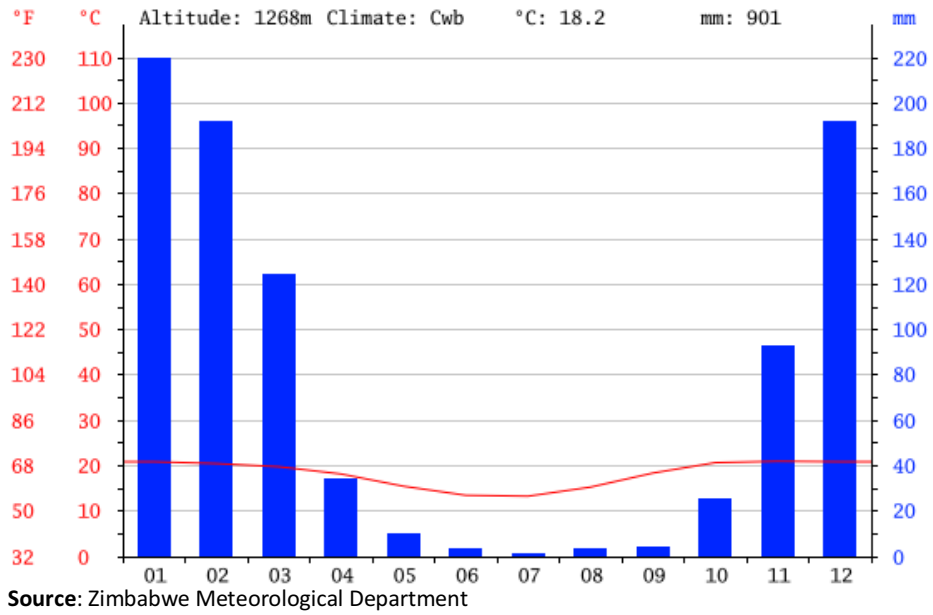
Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	Average rainfall 750 - 1000 mm/year. Average temperature is 19°C - 23°C Main agricultural activities are crop (maize, soybeans, tobacco and horticulture) and mixed livestock	5 - 35

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

The mean annual rainfall for the district ranges from 500 to 1000mm. Region **IIA** receives mean annual rainfall of 750 - 1000mm and region **III** receives 500 to about 750mm. **Figure 4** shows the average rainfall for the period January to December.

Figure 4: Rainfall Patterns Graphs for Mazowe District Jan Dec

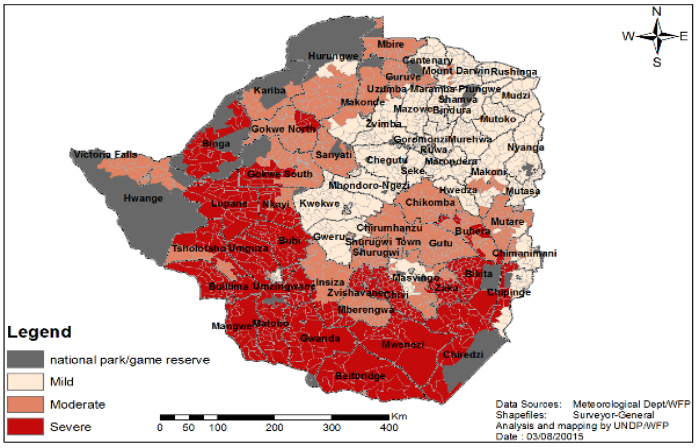


Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

According to the UNDP Hazard Mapping (2015), Mazowe is mildly affected by drought as indicated in **Figure 5** below:

Figure 5: Drought Hazard Map



UNDP: Hazard Mapping (2015)

7.4 HYDRO GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

There are a number of rivers that flows through the district including Mazowe, Mwenje, Murodzi, Musengezi and Ruya rivers. The district has a total of 8 major dams as indicated in **Table 9**. The district also has smaller dams and weirs. Dams in wards 3, 26 and 29 are under-utilized.

Table 9: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward	Major Rivers
3	Chinehasha	Chiraire
9	Negomo	Ruya
11	Mwenje	Mwenje
22	Mazowe	Mazowe
24	Barwick	
34	Jumbo	Murodzi
26	Limbick	
29	Galloway	

Source: ZINWA

8 CROP INFORMATION

8.1 FARMING SECTORS AND CROPS GROWN

There are 5 farming sectors in the district and the biggest in terms of both area covered and population is the A1 farms (**Table 10**).

Table 10: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Wards	Area	Percentage of Area	Population	Percentage of Population
Communal Area	1 to 13	85,823	19.0	87,299	34.4
A1	14-16, 20-21, 23-33, 35	188,400	41.8	124,276	48.9
A2	14-19, 20-22, 23-33, 35	137,552	30.5	41,425	16.3
LSCF	19, 22, 34	38,669	8.6	994	0.4
CA/Irrigation Scheme	9, 11	377	0.1		
Total		450,822		253,994	

Source: Agritex

The main solid type in the district include sandy loamy soils, clay loamy soils and sandy loam soils. **Table 11** shows the soil types by ward.

Table 11: Soil Types

Ward	Predominant Soil Types
1 - 13	Sandy Loamy Soiis
14 - 22	Ciay Loamy Soiis

24 - 35	Sandy Loam Soiis

Source: Agritex

The main crops grown in the district include maize, tobacco, ground nuts, horticulture, sugar beans and soya beans. These crops are sold in the nearby markets and they are the major source of income.

8.2 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

There are 3 irrigations schemes in the district and of these two are functional and one is nonfunctional (**Table 12**). There is need for rehabilitation of the irrigation schemes to support crop production throughout the year.

Table 12: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status	Comment
9 & 10	Negomo/Kanhukamwe	357	Functional	
11	Rukunguwe	20	Functional	
11	Nyarumwe	52	Non Functional	Needs rehabilitation of underground pipes, pump, transformer, lateral pipes and sprinklers.

Source: Agritex

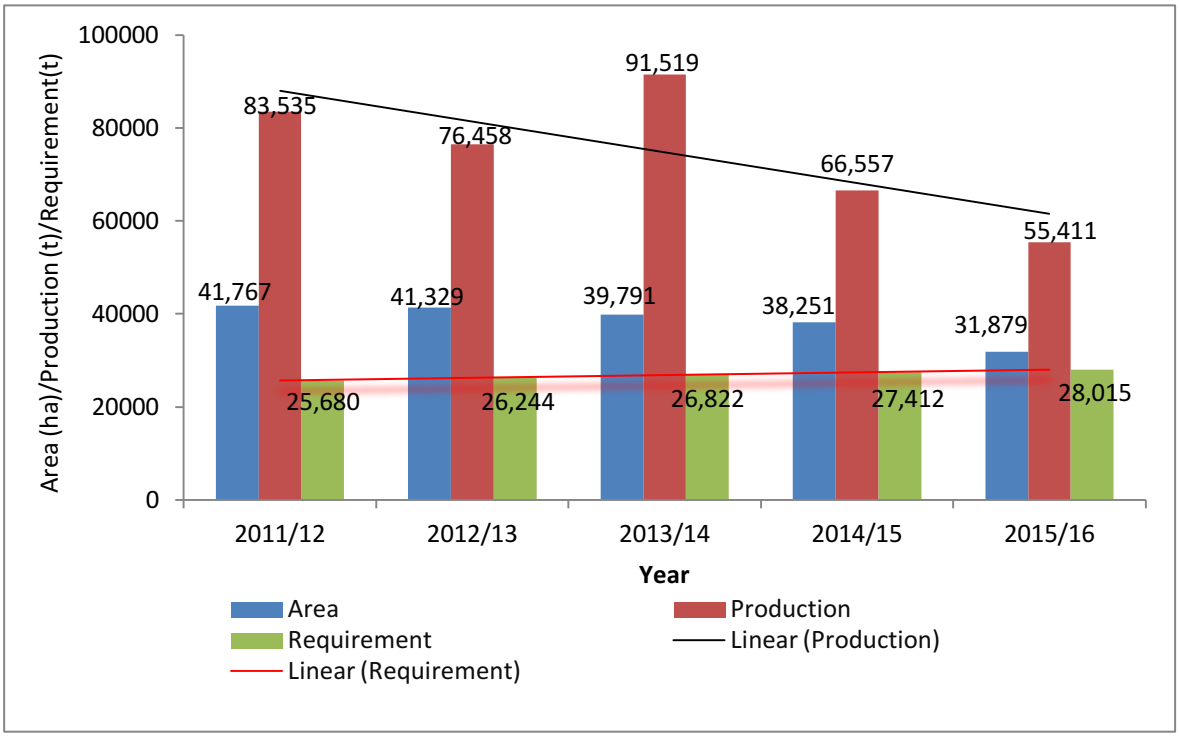
8.3 CHALLENGES

- Lack of funding for rehabilitation
- Political interference
- Unstable markets and disagreements among opinion leaders

8.4 CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

Crop production has been decreasing significantly over the past 5 seasons. The production has always been above the requirement of the district and most households produce a surplus which they normally sale to generate income (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6: CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS



Source: Agritex

9 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

The types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats and chickens. Sheep are not common in the district and they are mainly owned by the wealthy households (**Table 13**).

Table 13: Average Livestock Holding per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goat Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Indigenous Chicken Holding
1	6	4	0	15
2	4	4	0	8
3	4	5	0	11
4	6	4	0	15
5	7	7	0	8
6	7	5	0	11
7	6	4	0	10
8	7	27	0	11
9	8	4	0	19
10	11	6	2	11
11	7	5	0	11
12	6	5	5	17
13	5	5	0	18
14	12	0	0	24
15	0	27	40	15
16	19	20	19	24
17	0	0	0	6
18	18	18	17	28
19	38	62	30	47
20	36	25	22	20
21	17	10	8	24
22	33	30	17	24
23	36	15	35	20
24	44	35	15	24
25	17	9	5	25
26	13	11	4	22
27	37	6	11	20
28	0	0	0	19
29	18	20	10	26
30	10	6	6	24
31	20	11	25	44
32	16	6	5	16
33	0	0	0	12
34	32	19	28	31
35	37	25	54	27

Source: Livestock Production Department

The upper middle class own more livestock in the district (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	6	18	37
Goats	8	28	62
Sheep	4	27	47
Donkeys	0	0	0
Pigs	8	80	194

Source: Livestock Production Department

9.2 MAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES (ALL TICK BORNE DISEASES)

The district has dip tanks in every ward. The main livestock disease in the district include the following:

- Babesiosis
- Red Water

9.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK FARMERS

- Shortage of Acaricide

10 MARKET INFORMATION

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The main livestock markets are in Harare and from local business people, schools and individuals.

10.2 CROP MARKETS

Farmers sell their crops in the district and supply markets in the urban areas mainly in Harare. National Foods, GMB and other grain wholesalers purchase cereals from farmers in the district. Household food commodities are readily available in the districts except for small grains (**Table 15**).

Table 15: Typical Commodity Availability and Prices per Ward

Ward	Commodity availability						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal 10 kg	Maize Grain Bucket	Cooking Oil 2 Litre	Beans 500 g	Other Small Grain Bucket
1	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
2	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
3	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
4	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
5	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
6	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
7	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
8	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
9	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
10	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
11	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
12	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
13	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
14	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
15	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$5.50	$5.00	$3.20	$1.25	$20.00
16	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
17	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$5.00	$5.00	$3.20	$1.25	$20.00
18	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
19	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
20	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
21	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	20.00
22	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
23	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
24	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
25	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
26	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
27	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
28	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$5.00	$5.00	$3.20	$1.25	$20.00
29	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
30	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
31	RA	RA	RA	A	A	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
32	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
33	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$5.00	$5.00	$3.20	$1.25	$20.00
34	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00
35	RA	RA	RA	A	S	RA	$6.50	$5.00	$3.50	$1.25	$20.00

Key for the Codes in the table: RA – Readily available, A – Available and S – Scarce

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committees

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- Lack of market information
- Market availability e.g. No market for small grain

- Transport, long distances and bad roads affect access to markets
- Lack of cash

11 COMMON HAZARDS

The district has a disaster management committee which swiftly react to any disaster that occur. The main hazards faced by the District Are Listed Below.

Periodic and Chronic Hazards

- Drought and dry spells
- Livestock diseases and deaths
- Crop pests and diseases outbreaks
- Sharp drop or increase in cereal prices
- Sharp drop or increase in livestock prices
- Environmental degradation
- HIV and AIDS related sickness
- Malaria diseases incidents
- Crop damage by hailstorm
- Veldt fire

12 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following are the prioritized district development priorities (**Table 16**):

Table 16: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation Infrastructure	3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18-27, 29 - 32 and 34 - 35	New infrastructures are needed in most resettlement wards rehabilitation is needed
2	Dams/Water Reservoirs/Weirs	1, 2, 4 - 7, 12 and 13	Construction of water bodies
3	Road Infrastructure Development	All Wards	
4	Markets Availability and Access	All Wards	
5	Health Services and Infrastructure	All Wards	
6	Education Infrastructure	14, 16, 18 - 27, 29 - 32 and 34 - 35	Some wards need new infrastructure and some need renovations
7	Electrification	All Wards	

Source: District Administrator's Office

13 FOOD INSECURITY POPULATION

13.1 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

Mazowe district is generally a food secure district as the district normally receives adequate rainfall which is well distributed and crop production is very high. The main source of livelihood in the district is crop production and the district supplies other districts with agricultural outputs.

According to ZimVAC reports 2009 - 2016, food insecurity for Mazowe district has been below the national average. Since 2009 the district has never recorded food insecurity levels above 20%, the highest was recorded in 2016 at 20% compared to the national average at 44% (**Figure 7 and 8**).

Figure 7: Mazowe Food Insecurity Trends

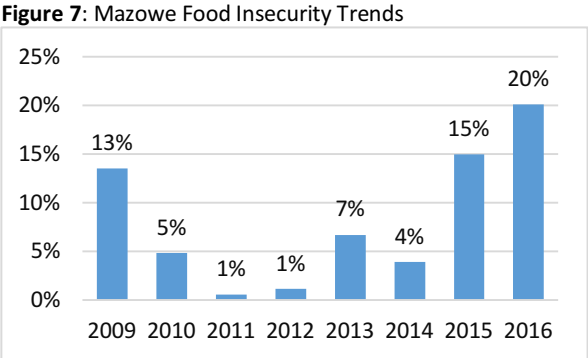
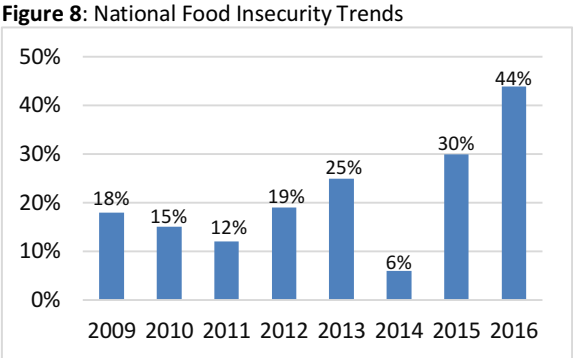


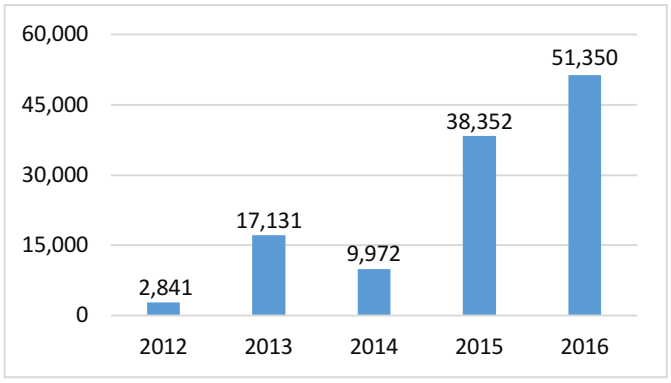
Figure 8: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 - 2016)

According to ZimVAC 2016 about 51,350 people are estimated to be food insecure in Mazowe district (**Figure 9**). The increase in food insecurity from 2015 to 2016 is due to the to El ñino phenomena which affected the southern district more than the northern districts.

Figure 9: Food Insecure Population Trends

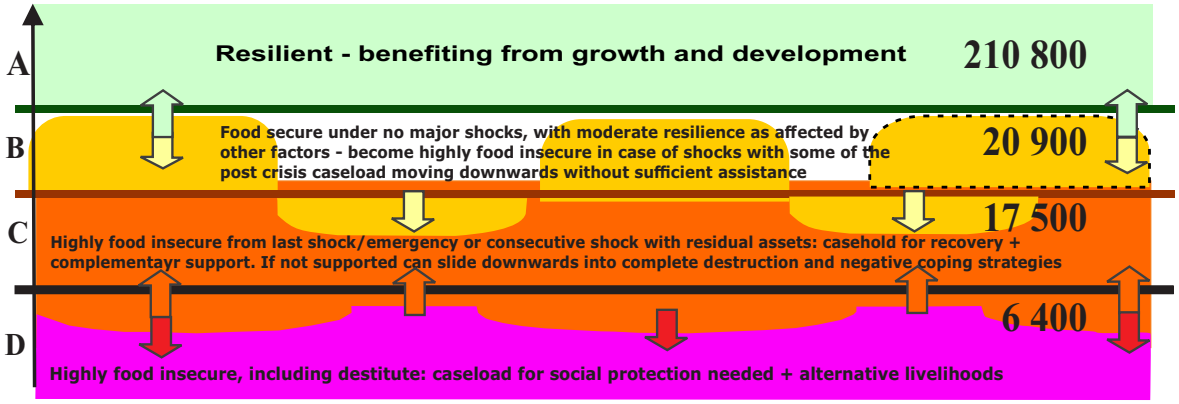


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

13.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

Mazowe district has a 2016 estimated population of about 255,680. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 6,400 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 17,500 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January - March) and also after a shock. 20,900 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 210,800 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 10** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

Figure 10: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D:Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Group A (Already Resilient) 210,000 People (82%)	Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from Crop production and animal Production. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance such as extension services from all Government Department such as Agritex, Livestock production, Veterinary service ,Irrigation, Mechanization and etc.

Group B (Food Secure Under No Major Shocks) 20,900 People (8%)	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. In the event of a shocks this group need assistance so that they will remain stable to safe guard their assets.
Group C (Highly Food Insecure from Last or Consecutive Shocks) 17,500 People (7%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of poor rainfall distribution in their wards and poor soils which are gravel and prone to soil erosion. Maize crop cannot do well in the wards because the wards fall under region III, there is high level of ignorance in these areas because of gold panning and alcohol and drug abuse, mostly they lost their assets through sales and butter so that they will have food on the table . Ex farm worker are mostly found in this area and majority of them are very old and illiteracy. With constant exposure to drought and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. Without support from interventions they will drop down to group (Group D).
Group D (Highly Food Insecure Including Destitute) 6,400 people (3%)	These highly food insecure households – including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 VISIBLE VULNERABILITIES FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS

The visible vulnerabilities vary by socio economic group and are described in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Visible Vulnerabilities of Socio Economic Groups

Vulnerability Groups	Type of Household	Description
Group A	LSCF Households and A2	Have livestock, irrigation and also adopt better farming systems.
Group B	A1, A2 and Some Communal Household	-Irregular income and receive remittance. -Have livestock and own small farms with adequate equipment. -At times hire labour.
Group C	Farm Workers and Communal Households	-Unemployed -No regular income -Do not receive remittance -Work for others as hired labour

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.5 COPING STRATEGIES

- Purchase food
- Share food
- Prostitution especially Bare, Gweshe, Nzvimbo and Glendale area
- One meal per day
- Trading items

13.6 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURE WARDS

The ranking of food insecurity is based on poverty, production, livelihoods options and other factors that contribute towards food security in the district. **Table 18** shows the ranking of wards according to food insecurity and according to the ranking done by the district.

Table 18: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Households 2012	2016 Estimated Population	Poverty	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,292	6,181	77.8%	7
2	1,075	5,008	77.1%	8
3	1,184	5,330	73.9%	9
4	1,035	4,769	76.8%	10
5	1,289	5,914	72.1%	4
6	1,308	6,095	76.1%	11
7	1,289	5,997	71.4%	16
8	2,403	10,816	71.2%	15
9	1,529	7,092	70.8%	14
10	1,545	7,209	73.6%	12
11	1,506	7,109	71.2%	17
12	1,879	8,919	72.8%	5
13	1,603	7,438	73.6%	13
14	2,080	9,712	71.3%	21

15	1,203	5,199	39.6%	6
16	1,966	8,790	73.3%	32
17	1305	5,799	49.5%	3
18	1,232	5,672	75.8%	19
19	2,297	10,654	68.2%	30
20	3,388	14,575	59.4%	35
21	1,700	7,685	66.6%	28
22	1,338	5,715	59.9%	23
23	1,207	5,230	69.9%	24
24	1,780	7,937	65.1%	33
25	1,616	7,722	72.2%	22
26	1,465	7,032	72.1%	27
27	2,756	12,952	73.9%	34
28	1,973	7,972		2
29	1,574	9,075	70.7%	18
30	1,572	7,966	72.9%	31
31	1,266	7,173	73.6%	29
32	2,215	5,594	69.5%	25
33	2,130	9,140	49.9%	1
34	997	9,628	72.7%	20
35	997	4,550	54.0%	26
Total	**56,994**	**255,679**	**68.8%**	

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

13.7 FOOD ASSISTANCE TRENDS

Table 19: WFP Resilience Building Interventions

Ward	**Name Of Project**	**Nature of Works Rehabilitation 1 Creation 2 Conservation Works 3 Upgrading 4 Others Specify 5 New 6**	**Project Status Completed 1 Not Completed 2 Underway 3 Proposal 4**	**AMC in Place Yes or No**	**Current Status Functional 1 Non-Functional 2 Reclaimed 3**
1	Nyaruwata Dam	3	4	No	2
2	Chigwida Clinic	6	4	No	2
4	Dzimwe Training Centre	1	1	Yes	1
4	Gombekombe Clinic	6	3	Yes	2
7	Zungu Irrigation Scheme	6	4	No	2
24	Three Sisters Sec School	6	3	Yes	2
31	Collingwood Pry School	1	2	Yes	2
23	Lazy 7 Pry School	6	4	Yes	2
21	Spur Clinic	1	1	Yes	2
4	Gombekombe Consolidated Garden	3	3	Yes	2
27	Jekerumaje Pry School	4	3	Yes	1
27	Borehole	4	3	Yes	2

Source: District Administrator's Office

14 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

The following are the partners operating in the district (**Table 20**).

Table 20: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

Organisation	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	Govenment Departments Working with NGO
Katswe Sisterhood	Economic Empowering	31	Women's Affairs
Child First	Child Welfare Protection And Eco-	11	Social Welfare, Child Care &

	Empowering		Education
Kurainashe	HIV Programmes	25 & 28	Health and Education
Undp	Livelihood Projects	28	Health and Agritex
Action Aid	Livelihood Projects	28	Health, Agritex and DDF
Tdh	Help School	24, 25, 28, 26, 23	Education and Agritex
Mudiwa HIV and AIDS Org	Help HIV and AIDS People	17, 18, 15, 26, 28	Health

Source: District Administrator's Office

15 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Main Issues for Consideration in Mazowe

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	There is need to encourage and accelerate the development of new markets and market linkages. It is also recommended that the farming system be adjusted and promote nutrition sensitive farming. The district does well in agricultural production, there is need to conduct more research focused on building resilience and at the same time promoting good environmental management practices.
Water and Sanitation	There are no major challenges with access to safe water although there is need to keep maintaining the available water sources. Sanitation coverage is still low in the district estimated that 34% of the households have access to toilet facilities. Projects focused on improving access to toilets and good hygiene practices are encouraged in this district.
Trade and Industries	A few mines have closed down over the past years due to lack of capital, this presents an investment opportunity to those with interests in the mining sector. There are also a number of untapped mineral reserves where mines can be established. The district should consider hosting and or attending investment hubs where they can attract potential bidders for investments in the district, not only in mining but in other sectors as well.
Health and Nutrition	The district has challenges with transport for patients as well as shortage of admission beds and equipment for specialised treatments and procedures. There is need to invest in acquiring such material as this would improve health services delivery in the district. The district faces challenges with and there is need to have long term nutrition sensitive programs to help curb this problem.
Education	More secondary schools are required to avoid situations were some students walk longer distances to the nearest school.

Source: Mazowe District Risk Profile

MAZOWE DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAM	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Lead	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Charles Kudzaushe		RDC – Mazowe
Musekiwa Murisa	DAEO	Agritex - Mazowe
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Herbert Matsikwa	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Sherita Manyika	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Lindaray Tanyanyiwa	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Aijaz Asghar	IM Officer	World Food Programme

ANNEX 1

Table 22: Education Information

E OF SCHOOL	ECD A		ECD B		GRADE 1		GRADE 2		GRADE 3		GRADE 4		GRADE 5		GRADE 6		GRADE 7		SPECIAL CLASS		SUB TOTAL	RESOURCE UNIT		SUB TOTAL	TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G		B	G		B	G	
																						0			0	0	
1. Amai Mugabe	5	8	4	8	7	4	7	3	6	5	7	8	9	8	9	6	10	11							64	61	125
2. Amandas	14	16	33	24	54	57	47	62	50	64	60	53	48	63	54	63	42	72				11	9	20	413	483	896
3. Bellrock	21	21	56	50	50	44	46	53	48	41	55	62	51	50	51	45	42	49							420	415	835
4. Bare	34	36	51	60	41	43	48	41	55	34	49	45	51	43	49	60	59	60							437	422	859
5. Barwick	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	11	8	10	4	16	12	15	9	7	9	8							52	69	121
6. Belgowinie	20	23	41	39	61	35	46	54	51	49	56	41	54	51	47	51	48	42							424	385	809
7. Bhobho Garande	18	18	37	26	35	43	29	21	23	27	20	26	27	23	31	26	26	21							246	231	477
8. Caesar Mine	46	40	52	33	35	49	49	39	45	55	43	39	42	35	53	38	19	24							384	352	736
9. Calgary	0	0	7	15	18	24	22	21	11	15	10	14	10	9	17	13	16	12							111	123	234
10. Chaona	8	15	44	44	53	53	53	46	51	46	73	71	40	60	32	50	45	39							399	424	823
11. Chemutamba	12	9	11	10	12	12	6	9	6	5	18	9	14	4	13	12	10	8							102	78	180
12. Chideu	0	0	13	15	11	16	17	12	24	11	11	11	14	9	16	9	16	8							122	91	213
13. Chigwida	10	12	14	21	21	26	23	18	20	15	22	29	15	19	17	32	30	10							172	182	354
14. Chinehasha	24	24	23	31	23	17	22	13	27	20	21	26	30	10	27	28	20	16							217	185	402
15. Christon Bank	23	21	50	49	29	20	50	36	47	27	36	33	24	24	17	32	48	41							324	283	607
16. Copley	18	16	20	21	23	29	34	25	30	27	23	30	24	26	22	32	21	17							215	223	438
17. Dandamera	49	40	51	39	76	83	80	71	69	74	89	76	89	77	65	77	91	70	9	5	14	9	5	14	677	617	1294
18. Earling	27	36	25	25	40	51	51	42	49	52	38	51	46	42	28	21	34	31							338	351	689
19. Earlyworm	0	0	22	24	19	20	18	20	28	19	20	12	10	11	13	19	11	23							141	148	289
20. Eskbank	11	11	28	31	25	35	50	41	33	26	35	31	43	40	29	19	35	41							289	275	564
21. Foothills	20	34	53	39	62	42	48	64	77	67	59	44	62	71	53	41	49	34							483	436	919
22. Forrester A	33	31	45	47	47	43	21	32	27	26	41	46	15	25	31	30	23	21							283	301	584
23. Forrester E.	3	3	26	23	54	38	44	56	49	35	42	44	47	37	23	16	27	30							315	282	597
24. Forrester F	13	11	7	16	53	39	55	40	42	40	43	46	43	50	37	41	27	18							320	301	621
25. Forrester J	25	20	41	39	50	38	57	40	34	38	38	48	53	46	59	46	29	48							386	363	749
26. Glenara	13	19	12	16	42	39	39	33	33	34	37	18	33	33	34	37	44	28							287	257	544
27. Goteka	56	51	32	22	57	42	52	50	44	49	39	45	44	48	61	43	42	51							427	401	828
28. Gunguhwe	18	22	58	63	62	55	47	51	75	64	52	48	59	73	50	60	43	67	8	10	18	0	0	0	472	513	985
29. Gweshe	10	6	72	70	70	67	70	62	71	56	54	53	70	67	68	68	77	55	18	3	21	0	0	0	580	507	1087
30. Gwingwizha	12	16	19	17	19	12	20	10	21	22	25	24	17	21	22	13	12	16							167	151	318
31. Henderson	30	25	22	23	15	15	16	17	11	30	26	15	19	14	20	18	14	20	7	4	11	0	0	0	180	181	361
32. Heyshot	20	16	27	29	54	42	48	41	49	50	39	44	54	43	43	51	37	32							371	348	719
33. Holland	26	24	22	43	58	55	62	54	48	46	56	52	44	38	46	33	43	38							405	383	788
34. HolyRosary	27	23	28	24	76	73	70	74	77	70	71	76	66	65	65	68	60	69	22	18	40	0	0	0	562	560	1122
35. Horta	9	11	21	34	18	19	20	17	18	16	18	20	20	19	21	23	10	13							155	172	327
36. Howick Ridge	0	0	23	17	25	17	21	17	17	22	31	20	19	16	28	19	18	11							182	139	321
37. Iron Duke	7	17	19	16	23	27	23	34	24	15	42	33	29	17	25	22	17	22							209	203	412
38. Jaji	7	14	22	22	30	29	38	41	26	26	32	24	27	25	33	23	32	45	13	7	20				260	256	516
39. Jingamvura	26	26	26	16	40	17	24	27	43	39	24	25	24	24	27	24	24	15							258	213	471
40. Kakora	76	69	50	53	64	54	55	82	68	69	72	62	62	74	68	74	68	47	3	1	4	9	9	18	595	594	1189

41. Kanhukamwe	46	46	42	44	51	49	33	46	44	36	58	37	34	57	46	39	42	50							396	404	800
42. Kanyemba	15	11	29	27	66	68	56	53	61	84	54	48	58	74	52	62	74	41							465	468	933
43. Klein Kopjes	24	17	21	22	39	41	35	47	52	41	41	41	25	25	51	41	20	25							308	300	608
44. Kushinga	22	27	23	21	57	37	42	34	41	48	49	32	36	43	48	33	45	27							363	302	665
45. Lowdale	13	16	13	15	25	25	26	24	20	25	28	21	19	17	10	24	13	10							167	177	344
46. Lucknow	26	17	19	18	25	21	16	18	22	21	19	23	22	27	28	21	21	22							198	188	386
47. Madombwe	10	12	30	14	22	22	25	25	24	20	26	20	23	22	20	21	22	18							202	174	376
48. Majome	9	15	42	48	65	57	37	42	44	40	33	52	22	25	43	44	35	68	12	12	24	0	0	0	342	403	745
49. Mapere	19	21	18	25	19	16	17	23	22	26	16	17	38	32	26	14	19	25							194	199	393
50. Mazowe Citrus	2	7	38	47	30	42	40	61	49	61	56	49	49	43	58	63	46	43	13	7	20	0	0	0	381	423	804
51. Mazowe Mine	83	81	49	44	88	109	109	113	86	89	97	88	77	69	78	74	72	66	14	8	22	0	0	0	753	741	1494
52. Mbebi	3	8	4	20	17	16	13	15	19	16	10	13	25	14	16	11	6	10							113	123	236
53. Muchirikuenda	16	15	56	55	57	46	63	55	44	35	46	40	46	59	42	51	51	52	11	8	19	0	0	0	432	416	848
54. Mukodzongi	12	11	39	46	46	40	50	38	43	38	44	39	46	26	48	43	63	40							391	321	712
55. Mukunyadzi	21	31	25	19	25	33	16	24	23	24	15	17	28	17	23	18	15	17	9	5	14	0	0	0	200	205	405
56. Musarara	35	27	50	46	68	60	64	48	59	66	41	46	41	44	53	42	43	41							454	420	874
57. Mvurwi	17	18	26	24	60	56	53	58	56	58	87	58	70	69	68	85	68	76	5	1	6	4	2	6	514	505	1019
58. Nyachuru	11	12	22	8	105	83	95	96	89	86	77	92	88	91	82	87	92	80				4	3	7	665	638	1303
59. Nyakudya	24	16	40	41	55	66	55	53	65	44	30	52	53	58	82	68	39	41	17	3	20	0	0	0	460	442	902
60. Nzvimbo	17	7	34	38	88	74	75	76	75	74	82	56	67	65	76	72	101	79	27	14	41	0	0	0	642	555	1197
61. Oldbury	13	23	12	6	22	30	19	25	15	26	12	24	21	27	22	15	17	19							153	195	348
62. Pearson	13	7	12	17	20	25	18	21	35	27	22	26	19	20	21	22	13	21	5	2	7	0	0	0	178	188	366
63. Rusununguko	13	14	47	42	83	76	73	78	97	76	82	75	90	74	107	107	84	99							676	641	1317
64 Rwere	29	20	20	30	32	31	23	26	36	39	47	41	30	15	28	18	24	35							269	255	524
65. Shopo	19	16	42	39	47	39	35	33	34	29	14	20	37	35	20	34	29	21	13	9	22	0	0	0	290	275	565
66. Shutu	29	18	46	49	72	61	53	39	52	57	48	42	66	72	50	48	51	41							467	427	894
67. Somerset	5	6	32	40	41	39	56	49	37	36	57	34	27	38	20	28	20	15							295	285	580
68. St. Golden Shaft	27	27	20	29	27	19	30	26	25	30	23	26	23	27	31	31	20	17							226	232	458
69. St. Albans	28	26	46	59	80	93	71	87	91	82	67	72	86	71	74	61	91	89							634	640	1274
70. Tsungubvi	25	18	92	73	92	121	97	118	99	126	100	109	111	93	115	116	93	102	13	7	20	1	3	4	838	886	1724
71. Umvukwesi	16	13	38	20	30	32	23	33	29	28	40	33	55	44	42	47	46	46							319	296	615
72. Whaddon Chase	28	31	27	40	48	37	51	45	39	31	37	38	37	43	36	30	37	31							340	326	666
SUB TOTAL	1441	1418	2261	2260	3161	2990	3000	3009	3062	2955	2989	2851	2929	2861	2929	2860	2740	2650	219	124	343	1223	31	69	24673	24289	48962
																									0	0	0
PRIMARY SATELITE																									0	0	0
1. Beria	15	18	8	6	9	10	10	10	4	6	7	10	3	7	0	0	0	0							56	67	123
2. Bahunia	8	7	4	8	19	11	14	11	17	10	19	8	12	18	0	0	0	0							93	73	166
3. Burley Bottom	0	0	26	17	18	14	8	17	5	14	5	15	12	5	9	7	5	13							88	102	190
4. Chadsley	2	3	8	9	21	20	12	16	17	18	16	20	17	11	20	12	17	17							130	126	256
5. Chimurenga	42	45	35	28	29	28	41	42	59	33	29	23	36	53	44	44	39	27							354	323	677
6. Farai	19	20	21	26	22	25	22	26	48	31	15	46	32	28	27	23	24	22							230	247	477
7. Glenbrook			28	16	25	27	30	36	18	19	19	19	20	10	8	15	20	16							168	158	326
8. Glengrey	17	13	26	30	23	27	30	20	24	25	23	26	22	26	21	16	18	15							204	197	401
9. Hariana	20	29	17	26	29	24	22	20	23	18	23	24	25	27	27	14	19	15							205	197	402
10. Hermistone	38	18	29	24	31	26	23	17	67	47	31	23	26	19	26	20	20	13							291	207	498
11. Howickvale	19	18	10	16	12	17	17	23	16	29	10	23	16	23	26	13	17	13							122	155	277
12. Kubatana	9	8	38	31	32	32	30	23	26	26	22	7	19	17	25	23	25	20							226	187	413
13. Limbeki	5	2	27	26	41	51	26	21	32	21	26	21	32	37	34	41	37	33							260	253	513
14. Maodzwa			26	15	15	23	13	17	25	13	17	9	12	10	16	13	14	14							138	114	252
15. Maori	4	4	25	18	19	21	11	15	23	18	28	22	23	17	20	23	15	13							168	151	319
16. Masasa	12	19	16	15	18	25	22	8	22	19	19	20	22	14	11	12	19	8							161	140	301
17. Nhangura	14	13	17	20	18	23	12	17	16	24	27	12	15	24	29	19	14	17							162	169	331
18. Panhowe			15	17	10	14	10	16	9	4	3	7	12	4	5	14	8	6							72	82	154
19. Rivers	24	20	10	8	21	13	18	13	17	19	27	18	10	11	18	16	19	16							164	134	298

20. Rumanje	14	18	27	10	20	19	17	22	19	15	24	19	11	22	18	17	24	20							174	162	336
21. Sandrigham	24	17	23	24	30	23	32	20	21	28	32	20	19	22	19	22	24	18							224	194	418
22. Sigaro	12	17	7	2	11	11	6	4	2	10	3	5	5	5	1	4									47	58	105
23. Suwoguru	27	40	12	18	19	15	19	24	23	10	15	16	18	16	20	17	15	21							168	177	345
24. Usaka	16	22	25	20	24	23	34	14	20	23	24	22	33	28	16	28	25	12							217	192	409
25. Vonabo	23	17	18	12	40	29	29	29	20	23	17	23	25	22											172	155	327
26. Watakai	8	5	9	12	27	27	22	22	28	18	11	25	15	16	13	12	6	15							139	152	291
27. Whitecliff			17	14	22	14	5	23	21	18	7	9	11	7	5	5									88	90	178
28 Mudavanhu	10	13	20	20	25	30	21	30	26	21															106	114	220
29. Wychwood	16	10	14	4	16	21	12	10	11	10	8	6	11	7	8	17	6	6							102	91	193
SUB TOTAL	**398**	**396**	**558**	**492**	**646**	**643**	**568**	**566**	**659**	**570**	**507**	**498**	**514**	**506**	**466**	**447**	**430**	**370**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3763**	**3562**	**7325**
	1839	**1814**	**2819**	**2752**	**3807**	**3633**	**3568**	**3575**	**3721**	**3525**	**3496**	**3349**	**3443**	**3367**	**3395**	**3307**	**3170**	**3020**	**219**	**124**	**343**	**1559**	**31**	**69**	**28436**	**27851**	**56287**

Table 23: Mazowe District 2016 Enrolment Secondary

NAME OF SCHOOL	REGISTRATION NUMBER	EMIS NO.	FORM 1		FORM 2		FORM 3		FORM 4		FORM 5		FORM 6		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
			B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
1.BARE	820	4091	54	68	65	67	46	53	62	51	17	3	14	3	258	245	503
2.CAESAR MINE	676	4088	45	45	52	59	56	38	51	39					204	181	385
3.CHINEHASHA	619	4036	48	66	47	50	51	50	39	43					185	209	394
4.GOMBEKOMBE	677	4089	74	62	58	48	58	51	55	50					245	211	456
5.GUNGUHWE	617	4499	71	43	81	60	56	30	50	44					258	177	435
6.GUYSON KURUNERI	5533	4505	50	57	73	58	57	37	48	42					228	194	422
7.GWESHE	624	4040	55	68	47	50	65	59	47	32	18	11	23	8	255	228	483
8.HOLY ROSARY	2267	4503	47	53	36	58	53	33	61	43	8	4	17	11	222	202	424
9.HOWARD	103	4011	91	136	86	101	93	78	80	86	52	54	44	43	446	498	944
10.JINGAMVURA	622	4038	73	44	58	48	61	43	59	35					251	170	421
11.KAKORA	2036	4119	86	70	83	70	89	62	82	46					340	248	588
12. KANYEMBA	621	4037	84	68	51	59	74	74	71	58					280	259	539
13.KUNDAYI	2011	4113	81	77	79	72	87	68	83	81	28	17			358	315	673
14.LANGHAM	2025	4118	0	91	0	92	0	92	0	87	0	38	0	37	0	437	437
15.MARONGWE	672	4083	25	30	17	17	17	12	12	14					71	73	144
16.MAZOWE CITRUS	601	4018	46	41	30	42	23	44	19	36					118	163	281
17.MAZOWE HIGH	639	4009	150	6	151	6	151	4	140	2	62	0	67	1	721	19	740
18.MUSARARA	623	4039	59	50	45	55	48	50	48	52					200	207	407
19.MVURWI	655	4068	107	115	89	117	124	123	105	141	42	26	39	26	506	548	1054
20.NYACHURU	2333	4504	67	59	57	65	58	59	70	69					252	252	504
21.NYAKUDYA	618	4035	72	73	72	60	77	78	77	71					298	282	580
22.NZVIMBO	5133	4367	124	103	127	127	127	106	141	87	28	19	45	16	592	458	1050
23.RUJEKO	642	4056	157	159	147	158	154	131	151	128	47	23	39	26	695	625	1320
24.SHINGIRIRAI	4489	4507	84	73	51	70	65	67	52	65	16	8			268	283	551
25.SHUTU	656	4506	46	36	39	59	35	38	35	30					155	163	318
26.ST. ALBANS	2172	4069	58	39	53	36	52	41	38	39					201	155	356
27. AMAI MUGABE HIGH	1519		6	5	5	9	1	4	4	0					16	18	34
SUB TOTAL			1860	1624	1699	1713	1778	1525	1680	1471	318	203	288	171	7540	6684	14224
SATELITE SCHOOL																	
1. BATANAI	SATELITE	5262	50	50	40	27	33	43	26	15					149	135	284
2.CHAONA	SATELITE	4629	20	10	14	10	22	13	11	7					67	40	107
3. CHIMURENGA	SATELITE	5264	34	49	43	44	23	34	22	42					122	169	291
4. NEHANDA	SATELITE	5301	25	37	37	23	28	21	16	16					106	97	203
5. CRANHAM	SATELITE	5265	57	38	47	26	40	17	23	19					167	100	267
6.FARAI	SATELITE	5266	48	43	42	28	46	24	13	11					149	106	255
7.GLENARA	SATELITE	5263	63	53	67	63	50	49	54	31					234	196	430
8.GOTEKA	SATELITE	5267	19	22	16	12	11	20	21	6					67	60	127

9.JENYA	SATELITE	5268	18	14	30	22	22	18	19	17					89	71	160
10. LUCKNOW	SATELITE	5269	26	32	29	26	29	24	30	20					114	102	216
11. MANDINDINDI	SATELITE	5270	17	39	26	20	11	32	6	19					60	110	170
12.MBARI	SATELITE	5271	32	17	26	21	13	15	26	13					97	66	163
13.TSATSI	SATELITE	5272	24	37	34	34	25	49	20	30					103	150	253
14. KANHUKAMWE	SATELITE		19	17	23	14	10	6							52	37	89
15.BELGOWNIE	SATELITE		24	21	36	21	12	33	3	11					75	90	165
			476	479	510	391	375	398	290	257	314	207	288	171	1671	1529	3200
TOTAL			**2290**	**2065**	**2203**	**2072**	**2103**	**1845**	**1913**	**1779**			**251**	**19O**	**9211**	**8213**	**17424**

MOUNT DARWIN

District Overview

16% Chronically Food Insecure Population **81%** Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods

Mt Darwin is divided into 2 distinct parts, upper and lower Mount Darwin (part of the Zambezi valley). Poverty is a feature in both parts although it's more pronounced in the valley. The main source of livelihood in the district is subsistence farming, both food and cash crops. Cotton production used to be vibrant to such a time when there was a drop in international cotton prices which affected local prices as well. A few households still depend on cotton for livelihoods. The second main source of livelihood is artisan mining which supports a number of households. The upper part of the district has a lot of potential for intensive agriculture although there is need for investments in affordable technologies that improve agriculture production.

