2022

BINDURA
District
Food and Nutrition Security Profile

WFP
World Food
Programme

Contents
Page

List of Tables

List of Figures

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.

Acknowledgements

The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) would like to appreciate the support provided by the World Food Programme who worked tirelessly to ensure the successful completion of the district profiles.

Special thanks go to the various Government line ministries and departments, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs for sharing of information, technical support, facilitation, and collaboration.

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.

Our sincere gratitude goes to WFP Zimbabwe and the Government of Zimbabwe for funding for the activity.

ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDS   Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
ADSL   Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
ARI   Acute Respiratory Infections
BEAM   Basic Education Assistance Module
CA   Conservation Agriculture
CAMFED   Campaign for Female Education
DDC   District Development Coordinators Office
DSTV   Digital Satellite Television
FDMSP   Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Programme
GMB   Grain Marketing Board
HHs   Households
HR   High Risk
ICT   Information and Communication Technology
ISALS   Internal Savings and Lending Scheme
ISFM   Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IYWD   Institute of Young Women Development
LR   Low Risk
LS   Loamy Sands
LSCA   Large Scale Commercial Area
MAD   Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM   Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDD   Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDF   Minimum Meal Frequency
MG   Medium Grained
MOHCC   Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO's   Non-Governmental Organizations
ORA   Old Resettlement Area
PWD   Public Works Department
RBF   Results Based Funding
RWIMS   Rural WASH Information & Services Management System
SLP   Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA   Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's   Sexually Transmitted Infections

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1.1. Map Of The District

The map of the district below shows generic features such as infrastructure, boundaries, transport network and hydrology.
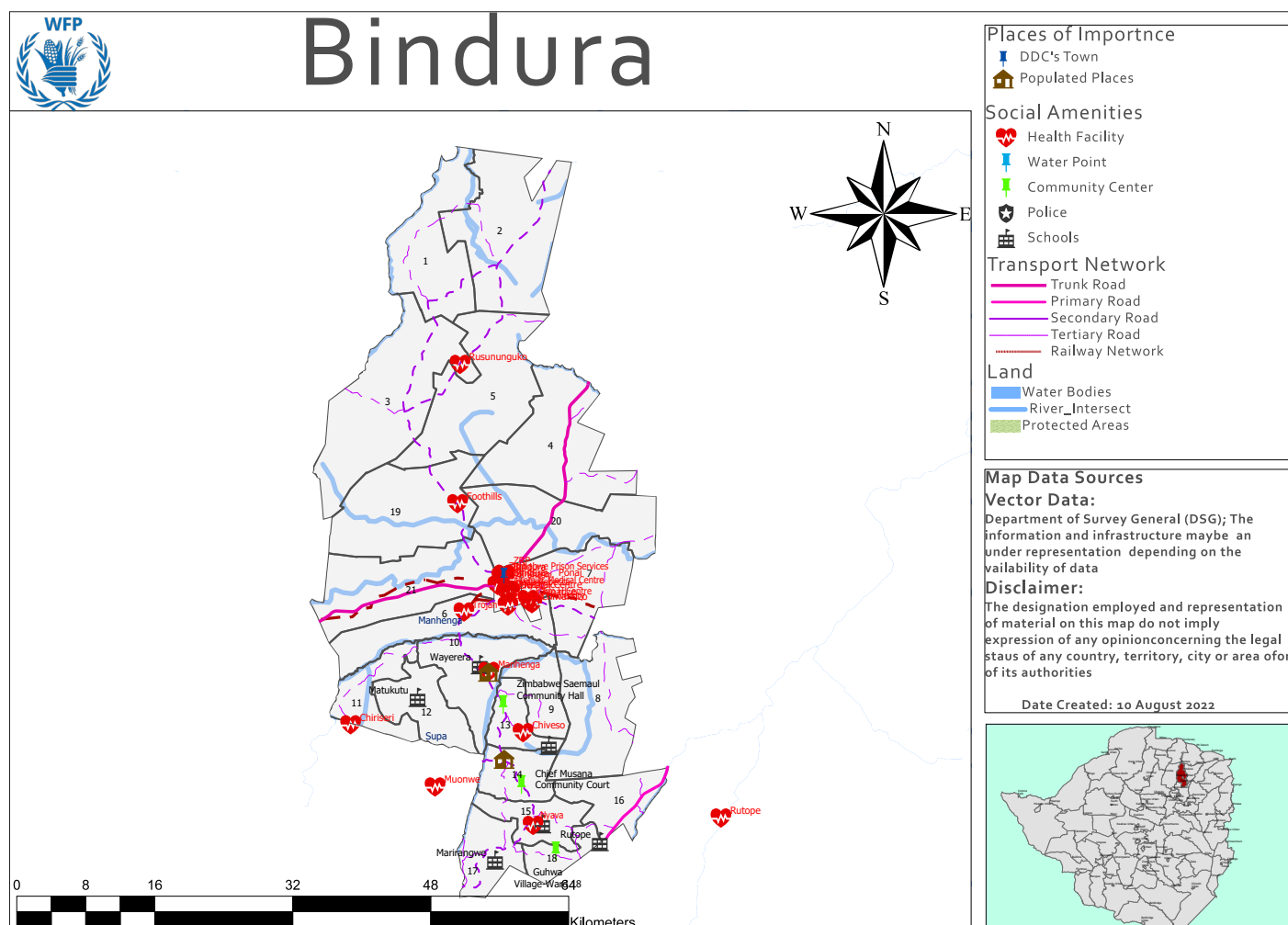
Figure 1: Map Of The District (Source: WFP)

1.2. Administrative Information

Bindura District is one of the 8 (eight) districts in Mashonaland Central province. It is the administrative capital of the province. Bindura District is situated 87 kilometres from Harare and has two constituencies, Bindura North and South. Bindura District borders with Mazowe, Shamva, Mt. Darwin and Mashonaland East. The district has a total population of 168, 375 (2012 census) as follows, 125, 152 residing in rural wards and 43, 223 in urban wards. It has 21 rural wards and 12 urban wards and lies in Agro-ecological Region 2a and 2b. The district is 247, 267 hectares in extent.

1.3. Settlement Types

There are 3 Growth Points in Bindura district called Manhenga in Ward 10, Nyava in Ward 15 and Rutope in Ward 16. The resettlement area has 11 wards, and 10 wards are in communal area.

Table 1: Settlement Types In Bindura

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2022
Urban	12	12
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area - A1	8	8
Resettlement area - A2	3	3
Communal	10	10
Source: Bindura Rural District Council		

1.4. Traditional Leadership

The district has two (2) chiefs, four (4) headmen and one hundred and sixty (160) villages in rural wards administered by village heads. Chief Musana has the biggest area covering Ward 13- Ward 18. In resettlement farms there are 121 Focal Chairpersons who help in local governance. It has all the governments' ministries representatives most of which also have officers at ward level.

Table 2: Traditional Leaders

Chief	Headman
Musana	3
Masembura	1
Total	4
Source: Local Government Bindura	

Councillors

There are 33 Councillors elected in 2013 harmonised elections.

Police Posts

ZRP provincial Headquarters are also housed in the district supported by 3 police posts and 12 bases spread across the district.

Table 3: Police Posts And Their Catchment Areas

Ward	Police Post	Catchment Area (Wards)
1 Urban	Bindura Central Police station	1, 2, 20 and 21
21	Batanai Base	3 and 21
6	Trojan Base	6
3	Town Base	3, 4, 5 and 6
10	Chiwaridzo Police Station	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
1 Urban	Bindura Rural Police Station	1 - 21 Rural
2	Mapako Base	1 and 2
3	Matepatepa Base	3, 5, 19 and 20
16	Rutope Base	16
21	Chin'unu Base	21
21	Bermaside Base	21
10	Manhenga Base	9 and 10
11	Muonwe Base	11 and 12
15	Nyava Base	15, 16, 17 and 18
14	Supa Base	14 and 13
Source: ZRP Bindura District		

There are only 12 police bases covering both urban and rural wards which pose a risk of travelling long distances to access police services. This has a negative impact on timely case response especially those which need to be treated with urgency. Communities end up losing trust in police services.

Justice And Correctional Services

The Provincial Magistrate Courts are located in the Bindura town. This court caters for the whole province with a staff compliment of 9 Magistrates and 17 Prosecutors. Bindura District has two prisons at Chawagona and Pednor.

1.5. Social Development

Bindura district social development establishment is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Staff Composition Of The Bindura District Social Development Office

Position	Current	Establishment
Social Development Officers	4	4
Office Assistant	0	0
Accounting Assistant	1	1
Total	5	5
Source: Social Development Office		

All the available posts are filled, however, there is need to lobby for the post of Office assistant as the personnel would be handy in the department.

Child Protection Services And Social Services
The District has 2 operational Children's Homes.

Table 5: Child protection services and Social services comparison

	2016	2022	Comments
Old people's home	1	0	Home was decommissioned in 2017
Children's home	1 (SOS operated)	2 (Ward 11 Kutenda, Ward 8 SOS)	1 more children's home was opened
Source: Social Development Office			

1.6. Tourism
Bindura District is endowed with a variety of wildlife, leisure and scenic places. The most popular recreational facilities are Chikupo caves in Masembura Ward 12, Arcadia Dam in Ward 8 and Paradise Pools in Ward 10.

1.7. Main Business Centres
The district houses Bindura town and is composed of three growth points namely Nyava (Ward 15), Manhenga (Ward 10) and Rutope (Ward 16).

Table 6: Main Business Centres

Ward No.	Ward Name	Business Centre
1	Manga	Ruya
2	Katanya	Cowley
3	Rossetta Rust	Rusununguko
4	Retreat	Shashi view
6	Trojan	Trojan
9	Chireka	Matapi, Chireka and Mutowa
10	Manhenga	Nyanhewe, Dengu and Manhenga
11	Chiriseri	Besa, Chitauro, Gombanwa and Chigwende
12	Muonwe	Muonwe, Chitunhu, Mashayamvura and Jingo
13	Chiveso	Murembe/Mazarura and Chiveso
14	Muchapondwa	Muchapondwa and Matsika
15	Nyava	Madzima, Nyava, Chishayabvudzi and Rukainga
16	Musiiwa	Chemhofu, Rutope and Gwaze
17	Mupandira	Svisva, Nzirawa and Mupandira
18	Guhwa	Mashambanhaka, Chiware and Guhwa
19	Bermaside	Foothills
21	Saimoona	Saimoona
Bindura Urban		
1	Greenhill and Batanai	Joyno and Oval
2	Shashi	Kwapiki
3	Claverhill and Farms	Chanaka
4	Bindura Town Centre	Bindura CBD
5		Chipadze Bus Terminus
6		Chipadze and Chipindura Park
7		
8		
9		Aerodrome
10	Chiwaridzo 2	Marimira, Mupandenyama
11		
12	Chiwaridzo 2	Bhasvi, Consortium
	Chiwaridzo 3	Garikai, Woodbrooke North
Source: Bindura Municipality, Bindura Rural District Council		

The growth points in Bindura district are shown by bold text in the table above

1.8. Population Information

The district has an estimated population of 331, 667 for the year 2022 based on the 2012 Census population of 168, 894 people and an estimated annual growth rate of 2.3%. Of the population 49.9% are males and 50.01% are females. **Table 7** shows the population distribution by ward.

Table 7: Bindura District Population Projection By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH Estimated Population 2022	Population Census 2012	2022 Estimated Population		
				M	F	Total
Total		**70, 180**	**168, 894**	**165, 502**	**166, 165**	**331, 667**
1	Manga	2,615	4,720	6,620	6,647	13,267
2	Katanya	3,639	7,140	9,930	9,970	19,900
3	Rossetta Rust	4,540	3,706	11, 585	11,632	23,217
4	St Bassils	2,868	5,221	6,620	6,647	13,267
5	Bata	3,466	5,727	8,274	8,309	16,583
6	Trojan	5,427	8,493	11, 585	11, 632	23, 217
7	Uronga	3,308	5,702	8,275	8,308	16, 583
8	Maizelands	2,615	4,605	6,620	6,647	13, 267
9	Chireka	2,899	4,725	6,620	6,647	13, 267
10	Manhenga	4,243	7,198	9,930	9,970	19, 900
11	Chiriseri	3,158	4,705	6,620	6,647	13, 267
12	Muonwe	1,873	3,173	4,965	4,985	9,950
13	Chiveso	2,240	3,259	4,965	4,985	9,950
14	Muchapondwa	2,518	4,171	4,965	4,985	9,950
15	Nyava	3,257	5,427	6,620	6,647	13, 267
16	Musiiwa	5,031	8,539	11, 585	11,632	23, 217
17	Mupandira	3,450	5,728	8,275	8,308	16, 583
18	Guhwa	2,371	3,712	4,965	4,985	9,950
19	Bermaside	4,044	7,230	9,930	9,970	19, 900
20	Avocca	4,003	7,043	9,930	9,970	19, 900
21	Saimoona	2,615	9,988	13, 240	13, 293	26, 533
Source: ZIMSTAT 2012 Census						
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

2. Vegetation

The vegetation can be divided into three main characteristics. On heavier soils, *Brachystegia Spiciformis* (Msasa) is the dominant species along with *Brastergia Boehmii* (Mfuti), *Bauhinia Macrantha* (Mpondo) and *Afrormosia Angolensis* (Rwanga). On granitic soils *Brastegia Boehmi* becomes dominant followed by *Julbernardia Globiflora* (Mnondo) and *Spicirformis*. Dominant grasses are *Hyparrhenia Spp* but there are also large areas of *Heteropogen Contortus* (Spear grass) and *Sporobolus Spp*. They range from sandy loams to heavy clay soils.

