



# ZVISHAVANE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



# Contents

## Page

Table Of Contents	2	<b>8. Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB</b>	<b>35</b>
List Of Tables	3	8.1. Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years Of Age	36
List Of Figures	3	8.2. Food Consumption Pattern By Women And In The Households	37
Acronyms & Abbreviations	4	8.3. Top Ten Common Diseases	37
Foreword	5	8.4. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality	37
Acknowledgement	6	8.5. Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women	38
<b>1. General characteristics of the district</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9 Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>38</b>
1.1. Administrative Information	7	9.1. Food Insecurity Trends	38
1.2. Population Information	8	9.2. Visible Vulnerability For Socio-Economic Groups	39
1.3. Natural Regions And Climate	9	9.3. Coping Strategies	39
<b>2. Crop Production Trends</b>	<b>9</b>	9.4. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards	40
2.1. Cereal Production Trends	11	9.5. Food Aid Trends	40
2.2. Soil And Soil Types	12	<b>10. Social Development</b>	<b>41</b>
2.3. Irrigation Schemes	14	10.1. Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy	41
2.4. Livestock Situation	15	10.2. Harmonised Social Cash Transfer	41
2.5. Livestock Markets	15	10.3. District Development Priorities	43
2.6. Livestock Trends	16	<b>11. Summary Of Ward</b>	<b>46</b>
2.7. Main Livestock Diseases	17	<b>12. District Profiling Team</b>	<b>49</b>
2.8. Animal Health Centres	17		
2.9. Other Livestock Establishments	17		
2.10. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers	18		
<b>3. Hydro-Geological Conditions</b>	<b>18</b>		
3.1. Water and Sanitation Information	19		
3.2. Common Hazards	20		
3.3. Drought Prone Areas	20		
<b>4. Markets</b>	<b>24</b>		
4.1. Livestock Markets	24		
4.2. Crop Produce Market	25		
4.3. Commodity Availability and Prices	26		
<b>5. Labour Markets</b>	<b>26</b>		
5.1. Market Challenges	27		
5.2. Seasonal Calendar	27		
5.3. Main Livelihood Zones Of The District	27		
5.4. Other Livelihood Activities Engaged	28		
5.5. Vulnerability Profiling Of The District	30		
5.5.1. Wealth Group Profiles	30		
5.5.2. Poverty Trends	30		
<b>6. Developmet Indication</b>	<b>32</b>		
6.1. Education Information	32		
6.2. Nutrition And Health	34		
6.2.1. Health Facilities By Type	34		
<b>7. Transport And Communication</b>	<b>34</b>		

## List of Tables

Table 1: Zvishavane Chief And Herdman	7
Table 2: Population Information - Zvishavane Rural	8
Table 3: Population Information - Zvishavane Urban	8
Table 4: Potential Yield/Hectare	10
Table 5: Annual Crop Area Planted and Yield	12
Table 6: Mean Annual Rainfall	13
Table 7: Distribution of Irrigation Scheme by Ward	14
Table 8: Livestock Trends 2017-2021	16
Table 9: Main Livestock Diseases	17
Table 10: Animal Health Centres	17
Table 11: Other Livestock Establishment	17
Table 12: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	18
Table 13: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward	19
Table 14: Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) At Ward Level	22
Table 15: Periodic And Chronic Hazards	22
Table 16: Simplified Risk Analysis	23
Table 17: Livestock Markets And Prices	24
Table 18: Crop Markets In Zvishavane District	25
Table 19: Commodity Availability And Prices	26
Table 20: Labour Opportunities By Ward	26
Table 21: Calendar Of Food Purchases – Normal Years	27
Table 22: Calendar Of Food Purchases – Drought Years	27
Table 23: Summary Of Economic Zones	28
Table 24: Sources Of Livelihoods By Ward	29
Table 25: Summary Of Sources Of Income	30
Table 26: Poor Households by Ward	31
Table 27: School Enrolment By Ward	32
Table 28: Health Centre Distribution By Ward	34
Table 29: Road Network	34
Table 30: Ward Road Network And Communication Coverage	35
Table 31: Malnutrition Prevalence Rate	36
Table 32: Feeding Practices for Children Under 2 Years	37
Table 33: Food Consumption Patterns For Women	37
Table 34: Top Ten Diseases In The District	37
Table 35: Causes Of Mortality	37
Table 36: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women	38
Table 37: Food Insecurity Trends 2016/17 To 2021/22	38
Table 38: Vulnerability Profiling	38
Table 39: Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards	40
Table 40: Food Aid From Partners By Ward	40
Table 41: Number Of Beneficiaries Per Year	42
Table 42: District Development Priorities	43

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Zvishavane District Map	7
Figure 2: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward	9
Figure 3: Cereal Production Trends	11
Figure 4: Map for Soils And Soil Type	12
Figure 5: Monthly Rainfall Received	13
Figure 6: Zvishavane Annual Rainfall	14
Figure 7: Hazard Profile	21
Figure 8: Drought Risk Classification	21
Figure 9: Average Livestock Prices 2016 And 2022	25
Figure 10: Zimbabwe Livelihoods Poverty	28
Figure 11: Prevalence By Ward	31
Figure 12: Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition	36

# FOREWORD

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide evidence-based information for programming by the Government, UN, and development partners. This process was led and hosted by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), supported by WFP, and with the participation of Government Ministries and NGOs through a multi stakeholder consultative process.

The country has continued to experience climatic and economic shocks. While recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, and poor harvests have been the drivers of food insecurity in rural areas, economic challenges remain as one of the major drivers of food inaccessibility in urban areas. From, these existing challenges were further compounded by the effects of COVID-19 and the lockdown measures which were put in place to curb its spread. To understand the evolving changes, it was necessary to update all the 60 rural District Profiles to more accurately identify and address the humanitarian and programmatic needs in Zimbabwe. The 2016 District Profiles had reached their full life span of five years.

The District Profiles were compiled using other existing information products such as the ZimVAC Livelihoods Assessment Reports, national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP), and community action plans, among other key reference documents. The district profiles provide ward-level analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub-district level. These are developed as a public good to support Government, UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes.

These risk profiles provide 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 is my greatest hope that all stakeholders will find this updated information useful in further refining their programmes and targeting criteria for the development of Zimbabwe.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Sincere appreciation goes to the Provincial Coordinators, 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.

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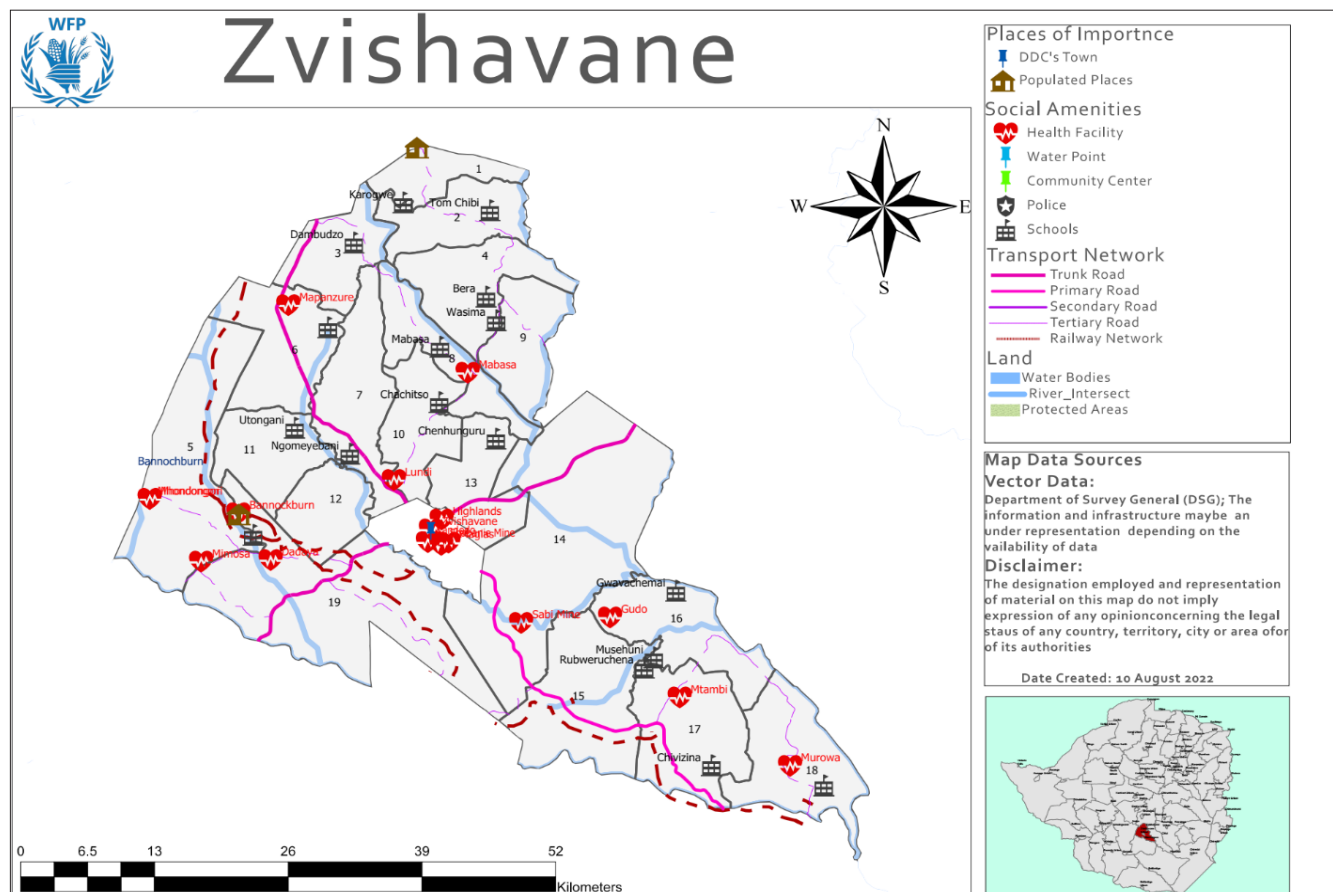
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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

ARRDS	Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services
CA	Communal Area
DA	District Administrator
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HH	Household
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

## 1. General Characteristics Of The District



**Figure 1: Zvishavane District Map**

### 1.1 Administrative Information

Zvishavane district is a mining town that lies on the Southern part of the Midlands Province and shares its boundaries with Shurugwi in the north, Chivi in the east; and, Mberengwa and Insiza to the western side. The district has a total land size of 2,538.3 km, with the rural land size being 2476 km and the urban land size 62.38 km. Zvishavane has two local authorities, Zvishavane Town Council with 10 local authority wards and Runde Rural District Council with 19 local authority wards. The main economic zone supporting Zvishavane and its surrounding districts (Mberengwa, Chivi and Filabusi districts) is Zvishavane town complemented by business establishments across the urban settlement. Under the rural district council, there are 66 business establishments classified under growth points (Mabasa and Sibozwa), rural service centers (Vugwi, Musipani and Muzvondiwa) and business centres. The communal and resettlement areas in the district are under the jurisdiction of 5 chiefs, 3 headmen and 514 village heads who are the custodians of the land and responsible for the preservation of culture and heritage in their respective areas (table 1).

**Table 1: Zvishavane Chief And Headman**

Chiefs	Headmen	Wards
Masunda	Matenda	2
	Mupakami	1
	Shiku	4,
		7, 8, 9, 10, and 14
Mazvihwa		14, 15, 16, 17, and 18
Mafala		12 and 19
Mapanzure		3, 5 and 6
Wedza		5 and 11
<b>Source: MLGPWNH</b>		

Lying at the pulse of the Great Dyke major mines supporting the district are Shabani mine (asbestos), Murowa mine (diamond), Mimosa mine (platinum), Sabi mine (gold), Chomumvuri and Sibozza quarry mines. Agricultural land is categorized under communal area (Ward 1-4, 6-13, 15-18), Old resettlement (Ward 5), A1 and A2 resettlement farms (Ward 14 and 19).

## 1.2. Population Information

Zvishavane District has an estimated total population of 128, 095 for both the rural and urban area. The rural population was projected to be at 78, 711 marking a 12% increase from the 2012 Census statistics; and the urban population is projected at 49, 384 also marking an estimated projection of a 10% increase from the 2012 Census. As at 2021, 19, 631 households were in the rural wards and 14, 522 under urban wards (**table 2 and 3**).