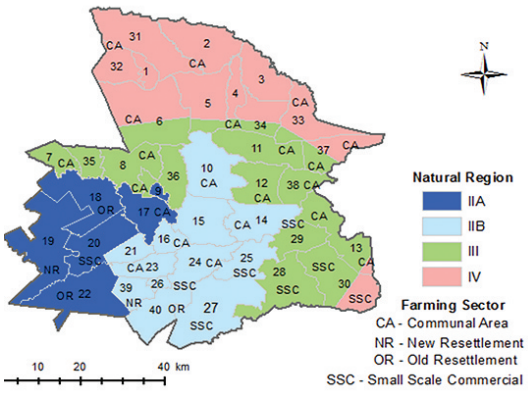
Water and Sanitation

1049 Boreholes **70%** Safe Latrines

Boreholes are the only source of safe water and the boreholes are not adequate. As a result households rely on rivers and dams for water for other households use. More boreholes are required to reduce the prevalence water borne diseases as a result of using unsafe water. Toilet access in the district is fairly high compared to the national rural average of 62% (ZimVAC 2014), but there is still need to assist those households that do not have.

Agro Ecological Zones and Farming Regions

The district lies in four agro ecological regions i.e. region IIA, IIB, III and IV. The upper part of the district has predominantly sandy loam soils which are suitable for tobacco production. Dande Valley (Lower Mount Darwin) is dominated by Clay loam soils which are inherently fertile cotton and sorghum production are characteristic in this part of the district.

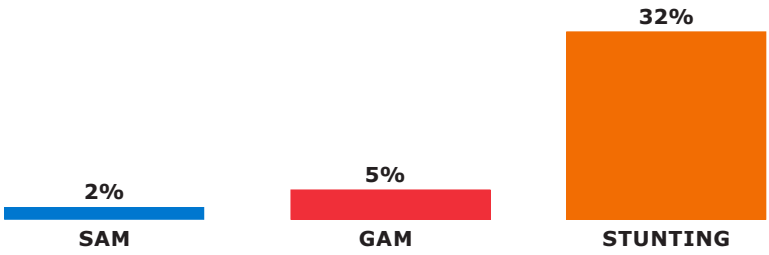


Education

Mt Darwin has 92 primary schools and 46 secondary schools. These are fairly distributed in line with the distribution of the population. Some secondary schools students walk longer distance, more than the recommended 5km to the nearest school. Only 44% of the schools are electrified, a factor that might hinder education development in some schools. It is recommended that electrification of schools especially secondary schools be prioritised.

Health and Nutrition

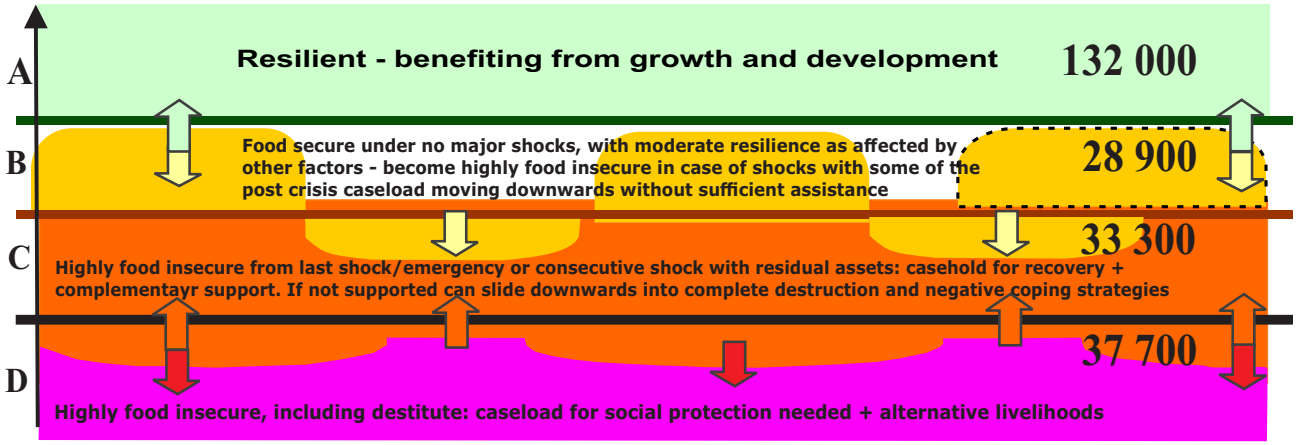
The district has serviced by 19 health facilities including 2 hospitals. The clinics and hospital are fairly distributed. One of the hospitals is owned by a church and it is well equipped with specialized doctors available at lower affordable costs. However the rest if the district is in need of more staff to deal with the patients at the various clinics.



Stunting is the main challenge estimated at 32% compared to the national average of 27%. Stunting reduction initiatives are required to address the issue of stunting.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated to be 14% which is almost equivalent to the national average of 14.7%. This notes a decline over the past few years.

Food Insecurity Classification



- 37,700 people (16%) are estimated to be chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance;
- 33,300 people (14%) are estimated to be vulnerable to shocks and have little asset base;
- 28,900 people (13%) are estimated to be food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks;
- 132,000 people (57%) are estimated to food secure and resilient to shocks

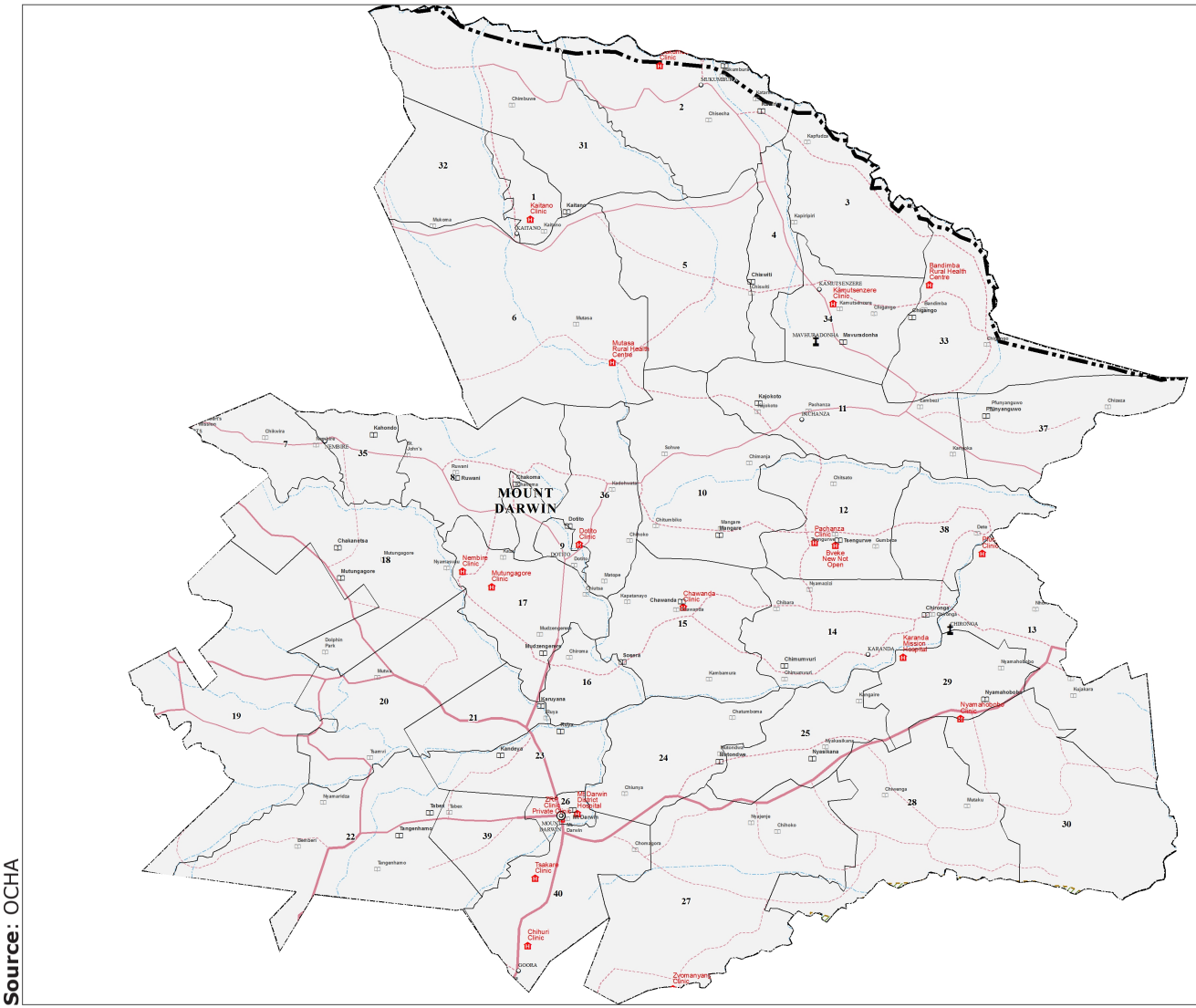
Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Rehabilitation of non-functional irrigation schemes and development of new schemes.
- Establishment of local markets for inputs and agricultural commodities at ward level
- Establishment of market information centers within the farming communities.
- Programs targeting improved pasture management and establishment of fodder banks
- Revitalization of cattle sale pens

1 GENERAL CARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)

MOUNTDARWIN



OCHA

Locations
- Key Location
- Place of Local Importance
- Mission
- Mine
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Health Facility

Boundaries
- National Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary

Transport Network
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Connector Road
- Track
- Railway Line

Hydrology
- Main River
- Waterbody
- Protected Conservation Area

Map Doc Name: OCHA_District_Atlas_Admin_A3_100104
Creation Date: 4 January 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950
Web Resources: http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe
Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:

Map data source(s):
Vector data from Department of the Surveyor General (DSG). Schools and other infrastructure may be under-represented depending on available digital data.

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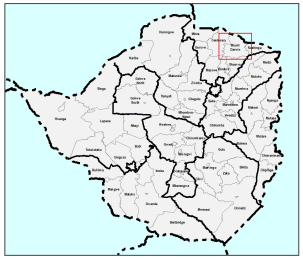


Source: OCHA

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Mount Darwin is in the north eastern part of Zimbabwe and is about 156Km north of Harare. It shares borders with Rushinga district to the east and Shamva to the south, Muzarabani on the west and to the north it borders with Mozambique. Its latitude is 16.7737 while the longitude is 31.576. It has a total area of 459,219.09Ha with a potential arable area of 367,375.27Ha which is about 80% of the total area. The district is the largest in Mashonaland Central and is divided into 40 wards with six farming sectors. The district has 5 Chiefs and 5 Headmen.

1.3 POPULATION INFORMATION

The district has an estimated 2016 population of 232,081 people based on the Census 2012 of 212,732 people and an estimated annual population growth rate of 2.2%. Of the total population, 49% are female and 51% are male. **Table 1** shows the population distribution by ward.

Table 1: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Households 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion of Population
1	Kaitano	819	3,489	3,806	2%
2	Mukumbura	2,959	12,180	13,288	6%
3	Gomo	1,137	4,526	4,938	2%
4	Chiswiti	1,089	4,574	4,990	2%
5	Tsenga	1,053	4,434	4,837	2%
6	Musingwa	1,084	4,832	5,271	2%
7	Nembire	1,248	5,684	6,201	3%
8	Nhowedza	1,788	7,936	8,658	4%
9	Dotito	480	1,881	2,052	1%
10	Sohwe	2,043	8,861	9,667	4%
11	Pachanza	1,315	5,853	6,385	3%
12	Bveke	1,357	6,238	6,805	3%
13	Chesa East	312	1,477	1,611	1%
14	Jaranda	1,691	7,581	8,270	4%
15	Chawanda	2,066	9,423	10,280	4%
16	Chitse	860	4,117	4,491	2%
17	Muidzengerere	1,449	6,463	7,051	3%
18	Mutungagore	1,419	6,870	7,495	3%
19	Centenary East	1,960	9,125	9,955	4%
20	Mutwa	1,080	5,314	5,797	2%
21	Karuyana	172	797	869	0%
22	Munhumutapa	1,756	8,669	9,457	4%
23	Kandeya	1,380	9,187	10,023	4%
24	Matope	1,947	8,644	9,430	4%
25	Chesa Mutondwe	327	1,439	1,570	1%
26	Mt. Darwin Urban	2,122	8,063	8,796	4%
27	Chesa Nyajenje	939	4,473	4,880	2%
28	Chesa South	224	1,081	1,179	1%
29	Chesa North	274	1,325	1,446	1%
30	Chesa Danzva	211	1,048	1,143	0%
31	Chimbuwe	971	4,333	4,727	2%
32	Mukoma	426	1,803	1,967	1%
33	Chigango	1,656	6,783	7,400	3%
34	Kamutsenzere	1,411	5,522	6,024	3%
35	Chitengwe	867	3,984	4,346	2%
36	Karoyi	1,850	8,102	8,839	4%
37	Pfunyanguwo	708	2,880	3,142	1%
38	Wadze	777	3,489	3,806	2%
39	Tsakare	692	4,093	4,465	2%
40	Chemagora	1,427	6,161	6,721	3%
Total		**47,346**	**212,734**	**232,081**	**100%**

Source: Census 2012 Report

1.4 VEGETATION CHARACTERISTIC

Vegetation type is mainly tree/bush savanna. The well drained dryland woodland is dominated by Julbernadiaglobflora (Munondo) and Brachystegiaspecifomis (Musasa) with Combretum spp. The lower part of Mount Darwin, Dande Valley is dominated by Colosphosferm Mupane and the Acacia species due to its climatic conditions and soil type.

Grasses are mainly of the Hyperhenia other species of the sour veld comprising (Thatching Grass), with Sschzachyriussanguineus, Erasgrostischapelierii, Pogonathriasquarrosa, Heteropogoncotortus, Trachypogonspicatus, Stereochlaenacameroniii, Lodetias Simplex, Aristidabarbicollis, Microchloakunthii, Sporoboluspanicoides, Rhyncholytrumrepens. However Dande Valley has a sweet veld which is suitable for livestock production.

1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

Agricultural activities and illegal mining are the main drivers of land degradation in the district. Cutting down of trees by illegal settlers who are opening up new areas for agricultural purposes, tobacco farmers are also cutting down trees for tobacco curing and households cut down trees for firewood for domestic use. The cutting down of trees is causing reduced plant and grass species and resulting in serious soil erosion. This is more common in resettlement areas. Illegal mining in such areas as Mukaradzi and in other rivers is causing serious siltation of dams and rivers and as a result capacity of water bodies to hold water is reduced thereby affecting irrigation activities and water for livestock.

2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

The district has a total of 135 schools and of these 92 are primary schools and 46 are secondary schools (**Table 2**). The number of primary schools have improved over time and the walking distance is now less than 5km and there is only one primary school that does not have ECD facilities. The secondary schools are not yet adequate and there is need to build more schools to reduce the walking distance to the nearest secondary school. 60 schools are electrified i.e. 40 primary and 20 secondary schools.

Table 2: Education Information

Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	ECD
92	46	90

Source: Ministry of Education

There are only 9 schools with advanced level studies in the district (**Table 3**). In the lower part of the district, Dande, there are only 2 secondary schools with Advanced level studies out of 10 wards in the area. Being the largest district with 40 wards, there is still more work to be done on having more Advanced level schools in the district.

Table 3: Secondary Schools with Advanced Level

Ward	School
2	Katarira
7	Kuhondo
9	Dotito
14	Chironga
15	Chawanda
23	Ruya
24	Mutondwe
26	Mt Darwin
34	Mavhuradonha

Source: Ministry of Education

2.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

There are 19 health centers the serve the whole district (**Table 4**). The distribution of the health facilities is not balanced as they are only 4 clinics servicing Dande Valley (10 wards). There are

two hospitals in the district one being a Mission hospital and the other being a district hospital. Karanda Mission Hospital receives patients from all over the country and region due to its good reputation with specialized Doctors in Heart diseases and other chronic diseases available at lower costs.

Mt. Darwin district hospital has 2 ambulances but only one is working this is due to financial challenges. Karanda Mission hospital has two ambulances and both are working. There are two doctors at Mt Darwin Hospital and 5 at Karanda Mission Hospital. Each clinic has 3 nurses and one nurse aid and a general hand. The district has 15 EHTs only but each ward should have at least one, meaning there is a deficit of 25. The district does not have the financial capacity to recruit more.

Table 4: Health Facilities in Mount Darwin

Catchment Area	Health Facility
1	Kaitano Rural District Health Centre
2	Mukumbura Clinic
3	Bandimba Rural District Heath Centre
6	Mutasa Clinic
7, 8, 35	Nembire Rural District Health Centre
9, 36	Dotito Clinic
11, 10, 37	Pachanza Rural District Heath Centre
12, 38	Bveke Rural District Heath Centre
14	Karanda Mission Hospital
15	Chawanda Rural District Health Centre
16, 17	Chitse Rural Health Centre
18, 20	Mutungagore Rural District Heath Centre
19	Chibuli Rural District Health Centre
22, 39	Tsakare Clinic
24, 27, 40	Matope Rural District Health Centre
26	Mt Darwin District Hospital
29, 13, 25, 28, 30	Nyamahobogo Clinic
31	Chimbuwe Rural District Heath Centre (under construction 10% complete)
34, 4, 5	Kamutsenzere Clinic

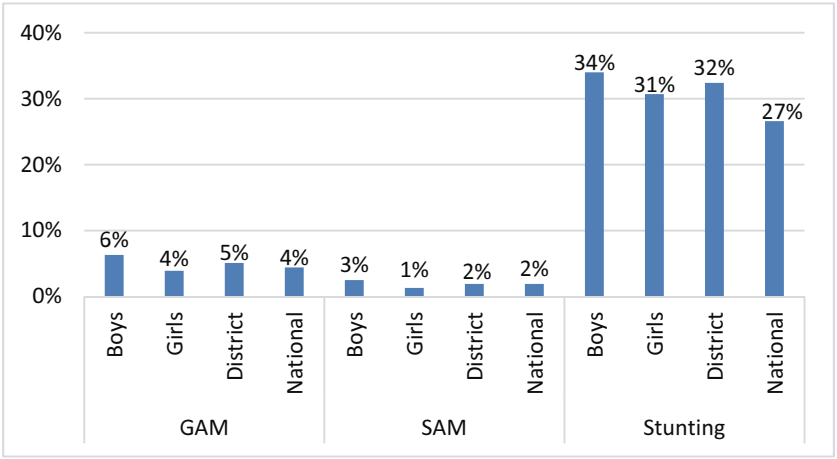
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.3 NUTRITION

2.3.1 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

The district has high malnutrition rates compared to the national average with 5% wasting, 2% underweight and 32% stunted children 6 - 59 month old (**Figure 1**). It is recommended to implement programmes to address the nutrition challenges in the district.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016

2.4 PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district is estimated at 14% according to Ministry of Health, 2014 report. There are some hotspots in the district and these include:

- Mukaradzi, in Ward 27 a gold mining area where artisanal miners are concentrated.
- Mount Darwin Urban is in Ward 26.
- Mudzengerere business center in Ward 17. Prostitution activities are high during the tobacco selling period that is from January up to June and declines thereafter.
- Dotito is the second largest business center in Mount Darwin district. Because of it's; location, prostitution is also high throughout the year.
- Kamutsenzere and Mukumbura are business centers in the lower part of the district in Dande. Prostitution activities are throughout the year hence high prevalence in HIV/AIDS.

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 WATER SOURCES

Access to safe water is a major challenge in the district as only boreholes provide safe water and the boreholes are not adequate. As a result households rely on rivers and dams for water for other households use. There are a total of 1049 boreholes in the district and of these 318 are not functional mainly due to unavailability of spare parts due to financial reasons (**Table 5**). Some boreholes in the district are seasonal due to low water table in summer before the rains. Although the boreholes are not adequate, the distribution of boreholes is in line with population distribution.

Table 5: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Proportion of Population	Functional Boreholes	Non Functional Boreholes
1	2%	15	2
2	6%	16	4
3	2%	19	3
4	2%	10	1
7	2%	20	5
6	2%	10	3
7	3%	18	5
8	4%	42	6
9	1%	22	2
10	4%	45	8
11	3%	32	5
12	3%	24	4
13	1%	16	6
14	4%	43	18
15	4%	38	8
16	2%	42	11
17	3%	25	10
18	3%	22	3
19	4%	13	5
20	2%	14	9
21	0%	18	4
22	4%	37	7
23	4%	36	6
24	4%	38	13
25	1%	24	5
26	4%	18	5
27	2%	20	78
28	1%	22	5
29	1%	12	5
30	0%	18	4
31	2%	24	6
32	1%	18	8
33	3%	35	5
34	3%	25	9

35	2%	41	10
36	4%	82	15
37	1%	16	6
38	2%	36	2
39	2%	20	2
40	3%	23	5
Total	**100%**	**1,049**	**318**

Source: DDF

3.2 SANITATION

NGOs namely ZRCS, WVI and IOM have in past few years assisted communities with the construction of Blair toilets which has improved to certain extent the sanitation situation in the district. However, about 30% of the households in the district still do not have access to toilets and the resettlement areas are the most affected.

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road network in the district is serviced by 3 road authorities that are Pfura Rural District Council, District Development Fund and Department of Roads (**Table 6**). Pfura R.D.C. is the authority with the largest road network. However the challenge is on maintaining all the roads but ZINARA has currently been providing funding for the maintenance of major highways in the district. There is need for more funding to maintain the roads that link the district to essential services and also to make sure the district is easily accessible.

There are 4 service providers that is Econet, Netone, Telecel and Telone.

Table 6: Transport Road Authorities and the Kilometers Covered

Road authority	Kilometers
Pfura Rural District Council	1,478.6Km
District Development Fund	477
Department of Roads	439.9

Source: DDF

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

The district falls into three economic zones i.e. Northern Zambezi Valley, Highveld Prime Communal and Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming. Livelihoods in these zones is mainly centred on rain fed agriculture producing both cash and food crops. The main sources of income is sale of crops and livestock.

Table 7 provides the description of each economic zone.

Table 7: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic zones	Description	Wards
Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33, 34
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone center on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39, 40
Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middleveld, and extends to the north eastern and north western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 35, 36, 37, 38

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

Overall, the main livelihood activity in the district is rain fed agriculture, including both food and cash crops. However, as highlighted above, the farming activities including the different crops grown depend on the economic zones. Cotton production is the main livelihood activity in the lower part of the district (Northern Zambezi Valley, wards 1 to 6) and prices are dictated by the international markets. When prices are low, it makes more economic sense to grow cereals or groundnuts instead. The main cereals grown are small grains (sorghum, pearl and finger millet) which can better withstand the occasional drought in this area. Most households cannot cover their annual food needs from own crop production alone in particular during much of the year. Poorer households purchase their food from the markets. Reliance on market purchases exposes these households to food insecurity as they are not able to purchase enough to cover their household needs. Livestock, in particular small ruminants also feature in the household economy although both the risk of diseases as well as shortages of grazing land limits livestock production in this area. Guinea fowls are more popular than chickens because they are resistant to Newcastle disease.

In the middle part of the district (Central and Northern Semi Intensive Farming zone, wards 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 37 and 38), rain fed maize production is the main livelihood activity. Better off households are reasonably self-sufficient in cereals but poorer household depend equally on own crops, daily wages, and gold panning to make ends meet. In addition, groundnuts, tobacco (Virginia and Burley), cotton and soya beans are the main cash crops. In normal years, these wards produce a moderate grain surplus. Overall it is considered a relatively prosperous zone. Cereal farming is supported by animal husbandry and other income generating activities. Oxen and donkeys provide traction for plough agriculture and some livestock are kept in reserve for cash sales when needed. Even most poor households own some goats.

The greater part of upper Mt Darwin (Wards 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30), falls in the Highveld prime communal livelihood zone where in addition to rain fed food and cash crop production, other livelihood activities including animal husbandry, formal and casual employment exist. Grazing land is limited and the better off in this zone have fewer livestock that those in other zones. Farmers in this zone are susceptible to price fluctuations on cash crops which affect their income from year to year.

A smaller part (Ward 21) of the district falls in the **A1** prime zone where **A1** settler farmers and the former farm workers are located. Some of the settlers are poor as they are still trying to establish themselves and from the time they were resettled, the rainfall pattern has not been favorable. There is therefore a little difference in the cash earned but the unemployed landless and the poor settlers. The poor settlers are however better off as they purchase far less maize because they depend on their own production for a period of time. Landless households without able bodied adult rely primarily on their labour capacity to earn money. They find either agricultural piece work such as clearing, weeding and harvesting or they carry out less labour intensive off farm work including collecting and selling thatch and fencing poles. The better off **A1** farmers are still establishing themselves with some still employed in urban areas with agriculture being an additional livelihood activity.

Ward 26 is the urban part of the district where the majority of households depend on formal employment. Small businesses and petty trade are also common.

6 POVERTY LEVELS

The district had a poverty prevalence of 80.6% which is above the national rural average of about 76%. Most wards except wards had higher prevalence compared to the national rural average except for the wards highlighted in green in **Table 8**. Ward 32 had the highest poverty prevalence of 89% while Ward 26 had the lowest prevalence of 56%.

Table 8: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

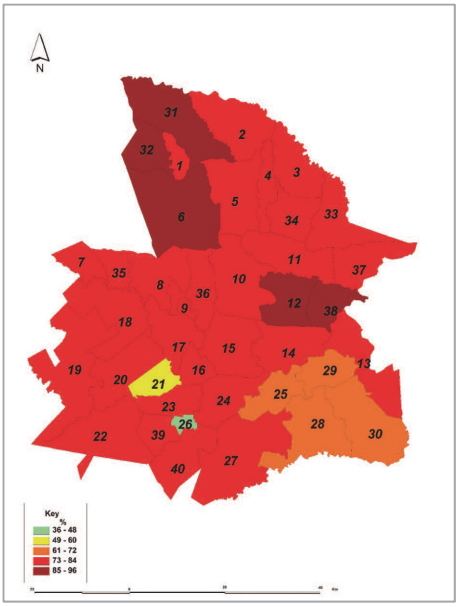
Ward	Proportion of Population	Households 2012	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
1	2%	819	711	87.9%
2	6%	2,959	2,489	84.5%
3	2%	1,137	963	85.2%
4	2%	1,089	903	84.4%
5	2%	1,053	906	86.4%
6	2%	1,084	941	87.4%
7	3%	1,248	1,049	84.6%

8	4%	1,788	1,510	85.2%
9	1%	480	336	70.0%
10	4%	2,043	1,672	82.9%
11	3%	1,315	1,096	84.6%
12	3%	1,357	1,162	86.3%
13	1%	312	211	67.7%
14	4%	1,691	1,334	79.9%
15	4%	2,066	1,693	82.4%
16	2%	860	729	85.5%
17	3%	1,449	1,203	83.9%
18	3%	1,419	1,064	75.8%
19	4%	1,960	1,450	75.1%
20	2%	1,080	838	78.5%
21	0%	172	115	67.4%
22	4%	1,756	1,288	73.5%
23	4%	1,380	1,104	80.8%
24	4%	1,947	1,546	79.9%
25	1%	327	203	62.5%
26	4%	2,122	1,188	56.3%
27	2%	939	685	73.6%
28	1%	224	146	66.1%
29	1%	274	180	66.2%
30	0%	211	142	67.5%
31	2%	971	854	88.4%
32	1%	426	375	88.6%
33	3%	1,656	1,420	86.2%
34	3%	1,411	1,153	82.2%
35	2%	867	734	85.8%
36	4%	1,850	1,556	84.5%
37	1%	708	608	86.3%
38	2%	777	679	87.4%
39	2%	692	518	75.1%
40	3%	1,427	1,117	78.5%
Total	**100%**	**47,346**	**37,871**	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

High poverty rates were typical in the northern parts of the district and the poverty prevalence rates decrease in the southern and eastern wards (**Figure 2**). Ward 26 is urban hence has lower poverty prevalence as most of the people from this ward are formally employed and there are greater opportunities for income generating activities. There is need for poverty alleviation programmes to improve the standard of livelihoods in the district.

Figure 2: Spatial Distribution of Poverty Distribution



Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

7 CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 NATURAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

The district lies in three agro ecological regions i.e. region **IIA**, **IIB**, **III** and **IV**. **Table 9** provides for the characteristics of each region.

Table 9: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural region	Characteristics (recommended farming systems)	Wards
IIA	Rainfall confined to summer and moderately high ranging from 700 - 1050mm per annum. Suitable for intensive farming, based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock.	9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22
IIB	Receives an average of 16 - 18 rainy pentads per season. Subject to rather more severe dry spells during the rainy season or to occurrence of relatively short rainy seasons. In either event crop yields in certain years will be affected, but not sufficiently frequently to change the overall utilization from intensive systems of farming. Current rainfall range from 2011/12 to 2015/2016 (561mm - 754mm).	10, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 40
III	Semi intensive farming region. Moderate rainfall 650 -750mm but because much of it is accounted for by frequent heavy falls and temperatures are generally high, its effectiveness is reduced. Receives an average of 14 to 16 rainy pentads per rainy season. The region is also subject to severe mid-season dry spells and therefore is marginal for maize, tobacco, and cotton production or enterprises based on crop production alone. The farming system should therefore be based on both livestock production (assisted by production of fodder crops) and cash crops under good management on soils of high available moisture content. Current rainfall range from 2011/112 to 2015/2016 (321mm - 510mm)	7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38 and part of 4, 5, 6, 33, 34, 37
IV	Low and very erratic rainfall per annum (below 450mm), poor soils and topology, suitable for cattle ranching.	1, 2, 3, 31, 32 and part of 4, 5, 6, 33, 34, 37

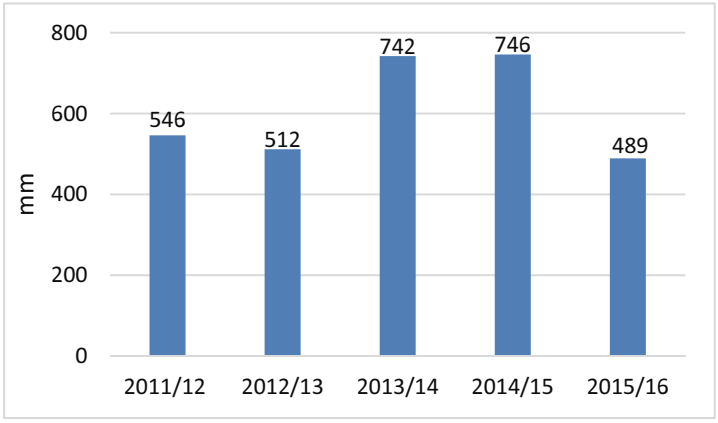
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

The district is characterized by sandy loam soils on the upper part where tobacco production performs well. The lower part of Mt Darwin which is Dande valley is dominated by Clay loam soils which are inherently fertile. It is mainly characterised by cotton and sorghum production. The district rely on crop production and there is need for initiatives to diversify livelihood options and improve the quality of life.

7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

The district receives an annual average rainfall of 600mm (**Figure 3**). However due to climate change and climate variability the onset of the rainy season has changed and the rainfall distribution has been poor resulting in poor agricultural productivity. This calls for farmers to embrace smart agriculture.

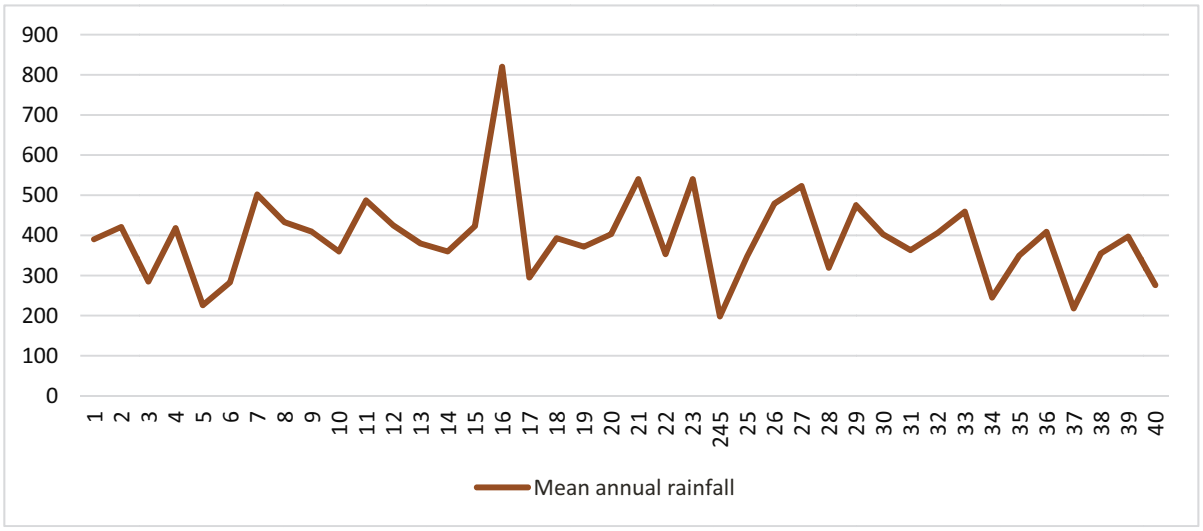
Figure 3: Mean Annual Rainfall (2011/12 to 2015/16)



Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

Wards in natural region IIB (7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 39, and 40) receive more rainfall compared to other wards (Figure 4). Although Ward 16 is natural region III it has received the most rainfall.

Figure 4: Mean Annual Rainfall per Ward

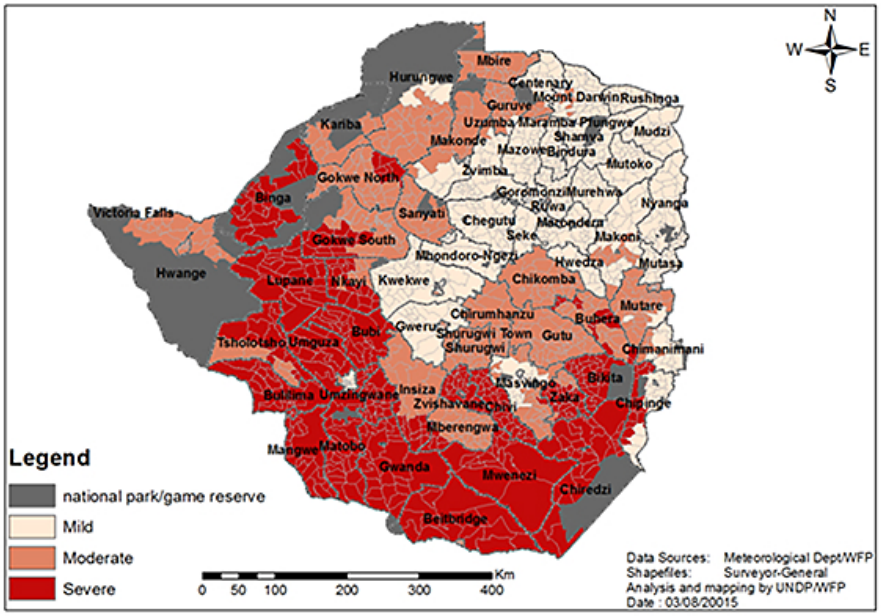


Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

The Most parts of the district were classified as moderately prone to drought according to the UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015 except for the wards in natural region iv which were classified as severely prone to drought (**Figure 5**). The district is however prone to mid-season dry spells especially those wards from natural region **III** and **IV**.

