2022

BUHERA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

WFP
World Food Programme

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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.

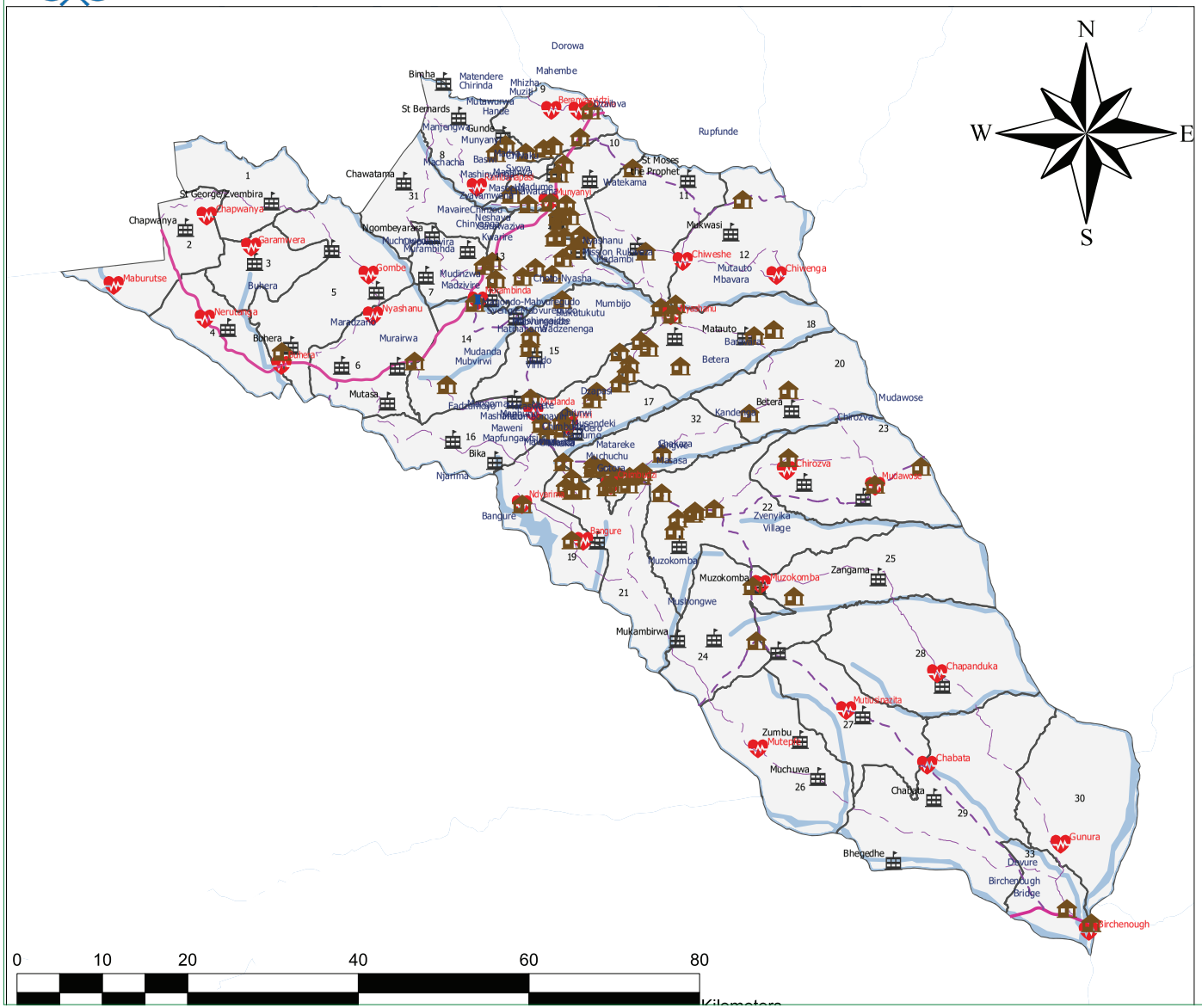
Sincere appreciation goes to the Provincial Coordinators, District Food and Nutrition Security Committee and District Drought Relief Committee members for participating in the drafting of the profiles and the valuable information provided.

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 and Services Management System
S	Sands
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections

Buhera



Places of Importnce

- DDC's Town
- Populated Places

Social Amenities

- Health Facility
- Water Point
- Community Center
- Police
- Schools

Transport Network

- Trunk Road
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Tertiary Road
- Railway Network

Land

- Water Bodies
- River_Intersect
- Protected Areas

Map Data Sources

Vector Data:

Department of Survey General (DSG); The information and infrastructure maybe an under representation depending on the vailability of data

Disclaimer:

The designation employed and representatio of material on this map do not imply expression of any opinionconcerning the lega staus of any country, territory, city or area of of its authorities

Date Created: 10 August 2022

Figure 1: District Map

1.1 Administrative Information

Buhera is one of the 7 districts in Manicaland Province. It borders Mutare and Chimanimani districts to the East, Chipinge to the South and Makoni districts to the North-East. It shares a Provincial boundary with Masvingo Province (Gutu and Bikita) to the south-west and Mashonaland East (Chikomba and Wedza) to the west. Buhera lies in natural rainfall regions 3, 4 and 5, which are perennially characterized by poor rainfall. There are 33 administrative wards and 1078 villages. The district has four constituencies namely Buhera South (covering 8 wards), Central (9 wards), West (8 wards) and North (8 wards). Unlike some districts, Buhera comprises only communal farmland and part of the catchment area is bordered by three main rivers, Save river to the North East, Nyazvidzi to the west and Deure to the South. The district covers 5 364 km2 of land (536, 400ha). Government offices are situated in two localities, Murambinda and Buhera offices which are 35km apart. The Buhera Rural District Council offices and District Development Coordinator's Office are situated in Murambinda and Buhera respectively.

1.1.1 Traditional Leadership

The district has 8 chiefs with Chief Nyashanu covering the greater part of the district spread across all the four constituencies.

Table 1: Leadership in the District and Wards Covered

Chieftainship	Headman	Area (Ward)
Nyashanu	Murambinda, Neshava, Nechavava, Nemhari	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 32
	Mudinzwa, Mabvuregudo, Betera, Makuvise, Murwira	
	Mushumba, Chirozva, Mawire, Chimombe and Mufudza	
Makumbe	Chapwanya, Mudzamiri, Mbundire and Mombeyarara	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 31
Chamutsa	Nil	29, 30 and 33
Gwebu	Nil	Part of 3
Chimombe	Nil	10
Chitsunge	Nil	8 and 9
Chitauro	Nil	2
Nerutanga	Nil	4
Source: Local Government, 2022		

1.2 Main Business Centres

There are 2 main growth points (Birchenough and Murambinda),15 rural service centres and 135 business centres.

1.3 Settlement Types

There are 2 main growth points namely Murambinda and Birchenough Bridge.The district is comprised of communal areas with no estate farms and resettlements.

Table 2: Settlement Types in Buhera

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Urban	Nil
Semi Urban	3
Growth Points	2
Resettlements	Nil
Communal	33
Estate farms	Nil

1.4 Population Information

Table 3: Buhera Area and Population Distribution by Ward 2022

Ward Number	Ward Name	Area (Ha)	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Projected Pop 2016	Projected Pop 2022
1	Mudzamiri	14,314	1,156	4,684	5,130	5,761
2	Chapwanya	10, 005	1,083	4,407	4,827	5,421
3	Garamwera	10, 252	1,047	4,332	4,745	5,328
4	Nerutanga	18, 439	1,524	6,313	6,914	7,765
5	Marume	22, 752	2,151	8,613	9,433	10, 594
6	Munyira	15, 252	2,093	8,785	9,622	10, 806
7	Madhonho	9,127	1,196	5,249	5,749	6,456
8	Chimumvuri	11, 252	1,215	5,034	5,513	6,192
9	Berenyazvivi	9,866	1,254	5,234	5,732	6,438
10	Chimombe	11, 429	1,859	5,931	6,496	7,295
11	Magombedza	17, 991	1,482	6,515	7,135	8,013
12	Dhauti	19, 069	1,773	7,793	8,535	9,585
13	Neshava	13, 148	1,608	6,915	7,573	8,505
14	Murambinda	10, 960	3,402	14, 072	15,412	17, 309
15	Mudinzwa	17, 612	2,354	10, 014	10,968	12, 317
16	Nechavava	14, 554	1,302	5,428	5,945	6,676
17	Viriri	9,554	1,000	4,255	4,660	5,234
18	Mutauto	19,866	1,527	6,910	7,568	8,499
19	Bangure	12,366	1,267	5,467	5,988	6,724
20	Betera	17,991	1,607	7,245	7,935	8,911
21	Murwira	15,506	1,570	7,123	7,801	8,761
22	Mawire	26, 741	2,722	13, 164	14,418	16, 192
23	Chirozva	34, 533	2,632	11, 900	13, 033	14, 637
24	Muzokomba	12, 832	1,997	8,963	9,816	11024
25	Matsetsa	20, 913	2,334	10, 381	11, 370	12, 769
26	Mutepfe	17, 464	1,710	7,358	8,059	9,050
27	Mutiusinazita	12, 590	1,774	8,123	8,896	9,991
28	Chapanduka	22, 949	2,313	9,981	10, 931	12, 277
29	Chabata	31, 299	2,146	9,450	10, 350	11, 624
30	Gunura	28, 774	1,071	4,682	5,128	5,759
31	Mugwenhi	12, 627	1,369	5,528	6,054	6,799
32	Chiurwi	12,491	1,400	6,221	6,813	7,652
33	Birchenough	2,408	2,188	9,808	10, 742	12, 064
Total		**536, 926**	**57, 126**	**245, 878**	**269, 291**	**302, 430**

1.5 Vegetation Characteristics

Savannah covers the northern and western parts of Buhera with some minor woodlands consisting of especially musasa and mutondo trees. The Southern and Eastern parts are covered by Savannas, but to a large extent semi diversified with mopane, acacia and baobab trees.

1.6 Land Degradation

1.6.1 Soil Erosion

Loss is 40 tonnes per year per ha (<4% slops). About 10% of the total surface of Buhera, i.e. 53000 ha is at direct risk. Buhera is losing 2.6 million tonnes of soil every year

1.6.2 Gullies
There are 169 identified large gullies (4.35 x 2.1) in the district

1.6.3 Soil Fertility
There is great siltation due to reduction in plant cover and lack of manure, fertilizers, nutrient return and no fallow practice.

1.6.4 River Siltation
Most rivers in the district clogged with eroded soils and dry up soon after rainy season, leading to a lower capacity for irrigation and sometimes to flooding storms.

1.6.5 Deforestation

Natural Region III	Most land cleared
Natural Region iv	Recent Rapid Tree Clearance
Natural Region V	Still has considerable tree cover but large trees are being cleared

1.7 Development Indicators
1.7.1 Education Information
The district has a total of 143 primary schools from 139 in 2016 and 73 secondary schools from 70 in 2016 showing that 7 secondary schools were established from 2016 to date (Table 4). The district has at least 2 primary schools and a secondary school in each ward. There are two mission schools namely Nyashanu and Makumbe Missions Schools. The distribution of schools does not seem to be proportional with the population mostly in Growth points.

Table 4: Primary and Secondary Schools in Buhera District

Ward	Primary Schools in 2016	Primary Schools in 2022	Secondary Schools in 2016	Secondary Schools in 2022
Ward 1	4	4	2	3
Ward 2	5	5	2	2
Ward 3	6	6	3	3
Ward 4	5	5	2	3
Ward 5	6	6	2	2
Ward 6	5	5	2	2
Ward 7	6	6	2	2
Ward 8	5	5	2	3
Ward 9	4	4	2	2
Ward 10	6	5	3	2
Ward 11	6	6	2	2
Ward 12	5	5	2	3
Ward 13	6	6	3	3
Ward 14	4	5	2	3
Ward 15	5	5	2	2
Ward 16	4	5	2	3
Ward 17	6	6	1	2
Ward 18	7	7	2	2
Ward 19	5	5	2	2
Ward 20	6	6	2	2
Ward 21	4	4	2	3
Ward 22	5	5	3	3
Ward 23	6	6	3	3
Ward 24	5	5	2	2
Ward 25.	5	6	3	3
Ward 26	6	6	2	2
Ward 27	4	4	2	2
Ward 28	6	6	2	2

Table 4: Primary and Secondary Schools in Buhera District (continued)

Ward	Primary Schools in 2016	Primary Schools in 2022	Secondary Schools in 2016	Secondary Schools in 2022
Ward 29	5	5	3	3
Ward 30	6	5	2	2
Ward 31	5	6	2	2
Ward 32	5	5	2	2
Ward 33	6	7	1	2
Total	139	143	70	73

Sources: MoPSE

1.7.2 Health Facilities in the District

Buhera District has 34 health facilities from 31 in 2016; 7 are Government-owned, 2 Mission-owned, 1 Private-owned and 24 BRDC-owned. The district as a whole has a total of 2 referral hospitals which are Murambinda Mission Hospital and Birchenough Bridge Hospital. The district has five wards (1, 13, 6, 15 and 17) without health facilities. However, four clinics are still under construction which are Bere (ward 2), Mbundire (ward 1), Chipondamidzi (ward 26), Garawaziva (ward 13) and a health post is almost completed in Mutasa (ward 6). There are six wards with more than one clinic which are 5, 9, 11, 16, 19 and 23. The district has a total of 523 community-based workers.

Table 5: Health Facilities in the District and Wards – Buhera, 2022

Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)	Population Served	Under 5	Expected Pregnancies	Nurses	EHTs
2	Council	5,926	1,112	181	3	1
3	Council	6,935	1,313	279	3	1
4	Council	12, 590	2,315	542	3	1
5	Government	10, 747	2,003	494	56	1
5	Council	5,970	1,144	279	2	1
7	Council	6,012	1,147	311	2	1
8	Council	5,786	1,078	282	3	1
9	Council	6,105	1,162	238	2	1
9	Council	2,508	512	164	1	1
10	Council	8,646	1,624	536	3	1
11	Council	5,345	1,488	361	3	1
11	Council	2,687	178	115	1	
12	Council	9,744	1,818	295	1	1
14	Mission	23, 577	4,307	1512		1
16	Government	8,223	1,528	380	3	1
16	Council	17, 318	3,184	826	2	1
18	Mission	8, 101	1,516	266	3	1
19	Council	4,567	525	340	2	1
19	Council	2,288	851	203	2	1
20	Government	7,813	1,476	133	3	1
21	Government	9,269	1,735	480	2	1
22	Government	13, 621	2,549	616	2	1
23	Council	6,253	1,205	340	2	
23	Council	6,238	1,189	330	2	1
24	Council	10, 967	4,038	790	3	1
25	Government	12, 604	2,276	449	4	1

Table 5: Health Facilities in the District and Wards – Buhera, 2022 (continued)

Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)	Population Served	Under 5	Expected Pregnancies	Nurses	EHTs
26	Council	9,283	1,737	361	2	1
27	Council	8,095	1,569	295	3	1
28	Council	11, 088	2,062	591	3	1
29	Council	10, 498	1,955	473	3	1
30	Council	5,167	976	228	3	1
31	Council	6,949	1,295	273	2	1
32	Council	7,587	1,442	228	2	1
33	Government	20, 235	3,707	638	59	1

Source: MOHCC

For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)

1.8 Nutrition and Health

1.8.1 Nutrition

Persistent drought results in low yield resulting in most households being food insecure. The prevalence of Stunting (HAZ) for Buhera is 28% (ZimVAC, 2019). The prevalence of underweight in children under 5 is 0%, according to the Zimbabwe National Nutrition survey 2018. There are 465 reported cases of severe acute malnutrition with most cases coming from children of the apostolic faith sect who refuse to grant their children permission to access health services at health facilities. There is low uptake and access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services despite the services being rendered at facility level amongst this group as their church's doctrine does not allow one to go to a health facility. This has affected the district's IMAM performance. The IMAM cure rate according to DHIS2 (2021) was 68% which is below the WHO sphere standards of >75% while non recovery rate was 10% which is higher than the Sphere Standard of <5%.