2.1. Land Degradation

Main Contributors Of Land Degradation In Bindura Include:

a. Illegal mining- Small scale miners are scattered throughout the district. The situation is constantly worsening from 2016 where illegal miners were mainly concentrated along Mazowe River and were causing massive river siltation as they pan for gold in Wards 21, 19, 20, and 7.

b. Pit sand and river sand extraction

c. Deforestation- for the purposes of firewood for Tobacco curing. Farmers are being encouraged to either use alternative sources such as coal or grow Gum trees for the curing process.

d. Veld fires are very rampant in the district during winter months and towards summer in July and August. Main causes of veld fires are clearing land for agricultural purposes.

e. Stream bank cultivation

f. Brick moulding- Bindura is a developing District with business centres slowly turning to growth points. This leads to residential stands being developed and are mainly being build using farm bricks moulded locally.

3. Development Indicators

3.1. Education Information

Bindura District has a total of 59 primary schools (2 Government and 57 are either run by churches or Council), 2 Government secondary schools and 21 secondary schools run by the Local Authority (table 8. Three tertiary institutions are found in the district namely Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE), which has since introduced diversified programmes, Zimbabwe Ezekiel Guti University (ZEGU), which has programmes in agriculture, education and religion, and The Zimbabwe Open University (ZOU). About 54 schools are electrified.

Table 8: Education Institutions In Bindura

School				2016				2022
	Urban	Rural	Resettlement	Total	Urban	Rural	Resettlement	Total
Primary	11	19	24	54	11	21	32	64
Secondary	4	9	8	21	4	8	12	24
Vocational Training Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECD	11	19	24	54	11	21	32	64
Tertiary	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Tertiary and Higher Education								

There is a critical shortage of schools that offer advanced level classes in the district. A-level classes are offered only in Bindura Urban or mission schools which are not accessible and affordable to all members of community.

Challenges
• High pupil-teacher ratio as a result of the current freeze on recruitments
• Lack of resources (furniture, ICT tools, textbooks, classrooms)
• 0% of Secondary schools were doing supplementary feeding
• 0% of Primary schools were doing supplementary feeding
• No nutrition gardens were functional due to water shortages, manpower to man the gardens and security.

3.2 Health Facilities

The district has 19 health centres (16 clinics in rural wards, 2 in urban wards) and 2 hospitals, Bindura Hospital and Shashi Private Hospital. A new council clinic was opened in 2020 (Tarlingtong Clinic) and another health centre (Farm Health Scheme) was converted to a Covid 19 isolation centre. Several private surgeries also operate in Bindura urban. The rural communities also access medical care from urban health facilities.

Table 9: Health Facilities By Ward

Name Of Health Centre	Catchment Area Wards		Establishment	In post	Establishment	In post	2022 Population
Manga	1	BRDC	3	2	3	3	9,105
Katanya	2	BRDC	3	3	4	4	10, 371
Rusununguko	3	BRDC	3	3	5	5	16, 847
Tarlington	5	BRDC	3	2	3	3	5,130
Takunda	21 and 19	BRDC	3	2	4	4	5,632
Foothills	19 and 4	BRDC	3	2	4	4	10, 394
Glamorgan	8	BRDC	3	2	4	4	6,859
Rutope	16 and 18	BRDC	3	3	5	5	17, 777
Mpandira	17 and 18	BRDC	3	2	3	3	8,483
Nyava	15, 18 and 14	BRDC	3	3	4	4	1,0511
Chiveso	13 and 14	Government	3	3	4	4	6,080
Manhenga	10, 9 and 12	BRDC	3	3	5	5	10, 657
Muonwe	12	Government	3	2	3	3	4,571
Chiriseri	11	BRDC	3	2	4	4	6,572
Chiwaridzo	10 (Urban)	Municipality			15	15	37, 356
Chipadze	5 (Urban), 20 Rural	Municipality			10	10	23, 461

Table 9: Health Facilities By Ward (continued)

Farm Health Scheme		BRDC	Was converted to a district isolation centre its population of 32, 835 is being covered by Chipadze Clinic
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care (Bindura District Health Offices)			

4 wards have no health facilities and are being serviced by other nearby wards. In the year 2022 all established posts are filled up. However, there is a need to lobby for more posts to improve patient to nurse ratio. Private Health facilities in the district include 1 hospital, 3 school dispensaries, 2 mine clinics, 2 uniformed forces clinics and other private surgeries.

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

Table 10: Staff To Patient Ratio

	2016	2022
Doctor to patient ratio	1:16,104	
Nurse to patient ratio	1:3407	1:2,910
EHTs	1:11,810	1:14,554
Village Health Workers	1:984	1:817
Number of Ambulances	5 (including two which are non-functional)	0
Service vehicles		3
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care		

• Drug shortages
• Lack of transport - there are only 3 vehicles which are overwhelmed considering the responsibility of the district office. There is no specific vehicle for nutrition services as compared to EPI, AIDS and TB, thus nutrition will be given last priority when it comes to transport services.
• General lack of resources for operations- fuel, IEC materials, training packages, inputs for nutrition gardens and small livestock production just to mention a few.
• Shortage of ambulances- all ambulances were reallocated to Bindura Provincial Hospital
• There are some religious sectors who do not believe in health seeking behaviour.

4. Water And Sanitation Information

There are 157 functional boreholes and 188 are non-functional. Those who have no access to safe water points/sources get their water from unprotected sources such as dams and wells. 100 new boreholes were drilled in the period 2016-2021. Safe water is still a challenge as most households travel longer distances to access it.

Table 11: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	New Boreholes 2016-2021	Source Of Funding
1	12	21	8	World Vision, School SDC, Comm
2	5	3	5	RBF, China Aide, Achris Primary SDC,
3	9	9	2	China Aide, RBF
4	8	6		
5	1	36	1	Watch Aide
6	5	4	1	Farm Health Scheme HCC
7	4	9	2	Farm Health Clinic HCC, National Parks
8	8	2		
9	8	5		
10	23	3	5	China Aide, BRDC
11	12	4		
12	5	7	2	
13	9	10	1	Fredda Rebecca Mine
14	5	19		
15	7	9		
16	6	16	4	China Aide, DDF
17	9	5	5	Amai Mugabe, Turkey Foundation
18	8	5		
19	3	5	6	GOZ, China Aide, DDF, Foothills Primary School funds
20	4	1	3	National Parks
21	6	9		
Total	157	188	45	
Source: MOHCC Bindura District Health Offices, DDF, BRDC				

The main sources of water in the district are boreholes, deep wells and shallow wells respectively. Twelve (12) boreholes were drilled in the 12 Urban wards with support from Honourable Musanhi.

Table 12 summarises and compares functional and non-functional boreholes in the district between 2016 and 2021.

Table 12: Comparison Of Boreholes For 2016 And 2022

Functional Boreholes		Non-Functional Boreholes	
2016	**2022**	**2016**	**2022**
215	157	30	188
Source: MOHCC Bindura District Health Offices, DDF, BRDC			

Borehole functionality has deteriorated despite the increase in total number of boreholes in the district. There is a need to rehabilitate more boreholes to improve access to safe water.

4.1. Sanitation Facilities

Rural wards have a total of 4,440 toilets and ward sanitation coverage is presented **Table 13.**

Table 13: Toilet Access By Ward

Ward	No. Of Households	Sanitation Coverage %
		2022
1	2,615	19
2	3,639	24
3	4540	12
4	2,868	20
5	3,466	40
6	5,427	12
7	3,308	12
8	2,615	19
9	2,899	23
10	4,243	14
11	3,158	24
12	1,873	28
13	2,240	28
14	2,518	23
15	3,257	24
16	5,031	46
17	3,450	31
18	2,371	35
19	4,044	12
20	4,003	5
21	2,615	35

5. Transport And Communication

5.1. Transport

Bindura is easily accessible by road with a very good road network although the roads are not in a very good condition. Most of the roads within the district are gravel roads except for the main highways. Most parts of the districts are accessible throughout the year except the Matepatepa area, which is not accessible during the rainy season. The area is serviced by a railway network that connects Harare, Mazowe, Bindura and Shamva districts. The railway is only used for goods services. The railway line was initially constructed to connect Shamva Gold mine to Harare, however over time it became a major means of transport for the agricultural region.

5.2. Telecommunications

Telecommunications services have expanded rapidly in the district with all mobile networks covering the whole district (Table 14). The major fixed telephone network is operated by TelOne whilst the three major cellphone networks in the country are operational that is Econet, Telecel and NetOne.

Table 14: Network Coverage By Ward

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

There is one post office in Bindura District. This is complemented by a number of postal agencies (Swift, Bidhulphs and DHL) which are operated by local authorities and other stakeholders. The district has good radio and television signal reception.

6. Main Livelihood Sources

Bindura lies in 2 economic zones, and these are Highveld Prime Cereal and Highveld Prime Communal. Table 15 shows the description of the economic zones and wards covered.

Table 15: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 19; 20 and 21
Highveld prime communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop, but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone also practice horticulture. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	10; 9; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17 and 18
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012		

The main livelihood activities include mining, farming, petty trading and casual labour **(Table 16)**.

Table 16: Summary Of Livelihood Options

Livelihood Options	Description	Wards
Mining (formal and informal)	Gold mining due to presence of rich gold deposits. Informal miners also pan for gold	21 (Ashanti Goldfields), Informal mining generalised in the whole district
	Nickel	6 (Trojan)
	Lime	3 (Duntry Farm Mine)
Farming (Crop and Livestock)	Due to reliable rainfall in most seasons and rich soils all wards are into field crop farming, livestock and horticulture	1 – 21
Trading and retailing	Provision of goods and services to customers	Urban wards 1 – 12 Growth points in rural wards 10, 15, 16 and 18.
Casual labour	Dominant in resettlement areas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20 and 21
Small business and trade	Vegetable markets, flea markets, groceries, skilled labour, informal furniture making businesses	All wards
Source: AARDS		

7. Poverty Levels

The poverty level for Bindura is 29% compared to the national rural average of 76%. Poverty ranged from 58% to 81% **(Table 17, Figure 2)**. Highest poverty prevalence was recorded in Ward 9 (80.5%) followed by Ward 14 (76.7%). Lowest poverty was recorded in Ward 6 (58.2%). Wards 21, 20 and 6 are very close to Bindura urban whilst Wards 18 and 15 are Growth points closely linked to Harare which provide a ready market for their agricultural produce at competitive rates as well as remittances.

Table 17: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward	Proportion Of Population %	2022 HHs	Poor HHs	Poverty Prevalence %
Ward 1	4	2,615	704	70.5
Ward 2	6	3,639	1,101	75.0
Ward 3	7	4,540	1,313	71.0
Ward 4	4	2,868	818	72.9
Ward 5	5	3,466	984	73.5
Ward 6	7	5,427	1,221	58.2
Ward 7	5	3,308	964	76.1
Ward 8	4	2,615	764	74.9
Ward 9	4	2,899	857	80.5
Ward 10	6	4,243	1,217	74.6
Ward 11	4	3,158	838	75.4
Ward 12	3	1,873	556	73.8
Ward 13	3	2,240	551	73.0
Ward 14	3	2,518	725	76.7
Ward 15	4	3,257	930	70.3
Ward 16	7	5,031	1,494	72.9%
Ward 17	5	3,450	968	71.2%
Ward 18	3	2,371	622	70.4
Ward 19	6	4,044	1,212	73.2
Ward 20	6	4,003	1,213	71.5
Ward 21	8	2,615	1,539	67.6
Totals	**100**	**70,180**	**20,591**	**29**
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015				

Wards close to Bindura Urban have lower poverty prevalence than those located further out as shown in **Figure 2**.
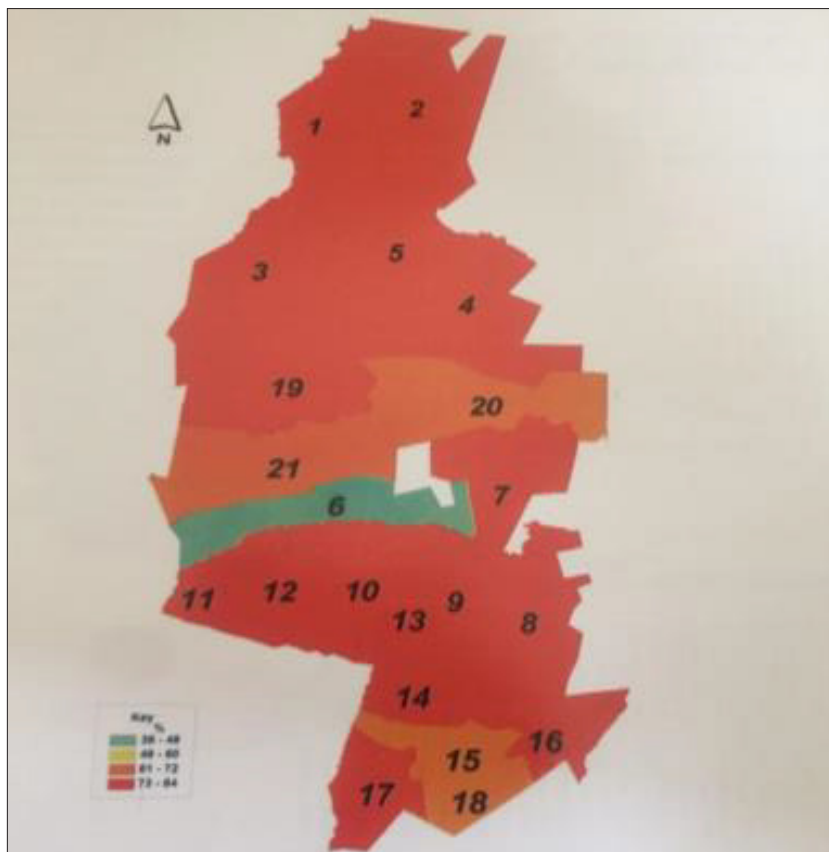
Figure 2: Poverty Map For Bindura District Year 2016 (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015)

8. Agriculture Information

8.1. Natural Regions And Climate

Bindura District lies in sub region or natural Region IIa and IIb **(figure 3)** which receive an average of 16-18 rainy pentads per season (750-1000mm) and is subject to rather more severe dry spells during the rainy season due to the occurrence of relatively short rainy seasons. Temperatures are in the range of 15-300°C. The region is characterised by intensive farming and is suitable for intensive systems based on crop and/or livestock. Crop-yields in certain years are affected by climate variability.