Figure 5: Drought Prone Areas by Ward



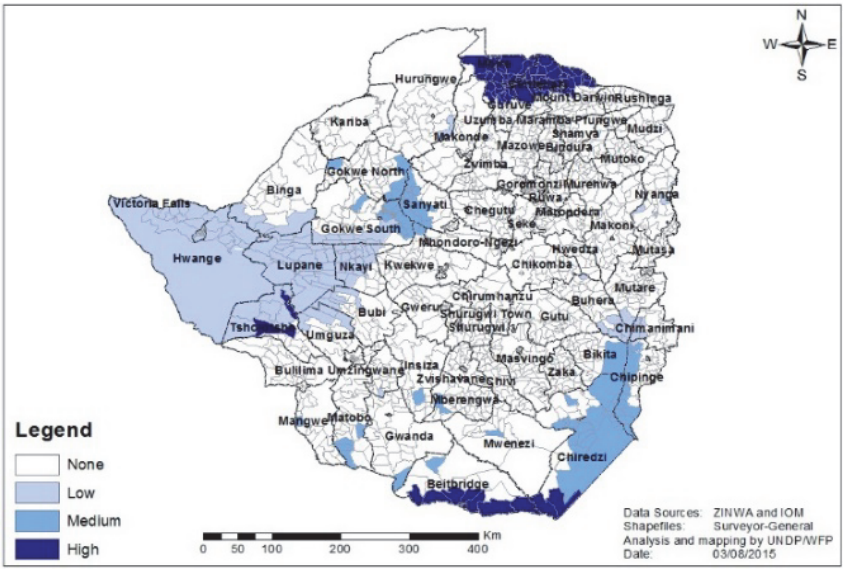
Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping Report, 2015

Mid-season dry spell is the main shock that affect agricultural crop productivity in the district. Promotion of drought tolerant crops is highly recommended for those wards in natural region **III** and **IV**.

7.4 FLOOD PRONE AREAS

The district is at no risk of flooding according to the UNDP 2015 hazard mapping (**Figure 6**). Wards 2, 3, 31 and 32 have recorded incidence of flooding.

Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping Report, 2015

7.5 HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

There are a number of dams in the district and most of them support irrigation schemes and water for livestock and sometimes household use (**Table 10**). Most of the dams are located in wards in natural region **III** which receive substantive amount of water but suffers from mid-season dry spells and affect crop production. There is need to increase water harvesting techniques in natural region **IV** to enable the communities to benefit from irrigation schemes and for livestock support.

Table 10: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Number of Major Dams	Major Dams in the Ward
9	1	Dotito Dam
10	1	Mangare Dam
12	1	Nyatsoko Dam
13	3	Nhoro, Kujawara and Mukotwe Dam
14	1	Nyamhembwe Dam
15	1	Chawanda Dam
18	1	Mutwa Dam
19	5	Riodhora, Chibuli, Everton, Grasala, Nteto
20	4	Mpunzi, Clan, Marombe, Hondoyekupedzisira
21	3	Kahari, Dombojena, Karuyana
22	3	Tsakari, Amanda, Nyamupfukudza
23	2	Kakeza, Gambanga
24	2	Mutondwe, ChesaMtondwe
26	2	Mupfure, Tiringindi
27	1	Nyajenje
28	4	Mutaku, Bunzamombe, Manyuchi, Nyatsoko,
29	3	Kangaire, Nyamhara, Nyamahobogo
30	5	Danzva, Kongiri, Matitima, Baka, Hangai
36	1	Chihoko Dam
37	1	Pfunyanguwo
39	2	Sakombe, Fisherman
Total	**47**	

Source: DDF

8 CROP INFORMATION

8.1 MAJOR CROPS GROWN AND FACTORS AFFECTING CROP PRODUCTION

The district is composed of Large Scale Commercial farms, Small Scale Commercial Farms, Old Resettlement Farms, **A1**, **A2** and Communal farming. Communal area constitute about 80% of the total area of the district (**Table 11**). There is increased pressure on the grazing area with increased competition. **A2** and LSCFA make up a small proportion of the total area of the district.

Table 11: Farming Sectors in The District

Sector	CA	OR	A1	SSCFA	A2+LSCFA	Totals
Arable	330,638	11,200	27,219	9,600	3,252	381,909
Grazing	36,738	2,800	6,805	28,800	2,168	77,310
Totals	367,375	14,000	34,024	38,400	5,420	459,219
Percentage of total land	80%	3%	7%	8%	1%	100%

Source: Agritex

Soil Types: The district has 6 different soil types and these are heavy clay soils found in the valley Wards 6, 32, 31, 5, 2, 4, 34, 3, 33 and 37, light clays to light loamy sands found in Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 38, 37, 13, 14, 15, 16, 35 and 36 and sandy loams and red clays In Wards 17 to 40 have sandy loams and red clays.

Land Holding by Wealth Group: Household land holding varies from one farming sector to another. Farmers in the communal sector own an average of 3 ha, followed but those in the **A1** settlement with an average of 5ha. Those in the old resettlement areas have an average of 12 ha, **A2** farmers own 45 ha, SSCFA have an average of 75 ha and the large scale commercial farmers own more than 1000 ha. There are two large scale farms in the district. Some communal farmer has even smaller pieces of land as they had to allocate portions to their older children.

The main crops grown in the district include maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, paprika, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton.

8.2 CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

The average yield has been very low and in most wards the average cereal yield has been below 0.5 tonnes. The district has not been able to produce enough cereals to cover the whole consumption year. The period during which communities consume their own production cereal vary from one farming sector to another and from one region to another. Farmers from wards 1 to 6, 31 to 34 where the most poor of the district are found (all in the valley) have been harvesting enough cereal for an average of three months, wards 7 to 10, 35 to 36 - 5 months, 11 to 16, 6 months, 20 and 21 - 7 months, 25, 27 to 30 - 10 months and 17, 18, 19, 22, 39 and 40 up to twelve months (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Average Cereal Yield (Tonnes) and Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Average Maize Yield	Average Sorghum Yield	Average Pearl Millet Yield	Average Finger Millet Yield	Months of Food Adequacy	Period in Months
1	0.01	0.30			April-June	3
2	0.00	0.39			April-June	3
3	0.00	0.14			April-June	3
4	0.00	0.25	0.15		April-June	3
5	0.00	0.20	0.12		April-June	3
6	0.00	0.22		0	April-June	3
7	0.05				April-December	9
8	0.08	1.00			April-December	9
9	0.15				April-December	9
10	0.28	0.27	0.5	0	April-October	7
11	0.12	0.45	0.12		April-October	7
12	0.07	0.02	0	0.13	April-October	7
13	0.09	0.18			April-February	1
14	0.13	0.96	0	0.08	April-October	7
15	0.12	0.86			April-October	7
16	0.40	0.20			April-October	7
17	0.44			0.1	April-October	7
18	0.35				Throughout the Year	12

19	0.41				Throughout the Year	12
20	0.43	0.75			Throughout the Year	12
21	0.17	0.37			Throughout the Year	12
22	0.27	1.45			Throughout the Year	12
23	0.17				April-October	7
24	0.06	0.16		0.044	April-October	7
25	0.10	0.94			Throughout the Year	12
26	0.00				Throughout the Year	12
27	0.12	0.45			Throughout the Year	12
28	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.2	Throughout the Year	12
29	0.26	0.57			Throughout the Year	12
30	0.06	0.02			Throughout the Year	12
31	0.00	0.00			April-June	3
32	0.00	0.32			April-June	3
33	0.01	0.07			April-June	3
34	0.14	0.69	0.84		April-June	3
35	0.36			0.42	April-December	9
36	0.29	0.80	0.2		April-December	9
37	0.04	0.08	0.22		April to June	3
38	0.02	0.58	0.25	0.07	April-October	7
39	0.09				Throughout the Year	12
40	0.30	0.45			April-September	6
Total	**0.14**	**0.43**	**0.22**	**0.12**		**7**

Source: Agritex

8.3 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

There are number of irrigation schemes in the district, some are big and some are very small about 1 hectare (**Tables 13 and 14**).

Table 13: Piped Water Schemes

Name	Ward	Hectares	Status
Chibuli	19	90	Not Functional
Chipa	22	50	Functional
Dotito	9	50	Functional
ChesaMutondwe	24	50	Functional
Mutondwe	24	32	Functional

Source: Agritex

Table 14: Micro-Irrigation Nutritional Gardens

NAME	WARD	Ha	Status	Funding agent
Musukuvi	34	1	Functional	CARITAS
Matope	3	1	Functional	CARITAS
Kakeza	23	1	Functional	CARITAS
Hode	34	1	Functional	World Vision
Musasawengosi	6	1	Functional	World Vision
Chipfungwe	4	1	Functional	World Vision
Mukoma	32	1	Functional	World Vision
Nhowa	31	1	Functional	World Vision

Source: Agritex

8.4 CHALLENGES

- Generally majority of irrigation schemes needs attention and some of the water sources are facing siltation problems.
- Lack of formal markets
- Leaking and drying up dams.
- Social and management problems among beneficiaries.
- Lack of transport to market.
- Unaffordable production costs such as electricity and input costs

9 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

Main livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs. There are 16 Animal Health Management Centers which are under the responsibility of Veterinary Department.

The poorest households do not own any cattle but 1 to 3 goats and chickens while the middle income own 1 to 5 herds of cattle. Due to the different farming sectors and agro ecological zones in the district, the better off in the communal areas own up to ten herds of cattle, goats and chickens while those in the different resettlement areas may own up to 20 cattle and many goats.

Chigango (Wards 3 and 33) has the highest of cattle due to the abundance of sweet veld in that part of the district (**Table 15**). The carrying capacity of cattle in the Dande Valley which is the lower part of Mt. Darwin is 1:15 while for the upper part of Mt. Darwin is 1:8.

Table 15: Classes of Livestock in each Animal Health Management Center from 2012-2016

Wards	AHMC/AREA	Sector	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Donkey	Poultry
Mt Darwin	Chawanda	Communal	2,409	46	481	64	9	2,993
14, 15, 16, 17 & 38			2,549	28	1,840	43	0	2,620
			2,445	13	1,206	60	6	2,300
			2,522	26	1,940	80	13	2,400
			2,794	18	1,721	62	9	2,500
3 & 33	Chigango	Communal	461	78	1,760	314	0	1,128
			1,108	110	1,621	118	0	1,617
			1,025	92	3,204	83	0	1,471
			2,114	112	3,568	52	0	1,751
			3,132	292	3,811	80	0	1,805
8, 9 & 36	Dotito	Communal	1,183	16	684	33	4	1,131
			1,668	16	613	6	11	1,321
			990	11	209	79	4	813
			2,439	31	1,135	221	16	2,185
			2,308	19	813	54	15	1,819
			1,816	29	716	134	6	1,934
7 & 35	Fort Misery	Communal	1,805	44	563	128	14	4,986
			1,532	46	523	37	13	5,618
			1,627	39	672	82	13	5,387
1, 31 & 32	Kaitano	Communal	1,622	174	788	310	13	881
			1,487	317	956	33	21	903
			1,313	109	573	152	9	1,126
			1,240	258	1,204	99	16	1,345
			2,075	231	1,304	604	19	1,184
4, 5, 6 & 34	Kamutsenzere	Communal	703	81	580	96	0	1,547
			1,398	320	3,640	116	16	3,036
			1,698	487	1,593	184	18	3,149
			1,801	982	4,683	481	24	3,642
			2,624	193	2,914	112	18	2,984
23	Kandeya	A1	1,342	36	681	64	22	2,366
		Communal	1,056	12	466	23	7	2,280
			1,597	32	683	78	21	3,601
22		Old Resettlement	1,145	32	662	66	15	2,810
			1,367	26	603	73	19	2,966
		Small Scale	1,165	25	465	158	8	3,116
24	Matope	Communal	1,893	32	45	42	7	2,534
			1,948	38	585	19	10	5,624
			2,317	17	327	30	9	1,932
40		Old Resettlement	376	27	194	0	0	311
		Small Scale	541	6	151	0	0	532
19	Mt Darwin	A2	5	0	0	0	0	0
			8	0	0	0	0	61
			34	0	0	0	0	0
			19	0	12	0	0	51
			57	0	15	5	0	0

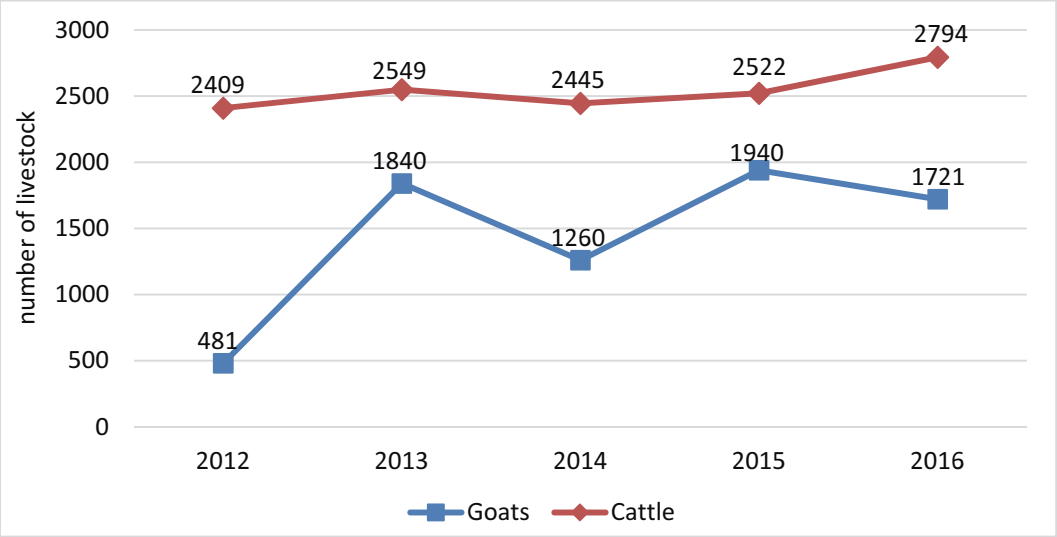
			111	0	3	35	0	112
			75	0	66	13	0	54
			251	5	4	6	0	56
2	Mukumbura	Communal	1,815	293	1,365	198	23	3,000
			1,848	430	1,077	38	27	2,800
			1,552	290	980	180	19	2,090
			1,586	184	823	25	15	3,000
			3,522	674	3,789	248	94	4,738
18	Mutungagore	Old Resettlement	192	0	0	0	0	290
			169	0	22	11	0	493
			712	9	258	11	16	2,630
			750	10	253	0	3	2,408
			670	6	238	0	0	2,107
			1,252	28	260	7	0	3,445
			829	20	58	10	5	2,685
			1,132	32	255	30	6	4,562
25, 27 & 28	Nyakasikana	Small Scale	712	68	513	0	0	1,236
			821	60	451	48	6	1,621
			1,276	51	538	40	9	1,806
			991	69	559	0	8	1,420
			1,315	92	869	37	9	1,997
13, 29 & 30	Nyamahobogo	Small Scale	714	33	277	8	0	850
			737	71	289	7	0	871
			890	41	320	0	3	1,224
			1,120	78	544	19	0	1,751
			1,187	47	562	40	0	1,685
			1,211	71	436	57	2	1,962
			1,763	53	566	40	7	3,771
10, 11 & 12	Pachanza	Communal	1,219	62	253	226	12	2,176
			1,675	28	521	96	9	3,148
			1,754	96	428	192	0	3,338
			1,611	62	792	90	8	3,715
			3,115	51	982	176	10	5,362
			3,342	137	921	398	32	5,373
			3,565	132	926	393	9	6,738
19	Sherwood	A1	159	0	0	0	0	241
			370	0	5	23	0	849
			595	0	89	0	0	900
			874	10	104	119	4	2,100
			765	0	89	54	0	1,800
39	Tsakare	A1	494	25	61	27	7	1,876
			861	46	129	34	7	2,715
20		Old Resettlement	478	28	59	10	6	1,147
			1,249	54	170	8	9	2,871
			1,776	72	361	66	29	2,649
			1,956	59	316	34	12	3,135

Source: Livestock Production Department

9.1.1 CATTLE AND GOATS NUMBERS TRENDS (2012-2016)

Livestock production has generally been on the increase due to programs that promote production of livestock. Both cattle and goats numbers increased significantly from 2012 to 2016 with goats increasing by more than 200% and cattle by 16% (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7: Cattle and Goats Trends



Source: Livestock Production Department

There are a number of dip tanks in the district and some wards have few dip tanks even though they have more cattle. Ward 19 which is in **A1** and an **A2** farming sector has the most number of dip tanks mainly because almost each farm has a dip tank (**Table 16**). Some wards in the Small Scale Commercial Farming Sector (Wards 5, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30) have only one deep tank per ward mainly because the dip tank is adequate to serve the whole ward and some farmers spray their livestock at their farms. There are more dip tanks in the communal areas of Dande Valley mainly because they have more cattle. However more dip tanks are needed in the Dande Valley to reduce the walking distance.

Table 16: Number of Dip Tanks per Ward

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Ward	Number of Dip Tanks
1	2	15	2	29	1
2	3	16	1	30	1
3	2	17	1	31	1
4	2	18	3	32	1
5	1	19	11	33	3
6	2	20	1	34	3
7	2	21	1	35	1
8	1	22	6	36	2
9	1	23	2	37	2
10	2	24	1	38	2
11	2	25	1	39	2
12	2	26	0	40	3
13	3	27	1	Total	81
14	2	28	1		

Source: Livestock Production Department

9.2 MAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

- Cattle are mainly affected by Anthrax, Black leg and lump skin disease. This calls for vaccination programmes to be strictly adhered to so as to avoid losses due to these diseases.
- Goats and sheep are mainly affected by Pup kidney. This disease mainly affects these livestock during the spring and summer season when animals are in their good condition. Vaccination also needs to be done. However famers do not priorities this hence a need for awareness and trainings to enable farmers to understand fully this disease and to be able to identify the livestock affected to reduce the number of deaths.
- Pigs are mainly affected by Swine fever and this is transmitted from other districts and nearby countries. The district suffered a major loss in the year 2015-16 farming season. There is need for vaccinations to avoid losses.
- Poultry as a small livestock are mainly affected by Newcastle and coccidiosis especially the exotic breeds. The prevalence of New castle affecting indigenous chickens was high in 2014-

15 seasons and this resulted in high numbers of deaths affecting more than 50% of the indigenous chickens in the district. Vaccinations also needs to be done as per recommendations.

9.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK FARMERS

- Inadequate water for livestock
- Uncontrolled veld fires
- Tick borne diseases
- High cost of supplementary feeds
- Shortage of maize for stock feed

10 MARKET INFORMATION

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The district has 2 abattoirs in the district, one is located in Chesa small scale commercial farms serving all the five wards of Chesa (Wards 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30) as well as Rushinga district which is the neighboring district in the eastern side of the district. The second one is located in Mt. Darwin urban which is Ward 26. This covers all the remaining 35 wards of the district.

Sales pens are available in a number of wards but most of them are dysfunctional and need refurbishment on almost every part such as fencing, loading ramps, roofs, roof trusses, crash pens, gates and poles (**Table 17**). As a result of the low frequency of formal markets, informal markets are growing bigger and mainly in drought years when farmers sale their livestock to purchase food.

Table 17: Livestock Sale Pens

Ward	**Sale Pens**	
	Functional	Dysfunctional
2	Kaitano	
9		Dotito
15		Chawanda
18		Mutungagore
26	Pfura	
30		Nyamahobogo
34		Kamutsenzere

Source: Livestock Production Department

10.2 CROP AND FOOD COMMODITIES MARKETS

Grain Marketing Board is available in the district and farmers sell their cereals and pulses to the government agent. Cotton marketing Board is also available in the district facilitating the sale of cotton by farmers. Private buyers also frequent the district to purchase crop products. There is need for stronger market linkages to enable farmers to get better prices for their produce as most of the private buyers offer low prices but they pay instantly and this result in farmers selling to them than the Grain and Cotton Marketing Authorities which take a longer time to pay the farmers.

Food commodities are available in some markets within the district. **Table 18** shows the average availability of food commodities from the markets for each ward.

Table 18: Average Commodity Availability and Prices per Ward

Ward	**Commodity**						**Price**					
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal 10kg.	Maize Grain Bucket	Cooking Oil 2 Litre	Beans 500g.	Small Grain Bucket	Rice 2kg.
1	Yes	Inadequate	Yes	No		Yes		$8.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
2	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	$6.00	$8.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
3	Yes		Yes	No		Yes	$6.00	$8.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
4	Yes		Yes	No		Yes	$6.00	$8.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
5	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$8.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
6	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$8.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80

7	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
8	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
9	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
10	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
11	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
12	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
13	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
14	Yes		Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
16	Yes					Yes	$6.00	$7.00		$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
20	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
21	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
22	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
23	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
24	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
25	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
26	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
27	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
28	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
29	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
30	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
31	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
32	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
33	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
34	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
35	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
36	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
37	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
38	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
39	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80
40	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	$6.00	$7.00	$3.50	$2.00	$3.00	$1.80

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- Access to markets is difficult particularly for farmers in the resettlement areas due to poor transport networks that they inherited and the fact that they do not own their own vehicles.
- Due to lack of formal markets for livestock farmers incur loses their livestock as traders take advantage of the farmers and offer less than the beasts.
- Late payment of farmers by the Grain Marketing boards has also affected farmers who have to wait for two weeks or more before being paid. This is one major reason most farmers resort to selling their grain to private buyers.
- The fluctuating international markets are of concern to farmers who face the risk that they may not meet their production costs if the offering prices are too low.
- Unaffordable transport and input costs.
- Lack of commodity market information.

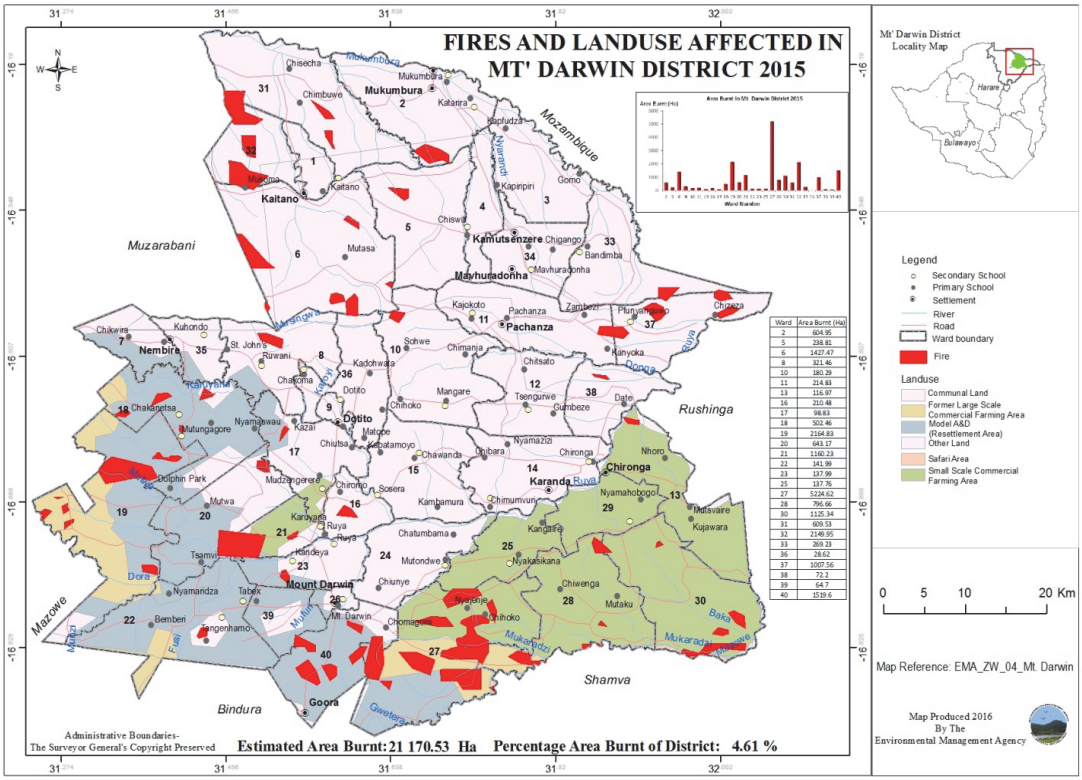
11 COMMON HAZARDS

Mount Darwin is characterised by many shocks which hinder development programs. Below are some of the most common hazards experienced in the district. Drought has been a major hazard in the district with recurrent problem in the past five years (2011-2016). This has resulted in food inadequacy in more than three quarters of the district. This has prompted to the shift in the farming systems and cropping methods. Farmers have started using drought resilient crops and climate mitigation measures including climate smart agriculture.

The main shocks experienced in the district include the following:

- Drought
- Mid-season dry spells
- Flooding
- Land mines
- HIV/AIDS
- Veld fires (**Figure 8**)
- Army worm outbreaks.
- Outbreaks of notifiable diseases (Anthrax, Black Leg and Newcastle)

Figure 8: Veld Fires Situation in Mount Darwin



Source: Environmental Management Authority

Table 19 shows the frequency of the main shocks by ward.

Table 19: Hazards Classification by Ward

Ward	Drought	Mid-season Dry Spell	Flooding	Land Mines	HIV/AIDS	Crop Pest and Disease	Livestock Pests and Diseases
1	Severe	Severe	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Severe	Moderate
2	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severe	Moderate
3	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate
4	Severe	Severe	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Severe	Moderate
5	Severe	Severe	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Severe	Moderate
6	Severe	Severe	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Severe	Moderate
7	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
8	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
9	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Severe	Mild	Mild
10	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
11	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
12	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
13	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
14	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
15	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
16	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
17	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Severe	Mild	Moderate
18	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
19	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Severe	Moderate	Moderate
20	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
21	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

22	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
23	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
24	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
25	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
26	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Severe	Mild	Mild
27	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Severe	Moderate	Moderate
28	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
29	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
30	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
31	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
32	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
33	Severe	Severe	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
34	Severe	Severe	Nill	Nill	Severe	Mild	Moderate
35	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
36	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
37	Severe	Severe	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
38	Moderate	Moderate	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
39	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
40	Mild	Mild	Nill	Nill	Severe	Moderate	Moderate

Source: Civil Protection Unit

12 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The district development priorities are as follows (**Table 20**):

Table 20: Mount Darwin District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted
Rehabilitate non-functional irrigation schemes and install new irrigation schemes where there are idle water bodies.	1 - 21
Provision of tillage units per ward level	1 - 21
Establishment of local markets for inputs and agricultural commodities at ward level	3 -7 and 9 - 21
Establish market information centers within the farming communities.	1 - 21
Establish improved pastures and fodder banks,	2 – 7 and 9 - 21
Revitalize cattle sale pens	3, 10, 17 and 16

Source: District Administrator's Office

13 FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

13.1 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

Mount Darwin district generally has high food insecurity prevalence compared to most districts and the national average. According to ZimVAC reports 2009 - 2016, food insecurity in the district has been on an up and down trend and reached its highest in the 2015/16 at an average of 51% compared to the national average of 42% (**Figure 9 and 10**). Since crop production is the main source of livelihoods in the district and has a direct impact on food security, there is need for initiatives to address low production as a result of climate change and the increased frequency of droughts and mid-season dry spells.

Figure 9 : Mount Darwin Food Insecurity Trends

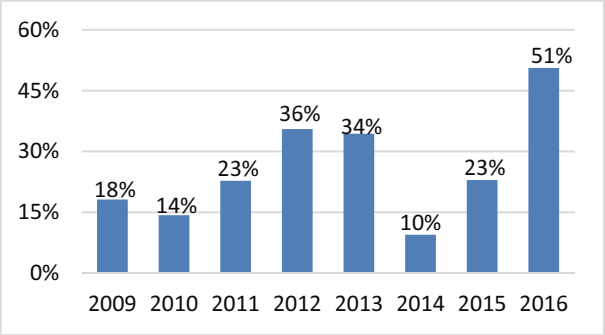
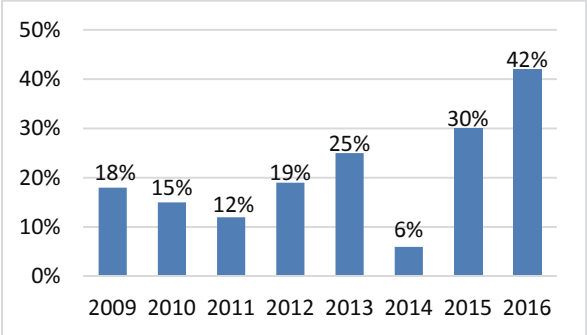


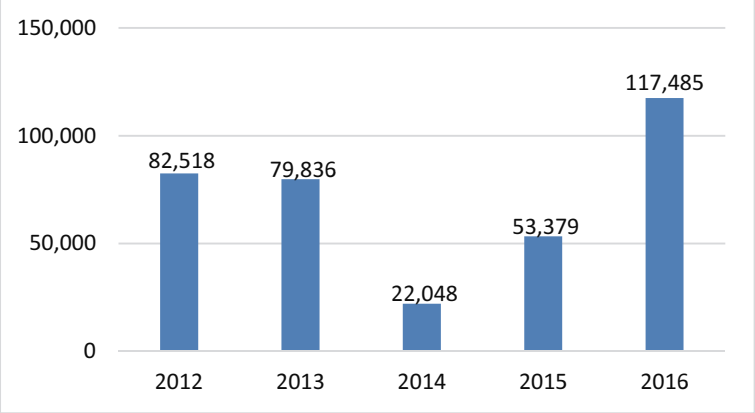
Figure 10: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

Currently about 117,485 people are estimated to be food insecure at the peak of the lean period for the 2015/16 consumption period (**Figure 11**).

Figure 11: Food Insecure Population Trends

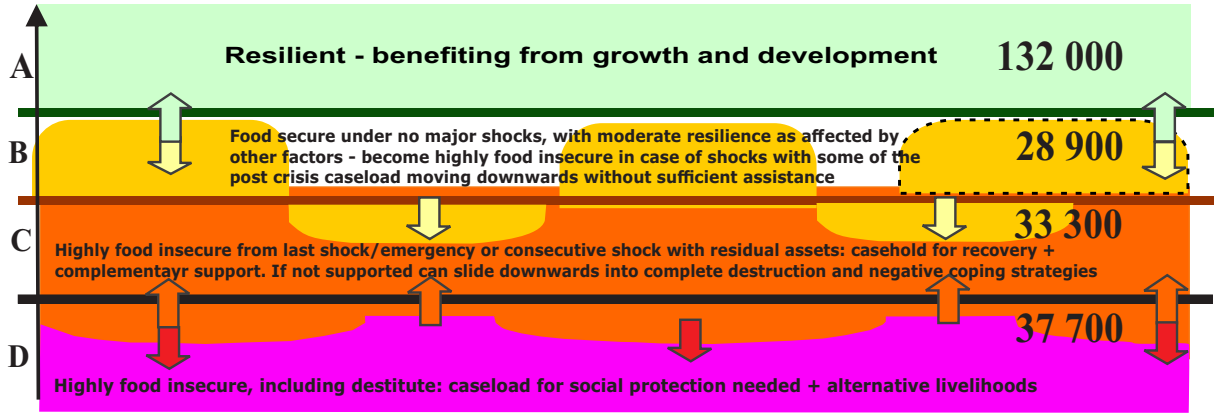


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2012 – 2016)

13.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

Mount Darwin district has a 2016 estimated population of about 232,081 people. According to the WFP analysis a total of 37,700 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure. These people rely on external assistance to meet their food requirements. About 33,300 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January - March) and also after a shock. Nearly, 28,900 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. A total of 132,000 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 12** shows the graphical illustration of the different vulnerable groups.

Figure 12: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for **recovery** activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D:Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

The following are the socio economic groups and vulnerability classifications (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Socio Economic Groups Classifications

Group A Already Resilient 132,000 People (57%)	These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes - such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc. This group can be employed having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/schemes, own 20 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses, and employ others.
Group B Food Secure Under no Major Shocks 28,900 People (13%)	These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes. These households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods they can hire others, yet will work as casual labourers during lean season. They have 10 cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power), and own more small animals. Some have remittances.
Group C Highly Food Insecure from Last or Consecutive Shocks 33,300 People (14%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D). This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 4 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents – tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources.
Group D Highly Food Insecure, Including Destitute 37,700 People (16%)	These highly food insecure households, including the destitute, are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets, and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves and own less than 1 ha of land

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 VISIBLE VULNERABILITIES FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS

The visible vulnerabilities varies depending by location i.e. the upper part and the lower part or the valley. Below are the summaries depending on the location:

Upper Mt. Darwin

- The very poor are found in the newly resettlement farms where there are no proper schools and poor educational resources. Diseases such as Aids and Cholera and Diarrhea are of much prevalence in this area.
- Dilapidated shelters and an average household size of 7.

Table 22 provides a summary of the wealth groups and their vulnerability characteristics.

Table 22: Visible Characteristics of Wealth Groups for Upper Mt. Darwin

Wealth Group	Number of Cattle	Assets	Land	Access to Labour
Very Poor	None	Hoe, Chair, Single Shelter	3 hectares	Utilize household labour
Poor	5 or more	Plough, Average Homes, Tractor	3 - 7 acres	Hires labour sometimes
Better off	More than 10	Own Shops and Bigger Pieces of Land	8 or more acres	Hired labour

Source: Agritex

LOWER MT. DARWIN

In Lower Mt Darwin there are only 10% people who are better off, 20% poor and the majority are very poor about 70%. **Table 23** provides a summary of the wealth groups and their vulnerability characteristics.

Table 23: Visible Characteristics of Wealth Groups for Lower Mt. Darwin

Wealth Group	Number of Cattle	Assets	Land Owner-ship	Access to Labour
Very Poor	None	Dilapidated Shelter, Hoe, no Farming Implements	3 hectares	Rely on household labour
Poor	1 or 2	Plough, Water Carts, use Retained Seeds	3-7 acres	Hires labour
Better off	3 - 5	Can Hire Tractor, Has Water Cart, Can Afford to Buy Inputs, Plough	8 or more acres	Hires labour

Source: Agritex

Other Characteristics of the Poor in the District are:

- No surplus production, agricultural production is only subsistent which is not enough to meet their family's needs.
- Lack of agricultural inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers and insecticides.
- High percentages of school dropouts as parents do not afford to send their children to school.
- Child labour, whereby children in the age group 6 - 13 go to herd cattle instead of going to school.

13.5 COPING STRATEGIES

a) By Wealth Group.

In response to the livelihood challenges that communities are usually faced with, the better off households depend increased purchase of food and decrease in no essential expenditure. Others sale their livestock to meet their food needs. The middle class households also engage in the above strategies but they are more constrained as they do not have many livestock to dispose of except a few goats and chickens. Some of them also engage in paid daily labour activities for cash or for food. The poor households engage in all sorts of activities including casual labour for food, reducing the number of meals and quantity of food consumed in a day, withdrawing children from school, early marriages, increased gathering of wild fruits for sale and consumption and particularly Masawu. Increased migration of able bodied men to urban areas in search of work and increase of gifts of surplus grain b better off to poor households are also common especially in the lower part of the district.

a) By Seasonality

Most coping strategies are employed from October to March but in years of drought, poor household engage in some of the coping strategies particularly reduction of meals and quantity of food throughout the year. Gathering of Masawu is done from July to August when the fruit s in season. Some of the fruit is sold during that time but the bulk is stored future use. Sale of livestock and increased casual labour are at peak during the rainy season especially from December to February.

b) By Sub-District Level (or a grouping of wards).

The different coping strategies are common across the districts except for the sale of Masawu which is mainly done by the people from the valley. These communities are also known for selling their livestock which in most cases are exchanged for cereal. Casual labour is common in the upper part of the district where some households travel to resettlement areas for work.

13.6 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURE WARDS

The food insecurity ranking was done taking into considerations, poverty prevalence, crop production and sources of livelihoods. **Table 24** shows the ranking of food insecurity by ward.

Table 24: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Estimated 2016 Population	Cereal Adequacy (months)	Poverty Prevalence	Food Insecurity Ranking
1	3,806	3	87.9%	Severe
2	13,288	3	84.5%	Severe
3	4,938	3	85.2%	Severe
4	4,990	3	84.4%	Severe
5	4,837	3	86.4%	Severe
6	5,271	3	87.4%	Severe
7	6,201	9	84.6%	Moderate

8	8,658	9	85.2%	Severe
9	2,052	9	70.0%	Moderate
10	9,667	7	82.9%	Severe
11	6,385	7	84.6%	Severe
12	6,805	7	86.3%	Severe
13	1,611	1	67.7%	Moderate
14	8,270	7	79.9%	Severe
15	10,280	7	82.4%	Severe
16	4,491	7	85.5%	Severe
17	7,051	7	83.9%	Moderate
18	7,495	12	75.8%	Moderate
19	9,955	12	75.1%	Moderate
20	5,797	12	78.5%	Moderate
21	869	12	67.4%	Moderate
22	9,457	12	73.5%	Moderate
23	10,023	7	80.8%	Moderate
24	9,430	7	79.9%	Moderate
25	1,570	12	62.5%	Moderate
26	8,796	12	56.3%	Moderate
27	4,880	12	73.6%	Moderate
28	1,179	12	66.1%	Moderate
29	1,446	12	66.2%	Moderate
30	1,143	12	67.5%	Moderate
31	4,727	3	88.4%	Severe
32	1,967	3	88.6%	Severe
33	7,400	3	86.2%	Severe
34	6,024	3	82.2%	Severe
35	4,346	9	85.8%	Moderate
36	8,839	9	84.5%	Moderate
37	3,142	3	86.3%	Severe
38	3,806	7	87.4%	Severe
39	4,465	12	75.1%	Moderate
40	6,721	6	78.5%	Moderate
Total	**232,081**			

Source: Agritex

13.7 SEASONAL CALENDAR

The following is the seasonal calendar for a typical year (**Table 25**).

Table 25: Seasonal Calendar for a Typical Year

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Agriculture (Main Crops)												
Planting Maize and Cereals												
Planting Groundnuts												
Planting Cotton												
Harvest												
Maize												
Groundnuts												
Cotton												
Other												
Peak On - Farm Labour												
Vegetable Gardening												
Rain												
Summer Rains												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep

Source: Agritex

14 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

The following are the partners working in the district (**Table 26**).

Table 26: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention).

ORGANISATION	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	MOU Operational Period
World Vision		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33 & 34	10 Years
ENTERPRIZE		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 & 40	3 Years
WFP	Food Aid		
Child Future Africa		40	
ZAPSO		1 - 40	
CARITAS	CA & Nutrition Gardens		

Source: District Administrator's Office

15 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**Table 27**).