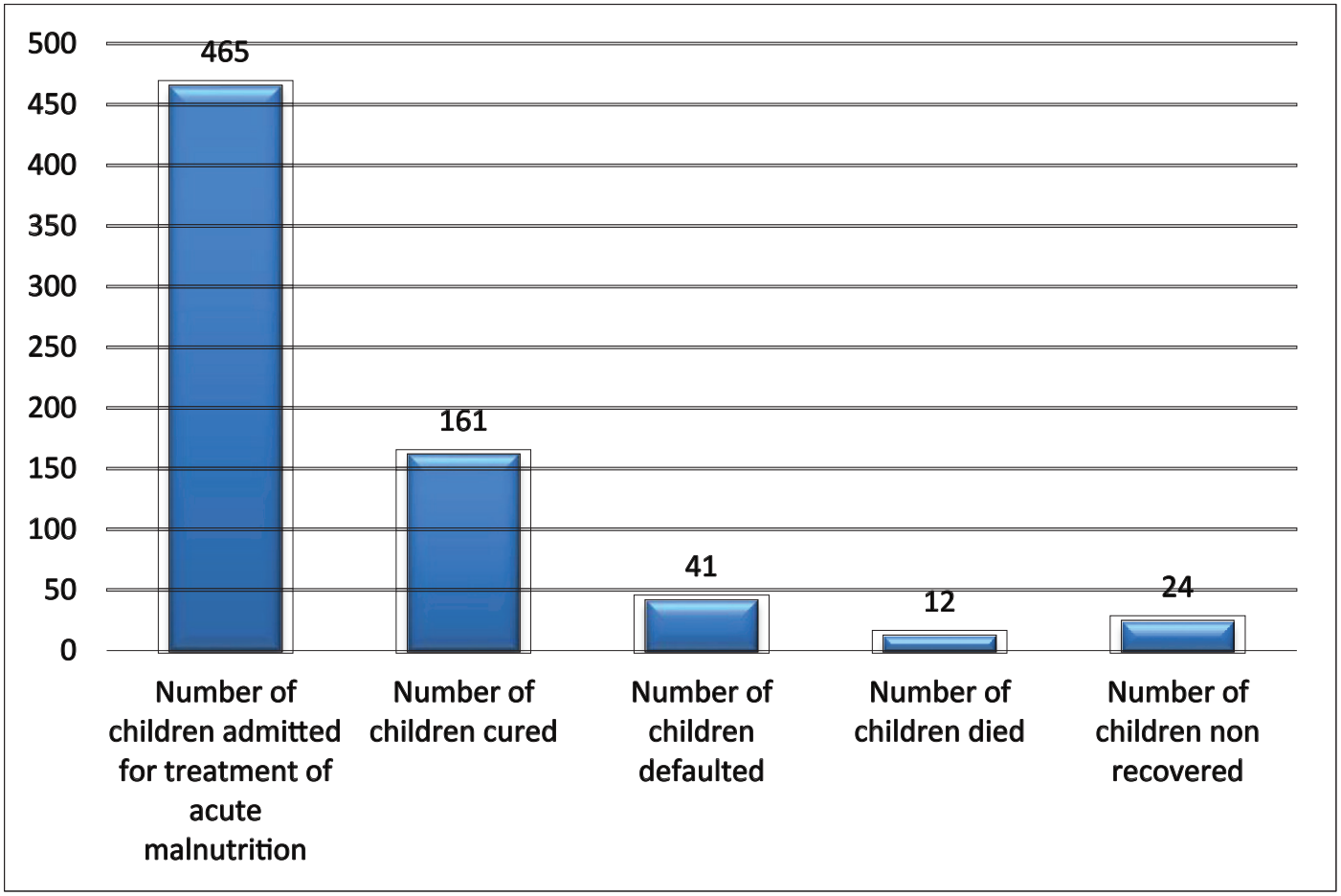


Figure 2: Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Performance

1.8.2 Prevalence of malnutrition

Stunting levels in the district have been low although in some wards it has been in the medium range. There has been decrease in the stunting levels from 2016 to 2019 from 30% to 28 % respectively.

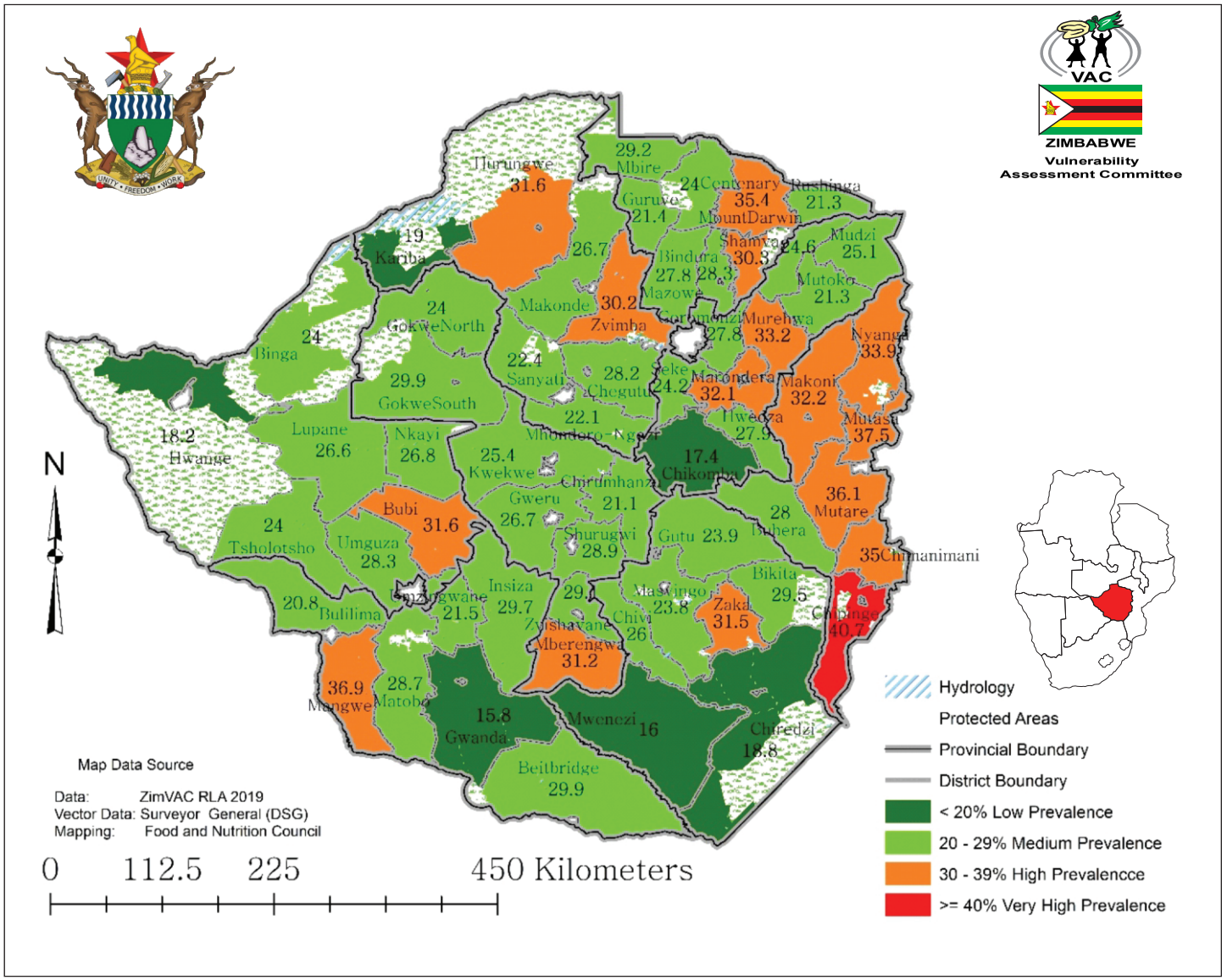


Figure 3: Proportion of Stunting Among Children Aged 0 to 59 Months in Buhera District (Source: ZimVAC 2019)

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate for Buhera District has improved over the years from 5.7% in 2016 to 4% in 2019, according to the ZimVAC reports. A number of wards have kept wasting levels in the acceptable ranges, over the period under review, with the district averaging 4 which is the acceptable.

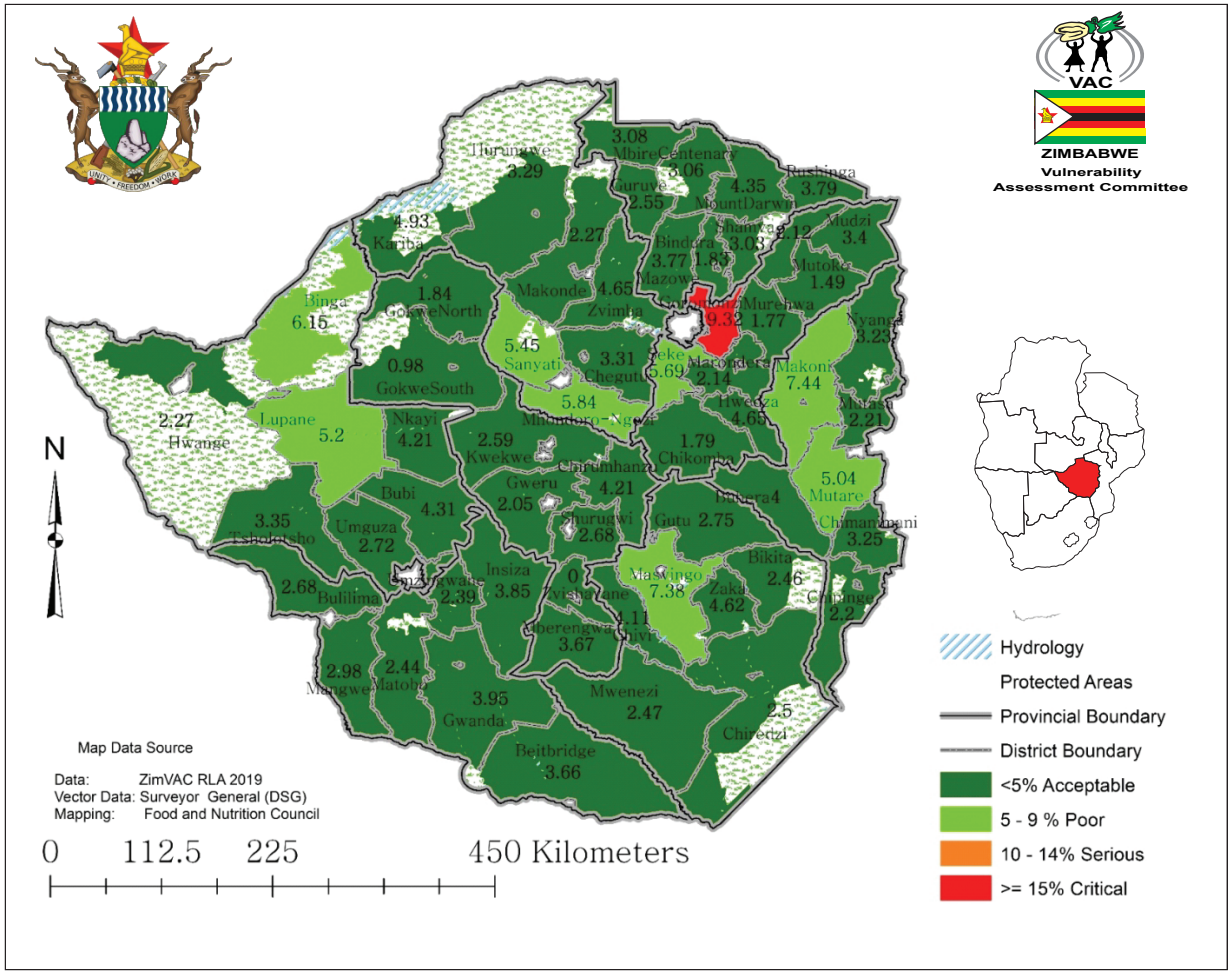


Figure 4: Trends in Wasting (Global Acute Malnutrition) in Buhera District (Source: ZimVAC 2019)

1.8.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding

There has been a notable decrease in the proportion of children exclusively breastfed over the two-year period, from 71% in 2016 to 51.89 % in 2018. However, the complementary feeding practices are worrisome, with Minimum Acceptable Diet still below 50% and this is mainly affected by inadequate dietary diversity with Buhera district recording minimum dietary diversity of 26.5 % in 2021 (ZimVAC, 2021) from 35% in 2016.

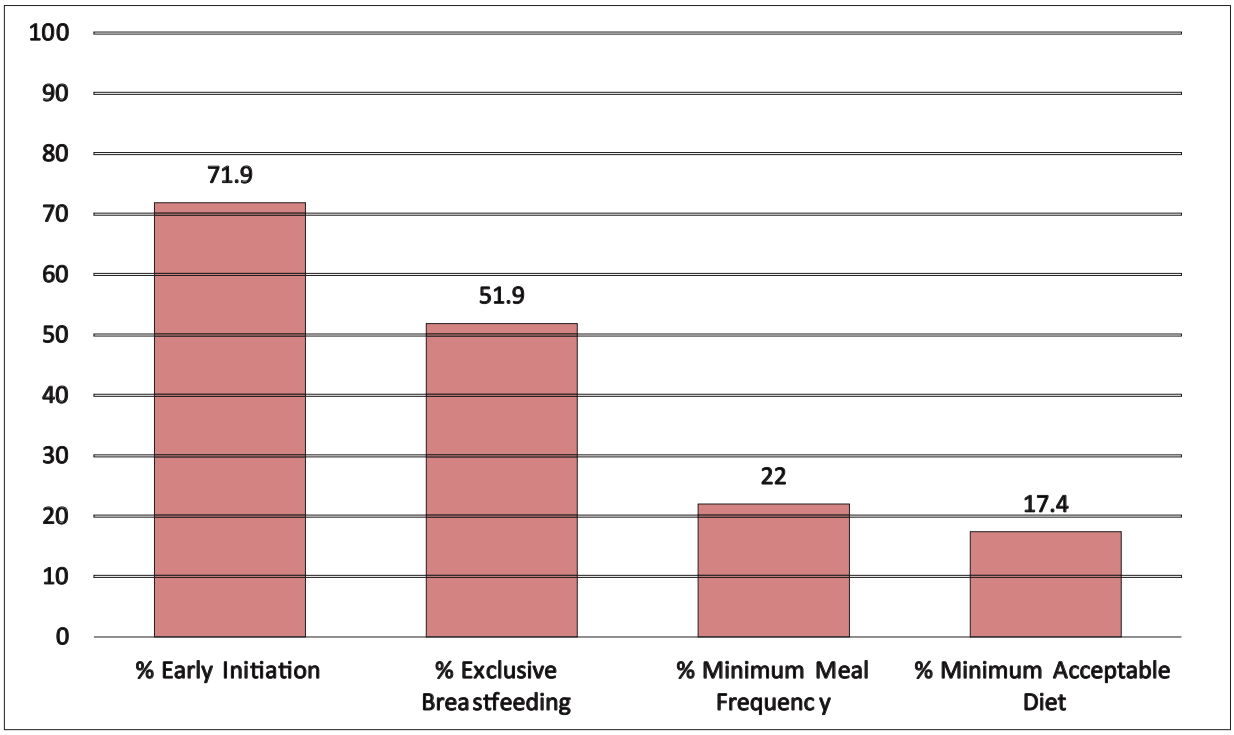


Figure 5: Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices at District Level (Proportion of Children Engaging Recommended Practices) (Source: Zimbabwe National Nutrition Strategy 2018)

1.8.3 Health

1.8.4 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other illnesses

About 6.3% of chronically ill household members have HIV/AIDS infection (ZimVAC, 2021).