Table 2: Population Information Zvishavane Rural

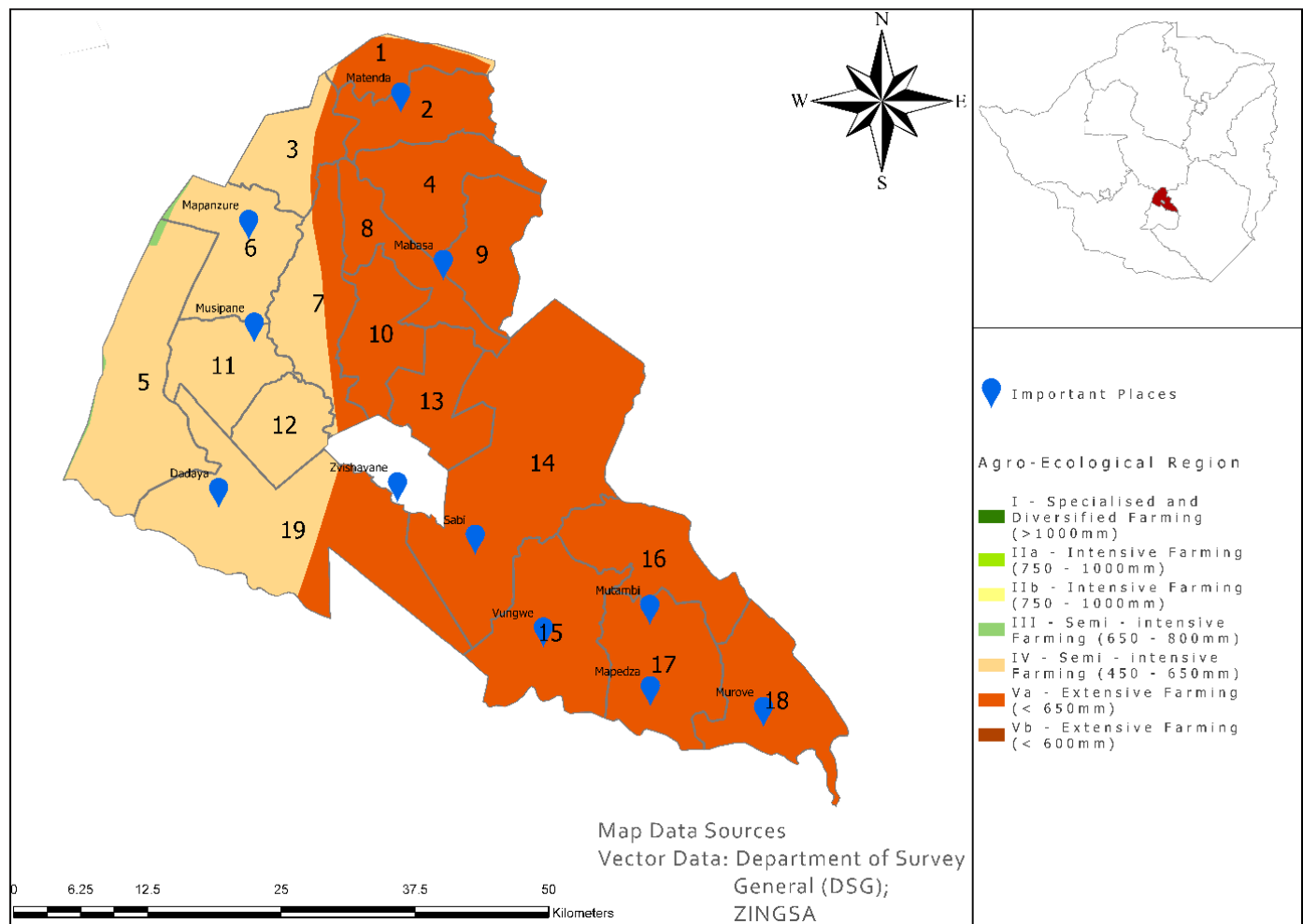
Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Projected 2021 Population
1	Guruguru	568	2,066	2,189	2,273
2	Chionekano	864	3,140	3,331	3,454
3	Shauke	755	2,744	2,926	3,018
4	Hombe	929	3,376	3,623	3,714
5	Mhondongori	789	2,870	3,080	3,157
6	Mapirimira	1186	4,314	4,611	4,745
7	Ngomayebani	1000	3,635	3,900	3,999
8	Runde	773	2,809	3,020	3,090
9	Shavahuru	913	3,320	3,536	3,652
10	Vukuso	962	3,497	3,763	3,847
11	Ture	815	2,962	3,163	3,258
12	Dayataya	967	3,515	3,770	3,867
13	Chenhunguru	1,098	3,994	4,327	4,393
14	Commercial East	1,686	6,131	6,558	6,744
15	Indaba	1,370	4,980	5,301	5,478
16	Mhototi	1,063	3,865	4,170	4,252
17	Mtambi	1,523	5,536	5,935	6,090
18	Murowa	1,193	4,521	4,863	4,973
19	Commercial West	1,177	4,279	4,593	4,707
<b>Total</b>		<b>19, 631</b>	<b>71, 554</b>	<b>76, 660</b>	<b>78, 711</b>
<b>Source: 2012 Census and SW</b>					
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census Report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>					

Table 3: Population Information Zvishavane Urban

Ward No.	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	942	2,911	3,202
2	606	1,872	2,059
3	1,520	4,701	5171
4	1,766	5,459	6,005
5	519	1,605	1,766
6	1,076	3,326	3,659
7	2,250	6,956	7,652
8	3,084	9,533	10, 486
9	1,220	3,773	4,150
10	1,539	4,758	5,234
<b>Total</b>	<b>14, 522</b>	<b>44, 894</b>	<b>49, 384</b>

### 1.3. Natural Regions And Climate

The district lies in the natural ecological Regions 4 (37%) and 5 (63%) which are characterized by high temperatures and low rainfall making it a perennially drought-prone district often related to low crop yields that induce high food deficit and food insecurity. It is part communal (85%) and part resettlement (15%). Analysis from the 2016 natural -ecological map has seen a shift in the agricultural zoning of the district such that in the former 5 wards (Wards 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18) were categorised under ecological Region 5 and 14 wards (Wards 1-13 and 19) were under ecological Region 4. In the recent ecological map, 7 wards (3, 5, 6, 11, 12, part of Ward 7, and 19) and the rest (Wards 1, 2, 4, part of Ward 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18) were now classified under ecological Region 5A. (see attached Ecological Regions Map below)



**Figure 2: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward**

## 2. Crop Production Trends

Subsistence farming is the predominant farming system in Zvishavane district. The major crops grown include maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, ground nuts, round nuts and cowpeas. The district is prone to uneven distribution of rains and mid-season dry spells, low rainfall and crop infestation by pests and diseases that affect plant growth and crop yields. As a mitigatory action towards managing household food security and aiding nutrition diversity, farmers are reliant on nutrition gardens, irrigation schemes, water harvesting structures, farming along riverbanks or utilizing indigenous knowledge systems in managing response to the climate variability and crop pest's disease challenges. Food insecure households categorized by consuming their own production crops within 3 months are found in wards 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Middle ranked wards are 10, 13, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 and their own production may last up to six months after harvesting; and less affected wards by food insecurity are wards, 6, 3, 5 and their production may last for nine to 12 months after harvesting under a normal season. Over the past five years the district recorded average yields in the cycles 2016/2017, 2019/2020 and 2020/21 seasons.

Table 4: Potential Yield/ Hectare

Wards	Farming Sector	Natural Region	Characteristics	Livelihoods
1	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour
2	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour
3	Communal	4	450 to 650 mm	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Formal employment
4	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, casual labour
5	Old resettlement	4	450 to 650 mm	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Formal employment
6	Communal	4	450 to 650 mm	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Formal employment
				Casual labour
7	Communal	4	450 to 650 mm	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, casual labour,
		5A	Less than 650	
8	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales,
				Casual labour
9	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour, Processing of Non Timber Forestry Products
10	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour
11	Communal	4	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales,
				Casual labour
12	Communal	4	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales
13	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales,
				Casual labour
14	A1 and A2	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales,
				Casual labour

Table 4: Potential Yield/ Hectare (continued)

15	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales Small scale mining/mineral sales
				Casual labour, Vegetables production/sales, Formal employment
16	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales
				Casual labour, Formal employment
17	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Formal employment
18	Communal	5A	Less than 650	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales
				Casual labour, Formal employment
19	A1 and A2	4	450 to 650 mm,	Food crop production/sales
				Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales
				Casual labour, Small scale mining/mineral sales
		5A	Less than 650	

Source: AARDS

## 2.1. Cereal Production Trends

There has been a consistent decrease in the area planted under maize crop in the past five years, on the other hand the area under sorghum has significantly increased over the same period. However, production does not follow the same trend because of other factors such as the total rainfall received, and the rainfall distribution patterns. High production figures were recorded in 2017, 2018 and 2021 (**Figure 3 and Table 5**).

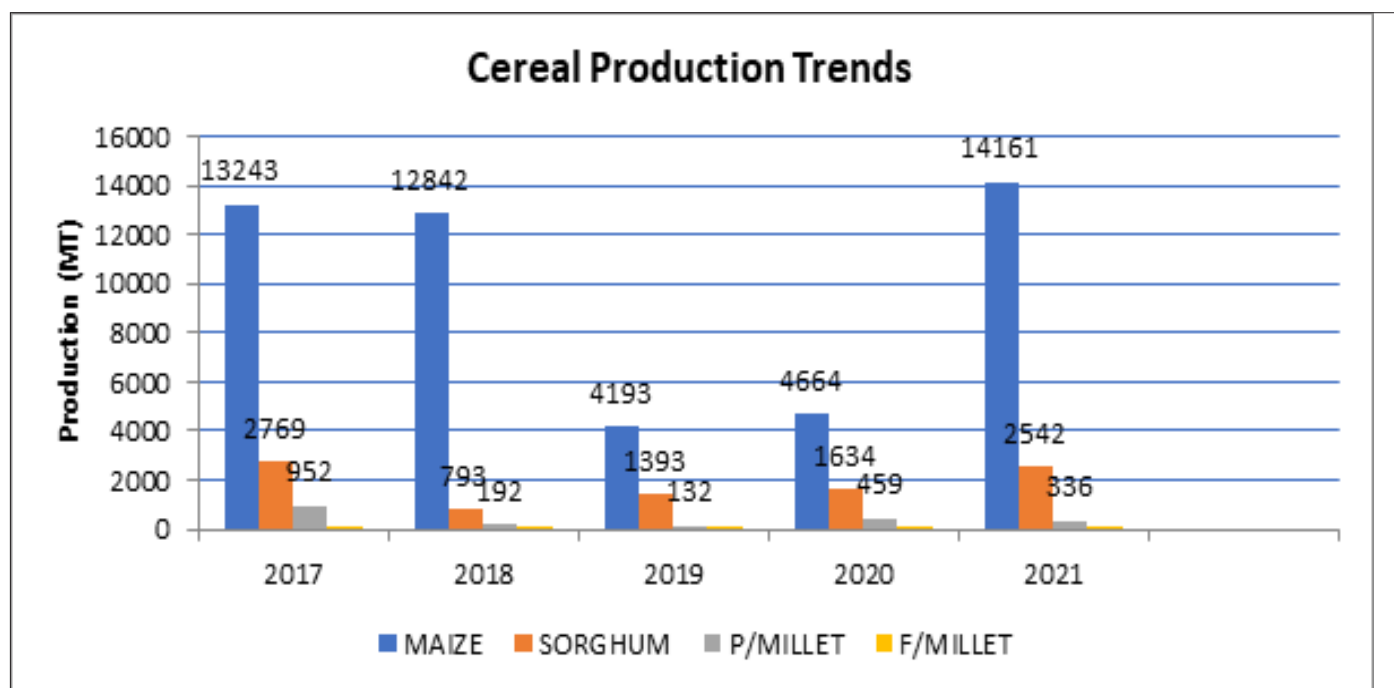


Figure 3: Cereal Production Trends

Table 5: Annual Crop Area Planted And Yield

	Crop	Maize	Sorghum	Pearl Millet	Finger Millet
2017	Area	19,776	4,679	1465	275
	Yield	0.63	0.59	0.6	0.36
	Production	13,243	2,769	952	99
2018	Area	19,481	1,808	528	293
	Yield	0.64	0.44	0.36	0.38
	Production	12,842	793	192	110
2019	Area	12,929	2,872	546	137
	Yield	0.31	0.3	0.14	0.05
	Production	4,193	1393	132	19
2020	Area	16375	5395	1549	505
	Yield	0.28	0.3	0.3	0.21
	Production	4,664	1634	459	107
2021	Area	17,990	6678	1303	310
	Yield	0.79	0.38	0.26	0.59
	Production	14,161	2542	336	17

## 2.2. Soils And Soil Types

The larger part of the district is aggregated by sandy soils and small patches of clay soils are found in Wards 3, 5, 14 and 19. The soils are not very fertile there is a need to add fertility enhancing components such as lime to increase soil productivity for improved yields.

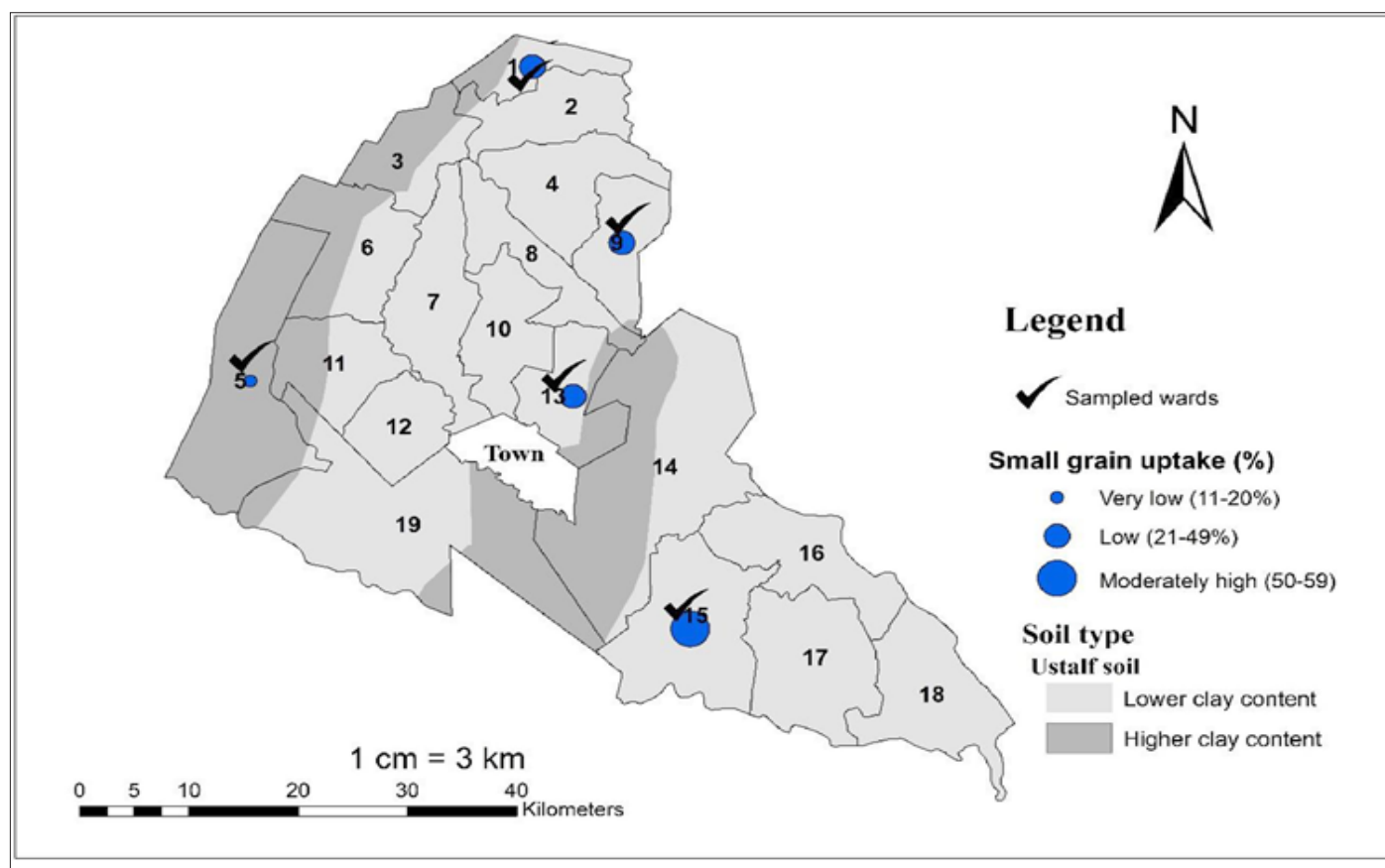


Figure 4: Map For Soils And Soil Type

The rainfall figures in the past five years have been varied recording both good and bad seasons due to La-nina and El-nino rainfall patterns that influence rainfall variability. In previous trends three seasons were good 2016/17. Three seasons were good in terms of yields that is 2016/2017, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. Climate change is affecting the district negatively since there has been an increase in droughts and long mid-season dry spells. The mean annual rainfall has over the years failed to translate into good yields