Table 27: Main Issues for Consideration in Mount Darwin

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	Crop production in the district is affected by various challenges that include low erratic rainfall, non-functionality of irrigation schemes, siltation of water sources, leaking and drying up of dams, and unaffordable production costs which include electricity and input costs. In addition lack of formal markets and poor transportation facilities to the market act as disincentive for farmers to produce more as they experience high post-harvest losses. Market linkages programmes are essential and road maintenance and rehabilitation to improve transportation. Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and creation of more would increase crop production for food security. Facilities for livestock production need to be constructed such as feeding and water troughs, also control of diseases should be promoted through the rehabilitation of dip tanks.
Water and Sanitation	Access to safe water is a major challenge in the district as only boreholes provide safe water and the boreholes are not adequate. Households are relying on unprotected sources of water such as (rivers and dams). 30% of the available boreholes are non-functional due to unavailability of spare parts, and seasonality of water points. Responsible authorities are encouraged to maintain the boreholes and train local villagers to provide minor maintenance. Programmes meant to rehabilitate WASH infrastructure are encouraged.
Environmental Management and Conservation	Improper agricultural activities and illegal mining are the main drivers of land degradation in the district. Deforestation as a result of illegal settlers opening up new areas for agricultural purposes, tobacco farmers who cut down trees for tobacco curing and by households who cut down trees for cooking fuel and other domestic use. Soil erosion has also been exacerbated by deforestation. Illegal mining in such areas as Mukaradzi and in other rivers is causing siltation of dams and rivers and as a result capacity of water bodies to hold water is reduced thereby affecting irrigation activities and water for livestock.
Health and Nutrition	There is a shortage of health staff in the district and this compromise service delivery and the district is not in a position to rectify the situation as it does not have the financial capacity. Malnutrition rates are higher compared to the national average it is recommended to implement programmes to address the nutrition challenges. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is estimated at 14% according to Ministry of Health, 2014 reports. There is need to promote Behaviour Change Communication programmes in hotspot areas such as, Mukaradzi, Mount Darwin urban, Mudzengerere, Dotito, Kamutsenzere and Mukumbura.
Education	The number of primary schools have improved over time and the walking distance is now less than the recommended 5km, however the secondary schools are not yet adequate and there is need to build more schools to reduce the walking distance to the nearest secondary school and improve the teacher student ratio.
Roads	Road network in the district is serviced by 3 road authorities that are Pfura Rural District Council, District Development Fund and Department of Roads. There is need for more funding to maintain the roads that link the district to essential services and also to make sure the district is easily accessible.

Source: Mount Darwin District Risk Profile

MOUNT DARWIN DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAM	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Lead	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Ms. Chikumbirike	District Agriculture Extension Officer	Agritex
Mr. Nyachowa	Chief Executive Officer	Rural District Council
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Herbert Matsikwa	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Sherita Manyika	Program Associate	World Food Programme

MUZARABANI

District Overview

6% Chronically Food Insecure Population

84% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods Options

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in the district. The district lies in 3 agro ecological regions i.e. region IIA, III and IV. The upper part of the district lies in region IIA and receives between 700mm and 1,050mm and is suitable for intensive farming. The lower part of the district lies in region IV and receives mean annual rainfall of 450 – 650mm and is suitable for extensive farming based on livestock and drought tolerant crops. Food security is relatively better for the upper part compared to the lower part of the district. The communities would benefit from initiatives that diversify sources of livelihood.

Water and Sanitation

305 Boreholes

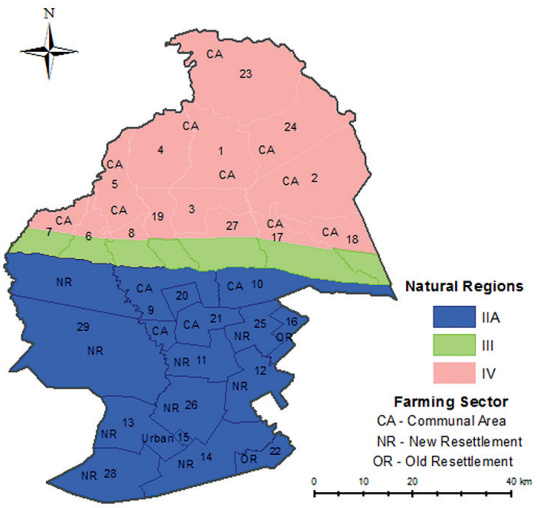
54% Safe Latrines

Boreholes are the main source of safe water in the district and about 42% of the boreholes are non-functional mainly because they broke down and also lack of spare parts. Community driven solutions would ensure sustainability of these boreholes.

Access to toilet facilities is very low with only 36% percent of the household owning any type of latrine. Initiatives to increase toilet access are required in the district.

Agro Ecological Zones and Farming Regions

The district has all the agro ecological regions i.e. from region 1 to 5 and receives an average annual rainfall ranging from below 450mm to above a 1,000mm. About 50% of the wards are in agro ecological region V which receives very low rainfall (an average of below 450mm) and is prone to droughts and prolonged mid-season dry spells. There are many farming sectors in the district and the largest one is communal farming which is mainly concentrated in the valley in regions III, IV and V.

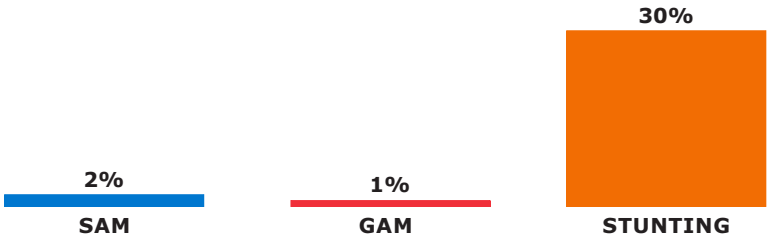


Education

There are 62 primary schools and 23 secondary schools and 1 vocational training center in the district. The distribution of the schools are in line with the population proportion except for a few wards which have high population enrolment for primary schools, hence requires more classroom blocks and new schools.

Health and Nutrition

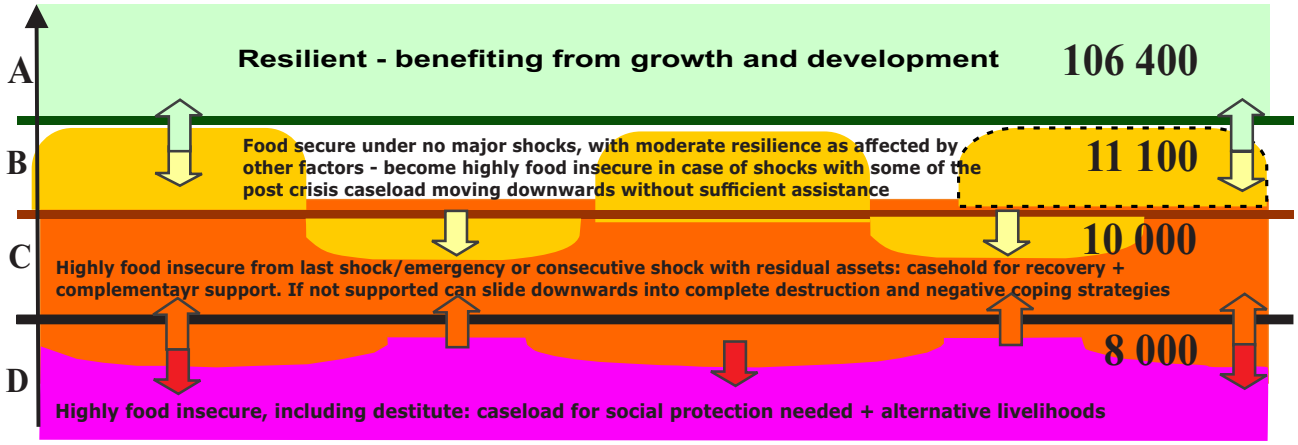
The district has 12 healthy facilities and some wards do not have healthy facilities and rely on nearby wards and this result in some communities walking longer distances. There is need to bring healthy services closer to the people to avoid complications which might arise due to delay in receiving medical care.



Stunting is the main nutrition challenge in the district and it requires a consolidated approach from all sectors to address the challenge.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is at 12.5% compared to the national average 14.7% (Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2014 Estimates).

Food Insecurity Classification



- 8,000 (6%) chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance.
- 10,000 (7%) vulnerable to shock and have little asset base
- 11,100 (8%) food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks
- 106,400 (79%) food secure and resilient to shocks

Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Construction of more schools and blocks of classrooms in schools
- Construction of dams
- Rehabilitation of health care systems
- Improvement of irrigation infrastructure
- Construction of bridges

1 GENERAL CARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)

CENTENARY

OCHA

Locations
- Key Location
- Place of Local Importance
- Mission
- Mine
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Health Facility

Boundaries
- National Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary

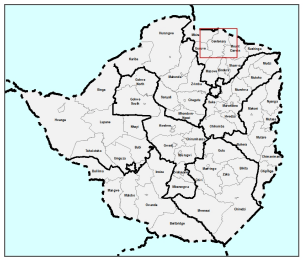
Transport Network
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Connector Road
- Track
- Railway Line

Hydrology
- Main River
- Waterbody
- Protected Conservation Area

Map Doc Name: OCHA_District_Atlas_Admin_A3_100104
Creation Date: 4 January 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950
Web Resources: http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe
Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:

Map data source(s):
Vector data from Department of the Surveyor General (DSG). Schools and other infrastructure may be under-represented depending on available digital data.

Disclaimers:
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the



Source: OCHA

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Muzarabani district is in Mashonaland Central province, it lies approximately 150km from the capital city of Harare. The district borders with Mozambique to the north, Mbire and Guruve to the west, Mazowe to the south and Mount Darwin to the East. The district has a total area of about 423,307 Ha. There are 29 wards in in the district.

1.3 POPULATION INFORMATION

The 2016 estimated population for the district is about 135,538 based on the 2012 Census Population of 122,791 and an estimated annual growth rate of about 2.5% (**Table 1**). Of the total population, 48% are female and 52% are male.

Table 1: Population by Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Households	2012 Population	Projected Population	Proportion of Population
1	Chadereka	1,456	7,032	7,762	6%
2	Maungaunga	1,345	6,414	7,080	5%
3	Machaya	622	2,771	3,059	2%
4	Dambakurima	1,109	5,142	5,676	4%
5	Kapembere	1,118	4,988	5,506	4%
6	Gutsa	481	2,169	2,394	2%
7	Hwata	286	1,295	1,429	1%
8	Muringazuva	1,390	5,695	6,286	5%
9	Chiwashira	997	4,562	5,036	4%
10	Chiweshe	1,851	8,466	9,345	7%
11	Chinyani	674	3,231	3,566	3%
12	Botambudzi	1,084	4,875	5,381	4%
13	Mawari	610	2,816	3,108	2%
14	Nyamanetsa	1,561	6,998	7,724	6%
15	Gatu	865	3,363	3,712	3%
16	Mukwengure	343	1,659	1,831	1%
17	Hoya	1,329	5,983	6,604	5%
18	Mutemakungu	493	2,354	2,598	2%
19	Utete	757	3,359	3,708	3%
20	Chawarura	234	1,033	1,140	1%
21	Runga	490	2,329	2,571	2%
22	Chaona	416	1,897	2,094	2%
23	Kaerezi	1,944	9,329	10,297	8%
24	Chiwenga	1,230	5,926	6,541	5%
25	Mutua	593	2,828	3,122	2%
26	Mutute	841	3,597	3,970	3%
27	Museredza	1,13	4,585	5,061	4%
28	Chidikamwedzi	1,219	5,358	5,914	4%
29	The Palms	577	2,37	3,021	2%
Total		**26,928**	**122,791**	**135,538**	**100%**

Source: Census 2012 Report

1.4 VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

The district is characterized by Sporobolus species and the Hyperrhenia species while in lower Muzarabani it is characterized with Sweet Veld and Mopani trees. The area can be classified as Sodic Veld, characterized by tree bush, or bush clump savanna with sparse short grass. The soils are sodic from granite parent material. Common grasses are the Sporobolus, Chlorisvirgata and the Dactyloctenium Aegyptium commonly known as the Crow's Foot. These grass species associate well with Colophospermummopane, Acacia Gerrardii and the Acacia Mellifera which provide browse for the animals, but the imbalance leads to thicket formation or bush encroachment. No grass-cover on areas with high salt concentration though these are favorable for mopane growth. The veld value is sweet veld with low carrying capacity and very sensitive to overgrazing with highly erodible soils. Bush encroachment is evident with a lot of invader weeds which are not palatable and a poor veld.

1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

The main forms of land degradation in the district include soil erosion, gully formation and siltation of dams and rivers. **Table 2** shows the main forms of land degradation by ward. The main causes of the different forms of land degradation in the district are excessive cutting down of tress and overgrazing and this calls for awareness programs to educate the communities on the consequences of land degradation. There is also a need to develop a tree planning culture to replace the trees that are being cut for firewood and other purposes.

Table 2: LAND DEGRADATION

Wards	Form of Land Degradation	Activities	Interventions
9 - 16, 20 - 22, 25, 26, 28 & 29	Land Erosion, Dam Siltation	Tree cutting, Poor Farming Methods, Stream Bank Cultivation, Veld Fires, Illegal Settlements	Land and Vegetation Conservation Awareness Campaigns and Reforestation
1 - 8, 17 - 19, 23, 24 & 27	Gully Formation and Siltation of Rivers	Overgrazing, Stream Bank Cultivation and Illegal Settlement	Awareness Campaigns and Gully Reclamation

Source: Environmental Management Authority

2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

There are 62 primary schools, 6 ECD Centers, 30 Crèches /nurseries and 23 secondary schools and 1 vocational training center in the district. The distribution of the schools are in line with the population proportion except for ward 1 which has a high population proportion and enrolment for primary schools, hence requires more classroom blocks and schools (**Table 3**). Ward 25 is the only ward which do not have any schools and it is recommended to set education facilities in this ward to protect the children from walking longer distances to access facilities in other wards.

Only 4 schools offer A-Level studies in the whole district and this has a negative effect on the development of the children as some live far away from schools that offer advanced level studies and they cannot afford commuting to these schools every day. This result in children staying with relatives or in temporary structures near schools resulting in them being vulnerable to abuse. Electrification of schools is still very low with only 12 schools electrified and this affect some development initiatives which require electricity.

Table 3: Distribution of Schools by Ward

Ward	% Population	Primary Schools	Enrolment	Secondary Schools	Enrolment
1	6%	4	2,206	3	530
2	5%	3	816	1	123
3	2%	2	709	1	556
4	4%	2	1,175	1	194
5	4%	2	1,149	1	220
6	2%	2	533	1	227
7	1%	1	196	0	0
8	5%	2	1,103	1	513
9	4%	2	845	0	0
10	7%	2	1,656	2	926
11	3%	3	1,106	1	231
12	4%	2	657	0	0
13	2%	3	739	1	239
14	6%	3	1,234	0	0
15	3%	1	1,122	1	682
16	1%	1	629	1	469
17	5%	5	1,683	2	446
18	2%	1	356	0	0
19	3%	2	976	1	241
20	1%	1	674	1	573
21	2%	1	400	0	0
22	2%	1	324	1	146
23	8%	4	1,244	0	0
24	5%	3	1,213	0	0
25	2%	0	0	0	0

26	3%	1	410	0	0
27	4%	2	893	1	127
28	4%	5	1,142	2	420
29	2%	1	343	0	0
Total	**100%**	**62**	**25, 533**	**23**	**6,863**

Source: Ministry of Education District Reports

2.1.1 CHALLENGES

- Shortage of vocational training centers and there is need to open more technical schools for the local youth so as to equip with job specific skills.
- Shortage of schools mainly (secondary) in wards such as 2, 18, 23 and 24 where there no nearby secondary schools.
- No electricity at most schools in the district
- Shortage of water at most schools the most being ward 2, 23 and 24 where schools depend on community deep wells and unprotected water sources.
- Poor road network hence high staff turn- over. The wards which have the worst road network are 23, 24, 2, and 18.
- Staff accommodation not adequate at most existing schools with wards 23, 24, 2, and 18 being the worst.

2.2 HEALTH INFORMATION

The district has 12 healthy facilities and some wards do not have healthy facilities within the ward. (**Table 4**) Some communities walk longer distances to their nearest health center. There is need to bring healthy services closer to the people to avoid complications which might arise due to delay in receiving medical care. There are four (4) ambulances available on request to all health centers, 4 doctors, 62 nurses, 28 nurse aides, 1 DNO, 2 EHO, 1EO Health, 10 EHT, 1 HPO, 3 Rehab tech, 2 Health info Assistants, 1 Nutrition assistant, 8 Health orderly, 1 Leprosy scout, 1 TB Coordinator, 2 cooks, 1 Food services supervisor, 2 LabTech/Scientist and 18 general hands in the district.

Table 4: Healthy Facility by Ward

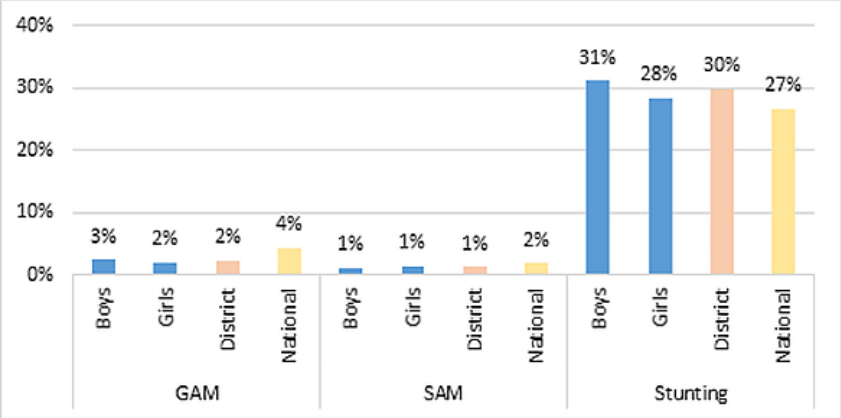
Ward	Healthy Facility	Catchment Wards
1	Chadereka	1
3	Machaya	3, 27 and 19
4	Dambakurima	4, 5
7	Hwata	6 & 7
8	Muzarabani	8, 19, 5
11	Chinyani	11, 12, 25 & 26
13	Always	13 & 29
15	David Nelson	15, 14, 26, 13 & 28
17	Hoya	17, 18
20	Chawarura	9, 20, 21
24	Chiwenga Clinic	24, 23, 2
28	Chidikamwedzi	28

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.3 NUTRITION

The nutrition data has been collected at provincial level and at health center level. ZimVAC rural 2016 reported the nutrition data at district level. The main challenge in the district is stunting which was reported to be about 30% and boys (31%) were more stunted than girls (28%). Boys also recorded higher severe acute malnutrition compared to girls (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAc 2016

2.2.1 HEALTH SECTOR CHALLENGES

- No resident doctors at rural health center level. The nearest doctor is found at St. Alberts Hospital which is a referral hospital.
- There is need to recruit more nurses to improve the service delivery.
- Morale is low on Council and Mission hospital staff since they is lack of clarity on who is their employer.
- Most of the health centers are not easily accessible by the public as they are situated very far away from their homes.
- Shortage of drugs at rural health centers

2.3 PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS

The district has an HIV prevalence rate of 12.5% according to the national HIV estimates of 2014. This is lower than the national estimate of 14.7%. The district has about 12,000 people who are in need of Anti-retroviral therapy.

The HIV hotspots include growth points, business centers as well as farming compounds.

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 WATER SOURCES

There are 305 boreholes and a number of deep/ shallow wells. 177 boreholes are functional (58%) and 128 (42%) are none functional due to various reasons mentioned in **Table 5**. Some communities fetch their drinking water from boreholes and due to long distances they fetch the rest of the water from dams, wells and rivers.

Table 5: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for Non-Functioning
1	20	6	Dry and Broken Down
2	5	3	Dry and Broken Down
3	5	8	Vandalised and dry
4	6	7	Dry and Broken Down
5	15	19	Mainly Vandalised and some Broken Down
6	18	4	Dry and Broken Down
7	10	6	Dry and Broken Down
8	22	9	Broken Down
9	3	5	Broken Down
10	3	7	Broken Down
11	5	3	Dry and Broken Down
12	2	1	Broken Down
13	6	1	Broken Down
14	1	1	Broken Down
15	4	0	N/A
16	4	5	Broken Down

17	8	5	Broken Down
18	5	3	Dry and Broken Down
19	6	13	Broken Down
20	3	0	Broken Down
21	3	11	Broken Down
22	4	2	Broken Down
23	5	4	Broken Down
24	3	0	N/A
25	2	0	N/A
26	2	0	N/A
27	4	5	Dry and Broken Down
28	2	0	N/A
29	1	0	N/A
Total	**177**	**128**	

Source: RWIMS database

3.2 SANITATION

The district has very low access to toilet facilities estimated at 36.4% (Census 2012 Report). There is need to promote proper hygiene practices through the increase of toilet access in the district. The district is prone to diarrhea diseases as a result of high open defecation rates in the district.

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 TRANSPORT

The roads in the district are mainly gravel and are in a bad state and requires serviced but due to funding challenges the responsible government agencies has not been able to service the road. The roads are serviced by Muzarabani Rural council, District Development Fund (DDF), and Ministry of Transport.

4.2 COMMUNICATION

Econet is the main service provider in the district with over 90% network coverage in the district. There are still some few wards on the Mozambique border that rely on telephone networks from Mozambique such as Kaerezi and Chiwenga. Telecel and Netone are available in a few wards since they have few base stations (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Telephone Access

Network Operator	No of Base Stations	Wards Covered
Econet	3	1, 3 - 23, 25 - 29
Netone	1	1-29
Telecel	1	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 26, 28
Telone		15

Source: District Development Fund

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

The district lies in three economic zones i.e. Northern Zambezi Valley Communal, Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement and Highveld Prime Communal. **Table 7** gives a description of the economic zones and the wards that fall into each zone.

Table 7: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Northern Zambezi Valley Communal	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-	11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 25, 28, 6

	commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	9, 10, 20, 22

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

5.1 WEALTH GROUP PROFILES

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four generally agreed wealth groups and these are the better off, middle income, poor and very poor groups. The households' classification vary according to different geographical locations. The general definition for each of the 4 wealth groups is as follows:

Better Off - This group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.

Middle Class - They have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock they dispose their assets and some can even move to the lower classes.

Poor - They have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. They offer labour to the middle and better off classes. They depend mainly on crop production and are not able to cultivate big pieces of land. They own very few livestock and some do not have draught power for their agricultural activities. They are not able to send all their children to school and they also depend on external assistance.

Very Poor - These are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households lead by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and they are not able to provide labour. They are neither able to provide for themselves nor to send children to school. They cannot make it in life without external assistance.

6 POVERTY LEVELS

In the district about 88.4% of the population live below the poverty line. The poverty prevalence is much higher than the national rural average of 76%. Ward 15 is wholly urban where most of the households have someone gainfully employed and their poverty level is much lower compared to the rest of the district. It is the only ward with poverty prevalence below the national rural poverty average of 78% (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

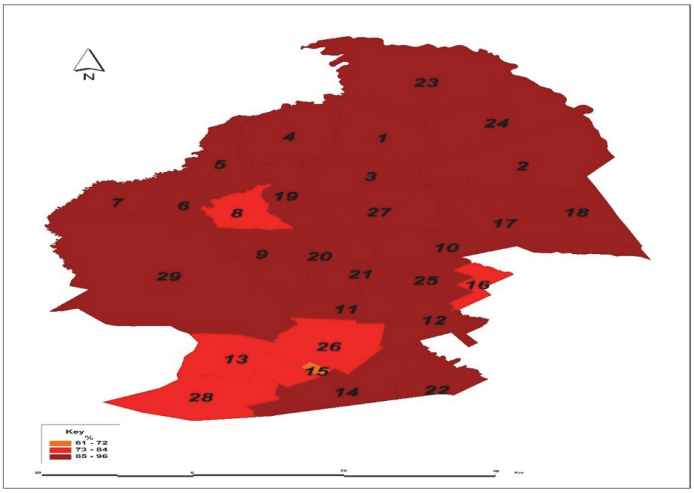
Ward	Projected Population	Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
1	7,762	1,456	1,325	91.70%
2	7,080	1,345	1,240	93.10%
3	3,059	622	548	88.70%
4	5,676	1,109	1,011	91.40%
5	5,506	1,118	997	89.70%
6	2,394	481	423	89.20%
7	1,429	286	248	87.20%
8	6,286	1,390	1,125	81.80%
9	5,036	997	918	92.20%
10	9,345	1,851	1629	88.70%
11	3,566	674	581	86.90%
12	5,381	1,084	914	84.80%
13	3,108	610	512	84.20%
14	7,724	1,561	1,356	87.00%
15	3,712	865	568	65.90%
16	1,831	343	273	79.50%
17	6,604	1,329	1,197	93.00%
18	2,598	493	460	93.40%
19	3,708	757	664	88.60%
20	1,140	234	209	93.40%

21	2,571	490	397	81.90%
22	2,094	416	345	83.80%
23	10,297	1,944	1,792	93.70%
24	6,541	1,230	1,150	94.60%
25	3,122	593	494	83.80%
26	3,970	841	713	85.20%
27	5,061	1,013	908	90.60%
28	5,914	1,219	1,035	85.10%
29	3,021	577	516	89.60%
Total	135,538	26,928	23,548	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

Crop production is the main livelihood source and as crop productivity is decreasing over the years, poverty levels have been increasing. Most poor households are found in natural region **IV** where droughts occur occasionally. The most affected wards are 23, 24, 2, and 18 which are in the north of the district bordering with Mozambique (**Figure 2**). These are far away from major commodity markets and most households do not have a lot of assets.

Figure 2: Poverty Map



Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

7 AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

7.1 AGRO-ECOLOGICAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

Muzarabani District falls under the two main agro-ecological regions, Natural Region 2a which covers Upper Muzarabani and Natural region IV which covers Lower Muzarabani also known as the Zambezi Valley. Natural region IIa covers about 161,219 Ha which is about 38% of the district total land, region III covers about 37,803Ha which is about 9% and region IV covers 224,286 Ha in region 4 which is about 53% of the total area. About 54% of the total the district population are in natural region IV.

There is also a transitional Zone which covers a CAMPFIRE PROJECT and falls under Natural region III. This is a Wildlife area managed by Muzarabani Rural District Council. The CAMPFIRE area is commonly known as the Mavhuradonha Wilderness Area (MWA). Natural region IIA is mainly a tobacco and maize production area while Natural region IV is characterized by cotton, sorghum, ground nuts and livestock. **Table 9** provides the characteristics of each natural region and the wards that falls under each region.

Table 9: Summary of Agro- Ecological Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, rarely experiencing severe dry spell in summer, the region is suitable for intensive system of farming basing on crops and livestock production.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21 , 22 , 25, 26, 28, 29
III	Rainfall is moderate in total amount 650-800mm. Temperature are generally high hence reduces effectiveness of rainfall.	Mavuradonha Range of Mountains

	The region receives 14-16 rainy pentads per season. The region is fairly subjected to mid-season dry spell and therefore is marginal for maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock production.	
IV	This region receives fairly low total rainfall (450-650mm). The region is subject to seasonal drought and severe dry spells during the rainy season. The rainfall is too low and uncertain for cash crops. The region needs the use of drought resistance crops. Farming system should be based on livestock production.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

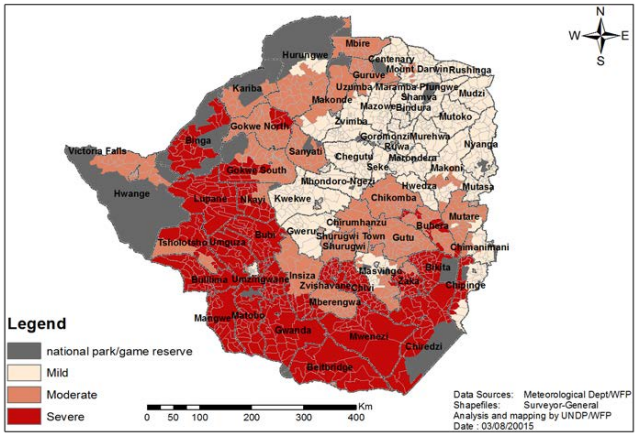
7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

The district receives mean annual rainfall range of 450mm to 1,000mm as described in **Table 9**. Natural region **IIA** receives more rainfall compared to other regions.

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

According to UNDP Hazard Mapping (2015), the district is mildly prone to drought as indicated in **Figure 3** below:

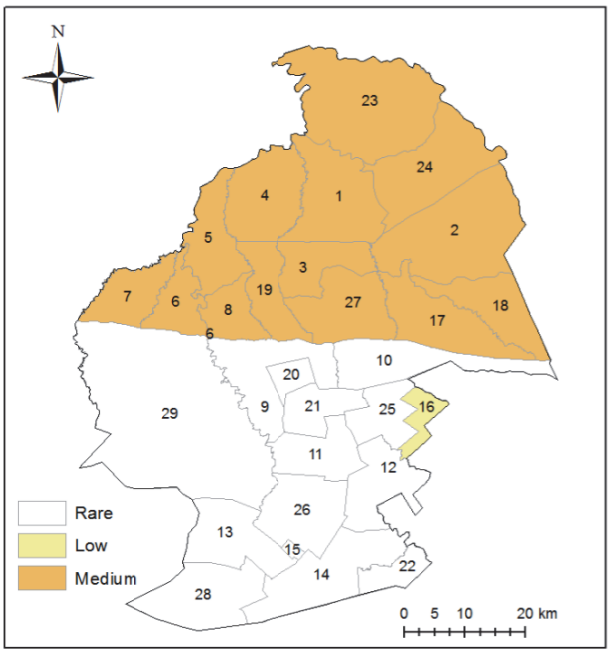
Figure 3: Drought Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

There are some wards within the district that experience drought every 4 to 5 years (**Figure 4**) and cereal production in these wards has always been low with the majority of households facing food deficit. Livestock and cotton production are the most feasible enterprises in the district due to their high resistance to drought conditions.

Figure 4: Drought Prevalence

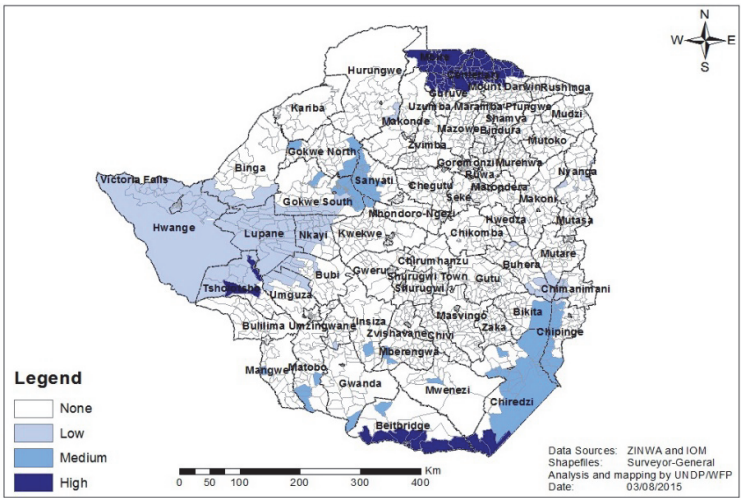


Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

7.4 FLOOD PRONE AREAS

The district is at high risk of flooding according to the UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015 (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping Report, 2015

The most flood prone areas are those that lie along major rivers such as Musengezi, Nzoumvunda, Hoya and Mukumbura Rivers. Wards 1 and 5 are the worst affected ones where in worst years the water level can rise to above 1 metre inland inundating fields and homesteads also causing livestock deaths. Floods are normally experienced between February and March. During flooding periods households loose most of their belongings including food making them the more vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty.

7.5 HYDRO-ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Most of the dams are found in the Upper Muzarabani which was formerly made up of commercial farms (**Table 10**). The lower part does not have dams due to the soil types in the area. The dams are all threatened by siltation due to poor land management that include stream bank cultivation and massive tree cutting. Generally there is low utilization of the dams for irrigation for example due to high electricity bills and deteriorating infrastructure.

Table 10: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Number of Major Dams
11	2
12	8
13	3
14	8
21	3
25	3
26	4
28	9
29	4
Total	**44**

Source: Agritex reports

8 CROP INFORMATION

8.1 MAJOR CROPS GROWN AND FACTORS AFFECTING CROP PRODUCTION

There are 6 farming sectors in the district and the largest is Communal farming which occupies 82% of the land and practiced by 65% of the population (**Table 11**).

Table 11: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage Area	Population	Percentage Population	Ward
Large Scale Commercial Area	980	1.78%	32	0.03%	15, 29
Old Resettlement	1,278	2.32%	5,805	4.70%	15, 22, 25, 21
A1	5,025	9.13%	9,762	7.89%	11,12,13, 14, 21

A2	2,525	4.59%	2,527	2.04%	11,12,13, 14, 15
Peri Urban	183	0.33%	3,350	2.71%	
Communal Area	45,055	81.85%	80,319	64.94%	1- 10, 16 -20, 23, 24

Source: Agritex

The main crops grown include maize, sorghum, tobacco, soya beans, cowpeas and ground nuts (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Major Crops Grown in the District per Ward

Natural Region	Crops Grown	Wards
IIA	Tobacco, Maize, and soya beans are the main crops grown in the region. Live-stock production is mainly for draft purposes with low offtake levels.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29
III	This area is a wilderness area managed under CAMPFIRE by Council	Mavuradonha Range of Mountains
IV	Sorghum, Cotton, Soya beans, cowpeas and ground nuts are main crops grown with sesame also rising in area. Livestock and Masawu trading are also important sources of income for most households.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 23, 24, 27

Source: Agritex

The predominant soil types are the sandy soils which are found in most of the wards (**Table 13**). Tobacco is commonly grown in these areas. Wards with medium to heavy soils grow cotton and livestock production.

Table 13: Soils in the District

Soil type	Wards
Sandy Soils (Tobacco)	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 & 29
Sandy Clays	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 20 & 27
Black Heavy Soils (Cotton and Livestock Production)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 23 & 24

Source: Agritex

8.2 CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

The district in general has the ability to produce enough food to last the whole consumption period. The district has an estimated annual cereal requirement of 17,600 tonnes based on the population and annual cereal requirement of 130kgs (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Crop Production Trends (Tonnes): 2014 - 16

Crop	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Maize	17,634	22,256	19,286
Sorghum	11,998	10,057	10,658
Pearl Millet	351	34	97
Finger Millet	34	12	-
Total Cereals	30,017	32,359	30,040
Irish Potatoes	17	13	11
Groundnuts	5,046	4,034	4,000
Sweet Potatoes	23	57	6
Sugar Beans	171	25	10
Cowpeas	2,765	2,491	2,401

Source: Agritex

The upper part of the district in most years has not been able to produce enough cereals to last the whole consumption period.

9 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, donkeys and poultry. The average household livestock ownership is very low in the district. Most households own livestock for draught power. **Table 15** shows the livestock population per ward and most communal wards have higher population but they have the fewer livestock population compared to other sectors. This might result in some households lacking draught power for agricultural activities resulting in less area planted. There is need for initiatives to promote ownership of draught power by communal households.

Table 15: Average Livestock Holding per Ward

Ward	Sector	Proportion of Population	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Donkeys	Poultry
1	Communal	6%	7,609	2,096	2,376	267	183	6,216
2	Communal	5%	3,602	167	880	0	79	13,355
3	Communal	2%	4,128	2,947	5,936	203	165	17,019
4	Communal	4%	4,154	2,888	6,380	324	138	3,888
5	Communal	4%	2,841	699	2,810	201	26	4,219
6	Communal	2%	2,206	687	1,281	94	41	3,720
7	Communal	1%	1,413	321	1,279	204	27	3,658
8	Communal	5%	4,386	3,062	3,114	272	163	9,384
9	Communal	4%						
10	Communal	7%	1,000	884	137	23	0	1,341
11	A2 and A1	3%	738	164	260	74	0	2,955
12	A1 and A2	4%	1,962	245	461	30	3	7,164
13	A2 and A1	2%	1,542	119	230	0	0	1,733
14	A2 and A2	6%	2,904	245	517	242	7	14,078
15		3%						
16	OR and A2	1%	1,133	35	135	250	0	3,006
17	Communal	5%	3,878	196	1,945	58	125	9,391
18	Communal	2%	1,947	312	629	17	0	8,113
19	Communal	3%	2,775	698	259	204	79	3,461
20	Communal	1%	1,613	127	205	80	48	2,540
21	A1 and OR	2%	937	65	51	0	4	2,903
22	OR	2%	1,286	18	31	8	2	2,011
23	Communal	8%	2,565	648	1,140	18	33	2,854
24	Communal	5%	3,278	1,916	1,764	834	133	4,852
25	OR	2%	1,226	0	257	40	22	2,157
26	A2 and A1	3%	1,882	321	385	129	0	8,401
27		4%						
28	A1 and A2	4%	2,588	296	597	136	3	3,205
29	A1 and A3	2%	938	164	250	0	0	763

Source: Agritex

The most vulnerable households do not own large livestock and they also own very few small livestock. The middle and upper middle class own more than 60% of the livestock in the district (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	4	18	20
Goats	6	15	55
Sheep	2	5	12

Source: Agritex Reports

Most wards in lower Muzarabani normally have depleted grazing during the lean season especially between July and October before the start of the rains, as the grass fails to mature as a result of high grazing pressure among other reasons. The worst affected wards include 8, 5, 3, 17 and 19. There is need for supplementary feeding in these wards in order to keep the cattle in good shape.

9.2 MAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

- Lumpy Skin
- Tick borne diseases e.g. Anaplasmosis, Babisisosis
- Internal parasites e.g. tapeworms, wireworms in sheep and goats

9.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK FARMERS

- Distant market
- Low market prices
- Livestock inputs e.g. stock feeds are unavailable

10 MARKET INFORMATION

There is one Growth Point, Muzarabani GP and a total of 52 Business centers in the district. Almost every ward except ward 12, 25 and 26, has at least one business center (**Table 17**). Communities purchase from business centers nearest to them.

Wards 25, 12 and 26 are being serviced by other centers as they do not have business centers.

Table 17: Number of Business Centers per Ward

Ward No.	Number of Business Centers
1	5
2	3
3	2
4	2
5	3
6	1
7	1
8	1 Growth Point
9	2
10 & 25	2
11 & 12	1
13	1
14	1
15 & 26	5
16	1
17	4
18	2
19	2
20	2
21	1
22	1
23	2
24	2
27	1
28	1
29	1

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The main market for livestock are informal markets which are mainly between farmer and buyer. The buyers include local butcheries, private individual buyers and other farmers from the ward and district. Generally livestock is cheaper in communal wards compared to small and large scale farming wards (**Table 18**).

Table 18: Livestock Average Prices by Ward

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chickens	Guinee Fowl
1	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
2	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
3	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
4	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
5	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
6	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
7	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
8	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
9	$300	$30	$40	$4	
10	$300	$30	$40	$4	
11	$300	$30	$40	$4	
12	$300	$30	$40	$4	
13	$300	$30	$40	$4	
14	$300	$30	$40	$4	
15	$300	$30	$40	$4	
16	$300	$30	$40	$4	
17	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
18	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4

19	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
20	$300	$30	$40	$4	
21	$300	$30	$40	$4	
22	$300	$30	$40	$4	
23	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
24	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
25	$300	$30	$40	$4	
26	$300	$30	$40	$4	
27	$250	$20	$35	$3	$4
28	$300	$30	$40	$4	
29	$300	$30	$40	$4	

Source: Livestock Production Department

10.2 CROP AND FOOD COMMODITIES MARKETS

There is no well-established markets for crops in the district and farmers travel to Harare to sell their harvest. Grain Marketing Board has depots in the district and it purchase cereals and pulses from farmers. There is need to decentralize other marketing boards to the districts or closer to the districts to reduce costs and other loses for farmers.

Food commodity prices generally increase with distances from major markets. Most commodity prices are higher in wards 1 - 8, 17 - 19, 23, 24 and 27 which are in lower Muzarabani (**Table 19**).