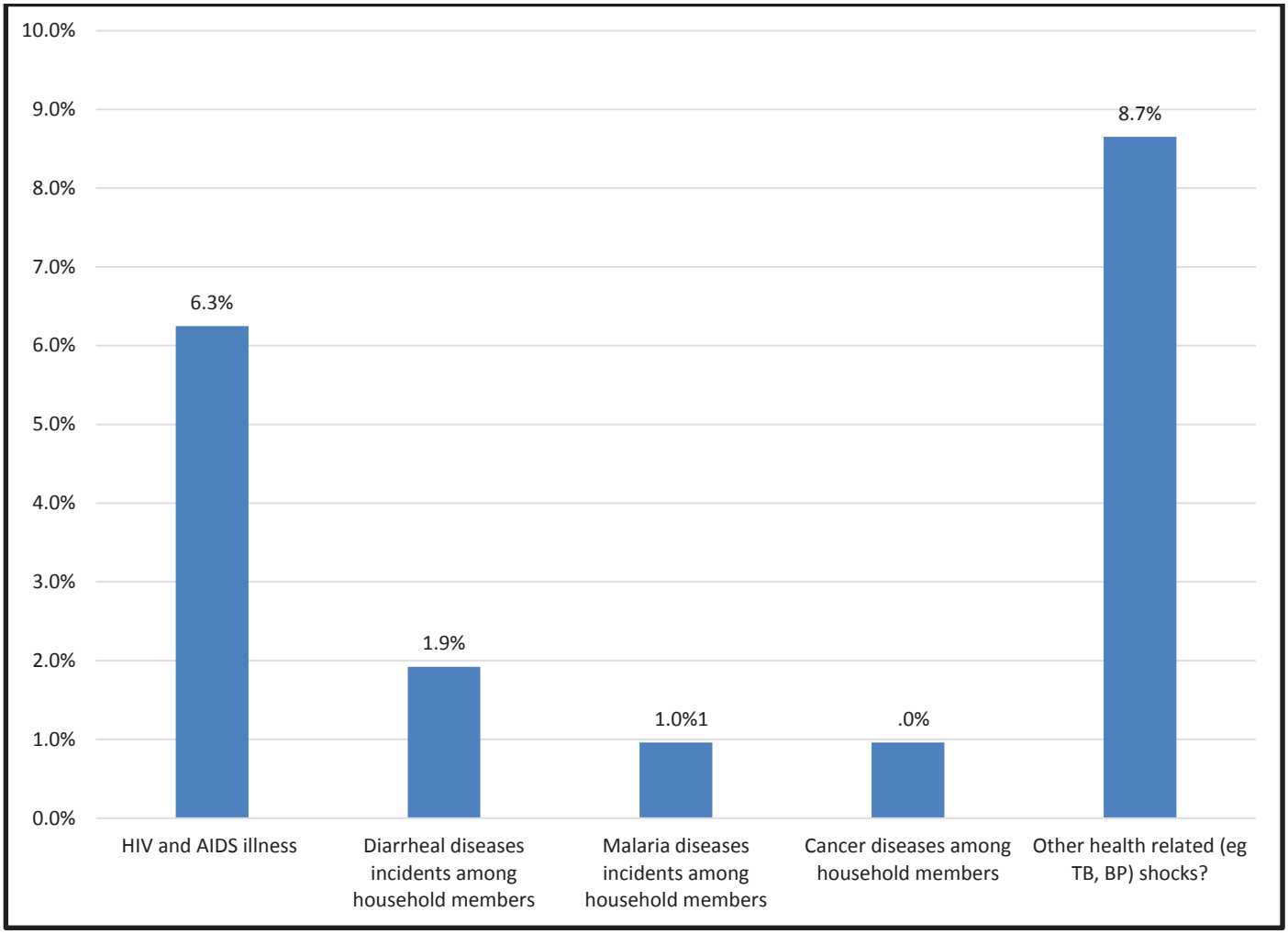


Figure 6: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and Other illnesses (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

The data shows a high prevalence in people of 15+ years. The high HIV prevalence among this age group is attributed to high sexual activity, which in turn has effect on children born from this age group. This generally results in a number of challenges including - high chances of mother to child transmission, disputes in marriages leading to child neglect, stigma, predisposal of children to malnutrition and other diseases and low self-esteem.

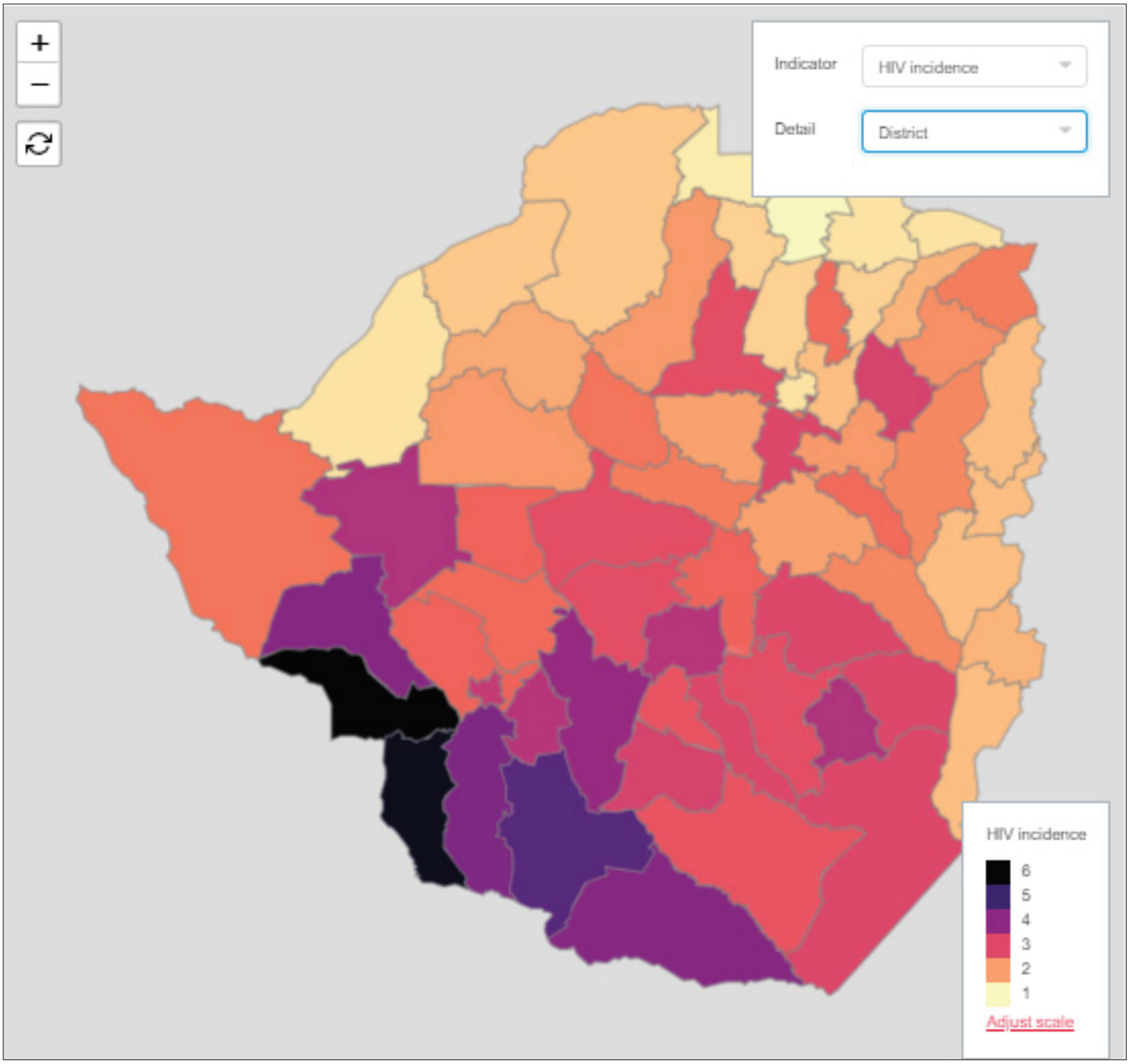


Figure 7: HIV Incidence for 15+ Years (Source: HIV Estimates Report 2021)

1.8.5 The District Top Ten Diseases/Conditions

Acute respiratory infections and skin diseases have been on the rise in Buhera District. Other conditions/disease that fall under the top include diarrhoeal diseases, bilharzia and malnutrition.

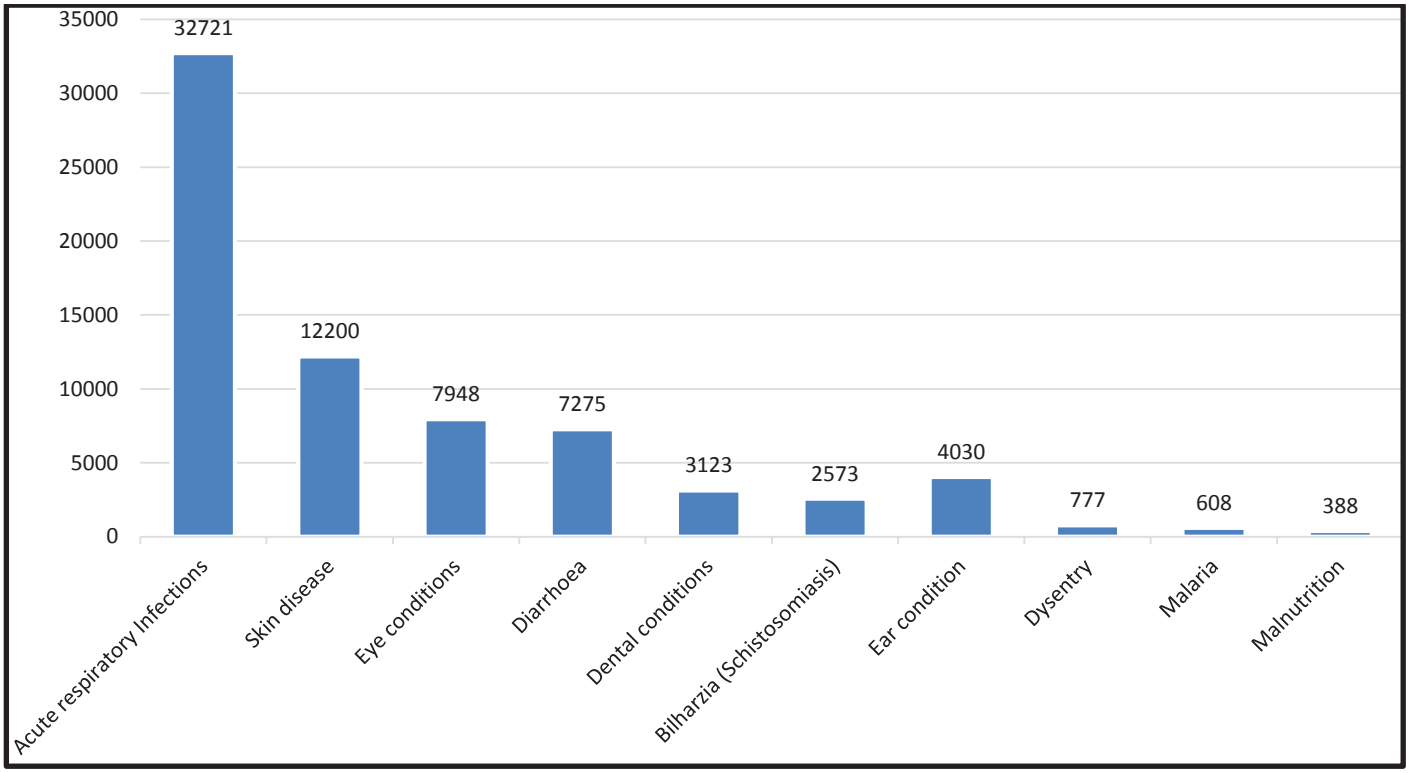


Figure 8: Top ten Diseases/Condition in Buhera District (Source: DHIS2)

1.8.6 Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal mortality rate for Buhera District has been high since 2016. From 2016 the MMR has increased to 88% from 63% and this could be because some communities are not accessing health services as they are hard to reach due to distance, religion and geographical barriers during the rainy season. Other women in this community get services during pregnancy, labour and child care from religious objectors' waiting homes.

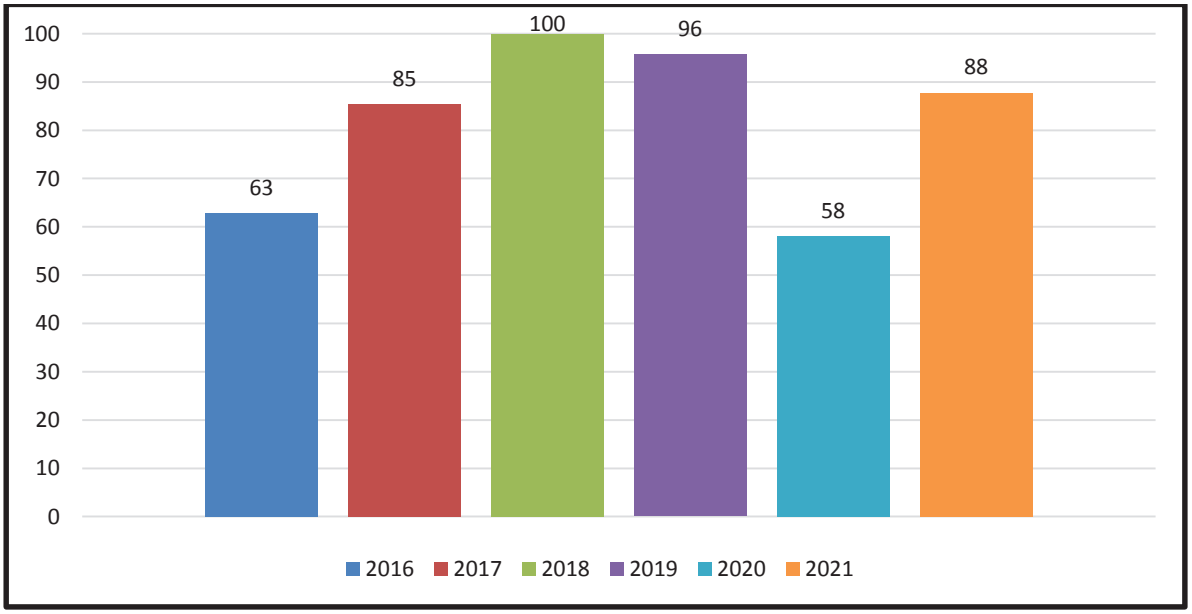


Figure 9: Maternal Mortality Rate for Buhera from 2016 to 2021 (Source: DHIS2)

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1 Water and Sanitation Information

2.1.1 Water Sources

Water shortage is a perennial problem and the district depends on ground water for livestock, agriculture, and domestic use. Table 6 shows the sources of drinking water in the district. On average, 2% of the households use safe water. Boreholes and deep wells are the main sources of safe water and some boreholes were reported to be seasonal.