Table 6: Mean Annual Rainfall

Month	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
J	216.9	100.5	73.1	211.7	162.7
F	279.5	300.3	161.3	110	273
M	58.1	63	26.7	18.3	3.5
A	48.7	21.9	30.7	22	2.9
M	1.2	24.1	0	0	1.6
J	0	0	0	8	0
J	1.5	11.3	0	0	0
A	0	1	0	10.5	1.3
S	1.7	0.9	0.72	12.7	0
O	23.2	0.6	45	50.3	25.6
N	93.3	8.5	68	151.4	85.9
D	89	110.1	28.6	256.7	308.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>813.1</b>	<b>642.2</b>	<b>361.02</b>	<b>851.6</b>	<b>865.2</b>

Source: AARDS

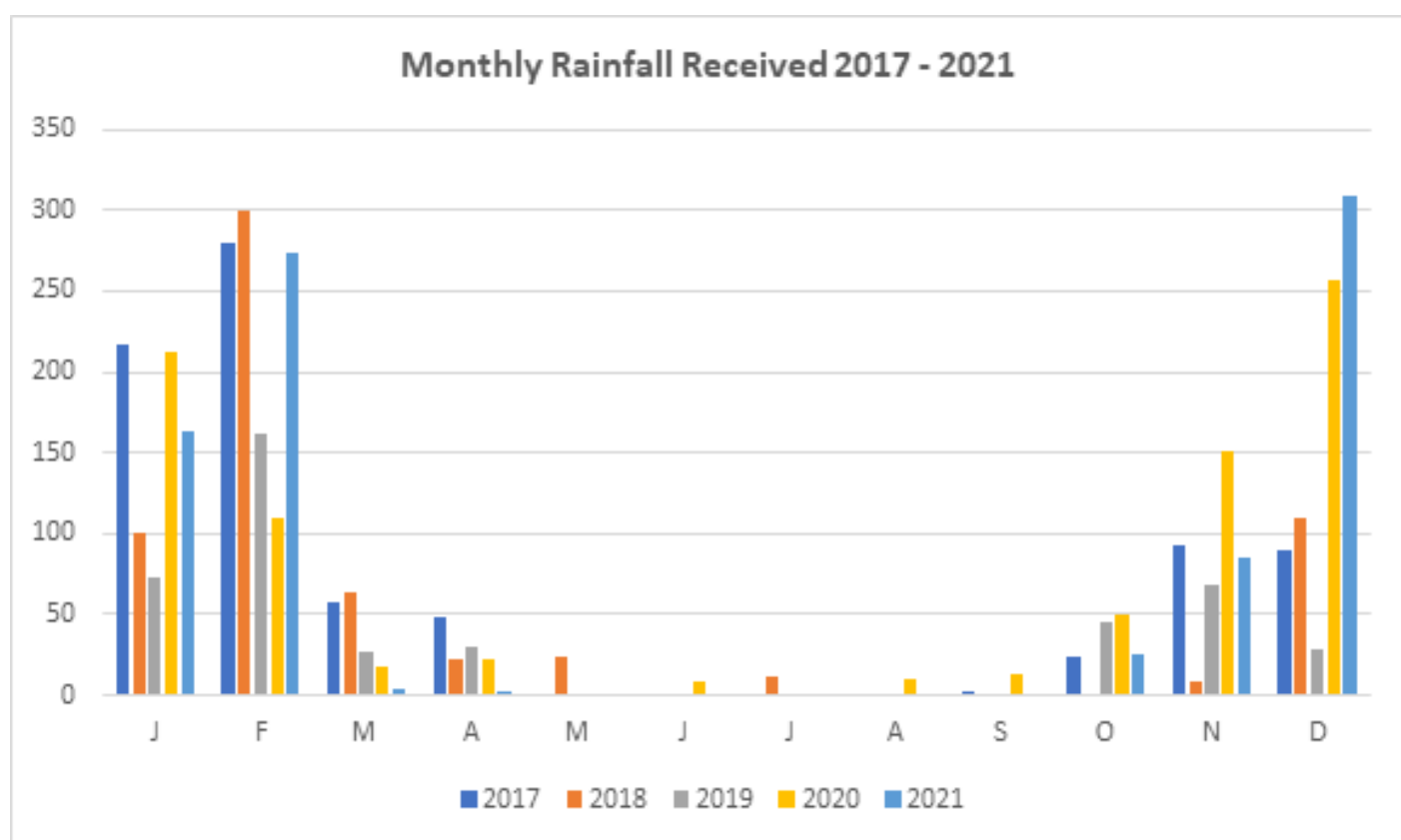
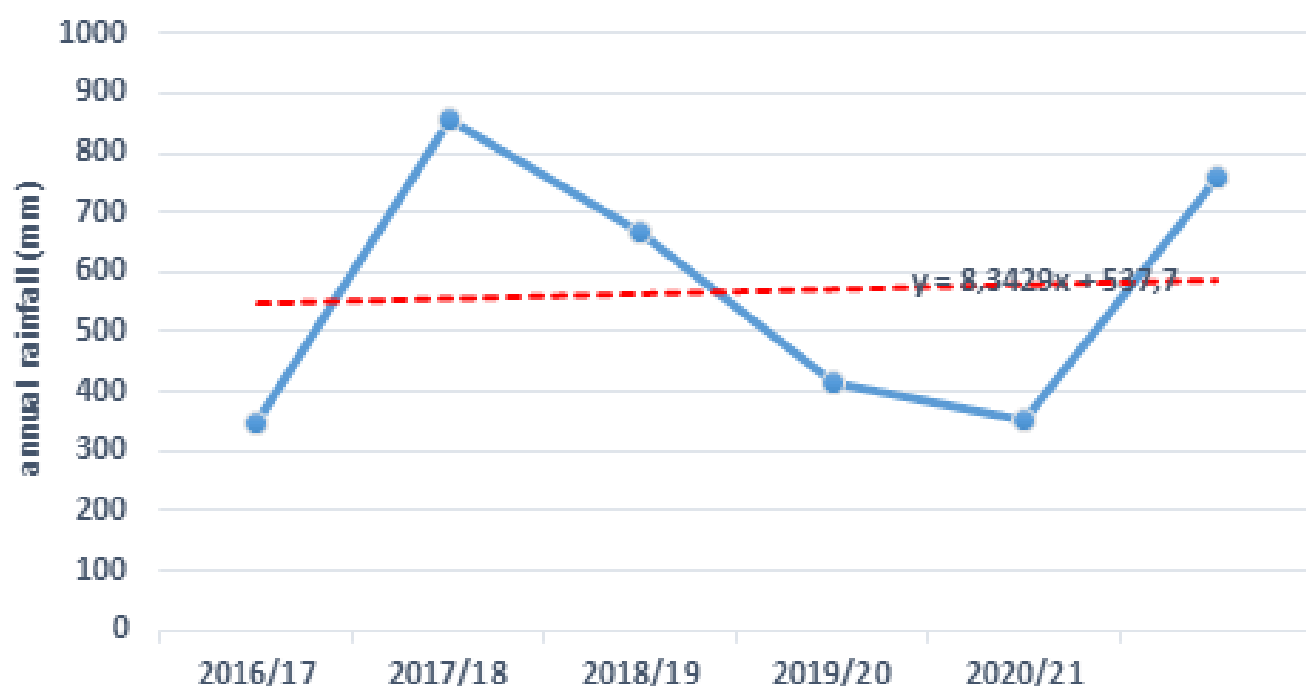


Figure 5: Monthly Rainfall Received 2017 - 2021

## Zvishavane annual rainfall (2016-2020)



**Figure 6: Zvishavane Annual Rainfall ( 2016-2020)**

### 2.3. Irrigation Schemes

There are 11 irrigation schemes across 19 wards with the two major schemes Mabwematema and Bannockburn irrigation schemes (**table 7**). These are in wards 11 and 5 respectively. From 2016, no new irrigation schemes were established but rehabilitations were done at Home and Mukaufunge irrigation schemes. This improved the watering systems and led to the adoption of renewable energy sources from diesel to solar energy systems. On the contrary, Bwedzedze and Mupape irrigation schemes have been facing critical water challenges due to leakages in the dam and extensive siltation causing them not to function at full capacity since 2018. In the 2017/18 rainfall season, Mabwematema irrigation scheme was not functional because of dam siltation.

**Table 7: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward**

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
2	Chomunyaka	1.5	Functional
4	Bwedzedze	4	Functional
	Ngatibatsiranei	6	Functional
5	Bannockburn	53	Functional
8	Mukaufunge	0.7	Functional
	Budirirai nemabasa	14.5	Functional
9	Home	10	Not functional- Has problems with the irrigation system designed
	Danga	4	Functional
11	Mabwematema	52	Functional but water for irrigation is limited
16	Mupani	10	Under rehabilitation
18	Mupape	2	Functional

**Source: AARDS**

## **2.4. Livestock Situation**

The main livestock species kept are cattle, donkeys, goats and poultry in all wards. The percentage of households with cattle in the district is approximately 60%. There has been a steady increase in the average cattle ownership from around 4 to 5 cattle per household. The total number of cattle has increased from 48595 in 2016 to 50809 in December 2021. Erratic rainfall is a challenge to cattle production. Due to low rainfall and frequent droughts, the large stock always faces feed shortages during the dry season and poverty deaths are common. As a result, farmers resort to production of small livestock such as goats and indigenous chickens. The dipping situation has improved since 2017 as a result of the ZRBF-ECRIMS acaricide program; hence the district was not affected by the current wave of theileriosis. On average, cattle are dipping at least twice a month.

## **2.5. Livestock Markets**

Livestock marketing in the district is largely informal and middlemen take advantage of the farmers' desperation for money and pay very low prices for their animals. There is only one abattoir (Mudhomboyi abattoir) in the district, but most butchery shops are not utilizing the facility.

## 2.6. Livestock Trends 2017-2021

Table 8: Livestock Trends 2017-2021

	2017					2018					2019					2021					2020				
Ward	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Poultry					
1	2,789	0	2,496	2,788	1,703	116	1576	3,364	2,798	48	2,370	13,358	2,732	49	3,576	4,322	2,959	305	2,830	6,075					
2	2,881	22	2,060	4,007	2,888	184	1117	4,372	2,770	95	2,765	11,610	2,903	92	3,821	4,718	3,094	407	3,049	5895					
3	2,398	12	2,044	2,335	2,508	17	1053	2,098	2,408	37	1,449	1,932	2,430	50	3,372	5,526	2,522	22	2,262	5,581					
4	1,227	0	106	2,213	207	0	267	1,442	1,200	12	241	1,361	1,146	13	406	1,821	1,214	0	404	4,601					
5	2,850	93	1,451	2,011	3,264	95	1165	1,481	3,448	190	1,371	10,382	3,588	197	2,028	9,839	3,850	498	3,003	21,765					
6	4,840	13	2,380	8,029	3,719	32	2446	481	3,893	35	1,770	3,648	5,753	51	3,074	4,949	5,655	50	2,308	5,160					
7	1,189	0	868	5,137	1,225	0	779	4236,	1,116	0	396	2,989	1,233	0	428	2,841	1,145	47	721	2,810					
8	1189	4	181	2,992	1,055	7	223	729	1,029	13	178	3,146	969	7	189	3,122	979	14	166	2,241					
9	1,224	0	92	124	1,230	0	351	1316	1,213	0	296	1,207	1,199	0	527	1,704	1,319	0	428	3,922					
10	1,282	37	211	1,040	1,102	37	287	2044	1,077	23	293	2,147	987	23	216	2,469	1,000	17	262	2,314					
11	1,355	0	563	5,123	1,384	0	461	4162	1,295	0	323	2,764	1,582	0	411	2,863	1,492	0	346	2,748					
12	846	31	535	704	896	36	761	1750	940	0	739	1,794	957	3	601	2,119	945	11	931	1,525					
13	3,726	80	1,561	4,027	2,782	38	2198	5023	3,987	25	2,386	9,674	4,081	60	2,023	7,909	4,162	115	2,556	7,725					
14	3,392	56	2423	6,511	3,937	41	3045	5472	3,444	89	2,423	7,877	3,543	79	2557	9,055	3,761	110	2,626	8,327					
15	2,832	105	3,230	5,735	2,911	133	2562	2841	2,504	55	2,127	4,932	2,936	36	1,673	10,235	3,540	113	3,179	5,444					
16	2,794	387	2112	6,605	1818	151	2714	5357	2,912	179	3,614	5,371	2,951	97	3,471	3,586	2,980	122	6,253	17,422					
17	2,628	202	1062	5,952	2,570	356	624	3875	2,537	92	2,383	7,284	2,555	290	3,073	6,361	2,604	146	3,699	3,921					
18	5,246	93	1029	4,845	4,204	89	1342	3800	4,139	91	949	4,845	4,150	91	945	4,845	4,178	58	2,546	4,950					
19	3,113	142	1991	4,413	3,262	151	1589	2811	3,395	100	1,368	7,307	3,451	99	2,881	7,106	3,410	133	3,594	6,786					
Total	47,801	1,277	26,395	74,591	42,665	1483	24560	56654	46,105	1,084	27,441	103,628	49,146	1,237	35,272	95,390	50,809	2,168	41,163	119,212					

Source: DVS

## 2.7. Main Livestock Diseases

Cases of rabies were only reported in Ward 17, while Lumpy Skin was common in all wards of the district in the year 2021 (**table 9**). Unlike during the period before 2016, Newcastle, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth were not reported in the district.