Table 19: Commodity Prices in Muzarabani District

Ward	Maize Meal 10kg.	Maize Grain 20L Buckets	Cooking Oil 2 Litres	Beans 1kg.	Small Grains 20L Bucket	Rice 2kg.
1	$6	$4	$3.20	$1	$4	$2
2	$6	$4	$3.20	$1	$4	$2
3	$6	$4	$3.20	$1	$4	$2
4	$6	$4	$3.20	$1	$4	$2
5	$6	$4	$3.20	$1	$4	$2
6	$6	$4	$3.20	$1	$4	$2
7	$6	$4	$3.	$1	$4	$2
8	$6	$4	$3	$1	$4	$1.80
9	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
10	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
11	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
12	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
13	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
14	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
15	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
16	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$1.80
17	$6	$4	$3.	$1	$4	$2
18	$6	$4	$3.	$1	$4	$2
19	$6	$4	$3	$1	$4	$2
20	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60
21	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60
22	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60
23	$6	$4	$3.	$1	$4	$2
24	$6	$4	$3.	$1	$4	$2
25	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60
26	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60
27	$6	$4	$3.	$1	$4	$2
28	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60
29	$5	$5	$3	$1	0	$3.60

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- Long distance to outside markets e.g. Mbare Musika
- No access to EU markets
- Limited access to radio and TV to advertise products
- Abundant produce hitting market e.g. tomatoes, with only local markets to market produce. Results in low returns to farmer.
- No free entry to markets-buyer determines price of produce

11 COMMON HAZARDS

The lower part of the district are most prone to hazards as the area is a marginal rainfall area. Droughts, floods and human diseases are common and frequent in this region. Wards 1 and 5 are the most flood affected areas. The majority of households in this zone experience food shortages in most of the years. After serious floods, the area also experiences some diarrheal diseases and cholera in worst flood years. Development is poor in this area with roads becoming inaccessible during the rainy season. **Table 20** summaries the hazards faced in the district and the wards that are most prone to those hazards.

Table 20: Chronic and Periodic Hazards in Muzarabani District

Hazard	Wards	Hazard Frequency
Drought	1 - 8, 17 - 19, 23, 24 and 27	
Floods	1, 2, 4, 5, 23, 24,	Chronic
Crop Pests and Diseases	1-29	Periodic
Human Wild Life Conflict	6, 7, 8, 19, 23, 24 and 27	Chronic
Malaria	1 - 8, 17 - 19, 23, 24 and 27	Chronic
Cholera and Diarrhea	1 -8, 17 - 19, 23, 24 and 27	Periodic
Livestock Diseases	1 - 29	Periodic
Veld Fires	9 - 16, 20 - 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29	Chronic
Road Traffic Accidents	MWA	Chronic
Commodity Price Fluctuation	1 - 8, 17 - 19, 23, 24 and 27	Chronic
HIV&AIDS	1 - 29	Chronic

Source: Civil Protection Unit

12 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following are the district development priorities (**Table 21**):

Table 21: Muzarabani District Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Mavuradonha Dam Construction	1 - 10, 19 - 24	A project of national status and can transform the valley floor into a food surplus zone
2	Irrigation Infrastructure Development	1 - 10, 19 - 24	This is targeted to the low part of the district rain fed agriculture is un de-pendable
3	Hoya Bridge Construction	2, 17, 18, 23 and 24	The links the with Mount Darwin and border Mukumbura where people from the cross into Mozambique for social and trade
4	School Infrastructure Construction	26, 23, 23, 24, 24, 2, 17	These wards have no proper schools as pupils learn under trees and live in the community

Source: District Development Strategy (2012 – 2017)

13 FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

13.1 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

According to ZimVAC reports 2009 - 2016, food insecurity for the district has always been lower than the national average (**Figure 6 and 7**). The food insecurity for the district been on a down-ward trend since 2009 to 2014, and increased in 2015.

Figure 6: Muzarabani Food Insecurity Trends

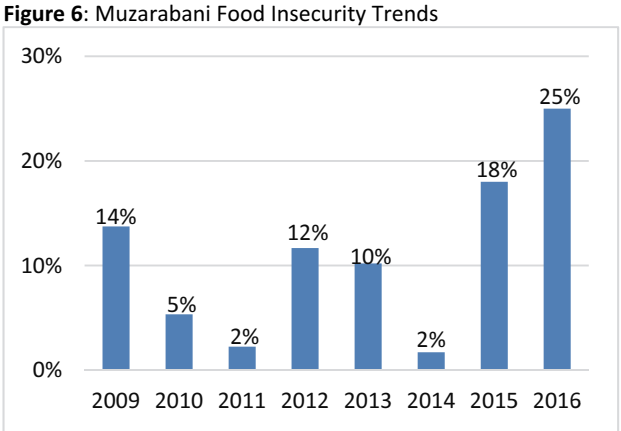
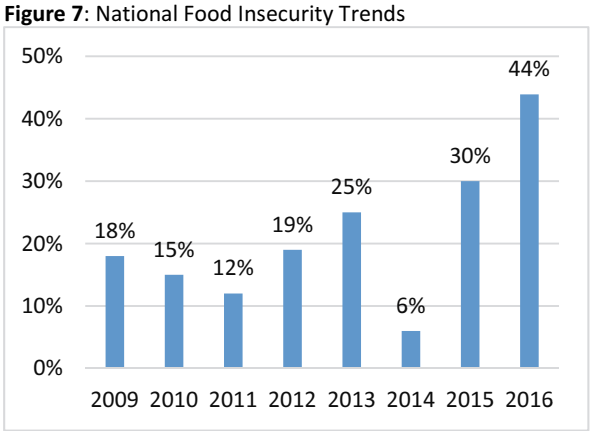


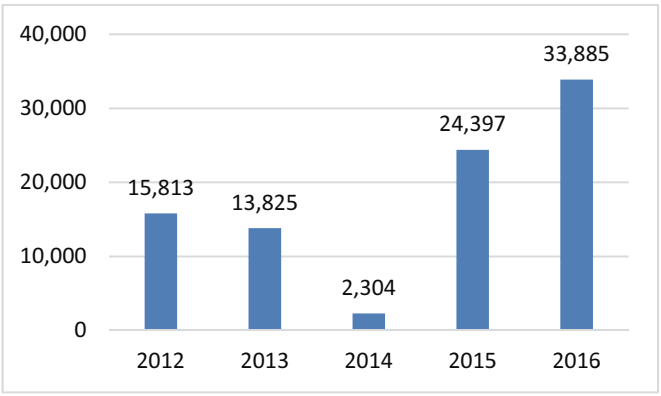
Figure 7: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

The highest number of food insecure populations were recorded in 2015 and 2016 (two consecutive bad years) (**Figure 8**). It is evident that food insecurity prevalence is lower in good production years which supports the notion that once investments are made in irrigation schemes and promote market linkages, food insecurity levels are likely to decrease even during the worst years.

Figure 8: Estimated Food Insecure Population

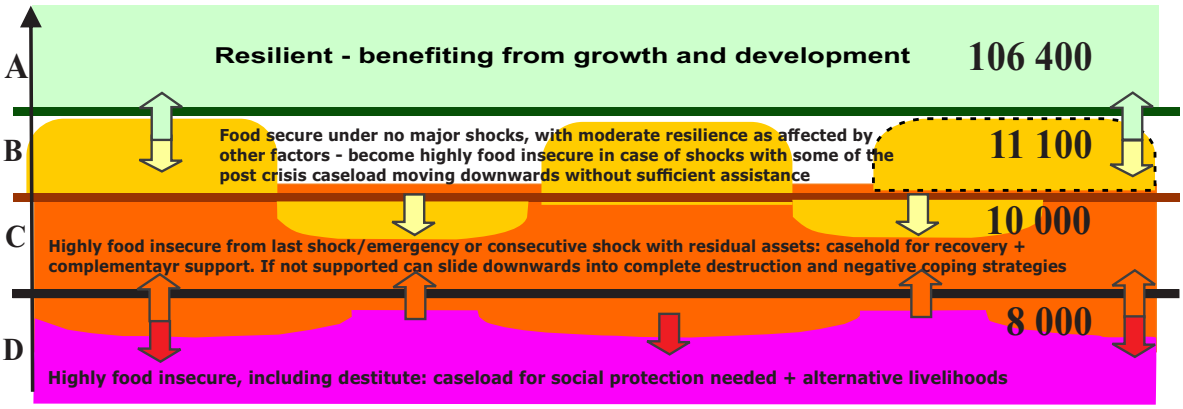


Source: ZimVAC Reports

13.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

The district has a 2016 estimated population of about 135,538 people. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 44,800 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure and at any given time they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 58,000 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January - March) and also after a shock. 72,900 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 93,500 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 9** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

Figure 9: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Group A (Already Resilient) 106,400 People (79%)	Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. The group is largely made up of the good farmers, the working class, and business people and are found throughout the district. Their asset base is very strong and need not a lot of support. The group has access to most social services such as good education and health.
Group B (Food Secure Under No Major Shocks) 11,100 People (8%)	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. This group largely comprise the majority of the farmers mainly those from natural 1V where rainfall is very unreliable. On top of social programs this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. It was identified that for HH that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programs.
Group C (Highly Food Insecure From Last or Consecutive Shocks) 10,000 People (7%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the droughts coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programs). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
Group D (Highly Food Insecure Including Destitute) 8,000 People (6%)	These highly food insecure households – including the destitute, elderly and child headed households and the chronically ill- are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour - constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 VISIBLE VULNERABILITIES FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS

Vulnerable households are characterized by:

- Low asset ownership
- Elderly and child headed households and the chronically ill
- They are labour - constrained

13.5 COPING STRATEGIES

There is inadequate food across the whole district, especially in Lower Muzarabani, households normally adopt the following strategies to deal with food shortages;

- Skip meals as a measure to conserve the diminishing food reserves
- Selling firewood and livestock
- Market gardening
- Barter trading
- Selling fish imported from Mozambique
- Casual labour
- Remittances

13.6 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURE WARDS

The ranking of food insecurity is based on poverty, production, livelihoods options and other factors that contribute towards food security in the district. The wards in lower Guruve do not produce food that last a consumption year. **Table 22** shows the ranking of the wards by the food insecurity status.

Table 22: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Population	No. of Households	Rank
1	7,762	1,456	9
2	7,080	1,345	16
3	3,059	622	2
4	5,676	1,109	10
5	5,506	1,118	1
6	2,394	481	3
7	1,429	286	14
8	6,286	1,390	4
9	5,036	997	21
10	9,345	1,851	26

11	3,566	674	29
12	5,381	1,084	13
13	3,108	610	27
14	7,724	1,561	19
15	3,712	865	15
16	1,831	343	17
17	6,604	1,329	12
18	2,598	493	8
19	3,708	757	6
20	1,140	234	22
21	2,571	490	25
22	2,094	416	24
23	10,297	1,944	11
24	6,541	1,230	5
25	3,122	593	23
26	3,970	841	20
27	5,061	1,013	7
28	5,914	1,219	28
29	3,021	577	18
Total	**135,538**	**26,928**	

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

13.7 SEASONAL CALENDAR

The following is the seasonal calendar for the district for a typical year (**Figure 10**):

Figure 10: SLP Calendar for a Typical Year

Activities	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Millet												
Pulses												
Crop Sales												
Gardening												
Livestock Sales												
Livestock Heats and Births												
Livestock Diseases												
Milk Production												
Other												
Lean Season												
Food Purchases												
Petty Trade												
Local Labor												
Collection of Wild Fruits												
Fishing												
Malaria												
Labor Migration												

Source: Agritex

14 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

Table 23: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

ORGANISATION	CATEGORY	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO No.	Goz Departments Working with NGO
World Vision Zimbabwe	Humanitarian	Education, Health, Water and Sanitation and Emergency Relief	1, 4, 8 and 19	Reg	Education, Health, DDF, Social Welfare, LA
Red Cross Zimbabwe	Humanitarian	First Aid training, Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster management, Water and	Mainly in 1, 4, 8, 23 and 24 but cover the	Reg	Health, DDF, Social welfare

		sanitation, Emergency Relief	whole district on first aid.		
Help From Germany		Household Food Security, Farmers training, Emergency response	1, 8, 23	Reg	Agritex,
Silveira House	Humanitarian	Leadership Training, Livelihoods skills training	10, 11, 14, 15 and 25	Reg	DA, Youth, Women Affairs LA
MeDRA (Methodist Development Relief Agency)	Humanitarian	Skills training, Community livelihoods projects and Water and sanitation	5, 6 and 7	Reg	Agritex,DDF, LA, Youth, Women`s Affairs
CAMFED	Humanitarian	Girl child education, OVC	1 - 29	Reg	Education, Social Welfare, Women Affairs, MOHCC, Chiefs & ZRP
	Health	Support to health service delivery system	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 24 and 28		MOHCC,LA, Catholic Mission hospital
CODAID					

Source: District Administrator's Office

15 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**Table 24**).

Table 24: Main Issues for Consideration

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	Crop production is the main source of livelihoods for the district. The upper part of the district is in agro ecological region IIA and receives more rainfall then the lower part of the district in region IV. Production of both food and cash crops for the upper part is relatively high and food insecurity is lower. The lower part mainly produce drought tolerant crops and the production is low due to low and erratic rainfall that is received in that part of the district. Food insecurity is relatively high for the lower part of the district. The upper part of the district produces surplus and crops for the market like Tobacco, communities from this part of the district would benefit from market linkages to enable them to market their produce. The lower part of the district would benefit from expansion of irrigation schemes to support crop production for food security. Most households own livestock for draught power although in the communal area some households do not own large livestock. These households that do not draught power either depends on other households to finish planting then they can also start planting which may result in them missing the planting window or they use manual labour which might result in them planting smaller pieces of land. There is need for initiatives to increase livestock ownership especially draught power by communal households.
Irrigation	The development of large scale irrigation schemes to support crop production will promote food security.
Health and Nutrition	Most health infrastructure requires maintenance and rehabilitated as it is old. Some communities walk longer distances to their nearest health center and initiatives to bring health services to the people would increase access to health services and avoid complications which arise due to delays in receiving medical care. The main nutrition challenge in the district is stunting which was estimated at 30% higher than the national average of 27%. Boys (31%) were more stunted than girls (28%). Stunting reduction initiatives are recommended for the district.
Trade and Industries	The communities travel to Harare to sale most of their cash crops like tobacco and if the marketing is done in the district it would reduce transport cost for farmers and some losses they incur during transportation of the product
Roads	To increase access to essential services like health, markets etc. the roads need to be in good condition throughout the year, therefore there is need for rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance of feeder roads in the district.
Energy	There is need for the promotion of renewable energy such as biogas and solar especially for the rural communities. Also promotion of other sources of energy for curing tobacco which has caused excessive cutting down of trees. Communities should also be encouraged to plant trees that they can use for curing tobacco.

Source: Chipinge District Profile

MUZARABANI DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAM	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Leader	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Mr. Zhou	DAEO	Agritex
Ms. Gwachiwa	CEO	Rural District Council
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Lindaray Tanyanyiwa	Program Associate	World Food Programme

RUSHINGA

District Overview

12% Chronically Food Insecure Population

82% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods

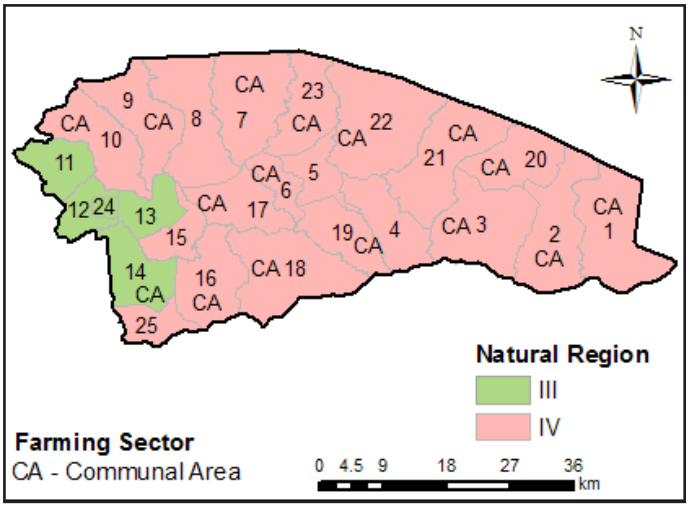
The livelihoods of people of Rushinga are agro-based, main crops are maize and cotton. Other sources of livelihood include selling fish from neighbouring Mozambique and gold panning. In 2015 poverty levels in the constituency were estimated at 84.2%, compared to the national rural average of 76%.

Water and Sanitation

405 Boreholes

46% Safe Latrines

The district has 80% households with access to any type of toilet which is higher than the national rural average of 60% (ZimVAC 2014). There are some villages which were declared Open defecation free. There is need for continued promotion of good sanitation and hygiene projects in the district.



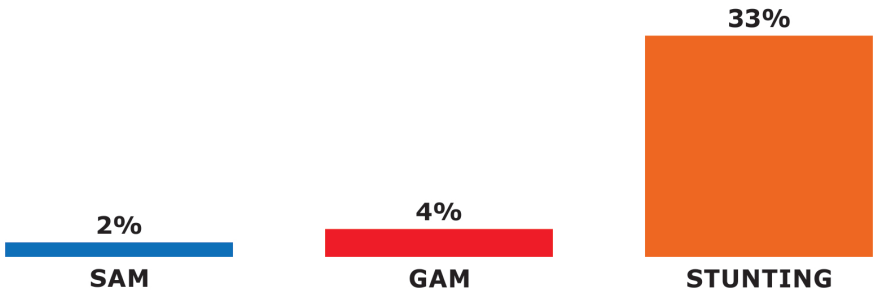
Agro-Ecological Zones and Farming Sectors

Rushinga district lies in agro ecological Natural Region 4 (area receives on average) with some parts in region 3 (wards, 11, 12 and 13). Natural region 4 covers 93% of the district while region 3 covers only 3%. The whole district is composed of communal farming.

Education

There are **48** primary schools, **16** secondary schools, **7** high schools, and **1** Vocational training centre. The schools are well distributed and the children do not need to travel longer distances to schools.

Health and Nutrition



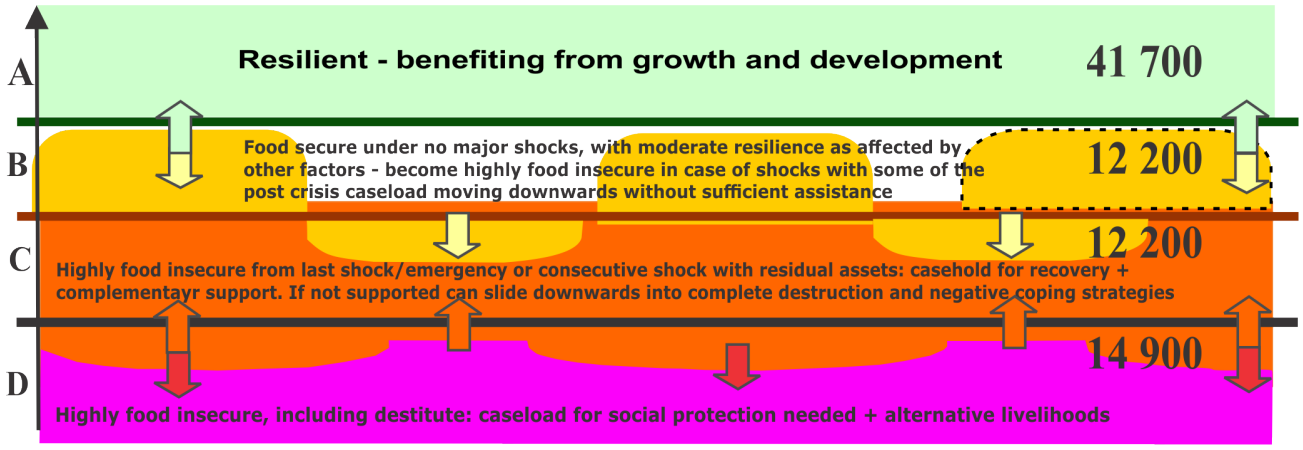
Source: ZimVAC 2016

Stunting is the nutrition challenge in the district at 33% above the national average of 27%. There is need for a collaborative approach in addressing the stunting challenge.

There are 12 health facilities within the district which are distributed fairly well to cover the whole district. The staff coverage at the health facilities are adequate and able to provide efficient service delivery. All the health centres are fairly serviced in terms of accessibility by roads, good communication networks, power supply and fire protection.

The district has an HIV/AIDS prevalence of 12.6% and is classified as moderate as compared to the national average of 15.7% (Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2014 HIV/ AIDS estimates).

Food Security Classification



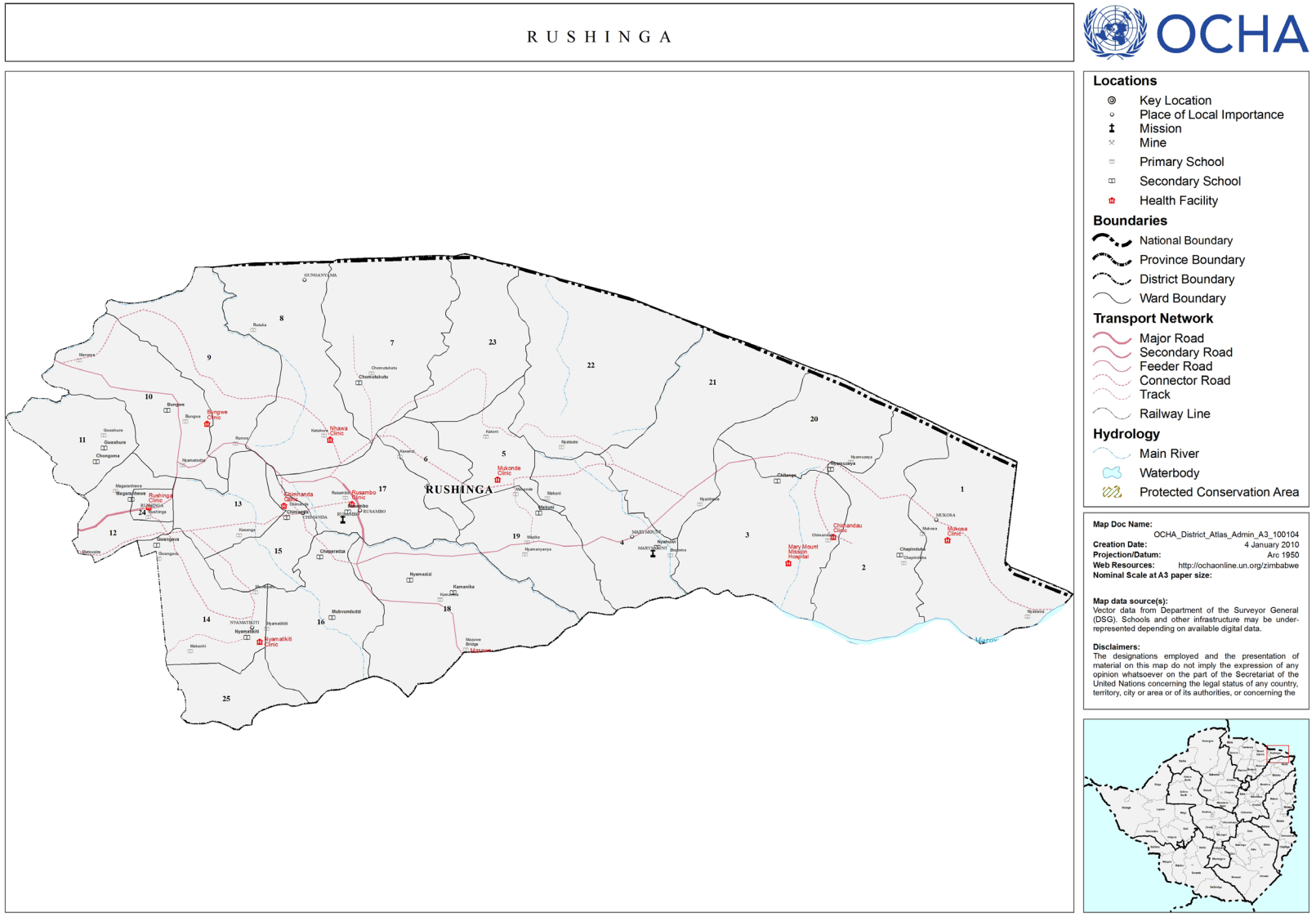
- 14,900 people (18%) are estimated to be chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance;
- 12,200 people (15%) are estimated to be vulnerable to shocks and have little asset base;
- 12,300 people (15%) are estimated to be food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks;
- 41,800 people (52%) are estimated to food secure and resilient to shocks.

Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Construction of clinics in those wards that currently do not have
- Construction and rehabilitation of safe water systems
- Construction of more secondary schools and improvement of the standard of education provided by secondary schools in the district.
- Construction and establishment of community centres and a stadium within the district.

1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Generic Features (Infrastructure, Boundaries, Transport Network and Hydrolog



Source: ORCHA

1.2 Administrative Information

Rushinga district is located in Mashonaland Central province. It shares border with Mt. Darwin district to the west, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe to the south, Mudzi to the south east and Mozambique to the North. Rushinga District lies on the north eastern side of Zimbabwe and is located between 16◦ 15' to 17◦ 00 South and 32◦ to 32◦15' East, bordering with Mount Darwin to the western side, Uzumba-Maramba District on the southern side and Mozambique on the eastern side. The altitude of the district ranges from 600m to 1050m i.e. 600m at Mary Mount and 1030m at Rushinga service centre.

The district is 216km from Harare and 129 km from Bindura the Provincial capital. Rushinga's administrative offices are located at Rushinga and Chimhanda growth points. All the government ministries are well represented both at district and at ward levels. There are 3 Chiefs namely Makuni, Rusambo and Nyakusengwa boarded by 6 headmen namely Magaranhewe, Chipara, Chitange, Chimhanda, Gwangwava and Katevera. The total land size is 229,800ha and the district has 25 wards. The 25 wards are all communal wards except ward 24 which is urban. Notable major service centres are Rushinga (Ward 24), Chimhanda (ward 15), Bopoma (ward 4), Chomutukutu (ward 7) and Nyamatikiti (ward 25).

1.3 Population Information

The district has a 2016 estimated population of 81,090 people based on the Census 2012 population of 74,040 and an estimated annual growth rate of 2.3% **(Table 1)**. Of the total population, 48% are male and 52% are female.

Table 1: Rushinga Population Projections by Ward

Ward	2012 Male Proportion	2012 Female Proportion	2012 Population	Households	Average HH/Ward	Estimated 2016 Population	Proportion of Population
1	49%	51%	2,565	591	4.3	2,809	3%
2	50%	50%	1,601	367	4.4	1,753	2%
3	49%	51%	3,227	745	4.3	3,534	4%
4	48%	52%	3,375	805	4.2	3,696	5%
5	51%	49%	1,381	319	4.3	1,513	2%
6	49%	51%	1,932	414	4.7	2,116	3%
7	48%	52%	4,955	1126	4.4	5,427	7%
8	48%	52%	3,655	843	4.3	4,003	5%
9	47%	53%	3,195	686	4.7	3,499	4%
10	48%	52%	4,067	917	4.4	4,454	5%
11	48%	52%	2,578	593	4.3	2,823	3%
12	48%	52%	3,872	888	4.4	4,241	5%
13	47%	53%	2,969	657	4.5	3,252	4%
14	48%	52%	3,449	815	4.2	3,777	5%
15	46%	54%	3,620	873	4.1	3,965	5%
16	47%	53%	3,351	766	4.4	3,670	5%
17	47%	53%	2,932	677	4.3	3,211	4%
18	48%	52%	3,981	925	4.3	4,360	5%
19	46%	54%	2,573	657	3.9	2,818	3%
20	49%	51%	2,353	536	4.4	2,577	3%

Ward	2012 Male Proportion	2012 Female Proportion	2012 Population	House-holds	Average HH/Ward	Estimated 2016 Population	Proportion of Population
22	49%	51%	3,292	728	4.5	3,605	4%
23	48%	52%	2,061	461	4.5	2,257	3%
24	46%	54%	3,081	851	3.6	3,374	4%
25	49%	51%	1,240	250	5	1,358	2%
Total	**35,504**	**38,536**	**74,040**	**17,125**	**4.3**	**81,090**	**100%**

Source: Census 2012

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The district has tree bush savanna type of vegetation with tree species mainly being masau, baobab, Acacia and combretum. The most prevalent grass species is the spear grass (Heteropogon contortus). Acacia tree species are leguminous and nutritious to livestock. Therefore the type of vegetation signifies the potential livestock production opportunities for the communal peasant farmers with livestock as the mainstay livelihood activity.

1.5 Land Degradation

The main causes of land degradation include overgrazing and deforestation which has resulted in high levels of soil erosion. Rivers and dams are silted and this is mainly prevalent in areas around ward 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 25. There is need to for initiatives that promote reforestation.

2. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 Education Information

Rushinga has 48 primary schools, 16 secondary schools of these 7 offer Advanced level studies (table 2). There is only one vocational training centre i.e. Rushinga vocational training centre owned by the Ministry of Youth, Empowerment and Indigenisation. There are 9 satellite secondary schools and 5 satellite primary schools. There are 93 pre-schools and 48 of these are at schools while 45 are in villages. According to the 2012 Census, a total of 4,313 people comprising 2,218 males and 2,095 females between the ages of 3 and 24 years never attended school. In Rushinga. The Vocational Training Centre has 15 females and 5 males giving a total of 20 students. The major reason for drop outs is due to hunger that will eventually affect attendance and also punctuality. Staffing issues could not be availed as there is staff rationalisation currently underway by the Public Service Commission. There are no contract extensions unless one is in possession of Mathematics and Science subjects. Understaffing is Subject based.

Table 2: Distribution of schools and enrolment by ward

Ward	Primary Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Teachers	Secondary schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
1	2	395	410	805	15					
2	3	408	471	879	19	2	256	239	495	20
3	2	375	398	773	17					
4	1	438	427	865	19	1	235	203	438	17
5	2	308	290	598	15	1	200	202	402	18
6	1	311	360	671	14	1	69	63	132	5

Ward	Primary Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Teachers	Secondary schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
7	2	680	709	1,389	32	1	282	237	519	16
8	3	624	593	1,217	28	1	85	96	181	6
9	2	222	282	504	12					
10	4	1,080	1,021	2,101	49	2	343	321	664	28
11	2	377	389	766	16	1	92	82	174	7
12	2	425	418	843	20	1	144	154	298	15
13	1	157	148	305	7					
14	1	435	418	853	22	1	355	284	639	30
15	2	610	618	1,228	28	1	177	166	343	16
16	3	520	516	1,036	23	1	131	97	228	6
17	1	210	199	409	12	1	138	143	281	13
18	3	515	511	1,026	23	2	118	169	287	12
19	2	432	434	866	19	1	178	172	350	13
20	1	90	74	164	4					
21	1	288	297	585	14					
22	3	549	500	1,049	26					
23	1	314	322	636	14	1	102	107	209	8
24	1	577	601	1,178	26	1	246	264	510	21
25	2	523	496	1,019	23	2	262	328	590	30
	48	**10,863**	**10,406**	**21,269**	**497**	22	**3,413**	**3,327**	**6,740**	**281**

Source: Ministry of Education

2.2 Health Facilities.

There are 12 health centres in the district. Of these health centres, 3 of the clinics and 1 hospital are owned by government while the other 9 clinics are owned by the district council and 1 Mission hospital. The distribution of the health centres is generally fair to provide health services to every inhabitant (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Distribution of Health Facilities

Ward	Health Facility	Responsible Authority	Catch-ment Area (Wards)	Source of Power	Distance from Chim-handa (KM)	Water supply	Communica-tion
13	Chimhanda dis-trict hospital	Government	6-18, 23 and 25	ZESA	0	Piped & Borehole	Radio & Cell
4	Marymount Mis-sion Hospital	Mission	1-5 and 19 -22	ZESA	40	Piped	Radio & Cell
10	Bungwe clinic	Council	9 and 10	Solar	18	Borehole	Radio & Cell
24	Rushinga RHC	Government	11, 12, 13 and 14	ZESA	20	Piped	Radio & Cell
17	Rusambo RHC	Council	17	Solar	7	Piped	Radio & Cell
13	Chimhanda RHC	Council	13, 15 and 16	Solar	3	Piped	Radio & Cell
5	Mukonde RHC	Government	5 and 23	Solar	30	Borehole	Radio & Cell

Ward	Health Facility	Responsible Authority	Catch-ment Area (Wards)	Source of Power	Distance from Chimhanda (KM)	Water sup-ply	Communication
25	Nyamatikiti RHC	Government	16 and 25	ZESA	26	Piped	Radio & Cell
8	Nhawa RHC	Government	7 and 8	Solar	12	Borehole not func-tional	Radio & Cell
1	Mukosa RHC	Government	1	Solar	75	Piped	Radio & Cell
2	Chimandau RHC	Government	2 and 3	Solar	63	Piped	Radio & Cell
18	Mazowe Bridge RHC	Government	18	ZESA	25	Piped	Radio & Cell

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

All the health centres are fairly serviced in terms of accessibility by roads, good communication networks, power supply and fire protection. There are enough doctors for the 2 hospitals. There are 3 Registered Nurses, 1 Nurse Aid, 1 General hand and 1 EHT at each of the Health institutions. However, all clinics are understaffed. About 5 km is the distance the communities have to travel to the nearest clinic. There are clinics that are under construction to reduce the distance of travel and these are Chomutukutu clinic in ward 7, Chongoma clinic in ward 11, Nyatsato clinic in ward 22, and Katoni clinic in ward 23.

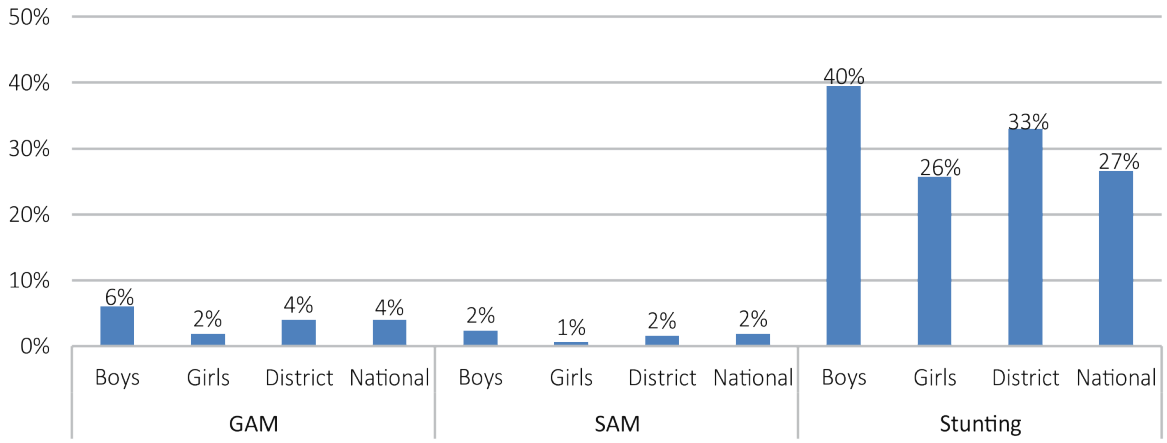
The most common and prevalent diseases in the district are malaria and diarrhoea.

2.3 Nutrition

2.3.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition

The district is amongst the top district with the highest proportion of children who are stunted (ZimVAC 2016). The stunting rate for the district (33%) and is higher than the national average of 27% (**Figure 1**). Boys were reported to be more stunted (40%) than girls (26%). There is need for initiatives to address the stunting challenge in the district.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016

a) **Pregnant and Lactating Women**

According to the information collected from Chimhanda hospital,

- In 2014 there were 1,728 total deliveries giving a 51% of the expected pregnancy.
- There were 217 who were below 2.5kgs giving a 13%.

- There were 1,492 above 2.5kg giving an 86%.
- In 2015 there were 1,393 total deliveries totaling 40.4%. 94 were below 2.5kgs giving a total of 7% while 1,299 were above 2.5kg giving a 93.2%.

b) **Diarrhea**

The increase in diarrheal cases is mainly attributed to a large number of broken down boreholes and as a result people resort to unprotected water sources as well as poor household practices.

Table 4: Reported Diarrhoea and Dysentery Cases (2013 – 2015)

Year	Diarrhea Cases	Dysentery Cases
2013	1816	310
2014	6185	745
2015	5139	628

Source: Ministry of Health

In 2014 there were 4,003 cases giving a total of 37.2% of the under 5s, while in 2015 there 2,818 cases amounting to 26%.

2.4 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The HIV prevalence rate in Rushinga is 12.6% and is classified as moderate as compared to the national average of 15.7% (Ministry of Health estimates, 2014). High prevalence rates were recorded at Chimhanda, Rushinga, Mukonde and Chimhanda RHC. This is attributed to growth points and have urban environments. Low prevalence rates were recorded at Mukosi which is the farthest from Chimhanda and Rushinga.

3. WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 Water Sources

Boreholes are the major source of water in the district with 74% of households relying on boreholes or protected wells as their major source of water. 11% rely on unsafe water from unprotected surface water sources like dams or streams or rivers (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Water Sources

Water Source	On Premises	< 500m	500m to 1km	>1km	Missing Data	Total	HHs	Percentage of HH Using Source
Piped Water inside house	100	0	0	0	0	100	308	2%
Piped Water outside house	72.8	22.8	2.3	2	0	100	692	4%
Communal Tape	2.5	84	13.6	0	0	100	81	0%
Well/Borehole protected	0.4	24.2	44.2	30.7	0.6	100	12706	74%
Well-unprotected	1.1	27.1	41.5	30	0.3	100	937	5%
River/Stream/ Dam	0.1	9.9	37.2	51.7	1.1	100	1839	11%
Other specify	0	0	0	50	50	100	2	0%
Missing	0	1.4	4.3	2.3	92	100	560	3%
Total	**5.1**	**21.9**	**39.3**	**30.1**	**3.6**	**100**	**17125**	**100%**

Source: ZimVAC 2016

Although there are fewer boreholes in the eastern side of the district than the western side, generally the boreholes are distributed in line with the population distribution. Some boreholes dry up during the dry season. **Table 6** shows the total number of boreholes per ward and their current functionality status.

Table 6: Distribution and Status of Boreholes per Ward

Ward	Proportion of population	Total in ward	Functional	Seasonal	Broken down	Collapsed	Dry
1	3%	15	8	2	0	4	1
2	2%	12	9	0	3	0	0
3	4%	21	11	1	7	2	0
5	2%	15	6	0	8	1	0
6	3%	8	6	4	1	1	2
7	7%	19	11	6	1	1	0
8	5%	15	5	6	1	0	3
9	4%	25	15	7	2	0	1
11	3%	19	8	1	6	3	1
12	5%	26	11	3	3	2	6
13	4%	16	14	0	1	0	1
14	5%	9	6	2	0	1	0
15	5%	13	8	1	4	0	0
17	4%	12	8	2	0	0	2
18	5%	11	3	4	1	3	0
19	3%	8	1	3	2	0	3
20	3%	8	6	1	1	1	0
21	4%	15	5	2	4	1	3
22	4%	18	9	3	3	1	1
23	3%	13	2	6	6	0	0
24	4%	2	1	0	0	1	0
25	2%	9	5	0	3	1	0
Total	**85%**	**309**	**158**	**54**	**57**	**23**	**24**

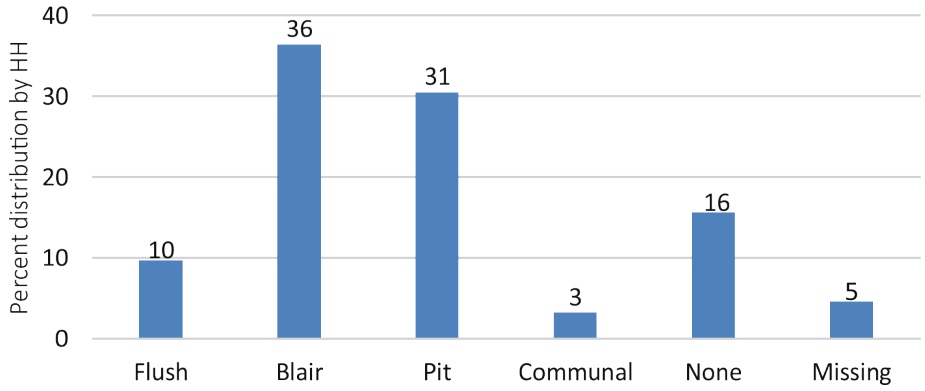
Source: District Development Fund

There are 405 boreholes in the district. The major challenges leading to the malfunctioning of boreholes are exacerbated by lack of financial resources to purchase spare parts and maintenance. The seasonal low water table and inadequate qualified technicians also contribute to the rampant breakdown of boreholes.