Table 6: Water Yources Used in Buhera District

	Totals	Artisan Well	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Other	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well	Spring
Total Water Points:	1,682	18	953	61	347	15	40	33	115	15
Total HHs Using as Primary Source:	39, 227	602	25, 796	107	6,684	514	1,210	745	3,039	530
Ward No. 1	50	0	35	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
	1,235	0	642	0	593	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 2	39	0	25	1	11	0	0	0	2	0
	865	0	440	0	384	0	0	0	41	0
Ward No. 3	34	1	21	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
	848	0	163	0	685	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 4	58	1	23	3	14	0	0	0	17	0
	1,220	19	327	15	566	0	0	0	293	0
Ward No. 5	71	0	53	6	11	0	0	0	1	0
	460	0	367	0	78	0	0	0	15	0
Ward No. 6	74	0	34	3	20	1	2	3	11	2
	2,848	0	1,955	89	0	64	93	120	389	138
Ward No. 7	57	0	26	2	23	0	0	0	6	0
	1,426	0	476	0	759	0	0	0	191	0
Ward No. 8	58	0	26	1	31	0	0	0	0	0
	756	0	517	0	239	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 9	62	0	22	0	27	10	0	0	3	0
	883	0	251	0	185	405	0	0	42	0
Ward No. 10	57	0	24	2	31	0	0	0	0	0
	1,077	0	693	0	384	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 11	54	0	30	3	18	0	0	3	0	0
	301	0	240	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Ward No. 12	39	0	29	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	1,322	0	1,140	0	182	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 13	40	0	32	0	8	0	0	0	6	0
	927	0	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6: Water Yources Used in Buhera District (continued)

	Totals	Artisan Well	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Other	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well	Spring
Ward No. 14	53	0	24	5	23	0	0	0	1	1
	2,441	0	1,677	0	581	0	0	0	144	39
Ward No. 15	59	0	30	1	22	0	0	0	6	1
	1,299	0	1,190	0	76	0	0	0	22	11
Ward No. 16	38	0	30	1	4	0	0	0	3	0
	299	0	40	0	117	0	0	0	142	0
Ward No. 17	35	0	29	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
	1,203	0	955	0	0	0	0	53	195	0
Ward No. 18	32	0	28	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
	1,562	0	1,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 19	42	0	32	4	3	0	0	0	3	0
	848	0	661	3	89	0	0	0	95	0
Ward No. 20	54	0	32	2	0	0	17	3	0	0
	552	0	152	0	0	0	277	96	27	0
Ward No. 21	39	0	29	2	2	0	0	0	6	0
	604	0	604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 22	67	16	32	6	4	0	9	0	0	5
	2,724	583	1,296	0	40	0	482	0	112	211
Ward No. 23	38	0	34	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	1,051	0	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 24	53	0	35	2	6	0	0	0	10	3
	751	0	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Ward No. 25	43	0	29	0	8	0	1	2	3	3
	1,142	0	811	0	0	0	30	19	217	65
Ward No. 26	59	0	43	1	10	0	1	3	1	0
	1,579	0	956	0	520	0	30	53	20	0
Ward No. 27	62	0	58	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	2,313	0	1,284	0	1,004	0	10	0	15	0
Ward No. 28	50	0	29	5	3	0	0	1	2	0
	1,126	0	935	0	157	0	0	34	0	0

Table 6: Water Yources Used in Buhera District (continued)

	Totals	Artisan Well	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Other	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well	Spring
Ward No. 29	40	0	34	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
	1,032	0	961	0	45	0	0	0	26	0
Ward No. 30	34	0	32	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	1,033	0	994	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
Ward No. 31	75	0	32	0	13	0	0	0	30	0
	1,464	0	465	0	0	0	0	0	999	0
Ward No. 32	59	0	34	0	7	4	0	13	1	0
	1,106	0	741	0	0	45	0	270	50	0
Ward No. 33	46	0	32	0	5	0	8	0	1	0
	930	0	638	0	0	0	288	0	4	0

Source: DDF

2.1.2 Functionality of Boreholes in the Bistrict

The district has a total of 953 boreholes with 158 being non-functional. The main reason of non - functionality of boreholes is the unavailability of spares for repairs and the communities and the responsible authority (DDF) are incapacitated, hence the need for support.

Table 7: Number of Functional and Non - Functional Boreholes in the District by Ward

Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Bon-functioning of the Boreholes?
1	30	5	Unavailability of leather cups
2	20	5	Unavailability of leather cups
3	20	3	Unavailability of leather cups and pump stand
4	19	4	Unavailability of leather cups
5	53	0	Major borehole components broken down
6	20	7	Major borehole components broken down
7	19	7	Cylinder broken down
8	21	5	Unavailability of leather cups
9	20	2	Unavailability of leather cups
10	18	6	Unavailability of leather cups
11	21	9	Unavailability of leather cups
12	22	7	Major borehole components broken down
13	21	4	Unavailability of leather cups
14	16	8	Major borehole components broken down
15	22	8	Major borehole components broken down
16	18	6	Major borehole components broken down
17	17	6	Major borehole components broken down
18	20	8	Major borehole components broken down
19	24	4	Major borehole components broken down
20	26	8	Major borehole components broken down
21	30	5	Major borehole components broken down
22	18	9	Major borehole components broken down
23	33	5	Major borehole components broken down
24	28	7	Major borehole components broken down
25	21	8	Major borehole components broken down
26	36	0	Major borehole components broken down
27	42	1	Major borehole components broken down
28	19	6	Major borehole components broken down
29	25	0	Major borehole components broken down
30	30	1	Major borehole components broken down
31	26	0	Major borehole components broken down
32	20	4	Major borehole components broken down
33	20	0	Major borehole components broken down
Source: DDF			

2.2 Sanitation

Of the wards that were enumerated in Buhera District, an average of 17.7% of the households have a safe toilet in use. Figure 10 shows the distribution of households with toilets and type. Ward 25 had the highest proportion of households that own any type of toilet facility. The district has sanitation challenges as it has the highest proportion (33%) of households in Manicaland which practiced open defecation (ZimVAC 2021 rural assessment report). Hand washing is also a challenge in the district, and there is need for hand washing awareness across the whole district.

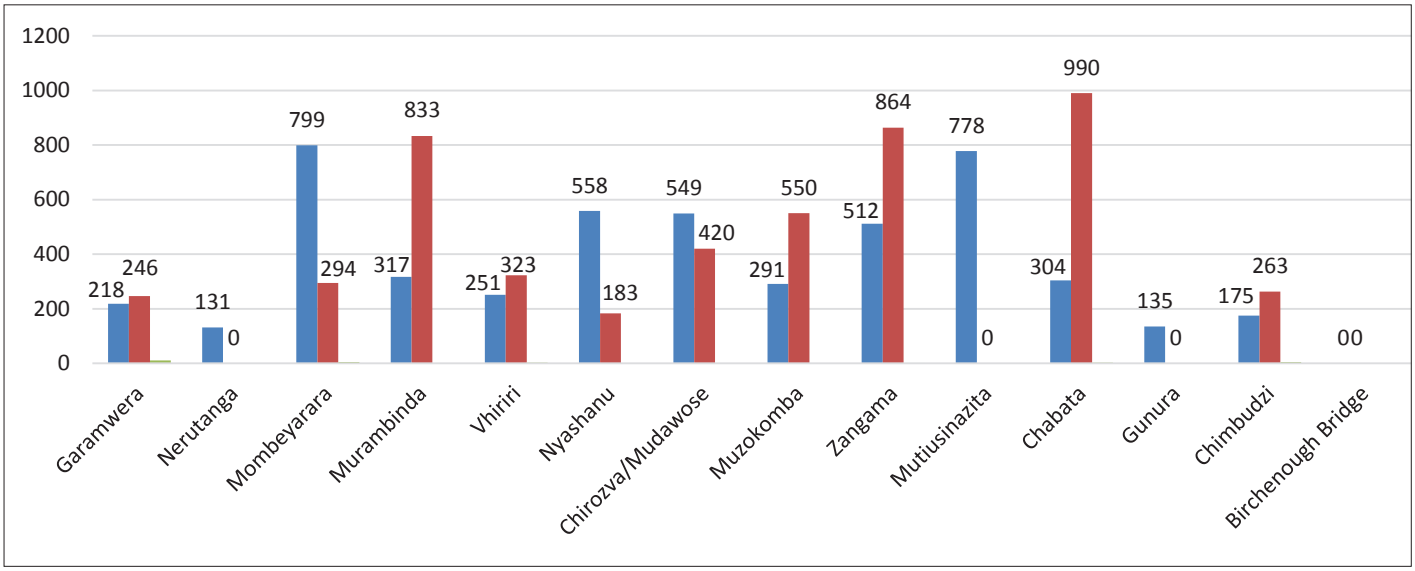


Figure 10: Types of Sanitation by Sard (Source: RWIMS)

3.1 Transport

The district is largely served by gravel strip roads, which are usually in poor condition. It also has 90 km of tarred road compared to 85km in 2016 with an additional 5km road from the growth point leading to poor accessibility to basic facilities throughout the district. Residents have to walk long distances to access basic services such as health, schools and there is generally a lack of adequate infrastructure e.g., telecommunication electricity and reticulated water supply. **Table 8** shows the distribution of the road network and the condition of the road by ward. It is likely that the poor roads conditions could have a bearing on the performance of the markets.

Table 8: DDF Buhera Road Network as at March 2022

No.	Name of Road	Road Number	Type	km (Coverage)	Condition
1	Buhera –Chapwanya	C11-101	Primary	52	Good
2	Murambinda -Chimvuri	C11-102	Primary	36	Needs grading
3	Marenga-Mudanda	C11-115	Primary	18	Needs motorized grader
4	Chigavakava-Nyamande	C11-201	Secondary	14	Needs grading (Tow is necessary)
5	Buhera-Damba	C11-202	Secondary	15	Part of it needs grading
6	Mutasa-Bangure	C11-206	Secondary	15	Good
7	Mudanda-Nyashanu	C11-207	Secondary	22	Needs grading
8	Munyanyi–Vhiriri Sosten	C11-103	Primary	46	Parts of it needs grading
9	Watekama-Bepe	C11-104	Primary	28	Bad – Needs grading
11	Dorowa-Save	C11-112	Primary	31	Poor
12	Dorowa-Renje	C11-114	Primary	6	Good
13	Nyashanu-Betera	C11-116	Primary	10	Good
14	Basira-Ruvinga	C11-208	Secondary	13	Good
15	Masasa-Chitengu	C11-209	Secondary	22	Poor- needs grading
16	Chiurwi-Betera Nhamo	C11-106	Primary	35	Very poor
17	Nyazvidzi Parallel	C11-108	Primary	68	Good
18	Save Parallel	C11-109	Primary	72	Poor – needs grading
19	Matseta- Muzokomba	C11-107	Primary	18	Poor- needs grading
20	St Moses-Chaibva	C11-326	Tertiary	9	Poor – Needs grading
21	Rupfunde-Bhidhiri	C11-301	Tertiary	10	Needs grading
22	Shava- East Loop	C11-304	Tertiary	5	Poor – needs grading
Total Coverage			576		

Source: DDF

3.2 Network Coverage by Ward

Buhera district has 3 network service providers, 1 landline service provider and 1 internet service provider. However, there is a need to increase the number of base stations and community internet services in the wards as there are some areas which still face challenges in network coverage. More landlines are found in Murambinda Growth Points, and Buhera Offices where most government offices are located although most of them are now non- functional. Wards 11, 12, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 32 are affected the most as they have areas with very poor to no network coverage.

Table 9: Network Coverage in the District by Service Provider

Area (Ward No.)	Telone (Number Of Lines	Econet (Base Stations)	Netone (Base Stations)	Telecel (Base Stations)	Vision Internet
Dorowa (9)	2	1	0	1	0
Hande (10)	2	0	0	0	0
Gaza (10)	2	0	0	0	0
Shawa Mine (13)	2	1	0	0	0
Chikwekwete (7)	3	0	0	0	0
Chengoma (7)	4	0	0	0	0
Murambinda (14)	160	1	1	1	1
Marenga (6)	1	0	0	0	0
Mutasa (6)	4	0	0	0	0
Munyira (6)	1	0	0	0	0
Buhera (5)	23	0	0	0	0
Bangure	0	1	0	0	0
Gombe	0	1	1	1	1
Chigavakava	0	1	0	0	0
Bedza	0	1	1	0	0
Mutiusinazita	0	1	1	0	0
Birchenough Bridge Hill	0	1	1	1	0
Birchenough Bridge Rank	0	1	0	0	0
Mavangwe	0	0	1	0	0
Chiurwi	0	0	1	0	0
Muzokomba	0	1	0	1	0
Gwirambira	0	0	1	0	0
Nerutanga	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**204 lines**	**11 base stations**	**8 base stations**	**5 base stations**	**3**
Source: Ministry of Information					

4 Main Livelihood Sources

The district generally has semi-intensive mixed farming as the main livelihood, especially in the Central and Northern areas. Small livestock production is also predominant in the district with at least every household having at least one type of small livestock being reared in the homestead. Irrigation is also one of the economic zones the district benefits from where irrigation schemes have been established along Mwerahari and Devuli Rivers.

Table 10: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Crop production	Small grain production	part of 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 20, 21, 22, part of 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33
Livestock production	Beef production	10, part of 11, 12,15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 20, 21, 22, part of 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33
	Small livestock production	All 33 wards
Horticulture	Production of high value crops	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, part of 11, 13, 14 ,15 and 31
Gathering of wild products	gathering and marketing of wild food (e.g., mazhanje, baobab fruit)	part of 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 20, 21, 22, part of 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33
Irrigation	Production of field and horticultural crops	14, 15, 30 and 33
Village savings & lending	Ensure & World vision target wards	9, 10, 15, 16, 11,12, 17, 18, 19 to 29
Mining	Dorowa Mine, Shawa Mine, Dinidza, Chishanye/Chidakadzi, Bepe Hills	9, 13, 13, 30 & 12

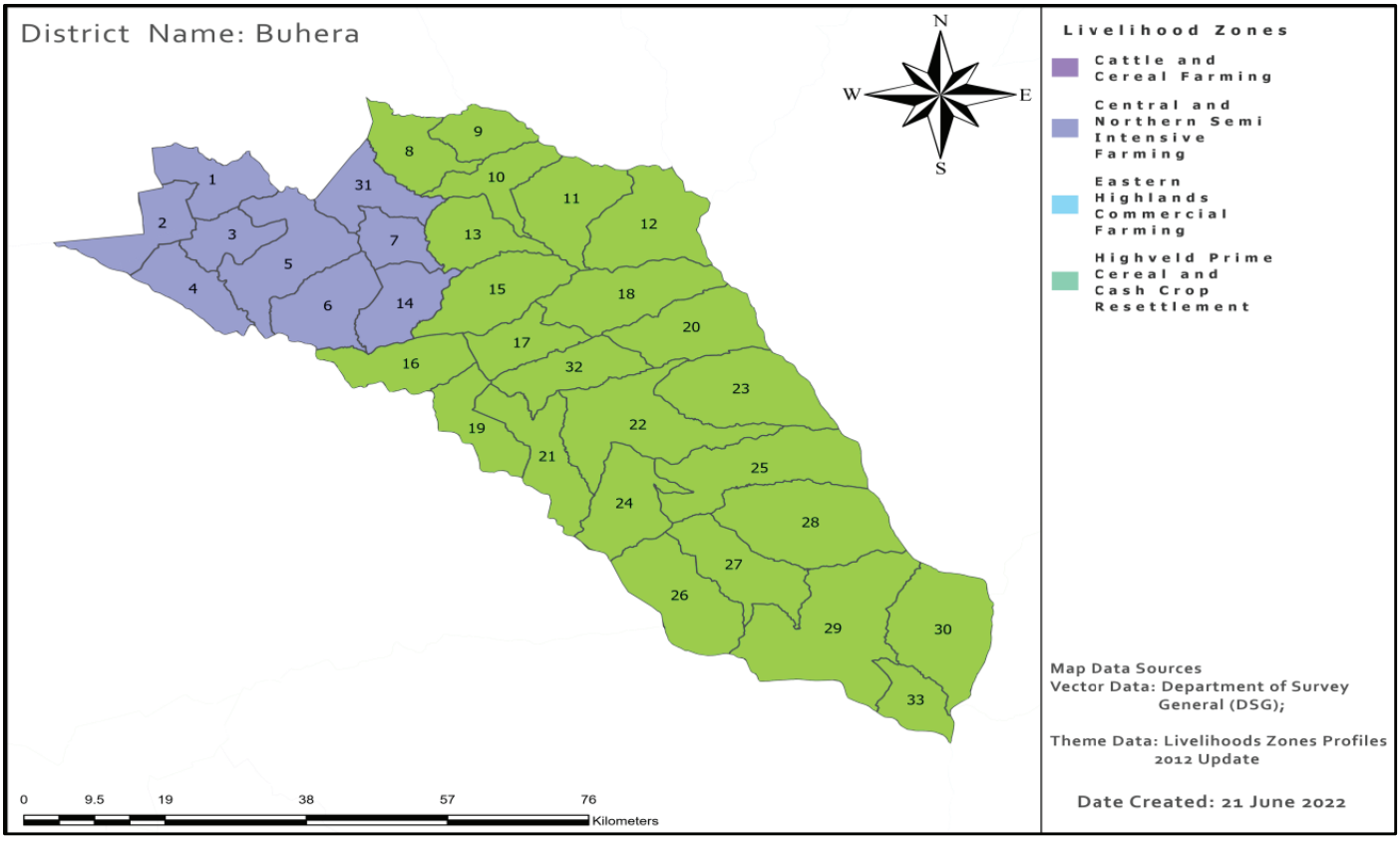


Figure 11: Livelihoods Zones

5 Poverty Levels

Characterised by high poverty rates (78%) due to low rainfall.