Table 9: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	Ward 17
Newcastle Disease	Nil
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth	Nil
Lumpy Skin	All wards were affected in 2021
Heart Water	Wards 3, 7, 9 and 15
Theileriosis	Ward 18
<b>Source: DVS</b>	

## 2.8. Animal Health Centres

There are three animal health centres, and they are all functional (**table 10**).

Table 10: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	3
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	19 VEWs, 16 DAs
<b>Source: DVS</b>	

## 2.9. Other Livestock Establishments

Since 2016, there were several projects which were established by individual farmers and farmer groups through their own initiatives and support from development partners. The projects included aquaculture, apiculture and pen feedlots (**table 11**).

Table 11: Other Livestock Establishment

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Ponds)	10
Apiculture	17
Dairy Farms	2
Feedlots	38
Fodder production	5

## 2.10. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

The major challenges faced by livestock farmers include the following;

- Procurement of supplementary dipping chemicals/ acaricides
- Disease outbreaks
- Poor breeds
- Drought conditions
- Livestock losses to wild animals and injuries in mining pits.
- There are no formal markets for livestock
- Inadequate grazing

## 3. Hydro Geological Conditions, Water And Sanitation

Perennial rivers in the district include Ngezi, Runde and Mtshingwe. These rivers provide water for livestock, gardening and irrigation in the district. There are 7 major dams and 38 weir dams. Due to watershed management issues, the dams face a huge risk of siltation.

Table 12: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022	Weir Dams And Earth Dams	Major Rivers	Comment
1			Chikaura		Supplies a Community Garden
2		Chomunyaka			Functional: supplying water to Chomunyaka irrigation and livestock
3			Shauke	Runde	Functional: supplying water to a community garden and livestock
4	Bwedzedze	Bwedzedze	Botepote, Bhuma,		Functional: water used by Bwedzedze irrigation, Botepoe Garden, Bhuma Garden and livestock. Botepote has a leakage
5	Manyenyedza (Bannockburn)	Manyenyedza (Bannockburn)		Ngezi	Supplies Bannockburn Irrigation Scheme
6				Shavi	
7			Mbilashaba		Mbilashaba earth dam wall rehabilitated to control leakage
			Fishu earth dam		
8	Mabasa	Mabasa	Shindikovo,	Runde	Has a leakage but supplies a community garden
9	Danga	Danga	Misi weir, chimwandawi	Msavezi	Supplies Danga Irrigation Scheme and Livestock Misi is non-functional
10			Nyagambu		Non-Functional (Silted)
11	Mabwematema	Mabwematema	Mabwematema, Chengwe, Gwamatoro	Shavi	Source of water for Mabwematema Irrigation Scheme as well as livestock drinking
12			Chegomo Zvegona	Shavi	
13			Chenhunguru weir Musuki		Chenhunguru is non functional (silted)
14			Mafa		

Table 12: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward (continued)

15	Charles	Charles	Taruvingaweir,Zvoi Gwamadube Majoni Kemesi Mahlaba Manyarira, Chihonga		Taruvinga is non functional
16			Gudo Gwemombe Mupani	Runde	Supply water for livestock
17			Mtambi Mpesi Zungwi Kwata Hlanya Mkwakwe		Gardening and water for livestock
18			Mupape Murowa Gundekunde	Runde	Mupape supplies water to Mupape Irrigation and also for livestock Drinking
19				Ngezi and Mtshingwe, Shavi	Ngezi River is the source of water for human consumption in Zvishavane Town

### 3.1. Water And Sanitation Information

There has been an increase in the number of boreholes in all wards in the district from 2016, due to WASH interventions that were implemented by Christian Care, ADRA, ECRIMS, DDF and Runde RDC. **Table 13** shows the distribution of boreholes by ward.

Table 13: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
1	Borehole	Borehole	44	4	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
2	Borehole	Borehole	29	6	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
3	Borehole	Borehole	30	12	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
4	Borehole	Borehole	37	4	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
5	Borehole	Borehole	28	3	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired

Table 13: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (continued)

6	Borehole	Borehole	26	9	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
7	Borehole	Borehole	37	4	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
8	Borehole	Borehole	29	4	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
9	Borehole	Borehole	30	7	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
10	Borehole	Borehole	33	6	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
11	Borehole	Borehole	37	8	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
12	Borehole	Borehole	45	9	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
13	Borehole	Borehole	36	2	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
14	Borehole	Borehole	24	3	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
15	Borehole	Borehole	53	7	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
16	Borehole	Borehole	37	5	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
17	Borehole	Borehole	39	4	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
18	Borehole	Borehole	40	12	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
19	Borehole	Borehole	29	8	Break Down	New boreholes drilled, old ones rehabilitated and repaired
Total			663	117		

Source: DDF

### 3.2. Common Hazards

Hazards prevalent in Zvishavane district include:

- Drought and mid-season dry spells,
- Crop pest and diseases,
- Livestock pests and diseases,
- Veld fires,
- Small scale mine accidents,
- Land degradation and excessive siltation due to illegal gold mining
- Open pits
- Human-wildlife conflict

### 3.3. Drought Prone Areas

Drought is a common phenomenon across all wards classified under natural ecological region 5A and in bad years the scope of coverage affects all wards with the most arid zones being more vulnerable in comparison to the semi-arid (**table 14**). Over the past five years food insecurity levels lowered during the 2016/17, 2019/20 and 2020/21 seasons as a result of a shift towards climate smart agricultural practices that include extensive small grain production, crop pest management practices, sharing of season advisories to farmers for early decision making, participatory scenario planning and seed variety selection suitable for the region. **Table 15** presents the Hazard profile by ward.

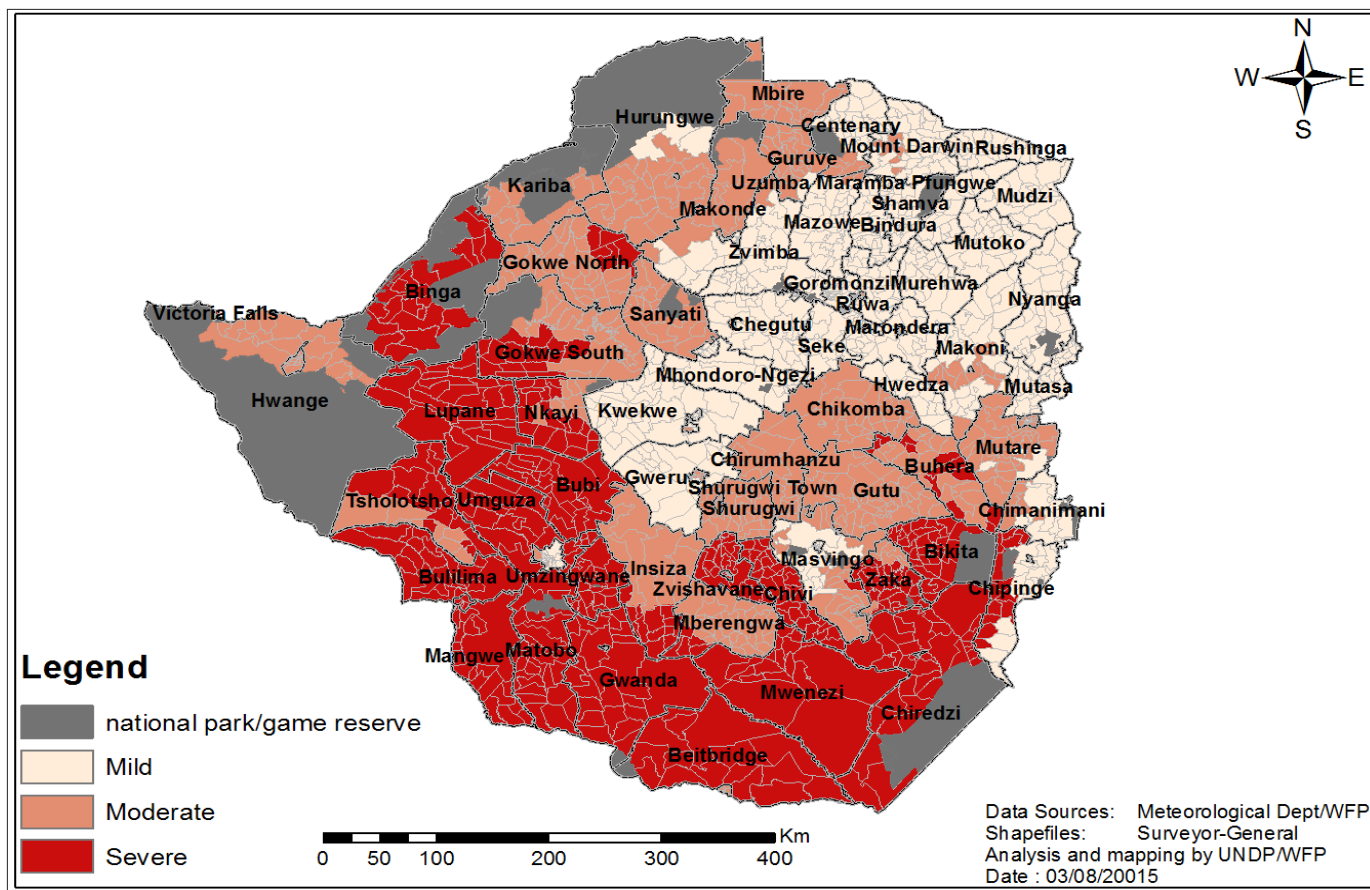


Figure 7: Hazard Profile

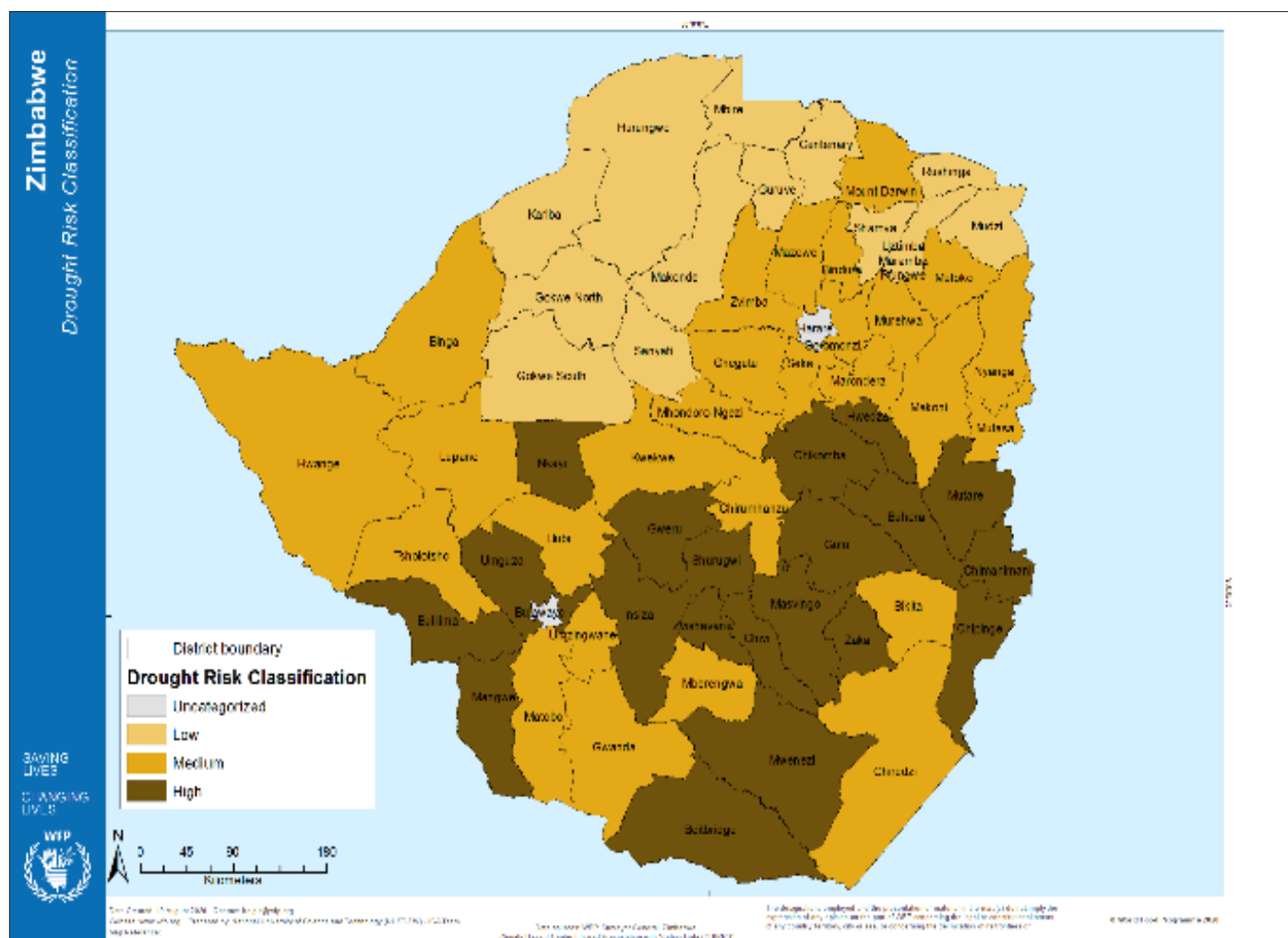


Figure 8: Drought Risk Classification

Table 14: Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) At Ward Level

Hazard		Disaster Risk Assessment And Wards At Risk	Affected Elements	Why Affected/ Reasons Why Vulnerable
Drought		All wards except Ward 3, 5, 6 and 7	Crops, livestock and humans	Food insecurity for humans and livestock. Water stress in crops
Livestock Pests And Diseases (Lumpy Skin, Black Leg and Heart Water)		1-19	Livestock and Humans	Stunted growth, reduced production and deaths in livestock Loss of income, draft power and nutrition
Crop pests and diseases	FAW	1-19	Crops and humans	Severe crop damage Food insecurity
	Crickets	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 17 and 18		
Open pits/ Land degradation		3, 5 and 19	Humans and Livestock	Loss agricultural land Loss of life (humans and livestock)
Covid-19		1-19	Humans	Loss of lives Loss of livelihoods
Veldt Fires		12, 14, 15 and 19	Humans and Livestock	Loss of pastures Loss of lives and assets