For areas under region IIa, the onset of the season is normally in the first dekad of December whilst in Region IIb it is normally received in the third dekad of the same month. About 52% of the district lies in region IIa with the rest in Region IIb **(Figure 3 and 4)**. Crops grown are maize, tobacco, wheat, soya beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, leafy vegetables, green-mealies, sugar beans, cowpeas, groundnuts and peas.
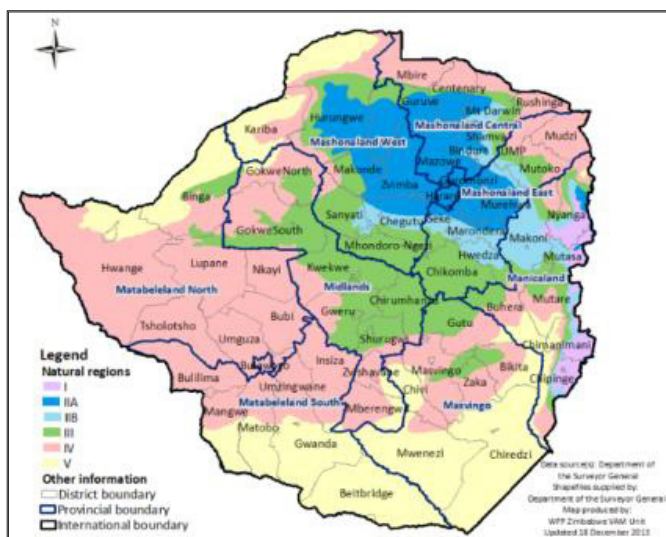
2016
Figure 3: Natural Regions Of Zimbabwe
(Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department)
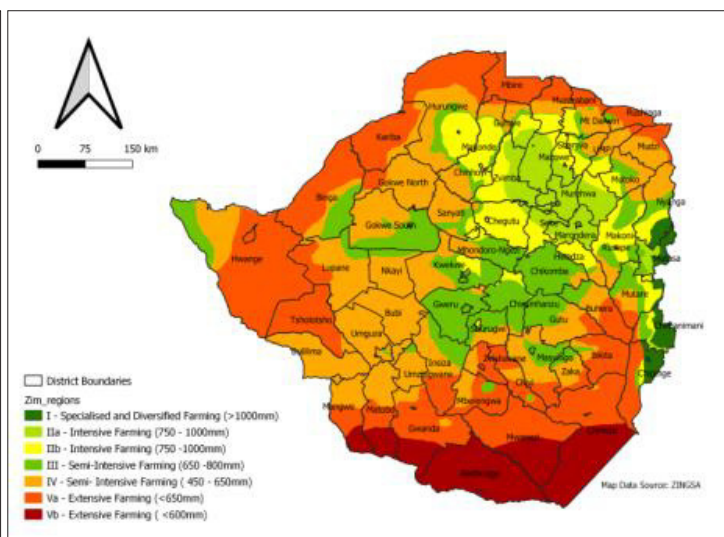
2021
Natural Regions In Bindura By Ward

Bindura is still in Region IIA and IIB
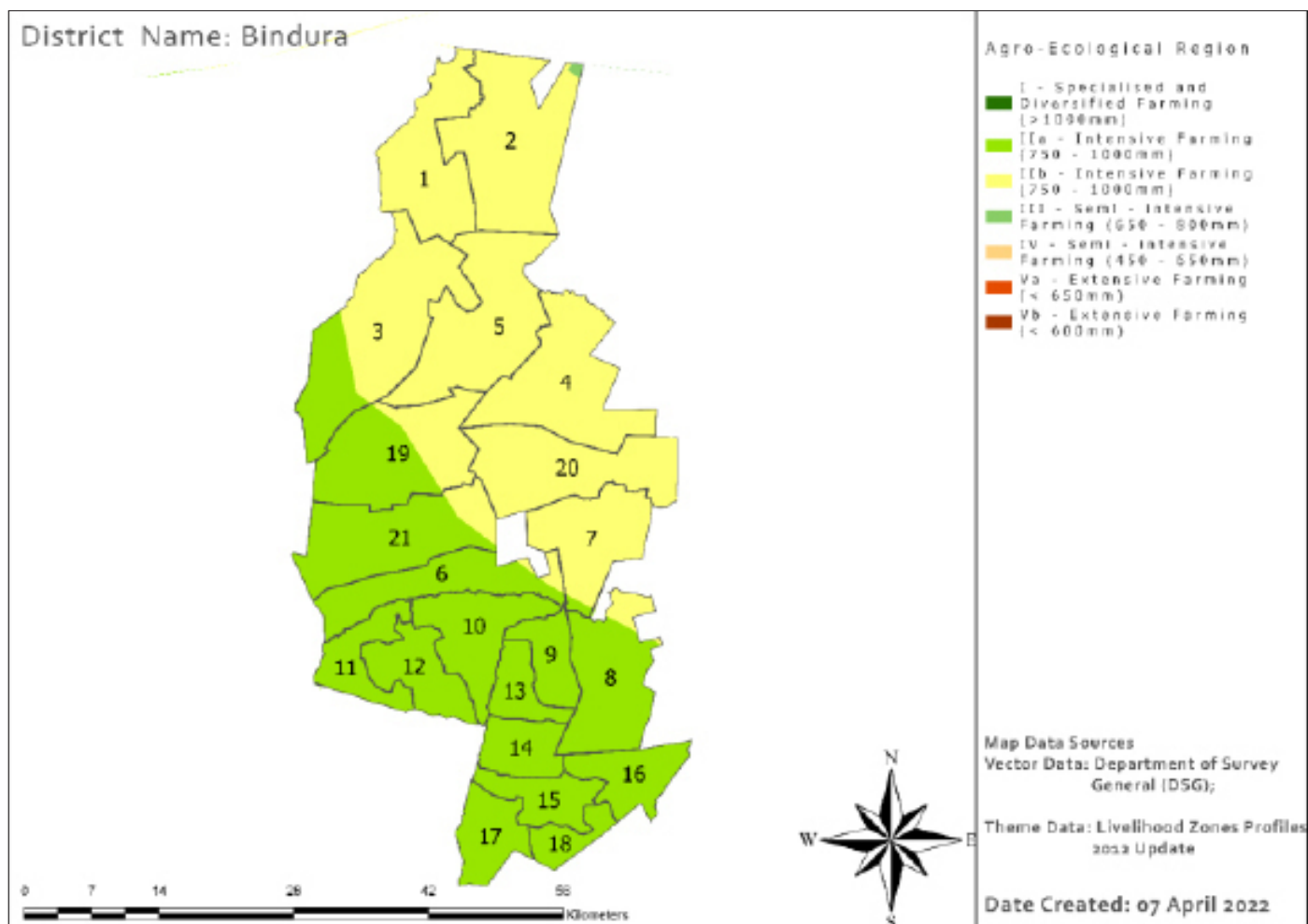
Figure 4: Map Shows Natural Regions In Bindura By Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department)

Characteristics of the natural regions within the district and the ward covered by each region are explained in the **Table 18**.

Table 18: Characteristics Of Natural Regions In Bindura

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

8.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The district receives an average of 600 – 1000mm of rainfall **(figure 5)**. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November.

Bindura

$y = -128.02x + 1054.7$
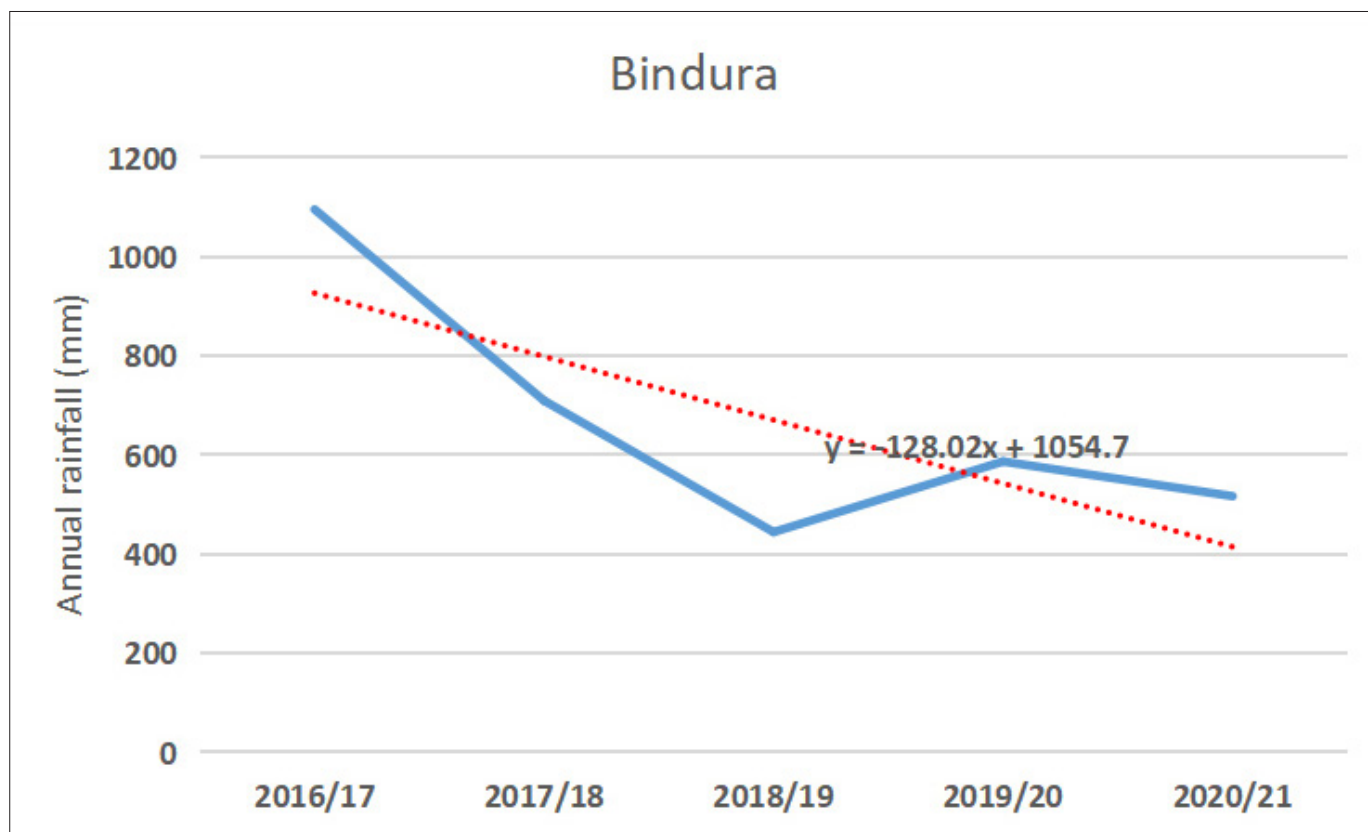
Figure 5: Mean Annual Rainfall 2016/17 - 2020/21 (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department)