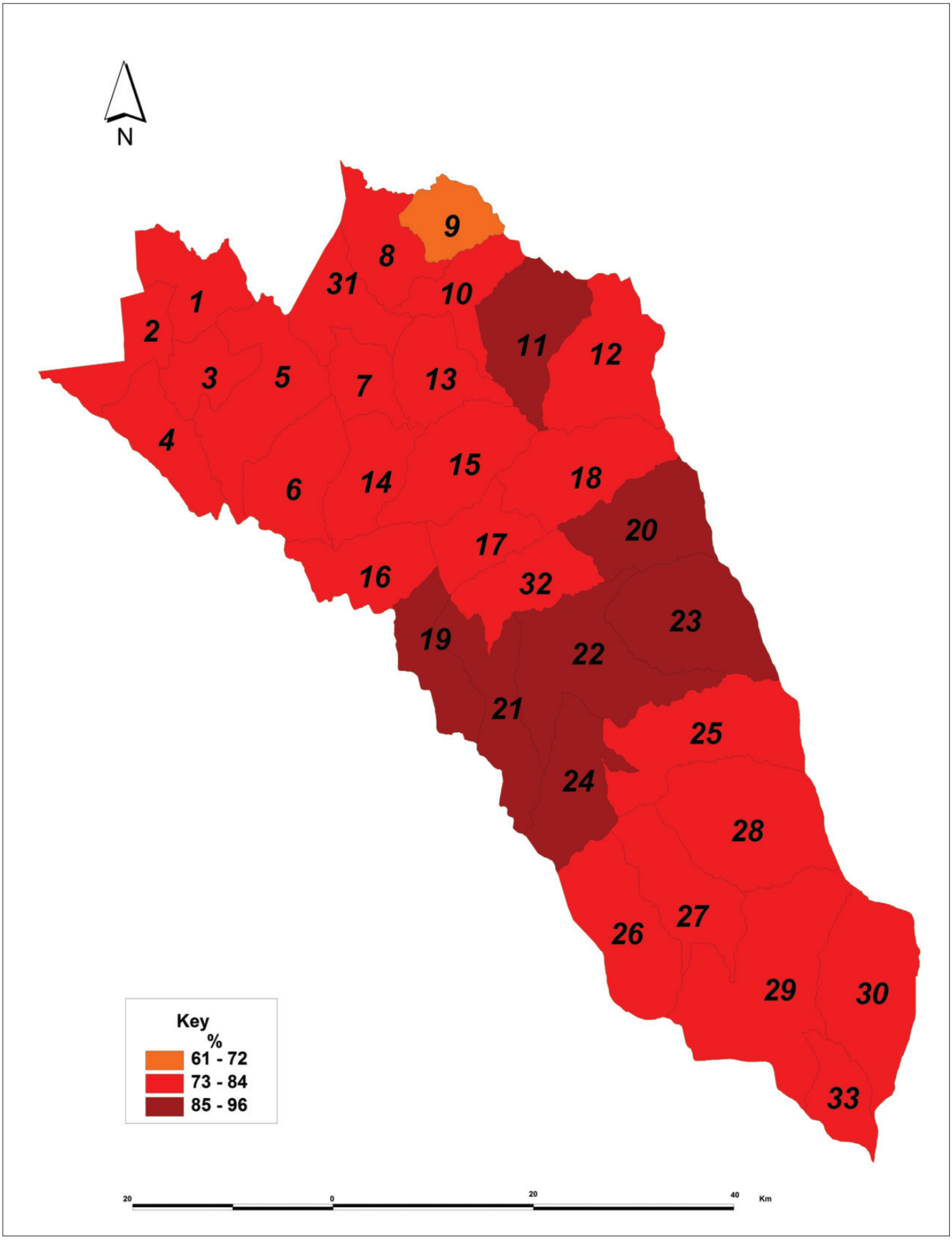


Figure 12: Poverty Map of the District by ward

6. Agriculture information

6.1 Natural regions and climate

Buhera District is a dry region comprising of 40% region III, 33% region IV and 27% region V in 2022 compared to 15%, 35% and 50% in 2016 respectively. Wards being covered by region III increased by 25%. However, the district has poor pulverized sandy loam soils which are mostly acidic resulting in poor yields leading to food deficit. The district is 100% Communal area. Small grain production and livestock production is the major source of livelihood in the district. The district has 4 functional irrigation schemes namely Murambinda irrigation, Muusha irrigation, Bonda irrigation and Deure irrigation scheme and the district has 3 perennial rivers namely Mwerahari, Save and Nyazvidzi. Major Dams are Nerutanga, Ruti, Mutunha and Marovanyati.

Table 11:

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
III	Rainfall received is around 600 to 800mm per annum and is less reliable. Crop production is on better soils. Altitude is 650 to 900 m above sea level. Bracytegia woodland and grasses predominantly are adapted to dry conditions. There is semi-intensive mixed farming.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, part of 11, 13, 14 ,15 and 31
IV	Rainfall received is about 450 to 650 mm per annum and is less reliable. Has periodic seasonal droughts. Semi extensive beef production supported by drought tolerant crops such as millets and sorghum is recommended. There is savanna woodland and sweet veld grasses.	part of 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 20 , 21, 22, part of 23 and part of 24
V	Rainfall is low, erratic and less than 400mm per annum. Veld is sweet and subject to overgrazing. Altitude is less than 600m. Vegetation includes thorn bushes and grasses. Has extensive beef/game production. Crops cannot grow without irrigation.	24, 25, part of 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33

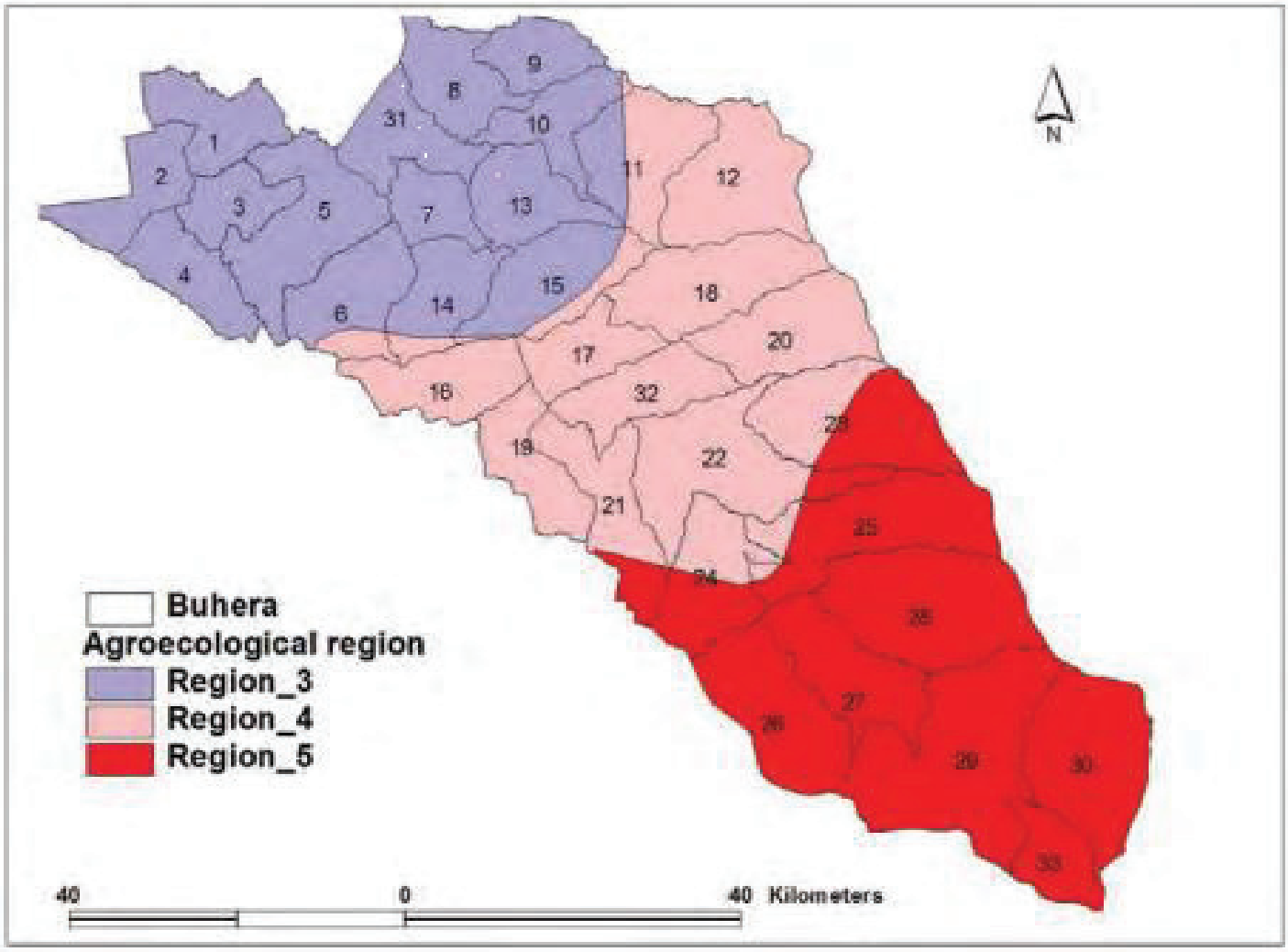


Figure 13: Map for Agro-ecological Regions of Buhera District

6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Rains normally start mid-November, break off January and restart end of January to end again in April - May.

- Natural Region III (North & West): 600mm – 800mm per annum
- Natural Region IV (Central): 450 - 650mm per annum
- Natural Region V (South): 100 – 500mm per annum

In this current season (2021/22 season), the district received first effective rainfall on the 3rd week of October and farmers subsequently planted, but it was a false start of the season since planted crops wilted and dried resulting in farmers replanting. The rainfall distribution was not even. It was characterized by prolonged dry spells. Dry spells in the district were experienced as follows:

- First dry spell: 30 Nov-17 Dec.
- Second dry spell: 26 Dec-22 January in Buhera south.
- Third dry spell: 28 Jan- date most parts of the district.

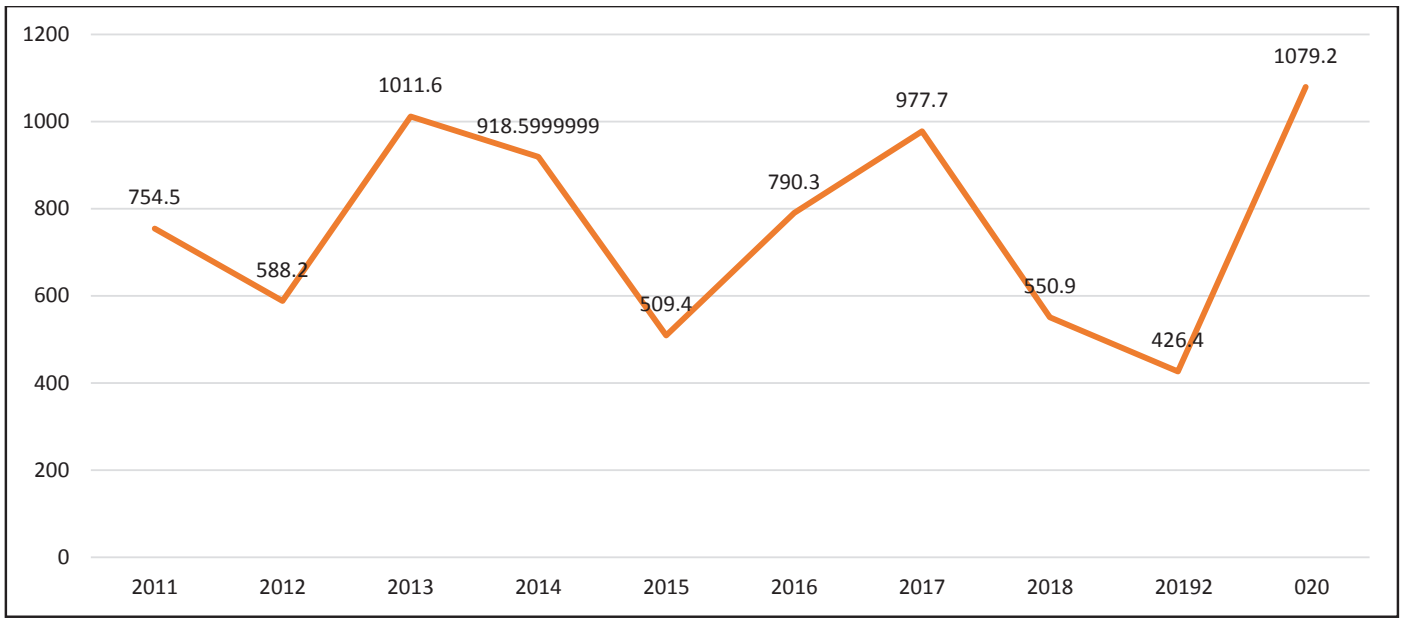


Figure 14: Rainfall Pattern for 2011 to 2022 Season (Source: Metrological Department)

The district received uneven rainfall distribution in October month-end followed by dry spell up to third week of November. The district received more rainfall as from third week of November to second week of December. January had the highest amount of rainfall as shown in Table.

Table 12: District Average Rainfall Per Month for 2021/22 Season

	October (mm)	November (mm)	December (mm)	January (mm)	February (mm)	March (mm)	Cumulative Average (mm)
Buhera	16.4	66.3	119.2	166.1	5.4	0	371.5
Source: AARDS							

6.3 Hydro-geological Conditions

There are a number of big rivers that flow through the district and these include Save, Nyazvidzi, Dewure and Murambwe rivers. Most of the rivers except Save, Nyazvidzi and Murambwe are seasonal and dry up before the start of the rain season. The rivers have also been affected by siltation and this has reduced the amount of water that flows through the rivers. The district has 4 major dams and the major crops grown in the irrigation schemes include maize, ground nuts, wheat, tomatoes, chilies, sugar beans and vegetables. Garlic, onion, carrots and cucumber are grown at a smaller scale. Also, recreation is practiced on a smaller scale. Marovanyati and Ruti are the major dams whilst others are minor dams.

Table 13: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward	Availability	Use
4	Nerutanga	Available perennially	Domestic
7	Marovanyati	Available perennially	Domestic, Irrigation, Recreation
15	Mutunha	Available perennially	Irrigation
19	Ruti	Available perennially	Irrigation

6.4 Soil pH

Generally, the soil pH are moderately acidic with few wards having slightly and strong acidic soils. This means farmers should always be encouraged to take their soils for testing which will then give farmers guidance on the type of crops to grow and any other inputs required for better yields.