Table 15: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number And Name	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazards	Chronic hazards
1	Guruguru	Road accidents, strong winds	Drought, livestock and crop pest diseases,
2	Chionekano	Road accidents, strong winds	Drought, Crop and livestock pests and diseases, Covid-19
3	Shauke	Mine collapses, Drowning at chrome open pits, Road accidents	Drought, Livestock and crop pest and diseases, Covid-19
4	Hombe	Earth tremors, Strong winds	Drought, Livestock pests and diseases, Covid-19
5	Mhondongori	Drowning at chrome open pits, Flash floods, Predators	Drought, crop and livestock, pests and diseases
6	Mapirimira	Road accidents	Crop and livestock pests and diseases, Covid-19
7	Ngomayebani	Road accidents	Drought, crop and livestock pests and disease
8	Runde	Predators (crocodiles), Road accidents	Drought, human and livestock/wildlife conflict, Crop pests and diseases
9	Shavahuru	Lightning, Predators (baboons, hyenas)	Drought, crop and livestock pests and diseases
10	Vukuso	Road accidents, predators (baboons, hyenas)	Siltation, draught, crop and livestock pests and disease human and livestock/wildlife conflict, predators
11	Ture	Collapsing mine shaft accidents, Road accidents	Drought, human and livestock/wildlife conflict, predators, crop and livestock pests and disease,
12	Dayataya	Collapsing mine shaft accidents, Road accidents	Drought, witch-weed invasion (Striga Asiatica), land degradation due to small scale mining, Veldt fires

Table 15: Periodic And Chronic Hazards (continued)

13	Chenhunguru	Road accidents	Drought, crop and livestock pests and disease
14	Commercial East	Collapsing mine shaft accidents, Road accidents, Predators (crocodiles, hippopotamus)	Drought, human, Crop and livestock pests and diseases, Human/wildlife conflict, Veldt fires
15	Indaba	Collapsing mine shaft accidents, Road accidents, strong winds	Drought, human/wildlife conflict, predators (baboons), crop and livestock pests and disease, Veldt fires
16	Mhototi	Flash floods, strong winds, collapsing mine shafts	Drought, human/wildlife conflict, predators (baboons, hyenas), crop and livestock pests and disease
17	Mtambi	Road accidents, collapsing mine shaft accidents	Drought, human and livestock/wildlife conflict, predators (baboons, hyenas), crop and livestock pests and disease
18	Murowa	Mine accidents, Road accidents, Predators (crocodiles, Hippopotamus)	Siltation, human and livestock/wildlife conflict, predators, crop and livestock pests and diseases
19	Commercial West	Flash floods, Road accidents, Cyanide poisoning, collapsing of mine shafts, drowning from chrome open pits	Drought, human/wildlife conflict (baboons, crocodiles), predators, crop and livestock pests and disease, Veldt fires

Table 16: Simplified Risk Analysis

Ward	Hazard	Damage Potential	Hazard Frequency	Risk analysis
1	Drought,	M	H	HR
	Livestock pest	M	M	MR
	Crop pest and diseases	M	M	MR
2	Crop pest and diseases	M	M	MR
	livestock pests and diseases	M	M	MR
	Covid-19	L	L	VLR
3	Dry Spells	L	M	LR
	Livestock pest and diseases	L	M	LR
	crop pest and diseases	L	M	LR
	Covid-19	L	L	VLR
4	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
	Covid-19	L	L	VLR
	earth streamers	L	L	VLR
5	Dry Spell	L	L	VLR
	Crop pest and diseases	M	M	MR
	Livestock, pests and diseases	L	M	LR
6	Dry Spell	M	M	MR
7	Drought	H	M	HR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
8	Drought	H	M	HR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
9	Drought	H	H	VHR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
10	Dry Spell	M	M	MR

Table 16: Simplified Risk Analysis (continued)

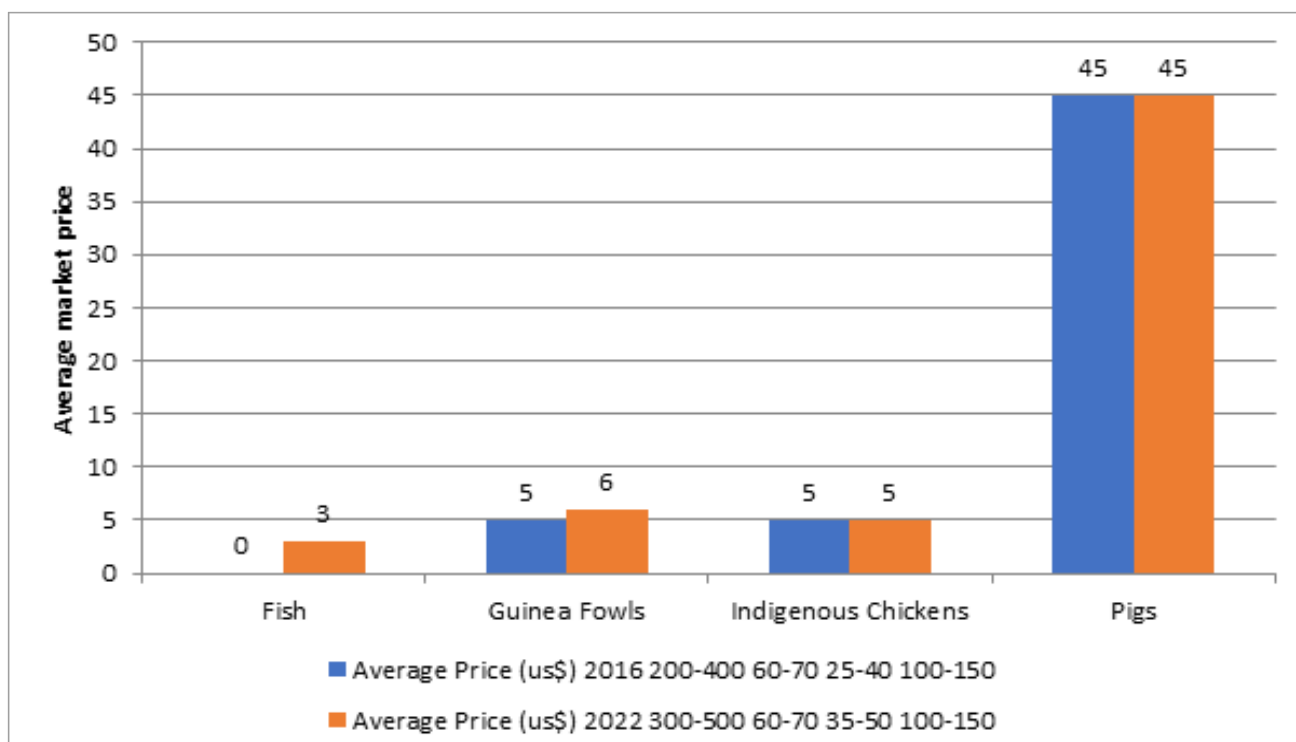
11	Drought	M	M	MR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
12	Drought	H	M	HR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
13	Drought	H	H	VHR
	Dry Spell	VH	H	VHR
14	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
15	Drought,	H	H	VHR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
16	Drought,	H	H	VHR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
17	Drought,	H	H	VHR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
18	Drought,	H	H	VHR
	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR
19	Dry Spell	H	H	VHR

**Key:****VLR-** very low risk and**LR** - low risk; sustain ongoing measures**MR-** medium risk and**HR** - high risk; heightened actions required**VHR** - very high risk; immediate actions required**4. Markets****4.1. Livestock Markets**

Livestock marketing in the district is mainly informal, where middlemen/butcherries buy animals from farmers at very low prices for resale at better prices in town. There is one abattoir in the district (Mudhomboyi) but most of the communal farmers prefer to charge their animals on hoof hence they do not use the abattoir. Small stocks are usually sold from farmer to farmer. **Table 17** presents livestock markets and prices

Table 17: Livestock Markets And Prices

Livestock	Average Price (US\$) 2016	Average Price (US\$) 2022	Type Of Market
Cattle	200-400	300-500	Farmer to farmer, local butcherries, private buyers, Abattoir
Sheep	60-70	60-70	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Goats	25-40	35-50	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Donkey	100-150	100-150	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Fish	2.50	3	Farmer to farmer, private buyers
Guinea Fowls	5-6	6	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous Chickens	5	5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	45	45	Farmer to farmer, local butcherries



**Figure 9: Average Livestock Prices 2016 And 2022**

#### 4.2. Crop Produce Market

The main crop produce market in Zvishavane is largely at the Mandava market in Zvishavane town complemented by other markets such as the GMB depot, Vugwi, Sibozha and Mabasa markets for both cereal and horticultural produce (**table 18**). Periodically, the GMB has 5 collection points at Mabasa Growth point, Dharu business center, Mthambi business center, Mapirimira and Mhondongori that serve as a medium for the selling of cereals in the district during the fat season. Prices are usually determined by supply and demand patterns in the market although the mushrooming of middlemen trigger producer prices on the downward trend at the disadvantage of the farmer.

**Table 18: Crop Markets In Zvishavane District**

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Mandava	Urban	Horticultural commodities	All Zvishavane wards, Mberengwa, Insiza	Available
		Cereals	Zvishavane Rural, Insiza	Available
		Fruits	Manicaland	Available
Highlands (Hilltop)	Urban	Horticultural commodities	All Zvishavane wards, Mberengwa, Insiza	Available
GMB Depot	Urban	Cereals	All Zvishavane wards, Mberengwa, Insiza	Available for Pearl millet and periodically for maize
Sibozha	7 Rural	Horticultural commodities	All Zvishavane wards, Mberengwa, Insiza	Available
		Cereals	Zvishavane Rural, Insiza	Available
Mabasa	8 Rural	Cereals	Zvishavane Rural, Insiza	Available
		Horticultural commodities	Urban Markets and Rural wards	Available
Vugwi	15 Rural	Cereals	Zvishavane Rural, Insiza	Available
		Horticultural commodities	Urban Markets and Rural wards	Available

### 4.3. Commodity Availability And Prices By Ward

**Table 19** presents commodity availability and prices in the district

Table 19: Commodity Availability And Prices

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
2	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
3	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
4	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
5	Not available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
6	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
7	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
8	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
9	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
10	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
11	Not available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
12	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
13	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
14	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
15	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
16	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
17	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
18	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50
19	available	Available	Available	Available	Available	5us	5us	1us	6us	2.50

## 5. Labour Markets

The Zvishavane district labour market is largely dominated by the mining sector both large- and small-scale mining (**table 20**). Other labour opportunities are found in agriculture, construction, private business and informal markets.

Table 20: Labour Opportunities By Ward

Labour Opportunity	Wards Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour
Chrome mining	3 and 5	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 19
Platinum mining	5	All urban wards, and rural Ward 5 6, 7, 11, 12 and 19
Diamond mining (Murowa)	18	Zvishavane urban and Ward 15, 16, 17, and 18
Gold mining (Sabi)	14	Zvishavane urban and Ward 14, 15, and 16
Gold mining(artisanal mining)	All rural wards	Zvishavane urban and all rural wards.
Quarry mining	5 and 7	5, 6, 7, 8 and 10
Formal employment	All rural and urban wards	All rural and urban wards
Petty trade	All rural and urban wards	All rural and urban wards
Cross boarder trading	All rural and urban wards	All rural and urban wards
Transport sector	All rural and urban wards	All rural and urban wards

### 5.1. Market Challenges

- Low market prices
- High transport costs because poor roads
- No reliable markets in the rural areas

### 5.2. Seasonal Calendar

Food purchases usually occurs during the January to April and September to December periods (**table 21**) and throughout the year during drought years (**table 22**).