3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Access to sanitation facilities is fair with 80% of the households reported to have access to a toilet facility (**figure 3**). About 16% of the households was reported to have no access and 4% the data is missing. About 4,033 or 36% of the households have access to Blair toilets, 31% to pit latrines, 10% to flush and 3.2% to communal.

Figure 3: Percent Household with Access to Toilet Facilities



Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

Table 7 shows access to toilet facilities is very low for households in the sampled wards with most of them below the national rural average of 60% (ZimVAC 2014), the only ward above is ward 24 with a prevalence of 71%. The high cases of diarrhoea recorded in the district might be as a result of open defecation which is high in the district. There is need for initiative to assist households to own latrines. Schools have high coverage of toilet facilities, those with less than 100%, this has to do with the adequacy of toilet facilities at the school.

Table 7: Access to Toilet Facilities

Ward	Households	% access HH	% access Business Centres	% access schools	% access others
1	212	26%	66%	100%	80%
2	303	38%	13%	100%	0%
4	338	19%	56%	100%	98%
5	556	42%	82%	94%	2%
8	983	35%	62%	96%	80%
10	876	32%	75%	1002%	37%
13	539	34%	85%	90%	75%
17	225	31%	100%	100%	85%
18	273	24%	100%	85%	41%
24	849	71%	97%	96%	
25	365	50%	80%	95%	57%

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

All roads are trafficable in Rushinga. The road network covers all areas. The roads are mainly gravel and in need of maintenance and rehabilitation. The Mount-Darwin – Rushinga road links Rushinga with Uzumba Maramba Pfunge and Mudzi districts. Roads are the only transport networks available in the district. The district only has less than 22km of tarred road and the rest of all road networks are gravel.

Table 8: Coverage of Roads

Infrastructure	Coverage (km of travel)
Earth roads Council	348 km
DDF roads	284km
Department of roads	107.8km
Department of roads Tarred	22km
Total	**762.6km**
Bridges/causeway	25
Foot bridges	1

Source: DDF

There is no fixed telecommunication coverage. Major telecommunication providers are Econet, Telecel and Netone. The mobile telecommunications service providers have poor/little coverage of the district. Only Rushinga urban is well serviced and approximately 10% of the district is well covered. Telecel covers the western wards 9, 10, 11, 13, 12, 14, 15) and Netone covers wards 12, 24, 1, 10. Econet is the major service provider but has pockets in some wards (**Table 9**). The low network coverage in some wards have an impact on cash based transfers through mobile networks. It is recommended that the service providers strengthen the coverage of their services in the district.

Table 9: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Food distribution Point	Econet	Netone	Telecel
1	Nyabawa Primary	No coverage.	Coverage	
1	Mukosa Primary	No coverage.		
2	Chimandau Primary	No coverage.		
3	Chitange Primary	No coverage.		
4	Bopoma Primary	60% coverage in ward, reliable coverage at the FDP and there are Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		
5	Makuni Secondary	No coverage		
6	Kasenzi Business Center	70% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		
7	Chomutukutu Primary	30% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		
8	Katakura Primary	30% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP		
9	Rutuka Primary	No coverage		Coverage
10	Bungwe Primary	50% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.	Coverage	Coverage
11	Chongoma Primary	80% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
12			Coverage	Coverage
13	Kasanga Primary	95% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
14	Gwagwava Primary	98% coverage in the ward and reliable coverage at the FDP and there are Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
15	Kasanga Primary	95% Econet coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
16	Mubvundudzi Primary	30% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		

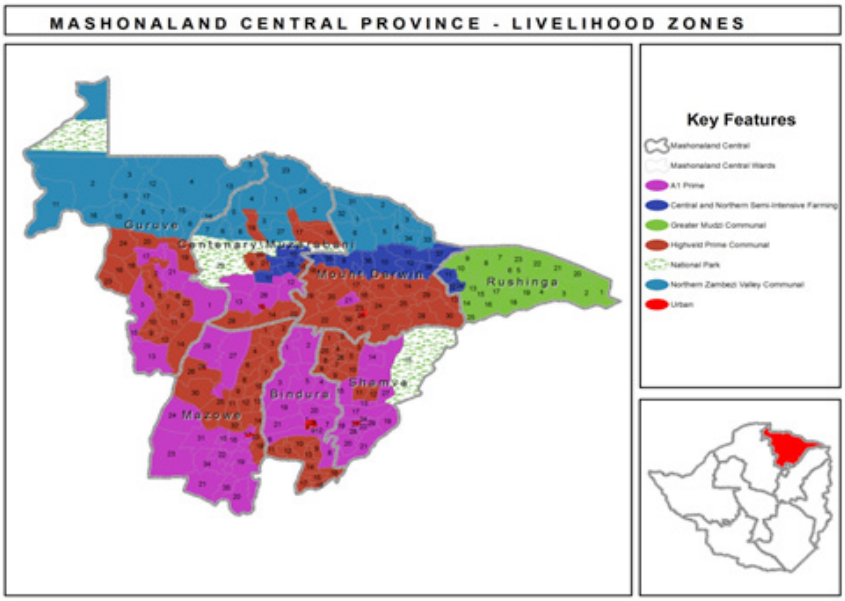
Ward	Food Distribution Point	Econet	Netone	Telecel
17	Rusambo Primary	80% Econet coverage in the ward. There is reliable coverage at the FDP and there is an Ecocash Agent at the FDP.		
18	Kamanika Primary	No coverage.		
19	Nyamanyanya Primary	40% coverage in ward and no reliable coverage at the FDP and there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		
20	Kasika Primary	No coverage		
21	Nyanhewe Primary	30% coverage in the ward and no reliable network coverage at the FDP.		
22	Nyatsato Primary	10% Econet coverage in the ward. There is no reliable coverage at the FDP and there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		
23	Katoni Primary	No coverage.		
24			Coverage	
25	Nyamatikiti Primary	50% coverage in the ward and reliable coverage at the FDP and there are Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		

Source: DDF

5. MAIN LIVELIHOODS SOURCES

The whole of Rushinga district falls under the greater Mudzi Livelihood zone (**Figure 4**). The livelihood zones cover activities such as livestock sales, crop sales and gold panning. The livelihoods of the Rushinga are homogenous throughout the district. There are no distinct differences.

Figure 4: Mashonaland Central Livelihood Zones



Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

From the total population about 44,755 are above 15 years and 27,748 are economically active representing an activity rate of 62.05%. The employment sectors in the district are the Civil service, Entrepreneurship and casual labour. There are currently no casual labour opportunities for the general populace who heavily rely on farm casual labour due to the prevailing drought situation in the district. There is also very little formal employment opportunities in the district with the Ministry of Education being the biggest employer.

Table 10 Summarises the Livelihood Options per Ward.

Table 10: Major Livelihood Options per Ward

Livelihood activity	Wards
Limited Cash crop production - cotton	12,10,11,9,8,7,6,5,4,20,1,23
Limited Cash crop production - groundnuts	19,18,16,15,13,14,25
Limited Cash crop production - tobacco	19,18,16,15,13,14,25
Gold panning along Mazowe River	25,16,18,4,19,3,21
Cross border trading to Mozambique (fish)	20,1,21,22,23,7,8,9,10
Horticulture production	15
Petty trade, part time jobs, formal employment in the growth points	15,24,
Subsistence farming	All wards but less pronounced in ward 24

Source: Agritex

Livelihood Challenges Include:

- Low producer prices for crops. e.g cotton and tobacco.
- Inadequate water supply for livestock.
- Long distances to the markets.
- Limited rainfall for widespread and fruitful cash crop production.
- Limited markets for horticultural produce.
- Poor markets for livestock sales and cash crops.
- Continuously fluctuating cotton prices.
- Drought that significantly affects harvests for subsistence farming.

6. POVERTY PREVELANCE

According to the Poverty Atlas, 2015, Rushinga District had a poverty prevalence of 81.9%. Ward 25 had the highest poverty prevalence of 88%. All wards except ward 24 (60%) and ward 15 (73%), had poverty prevalence of above the national rural average of 76% (**Table 11**). Ward 24 is the area that covers the growth point.

Table 11: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

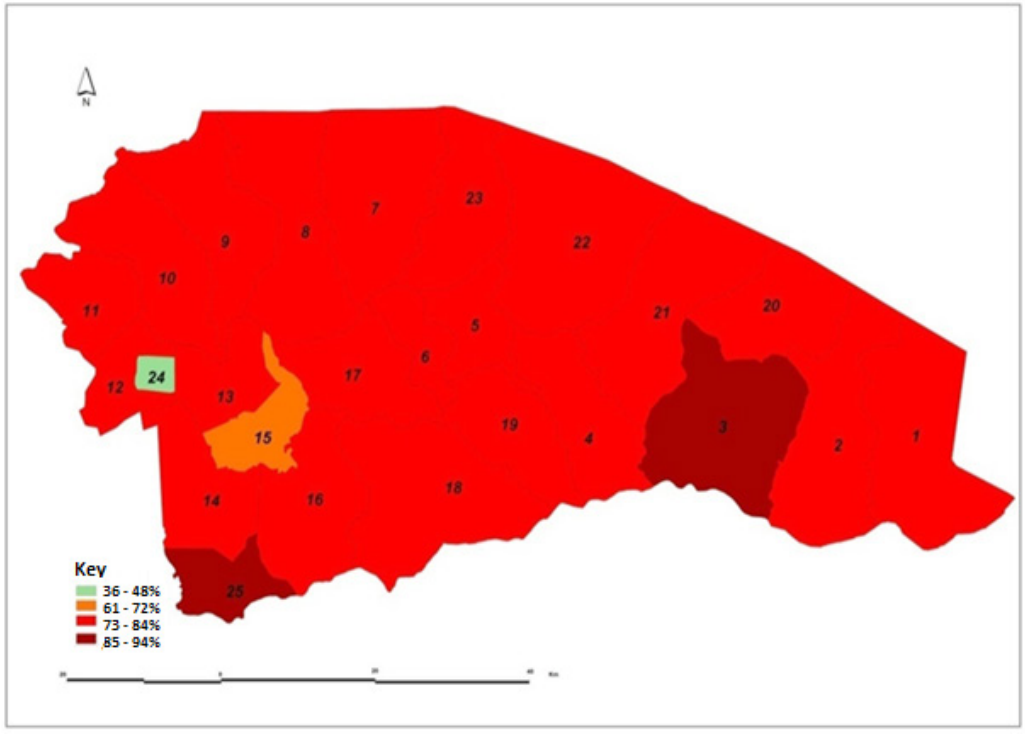
Ward	Proportion of population	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
1	3%	591	499	84.8%
2	2%	367	311	85.8%
3	4%	745	649	87.5%
4	5%	805	666	83.2%
5	2%	319	257	81.6%
6	3%	414	354	85.5%
7	7%	1126	954	84.8%

Ward	Proportion of population	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
8	5%	843	685	81.4%
9	4%	686	578	84.5%
10	5%	917	744	81.4%
11	3%	593	483	81.5%
12	5%	888	688	77.7%
13	4%	657	533	81.6%
14	5%	815	644	79.8%
15	5%	873	637	73.4%
16	5%	766	635	83.5%
17	4%	677	561	83.3%
18	5%	925	790	85.5%
19	3%	657	527	80.3%
20	3%	536	460	86.4%
21	4%	635	535	84.6%
22	4%	728	626	86.4%
23	3%	461	392	85.0%
24	4%	851	506	59.7%
25	2%	250	221	88.4%
Total	**100%**	**17,125**	**13,935**	

Source: Poverty Atlas 2015

Poverty prevalence gradually increases moving from the west to east (Figure 5). Eastern wards generally had higher poverty prevalence compared to the rest of the district.

Figure 5: Poverty Prevalence by Ward



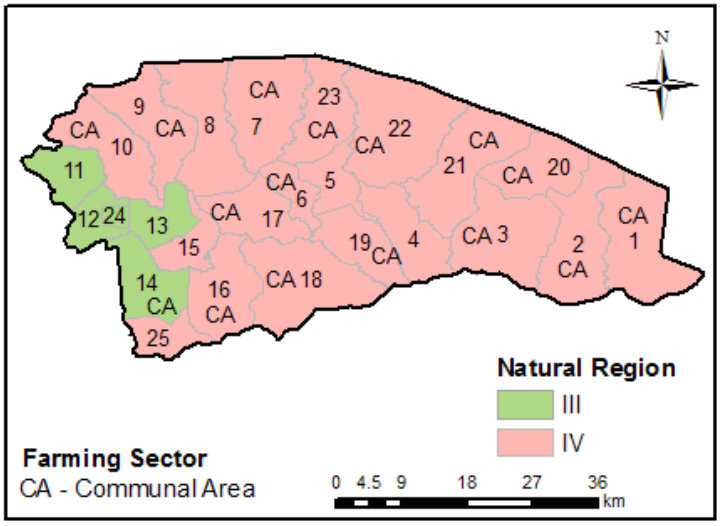
Source: Poverty Atlas 2015

7. CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 Natural Regions and Climate

Rushinga district lies in agro ecological region IV with the exception of a ward 11, 12 and 13 which lie in agro ecological region III covering 7% of the district area. Agro-ecological zone III covers wards 10, 11, 12 and part of 14 while zone IV covers all the other wards (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6: Natural Regions and Farming Systems

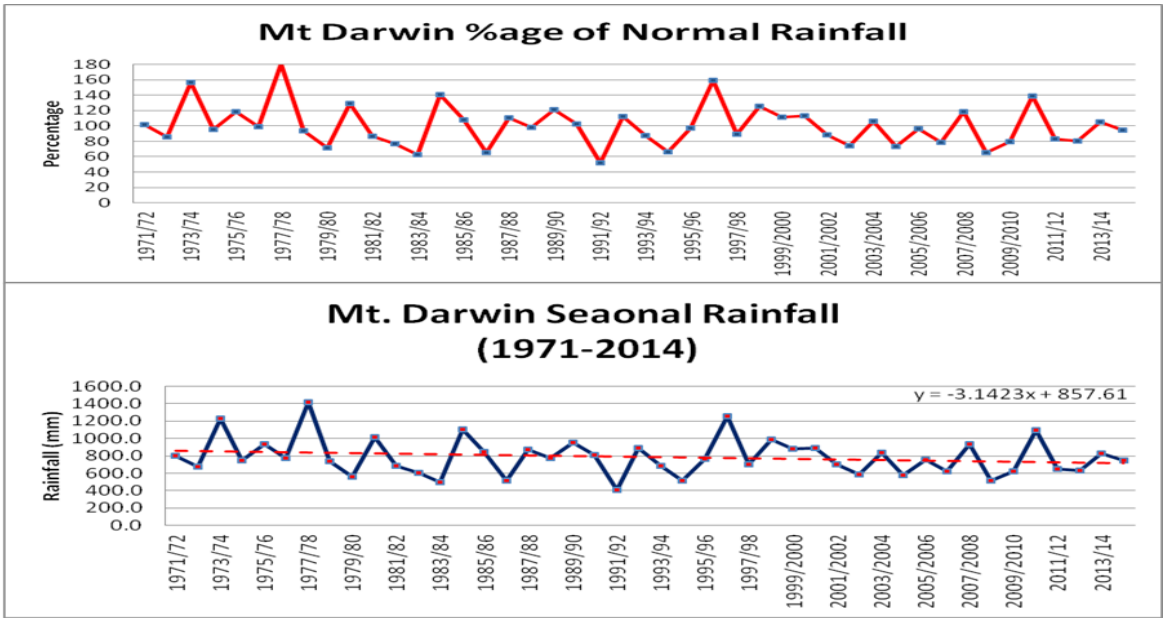


Source: Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

The greater part of the district receives a mean annual rainfall of between 450 mm to 650mm and the wards in region III receives between 500mm and 800mm. The rainfall season normally starts in October but significant rains are received in December and the season normally tails off in March. The rainfall distribution is normally poor and unevenly distributed across the district. The Mount Darwin base station was used to collect annual rainfall from 1971 to 2014 (**Figure 7**). The district has been receiving between 60 – 80% of the highest expected rainfall of 800mm. Temperatures are at times as high as 45°C. Dry spells are a usual occurrence in the district and these occur during the mid-season. i.e January and February.

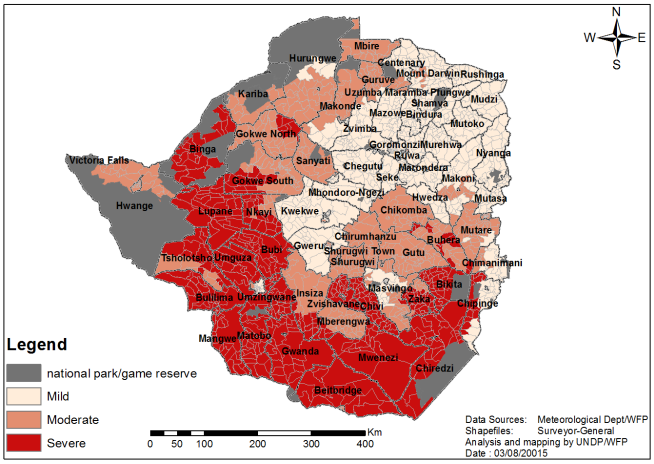
Figure 7: Annual Rainfall Patterns (1971 – 2014)



7.3 Drought Prone Areas

According to UNDP Hazard Profiling, 2015, the district is moderately prone to drought **(Figure 6)** The Eastern and central wards are usually the most affected. Currently the most affected wards are 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17 and 18. These experienced 2 long dry spells. There is a shift in the wards affected each season, hence there is no trend. Every season has its own peculiar wards affected. In a good year, there are less wards that benefit and these are in natural region III. Their production lasts longer than those in natural region IV.

Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas

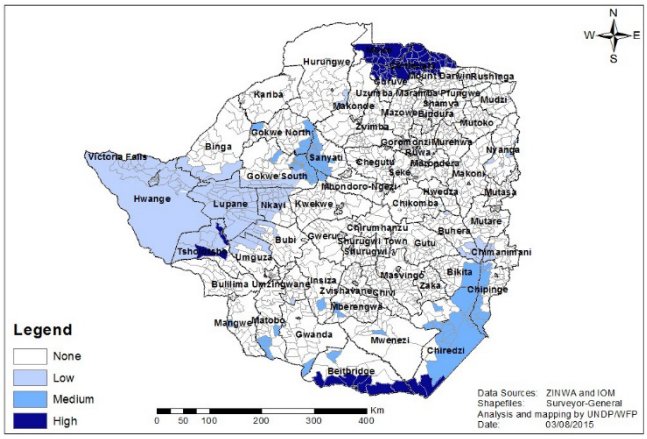


Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

7.4 Flood Prone Areas

The district is at no risk of flooding and classified as none according to the UNDP 2015 hazard mapping (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

7.5 Hydro-Ecological Conditions

Rushinga is one of the dry districts in Mashonaland Central. It largely falls under agro-ecological region IV covering 93% of the district. The climatic conditions which characterise the district make it prone to persistent droughts and subsequently the water tables are very low and has resulted in severe stress in both surface and underground water especially during the dry season.

There are only 2 perennial rivers in the district. i.e. Mazowe and Ruya which are at the boundaries of the district with other districts. The other rivers in the district are seasonal. There are a total of 45 functional dams spread across most of the wards. (1 big dam, 5 medium dams and 39 weir dams). The biggest dam is Chimhanda. Of these dams, 8 are perennial dams in the district and these are Chimhanda in ward 15, Maguwo in ward 14, Chimandau in ward 3, Mukonde in ward 5, Ndakupamwana in ward 18, Mukuhununu in ward 19, Nyanhewe in ward 21 and Nyamatikiti in ward 25. According to the Ministry of Health, 57% of the total population access to clean water.

8. CROP INFORMATION

8.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Sandy soils are prevalent in the district. With approximately 40% of the soil being sandy loam which is found in isolated patches in the southern part of the district. Dolomitic soils cover 20% of the western part of the district. Loam soils are found in the northern part of the district and cover 60%. 60% of the district has areas with homogenous characteristics of soils. The northern part of

the district is more crop productive compared to the southern part.

All the land is communally owned (**Table 12**). The land holding per household ranges from 4 to 8 hectares. The average land holding size by wealthy groups is 8ha for the better off, 5 ha for the middle class and 3ha for the poor. Crop sales and livestock production. The farming sector is wholly communal and is 100% subsistence farming. Crop production is mainly for household consumption and very limited sales.

Table 12: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Population	%
Communal	229,800	100	81,090	100
Old Resettlement	0	0	0	0
LSCFA	0	0	0	0
SSCFA	0	0	0	0
A1	0	0	0	0
A2	0	0	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0
State Land*	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**229,800**	**100**	**74,040**	**100**

Source: Agritex

The main crops grown in the district are small grains, maize, cotton, tobacco and groundnut. Maize normally occupies the largest area.

8.2 Irrigation Schemes

There are a total of 45 functional dams spread across most of the wards and Chimhanda dam is the largest within the district. **Table 13** shows the irrigation schemes within the district. Some wards have more than one irrigation schemes. There is need to support irrigation schemes which are not functional as this will supplement rain fed agriculture and improve crop productivity.

Table 13: Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Irrigation Schemes/ Projects	Ward	Size (ha)	Plot Holders	Comments
Nyabawa Irrigation	1	4	60	Partially functional-2ha under production
Nyamuzeya	2	2	28	Summer cropping.
Chimandau Irrigation	3	2	38	Functional
Chitange Community garden	3	1	11	Operations stopped because of inadequate water
Nyabvedzi	6	1.8	25	Preparing to plant winter crop.
Chomutukutu	7	2	27	Summer crop. Low water level
Katakura	8	2	33	Rain fed crop. Water level very low.
Nyanhikiti	10	1.5	56	Summer cropped. Preparing winter cropping.
Hakata	11	2	80	Full utilization. Planting winter crops.
Zviruku	11	2	47	Rain-fed crop. No water in the dam
Mudziviri irrigation project	12	4	1	Functional-O.5 ha under crop
Karirira family garden	12	1	1	Marketing vegetables.

Irrigation Schemes/ Projects	Ward	Size (ha)	Plot Holders	Comments
Mukunde irrigation project	13	1.5	2	Functional (gravity 0
Maguwo	14	2	64	Fully utilized.
Chimhanda irrigation scheme	15	72	145	Functional (Sprinkler)
Mubvududzi	16	1.6	64	Rain-fed crop was a write off.
Kaponda	16	0.5	40	Productive.
Mwera	16	0.4	35	Winter cropping.
Huruma	16	1.8	170	Winter crop preparations in place.
Kaponda	16	1.8	24	Rain-fed crop was a write off.
Huruma	16	1.5	57	Preparing for winter cropping
Manyeredzi	17	2	88	Fully utilized. Summer crop in garden.
Kamutibiri	17	2	72	Summer cropped.
Simukai	17	1	15	Winter planting
Zvido	17	1	19	Winter planting
Tasimuka	17	1	15	Winter crop planting.
Kamanika	18	2	33	Summer cropped
Magoro	19	1	13	No activity. No water captured.
Nyanhewe gardens	21	3	190	Summer crop write off

Source: Agritex

8.3 Crop Production Trends

Maize is the main crop grown and is the main cash crop for the district (**Table 14**). Maize sales support household requirements such as school fees, clothes and other basics. Maize sales take about 25% of the total harvest thereby resulting in households have less to consume and relying more on markets resulting in the district becoming vulnerable to food insecurity year after year. The average number of months own cereal has lasted over the past 10 years is less than 8 months.

Table 14: Main Production and Cereal Adequacy

Year	Maize (Tonnes)	Small Grains (t)	Total Cereals (t)	Food Required (t)	Surplus / Deficit (t)	Consumption Period (Months)
2005	5,200	1,630	6,830	10,661	-3831	7
2006	20,644	3,839	24,483	10,661	13,822	27
2007	19,550	3,407	22,957	10,661	12,296	25
2008	5,882	1,715	7,597	10,661	-3,064	8
2009	6,703	2,763	9,466	10,661	-1,195	10
2010	6,680	4,032	10,712	10,661	1	12
2011	3,051	1,268	4,319	10,661	-6,342	4
2012	5,604	2,338	7,942	10,661	-2,719	8
2013	5,227	1,794	7,021	10,661	-3,640	7
2014	8,679	2,628	11,307	10,661	-646	12
2015	7,508	2,722	10,280	10,661	-381	11

Source: Agritex

Small grains grown in the district are sorghum and pearl millet. According to the 2015 First Round Crop Assessments Rushinga District is among the most food insecure districts in the country; characterised by low average yields of 0.4t/ha for maize, sorghum, 0.35t/ha, groundnuts 0.5t/ha. Due to these low yields, households in the district experience longer hunger periods and more chronic food shortages.

Table 15: Maize Production 2001-2014

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area (ha)	16,910	15,541	13,750	12,306	26,000	25805	23,100	24,507	25,949	22,267	22,850	16,465	17,071	16,465	14,508	16,465
Yield (/ ha)	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.85	0.124	0.26	0.3	0.13	0.52	0.30	0.52	0.52	0.52
Prod. (Mt)	13,528	10,879	5,500	1,846	5,200	20,644	19,550	5,882	6,03	6,680	3,051	8,679	5,127	8,679	7,508	8,679

Table 16: Small Grains Production 2001-2016

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area (ha)	1,670	396	491	4,37	6,308	8,247	4,800	6,799	12,968	12,334	11,803	9,586	9,586	7,373	6,475	2,088
Yield (ha)	1.23	0.4	0.55	0.12	0.26	0.47	0.71	0.25	0.21	0.33	0.11	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.42	
Prod. (Mt)	2,050	158	271	484	1,630	3,839	3,407	1,715	2,763	4,032	1,268	2,418	2,418	2,628	2,772	

9. LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

Main types of livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. According to **Table 17** the districts has fewer sheep, pigs and donkeys compared to cattle, goats and cattle.

Table 17: Livestock Population in the District as of January 2016

Livestock	Population
Cattle	47,025
Goats	42,725
Sheep	5,502
Pigs	4,179
Donkeys	447
Indigenous Hens/Chicken	67,973

Source: LPD

The district has a cattle population of 47,107 registered at dip-tanks with ward 5 having the largest herd of 5,747 cattle while ward 3 has the smallest herd of 1,972 which is not proportionate to the distribution of the households **(Table 18).** The constituency has a total of 23 dip tanks which are well distributed within each ward. On average each dip tank caters for 2,048 cattle. The district should have a total of 7 animal health management centres which serve all the dip tanks in the district but currently there are 6 in the district. Most of the dip tanks depend on water from rivers, streams and dams. There can be challenges in accessibility of water for the dip tanks during times of low rainfall.

Table 18: Livestock Population per Ward

DIPTANK	Ward	BULLS	STEER/ OXEN	HEIFERS	COWS	CALVES	TOTAL CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	DONKEYS	POULTRY
Mukosa	1	280	606	395	890	530	2,701	330	7,402	580	15	5,001
Nyabawa	1	120	177	204	571	159	1,231	130	1,512	390	7	2,090

DIPTANK	Ward	BULLS	STEER/ OXEN	HEIFERS	COWS	CALVES	TOTAL CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	DONKEYS	POULTRY
Bopoma	4	128	596	334	669	250	1,977	200	1,200	400	11	2,700
Mukonde	5	381	505	419	585	266	2,156	231	421	57	5	3,096
Kasenzi	6	239	489	339	549	256	1,872	208	352	42	3	3,201
Chomotukutu	7	137	418	316	427	175	1,473	180	1,017	152	25	2,349
Nhawa	8	185	830	321	442	378	2,156	293	2,017	44	13	2,954
Tobve	8	74	324	234	336	219	1,187	243	972	81	21	939
Bungwe	10	69	227	344	560	500	1,700	118	2,370	105	14	2,254
Maname	10	69	379	249	412	205	1,314	134	2,334	74	29	1,978
Chongoma	11	158	460	594	464	200	1,876	155	1,168	183	10	2,843
Nyahando	12	160	568	449	509	278	1,964	162	2,160	86	14	2,371
Chikwakwa	12	241	790	629	982	221	2,863	169	1,698	108	19	3,121
Urere	15	154	531	381	536	252	1,854	271	2,117	76	11	3,182
Mubvundudzi	16	157	904	324	982	419	2,786	112	2,23	89	16	5,029
Mahutwe	17	120	774	390	408	234	1,926	392	2,332	57	11	2,741
Ndakupamwana	18	158	604	546	561	355	2,224	302	2,187	141	19	1,993
Mukuhununu	19	123	579	304	600	238	1,844	110	998	261	18	1,654
Chiromba	19	100	405	204	489	194	1,392	176	832	376	14	2,040
Nyamamono	22	246	368	228	414	217	1,473	206	423	92	9	3,114
Katoni	23	149	263	255	526	264	1,457	183	1,003	54	17	2,136
Nyaukurungo	23	121	406	591	890	492	2,500	351	2,500	370	8	4,090
Makachi	25	45	237	179	804	64	1,329	364	1,213	92	60	2,110
Nyamatikiti	25	158	534	327	919	412	2,350	288	1,126	139	27	3,937

Source: LPD

Breeding programmes are lacking in the district and no breed improvement has been done in the district for many years. Livestock in the district is in abundance but is of poor breeds due to poor nutrition and unfavourable climate. Livestock nutrition as a special focus is challenged due to the current drought situation which has resulted in below average rangelands with the traditional nutritional base during the dry season also threatened due to crop failure and as a result Rushinga is threatened by livestock deaths due to starvation since there are no other sources for nutritional supplementation.

The calving rates in the district are low compared to the national calving rates (**Table 19**). The recommended National Beef production which is used as standard for comparison is 90% calving rate and 2% herd mortality rate. Calving rate calculations have been deliberately used surviving calves taking into consideration pre-weaning and post weaning mortalities which in most are not disclosed by farmers. Communal farmer district and suspicion of assets censuses in Rushinga especially livestock numbers is also a factor.

Table 19: Rushinga Cattle Production Trends from 2009 to January 2016

Year	Total Cattle	% Change of Total	Total Cows	Total Surviving Calves	Calving RATE	Comparison of Calving Rate to National Standards
2009	49,191	-	15,741	6,866	43.6%	48.4%
2010	48,665	-1.1%	16,059	7,066	44%	48.9%
2011	52,302	7.5%	18,306	8,421	46%	51.1%
2012	46,306	-11.5%	14,355	6,029	42%	46.7%
2013	46,745	0.9%	14,491	6,159	42.5%	47.3%
2014	44,134	-5.6%	12,358	4,820	39%	43.4%
2015	45,191	2.4%	14,009	6,024	43%	47.8%
2016	47,025	4%	15,028	6,955	46.3%	51.4%

Source: LPD

The average household livestock ownership is 3 for cattle, 3 for goats and 5 poultry. This however varies by wealthy groups (**table 20**)

Table 20: Average Household Livestock Ownership

Livestock	Average per Household	% of the District Livestock Population	Wealthy	Average	Poor
Cattle	3	28%	10+	4	0
Goats	3	25%	16	8	
Poultry	5	41%	16	8	3
Sheep	-	3.30%	16	8	
Other	-	2.70%			

Source: LPD

There are 17 125 farmers and 3 organised farmer groups that practise bee-keeping in the district.

9.1 Main Livestock Diseases

Tick borne diseases constitute about 70% of cattle deaths. This is due to water challenges for replenishment of plunge dips. There is development of acaricides resistance due to oeruse of 1 acaricide tick-buster.**Table 21** shows the main diseases affecting livestock in the district.

Table 21: Livestock Diseases

Livestock class	Major diseases
Cattle	Black leg, Anaplasmosis, Bovine Babesiosis.
Goats	Pulpy kidney, internal parasites
Chicken	Newcastle, Coccidiosis, infectious coryza and other respiratory diseases

Source: LPD

10. MARKET INFORMATION

The main service centers for horticulture are Rushinga ward 24, Chimhanda ward 15, Chomutukutu ward 7, Mary Mt ward 4 and Nyamatikiti ward 25. These serve the surrounding and neighboring wards. The main centres cater for wide catchment areas. The main service centre for cattle is Chimhanda while for small livestock is Rushinga.

10.1 Livestock Markets

There are informal markets in the district and these constitute livestock vendors or middle men. Formal markets characterised by sales pens and the auction system are dysfunctional. Currently, there are no formal livestock markets in the district resulting in domination by livestock vendors despite the hype with which public auctions had been accepted at the inception. There are several sales pens in the district. There are 3 small livestock sales pens in the district and are not functioning. There are 4 cattle sales pens in the district but are not fully functional. The structures are not being maintained. The agro-ecological conditions favour livestock production. There is lack of proper stakeholders' communication in as far as markets are concerned. There is need for training for both farmers and stakeholders. Due to the absence of the formal auction system middlemen are rampant and the purchased livestock are send to Koala and Surrey where average prices for Super grade is $3.50 per kg, Commercial is going for $3.25, Economy is going for $3.15 and Manufacturing is going for $2.20.

The average price for cattle by January 2016 was $300, and $ 4 per bird for poultry. 70% of the offtake is cash between the farmers and middlemen. 30% is barter trade in exchange for maize which is the current situation. The terms of trade are not being negotiated on the same level. Prices are being dictated by the middlemen. There is lack of bargaining power for the farmers especially during droughts.

10.2 Crop and Food Markets

The main buyers of crop produce in the district are summarized in **Table 22**:

Table 22: Major Crop and Livestock Buyers

Type of market	Characteristics
GMB	Cash not always available, low buying prices compared to other players on the market, sub depots are distant from the majority of the farmers
Private buyers	Not always available, offer poor prices of livestock and crops
Cotton buying companies	Numerous and have good coverage of the district, however offer low buying price
Local buyers	Scarce and where available offer poor prices

Source: Agritex

Cereals are not available in the district except those supplied by GMB but not all farmers are accessing it due to the prohibitive price of $22.50/50kg bag. Other food staffs other than cereals are available in the district. Supplies of vegetables are diminishing because some water bodies did not recharge this season so the community leaders decided to use the water for domestic use and livestock only. Irrigation is not allowed. Retail shops have basic commodities but cash is not available to access them

Maize meal is not readily available in most wards except ward 4 and 15, maize grain is also not readily available in most wards except ward 4, a3 and 15. **Table 23** gives a summary of the typical availability and prices of food commodities.

Table 23: Commodity Availability and Prices by Ward

	Commodity						Price				
Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/bucket	Cooking Oil $/2ltre	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/bucket
1	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.50	-	n/a
2	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4..00	-	n/a
3	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	4.00	1.00	n/a
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	-	9.00	4.00	1.00	n/a
5	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
6	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
7	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	4.00	1.00	n/a
8	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	4.00	1.00	n/a
9	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	3.50	-	n/a
10	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	3.50	-	n/a
11	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
12	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	4.00	1.00	n/a
13	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	-	10.00	4.00	1.00	n/a
14	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	4.00	1.00	n/a

	Commodity						Price				
Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/bucket	Cooking Oil $/2ltre	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/bucket
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	7.00	10.00	3.50	1.00	n/a
16	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
17	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
18	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	3.50	-	n/a
19	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
20	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	4.00	-	n/a
21	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	3.50	1.00	n/a
22	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	3.50	1.00	n/a
23	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	-	-	3.50	-	n/a
24	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	7.00	8.00	3.50	1.00	n/a
25	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	-	-	3.50	1.00	n/a

Source: Agritex

10.3 Marketing Challenges

Marketing challenges for both livestock and horticulture include the following:

- Shortage of resource mobilisation capacity to support logistical activities for livestock auctions.
- Poor buyer mobilisation.
- Low buying prices-Lack of bargaining power.
- Distant buying points.
- Few competitive buyers
- Low market perception by farmers leading to confusion, lack of confidence and at times duping by buyers.
- No buyers in some areas of the district
- Poor livestock auction system.

11. COMMON HAZARDS

Chronic Hazards

- Low rainfall totals and poor distribution leading to low yields
- Pests and diseases
- Poor soils for cultivation (leached)
- Crop destruction by wild animal
- Water shortage poor availability
- Competition of water between humans and livestock
- No water troughs at boreholes

Periodic Hazards

- Mid-season dry spells
- Drought are some of the hazards.
- The length of the rainy season is on average three months.
- Mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 14.1°C and 28.6°C, respectively.

12. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following are the development priorities and plans for the district.

Table 24: District Development Plans

Development priority	Location
Clinics	Wards 22, 7, 23 and 11
Improved road network	Eastern part of the district
Safe drinking water	All wards
Small and large dams	Eastern part of the district
Secondary schools of acceptable standard	Whole district
Stadium and community hall	Rushinga centre

Source: District Administrator's Reports

13. FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

According to the Zimbabwe vulnerability assessment committee (ZimVAC) reports, the food insecurity for the district has been above the national average and the district is considered highly food insecure (**Figure 8 and 9**). The food insecurity trends have generally been on an upward trend reached its highest 2016 estimated at 57% compared to the national average of 44%.

Figure 8: Rushinga Food Insecurity Trends

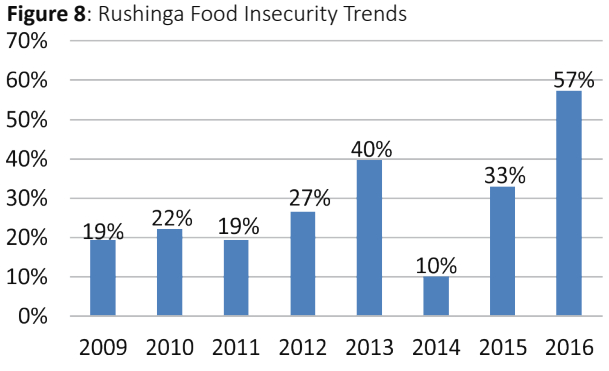
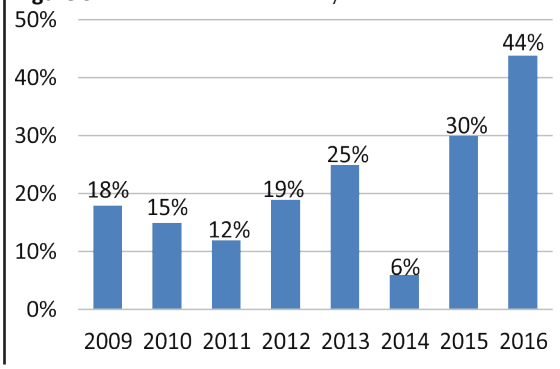


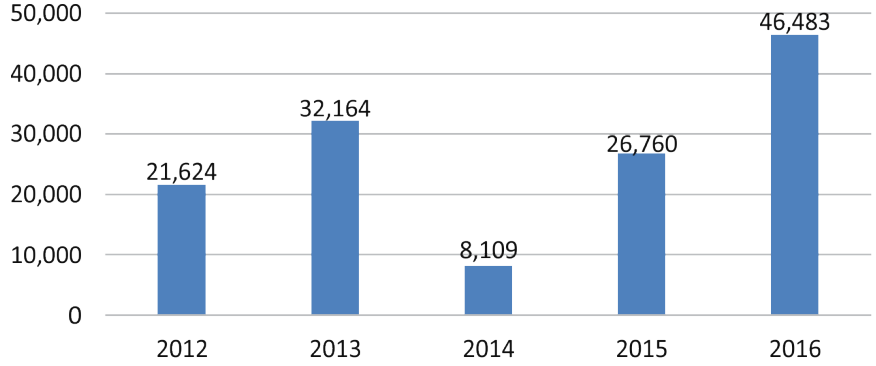
Figure 9: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

The highest number of food insecure population of about 46,483, was recorded in 2016 (**Figure 10**). The cropping season for the 2015/16 agricultural season suffered the impacts of the El Nino and resulted in low harvest. This reinforces the point that the district requires poverty alleviation programmes to reduce over reliance on agriculture. Also support in irrigation schemes will result in improved crop production.