8.3. Drought Prone Areas

According to the National Integrated Context Analysis-ICA (2021), Bindura is mildly affected by drought **(Figure 6)**. Wards which fall in natural Region 11b are mildly prone to drought and to prolonged mid-season dry spells.
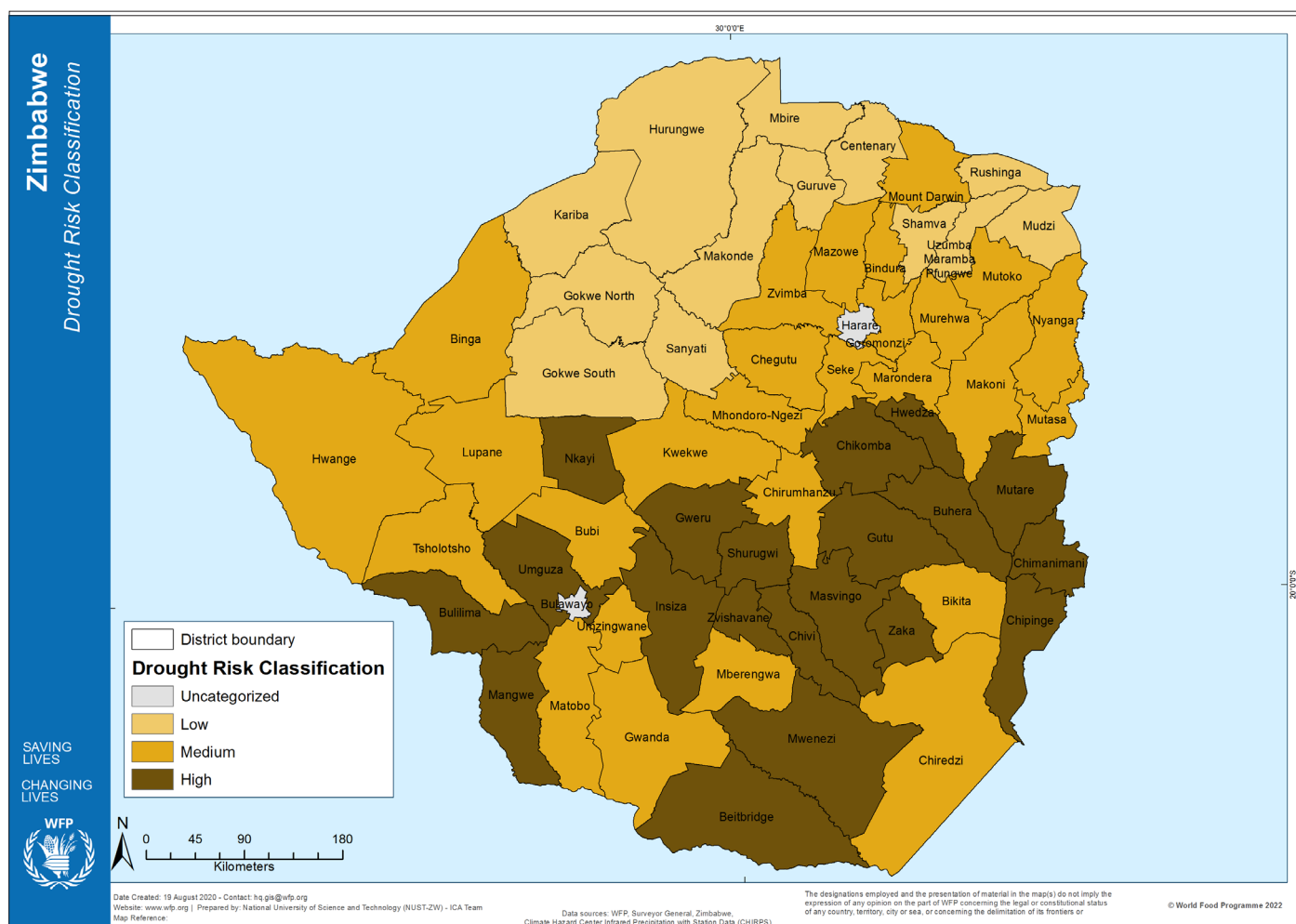
Figure 6: Drought Hazard Map **(Source: National ICA 2014 and 2021)**

8.4. Flood Prone Areas

Bindura has no areas which are prone to flooding because all areas lie between 1000 – 1200 metres above sea level **(Figure 6)**.
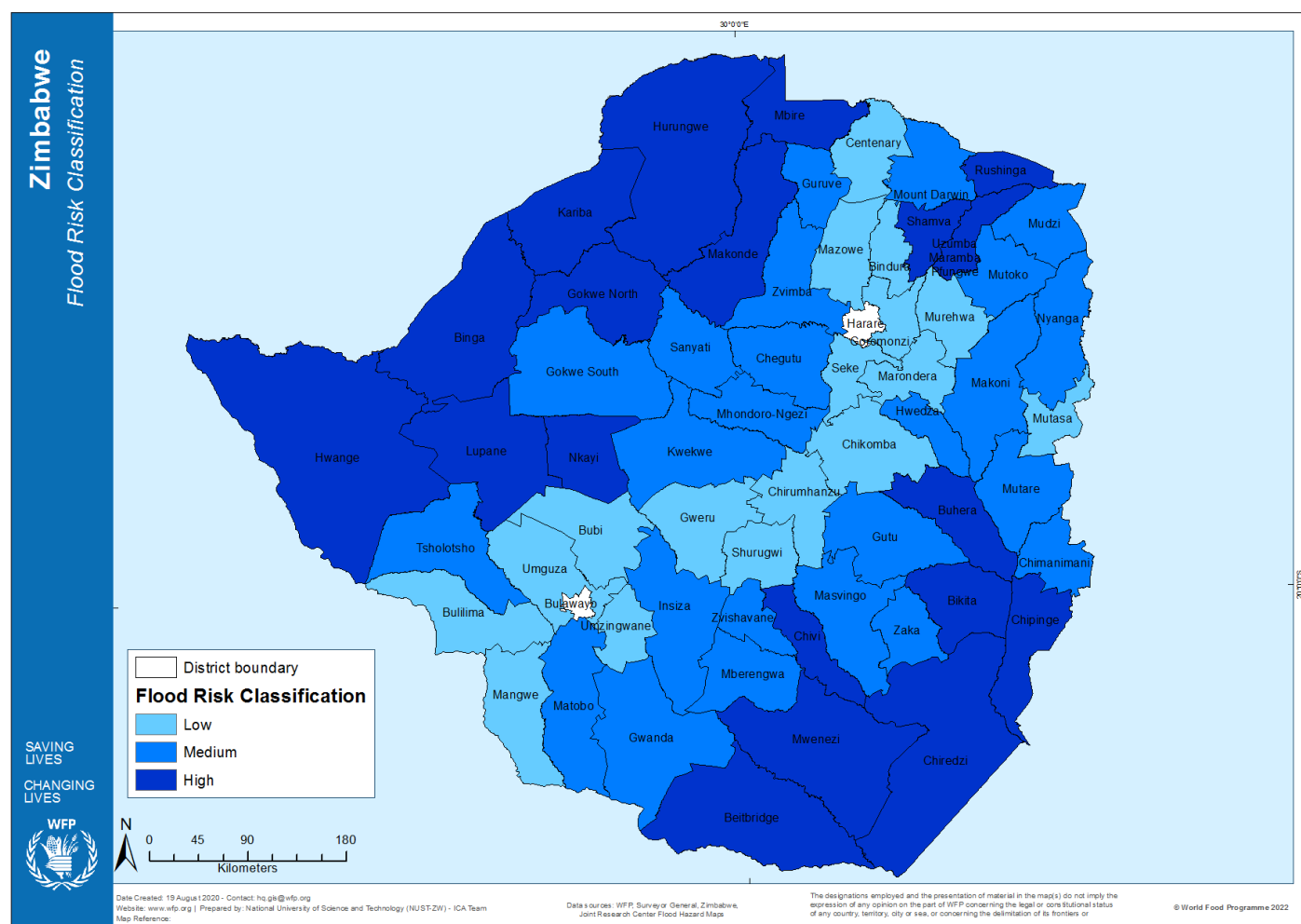
Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas (Source: National ICA 2014 and 2021)

8.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

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

Bindura District has 6 major dams dotted throughout the district **(table 19)**. Most of the small dams are located in resettlement areas.

Table 19: Major Dams In The District

Ward No.	Ward Name	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022	Comment
1	Manga	Lilistock	Lilistock	Perennial
2	Katanya	Cowly	Cowly	Perennial
3	Rosetta Rust	Ruya	Ruya	Perennial
8	Maizelands	Acardia	Acardia	Perennial
11	Chiriseri	Masembura	Masembura	Perennial
18	Guwa	Guwa	Guwa	Perennial
Source: AARDS				

9. Farming Sectors

The district has 5 main farming sectors and the biggest one is A1, A2, OR and large-scale commercial farming covering about 76% of the district area and practised by 52% of the district population **(Table 20)**.

Table 20: Farming Sectors By Proportion

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Proportion Of Area %	Population	Proportion Of Population %
A1, A2 and LSCF	186, 850	75.57	64, 641	51.62
Communal	56, 840	22.99	50, 637	40.43
Old Resettlement	3,577	1.44	9,941	7.95
Total	247, 267	100	125, 219	100
Source: AARDS Bindura District				
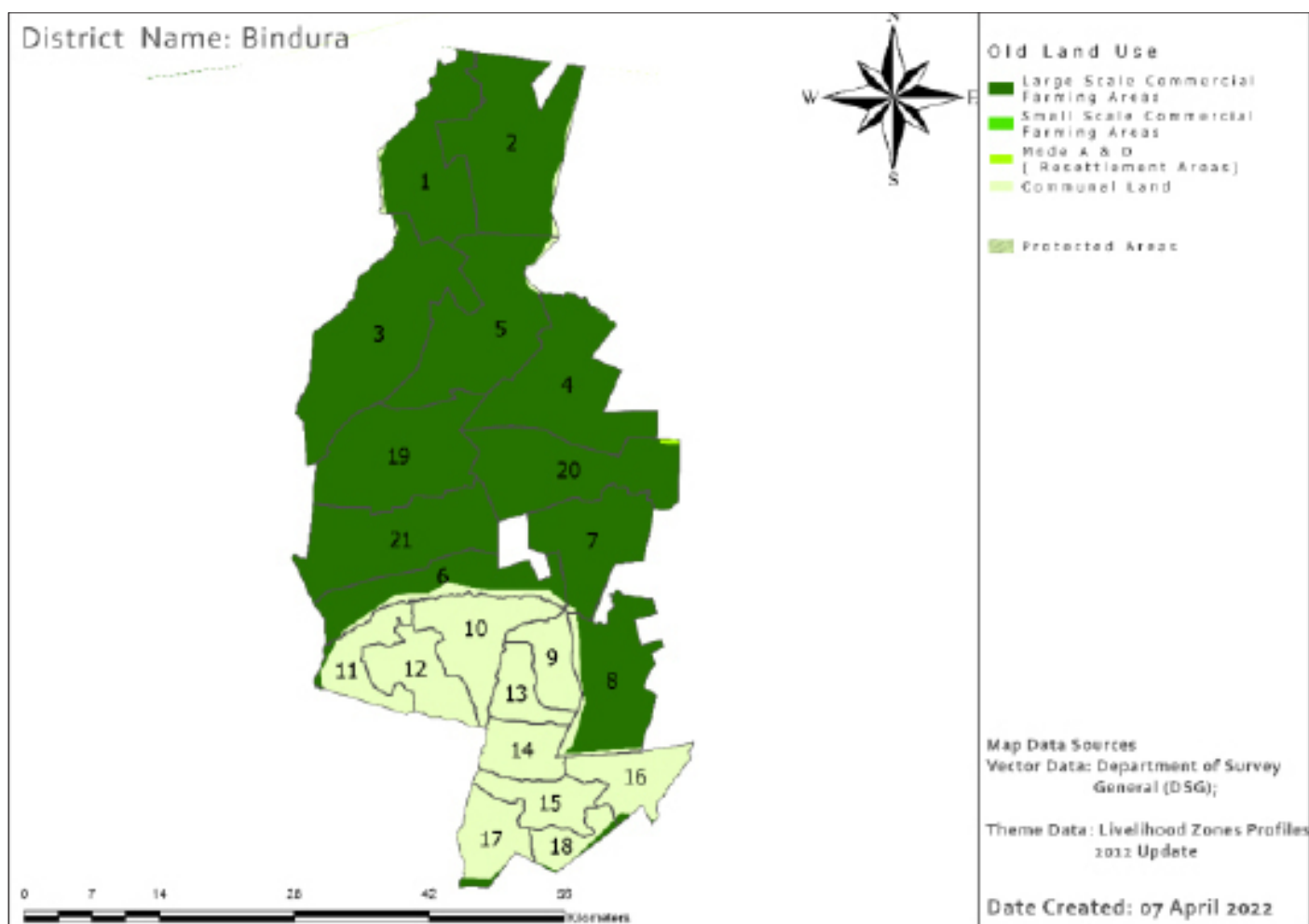
Figure 8: Farming Sectors By Ward **(Source: AARDS Bindura District)**

The main soils in the district include sandy loams, clay loams and heavy clays. The main crops grown include maize, tobacco, soya beans, wheat, groundnuts and horticulture products. **Table 21** shows the distribution of the soils by ward and the major crops grown in each ward. Small grains are now popular in the district because of erratic rainfall patterns but maize remains the major cereal. Traditional chiefs also do not allow the growing of small grains such as pearl millet for cultural reasons.

Table 21: Soils And Major Crops Grown By Ward

Ward	Soil Type	Major Crops Grown 2016	Major crops grown 2022
1	Clay loams derived from dolerite granite	Tobacco and maize	Tobacco and maize
2	Sandy loams derived from granite and areas on heavy clays along the dolerite dykes	Maize, Tobacco and soya beans	Maize, sorghum, Tobacco and soya beans
3	Clay loams and belts of heavy red clays	Maize, wheat and tobacco	Maize, sorghum, wheat and tobacco, small grains
4	Sandy loams derived from granite	Tobacco and maize	Tobacco and maize
5	Sandy loams	Tobacco and maize	Tobacco and maize
6	Clay loams	Maize, soya, wheat and horticulture	Maize, soya, wheat, sorghum, and horticulture
7	Sandy and clay loams	Tobacco, maize and wheat	Tobacco, maize, sorghum and wheat
8	Heavy clays derived from greenstone	Maize, wheat and soya	Maize, wheat and soya
9	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
10	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
11	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize, sorghum and groundnuts
12	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
13	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
14	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
15	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
16	Sandy loams	Maize, groundnuts and horticulture	Maize, groundnuts and horticulture
17	Sandy loams	Maize, groundnuts and horticulture	Maize, groundnuts and horticulture
18	Sandy loams	Maize and groundnuts	Maize and groundnuts
19	Clay loams and heavy red clays, very fertile	Maize, soya, wheat and horticulture	Maize, soya, wheat and horticulture
20	Heavy cays	Maize, wheat, soya and horticulture	Maize, wheat, soya and horticulture
21	Clay loams	Maize, wheat, soya and horticulture	Maize, wheat, sorghum, soya and horticulture
Source: AARDS Bindura District			

9.1. Irrigation Schemes

There are 10 irrigation schemes in the district and only 1 is not functional. Six schemes have not yet been commissioned **(Table 22)**.