Table 21: Calendar Of Food Purchases – Normal Years

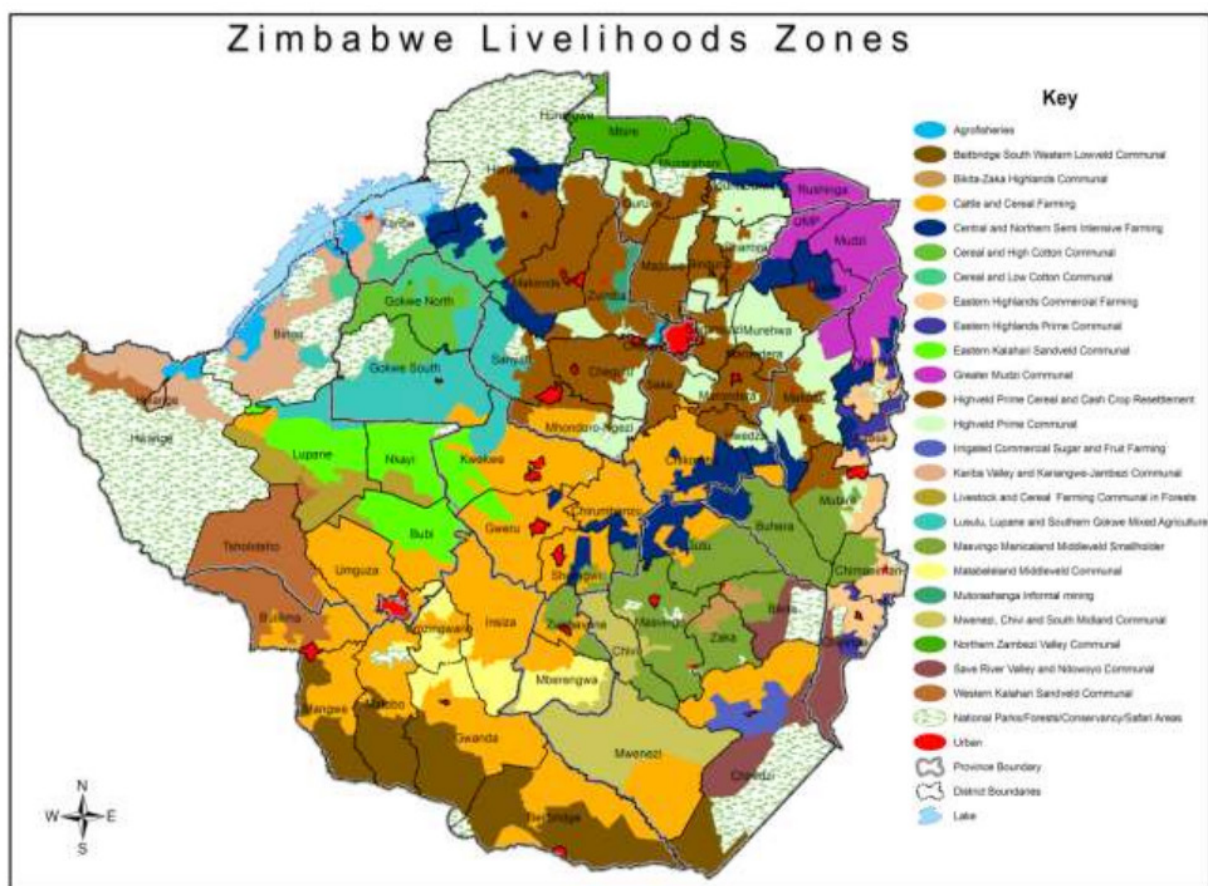
Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
food Purchases												
Lean Hunger Period												

Table 22: Calendar Of Food Purchases – Drought Years

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
food Purchases												
Lean Hunger Period												

### 5.3. Main Livelihood Zones Of The District

The district lies in 3 economic zones namely Mwenezi, Central Chivi and South Midlands communal, Matabeleland South, Eastern Kalahari Sand-veld communal and Masvingo Mutare Middle-veld communal ( **figure 10**) and **Table 23** shows wards covered in each livelihood zone.



**Figure 10: Zimbabwe Livelihoods Zones**

**Table 23: Summary Of Economic Zones**

Economic Zone	Description	Ward
Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18
Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This is a vast livelihood zone spread across 10 districts in Mashonaland East, Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces of Zimbabwe. The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small-scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	5, 14 and 19

#### 5.4. Other Livelihood Activities Engaged By Households

Zvishavane District falls in the mineral rich Great Dyke and is home to four big mining companies as well as several other small mines. The four big mines are Shabani (asbestos), Mimosa (platinum), Sabi (gold) Gold and Murowa (Diamond) mines, there are also two quarry mines in the district Chomumvuri and Sibozia. Extensive small-scale mining and alluvial gold panning also take place along the Runde and Ngezi rivers. The mining industry is the major employer of casual labour. **Table 22 and 23** show other livelihood activities by ward and sources on income respectively.

Table 24: Sources Of Livelihoods By Ward

Ward	Sources Of Livelihoods
1	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour, remittances, selling livestock
2	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour, remittances, selling livestock, irrigation
3	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Formal employment
4	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales irrigation
5	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Formal employment
6	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Formal employment Casual labour
7	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales
8	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Casual labour
9	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales Casual labour
10	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Casual labour
11	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Casual labour
12	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales
13	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Casual labour
14	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales, Casual labour
15	Food crop production/sales Small scale mining/mineral sales Casual labour, Vegetables production/sales, Formal employment
16	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales Casual labour, Formal employment
17	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Formal employment

Table 24: Sources Of Livelihoods By Ward (continued)

18	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales Casual labour, Formal employment
19	Food crop production/sales Vegetables production/sales, Small scale mining/mineral sales Casual labour, Small scale mining/mineral sales

Table 25: Summary Of Sources Of Income

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Mining	Large- and small-scale mining of minerals such as gold, chrome, platinum and diamond mining	3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18 and 19
Agriculture	Rain-fed agriculture, Food crop production	All rural wards
	Irrigation fed agriculture, food crop and vegetable production	5 and 11
	Vegetable production (community gardens)	2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 18
Livestock keeping	Cattle, goats and small livestock rearing	All rural wards

## 5.5. Vulnerability Profiling Of The District

### 5.5.1. 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 varies 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.

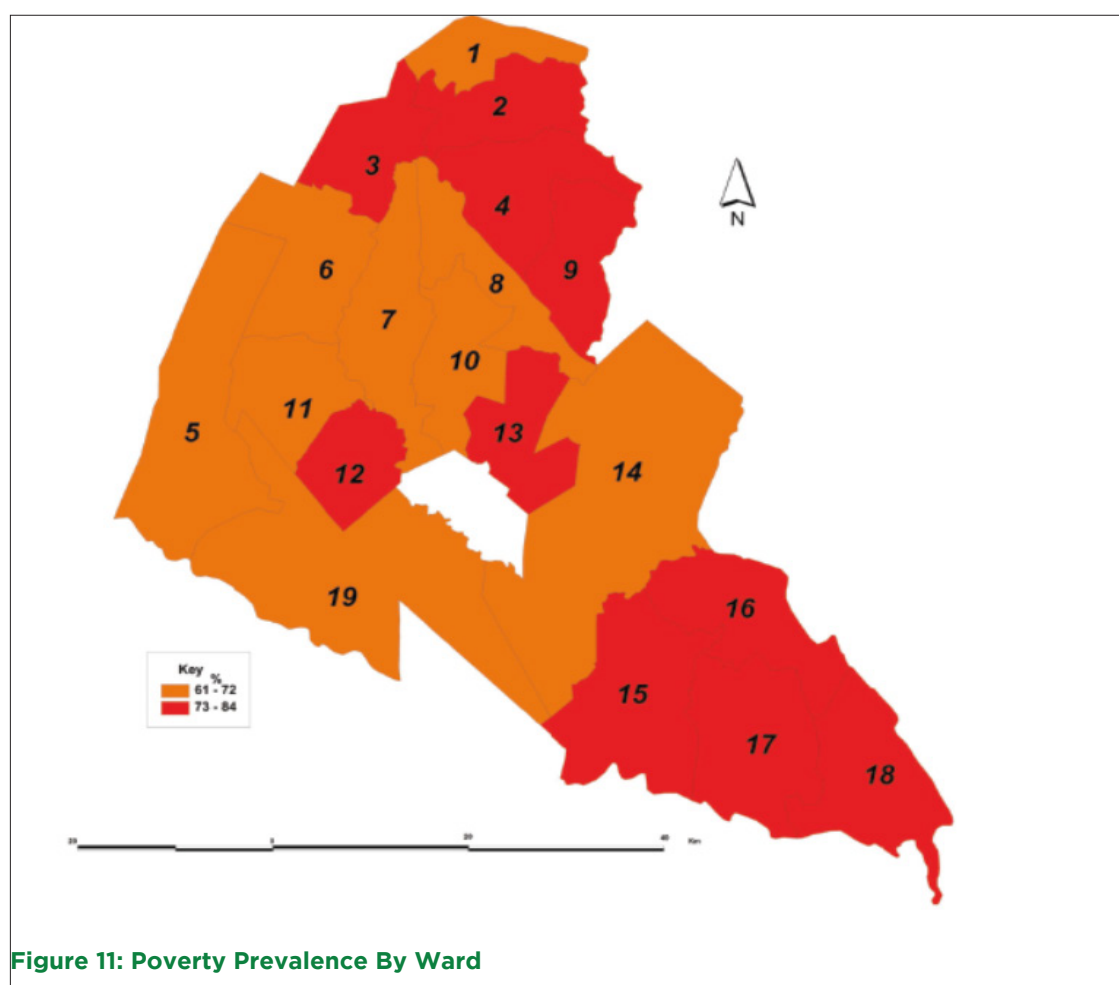
### 5.5.2. Poverty Trends

The district had an estimated poverty prevalence of 61.5% which is almost equivalent to the estimated national rural poverty of 62.6% (Poverty Atlas 2015). The highest poverty prevalence was in Ward 18 (76.9%) while the lowest prevalence was in Ward 19 (61.7%) This might be because it is a predominantly communal and resettlement area with less economic activities. **Table 26 and Figure 10** shows distribution of poverty by wards.

Table 26: Poor Households By Ward

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population (%)	No. of HHs	Poor Households	Poverty Rate (%)
Ward 1	3	568	338	69.80
Ward 2	5	864	540	74.80
Ward 3	6	755	445	73.20
Ward 4	5	929	566	76.20
Ward 5	4	789	367	65.80
Ward 6	4	1,186	688	71.80
Ward 7	5	1,000	535	70.50
Ward 8	4	773	416	66.70
Ward 9	5	913	559	73.60
Ward 10	5	962	504	70.80
Ward 11	4	815	459	71.40
Ward 12	5	967	536	73.70
Ward 13	5	1,098	618	74.70
Ward 14	8	1,686	884	68.60
Ward 15	7	1,370	813	74.10
Ward 16	5	1,063	622	75.30
Ward 17	8	1,523	898	76.80
Ward 18	6	1,193	714	76.90
Ward 19	6	1,177	634	61.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19, 631</b>	<b>11, 136</b>	

Source: Poverty Atlas 2015



## 6. Development Indicators

### 6.1. Education Information

The district has a total of 63 primary schools and 24 secondary schools. The primary schools are well distributed and learners travel an average of 5km (**table 27**). The secondary schools are not adequate as some students walk longer distances to the nearest secondary school. The district boasts of low student teacher ratios. Schools are better equipped as a number get support from the mining community. However, a number of schools are in a bad state and there is need for resource mobilization for the rehabilitation of the infrastructure.

Table 27: School Enrolment By Ward

Ward	Name Of School	Enrolment		
Rural Primary Schools		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mwezhe	108	122	230
2	Hanahwa	220	217	437
2	Matenda	318	293	611
2	Tom-Chibi	136	129	265
3	Lundi	260	260	520
3	Sinami	227	214	468
4	Shiku	384	352	734
4	Venge	183	178	361
5	Dohwa	209	201	410
5	Mapirimira	147	126	268
6	Mapazuli	280	314	594
6	Sivanga	300	300	600
7	Bilashava	253	227	480
7	Fishu	136	128	264
7	Siboza	445	388	833
8	Chamini	107	123	230
8	Mabasa	171	163	336
8	Marovanidze	166	145	311
8	Ramhofu	111	102	213
9	Danga	210	212	422
10	Sasula	270	248	518
11	Msipani	257	285	532
11	Rusvinge	154	125	279
11	Wedza	178	151	329
12	Dadaya	142	112	254
12	Ingomwe	151	131	282
12	Ndinaneni	177	150	327
12	Zvegona	260	227	487
13	Boromokwa	172	152	324
13	Makovere	277	277	554
13	Weleza	130	120	251
14	Chedope	35	48	83
14	Chirere	196	210	406
14	Gwemvurachena	153	144	297
14	Woodlans	52	53	105
15	Manyarira	252	216	468
15	Gwamadube	202	179	318
15	Gwengombe	191	164	355
15	Vukwe	181	178	360
15	Zvoi	109	86	195
16	Gudo	175	165	340
16	Gwenombe	261	265	526

Table 27: School Enrolment By Ward (continued)

16	Matoti	272	241	513
Ward	Name Of School	Enrolment		
17	Mapedza	262	233	495
17	Zeruvi	287	295	582
17	Zungwi	170	166	336
18	Baradzanwa	121	131	252
18	Gundekunde	195	211	406
18	Mukwakwe	174	135	309
18	Murowa	270	259	529
19	Mtshingwe	300	304	604
19	ORet	109	98	207
19	Rupemba	164	167	331
<b>Urban Primary Schools</b>				
	Errymaple	132	149	281
	Gresham	1,018	977	1,995
	Jeffrey Hopper	192	218	410
	Kandodo	504	511	1015
	Makwasha	725	779	1,504
	Marian Junior	316	263	579
	Nil	138	136	274
	Pamavambo	115	83	198
	Shabani Mine	1,457	1412	2,869
	Zvishavane	539	659	1,198
<b>Rural secondary Schools</b>		<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
2	Korogwe	196	190	386
2	Musikati	70	71	141
3	Dambudzo	112	117	229
4	Bera	148	154	302
5	Mukwidzi	112	78	190
6	Govarezadzi	576	589	1,165
6	Shonhai	133	125	258
7	Ngomebani	319	366	685
8	Mabasa	241	232	473
9	Wasima	94	103	197
10	Chachitsa	193	132	325
11	Ture	67	62	129
12	Dadaya	454	359	813
12	Mpumelelo	145	110	255
13	Chenhunguru	122	138	260
15	Masehuni	92	95	187
15	Rubweruchena	199	171	370
16	Gwavachemai	227	209	436
17	Chivizina	231	224	455
17	Zeruvi	99	82	181
18	Chinembeure	119	171	290
<b>Urban Secondary Schools</b>				
	George Chipadza	576	589	1,165
	Mandava	631	620	1,251
	Zvishavane	502	543	1,045

## 6.2. Nutrition And Health

### 6.2.1. Health Facilities By Type

Zvishavane has 25 health care facilities (**table 28**). There is 1 district hospital, 7 government clinics, 10 council clinics and 7 private clinics. Some communities walk more than 10km to the nearest health centre. There is a lack of qualified staff and there may be need to increase the staff in the clinics and hospitals.