Figure 10: Estimated Food Insecure Population

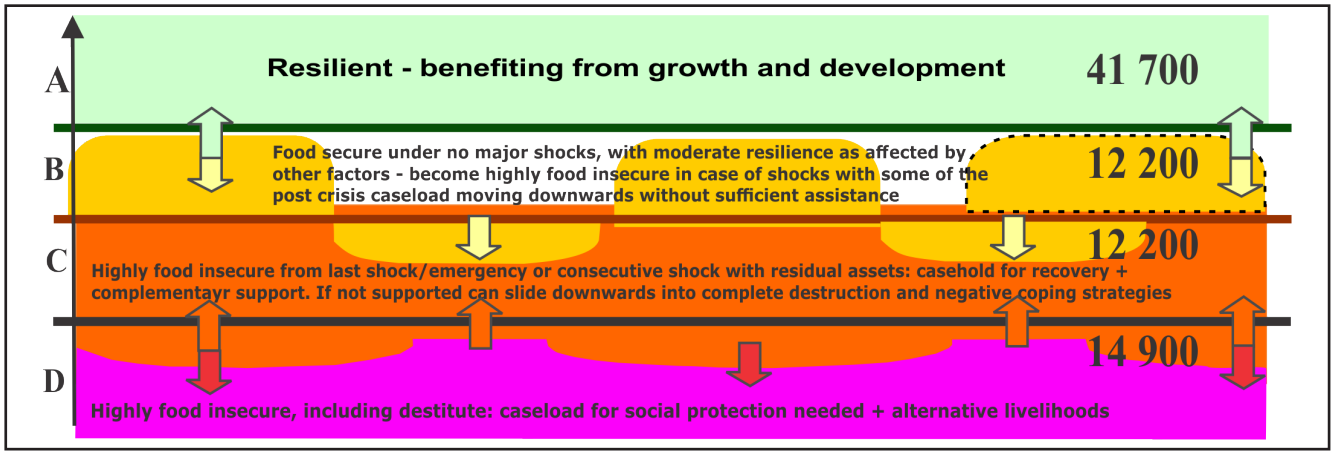


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

13.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecure Populations

Rushinga has a 2016 estimated population of about 81,090 and according to the WFP analysis, the 14,900 people are chronically food insecure, 12,900 are transitorily and only becomes food insecure when there is a shock, 12,200 are more resilient and becomes food insecure when there is a major shock and 41,700 are resilient and are able to absorb and shock without major effects to their food security status as illustrated in **Figure 11**.

Figure 11: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Beneficiaries



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for **recovery** activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio Economic Groups

Poor Households

- Households share food among themselves

- Compromised number of meals (eating vegetables and drinking tea only)
- Petty trading, purchases, barter trade, vending, gifts, remittances, government support and NGO support.
- In drought years people resort to one meal per day
- Resort to gold panning
- Collection of wild fruits
- Herd cattle for middle to rich households in return for one beast for a year's work.
- Casual labour normally comes during weeding time and harvesting time
- Brick moulding.

13.4 Coping Strategies

- Gardening and vegetable sales
- Reduction of meals consumed per day e.g. 1 or 2 meals per day instead of the usual 3 meals
- Casual labour – especially in the growth points where civil servants, extension workers employ limited number of people
- Drying of Vegetables in summer.
- Selling of livestock
- Casual labour.
- Reducing pot sizes
- Cross border trading for people in peripheral wards.
- Gold panning

13.5 Foods Normally Consumed in the District

Maize is the staple food for the entire district. However, during dry spells, the general populace goes for less preferred foods such as sorghum and finger millet. The types of vegetables mostly consumed are pumpkin leaves, okra Kapishe, Nyevhe, cowpeas leaves (munyemba), ground bellies called Manyanya. At the onset of the summer season, people in the district feed on baobab leaves. During dry spells people heavily rely on baobab fruits and prepare porridge called bozo. The deliberate ban of the baobab fruit selling is a clear indication of the importance of the commodity as it is a reliable coping strategy.

13.6 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards

Ranking of insecure wards was done by the DDRC in September 2015 and wards were clustered using food security indicators such as household crop production, ownership or access and custody of livestock, external support such as remittances, household dependency ratio and income opportunities and livelihood activities. Wards were grouped into five clusters using food security indicators.

Table 25: Food Insecurity Ranking by Cluster

Cluster	Wards	Rating
Cluster 1	5, 6, 9, 20	1
Cluster 2	1, 2, 38, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25	2
Cluster 3	7, 10, 14, 15, 21	3

Cluster	Wards	Rating
Cluster 4	11, 4	4
Cluster 5	12, 24	5

Source: Agritex

13.7 Seasonal Calendar

The main activities that are carried out through the year mainly include planting, weeding, harvesting and marketing (**Figure 12**).

Figure 12: Seasonal Calendar for a Typical Year

	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug
Planting												
Weeding												
Harvesting												
Marketing												
Horticultural prod (ward 15)												

Source: Agritex

13.8 Food Aid Trends

Programme	Year	Wards	Households			Beneficiaries		
			Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
PRIZE (USAID)	2010-2013	All 25	1,850	1,560	3,410	9,250	7,800	17,050
Lean Season Assistance	2013-2014	All 25	1,897	2,510	4,407	10,876	10,429	21,305

Source: District Administrator's Reports

14. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

Table 26: Summary of NGOs Operating in the District and their wards of Operations

Development Partner	Activities	Number of Wards/ Beneficiaries
World Vision (Area Development Programme)	• **Water and Sanitation Health**: Borehole rehabilitations, supply of tools for boreholes in the ADP areas and Borehole drilling. • **Agriculture**: Rehabilitation of dip-tanks and construction of new dip-tanks. • **HIV/AIDS**: Promoting dialogue and supporting HIV related events and advocacy. • **Child Sponsorship and Protection:** Bursaries and attachments of child-beneficiaries to sponsors and institutions.	9 ADP wards(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 21, 22, 23, 20)

Development Partner	Activities	Number of Wards/ Beneficiaries
Caritas Chinhoyi	• Water and Sanitation Health, community latrines • Borehole rehabilitations, supply of tools for boreholes in 2 wards and Borehole drilling.	Wards 13, 23
Save the Children International (I am Learning Programme)	• **Education**: Rehabilitation of infrastructure in selected schools. They are also giving books to schools and providing teacher refresher courses across the district.	Selected Schools in the 25 wards of Rushinga district.
Camfed (Campaign for Female Education)	• Girl-child sponsorship: Fees, uniforms, stationery, sanitary pads to disadvantaged girl children.	All Schools in 24 wards
ZAPSO: Behaviour Change Communication on HIV/AIDS	• Distribution of Condoms, Behaviour Change interventions, Male circumcision, PMTCT, ART, Condom use, HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxes (PEP).	All 24 Wards in Rushinga district
CTDO	• Lean Season Assistance and Productive Asset Creation.	All wards except 24 for LSA and wards 8, 10, 11, 16, 17 for PAC.

Source: District Administrator's Reports

15. KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Table 27: Rushinga District Issues for Consideration

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	Encourage production of traditional and drought resistant food crops such as sorghum and sweet potatoes by strengthening and expanding seed multiplication schemes and farmer extension in the low potential areas of Rushing and more traditional crops such as maize in high potential areas; provision of early warning and food information system; promote production and marketing of cash crops through the formation of marketing groups and associations and revamping the cotton industry though the creation of a viable local market.
Water Supply	74% of households relying on boreholes or protected wells as their major source of water. 11% rely on unsafe water from unprotected surface water sources like dams or streams or rivers there is need to increase safe water supply, community capacity building to ensure proper utilization and management of water systems.
Environmental Management and Conservation	Due to the high levels of erosion and siltation in the district there is need for soil and water conservation initiatives; support agro-forestry related practices including the promotion of alternative renewable sources to reduce pressure on trees.
Health and Nutrition	The district has moderate malnutrition rates however figures on malnitrit6ion in this part of the country could be hugely distorted as a good number of the community is of the apostolic Christian faith and seeking medical attention is against the rule of the church.

Thematic Area	Comments
Health and Nutrition	The HIV prevalence rate in Rushinga is 12.6% again this figure could be an underestimation due to the reasons stated above. There is need for the community to be sensitised on the importance of seeking health care as well as campaigns on HIV/ AIDS, prevention of malnutrition and other health related issues as a preventative measure against such.
Education	There is a good number of primary schools but fewer secondary schools than required. This results in more secondary school kids having to travel long distance to attend school. The district also has a high teacher- student ratio This goes to show that more trained teachers are needed in the district in order to reduce the teacher to pupil ratio for more efficient .
Trade and industries	Improvement business environment by facilitating access to credit such as through establishment of district loans board and provision of collateral security; improvement in infrastructure; facilitating establishment of agro-based industries within the districts.
Roads	The road network and d most roads in Rushinga are in fair-good condition. The roads are mainly gravel and in need of maintenance and rehabilitation.
Energy	Expansion of rural electrification programs to supply other potential development areas to spur industrialization.
Communications	There are in fixed telephone lines within the district. There is need for the telecoms company to fix the lines to improve communication within the district. The rural areas have been largely marginalized in terms of provision of affordable internet services.

Source: District Profiling Team

RUSHINGA DISTRICT RISK PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAME	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Lead	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Tendai Mahove	CTDO	Rushinga
I Mupambwa	Agritex	Rushinga
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Herbert Matsikwa	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Sherita Manyika	Program Associate	World Food Programme

SHAMVA

District Overview

7% Chronically Food Insecure Population

74% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods Options

The district has fertile soils receives good rainfall which is well distributed. The district is suitable for intensive agricultural activities. Most households are therefore dependent on agriculture as their main source of livelihoods. The main crops grown include cotton, maize, tobacco, soya beans and tropical fruits. A significant proportion of the population depend on gold panning on the rich alluvial gold and some are formally and informally employed at Shamva Mine which mines gold and Madziwa Mine which mines both gold and nickel.

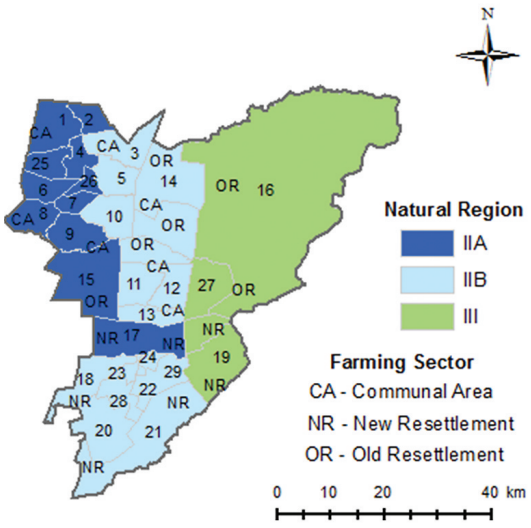
Water and Sanitation

390 Boreholes

25% Safe Latrines

There are 422 safe water points in the district and of these 390 (92%) are boreholes and this goes to show the importance of boreholes in provision of safe water in the district. The water points are fairly distributes with only a few households travelling more than 2km to access water.

Access to toilets is low in the district estimated at 25% of the households. Households would benefit from initiatives that assist households to construct safe toilets and hygiene facilities in the district.



Agro Ecological Zones and Farming Regions

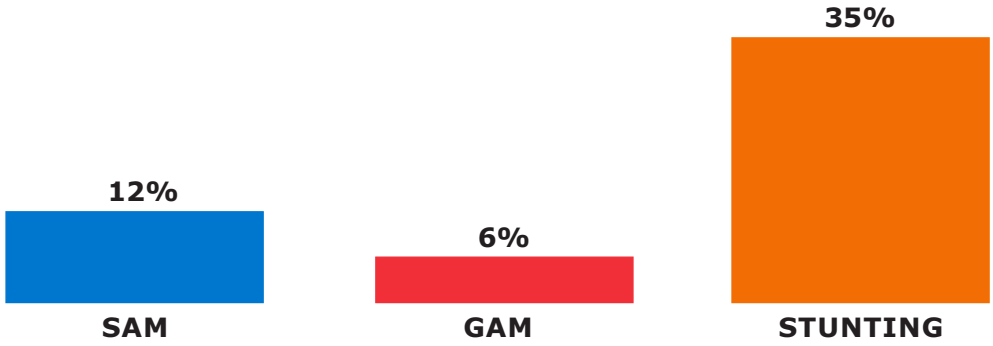
Shamva lies in agro ecological regions IIA, IIB and III. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 500mm to 1050mm. The region is suitable for intensive farming mainly maize tobacco and livestock production. Communal farming is the main farming sector in the district.

Education

There are a total of 48 primary schools and 27 secondary schools in the district. Two wards do not have schools in the district and these have to rely on schools in other wards. Most schools in the district are electrified. There is need to improve the living conditions of staff as well as invest in construction of new blocks of classroom, and new schools in the wards that do not have schools.

Health and Nutrition

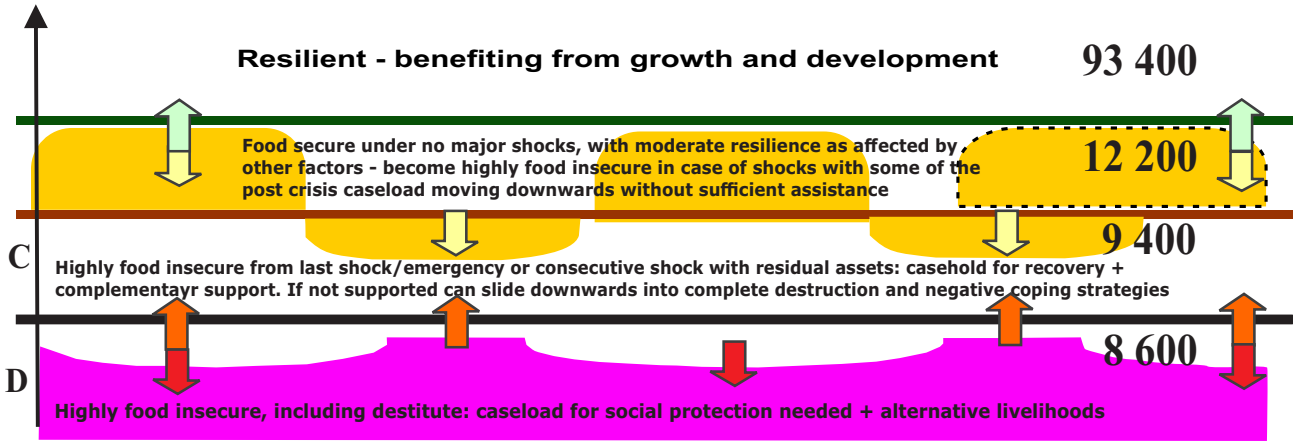
There are a total of 17 health centers in the district of which 2 are hospitals. The healthy facilities do not have adequate equipment and compromise on the service delivery. The district is in the process of constructing 2 clinics in 2 wards to improve accessibility. All clinics and other health facilities offer Anti-Retrol Viral drugs and are testing centers for HIV.



Malnutrition in children is relatively high compared to the national rural average and other districts. Global Acute malnutrition is more than 5% which is considered too high while more than 30% of children under 5 were reported as being stunted. This calls for nutrition programs that will focus on improving the nutrition status of children in the district.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the district was estimated at 11.8% compared to the national average of 14.7% (Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2014)

Food Insecurity Classification



- 8,600 (7%) chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external support.
- 9,400 (8%) vulnerable to shock and have little asset base
- 12,200 (9.5%) food insecure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks
- 93,400 (75.5%) food secure and resilient to shocks

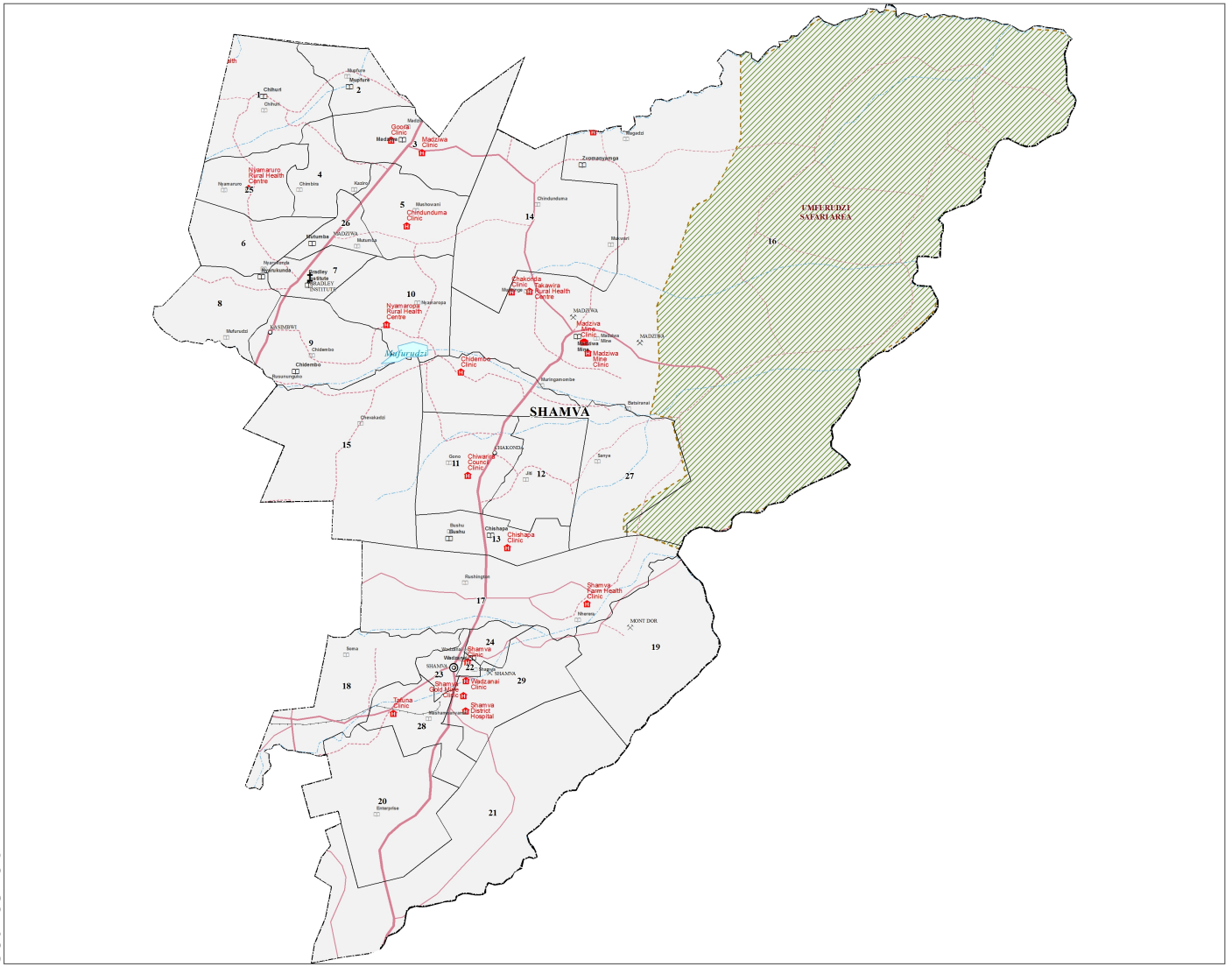
Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Enhancing crop and livestock production through the use of modern technologies for increased productivity.
- Initiatives that are aimed at promotion of conservation of natural resources
- Supporting small scale miners in the district.
- Construction and maintenance of health and education facilities
- Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure.

1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)

SHAMVA



Locations
- Key Location
- Place of Local Importance
- Mission
- Mine
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Health Facility

Boundaries
- National Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary

Transport Network
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Connector Road
- Track
- Railway Line

Hydrology
- Main River
- Waterbody
- Protected Conservation Area

Map Doc Name: OCHA_District_Atlas_Admin_A3_100104
Creation Date: 4 January 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950
Web Resources: http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe
Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:

Map data source(s):
Vector data from Department of the Surveyor General (DSG). Schools and other infrastructure may be under-represented depending on available digital data.

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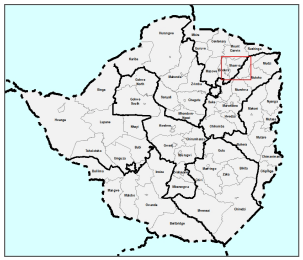


Source: OCHA

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Shamva District is approximately 90km north-east of Harare and 28km to the east of Bindura the provincial capital of Mashonaland Central Province. The district shares boarders with Mt. Darwin to the North, Bindura to the West and Mashonaland East province to the East. Shamva district has a total area of 2,544 km^2. The geo-coordinates of Shamva district are latitude 17^0S and altitude 31^0E.

With the exception of Umpfurudzi Safari Area that is administered by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, the district is administered by Chaminuka Rural District Council. The district has 29 wards, of which 3 are urban, 16 communal farming areas, 4 old resettlement areas and 6 large scale commercial farms which were demarcated as new resettlement areas under the land reform programme.

There are 29 councilors, 4 chiefs, 2 headman and 201 village heads. A Junior Chamber is also in place but has challenges of funding in order to convene their meetings or attend meetings with their seniors.

1.3 POPULATION

The district has an estimated 2016 population of 135,424 based on the Census 2012 population of 123,650 people and an estimated annual growth rate of 2.3% (**Table 1**). About 50% of the population are female and 20% were estimated to be orphans.

Table 1: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Households 2012	Population 2012	Estimated 2016 Population	Proportion of Population
1	Chihuri	1,006	4,125	4,518	3.34%
2	Nyamaruro	370	1,520	1,665	1.23%
3	Goora	1,384	5,675	6,215	4.59%
4	Chiimbira	665	2,728	2,988	2.21%
5	Mushowani	962	3,945	4,321	3.19%
6	Nyarukunda	906	3,715	4,069	3.00%
7	Bradley	999	4,099	4,489	3.32%
8	Mupfurudzi	1,000	4,103	4,494	3.32%
9	Chidembo	1,438	5,899	6,461	4.77%
10	Nyamaropa	952	3,907	4,279	3.16%
11	Gono	1,244	5,101	5,587	4.13%
12	Jiti	1,001	4,108	4,499	3.32%
13	Kajakata	738	3,028	3,316	2.45%
14	Zvomanyanga	943	3,869	4,237	3.13%
15	Chevakadzi	1,249	5,122	5,610	4.14%
16	Madziva Mine	1,987	8,150	8,926	6.59%
17	Mugagau	1,670	6,851	7,503	5.54%
18	Soma	893	3,665	4,014	2.96%
19	Mont Dore	1,031	4,228	4,631	3.42%
20	Mushambanyama	1,590	6,519	7,140	5.27%
21	Mhokore	826	3,390	3,713	2.74%
22	Wadzanai	1,511	6,196	6,786	5.01%
23	Shamva Township (LDV)	714	2,929	3,208	2.37%
24	Wadzanai Ext.	462	1,898	2,079	1.53%
25	Kaziro	464	1,903	2,084	1.54%
26	Mutumba	481	1,973	2,161	1.60%
27	Sanye	887	3,638	3,984	2.94%
28	Tafuna	868	3,561	3,900	2.88%
29	Maxton	1,903	7,805	8,548	6.31%
Total		**30,144**	**123,650**	**135,424**	**100%**

Source: Zimbabwe Census Report, 2012

1.4 VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

Dominant tree species include Brachystegia Boehmii (Mupfuti), Brachystegia Spiciformis (Musasa) and Acacia spp. The dominant grasses in the district are Hyparrhenia spp. and Hyperthelia Dissolute. Other grass species that are found in the district are Hetropogon Contortis (Spear Grass), Sporobolus Pyramidales and Rhynchelyirum Reperur (Natal Red Top). Shamva grass occurs mainly as a weed on cropped and fallow lands.

1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

The main forms of land degradation in the district include gullies and silted water bodies (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Forms of Land Degradation

Forms of Land Degradation	Most Affected Wards
Gullies through gold panning	11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 And 29
Silted rivers and dams due to gold panning, rivers most affected are Mazowe, Pote, Mpfurudzi, Gwetera and Zvirungurira rivers.	9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 27 And 29

Source: Environmental Management Authority

2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

There are a total of 48 primary schools and 27 secondary schools in the district (**Table 3**). Of the secondary schools, 5 offer boarding facilities, 2 are Government boarding schools and 3 are church-run boarding schools. There are also 3 tertiary institutions in the district. The education sector faces a number of challenges listed below.

Table 3: Education Information

Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Tertiary Institutions	Electrification
1	1 (Chihuri)	1 (Chihuri)		Both Electrified
2	1 (Mpfure)	1 (Mpfure)		Primary Not
3	1 (Madziva)	2 (Madziva High & CZA High)		Both Electrified
4	2 (Chiimbira & Nyamaruro)	1 (Nyamaruro)		Chiimbira pry Electrified
5	1 (Mushowani)	1 (Mushowani)		Both Not Electrified
6	1 (Nyarukunda)	1 (Nyarukunda High)		Both Electrified
7	1 (Bradley)	1 (Bradley High)		Both Electrified
8	1 (Mpfurudzi)	1 (Mpfurudzi)		Both Not Electrified
9	2 (Rusununguko & Chidembo)	1 (Chidembo)		Chidembo Sec. Electrified
10	1 (Nyamaropa)	1 (Nyamaropa)		Both not Electrified
11	1 (Gono)	1 (Gono)		Sec Electrified
12	1 (Jiti)	1 (Jiti High)		Both Electrified
13	2 (Chishapa & Bushu)	1 (Bushu)		Both Electrified
14	3 (Chindunduma, Mukwari & Zvemanyanga)	2(Chindunduma 1, Chindunduma 2)	1 (Ponesai Vanhu)	Only Mukwari Not Electrified
15	3 (Chevakadzi, Chemhondoro &Chemhanza)	3 (Chevakadzi, Nyamatsatsi & Chemhondoro)		Chevakadzi & Chamhondoro Electrified
16	4 (Mudzinge, Batsiranai, Madziva Mine, & Muringamombe)	1 (Madziva Mine)	1 (Madziva Teachers' College)	Madziva Mine Pry, Sec & Teacher's Collage Electrified
17	3 (Rushington,Nyamahumbe & Pfumvute)	1 (Pfumvuti)		Pfumvuti, Nyamahumbe Electrified
18	1 (Soma)	1 (Soma)	1 (Shamva Agric College)	Shamva Agric Collage Electrified
19	3 (Musau,Nherera &Mandimu)	0		All Not Electrified
20	3 Chiraramo, Mushambanyama & Enterprise)	1 (Masimbe)		Enterprise Electrified

21	1 (Karara & Kushinga)	1 (Mhokore)		All Not Electrified
22	0	0		
23	0	0		
24	1 (Wadzanai)	1 (Wadzanai)		Both Electrified
25	1 (Kaziro)	0		Not Electrified
26	1 (Mutumba)	1 (Mutumba High)		Both Electrified
27	2 (Sanye & Mashambe)	1 (Sanye)		All Not Electrified
28	1 (Shamva Ming Chang)	0		Not Electrified
29	3 (Wadzanai 2, Shamva Mine & Shamva LDV)	1 (Shamva Gold Mine)		Shamva Pry Electrified
Totals	**48**	**27**	**3**	

Source: Ministry of Education

2.1.1 CHALLENGES FACED BY THE EDUCATION SECTOR IN THE DISTRICT

- Shortage of staff houses
- Shortage of learning facilities
- Shortage of clean water and sanitation
- Schools offering advanced level are not adequate for the district
- More equipment required for practical subjects
- Some schools are using farm structures as classrooms and staff houses
- Non-payment of school levies
- High school dropout due to parents failing to pay school fees and early child pregnancies and marriages. The district has an average dropout rate of 2% for primary and 5% for secondary schools.

2.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

There are a total of 17 health centres in the district that are operational (**Table 4**). All of the centres provide comprehensive health services including ART services. Of these 2 are government hospitals, 2 are private clinics and 2 are rural health centres. There are no private or church-run hospitals in Shamva. Six clinics use Electronic Patient Monitoring System (EPMS). Two clinics are being built and are almost complete, Chidabwe clinic in Ward 6 is still waiting for further funding from District Infrastructure Development (DID).

Table 4: Health Facilities by Ward

Ward	Health Centre	Remarks
1	Chihuri Clinic	Operatioal
2	Mpfure Clinic	Not yet operational Need Equipment , two staff houses, submersible pump and phase 2 structures
3	Goora Rural Health Centre	Operational
4	Nyamaruro Clinic	Operational
6	Chidabwe Clinic	Not yet operational
9	Chidembo Clinic	Operational
10	Nyamaropa Clinic	Operational but needs one more staff house
11	Chakonda Clinic	Operational
13	Chishapa Rural Health Centre	Operational
14	Zvemanyanga Rural Health Centre	Operational
15	Chevakadzi Clinic	Not yet operational proper structures to be constructed. Temporary structures are proposed to be used
16	Madziva Mine Clinic	Operational
17	Chipoli Clinic	Operational Farm house was converted into a clinic, no staff houses
18	Soma Clinic	Not yet operational A farm house converted into a clinic
20	Mliti Clinic	Operational Farm house was converted into a clinic, no staff houses
21	Mhokore Clinic	Not yet operational. A farm house converted into a clinic
22	Wadzanai Clinic	Operational but need a mother's waiting Shelter
	Wadzanai Farm Health Clinic	Operational but structures need attention and the clinic provide mobile health services to areas without services. Also needs a vehicle.

	Eden Clinic	Private
	Kamuriwo Surgery	Private
23	Shamva Hospital	Operational
26	Madziva Rural Hospital	Operational

Source: Ministry of Health

2.2.1 HEALTH CHALLENGES

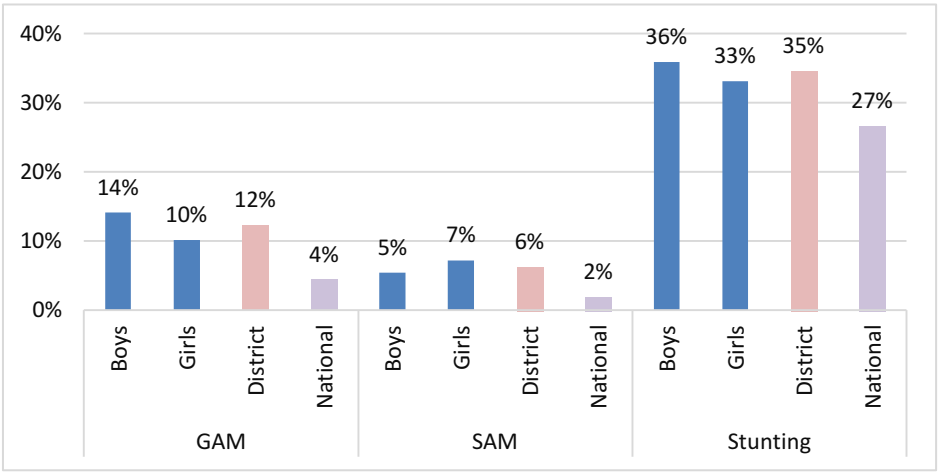
- No reliable ambulances for the rural and district hospitals
- Shortage of drugs in all the clinic
- Dilapidated infrastructure in clinics
- Shortage of staff houses and equipment
- Failure to pay for electricity bills at clinics due to non-payment for health service by beneficiaries
- Inadequate water supply at some clinics for example Takawira Clinic in ward 16.

2.3 NUTRITION

2.3.1 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

According to ZimVAC 2016, the prevalence of malnutrition for the district were above the national average (**Figure 1**). Global acute malnutrition rates were estimated at 12% higher than the national average of 4%. Initiatives are required to assist children to recover. Stunting is was estimated at 34.6% compared to the national average of 27% and stunting reduction initiatives are required to reduce stunting prevalence.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016 report

2.4 PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the district was estimated at 11.8% according to the Ministry of Health and Child Care estimates for 2014. From the data collected from health centers in the district the incidence rate is estimated at 0.74% (new affections only). The HIV hotspot classified Shamva as medium with high risk and is amongst the 14 districts in the country that have many HIV hot spots and these include wards 21, 29, 22, 24, 20, 19, 28 and 11.

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 WATER ACCESS

There are 422 safe water points in the district. This includes 348 boreholes and 36 protected deep wells (**Table 5**). The average person walks a distance of 0.5 to 2Km to get to the nearest water point, the distance to water source varies from ward to ward with some wards getting clean water at their door steps. There as highlighted in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Water Source

Ward	Main Water Sources per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes?
1	Borehole	19	5	• Some boreholes are rusty water • Some have salty water • Some have sunken pipes • Some are non-functional because of overuse due to increased population • Some need flashing • Some need spare parts • Some are seasonal
2	Borehole	17	2	
3	Borehole Piped Water System	15 1	3	
4	Borehole Piped Water System	13 1	5	
5	Borehole	35	0	
6	Borehole	12	3	
7	Borehole	14	1	
8	Borehole	18	1	
9	Borehole	14	0	
10	Borehole	18	1	
11	Borehole	7	7	
12	Borehole	3	4	
13	Borehole	10	1	
14	Borehole Piped Water System	18 4	1	
15	Borehole	27	1	
16	Borehole Piped Water System	11 1	4	
17	Borehole	10	0	
18	Borehole	8	0	
19	Borehole	4	0	
20	Borehole	9	0	
21	Borehole	4	0	
22	Borehole Piped Water System	2 1	0	
23	Borehole Piped Water System	3	0	
24	Borehole Piped Water System	1	0	
25	Borehole	11	1	
26	Borehole	15	1	
27	Borehole	17	1	
28	Borehole	4	0	
29	Borehole	9	0	
Total		**348**	**42**	

Source: District Development Fund

3.1.1 WATER SOURCES CHALLENGES

- Unavailability of spare parts for boreholes
- DDF need a vehicle to use in borehole maintenance
- Inadequate water storage tanks for Shamva Urban and Madziwa Growth Point

3.2 SANITATION FACILITIES

Households with access to sanitation facilities are estimated to be around at 25%. About 3.2% of households have access to communal toilets. The rest of the households practice open defecation a situation that result in wide spread of water borne diseases. There is need for awareness campaigns that promote construction of latrines and also some of the households require support.

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 TRANSPORT

The three roads authorities (Ministry of Transport, DDF and Council) maintain the roads in the district. Most of the roads are gravel but in a fair condition, tarred roads link the district with major business centres and other districts. Table

4.2 COMMUNICATION

The Shamva Exchange has a capacity of 600 lines and of these 461 have subscribers from Shamva Urban, Chakonda District Service Centre and Commercial areas. Bindura and Mt. Darwin Exchanges cater from some areas in the district. The district has a number of mobile network boosters and this increase the connectivity within the district (**Table 6**). Despite having a number of network boosters scattered around the district, there are some wards with limited or no mobile network coverage. These wards include wards 14, 28, 27, part of ward 13 and 17.

Table 6: Mobile Phone Network Boosters

Econet	Telecel	NetOne
6	4	2

There is one Post Office in Shamva Urban and two Sub Post Offices at Madziwa Growth Point and Chakonda District Service Centre. The district has no receptors for television and radio channels. Households resort to use of satellites for TV and radio signals.

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

There are 2 economic zones in the district. These are Highveld Prime Communal and Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Livelihoods in the zone depend on rain fed agriculture of cereal and cash crops. The main cash crops such as sugar, beans, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, soya beans, cowpeas and round nuts which are mainly cultivated for consumption but could be sold in small quantities. This Zone is generally food self-sufficient. There is livestock production of cattle goats and chickens which could be sold to, provide cash income for households. The majority of households in the zone are A1 resettlements.	14, 15, 17, 19, 18, 29, 28, 21, 20
Highveld Prime Communal	This zone consists of scattered pockets of communal lands across the northern Highveld, surrounded by large-scale commercial farms and new resettlement areas. This zone lies in agro-ecological region 2a, 2b and 3. Rainfall is relatively high averaging between 650-1000mm per year. Main livelihoods is based on rain-fed cultivation of food and cash crops supplemented by livestock production, formal and casual employment. Cattle and goats are the main livestock kept in this zone although herd sizes are small.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 25, 26, 27,

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

Sources of income include agricultural activities, small scale mining, trading and formal employment (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Summary of Livelihood Activities

Livelihood Activities	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Cropping and livestock of maize, soya bean, groundnuts, rapoko, cotton and tobacco	All Wards
Mining	Formal mining in gold and panning.	14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29
Informal Trading	Buying and selling	All Wards
	SMEs	22, 11 & 26
Formal Employment	Civil servants in schools, clinics and other gvt departments	All Wards
Tourism	Mpfurudzi National Park	14
	Lions Head Resort	21
	Hippo Pools	14
	Eben Dam	9, 10, and 15

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

6 POVERTY LEVELS

The Poverty Atlas 2015 estimated the poverty prevalence for Shamva district to be 74.2% compared to the national rural average of 76%. Ward 22 had the lowest poverty at 49.5% and this might be because this ward is in urban settlements and the households own properties like houses and businesses (**Table 9**). Some of the people from this ward are into gold buying and vending. Wards 23 and 29 have slightly lower poverty prevalence (66.6% and 71.1% respectively) because the households from this ward are in the urban, commercial farmers and mining settlements, and most of them are formally employed.

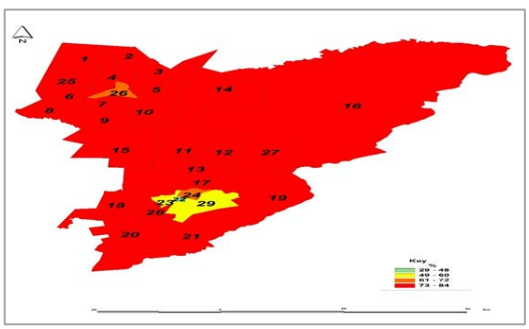
Table 9: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward	Proportion of Population	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
Ward 01	3.34%	1,006	752	79.5%
Ward 02	1.23%	370	287	76.9%
Ward 03	4.59%	1,384	993	76.3%
Ward 04	2.21%	665	432	77.5%
Ward 05	3.19%	962	707	77.7%
Ward 06	3.00%	906	674	77.6%
Ward 07	3.32%	999	710	74.0%
Ward 08	3.32%	1,000	760	79.8%
Ward 09	4.77%	1,438	1,087	77.0%
Ward 10	3.16%	952	725	82.1%
Ward 11	4.13%	1,244	928	78.2%
Ward 12	3.32%	1,001	757	78.4%
Ward 13	2.45%	738	556	78.4%
Ward 14	3.13%	943	551	69.4%
Ward 15	4.14%	1,249	800	74.5%
Ward 16	6.59%	1,987	1,270	73.1%
Ward 17	5.54%	1,670	1,085	74.0%
Ward 18	2.96%	893	624	75.2%
Ward 19	3.42%	1,031	792	81.3%
Ward 20	5.27%	1,590	1,144	76.0%
Ward 21	2.74%	826	562	78.3%
Ward 22	5.01%	1,511	819	49.5%
Ward 23	2.37%	714	493	66.6%
Ward 24	1.53%	462	297	64.1%
Ward 25	1.54%	464	331	76.2%
Ward 26	1.60%	481	316	65.5%
Ward 27	2.94%	887	542	74.5%
Ward 28	2.88%	868	662	76.0%
Ward 29	6.31%	1,903	1,254	71.1%
Total	**100%**	**30,144**	**20,910**	**74.2%**

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

Wards in red recorded the highest poverty rates, these are mainly communal, and resettlement areas where most former farm workers and illegal gold panning activities are carried out (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2: Spatial Distribution of Poverty



Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

7 CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 AGRO-ECOLOGICAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

Shamva falls lies in 3 agro ecological regions i.e. region **IIA, IIB,** and **III**. **Table 10** shows the description of the regions and the wards that falls into each region.