Table 22: Irrigation Schemes In Bindura

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (hectares)		Type Of Irrigation		Number Of Beneficiaries		Commissioned/Not Commissioned	
2016	2016	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
1	Bruton/Manga	120	120	sprinkler	sprinkler	-	-	Non-functional and not commissioned	Non- functional and not commissioned
10	Nyakudya Mazarura	4	4	canal	Canal	-	15	Not commissioned	Functional and Not commissioned
12	Tsunda	36	75	Canal	Canal	84	125	Functional and commissioned	Functional and commissioned
14	Muunganirwa/ Chakona	16.5	16.8	Sprinkler and drag horse	Canal	45	69	Functional and commissioned	Functional and commissioned
16	Mudotwe	16.8	66	Sprinkler	sprinkler	40	33	Functional and commissioned	Functional and commissioned
15	Evergreen Gutsa	-	25	-	Canal	-	17	Not commissioned	Functional and not commissioned
10	Changarara	-	9		Canal	-	30	Not commissioned	Functional and not commissioned
12	Ndunguza	-	29	-	Canal	-	83	-	Functional and commissioned
19	Chirobi	-	195	-	Centre Pivot	-	35	-	Functional and not Commissioned
21	Geluck	-	60	-	sprinkler	-	37	-	Functional and not Commissioned

Source: AARDS Bindura District

Tsunda irrigation dam need to be scooped to improve water holding capacity. Rehabilitation of canals is needed for all irrigation schemes using canals.

9.2. Challenges In Irrigation Schemes
• Vandalism of irrigation equipment i.e. transformers, armored cables, aluminum pipes.
• Electricity cut offs
• Infrastructure in most farms is worn out,
• Farmers are experiencing leakages and breakdowns
• Sedimentation/siltation of rivers and dams.
• High stream cultivation
• Costs of inputs are too high
• Market challenges
• Lack of knowledge in agronomic practices
• Poor operations and maintenance of schemes
• Irrigation Management Committee (IMC) failing to enforce scheme by-laws
• Unpredictable rainfall pattern
• Poor road network
• Human and wildlife conflict

9.3. Crop Production Trends
The district is general cereal sufficient and wards which normally produce more cereals are Ward 3, 6, 8, 17, 19, 20 and 21 **(Table 23)**.

Table 23: Bindura District Comparison Of Area Planted From 2016/2017 To 2019/2020 Seasons

Crop	Area Planted 2016/2017	Area Planted 2017/2018	Area Planted 2018/2019	Area Planted 2019/2020	Area Planted 2020/2021	Area Planted 2021/2022
Maize	29, 118	17, 895	16, 418	16, 915	44, 474	17, 500
Sorghum	3	11	12	160	15	252
Finger Millet	4	5	5	24	-	-
Soya beans	1,486	4,377	1,486	3,138	9,021	3,217
Cotton	97	121	128	320	281	294
Tobacco	3,507	3,862	3,942	3,956	3,226	2,154
Ground nuts	1,245	745	896	756	2172	758
Edible beans	378	174	103	109	41	123
Sunflower	3	2	1	2	261	7
Sweet potato	33	18	21	18	86	95
Bambara nuts	203	167				
193						
191	206	101				
Cowpeas	29	19	38	23	50	149
Rapoko					17	26
Total	**36, 106**	**27, 395**	**23, 243**	**25, 612**	**59, 850**	**24, 676**
Source: Crop and Livestock Assessment 2016-2022						

Generally, crop production is constantly decreasing. The 2020/2021 farming season was exceptional with the highest crop production when compared to the recent past. There was a constant increase in tobacco hectarage from 2016/2017 to 2019/2020, however 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 was affected by prolonged dry spell during transplanting phase. Soya bean production is fluctuating.

9.4. Cropping Calendar

The season usually starts in October with farmers doing land preparation followed by planting from November to early January. Other management practices include weed control, top dressing, and pest and disease management as well as harvesting which ends around April-May

Table 24: Cropping Calendar

Crop	Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize	Land preparation				█	█	█	█	█	█	█		
	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Topdressing	█	█									█	█
	Control of Pests												
	Harvesting	█	█									█	█
Tobacco	Land preparation				█	█	█	█					
	Seed beds												
	Transplanting									█	█	█	
	Basal application												
	Weed Control												
	Pest Control	█								█	█	█	█
	Top dressing												
	Topping and suckercide										█	█	
	Harvesting and curing	█	█	█									
	Grading and marketing												
Soya Beans	Land Preparation						█	█	█	█			
	Planting												
	Basal and Inocculant											█	█
	Weed Control												
	Pets Control												
	Harvesting	█										█	█
Groundnuts	Land Preparation						█	█	█	█			
	Planting												
	Weeding	█	█									█	█
	Pests Control												
	Harvesting			█	█	█							
Cotton	Land Preparations												
	Planting											█	█
	Fertilization												
	Thinning												
	Scouting and Spraying											█	
	Picking				█	█	█	█	█				
	Stalk Destruction												
	Baling and Marketing					█	█	█	█				
Sorghum	Land Preparation												
	Planting										█	█	█
	Weeding												
	Topdressing												
	Control of Pests	█	█									█	█
	Harvesting			█	█	█							

Table 24: Cropping Calendar (continued)

Crop	Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Winter wheat	Land Preparation Planting Fertilisation Weed Control Pest and diseases control Top Dressing Harvesting												
Source: AARDS primary data 2021													

9.5. Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Total district cereal production was 189,907MT and the district recorded surplus grain of 151,488 Mt. Cereal adequacy by ward is shown in the table below.

Table 25: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Pop 2012 Census	Food Required (t)	Total Maize Production (t)	Total Small grain Production (t)	Surplus/ Deficit	Status Deficit/ Surplus
1	Manga	12, 239	1,469	6,402	-	4,933	S
2	Katanya	17, 584	2,110	12, 296	-	10, 186	S
3	Rossetta Rust	9,507	1,141	19, 405	900	19, 164	S
4	St Bassils	13, 294	1,595	9,820	-	8,225	S
5	Bata	14, 784	1,774	13, 532	-	11, 758	S
6	Trojan	22, 040	2,645	18, 960	240	16, 315	S
7	Uronga	14, 796	1,776	16, 932	-	15, 156	S
8	Maizelands	11, 734	1,408	19, 044	600	18, 236	S
9	Chireka	12, 846	1,541	855	-	(689)	D
10	Manhenga	18, 633	2,236	1,032	-	(1,204)	D
11	Chiriseri	13, 449	1,614	809	-	(805)	D
12	Muonwe	7,580	910	1,593	-	683	S
13	Chiveso	8,145	977	549	-	(428)	D
14	Muchapondwa	10, 125	1,215	880	-	(335)	D
15	Nyava	12, 937	1,552	812	-	(740)	D
16	Musiiwa	20, 332	2,440	3,066	-	626	S
17	Mupandira	13, 748	4,050	2,900	-	(1,150)	D
18	Guhwa	9,040	1,085	405	-	(680)	D
19	Bermaside	17, 185	2,062	16, 575	720	15, 233	S
20	Avocca	16, 607	1,993	21, 090	-	19, 097	S
21	Saimoona	23, 551	2,826	20, 490	-	17, 664	S
Source: AARDS							

Small grain was produced in only 4 resettlement wards. All the resettlement wards had surplus grain with Ward 3 recording the highest surplus of 19, 164 MT. In the communal area only Wards 12 and 16 had surplus grain and Ward 10 recorded the highest deficit of -1,204 MT.

9.6. GMB Marketing Trends

Table 26 Marketing Trends Of Cereals Sold To Grain Marketing Board By Farmers

Crop	2018/19 (MT)	2019/20 (MT)	2020/21 (MT)	Comment
Maize	16, 310	9056.727	3,316	Bulk grain from commercial farmers is marketed to Mazowe GMB (Concession). Farmers in Ward 7 and 8 delivers to Shamva GMB since its closer.
Sorghum	6	34	41	Climate change has influenced increase in production of small grains. GMB is also promoting marketing of these small grain by offering favourable rates
Soya beans	1,568	13	14	Farmers are now preferring selling to private buyers as compared to GMB
Edible beans	3	0	0	Farmers are now preferring selling to private buyers as compared to GMB
Wheat	2,436	438	1,718.	Bulk grain is marketed to GMB Concession.
Source: GMB Bindura Depot				

10. Livestock Information

10.1. Main Types Of Livestock

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Table 27 shows the average household livestock holdings per ward and the number of cattle dip tanks available for each ward.

Table 27: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding		Average Goat Holding		Average Sheep Holding		Average Chicken Holding		Diptanks	
Year	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
1	4	150	2	100	0	0	8	300	2	5
2	4	405	2	600	0	10	8	2,000	2	3
3	6	430	3	160	1	5	10	1,000	4	2
4	5	643	3	236	1	11	8	1,500	1	1
5	7	645	3	176	1	06	9	1,460	1	0
6	5	345	3	96	1	3	8	1,200	0	0
7	5	670	3	123	0	5	8	1,300	0	0
8	6	647	3	123	0	10	9	1,240	0	3
9	2	230	4	231	0	12	8	1,347	1	1
10	2	185	4	240	0	0	9	1,320	1	1
11	2	185	4	129	0	0	8	1,200	1	0
12	2	192	4	121	0	O	8	1,240	1	1
13	2	120	4	50	0	3	9	300	0	0
14	2	200	4	234	0	6	9	1,300	1	1
15	2	189	4	230	0	0	8	840	1	1
16	2	250	4	340	0	0	8	1,600	1	1
17	2	200	4	200	0	4	9	1,300	1	1
18	2	180	4	160	0	0	8	800	2	1
19	6	550	3	50	0	15	8	1,300	0	1
20	7	591	3	100	1	30	8	1,200	0	0
21	8	630	4	150	2	7	7	1,700	0	0
Source: Livestock Production Department										

10.2. Livestock Census

The district has a total of 16, 696 cattle, 21, 392 goats, 878 sheep and 54, 116 chickens **(Table 28).**

Table 28: Livestock Census

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chickens	Pigs	Beehives	Dip Tanks
1	360	650	15	1,655	115	45	5
2	869	612	46	2,265	215	78	3
3	1,136	725	230	1,000	0	0	2
4	856	846	53	1,500	0	0	1
5	550	690	12	2,012	213	93	0
6	428	625	32	1,200	150	0	0
7	1,263	430	65	2,004	30	0	0
8	499	1500	150	1,240	0	0	3
9	980	1048	6	1,347	0	0	1
10	1,521	1,076	0	2,300	245	0	1
11	635	840	0	1,800	285	0	0
12	957	869	O	3,134	192	0	1
13	500	1,500	10	300	0	0	0
14	460	1,728	0	1,300	0	0	1
15	730	1,900	6	8,700	175	10	1
16	450	1,600	2	6,207	0	0	1
17	235	912	8	2,341	57	0	1
18	630	824	8	7,400	133	0	1
19	1,554	853	38	1,300	0	0	1
20	871	1,164	39	1,896	0	0	0
21	1,212	1,000	158	3,215	35	0	0
Total	16, 696	21, 392	878	54, 116	1,845	226	23
Source: AARDS Primary Data 2021							

There only 4 spray races in Ward 2 because these requires electricity. The livestock ownership varies across the different wealthy groups in the district. The lower middle class own very few livestock and the upper middle class own more livestock **(Table 29)**.

Table 29: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

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

10.3. Main Livestock Diseases

Theileriosis is most prevalent in Bindura district hence the need to rehabilitate more dip tanks to improve animal health.

Table 30: Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Theileriosis	All Wards
Rabies:	All Wards
Newcastle disease:	15 and 16
Anthrax	N/A
Foot and Mouth:	7
Lumpy Skin	All Wards
Heart Water	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14
Source: VET Department	

10.4. Dipping Facilities

Only 2 Dip tanks were rehabilitated within the period 2016-2021. With the high prevalence of tick-bone diseases which threatens livestock health in the district there is a need to rehabilitate all dip-tanks.

Table 31: Dipping Facilities

Number Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
27	23	0	4
Source: VET Department			

10.5. Animal Health Centres

Table 32: Animal Health Centres

Animal Health Centres	2016	2022
Number of functional Animal Health centres	2	2
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	11	11
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	13	13
Source: VET Department		

There are only 2 functional health centres out of 13, hence the need to mobilise funds to ensure all the centres are functional.

10.6. Livestock holding

Only 5.9% households own cattle as shown in Table33. Most cattle were lost to Theileriosis disease which affected almost all wards.

Table 33: Household Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	Households Owning Cattle	% Who own cattle
All Households	70, 180	4,134	5.9
Farm Households	39, 140	2,000	5.1
Non-Farm Households	31, 040	2,134	6.8
Source: VET Department			

10.7. Distribution Of Herd Size

Table 34: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number of livestock per household	Cattle
0	66, 046
<5	2,134
>5	2,000
Source: VET Department	

66, 046 households have no livestock. This is an indicator of poverty as cattle represent wealth in our context.