Table 28: Health Centre Distribution By Ward

No	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	ZDH	6 urbans	Government
2	Mandava	1 urban	Government
3	MSU	8 urbans	Private
4	Sabi	14	Private
5	Nectar Care	4 & 8 urban	Private
6	City Surgery	Urban	Private
7	Drink Water	5 Urban	Private
8	Itai Ngoni	8 Urban	Private
9	Matenda Clinic	2	Government
10	Dambudzo Clinic	3	Council
11	Marira Clinic	4	Council
12	Mhondongori Clinic	5	Council
13	Maketo Clinic	6	Government
14	Mapanzure Clinic	6	Council
15	Mabasa Clinic	8	Council
16	Lundi Clinic	10	Government
17	Dayataya Clinic	12	Council
18	Welezi Clinic	13	Council
19	Chirere Clinic	14	Council
20	Vugwi Clinic	15	Government
21	Gudo Clinic	16	Council
22	Mutambi Clinic	17	Council
23	Murowa Clinic	18	Council
24	Vukuzenzele	19	Government

## 7. Transport and Communication

The district is dissected by major tarred roads connecting the district to Masvingo, Shurugwi, Bulawayo and Rutenga (**table 29**). The tarred roads are fairly in good condition serve for potholes emerging due to wearing out of the roads. DDF has a network of roads that connects all parts of the district except resettlements where RDC is the main road authority. However, the roads are in poor state and most of them now require re-graveling instead of ordinary maintenance. Some RDC roads are no longer usable due to gullies that have developed due to long time of neglect. Beside railway the district is privileged to have a railway line linking Gweru and Rutenga. This is a major lifeline for many villagers during drought years since villagers' board trains to go to other districts like Mwenezi and Chiredzi (Chikombedzi) to perform casual labor in exchange for grain.

Table 29: Road Network

Road Authority	Unit	Length	Comments
DDF	Primary roads	101km	Roads need re-graveling
	Secondary roads	201 km	Roads need re-graveling
	Tertiary roads	301 km	Roads need re-graveling
Rural District Council	Tertiary roads and Resettlement	350 km	Roads need re-graveling

Table 29: Road Network (continued)

Ministry of Transport	Tarred road	118 km	Roads in good state
	Gravel Road	0 km	Roads need re-graveling
<b>Source: DDF</b>			

**Table 30** presents road network and communication coverage by ward.

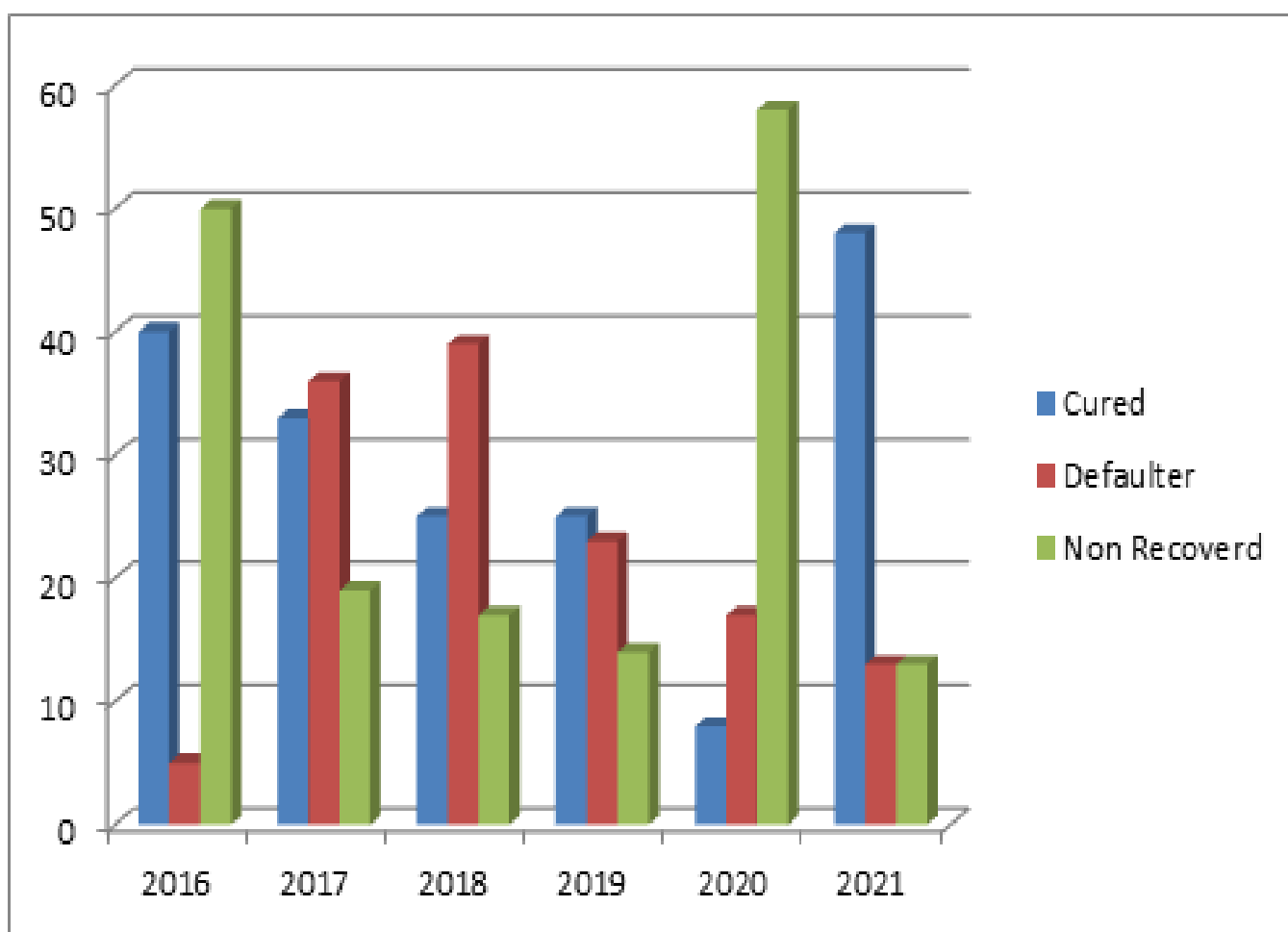
Table 30: Ward Road Network And Communication Coverage

Ward	Transport	Communication
1	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
2	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
3	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone/Telecel
4	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
5	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
6	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
7	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone/Telecel
8	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
9	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
10	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
11	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
12	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
13	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone/Telecel
14	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone/Telecel
15	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone/Telecel
16	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
17	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
18	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone
19	Trafficable road network	Econet/Netone

## 8. Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB (District-Level)

There are 25 clinics in the district which are not adequate as some communities walk more than 10km to the nearest health center. All the clinics have electricity, good communication and road connectivity. There is a lack of qualified staff and there may be need to increase the staff in the clinics and hospital. The HIV/AIDS rate stands at 13.7% (Ministry of Health estimates, 2021) down from 17.2% (2014) and is now lower than the national average of 15.7%.

**Figure 12** describes the performance of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) for the district. IMAM includes both outpatient and inpatient therapeutics point. The 15 clinics in the district act as Outpatient therapeutic points, while Zvishavane District Hospital is the only inpatient therapeutic point serving patients with severe acute malnutrition. The recommended cure rate for the IMAM programme is 75%, however as is shown by the trend above the cure rate has been below 60% from 2016 to 2021. This is because of the high attrition of health workers who are leaving the ministry for greener pastures, leaving untrained health personnel who are not properly managing the IMAM program there is need for a rigorous training of all health workers to build their capacity so that they can manage the IMAM program efficiently to increase the cure rate to acceptable levels.



**Figure 12: Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Trends Captured From 2016-2021 For Zvishavane**

**Table 31** shows the malnutrition prevalence rate in the district. The SAM prevalence of 3% for the district is higher than the recommended 2.0% malnutrition and this is a problem for the district due to the high food insecurity rates in Zvishavane District attributed to poor rainfall patterns as the district lies in natural Region 5.

**Table 31: Malnutrition Prevalence Rate**

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	0.6
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	3
Stunting	18.1
Overweight and obesity	2.1
Low Birth weight	19
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	13.7
Prevalence of TB	185 per 100 000 pop

### 8.1. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices in Zvishavane are poor (**table 32**). This is mainly due to lack of a diverse food group base and generally a lack of information in the communities on good IYCF practices. This lack of information has also resulted in EBF rates being low at 64% than the recommended national level of above 90%, and also the table shows a high use of bottle feeds at 10% a practice not recommended when feeding infants.

Table 32: Feeding Practices for Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	Proportion Of Children Meeting Required Minimum
Minimum Meal Frequency	18.2
Minimum Dietary Diversity	12.2
Minimum Acceptable Diet	3.3
Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF)	64
Bottle Feeding	10

## 8.2. Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

The food consumption patterns for women and the household are poor for the district (table 31). This is also attributed to the reduced access of diverse food groups a factor of both poverty and low income obtained by most house holds in the district. More is to be done to address this issue using a multisectoral approach. Consumption of iron rich foods by women and households is at 21.4% which is quite low, Vitamin A rich foods are not being consumed at levels recommended for a healthy nutritious district resulting in increased levels of morbidity for women resulting in increase in susceptibility to maternal deaths, infant mortality rates and low birth weights for infants.

Table 33: Food Consumption Patterns For Women

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	12.2
Iron rich foods	21.4
Vitamin A rich foods	65.6
Protein Rich Foods	33.6
Household Food Consumption Score	4.5 food groups per hh

## 8.3. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

Moderate pneumonia is the first common disease condition. It affects the respiratory system, the other diseases which follow up to number 4 (diarrhea) are exacerbated by weak immune systems of the affected people who usually lack adequate dietary management and also due to the chronic lack of medicines (**table 34**).

Table 34: Top Ten Diseases In The District

Disease/Condition
1. Moderate Pneumonia
2. Mild cough
3. Skin conditions
4. Diarrhea
5. Injuries
6. Disease of the eye
7. Ear conditions
8. Dental conditions
9. Abortions
10. Burns and Scalds

## 8.4. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

The top 3 causes of mortality are from Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) which are usually a result of the dietary lifestyles of individuals (**table 35**). Healthy eating habits need to be promoted at all cost.

Table 35: Causes Of Mortality

Causes Of Mortality
1. CCF
2. Diabetes Mellitus
3. Hypertension
4. Poisoning
5. Pneumonia

## 8.5. Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

**Table 36** presents the prevalence of mortality in children and women.

Table 36: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Mortality Indicator	Percentage (%) / Rate
Infant mortality	0.23
Child mortality	0.13
Under-5 mortality	0.11
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.07

## 9. Food Insecure Population

### 9.1. Food Insecurity Trends

According to ZimVAC reports 2017 to 2021 food insecurity for the district has always been higher than the national. The food insecurity for the district has generally been on an upward trend and reached its highest in 2016/17 at 68% and its lowest in 2017/18 at 14%. Food security trends for the district from 2017 to 2022 ( **table 37** ).

Table 37: Food Insecurity Trends 2016/17 To 2021/22

District	FS 2016/17	FS 2017/18	FS 2018/19	FS 2019/20	FS 2020/21	FS 2021/22
Zvishavane	68	14	28	67	54	18
Chronic and Transitory Food Insecure						

Zvishavane has a 2021 estimated population of about 78, 711 and according to the WFP analysis, 14, 300 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure and at any given time they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 17, 900 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure, these are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 14, 400 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 31, 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. **Table 38** shows the vulnerability profiling of the different groups.

Table 38: Vulnerability Profiling

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics	Proportion (%)
GROUP A	
Resilient – already benefiting from growth & development	
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. Participants described this group as being 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.	14
GROUP B	
Meet food needs if no major shocks – with moderate resilience	
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 people were characterised as: Innovative. Have draught power readily available. Ability to buy farming inputs on time. Can afford to pay school fees without difficulties. Ability to start farming activities in time. Have 10 and above herd of cattle. Have solar panels and generators for lighting and power. Technical knowhow and attend farmer trainings seriously. Taken farming as a business and can have surplus produce in typical years. Assets and implements like ploughs, scotch carts, cultivators, hoes, livestock. Can afford to maintain their implements. Decent homes (enough rooms for the family and visitors with asbestos/iron/ sheets/thatch roofing for the main house and or kitchen). Can afford to hire labor as when need arises. Have remittances	15

Table 38: Vulnerability Profiling ( continued)

<p>GROUP C</p> <p>Highly food insecure from last shock / consecutive shocks</p>	
<p>These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war in Ukraine, 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). Characterised as: Many are female headed households due to migration of men to seek employment and desertion. They live in dilapidated houses due of lack of maintenance. Have few small livestock (goats and chickens) most of which are sold to buy food. The households cannot afford school fees and uniforms. They cultivate small pieces of land even if they have enough land because they do not have inputs. They plant late due to lack of draught power. They provide casual labour to other farmers for them to get food. They do not have enough time to concentrate on their fields because they spend much time looking for food. They work in other people's gardens. Have no time to attend to different types of trainings because they will be fending for the family. Children only attend school up to grade 7 due to lack of fees. They overwork themselves for payment in kind.</p>	18
<p>GROUP D</p> <p>Highly food insecure – including destitute</p>	
<p>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 labor-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. Characteristics: No productive assets. (Livestock), No productive assets (farming inputs), Lack farming skills and knowledge, No land, Family size ranges from 7 members and above. Child headed households, usually plants late and not innovative. Planted fields usually destroyed by wild animals. Households who lost hope of farming due to continuous droughts. They usually survive on casual labour and food hand-outs. They live by hand to mouth hence no surplus. Double/ single orphans, Old aged, people living with disabilities, chronically ill, Little or no asset ownership – small livestock (but no cattle) and no agricultural equipment. Food poor &amp; labour constrained – usually child headed households, female headed households. Few means of support – usually supported by people from the community. Receive little or no remittances. Have limited food stocks and no reserves. They are the most vulnerable group. Some are homeless. Most cannot afford to pay school fees. They are voiceless. Highly exploited. Some provide cheap labour</p>	53

## 9.2. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

The different households from the different socio-economic groups can be identified through the following indicators:

**Group A** – 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** – own a few assets like scotch carts, bicycles, small and informal businesses, minimal number of livestock, reasonable homes and they are able to send their children to schools.

**Group C** – Mostly female headed households, dilapidated houses, have few small livestock (goats and chickens), cannot afford school fees and uniforms. cultivate small pieces of land even if they have enough land because they do not have inputs, plant late due to lack of draft power and provide casual labour to other farmers for them to get food.

**Group D** – Normally child headed households or households with double/ single orphans, old aged, people living with disabilities, chronically ill, have no productive assets and livestock, usually plant late and underutilise the land, skills and knowledge, bigger family sizes normally from 7 and above. Planted fields usually destroyed by wild animals. They usually survive on casual labour and food hand-outs.

## 9.3. Coping Strategies

- Sharing and borrowing cereals sourced from either food aid or casual labor
- Barter trade of commodities such as soap in exchange of cereals from DeBeers Resettlement is common.