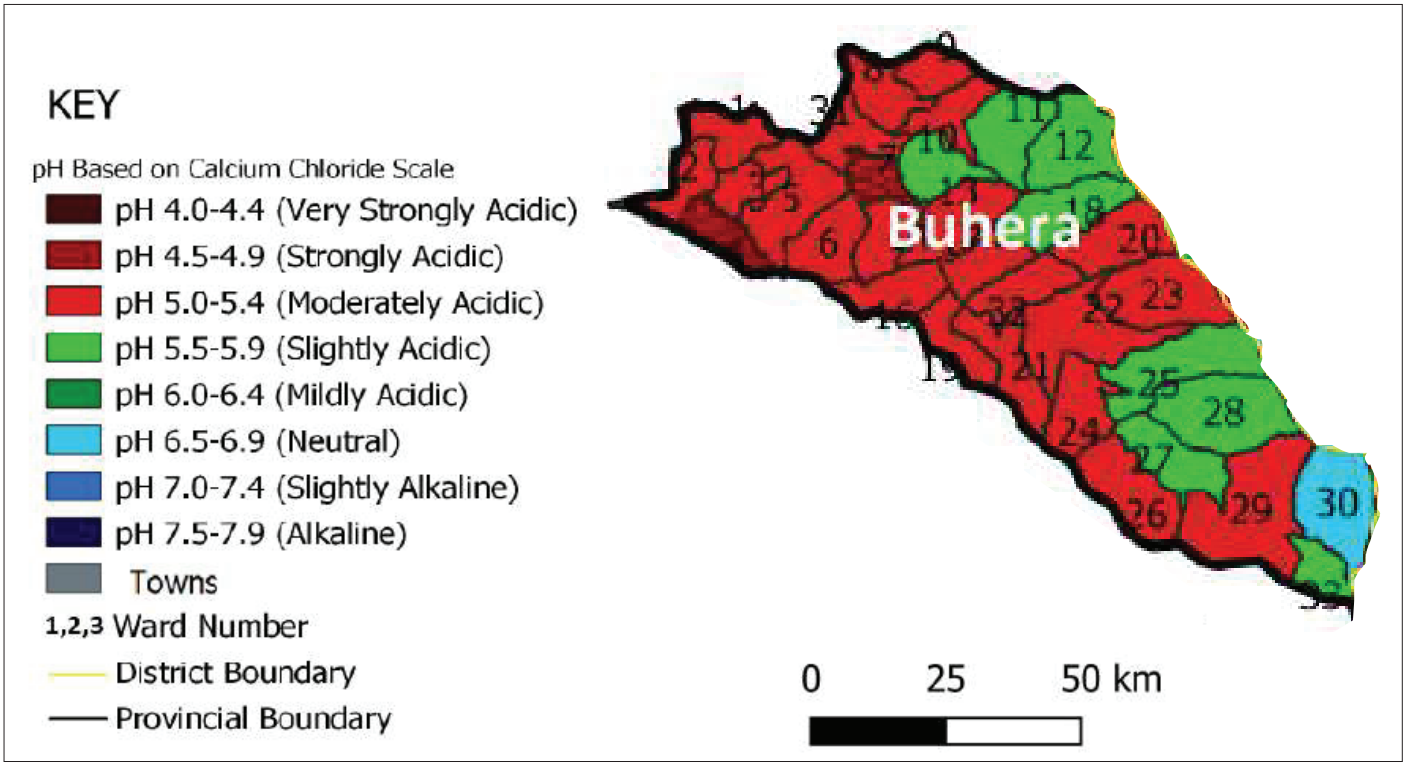


Figure 15: Soil pH by Ward

7 Crop Information

7.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

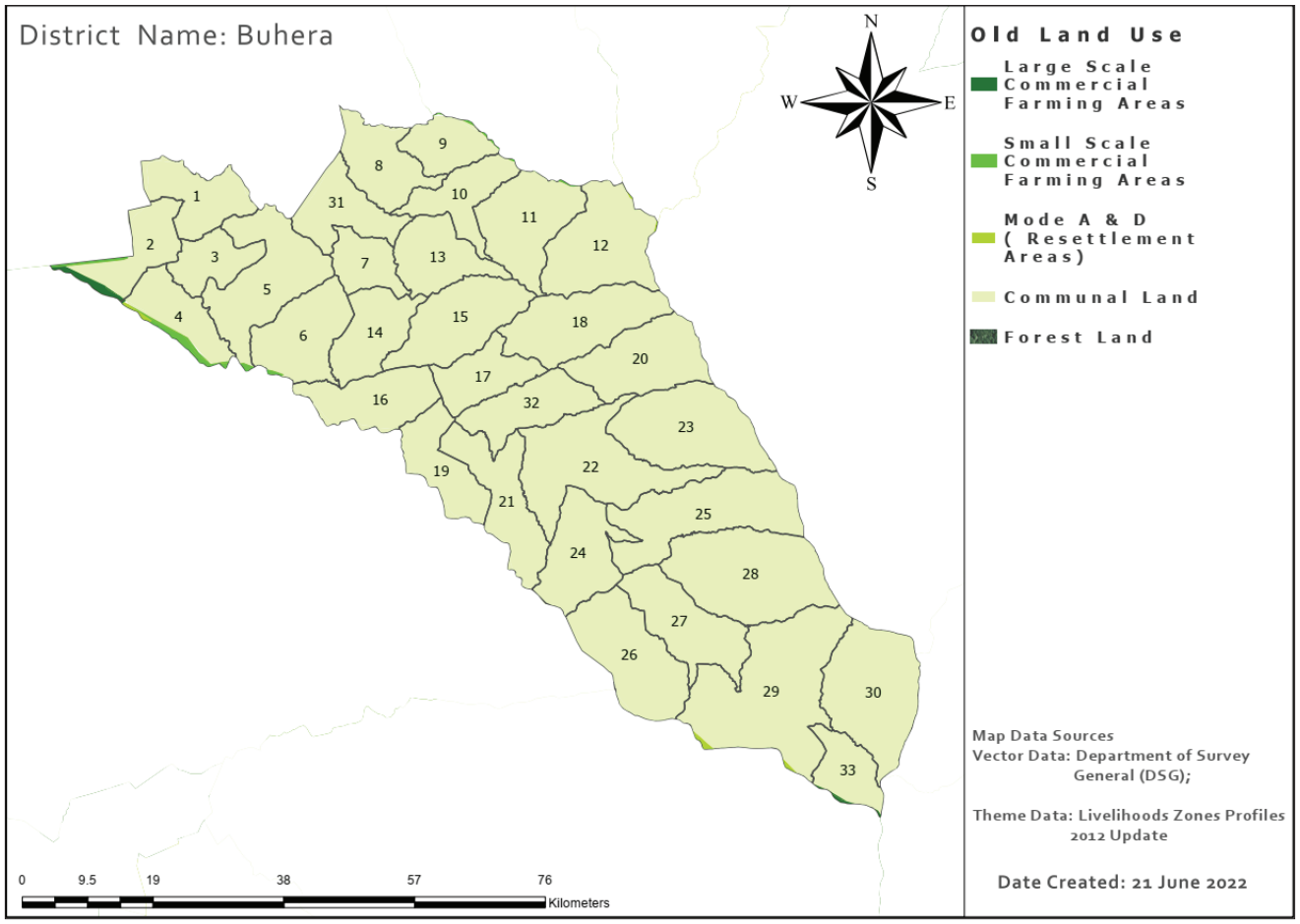


Fig 15: Farming Sectors

The main crops grown in the district are mainly drought tolerant crops like small (traditional) grains, pulses, sunflower and cotton. The district has a total area of 536, 400 hectares of arable land. Cotton, tobacco, edible beans are the main cash crops in the district. Farmers sell their surplus grain produce to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB).

Table 14: Main Farming Sectors in the District.

Farming Sector	Total Potential (Ha) Arable Land	Grazing Land (Ha)	Total Area	% Arable
CA	536, 400	134, 231	670, 631	79.98

Buhera is well known for traditional grains. Common crops grown in Buhera are maize, groundnuts, bambara nuts and traditional grains.

Table 15: Major Crops Grown in the District

Crops Grown	District Total 2021/22 Season	District Total 2020/21 Season
	Area Planted (Ha)	
Maize	25, 203	21, 312
Sorghum	20, 936	20, 623
P. Millet	24, 506	27, 366
Rapoko	7,746	3,802
Groundnuts	27, 654	30, 340
Sunflower	1,449	836
Cotton	1,819	4,522
Edible beans	147	55.5
Sweet potato	986	1,042
Bambara nuts	25, 066	22, 756
Cowpeas	3,719	5,206

7.2 Crop Production

Production estimates were calculated using Crop and Livestock Assessment. Production for 2021/22 are estimates before the Crop and Livestock Assessment survey second round survey. Due to the erratic rains received over the years, the district is experiencing low yields resulting in food insecurity. Figures below shows that there is greater change in terms of Maize and Sorghum yield in the 2020/21 season due to the introduction of Pfumvudza/ Intwasa programme coupled with a quality season which was also favourable for all crops therefore the need to train on climate smart agriculture (Pfumvudza). However, the 2021/22 Season is expected to get very low yield due to poor rainfall distribution which requires the DDR to seek for food aid to complement the low yields.

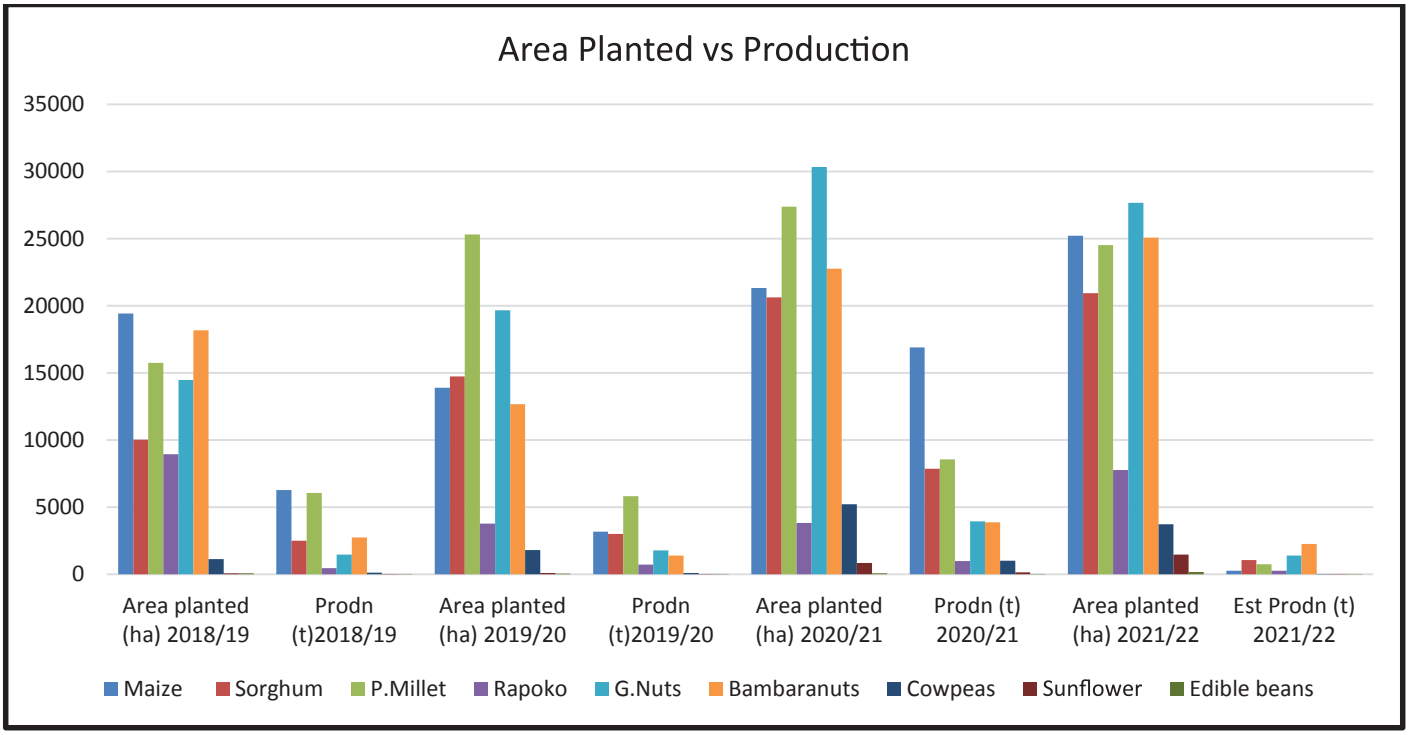


Figure 16: Area Planted Against Production (Source: AARDS Primary Data)

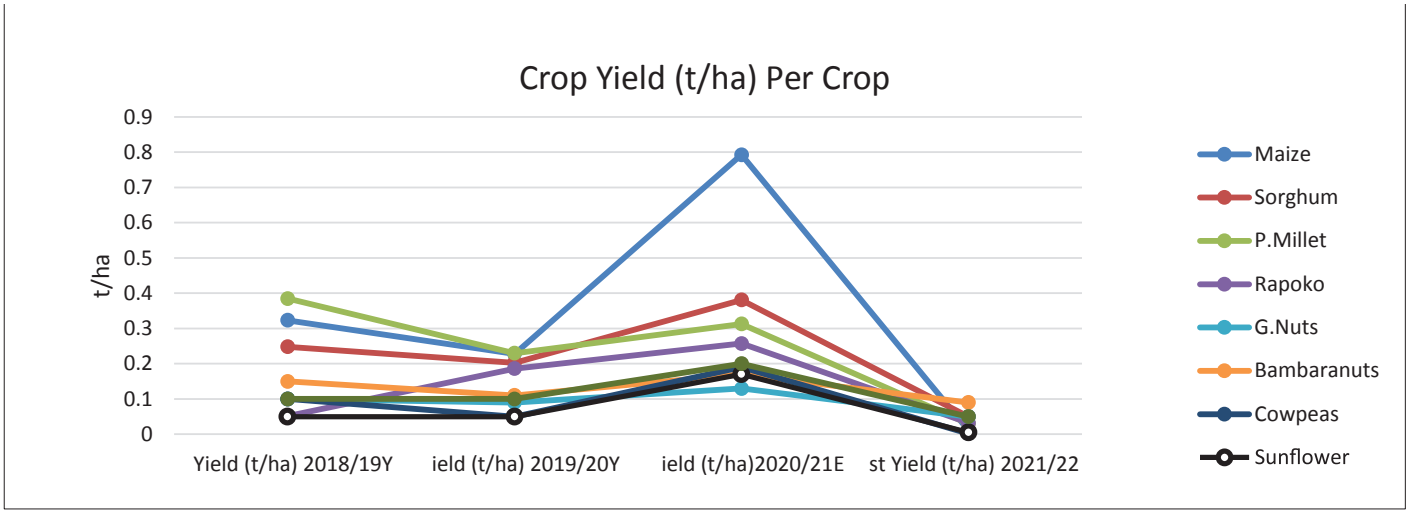


Figure 17: Crop Yield by Season from 2018 to 2021 (Source: AARDS)

7.3 Irrigation Schemes

The district has 4 functional irrigation schemes with Bonde and Deure covering the greatest proportion. However, there are seven proposed irrigation schemes namely Murambinda Block B, Wavier Block, Murove Block A and B, St Albans Block A and B and Nyashanu Mission. From the proposed irrigation sites, Marovanyati can irrigate up to 1, 250 hectares. The major crops grown in the irrigation schemes include maize, groundnuts, wheat, chillies, tomatoes, onions, sugar beans and vegetables. Consumption of fortified foods is also being promoted in the district through the production of NUA45 beans and orange maize in these irrigation schemes.

Table 16: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
14	Murambinda	36	Functional
15	Mutunha	19.5	Functional
33	Deure	316	Functional
30	Bonde	364	Functional

7.4 Challenges

- Below are some of the challenges being faced by farmers in these irrigation schemes:
- Siltation of canals and dams
- High water and electricity bills
- High prices of inputs
- Lack of access to market

8. Livestock

8.1 Main Types of Livestock

Cattle and goats are the most reared livestock while at least every household is rearing poultry. A significant decrease in the number of cattle in the district was noted from 124 698 in 2016 to 75 316 in 2021/2022 where most cattle were affected by Theileriosis in the western and northern parts of the district.

Table 17:

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Poultry Holding	Average Donkey Holding
1	678	214	1,650	14, 071	42
2	792	233	1,422	15, 042	34
3	906	152	1,255	17, 213	25
4	803	251	1,483	25, 004	19
5	765	124	2,000	24, 085	24
6	982	68	1,996	19, 016	27
7	769	241	1,578	16, 257	32
8	1,020	195	2,114	21, 018	35
9	1,.101	254	1,544	18, 149	34
10	941	485	2,832	17, 810	32
11	874	511	3,142	19, 811	54
12	963	614	2,541	16, 512	102
13	899	358	2,684	11, 513	79
14	879	842	3,210	28, 014	54
15	1,502	987	2,451	29, 425	154
16	1,825	1,024	2,815	17, 416	102
17	3,802	967	3,001	18, 417	120
18	3,905	1,158	3,654	15, 878	264
19	3,987	1,904	3,241	19, 719	120
20	3,657	1,488	4,410	17, 420	162
21	4,012	1,245	4,555	15, 791	168
22	4,401	1,229	3,155	33, 822	320
23	4,509	1,234	3,584	24, 153	452
24	3,945	1,564	4,099	17, 225	325
25	4,111	1,348	4,809	13, 254	351
26	3,988	1,222	3,027	14, 567	149
27	4,171	1,888	4,789	18, 916	216
28	4,101	1,654	5,211	16, 840	182
29	3,651	1,854	5,481	18, 641	154
30	2,809	963	2,514	16, 214	153
31	692	1,458	2,076	19, 244	142
32	2,013	1,587	2,411	20, 396	124
33	1,863	536	1,759	5,963	151

Source: Veterinary Services

8.2 Main Livestock Diseases

New castle, heart water and theileriosis are the most common livestock disease. Foot and Mouth is rarely found in Buhera District. The table below shows the livestock diseases common in Buhera District.