10.8. Other Livestock Establishments

Table 35: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment		Number Of Establishments
Year	2016	2022
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1 (Ward 11)	1 (Ward 11)
Aquaculture (Ponds)	3 (Ward 14, 4 and 13)	3 (Ward 14, 4 and 13)
Apiculture	0	4 (Ward 1, 2, 5 and 15)
Dairy Farms	5 (Ward 3, 21, 11, and 16)	5 (Ward 3, 21, 11 and 16)
Feedlots	2 (Ward 3)	5 (Ward 3, 21, 11 and 16)
Fodder production	3 (Ward 20, 3)	3 (Ward 20 and 3)
Source: VET Department		

There was introduction and uptake of apiculture in 4 wards. Ward 3 has 2 Dairy farms and 2 feed lots. The feed lots also improved from 2 in 2016 to 5 in 2022.

10.9. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers
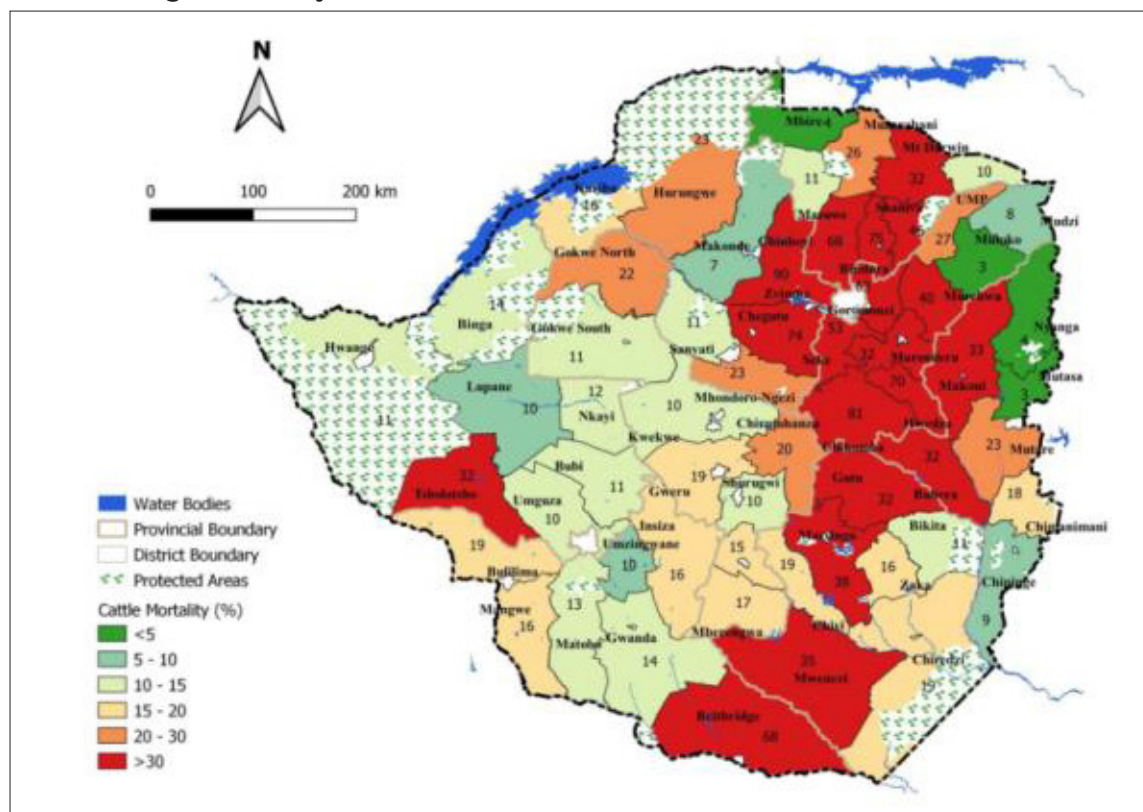
In Bindura the main challenge faced by livestock farmers was cattle mortality, with 70% mortality rate in 2021 as shown on the map

Figure 9:Cattle Mortality Rate (Source: ZimVAC 2021)
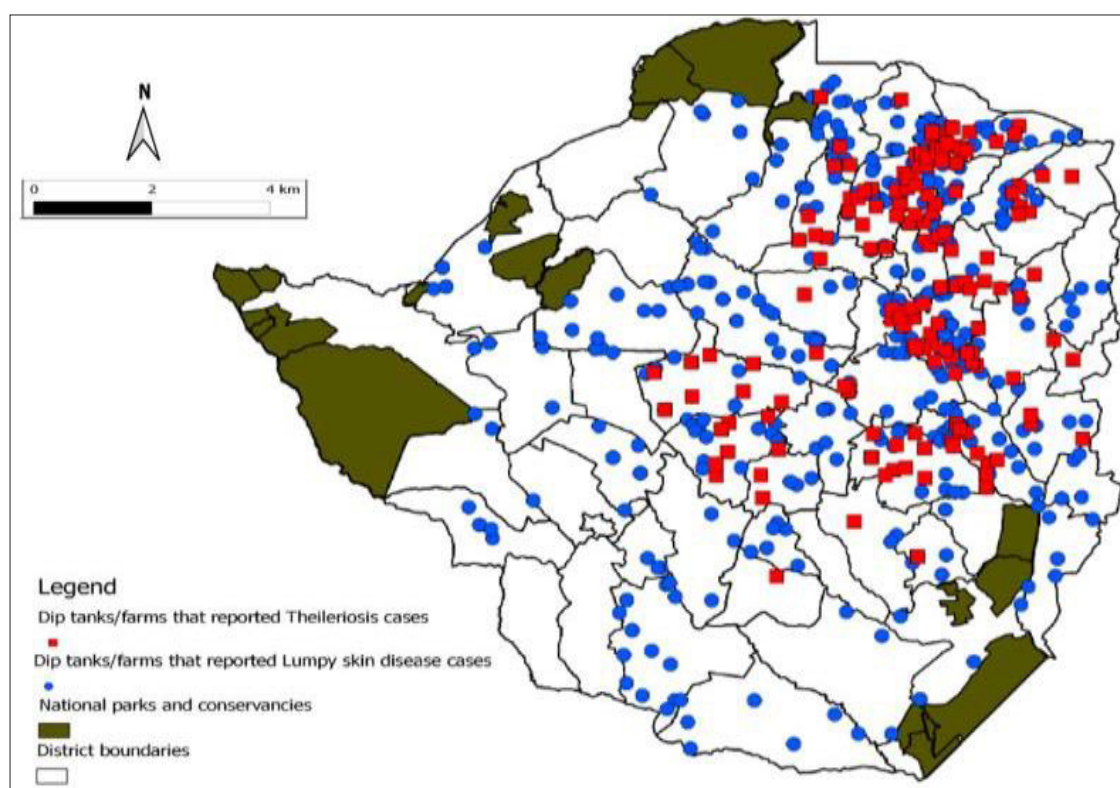
Disease outbreak-Bindura was greatly affected by Theileriosis and lumpy skin as shown in the map below

Figure 10: Livestock Diseases In Bindura District (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

Other challenges are:
• Lack of support from government, banks and other stakeholders to rehabilitate dip tanks and supply acaricides.
• Shortage of grazing area due to the resettlement of farmers.
• Poor access of markets.
• Stock theft.

11. Market Information

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

11.1. Livestock Markets

Small livestock are normally traded within the wards whilst big livestock are sold outside the district. Cattle prices are higher in resettlement wards compared to communal wards. This is mainly because in resettlement wards animal condition and meat quality is of a higher grade. This is mainly because farmers in these areas have resources for supplementary feeding and can afford veterinary chemicals which help in pest and disease control. Grazing is readily available in resettlement areas because soils are rich and give better herbage than in the communal areas where soils are poor and overgrazed. Higher prices noted in wards 20 and 21 are a result of their proximity to Bindura urban and Harare markets. Whilst Wards 1 and 2 are old resettlement areas connected to markets by very poor roads.

Sheep are very expensive in ward 16 and 15 because of the presence of the Muslim community who offer very attractive prices **(Table 36)**. Chickens are uniform in prices throughout the District.

Table 36: Summary Of Livestock Prices

Ward	Cattle		Goat		Sheep		Chicken	
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2022	2016	2022
1	$350	$350	$30	$30	$50	$50	$6	$7
2	$350	$350	$30	$30	$50	$50	$6	$7
3	$380	$380	$30	$30	$55	$55	$6	$8
4	$400	$400	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
5	$400	$400	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
6	$380	$380	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
7	$380	$380	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
8	$400	$400	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
9	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
10	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
11	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
12	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
13	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
14	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
15	$350	$350	$35	$35	$70	$70	$6	$8
16	$350	$350	$35	$35	$70	$70	$6	$8
17	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
18	$350	$350	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$7
19	$400	$400	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
20	$400	$400	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
21	$450	$450	$35	$35	$55	$55	$6	$8
Average	$371	$371	$34	$34	$56	$56	$6	$8
Source: Livestock Production Department								

Table 37: Types Of Markets And Main Markets For Livestock

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average Price 2022 (US$)	Type Of Market
Beef cattle	371	371	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers, Public auctions and Beef committees **Main Market** Farmer to Local butcheries
Goat	34	34	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers, Public auctions and Non-Governmental Organisations **Main market** Farmer to Local butcheries and Restaurants
Sheep	56	56	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers and Public auctions **Main Market** Farmer to Farmer. In Ward 15 and 16 Muslim religion dominates and they use sheep for their offerings hence price hike of sheep in these Wards
Indigenous Chicken	6	8	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers **Main Market** Private buyers
Source: Livestock production department, ZIMSTAT			

11.2. Crops And Food Markets

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

Other food commodity prices increase as the distance from Bindura urban increases as traders try to compensate for transport costs (Table 38). There are also a few shopping centers and tuck shops in farms due to demand especially during the tobacco selling seasons.
In all wards maize grain is readily available because it is grown locally.

Table 38: Summary Of Availability Of Products And Their Prices Per Ward In Bindura District

Ward	Maize Meal		Maize Grain		Cooking Oil		Beans		Rice		Maize Meal $/10kg		Maize Grain $/bucket		Cooking Oil $/2ltre		Beans $/500g	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	$6	$5	$3	$4	4	$1	1
2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	3	$4	4	$1	1
3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	3	$4	4	$1	1
4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$4	4	$1	1
5	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$4	4	$1	1
6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	4	$3.50	3	$1	1
7	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	4	$3.50	4	$1	1
8	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
9	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	$4.70	6	$6	4	$3.20	4	$1	1
11	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
12	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
13	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
14	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
15	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	$4.70	6	$6	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
16	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
17	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
18	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$5	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
19	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	$5	6	$5	3	$3.50	4	$1	1
20	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	$5	6	$6	3	$3.20	4	$1	1
21	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	$4.70	6	$6	3	$3.20	4	$1	1

Key: 1 – Readily available, 2 – Sometimes available, 3 – Not available   Source: District Food and Nutrition Security team

9.3. Market Challenges

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

9.4 Labour Markets

Table 39: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour
Casual Labour	They work for farm owners within their wards	11, 9, 16, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 19 and 20
Brick Moulding	They mould within their wards and sell in town wards	6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 13 and 14
Firewood Selling	They sell in town and their respective business centres	7, 6, 4, 16 and 15
Gathering and selling of wild fruits	They sell in town	4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards
Livestock selling	All wards	All wards
Petty trading	In their Wards	10, 15, 16 and 6
Artisanal mining	All wards	All wards
Skilled trade /Artisans	They offer expertise in their wards and other nearby wards including town	6, 10, 11, 12, 21, 16, 15, and 14

9.5. Markets Seasonal Calendar

Table 40: SLP Calendar For A Typical Good Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases	██	██	██									██
Lean/Hungry Period												

In a typical year, people rely mostly on food purchases from December to March. The lean hungry period is from December to March **(table 40).**

Table 41: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases	██	██	██					██	██	██	██	██
Lean/Hungry Period												

9.6. Market Challenges
• Poor road networks
• Transport challenges
• Distance to local markets

10. Common Hazards

The common hazards in the Bindura district are dry spells and hailstorms.