- Illegal gold panning - rampant along Runde river, Wards 12, 11, 13, 14 and 19
- Reduction in number of meals
- Reduction of meal portion sizes
- Selling of key Livestock (in extreme cases)

#### 9.4. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

Zvishavane District is classified as a chronically food insecure district. Within the district, Ward 2 is the most food insecure followed by Ward 4 and Ward 9. The least food insecure is Ward 5 (**table 39**).

Table 39: Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

Ward	Proportion Of Population	Prevelence Of Poverty	Average Cereal From Own Production (2021)	Food Insecuty Ranking
1	2,273	18.2	290.68	6
2	3,454	22.3	537.36	1
3	3,018	20.6	1,195.62	18
4	3,714	21.7	236.67	2
5	3,157	16.1	1,063.08	19
6	4,745	19.1	1,031.96	17
7	3,999	18.6	214.68	9
8	3,090	17.2	275.54	10
9	3,652	20.9	358.95	3
10	3,847	18.2	1,150.45	7
11	3,258	17.4	1,086.53	11
12	3,866	20.4	250.02	12
13	4,393	20.1	868.06	8
14	6,744	17.7	1,513.78	13
15	5,478	20.8	1,716.84	5
16	4,252	20.9	572.32	4
17	6,070	22.3	1,101.74	16
18	4,973	23.9	1,093.65	15
19	4,707	14.9	2,499.18	14

#### 9.5. Food Aid Trends

Zvishavane district lies in very dry arid region and is very prone to perennial droughts. The majority of farmers in communal areas harvest cereal lasting from 0-5 months while farmers in old resettlement (Ward 5) areas sometimes make cereal harvests that exceeds 6 months but not exceeding 10 months. This has resulted in most cases all wards being provided with food aid (**table 40**).

Table 40: Food Aid From Partners By Ward

Who	Where	What		When	Whom
		Program	Basket/Ration		
WFP ADRA Zimbabwe	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	LSA-	7,5kg Cereal 1,5kg Pulses 0.75kgs Per person/month	Jan-Mar 2017	28, 000 beneficiaries
	Wards 7, 9, 10, 11 and 15	FFA	US\$50/month/hh	May-Nov 2017	1,800 hh

Table 40: Food Aid From Partners By Ward (continued)

WFP ADRA Zimbabwe	Wards 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16	LSA	7,5kg Cereal 1,5kg Pulses 0.75kgs Per person/month	Jan-Mar 2018	28, 000 beneficiaries
	Wards 1, 3 and 4	FFA	50kg Cereal 10kg pulses 3,75kg Veg Oil	May-Nov 2018	1,300 hh
WFP ADRA Zimbabwe	Wards 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16	LSA	7,5kg Cereal 1,5kg Pulses 0.75kgs Per person/month	Jan-Mar 2019	28, 000 beneficiaries
	Wards 1, 3 and 4	FFA	55kg Cereal 11kg Pulses 3kg Veg Oil	May-Nov 2019	1,300 hh
WFP ADRA Zimbabwe	Wards 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16	LSA	7,5kg Cereal 1,5kg Pulses 0.75kgs Per person/month	Jan-Mar 2020	28, 000 beneficiaries
	Wards 1, 3 and 4	FFA	50kg Cereal 10kg pulses 3,75kg Veg Oil	May-Nov 2020	1,300 hh
WFP ADRA	Wards 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16	LSA	7,5kg Cereal 1,5kg Pulses 0.75kgs Per person/month	Jan-Mar 2021	28, 000 beneficiaries
WFP LID Agency	Wards 6, 7 and 11	FFA	50kg Cereal 10kg pulses 3,75kg Veg Oil	Jun-Nov 2021	1,200 hh

## 10. Social Development

### 10.1. Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS) 2017 to May 2021

Beneficiaries from all rural wards under the FDMS received 50kg bag of maize per household monthly, the FDMS, ended in May 2021 due to a better yield that was realised during the 2020/2021 cropping season. **Table 41** shows the number of beneficiaries under the FDMS by ward from 2017 to 2021

### 10.2. Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)

Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) is an ongoing programme drawing beneficiary from all rural wards except Ward 5 and 19. The programme faces financial problems leading to beneficiaries going for long period without receiving their money.

Table 41: Number Of Beneficiaries Per Year

Number Of Beneficiaries Per Year						
Ward	Type Of Assistance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Grain	371	330	563	558	592
	Cash transfers	50	50	50	50	50
2	Grain	618	550	955	981	987
	Cash transfers	88	88	88	88	88
3	Grain	741	659	1,107	1,113	1,184
	Cash transfers	36	36	36	36	36
4	Grain	618	550	969	981	987
	Cash transfers	85	85	85	85	85
5	Grain	494	440	765	760	789
	Cash transfers					
6	Grain	494	440	765	837	789
	Cash transfers	79	79	79	79	79
7	Grain	618	550	956	981	987
	Cash transfers	49	49	49	49	49
8	Grain	618	440	765	783	789
	Cash transfers	41	41	41	41	41
9	Grain	618	550	956	981	987
	Cash transfers	49	49	49	49	49
10	Grain	618	550	956	981	987
	Cash transfers	78	78	78	78	78
11	Grain	494	440	765	798	789
	Cash transfers	72	72	72	72	72
12	Grain	618	550	956	989	987
	Cash transfers	43	43	43	43	43
13	Grain	618	550	956	981	987
	Cash transfers	92	92	92	92	92
14	Grain	988	879	1,527	1,491	1,579
	Cash transfers	32	32	32	32	32
15	Grain	865	769	1,336	1,397	1,381
	Cash transfers	146	146	146	146	146
16	Grain	618	550	956	981	987
	Cash transfers	84	84	84	84	84
17	Grain	988	879	1,528	1,549	1,579
	Cash transfers	34	34	34	34	34
18	Grain	741	659	1,146	1,097	1,184
	Cash transfers	66	66	66	66	66
19	Grain	741	659	1,146	1,163	1,184
	Cash transfers					
<b>Total</b>	<b>Grain</b>	<b>12, 353</b>	<b>10, 991</b>	<b>19, 073</b>	<b>19, 470</b>	<b>19, 732</b>

### 10.3. District Development Priorities

**Table 42** shows the district prioritized water harvesting, sanitation, school rehabilitation, and irrigation rehabilitation and setup projects.

Table 42: District Development Priorities

Sector/Cluster	Development Priorities	Wards Targeted	Comment
Food and nutrition security cluster	Dam construction/ Water harvesting structures	6, 2 and 19	Shavi dam completion  Small dam along Korogwe gorge  Ngezi river (site TBA)
	Irrigation Development and rehabilitation	11, 12 ,6, 5, 4, 16 and 18	Mabwematema extension, Bannockbarn extension  Bwedzedzi, Mupani, Mupape rehabilitation  ,
	Breed improvement and re-stocking of livestock	All wards	Breed improvement for both large and small stock  Introduction of resilient breeds of poultry
	Market place construction	Wards 7	Establishment of a crop and horticultural produce market place at Siboza Growth point for the Maketo an Mabasa clusters
Value addition and beneficiation	Non-Forestry Timber Products  Honey processing	Ward 4, 6, 7 and 18	Honey processing by honey commodity groups in Zvishavane
Infrastructure and utilities cluster	Construction of new health facilities	1, 7, 9, 14 and 19	Resettlements Wards 14 and 19 are too big people are travelling long distances
	Water and Sanitation, boreholes drilling and solar powered borehole installation etc	1 to 19	Piped water scheme from Mabasa to Dharu to be completed.
	Toilet constructions	17	Zeruvi villages
	Road Infrastructure	1 to 19	New roads to be constructed in resettlement areas while all other roads should be rehabilitated
	Rural electrification	1 to 19	Installation of solar grids for rural electrification  Priority to be given to schools, business centers and health centers
	Construction/ rehabilitation of schools	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8,14, 16, 17 and 19	ECD center in ward 5  Primary and secondary schools in ward 14 and 19  Rehabilitations at Mwezhe, Matenda, Lundi, Chamhini, Sasula, Mhototi, Gwemombe dip, Zungwi

Table 42: District Development Priorities (continued)

Name Of Organisation	Category	Area Of Intervention	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Department Working With NGO
1) Bethany project	OVC-psycho-social support, livelihoods, educational support	OVC-psycho-social support, livelihoods, educational support	All rural wards, urban Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4	Department of Social development, health, agritex, women affairs, education DDC Office., etc
2) Midlands Aids Caring Organization (MACO)	PRP, HBC, targeted feeding infant care	PRP, HBC, targeted feeding infant care	All rural wards	Department of Social development, health, women affairs, agritex, DDC Office. etc
3) Midlands Aids Service Organisation (MASO).	Behavior change and communication on HIV/AIDS	Behavior change and communication on HIV/AIDS	All rural and urban wards	Department of Social development, health, women affairs, DDC Office. etc
4) Shalom Schools Ministry	Education assistance –school fees payment for OVC.	Education assistance – school fees payment for OVC.	Rural Wards-15, 16 and 17	Department of Social development, DDC Office.
5) Care International	Cash Transfer	Cash Transfer	Rural Wards	Department of Social development, DDC Office.
6) Jointed Hands Welfare Organisation (JHWO)	OVC Schools fees assistance, case management, Psycho-social Support, life skills training	OVC Schools fees assistance, case management, Psycho-social Support, life skills training	Rural Wards 15, 16, 17 and 18	Department of Social development, education, DDC Office.
7) Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)	Seasonal target feeding/vulnerable group feeding.	Seasonal target feeding/vulnerable group feeding.	Rural Wards 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 17	Department of Social development, Agritex, Health, Education, DDF. DDC Office.
8) Zimbabwe National Network of People quick with HIV/AIDS (ZNNP+)	HIV/AIDS Campaign & Awareness	HIV/AIDS Campaign & Awareness	All rural and Urban Wards.	Department of Social development, Health, DDC Office.
9) TAG a Life International	Girl child rights main streaming	Girl child rights main streaming	Rural wards	Department of Social development, DDC Office.
10) Musasa Project	Gender mainstreaming	Gender mainstreaming	Rural Wards 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10	Department of Social development, women affairs, DDC office
11) CESHAIR (The center for sexual Health & HIV AIDS Research Zimbabwe).	Sexual health and HIV & AIDS	Sexual health and HIV & AIDS research.	Urban Wards	Department of Social development, Health and DDC
12) Legal Resources Foundation	Legal Assistance	Legal Assistance	All rural and Urban wards	Department of Social development, justice.
13. Green Building Council Of Zimbabwe	Built sustainable environment & conservation of natural resources	Built sustainable environment & conservation of natural resources		Department of Social development
14. Lions Club Zvishavane	Charity & humanitarian work	Charity & humanitarian work	All wards	Department of Social development, DDC office
15. Padare	Men's forum	Men's forum		Department of Social development, women affairs

Table 42: District Development Priorities (continued)

16. LID AGENCY	Community Development & food security	Community Development & food security	6, 7 and 11	Department of Social development, Agritex, DDC, health.
17. Shekinah Glory Organisation	OVC assistance	OVC assistance, children's home	All wards	Department of Social development
18. Higher Life Foundation	Education	Education support for vulnerable children	Midlands State University	Department of Social development, education, and higher and tertiary education
19. Nutrition Action Zimbabwe	Nutrition interventions	Complimenting ministry of health nutrition intervention , capacity building of health staff , ETC	Wards, 4 , 8, 9 , 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19	Health , agritex, social development, women, youth ect
20. Lutheran Development Services	Humanitarian and development assistance	Offer humanitarian and development assistance through Christian services	Wards 6, 11, 12 and Zvishavane districts	Department of Social development, education, and DDC

## 11. Summary Of Ward

Ward	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level %	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	568	0	High	Medium	60%	68,6	69,8	338	917	Masvingo Manicaland Middlelevel Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	5A less than 650 - semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Low	6
2	864	1	High	Low	80%	75%	74,8	540	870	Masvingo Manicaland Middlelevel Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	5A less than 650 - semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Low	1
3	755	1	low	Low	23%	40%	73,2	445	1,294	Masvingo Manicaland Middlelevel Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region IV, 450 - 560mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Low	18
4	929	1	low	low	40%	39%	76,2	566	962	Masvingo Manicaland Middlelevel Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	5A less than 650 - semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Low	2
5	789	1	low	low	38%	58	65,8	367	1,613	Masvingo Manicaland Middlelevel Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region IV, 450-650 -mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Low	19
6	1186	1	high	medium	78%	70,3	71,8	688	727	Masvingo Manicaland Middlelevel Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region IV, 450-650mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	High	17

## 11. Summary Of Ward (continued)

7	1000	0	high	medium	65%	80	70.5	535	1072	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal and informal mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region V and less than 450-650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	9
8	773	1	low	low	61.3%	43.5	66.7	416	1099	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	10
9	913	0	low		57%	73.5	73.6	559	1217	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	High	3
10	962	1	Medium	low	70	48.6	70.8	504	1247	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	High	7
11	815	1			28.5	60.2	71.4	459	1075	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region V, less than 450-650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	11
12	967	1	Medium	Medium	Limited	71.7	84	536	895	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region V, less than 450-650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	High	12

## 11. Summary Of Ward (continued)

13	1,098	1	medium	medium	54.3	46	74.7	618	4,532	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Low	8
14	1,686	1	low	low	59	65	68.6	884	1,450	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour (including ex-commercial farm workers) and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	13
15	1,370	1	High	low	80	75	74.1	813	1,531	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	5
16	1,063	1	High	low	80	55	75.3	622	2,364	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	4
17	1,523	1	I	low	45.5	53.6	76.8	898	3,303	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Very Severe	Low	16
18	1,193	1	High	Low	80.1	78	76.9	714	495	Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	SA, less than 650mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes	deficit	Severe	Medium	15
19	1,177	1	medium	low	31	64.7	61.7	338		Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour - found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms, as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	SA, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, cattle rearing, drought resistant crops and livestock	Small scale mining, agriculture, livestock sales, formal employment	Consumption of less preferred food, illegal activities, reduction of meals and portion sizes				14

## 12. District Profiling Team

District 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

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# ZVISHAVANE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