Table 10: Agro-Ecological Regions

Natural Region	Area (ha)	Percentage of Area	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	59,735	23%	Annual rainfall is moderately high ranging from 700 – 1050mm per annum. Rainfall is confined to summer and there is no winter rainfall. The region is suitable for intensive farming, based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock.	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 25, 26
IIB	82,180	32%	Annual rainfall is moderately high ranging from 700 – 1050mm per annum. The region is suitable for intensive farming, based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock.	3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29
III	92,995	37%	Rainfall is moderate ranging from 500 – 800mm per annum. Relatively high temperatures and infrequent, heavy falls of rain. Subject to seasonal drought and severe mid-season dry spells. Semi – intensive farming region. Suitable for livestock production, together with production of fodder crops and cash crops under good farm management.	16,19, 21, 27
Total	**254,372**	**100%**		

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

The western part of the district has clay soils derived from the Shamva grit series. These soils have a tendency to seal and compact at the surface. The low line areas of the district mainly the stream-line area is dominated by deep, dark red to reddish-brown clays derived from epidiorites. The northern part of the district has sandy loam soils derived from the granite with some portions of the wards having pockets of clay loams. Ward 3 and 21 have more than one type of soil (**Table 11**).

Table 11: Distribution of Soils by Ward

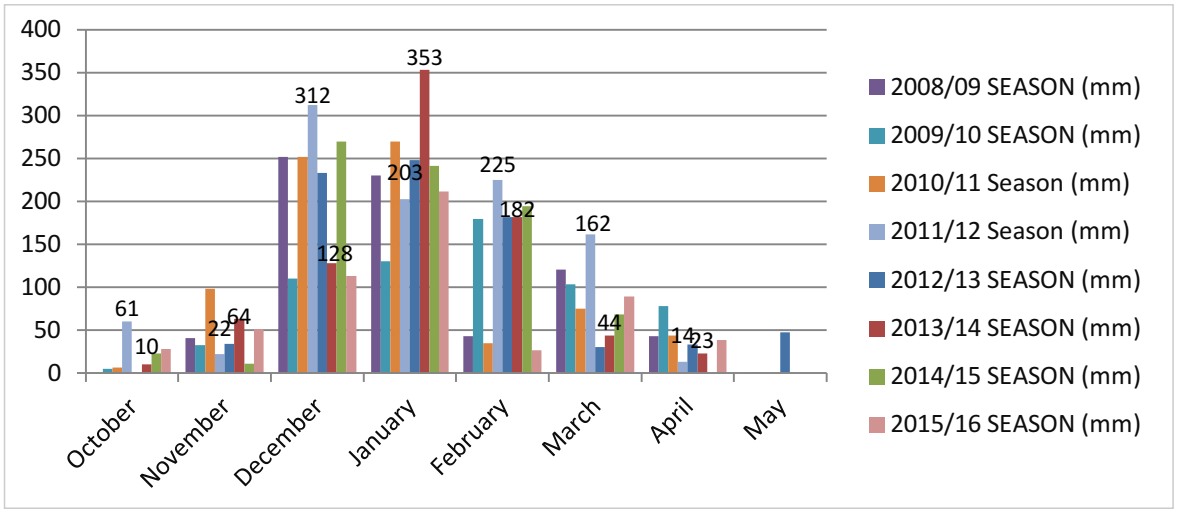
Type of Soil	Ward
Sandy Loam Soils	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27
Clay Loam Soils	2, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 & 29

Source: Agritex

7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

Shamva receives an average annual rainfall of about 650-850mm, although the rainfall amounts may vary with the natural regions. Temperatures range between 15^{0}C and 32^{0}C.The season normally starts end of November to early December and ends in March or April. Rainfall distribution is homogeneous. Most of the rainfall is received between December and February and the rains tail off in April (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3: Rainfall Trends Shamva

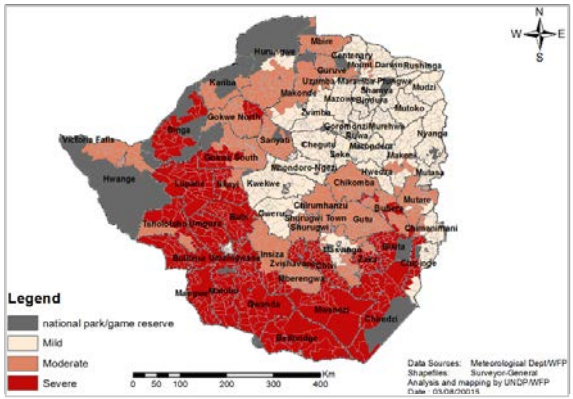


Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

According UNDP Hazard Mapping (2015), Shamva is moderately and mildly affected by drought as indicated in **Figure 4** below:

Figure 4: Drought Prone Areas

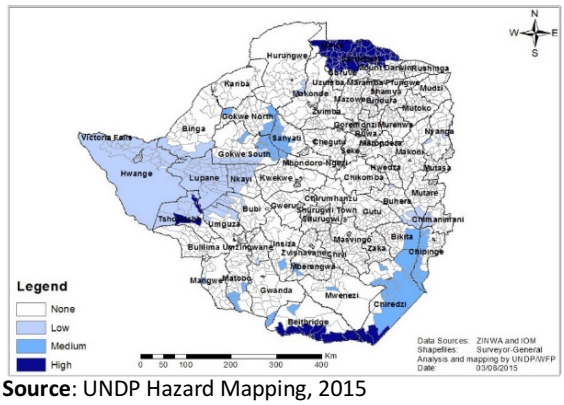


Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

7.4 FLOOD PRONE AREAS

According to the UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015, the district is at no risk of flooding (**Figure 5)**.

Figure 5: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015

7.5 HYDRO GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

There are 11 major dams in the district (**Table 12**). The dams support irrigation schemes and provide water for households and livestock. Most of the dams in the district are silted up; example of these dams is Camp Haven in Ward 14 that supplies water to Chindunduma 1 & 2 Sec. Schools, Chindunduma Pry School, Tongogara Village 1 & 2, Ponesai Vanhu Technical Collage, Ponesai Vanhu Children's Home and the some villages around.

Table 12: Major Dams in the District

Ward	Major dams
21	Lions Head (the dam is shared with Bindura District and Goromonzi In Mashonaland East)
10 , 15	Eben Dam
29	Richlands
17	Warpley
20	Robin Hood
17	Nyamwanga
12	Guyu
14	Camp Haven
14	Gato
14	Magadzi 1
6	Mazivandagara

Source: ZINWA

Most of the water bodies are under-utilized, very few irrigation schemes use water from these water bodies due to inadequate or no irrigation equipment. The district also enjoys frontage of major perennial rivers such as Mazowe, Pote, Mpfurudzi, Nyaguwe, Mpfure and Gwetera rivers. It is very unfortunate that these water frontages are not fully utilized for irrigation purposes. Most of the irrigation systems in the A1 and A2 farms that are near the major rivers need rehabilitation.

8 CROP INFORMATION

8.1 MAJOR CROPS GROWN AND FACTORS AFFECTING CROP PRODUCTION

The district has all the farming sectors available in the district. Communal farming is the biggest farming sector available practiced by 45% of the population and area covered (**Table 13**). Major crops grown in the district include maize, soya beans, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, sugar beans and sorghum. Horticulture crops are also produced in the district with market gardening and irrigation schemes producing the bulk of the horticultural produce.

Table 13: Farming Sectors

Farming Sector	Area(ha)	Percentage of Area	Population	Percentage of Population
Communal Area	113,595	45%	57 497	45%
Old Resettlement	43,381	17%	21 401	17%
A1 model	47,196	18%	25 389	20%
A2 model	18 ,542	7%	3 667	3%
Peri Urban	1,350	1%	11 351	9%
Large Scale Commercial Farming	10,845	4%	8 039	6%
Safari	19,462	8%	0	0%
Total	**254, 372**	**100%**	**127 344**	**100%**

Source: Agritex

8.2 CEREALS PRODUCTION TRENDS

Maize is the main cereal produced in Shamva. The district has the ability to produce enough cereals to last for the whole consumption year with some wards producing in excess e.g. wards 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Cereal Production and Average Cereal Adequacy (2010 – 2016)

Ward	2010/11 (Mt)	2011/12 (Mt)	2012/13 (Mt)	2013/14 (Mt)	2014/15 (Mt)	2015/16 (Mt)	Average Maize Production (Mt)	Average Small Grains roduction (Mt)	Population	Average Annual Cereal equirement (Mt)	Cereal Adequacy (Months)
1	309.6	312	371.69	405.17	600.18	119.16	353	6.8	4,518	452	10
2	237.6	271.7	120.23	237	151.64	60.08	180	0.0	1,665	166	13
3	664.95	694.8	1,099.6	6 49.13	603.46	168.05	646	3.6	6,215	622	13
4	251.2	312	311.47	479.7	358.8	11.12	287	0.7	2,988	299	12
5	400.5	453.15	352.54	483.41	278.13	66.1	339		4,321	432	9
6	386	538.2	305.46	600.9	575.11	99.85	418	0.2	4,069	407	12
7	330	312	388.42	443.16	346.18	99.85	320		4,489	449	9
8	390	499.5	506.02	600.88	416.37	84.07	416	0.6	4,494	449	11
9	670.75	662.2	368.7	584.83	484	146.53	486		6,461	646	9
10	551.65	503.8	268.05	411.74	349.68	77.33	360	0.1	4,279	428	10
11	420	350	200.85	281.22	220.01	4.86	246	1.2	5,587	559	5
12	296.5	419	323.88	744.12	447.29	27.93	376		4,499	450	10
13	630	300	480.6	437.86	315.95	202.48	394	0.6	3,316	332	14
14	1,107.2	986.5	1,128.1	790.66	909.68	72	832	2.5	4,237	424	24
15	710.6	750.2	899.57	1,088.6	1,241.3	301.39	832	1.0	5,610	561	18

16	379.3	389.2	462.77	526.43	307.2	216.52	380	0.2	8,926	893	5
17	1,372	1,310	761.36	1,989.1	646.76	160.59	1,040	6.8	7,503	750	17
18	936	548	1,016.7	1,241.8	1,384.1	617.95	957	0.4	4,014	401	29
19	624	376.8	323.81	686.75	342.48	94.24	408	0.2	4,631	463	11
20	1653	1,003.5	1,507.6	2,864.3	2,209.9	1,095.23	1,722	33.7	7,140	714	30
21	1,046.5	5,21.6	938.38	2,012.3	1,715.1	868.48	1,184	95.7	3,713	371	41
22			50.89	84.74	39.44	20	49		6,786	679	1
23			30.09	58.81	47.47	22.45	40		3,208	321	1
24			25.56	78.79	87.69	21.9	53		2,079	208	3
25	332.5	423.5	223.7	395.36	279.24	27.9	280		2,084	208	16
26	231.3	205.2	141.23	245.78	163.82	59.29	174		2,161	216	10
27	394.1	387.8	358.28	558.48	507.24	77.53	381	1.2	3,984	398	11
28	288.4	304	1,010.3	756	1436.5	157.05	659	2.0	3,900	390	20
29	459	507.78	406.96	951.15	2311.1	195.25	805		8,548	855	11
Total	**15,073**	**13,342**	**14,383**	**20,039**	**18,776**	**5,175**	**14,620**	**158**	**135,424**	**13,542**	**13**

Source: Agritex

N.B: Human consumption is computed from a consumptions rate of 110kg/year

9 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats and poultry. Household livestock ownership varies per household but mostly households own less than 5 cattle and a few goats (**Table 15**). Sheeps are not common in the district. Almost all households own at least one chicken.

Table 15: Average Household Livestock Holding per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	1	0	0	2
2	1	1	-	3
3	1	1	0	4
4	2	1	0	4
5	1	1	-	3
6	2	1	0	7
7	1	1	-	1
8	1	1	0	1
9	1	0	-	1
10	0	1	-	1
11	0	0	-	1
12	0	0	-	1
13	1	1	0	2
14	2	1	-	2
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	-	1
17	1	0	0	1
18	1	1	0	1
19	1	1	-	2
20	1	0	0	2
21	1	0	0	4
22	-	-	-	0
23	-	-	-	1
24	-	1	-	1
25	0	1	0	4
26	1	1	-	4

27	1	1	0	2
28	0	1	-	1
29	1	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	2

Source: LPD Shamva District

The middle and upper middle classes own most of the livestock in the district (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	1-2	5-10	10-20
Goats	5	10	5
Sheep	1	3	5
Donkeys	1	4	0
Pigs	6	10	100

Source: LPD Shamva District

9.2 MAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

The following are the main diseases affecting livestock in the district:

- Newcastle
- Anthrax
- Dermatophilosis/ Skin diseases/ Senkobe
- Tick borne diseases
- Rabies

Dip Tanks in the District

There are 38 dip tanks in the district, but some areas need dips tanks to be in place as cattle still move long distance stances. The areas in need of dip tanks are: Kamoyo Ward 1, Chomadziviti Wards 4/25, Kasukuwere Ward 6 and Chikandeya Ward 6 (**Table 17**).

Table 17: State Dip Tanks in the District

Name of Dip Tank	Ward	Status	Challenges
Nyamasanga	9	Water is available	2 roof sheets were blown off by wind
Kasimbwi	8	Water is available	The roof was blown off by wind
Chionde	8	Water is available	The plunge has a crack
Chidabwe	6	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	
Chiimbira	4	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	
Fundanevhu	15		The plunge has a crack
Madziwa	26	Functional	There is no roof
Kaziro	25	Functional	
Dikitira	10	Functional	3 roof sheets stolen and need rehabilitation of collecting pens
Mupfure	2	Functional	4 roof sheet are required
Zvisokwe	3	Functional	Colleting pen fallen down
Woodlands	20	Functional	There is no roof
Chiwororo	15	Functional	Needs to be renovated
Golden Star	18	Functional	
Sanye	27	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	10 roof sheet blown off by wind
Bushu	13	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	20 roof sheets stolen
Chevakadzi	15	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	5 roof sheets stolen
Chichera	12	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	6 sheets are required
Chipadze	11	Functional	5 sheets are required
Mupfurudzi	16	Functional	10 sheets are required
Chipoli J	17	Functional	8 sheets are required
Batsiranai	16	Functional	There is not roof
Chitepo	14	Functional	12 roof sheets blown off by wind
Takawira	14	Functional	10 sheets blown off by wind
Gwetera	14	Functional	4 sheets blown by wind

Magadzi	14	Functional	
Tongogara	14	Functional	
Nyamadombo	21	Functional	There is no roof
Riverbend	21	Functional	There is no roof
Nyamwanga	17	Functional	There is no roof
Tipperary	29	Functional	There is no roof
Chishapa	13	Functional	There is no roof
Chipoli D	17	Functional	17 sheets blown off by wind
Oaxely	20	Functional	There is no roof
Maxton	29	Functional	There is no roof
Mond Sir	19	Functional	There is no roof
Karara	21	Functional	There is no roof
Kajakata	13	Functional	There is no roof
Rusington	17	Functional	There is no roof

Source: LPD Shamva District

9.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK FARMERS

- Loss of grass due to veld fires
- Siltation of natural water bodies due to gold panning activities
- Animals are exposed to open and neglected mining pits
- Few and distant dams and weirs for livestock water access
- Unavailability and unaffordability of better beef breeds to upgrade stock
- Poor market channels

10 MARKET INFORMATION

There are two major district business centers within the district that is Shamva urban and Madziwa Growth point which serve as major sources of commodities for a number of smaller businesses in the district. Other sources of commodities are Bindura and Harare. There is an array of business operating at these center, general dealers fuel service stations, mills and hardware. The challenge in the urban area is that there are no banks except for the Zimbabwe Post Office.

There are about 64 markets in the district. Every ward has at least one centre within the ward (**Table 18**).

Table 18: Main Business Centres

Ward	Business or Rural Service Centres
1	2
2	2
3	3
4	2
5	3
6	3
7	2
8	3
9	4
10	3
11	5
12	1
13	2
14	4
15	2
16	2
17	2
18	2
19	1

20	2
21	1
22	4
23	3
24	2
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	2
29	2

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

Challenges faced by business centers in the district:

- Inadequate water supply
- Lack of area for residential stands at business centres
- Unavailability of electricity at some centres
- Derailed development by developers due to financial constraints
- Failure to pay council rates and levies
- White elephant structures due to operational challenges

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The district has 3 abattoirs although only 1 of these is operational in Ward 29. This abattoir is privately owned. Those not functional are in Wards 11 and 26. Cattle farmers in Madziwa access abattoir services in Mt. Darwin some 25 to 30km away or in Bindura. **Table 19** shows the average livestock prices for the district.

Table 19: Average Livestock Prices

Commodity	Unit price	Value
Cattle	Per Beast	$450
Goats	Per Animal	$35
Sheep	Per Animal	$55
Indigenous Chickens	Per Bird	$5
Broilers	Per Bird	$6
Eggs	Per Dozen	$2

Source: Livestock Production Department

10.2 CROP AND FOOD MARKETS

There are a number of crop marketing centers in the district and each ward has a center. Most of the centers are either not reliable or are not functional (**Table 20**).

Table 20: Number and Names of Main Agricultural Market Centers in the Ward

Ward	No. of Agricultural Marketing Centres	Names of Agricultural Marketing Centres	Status
1	3	Chihuri B/C	Exist but not reliable
2	1	Mupfure B/C	Exists but not reliable
3	2	Bvuma B/C, Goora B/C	Exist but not reliable
4	3	Nyamaruro B/C	Exist but not reliable
5	2	Mushowani (keep 6), Matika B/C	Exist but not reliable
6	3	SabweChiwayo, Matiya Shops, M January	Exist but not reliable
7	1	Bradley B/C	Well functional
8	1	Mupfurudzi B/C	Functional but not reliable
9	1	Chidembo B/C	Exists but not reliable
10	1	Bindura Shamva Cooperative	Not functional
11		Chakonda B/C	Well functional
12	2	Jiti Shops	Well functional
13	4	Kajakata B/C, Nyamahumbe B/C, Chishapa B/C	Well functional
14	2	Corner Store, Zvomanyanga B/C	Exist but not reliable
15	2	Lot 9, Chevakadzi B/C	Exist but not reliable

16	1	Madziwa Mine	Exists but not reliable
17	2	Mgagawo, Chipoli B/C	Exist but not reliable
19	2	Nherera B/C, Mining Centre	Well functional
20	1	Oaxley	Exists but not reliable
21	1	Nyamadombo B/C	Exists but not reliable
22	1	Shamva Market Place	Well functional
23	1	Shamva Town Centre	Well functional
24	1	Tipperary Shopping Centre	Well functional
25	2	Kaziro B/C, Matika B/C	Exist but not reliable
26	1	Madziwa Township	Well functional
27	1	Chakonda B/C	Well functional
28	1	Tafuna GMB	Well functional
29	0	Shamva Mine	Functional

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

The district has 1 Grain Marketing Board depot and 6 GMB selling points as follows: Zvomanyanga in Ward 14, Madziwa Growth Point, Ward 26, Chakonda DSC in Ward 11, Chihuri in Ward 1, Mpfurudzi Ward 8 and Gono in Ward 11. Other food commodities are readily available in the district (**Table 21**).

Prices of food commodities in Shamva Urban and some wards are affected by gold panning, price of commodities are higher in wards with a lot of gold panning

Table 21: Commodity Prices

Commodity	**Quantity**	**Price Range in USD**	
		Shamva Urban	**Madziwa Growth Point**
Semi Refined Maize Meal	10kg	$6.00	$5.50
Maize Grain	20 Litre Bucket	$7.00	$6.00
Cooking Oil	2 Litres	$3.50	$3.50
Cooking Oil	750ml	$1.90	$1.60
Sugar Bean	500g	$1.50	$2.00

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- High input cost.
- Low producer price
- Lack of lucrative markets

11 COMMON HAZARDS

The following are the chronic and periodic hazards experienced in the district (**Table 22**).

Table 22: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Periodic Hazards	**Chronic Hazards**
Dry Spells	Malaria
Army Worm	Veld Fires
Cholera	-

Source: Civil Protection Unit

12 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following are the district development priorities (**Table 23**).

Table 23: Development Priorities

Development Priority	**Wards Targeted**	**Comment**
To Attain Town Status for Shamva Urban	22, 23, 24 and part of 29	Application for a town status was done and currently the district is compiling the required information
Enhancing of Agricultural Activities	6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 21	Supporting winter cropping by encouraging irrigation schemes

Promotion of Conservation of Natural Resources	all Wards	
Provision of Social Services	8, 27, 19	Health Centres in wards far away from health facilities. Recreational facilities in all wards

Source: District Administrator's Office

13 FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

13.1 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

Shamva district is moderately food insecure and its food insecurity is always below the national average. According to ZimVAC reports 2009 – 2015, food insecurity for Shamva district has always been below 20% and it reached its highest in 2016 at 34% compared to the national average of 44% (**Figure 6 And 7**).

Figure 6 : Shamva Food Insecurity Trends

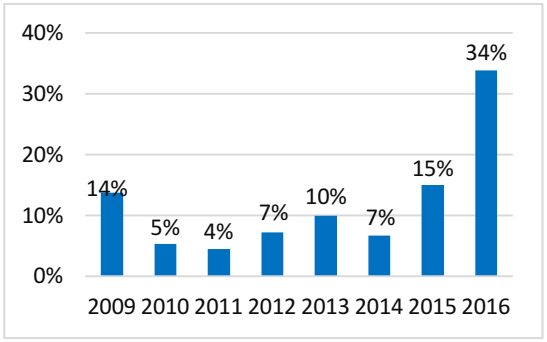
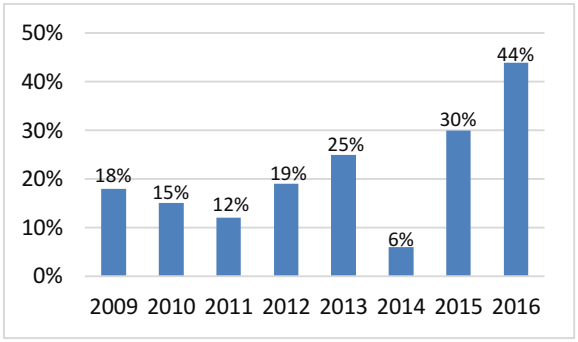


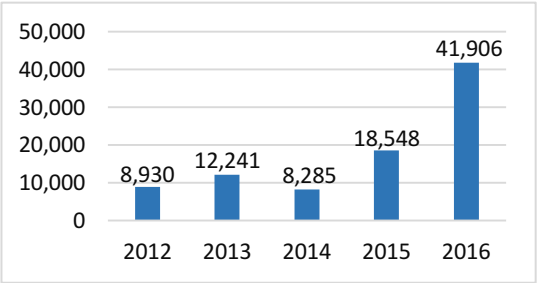
Figure 7: National Food Insecurity Trends



Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

According to ZimVAC 2016 about 42,000 people are estimated to be food insecure in Shamva district (**Figure 8**). The sharp increase in food insecurity from 2015 to 2016 is due to the to El ñino phenomena which affected the whole country.

Figure 8: Food Insecure Population Trends

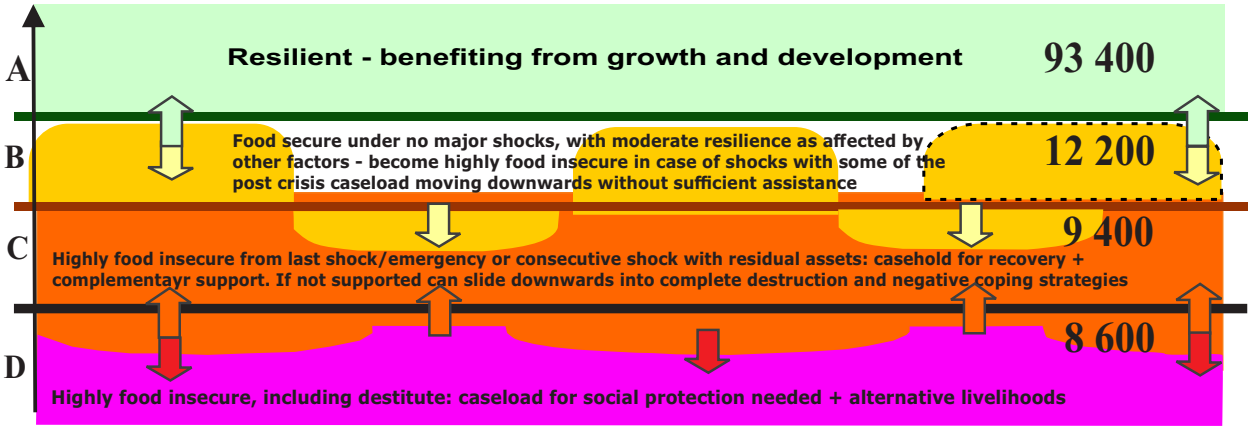


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

13.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

Shamva district has a 2016 estimated population of about 123,650. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 8,600 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 9,400 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 12,200 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 93,400 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 9** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

Figure 9: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for **recovery** activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D:Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

13.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Group A (Already Resilient) 93,400 People (76%)	Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programmes such as health education further capacity development early warning systems etc. These should be involved in planning meetings so that their ideas are in-cooperated in development plans
Group B (Food Secure Under No Major Shocks) 12,200 People (10%)	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. This group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. The group requires continuous support with development and asset creation programmes. so that it does not slide down into the highly food insecure category (into Group C or D)
Group C (Highly Food Insecure from Last or Consecutive Shocks) 9,400 People (8%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the poor season quality and poor harvests, poor gold panning yields (seasons and shocks). They are unlikely to recover from shocks and hence need resilient capacity building before assistance is given to them so that in invent of them being assisted they will be able to recover on their own. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
Group D (Highly Food Insecure Including Destitute) 8,600 People (7%)	Destitute group that are food insecure and vulnerable (poor resourced and prone to abuse) They provide most of the labour to the resourced. They are people with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. (Ex-farm workers fall in this group) This group is persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 VISIBLE VULNERABILITIES FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS

Some of the clear visible vulnerabilities for poor and food insecure households include:

- Aged without support systems such as pensions NSSA and children
- Chronically ill households heads with no support systems
- Disabled households with no support systems
- Child headed households

- Chronic poverty households. i.e. able bodied people with no means of survival

13.5 COPING STRATEGIES

The main coping strategies resorted to by households in the district are include increased gold panning and casual labour, barter trading and increased market gardening as listed in the **Table 24** showing the wards that resort to the strategy.

Table 24: Coping Strategies per Ward

Coping Strategy	Wards
Gold Panning	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28 & 29
Casual Labour	All Wards
Informal Trading	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26 & 29
Selling of Household Goods	22, 23, 24 & 29
Barter Trade	All Wards
Engaging in Sex Work	11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 & 29
Brick Moulding	All Wards
Roadside Vending	6, 7, 8, 9, 26, 5, 3 (Most household that are along Mt. Darwin – Harare Road)
Market Gardening	6, 7, 9, 10, 27, 11, 12, 13, 19 & 26

Source: Agritex

13.6 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURE WARDS

The food insecurity ranking was based on sources of livelihood, typical crop production, coping strategies, poverty prevalence and the general vulnerability of the people in the wards. Ward 11 is the most food insecure ward followed by Ward 1 and the least food insecure is Ward 23 (**Table 25**).

Table 25: Food Insecure Wards Starting from the Most Food Insecure Wards

Ward	Proportion Of Population	Cereal Adequacy	Poverty Prevalence	Rank
1	3.34%	10	79.5%	2
2	1.23%	13	76.9%	18
3	4.59%	13	76.3%	3
3	2.21%	12	77.5%	14
4	3.19%	9	77.7%	4
4	3.00%	12	77.6%	15
5	3.32%	9	74.0%	10
6	3.32%	11	79.8%	6
7	4.77%	9	77.0%	9
8	3.16%	10	82.1%	7
9	4.13%	5	78.2%	8
11	3.32%	10	78.4%	1
12	2.45%	14	78.4%	13
13	3.13%	24	69.4%	17
15	4.14%	18	74.5%	11
16	6.59%	5	73.1%	5
17	5.54%	17	74.0%	20
18	2.96%	29	75.2%	21
19	3.42%	11	81.3%	23
20	5.27%	30	76.0%	24
21	2.74%	41	78.3%	22
22	5.01%	1	49.5%	28
23	2.37%	1	66.6%	29
24	1.53%	3	64.1%	27
25	1.54%	16	76.2%	12
26	1.60%	10	65.5%	16
27	2.94%	11	74.5%	19
28	2.88%	20	76.0%	26

29	6.31%	11	71.1%	25
Total	**100%**	**13**	**74.2%**	

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

13.7 SEASONAL CALENDAR

Figure 10: Seasonal Calendar for a Typical Year

	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Maize												
Tobacco												
Tobacco Transplanting												
Tobacco Harvesting and Curing												
Soyabean												
Pulses (Sugar Beans)												
Groundnuts												
Butternut												
Crop Sales												
Gardening												
Livestock Sales												
Livestock Heat and Births												
Livestock Diseases												
Food Purchases												
Petty Trade												
Local Labour												
Labour Migration												
Malaria												

Source: Agritex

Figure 12: Seasonal Calendar for a Bad Year

	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Maize												
Tobacco												
Tobacco Transplanting												
Tobacco Harvesting and Curing												
Soyabean												
Pulses (Sugar Beans)												
Groundnuts												
Butternut												
Crop Sales												
Gardening												
Livestock Sales												
Livestock Heat and Births												
Livestock Diseases												
Food Purchases												
Petty Trade												
Local Labour												
Labour Migration												
Malaria												

Source: Agritex

14 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

There are 15 development partners in Shamva and the majority is Government Departments and a few Civil Society organizations that include ZAPSO, PSI, SOS Children's Village, and DAPP with its four projects namely Hope Humana, Ponesai Vanhu Children's Home and Vocational Training Centre and DAPP Child Aid.

Ministry of Women Affairs is being assisted by ROOTS and Institute of Young Women Development in the implementation of the programme. The district has a poultry project that was sponsored by ILO to benefit 50 unemployed and vulnerable youths in Wards 5, 7, 10, 25 and 26. Challenges faced are of dropping out of some of the beneficiaries, flooded poultry markets, lack of refrigeration to store slaughtered chicken. Project is in progress. **Table 26** gives a summary of the partners operating in the district and the wards they cover.

Table 26: Development Partners per Ward

Organisation	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO No.	Government Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
S.O.S	Social services	-Education -Food Aid -Health -Legal Support -Wash	1, 4, 11, 9, 10, 12 and 13	Unknown	-Child Welfare -Health -Education -Ministry of Woman Affairs	Unknown
DAPP	Social services	-ECD Feeding Scheme -Livelihoods -Piggery -Poultry HIV and Home-Based Care	20 and 21	Unknown	-Child Welfare -Youth	Unknown
Institute of Young Women Development	Social services	-Wash -Empowerment of Women -Livelihoods	26	Unknown	Ministry of Woman Affairs	Unknown
AFRICAID	Social Services	-Health and Support Groups to Children Living With HIV/AIDS	All Wards	Unknown	-Child Welfare -Health	Unknown
ZAPSO	Social Services	Behavior Change	All Wards		NAC	
ZVANDIRI	Social Services	-Health and Support Groups to Children Living With HIV/AIDS	9, 26, 3, 10, 13, 23, 11, 22		Ministry of Health	
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council	Social Services	Youth Education on Sexuality Reproduction	All Wards	Unknown	Ministry of Health	
Save the Children UK	Social Services	Strengthening Community Participation in Health Issue	1, 4, 9, 16, 13 & 14	Unknown	Ministry of Health	
Shamva Share Community Trust	Social Services	Social Services	All Wards		Council, Chiefs and Sector Ministries	Continuous
Mushowani Football Stars	Recreational		All Northern Side Wards		Council	Continuous

Source: District Administrator's Office

Challenges

- Nonpayment of fees towards the Share Community Trust by the qualifying businesses including the major qualifier – Shamva Gold Mine
- Non-submission of quarterly reports timeously by NGOs to the council
- Sustainability of programmes in the event of NGOs winding off
- Non-carrying out of joint monitoring visits to project areas
- Non-carrying out of joint needs assessment

15 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following is a summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for by each section (**Table 27**).

Table 27: Main Issues for Consideration in Shamva

Thematic area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	Crop production is relatively high and households sale the surplus. Sometimes households face challenges in accessing the market and when they do the prices are not fair to the farmer. Communities would benefit from market linkages which will act as an incentive to the farmers to produce more. There is need to control diseases that are affecting livestock in the district. Further research is required to understand the epidemiological evolution of the diseases and the ability to take targeted measures for control and eradication. Despite livestock diseases, the district faces some challenges such as Loss of grass due to veld fires, Siltation of natural water bodies due to gold panning activities and unavailability and unaffordability of better beef breeds to upgrade stock.
Water Supply	Boreholes are the main source of safe water in the district. About 12% of the water points are non-functional due to various reasons that include unavailability of spare parts, shortage of resources for borehole maintenance and inadequate water storage tanks. Community based solution in the maintenance of boreholes are recommended as this will ensure sustainability of the boreholes. Financial support is required to purchase spare parts but in the long run communities need to come up with income generating projects which support the maintenance of community resources.
Environmental Management and Conservation	The main cause of land degradation in the district include gold panning and deforestation. Unmanaged gold panning is resulting in gullies and siltation of rivers and dams. Deforestation as a result of the cutting down of trees which are not being replaced is also resulting in soil erosion. There is need for community education on environment management best practices.
Health and Nutrition	The main challenges faced in the health sector include unavailability of ambulances, shortage of drugs, old infrastructure and inadequate water supply for some health centers. The district requires support to address some of challenges being faced and improve the health sector service delivery. The district have many HIV hot spots and behavior change communication programmes needs to be scaled up.
Education	The education sector in the district faces some challenges that include shortage of staff houses, shortage of safe water and improved sanitation, most of the schools are not electrified and some schools are using farm structures as classrooms. The school dropout rate is relatively high as a result of parents failing to pay school fees and also early childhood pregnancies and marriages. Water and Sanitation initiatives need to be extended to schools and programmes like BEAM that support vulnerable children with payment of school fees need to be scaled up in the district.
Roads	Most of the roads are gravel but in a fair condition. Tarred roads mainly link major business centers and the district with other districts. The good work being done by relevant authorities in maintaining the roads is recommended to continue.
Energy	Expansion of rural electrification programs to support essential services like schools, health facilities and irrigation schemes needs to be prioritised. Uptake of alternative sources of energy is also encouraged.

Source: Shamva District Risk Profile

SHAMVA DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAM	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Lead	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
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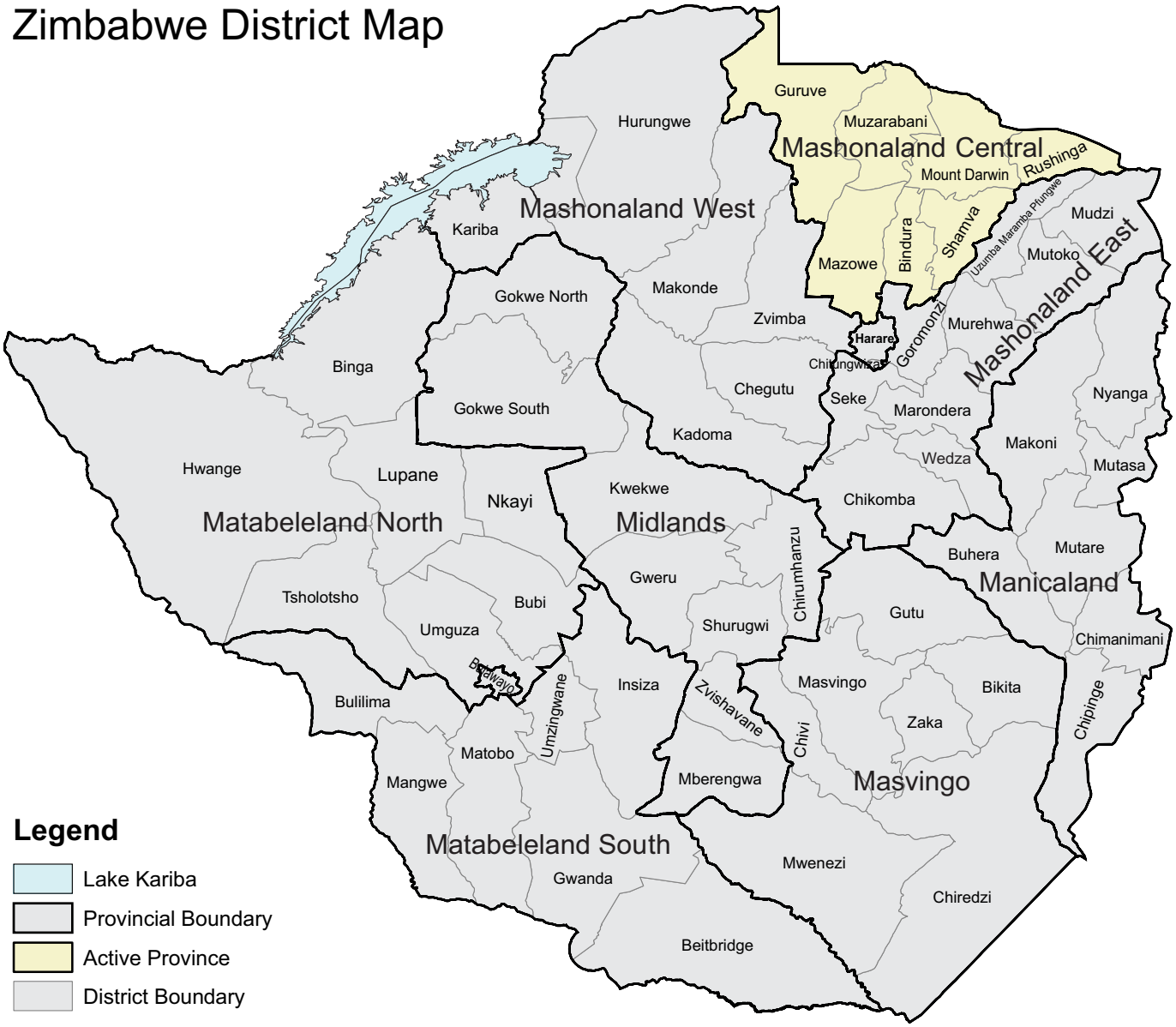
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Herbert Matsikwa	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme
Sherita Manyika	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Lindaray Tanyanyiwa	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Aijaz Asghar	IM Officer	World Food Programme

MASHONALAND CENTRAL - DISTRICT RISK PROFILES

Zimbabwe District Map



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