i. Drought
Generally, a Northward shift in high drought risk is observed between 2014 & 2021 (From Southern lowveld) Bindura is in the medium drought risk, mainly affected wards are those in Region IIb and that is Ward 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
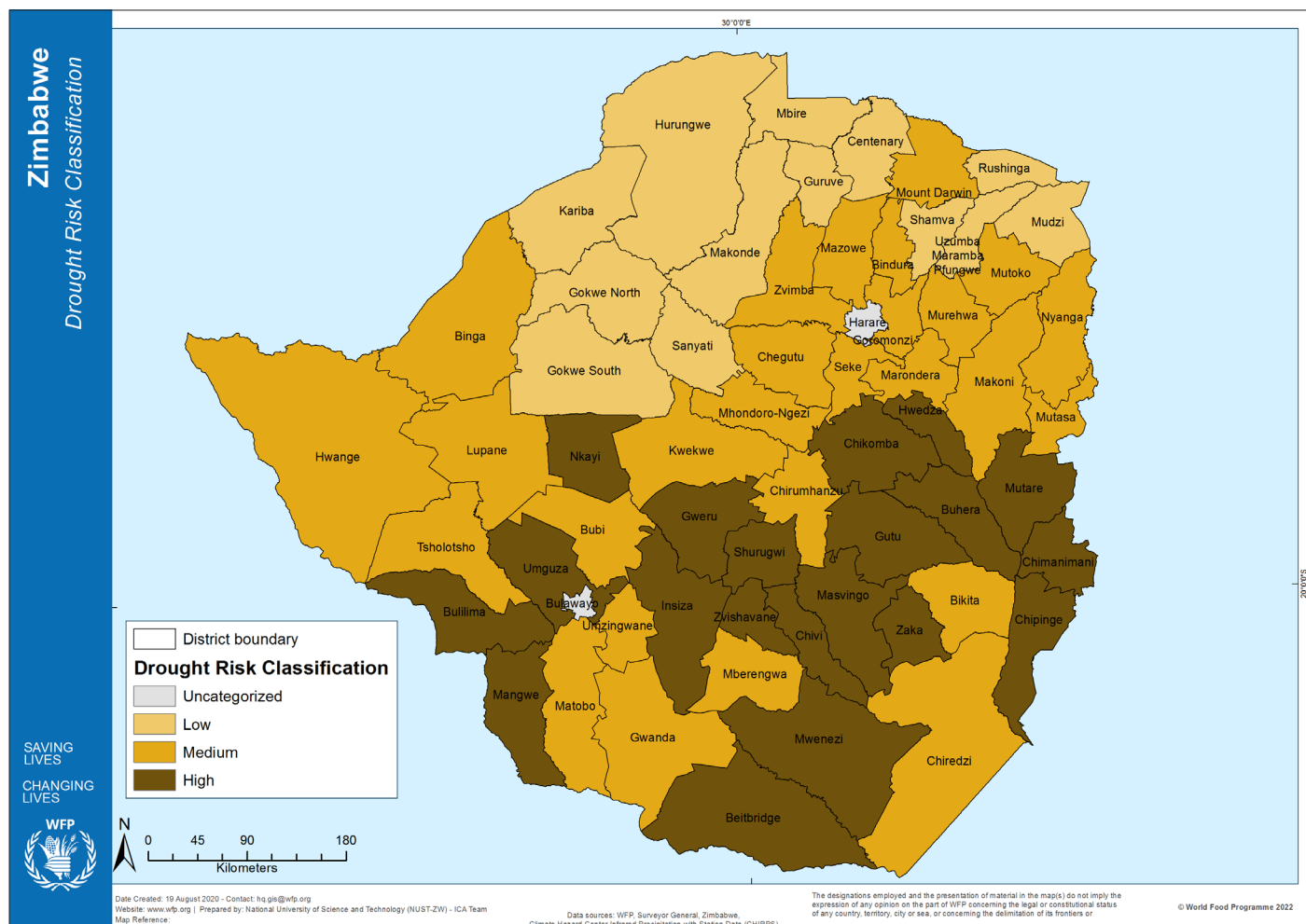

Figure 11: Drought Prone Wards (Source: National ICA 2021)

ii. Floods

Generally, persistent intensifying flooding noted in most low velds districts of Mat North & Masvingo. Bindura has a low risk of flooding as evidenced on **Figure 12**.
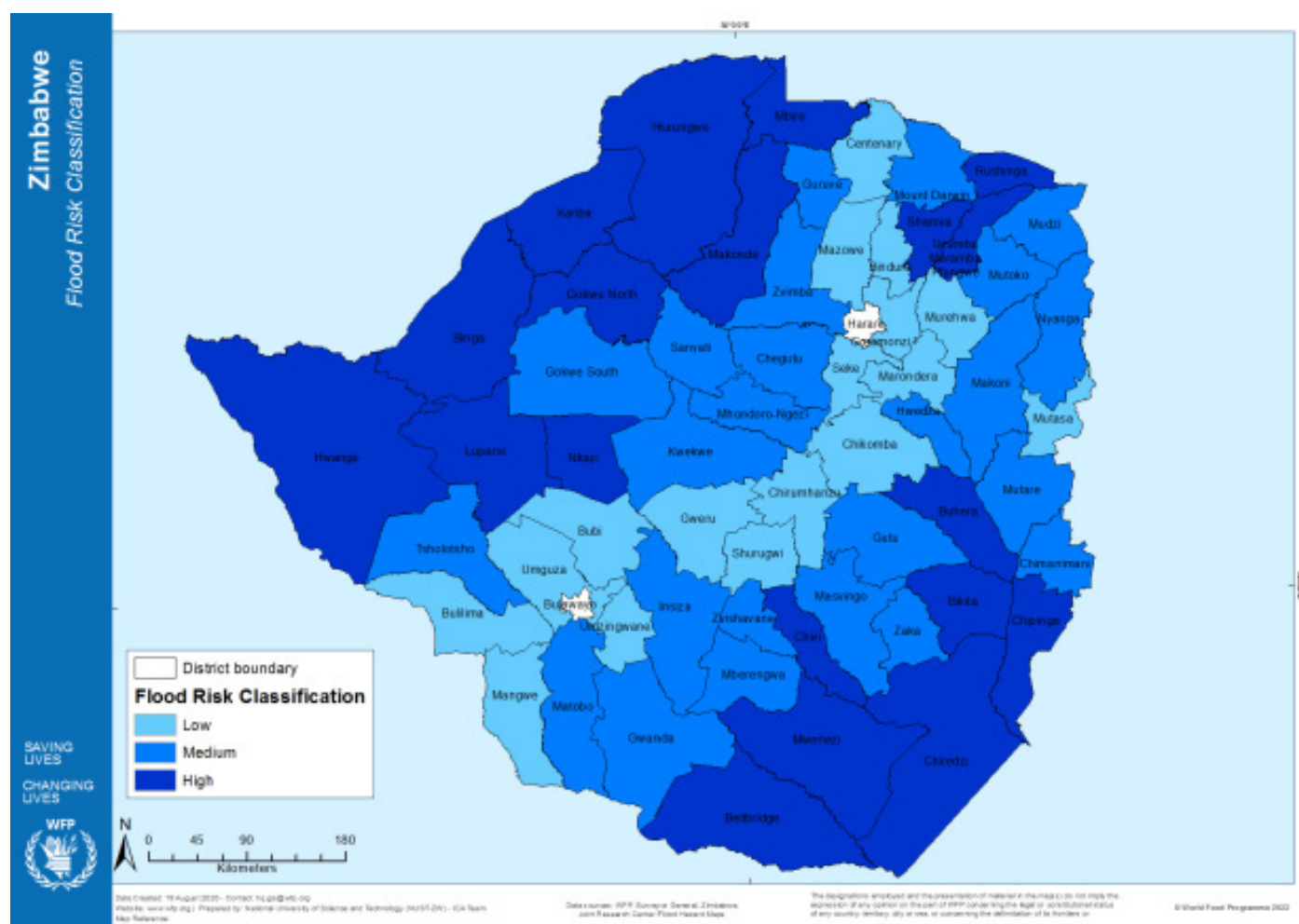

Figure 12: Flood Risk Classification **(Source: National ICA 2021)**

Table 42: Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) At Ward Level

Hazard	Ward At Risk	Affected Elements	Why Affected/ Vulnerable	Socio- Economic Costs
Thielorisis	All wards are at VHR	Livestock	-prevalence of ticks -lack of support to buy acharisides -movement of livestock	-lack of draught power -low crop production -economic instability at household level
Dry spells	All wards are at HR	Crops Livestock	-climate change	-low crop production -lack of draught power -economic instability at household level
Hail-storms	Ward 3 VHR	Tobacco	-natural disaster	- low production output
Child abandonment	Urban Wards VHR	Children	-economic instability -high risk of sex commercial workers who accidentally have unwanted pregnancies	-no sense of belonging of children -socio-psychological well-being of children
HIV/AIDS	Ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 21, 20, 13 and 14 Urban Wards HR	Ward 10, 16 and 15 MR	Humans -compound living conditions which encourages promiscuity	-high prevalence of sex commercial workers
Source: AARDS, Social Development department, MOHCC				

There is high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Chipadze due to high rate of sex commercial workers. Resettlement wards 1-6, 20 and 21 are also at high risk of HIV/AIDS due to compound living conditions which encourages promiscuity.

Table 43: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number And Name	Periodic Hazards/ Sudden On Set	Chronic Hazards
All wards	Thielorisis, Dry spells	
Urban Wards (Chipadze and Garikai)	Child abandonment	
Ward 3		Hailstorms
Ward 1-6, 20, 21, 10, 15 and 16, Urban wards		HIV/AIDS

Hailstorms have become a chronic hazard in Ward 3 and its affecting Tobacco outputs. There is a sudden rise in cases of child abandonment in Chipadze and Garikai. These areas have high numbers of sex commercial workers who accidentally have unwanted pregnancies and they would later dump these children to continue with their work. Economic instability is also leaving some single mothers incapacitated to raise their children hence they also dump them with the hope of department of Social Development to take over with their upkeep.

Refer to the risk analysis below:

Table 44: Risk Analysis

Damage Potential (DP)	Hazard Frequency/ Prevalence		
	Low	Medium	High
Low	VLR	LR	MR
Medium	LR	MR	HR
High	MR	HR	VHR
Very high	MR	HR	VHR

LR – Low risk; sustain ongoing measures
MR- Medium risk & high risk – heightened/strengthened actions required
VHR – Very high risk – immediate actions required

11. District Development Priorities

The Bindura District development priorities are in line with the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1). The table below gives a summary of some of the development priorities in the district.

Table 45: Development Priorities For Bindura District

| No.	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1.	Construction of clinics	21, 18, 14 and 20	Funded by Devolution
	Construction of hospitals	20	
2.	Construction of schools		Funded by Devolution
	Rehabilitation of Primary and Secondary Schools	All wards	Funded by Devolution
3.	Rural public institutions electrification	1,2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 16, 20 and 21	See annex for the public institutions list
4.	Irrigation rehabilitation	All wards	
5.	Road Rehabilitation	All wards	Funded under ERRP
6.	Water Supply-Borehole Drilling, piped water schemes	All wards	Funded by Devolution and the Presidential Rural Horticulture Transformation Plan
7.	Dam Construction	19	Government funded
8.	Formalizing Informal Gold Mining	21, 20, 6 and 4	
9.	Climate Smart Agriculture	All wards	Promotion of Pfumvudza programme
10.	Tourism Development	10	Project needs rehabilitation
11.	Income generating projects	All wards	Nutritional gardens, value addition projects (maputi making, peanut butter making)
12.	Rural Industrialization	All wards	Addresses employment creation
Source: ZimVac Report 2021			

Bindura District is rich in arable and livestock production land and has the potential of producing large amounts of agricultural output. However erratic rainfall patterns have affected animal and crop production hence dam construction and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes are essential development priorities. Lack of access to schools with A level facilities by some members of the society has necessitated the need of construction of education centres that offer such services. The district has suffered loss of revenue from the rampant illegal gold mining activities that have been experienced in the district hence for the development of the district, it is critical that illegal mining activities be formalized for the growth and development of the district.

12. Food Insecure Population

12.1. Food Insecurity Trends
Bindura District is generally a food secure district as it has high agricultural productivity and is well linked to markets. The district is also in Agro-ecological region 11a and 11b and it receives adequate rainfall. There are diverse livelihood options in the district.

The food insecurity prevalence was higher than the national in two seasons, 2016/17 and 2018/19. The district recorded its highest food insecurity in 2018/19 at 55%, a figure which was very high as compared to the the national average of 28% as shown in the chart below.
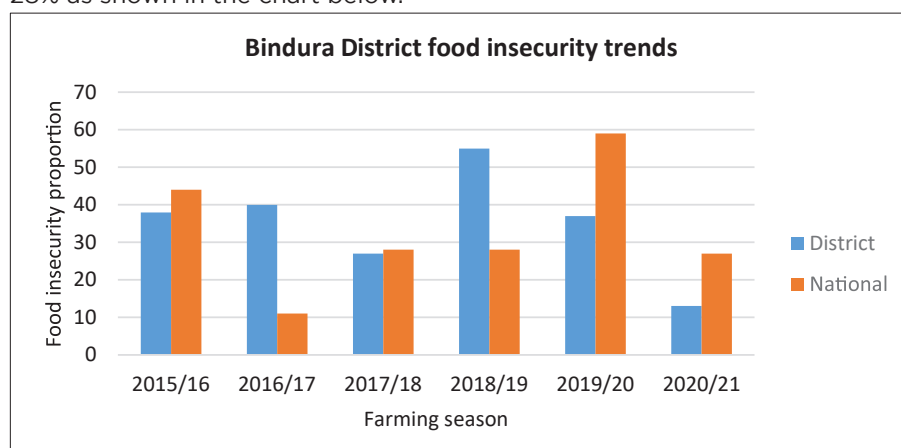
Farming season 2020/21 was good with only an average of 13% food insecurity. This can be attributed to adequate rainfall during the season and the government input support programs.

Figure 13: Bindura District Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports 2016 -2021)

12.2. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 46: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

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

12.3. Coping Strategies
• Reduction of meals per day and food pot sizes
• Casual labour
• Gleaning
• Gold panning
• Brick moulding
• Livestock sales
• Remittances
• Wild fruit gathering

12.4. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

The food insecurity ranking was done taking into considerations poverty prevalence, crop production and sources of livelihoods. **Table 47** shows the ranking of food insecurity by ward.

Table 47: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2021 Estimated Population	Poverty Prevalence %	Ranking By Production Only	Food Insecurity Ranking
1	13, 267	71	9	7
2	19, 900	75	3	8
3	23, 217	71	19	14
4	13, 267	73	15	15
5	16, 583	74	12	16
6	2,3217	58	21	17
7	16, 583	76	16	13
8	13, 267	75	18	21
9	13, 267	81	7	1
10	19, 900	75	2	12
11	13, 267	75	8	5
12	9,950	74	14	3
13	9,950	73	13	2
14	9,950	77	10	4
15	13, 267	70	6	9
16	23, 217	73	1	10
17	16, 583	71	5	6
18	9,950	70	11	11
19	19, 900	73	4	18
20	19, 900	72	20	19
21	26, 533	68	17	20
Source: AARDS				

12.5. Seasonal Calendar

Table 48 below shows the seasonal livelihood calendar for a typical year.