Table 18: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Diseases	Livestock Affected	Wards Mostly affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies	Dogs	Not in Buhera
New castle	Poultry	All wards
Anthrax	Cattle	Ward 20
Foot and mouth	Cattle	Not in Buhera
Lumpy skin	Cattle	Ward 7
Heart water	Cattle, Sheep and Goats	All wards
Theileriosis	Cattle	Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, Buhera west and north
Source: Veterinary Services		

8.3 Dipping Facilities

A total of 78 dip tanks are functional in the district with 21 dip tanks requiring rehabilitation. The dipping frequency is weekly during the rainy season and bi-weekly during the winter season. The challenges being faced by farmers include water shortage at dip tanks hence the need for solar powered boreholes.

Table 19: Dip Tanks in the District

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehabilitation	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehabilitation
78	78	5	21
Source: Veterinary Services			

8.4 Animal Health Centres

Buhera District has a total of 7 functional animal health centres serving 33 wards. The health centres are not evenly distributed as some constituencies have an average of 2 yet Buhera Central does not have any.

Table 20: Animal Health Centres in the District

Number of Functional Animal Health Centres	7
Number of Non-Functional Health Centres	8
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Parapets	32

8.5 Other Livestock Establishments

Buhera has other livestock establishments which include aquaculture, apiculture, feedlots and fodder production as table below.

Table 21: Other Livestock Establishments in the District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	Nil
Aquaculture (Ponds)	15
Apiculture	1 (Chapanda Honey Processing Centre)
Dairy Farms	Nil
Feedlots	9
Fodder production	7

9.1 Livestock Markets in Buhera District (Functional)

Livestock markets are available in the district. There are 6 cattle sales pens found in ward 27, 17, 19, 29, 25, and 12 with Ndyarima being the newly established. Mutiusinazita, Gwama and Bhidhiri have been upgraded under the BEST program supported by World Vision where pen-fattening, cross breeding and fodder production now takes place. Although the markets are equally spread across the district, they are concentrated in most drought-prone areas where livestock is a main source of livelihood as shown in the map below.

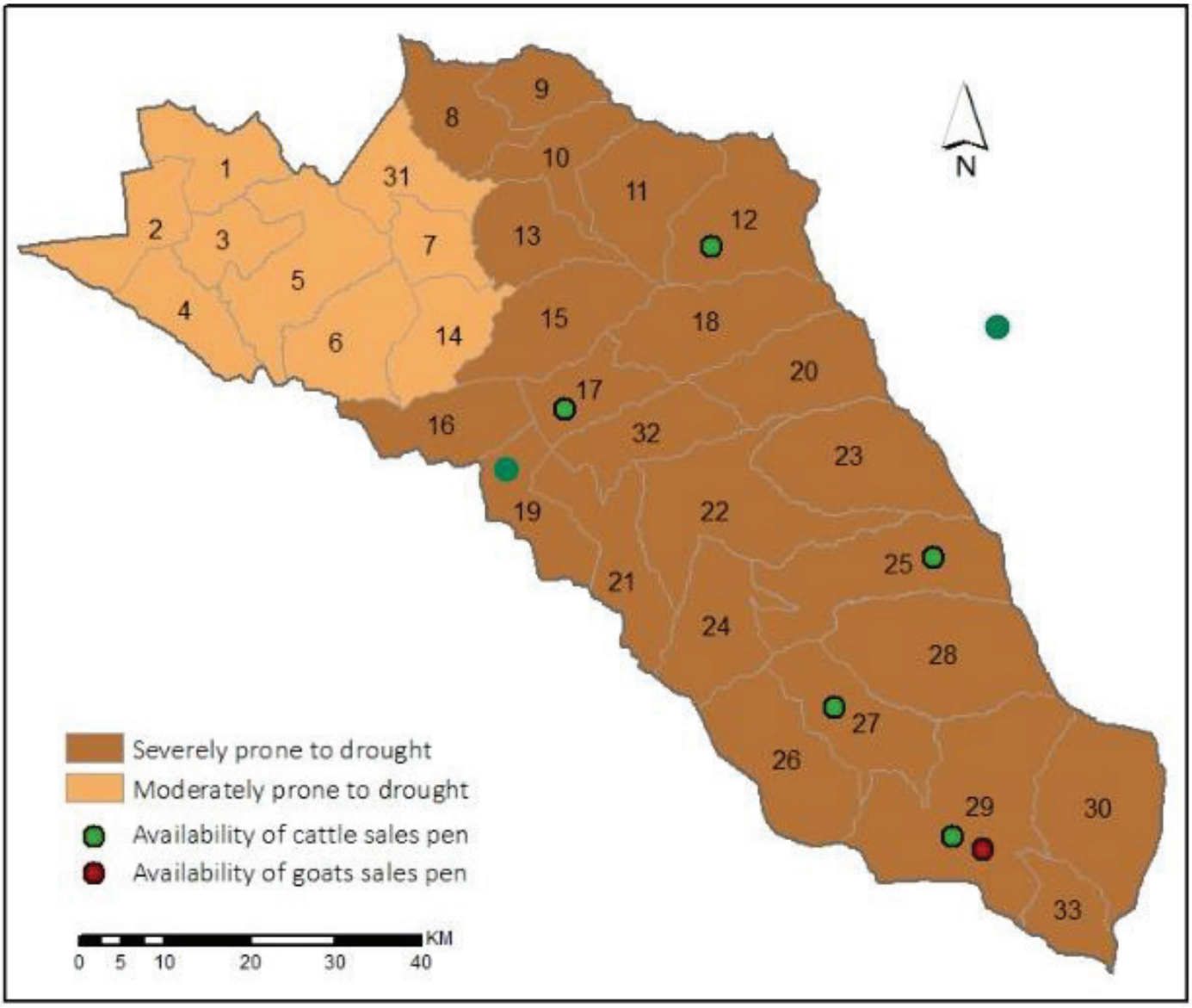


Figure 18: Distribution of Sales Pens in Buhera District (Source: AARDS)

9.2 Livestock Prices

Cattle prices range from $300 to $500 depending on the market and the quality of the animal (Table 22). Goats' prices range from $17 to $25 and indigenous chicken cost about $5 per bird. This district is largely dependent on livestock sales for income, therefore, there is need to come up with initiatives to promote livestock production.

Figure22: Average Cost of Livestock

Type	Cost (USD)
Oxen	450-500
Heifer	350-400
Steer	400-450
Cow	300-350
Goat	17-35
Sheep	30-60
Indigenous chicken	5
Turkey	15-20
Guinea Fowl	6

9.3 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Inputs are purchased at high prices (feeds and chemicals)
- Outbreak of diseases
- Water shortages and grazing availability
- Livestock bought at low prices at market place
- Long distance to market places

9.4 Crop Markets

Since crop production is very low in the district, neighbouring districts such as Makoni, Wedza and Chikomba usually supply local markets with grain. This ensures evenly distribution of maize grain across all markets and wards. However, food access remains a major challenge for poor households who cannot afford the cost of this grain on the market (usually between 8 and 10 USD per 17.5kg bucket). There have not been any changes in the crop prices in United States Dollars since 2016.

Table 23: Commodity Availability and Prices Per ward

Ward Commodity							Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain
							$/10kg	$/bucket	$/2ltre	$/500g	$/bucket
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6.5	8	3.5	1	-
2	1	1	1	1	2	1	6.5	8	3.5	1	-
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	6.5	8	3.5	1	-
4	1	1	1	1	2	1	5.5	8	3.5	1	-
5	1	1	1	1	2	1	5.5	8	3.5	1	-
6	1	1	1	1	2	1	6.5	8	3.5	1	-
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	8	3.5	1	8
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	8	3.5	1	8
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	8	3.8	1	8
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	8	3.6	1	9
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	4	1	9
12	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	3.2	1	9
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	8
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	8
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	3.8	1	9
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	3.8	1	9
20	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
21	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9

Table 23: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward

Ward Commodity	Price										
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain
							$/10kg	$/bucket	$/2ltre	$/500g	$/bucket
22	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
23	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
24	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
25	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	8
26	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	8
27	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	8
28	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	8
29	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
30	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
31	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9
32	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	1	9

NB: Key (1=Commodity Availability, 2= Commodity Unavailability)

9.5 Market Challenges

- Poor road networks
- Poor communication systems
- Long distance to markets
- No electricity

9.6 Labour Markets

There are a number labour opportunities which are found in all wards like casual labour, crop and livestock farming and petty trading.

Table 24: Labour Opportunity

Labour Opportunity	Wards Offering this Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion of Households Accessing this Opportunity
Casual labour	All wards	All wards	45
Brick moulding	2, 5, 9, 10, 14 and 33	2, 5, 9, 10, 14 and 33	50
Gathering and selling of wild fruits	1-5, 15-30, 32 and 33	1-5, 15-30, 32 and 33	60
Crop farming	All wards	All wards	100
Livestock selling	All wards	All wards	80
Petty trading	All wards	All wards	30
Artisanal mining	9, 11, 12, 13, 29 and 30	9, 11, 12, 13, 29 and 30	25
Skilled trade/ Artisans	All wards	All wards	10

9.7 Market Challenges

- Inflation which causes fluctuations in prices
- Poor infrastructure, especially bad road networks
- Delays in GMB payment processing
- Poor livestock breeds which lead to poor selling prices on the markets
- Sometimes farmers have surplus but the local demand is low

10. Common Hazards

The common hazards in the district are drought, windstorms, land degradation, human wildlife conflict, January disease, cyclones, lightning, deforestation and insecure mining sites. Drought is the major hazard for the district as more than 75% of the district is affected by recurrent droughts as a result of erratic rainfall as shown in the map below. ZimVAC report 2021 showed that 75 % of households reported drought as a shock. Human wildlife conflict has been on the rise from 2016 due to the district's proximity to Save Conservancy and illegal settlements in wildlife habitats. Deforestation makes the district susceptible to windstorms resulting in destruction of already dilapidated and derelict infrastructure.

10.1 Drought Map

There has not been a shift in the severity of drought in Buhera district since 2016.100% of the district is at high risk of being affected by drought as shown in Fig 21.

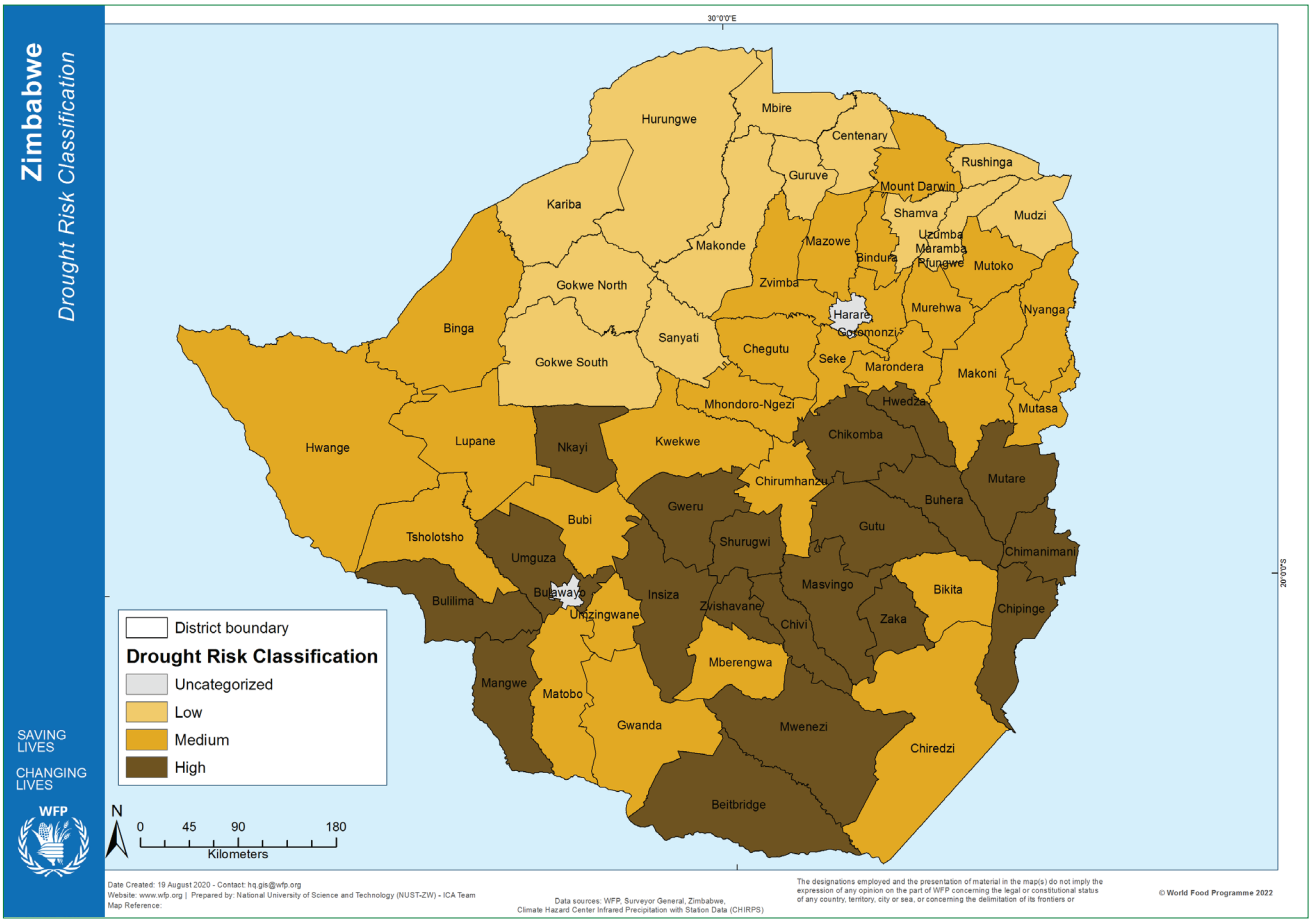


Figure 19: Comparison of Drought Prevalence for 2016 and 2021

10.2 Flood Prone Areas

Buhera district is classified as a high flood risk zone according to the 2021 ICA.