Table 48: Seasonal Calendar For A Typical Year

Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Land preparation												
Planting												
Weed control												
Harvesting												
Brick molding												
Horticulture												
Gold punning												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heat												
Livestock births												
Petty trade												
Wild fruit gathering												
Gleaning												
Source: AARDS												

In Bindura there is a large-scale production of tobacco and winter wheat, and these crops' seasonal calendar follows a different pattern from the one portrayed in the chart above. There are also farms which do irrigation hence they produce crops all year round and do not follow the seasonal calendar above. Mazhanje fruits are the dominant wild fruit being harvested in the district.

12.6. Food Assistance Trends

Common food assistance in the district is through cash transfers and drought relief programs and mainly targets the communal Wards 9-18. There is no private partner supporting food assistance program in the district.

Table 49: Food Aid Trends

Food Assistance		Number Of Households On Cash Transfer			Volumes Of Transfer	Wards	Authority
Year		2019	2020	2021			
Cash Transfers	Enrolled	2,001	580	580		Communal wards 9-18	DSD
	Assisted	1,596	580	580			
Drought relief assistance	Enrolled	4,800	4,800	0	Beneficiaries are usually given 50kg bag per household per month	Communal wards 9-18	DSD
	Assisted	4,800	4,800	0			
Source: Ministry of Social Development							

Households getting assistance in form of cash transfers decreased over the years according to funds that were availed for the year in question. Drought relief assistance was not given in 2021 since there was a bumper harvest.

13. Nutrition
13.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition

The district previously had challenges with stunting which was estimated to be at 28.6% in June 2016, however this has since improved as shown by the ZIMVAC survey of 2021 (Table 48). The introduction of the Care Group model which promoted positive behaviour change in health and nutrition issues. The program incorporated use of improved homemade technologies to boost food and nutrition security as well as cooking demonstrations to show how the food produced and gathered can be prepared to retain and/or improve their nutritional value.

Table 50: Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Indicator	NNS 2018 %	Prevalence (%) 2021
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.9	0
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.4	0
Stunting	26.2	0
Overweight and obesity	3.0	
Low Birth weight	12	10
Prevalence of TB		0.2
Source: NNS 2018, ZimVAC 2021 and DHIS2		

Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years is constantly decreasing from 13.6% in 2016 to 11.93% in 2020 (Zimbabwe National and Sub-National HIV Estimates Report 2021). This can be attributed to healthier lifestyles and improved adherence to ART medication leading to lower risk of new transmissions. Prevalence of malnutrition in Bindura has decreased to insignificant levels due to improved knowledge on good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices as promoted in the Care Group models.

13.2. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding practices for children under 2 years of age improved as shown in the table below. Minimum dietary diversity (MDD) was less than 10% in 2018 but improved to 27.5% in 2021 and Minimum meal frequency (MMF) improved from 13% to 90%.

Table 51: Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	NNS 2018 %	ZimVAC 2021 %
Minimum Meal Frequency	13	90
Minimum Dietary Diversity	Less than 10	27.5
Minimum Acceptable Diet	4.3	7.5
Excusive Breastfeeding	61	
Bottle Feeding	10	9
Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC 2021		

13.3. Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

Despite the decline in crop production, food consumption patterns have been improving as shown in the chart below. This could be an indicator that households are now prioritising diversified and nutrients foods when purchasing from markets.
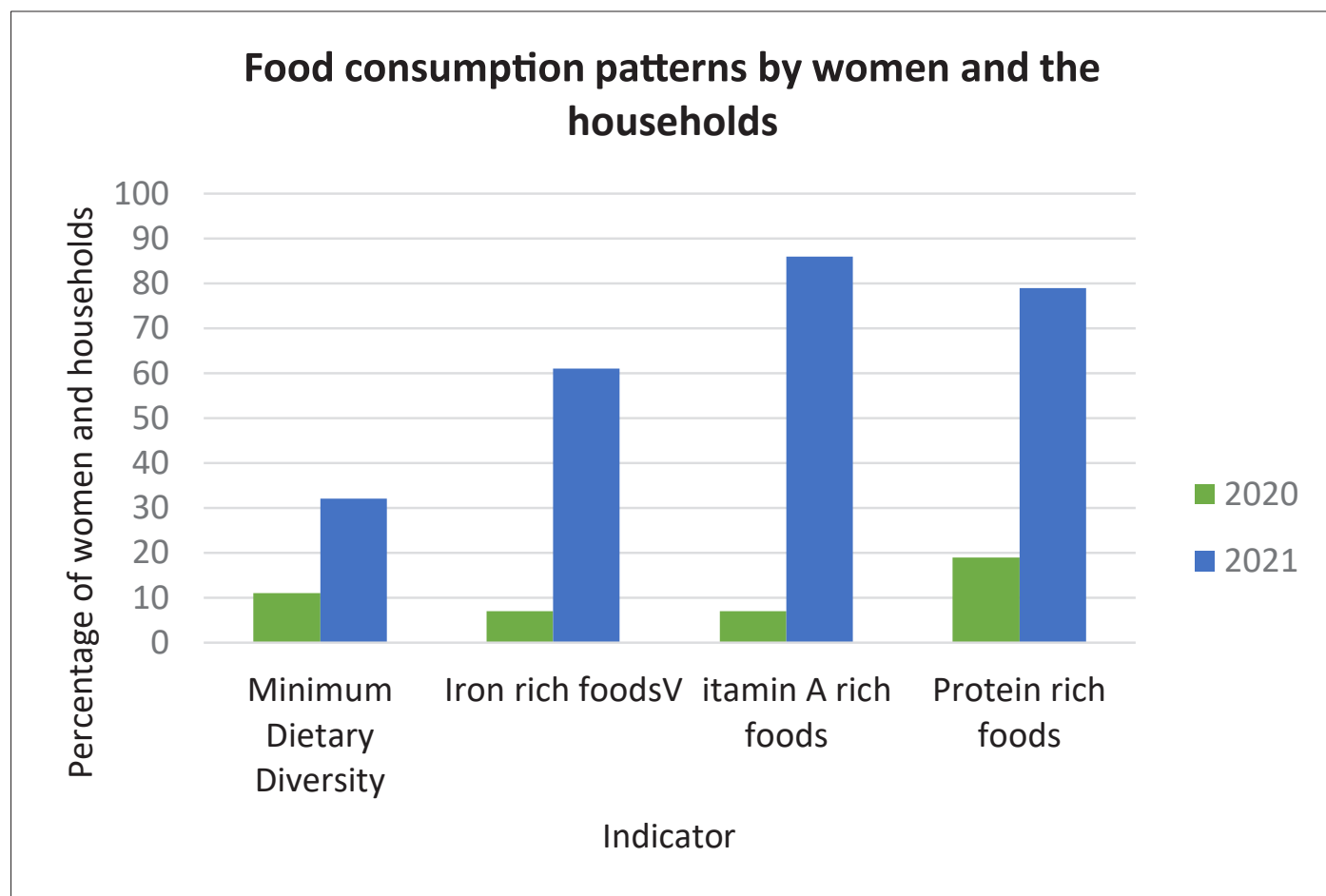
Food consumption patterns by women and the households

Figure 14: Food Consumption Patterns By Women And The Households (Source: ZimVAC surveys 2020-2021)

Minimum household dietary diversity improved from 11% in 2020 to 32% in 2021. This might be a clear indication of positive behaviour change. Consumption of Iron rich, Vitamin A rich and protein rich foods also improved. Women now understand the importance of these foods in especially in Maternal as well as Infant and young child nutrition.

Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

The table below indicates the Household Food Consumption in the year 2020 and 2021.

Table 50: Food Consumption Score

	2020	2021	Description
Poor	28	47	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
Borderline	55	28	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
Acceptable	17	25	As defined for the borderline group with a greater number of days a week eating meat, fish, egg, oil, and complemented by other foods such as pulses, fruits, milk

Households with poor food consumption increased from 28% - 47%. However, households with acceptable food consumption score increased from 17% - 25%. Animal proteins are missing in most of their diets indicating the need to strengthen nutrition education on importance of animal protein in the diets.

13.4. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

Table 52: Top Ten Diseases Bindura District

Disease/Condition
1. Acute Respiratory Infections
2. Diarrhea
3. Skin Diseases
4. Injuries
5. Ear Conditions
6. Eye diseases
7. Sexually Transmitted Infections
8. Bilharzia
9. Dental Conditions
10. Malaria
Source: DHIS2 2021

The top common disease in the district is Acute Respiratory Infection. In 2019 a new disease emerged named Covid 19 and threatened many livelihoods.

13.5. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality
The top 5 causes of mortality in the district are listed in **Table 53**.

Table 53: Top Causes Of Mortality

Causes Of Mortality	
1.	HIV/ AIDS related conditions
2.	Non communicable diseases (NCDs) – Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension
3.	Pneumonia
4.	Cryptococcal Meningitis
5.	Failure to thrive
Source: DHIS2 2021	

The top cause of mortality in the disease is HIV/AIDS related illnesses.

Prevalence of mortality in children and women

Table 54: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Feeding Practice		Percentage %
Infant 6mortality		1.1
Child mortality		
Under-5 mortality		7
Maternal Mortality Ratio		0.1

Challenges
• There is a shortage of vehicles and fuel in Bindura to do mentorship, on job training and support and supervision of health facility and ward nutrition activities.
• Expiry and non-renewal of Ward nutrition coordinators contracts left the department crippled as there are no nutrition monitors in the wards.
• New staff at the health facilities who are not trained on integrated Maternal Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition. This is causing poor case identification, poor case management and inadequate MIYCN counselling. A massive brain drain was experienced in 2020 and 2021 as nurses were going to look for greener pastures. Reshuffling of nurses and recruitment of new nurses was done.

Recommendations
• Bindura District needs to be supported in terms of transport because it's a big challenge for nutrition programming.
• Funds to be availed for nutrition training.

14. Development Partner Profiling

The following are the partners working in the district **(Table 55)**.

Table 55: District Development Partners

Organization	Area Of Intervention	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Red Cross	Supplementary feeding	9-18		On-going
DAPP	Health (Nutrition gardens)		Health, Agriculture	On-going
Childline	Child protection	1-21	Social services	On-going
SOS	Child protection		Social services, Education	On-going
UNICEF	Education, Health	1 -21	Education' Health	On-going
Source: District Administrator's Office				

Key Issues For Consideration
The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section **(Table 56)**.

Table 56: Main Issues For Consideration In Bindura

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

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production Ranking	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	998	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	70.4%	704	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in Region 11a.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	11	Low	No	150		4	2	0	8	11	
2	1,475	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	74.9%	1,101	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 11a.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	9	Low	No	405		4	2	0	8	9	
3	1,862	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	71.0%	1,313	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	1	Low	No	430		6	3	1	10	1	Clinics

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production Ranking	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
5	1,342	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	80.5%	984	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 11a.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	8	Low	No	644		7	3	1	9	8	
6	2,103		High	Yes	Yes	72.9%	1,221	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	5	Low	No	345		5	3	1	8	5	
7	1,280	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	75.4%	964	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 11a.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	7	Low	No	670		5	3	0	8	7	
8	1,029	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	72.9%	764	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	3	Low	No	647		6	3	0	9	3	

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production Ranking	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
9	1,066	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	73.0%	857	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 1la.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	17	Low	No	230		2	4	0	8	17	Clinics
10	1,638	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	73.5%	1,217	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 1la.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	21	Low	No	185		2	4	0	9	21	Clinics
11	1121	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	76.7%	838	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 1la.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	19	Low	No	185		2	4	0	8	19	
12	758	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	71.5%	556	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 1la.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	12	Low	No	192		2	4	0	8	12	

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production Ranking	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
13	763	No	Low	Yes	Yes	67.6%	551	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 750mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 11a.	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	15	Low	No	120		2	4	0	9	15	
14	952	No	Low	Yes	Yes	71.2%	725	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	14	Low	No	200		2	4	0	9	14	Clinics
15	1,327		Yes	Yes	Yes	y	73.8%	930	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	18	Low	No	189		2	4	0	8	18
16	2,053	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	75.0%	1,494	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	13	Low	No	250		2	4	0	8	13	

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production Ranking	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
17	1,568		Low	Yes	Yes	74.6%	968	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	20	Low	No	200		2	4	0	9	20	Clinics
18	888		Low	Yes	Yes	73.2%	622	Highveld prime communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	16	Low	No	180		2	4	0	8	16	Clinics
19	1,659		High	Yes	Yes	76.1%	1,212	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	6	Low	No	550		6	3	0	8	6	
20	1,701		Medium	Yes	Yes	58.2%	1,213	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	22	Low	No	591		7	3	1	8	22	Clinics

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production Ranking	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
21	2,283		High	Yes	Yes	70.5%	1,539	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2a: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Agriculture production, gold panning formal and casual labour on farms.	Livestock and agriculture sales, remittances, gathering of wild fruit and skipping a meal	4	Low	No	630		8	4	2	7	4	

16. District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Herbert Zhoya	AARDS Officer	AARDS
Prisca Mukuya	Local Government	MLG
Patience Muhle	DSD	Social Development
Abigail Zhou	Nutrition	MOHCC

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BINDURA
District
Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022