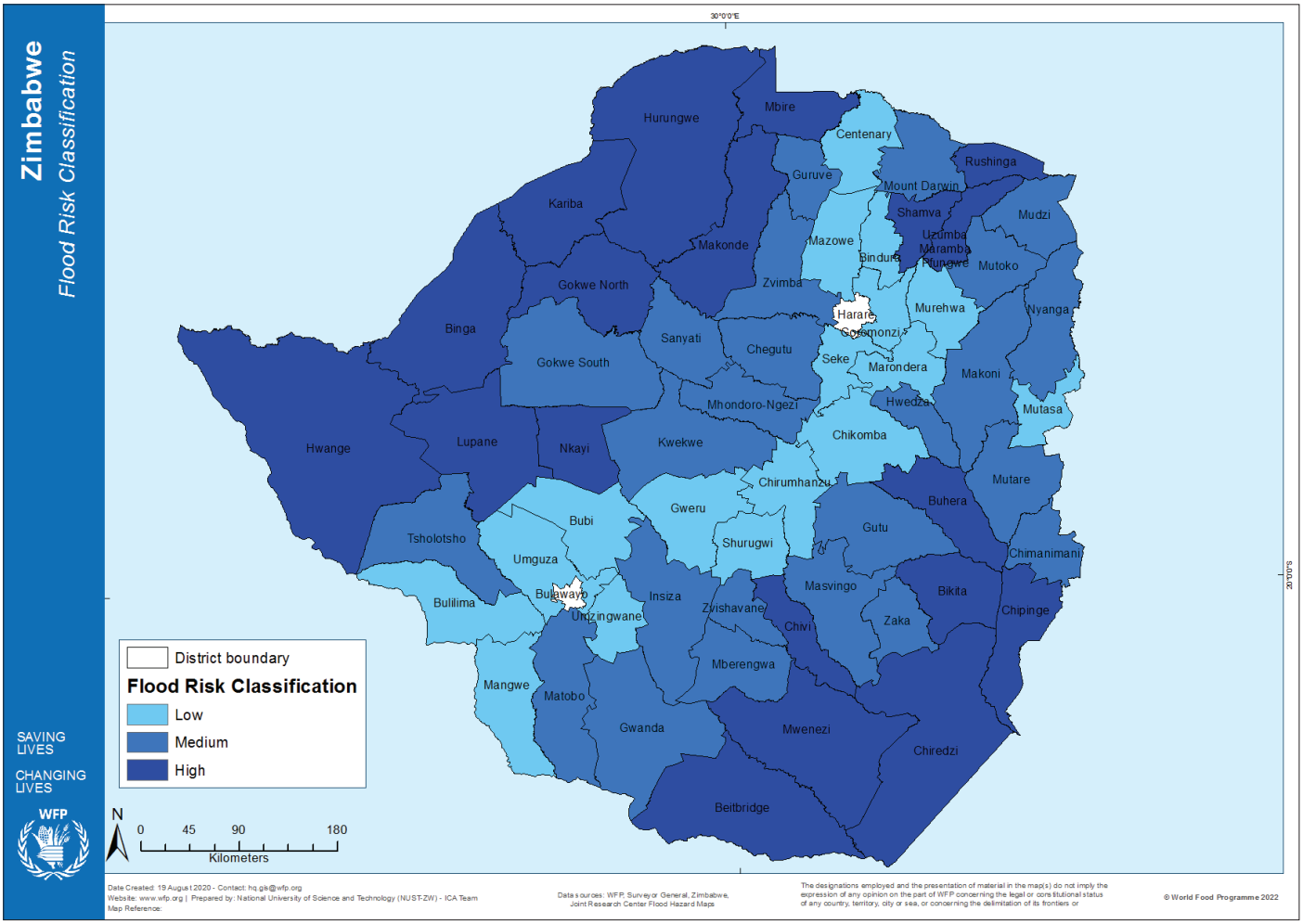


Figure 20: Flood Map by District

The mostly affected elements in the district are human beings, livestock, environment, infrastructure and human beings. Buhera District (51%) had the highest proportion of households which reported livestock deaths and disease as a shock hence the need for training of farmers on livestock management.

Table 25: Hazards Affecting the District and the Elements Affected

Hazard	Wards at Risk	Affected Elements	Why Affected/ Vulnerable	Interventions Required
Drought	All wards	Human beings, livestock, environment	Erratic rainfall	Development of identified irrigation sites
Windstorms	11 - 33	Infrastructure, environment	dilapidated and derelict infrastructure	Capacitation of building inspectors to ensure compliancy to standards
January disease	Wards 5,6,7,8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, (Buhera west and north)	Livestock, markets, household economy	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on livestock management	Training of farmers on livestock management
Tropical Cyclones	All wards	Human beings, livestock, environment, Infrastructure	Climate Change	Establishment, resuscitation and Strengthening of DRR committees
Human wildlife conflicts	11-33 excluding ward 31	Livestock,human being, environment	Proximity to wildlife conservancy Illegal settlements in wildlife habitats	Raising awareness to the community
Land degradation	11- 33 excluding 31	Environment, livestock	Poor agricultural practices	Training for farmers on climate smart agriculture
Lightning	33, 31, 5, 27, 26, 23, 22 and 24	Human beings, environment, livestock, infrastructure		Raising awareness to the community
Insecure mining sites	12, 11, 14, 29 and 30	livestock, environment	Poor enforcement Poverty	Law enforcement Interventions on livelihoods improvement
Deforestation	All wards	Human beings, livestock, environment	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on environment management	Raising awareness to the community Trainings on environment management

10.3 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Severity of all the hazards worsened going to the Southern part of the district with most hazards being ranked from high risk (HR) and very high risk (VHR), indicating the need to strengthen the required actions and take immediate action respectively.

Table 26: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward Number	Ward Number and Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Mudzamiri	Cyclones - MR	Drought - MR
			Land Degradation - MR
2	Chapwanya	Cyclones - MR	Drought - MR
			Land Degradation - MR
3	Garamwera	Cyclones - VHR	Drought - MR
			Land Degradation - MR
4	Nerutanga	Cyclones - MR	Drought - MR
			Land Degradation - MR
5	Marume	Cyclones - VHR	Drought - MR
		Lightning - MR	Land Degradation - MR
			January Disease - VHR
6	Munyira	Cyclones - MR	
			Drought - MR
			January Disease - VHR
			Land Degradation - MR
7	Madhonho	Cyclones - MR	
			Drought - MR
			January Disease - VHR
			Land Degradation - MR
8	Chimumvuri	Cyclones - MR	
			Drought - MR
			January Disease - VHR
			Land Degradation - MR
9	Berenyazvivi	Cyclones - MR	Drought - MR
			January Disease - VHR
			Land Degradation - MR
10	Chimombe	Cyclones - MR	Drought - MR
			January Disease - VHR
			Land Degradation - MR
11	Magombedza	Cyclones-VHR	Drought- VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - MR	January Disease - VHR
		Insecure mining sites - MR	Land Degradation - VHR
12	Dhauti	Windstorms-MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones-MR	January Disease - VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - MR	Land Degradation - VHR
		Insecure mining sites - VHR	
13	Neshava	Insecure mining sites - LR	Drought - VHR
		Windstorms - MR	January Disease - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - MR	
14	Murambinda		Drought - VHR
		Windstorms - MR	January Disease - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - MR	
15	Mudinzwa	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	January Disease - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - MR	Land Degradation - VHR
16	Nechavava	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	January Disease - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - MR	Land Degradation - VHR

Table 26: Periodic and Chronic Hazards (continued)

Ward Number	Ward Number and Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
17	Viriri	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
18	Mutauto	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation-MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
19	Bangure	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
20	Betera	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
21	Murwira	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
22	Mawire	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
		Lightning - LR	
23	Chirozva	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
		Lightning - LR	
24	Muzokomba	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - HR	
		Lightning - LR	
25	Matsetsa	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - MR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
26	Mutepfe	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
		Lightning - LR	
27	Mutiusinazita	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
		Lightning - LR	
28	Chapanduka	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
29	Chabata	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
		Insecure mining sites - MR	
30	Gunura	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
		Insecure mining sites - HR	

Table 26: Periodic and Chronic Hazards (continued)

Ward Number	Ward Number and Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
31	Mugwenhi	Windstorms - MR	Drought - MR
		Cyclones - MR	Land degradation - MR
		Lightning - LR	January disease - VHR
32	Chiurwi	Windstorms - MR	Drought - VHR, January Disease - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - MR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
33	Birchenough	Windstorms - VHR	Drought - VHR
		Cyclones - VHR	Land Degradation - VHR
		Human Wildlife conflict - VHR	
		Lightning - LR	

11 District Development Priorities

11.1 District Development Priorities

Significant progress in the development of the district has been made since 2016 especially in the health sector. However, more interventions are still required in infrastructure, especially, in the road network since this is a key pillar in achieving the 2030 national vision: "towards a prosperous and empowered upper middle-income economy."

Table 27: District Development Priorities and the Respective Areas

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Development of proposed irrigation schemes	7, 11, 13, 15 and 18	Identification of sites has already been done but there hasn't been any further progress because of lack of funding.
2	Tarring of Murambinda-Birchenough Bridge Road	14-33	5km have been covered out of 120km. Funding is required to complete the road.
3	Reconstruction of Chadzire and Nyadi bridges	20 and 26	Chadzire and Nyadi bridges were eroded during Cyclone Eline and Idai respectively and they haven't been attended to due lack of funding. This has greatly affected accessibility of the wards.
4	Solarisation of Bonda Irrigation Scheme	30	The irrigation scheme is currently electricity powered and this has proven to be unsustainable for the beneficiaries.
5	Piped water schemes	All wards	There is great need for piped water in schools and health facilities.
6	Health facilities construction and waiting mothers' homes.	Pedzisai (ward 21), Garawaziva (13), Chipondamudzi (26), St Bernards (8), Murove (28) and Mbundire	Masasa, St Moses and Ndyarima clinics have already been constructed and registered since 2016. However, there are still housing challenges at the health facilities. Mbundire, Chipondamidzi, Garawaziva and Mutasa are under construction and almost complete. There is also great need for supplementary feeding support for waiting mothers in all wards.
7	Community Hall construction	ward 14	Construction in progress
8	Dumpsite establishment (Sanitation)	Dorowa (9), Buhera (5), Marenga (6), Birchenough Bridge (33) and Chigavakava (14)	Murambinda dumbsite was established. However, there is still need to complete the remaining sites. Toilets were also rehabilitated at the 2 growth point bus ranks at Birchenough Bridge and Murambinda.
9	Market shades	Muzokomba (24), Buhera (5)	Construction was completed in Murambinda, Gaza and Birchenough Bridge.

12.1 Food Insecurity Trends (Based on Rural ZimVAC District data)

Buhera District has, over the years, been a chronically food insecure district with the food insecurity peak being experienced in 2019 as shown below. There was a sharp decrease in the food insecurity level in 2021. This can be attributed to the government intervention through climate smart agriculture (Pfumvudza).

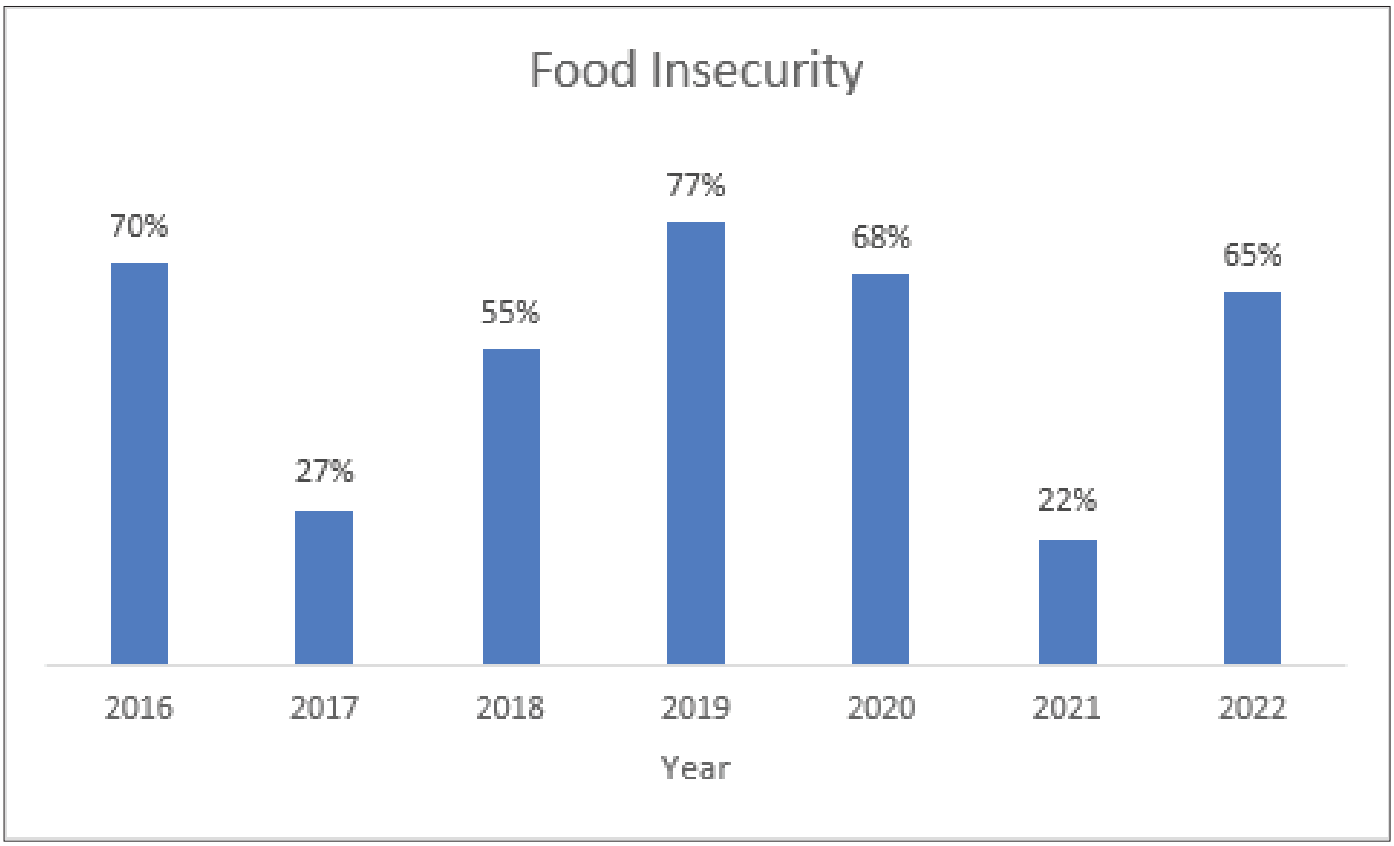


Figure 21: Food Security Level Trends for Buhera District (Source: ZimVAC Report 2021)

12.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

Key:

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

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

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

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

12.3 Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 28: Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Already Resilient	
(Group A) Food Secure Under No Major Shoc	
FOOD SECURE UNDER NO MAJOR SHOCKS	• They own shops at service centres.
• They have many sources of income	• They buy their own farming inputs and they don't wait for state assisted farming inputs (Fertilisers, farming seed, dipping chemicals)
• They own at least one house in major towns.	• In the event of shock, they sell their livestock and assets
• They hire casual labour during farming seasons.	• Have wells and some boreholes
• They can afford to send their children to boarding schools.	• They participate in community projects.
• They are main decision makers in the community.	• Members have 3 or less children
• Those engaged in farming usually produce surplus.	
• Constitute about 7% of the population.	• They hold reputable positions in community like CCWs and VHWs.
• Most of them are pensioners	• They sometimes higher casual labour.
• Have children working in towns and sometimes their children give them financial assistance to cope up with shock.	• Members are civil servants who can afford medical aid, funeral policies and are in ISAL groups.
• They look after extended family members particularly grand children	• Some have cars (second-hand vehicles), scotch carts, wheelbarrows and other farming implements
• They sometimes higher casual labour.	
(Group B) Highly Food Insecure From Last Or Consecutive Shocks	
• Group constitute about 65% of the population	• They sometimes engage in illegal mining activities.
• House constitute about 7 members and above	• Their voices in community are not heard as they are looked down upon hence they do not input anything on decisions.
• Have no regular income.	• Their children sell farm produces and firewood near service centres.
• Afford 1 meal a day	• Most of them belong to apostolic sects
• Depend on state assisted farming inputs like fertilisers, deeping chemicals.	• Their children suffer multiple violence ranging from denied right to school, child marriages, teen pregnancies, denied right to health
• Sometimes engage in casual labour to raise income	• Children do not have identity documents
• Have limited or no draft power for farming.	• Due to poverty, they engage in negative coping mechanisms.
• They don't realise the importance of education and don't sent children to school	
(Group C) Highly Food Insecure, Vulnerable, Including Destitutes	
• Group constitute about 65% of the population	• They sometimes engage in illegal mining activities
• House constitute about 7 members and above	• Their voices in community are not heard as they are looked down upon hence they do not input anything on decisions.
• Have no regular income.	• Their children sell farm produces and firewood near service centres.
• Afford 1 meal a day	• Most of them belong to apostolic sects
• Depend on state assisted farming inputs like fertilisers, deeping chemicals.	• Their children suffer multiple violences ranging from denied right to school, child marriages, teen pregnancies, denied right to health
• Sometimes engage in casual labour to raise income	• Children do not have identity documents
• Have limited or no draft power for farming.	• Due to poverty, they engage in negative coping mechanisms.
• They don't realise the importance of education and don't sent children to school	

12.3 Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification (continued)

Table 28: Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification (continued)

(Group D) Highly Food Insecure, Vulnerable, Including Destitutes	
• Older persons, disabled, orphans and child headed	• No hygienic items (like soap)
• House have extremely low-income levels.	• Rely on food aid and other programmes like social welfare's food for work.
• Household have no proper sanitation like toilets	• They afford a meal or no per day.
• Group comprises of child headed, chronically ill, elderly people, disabled	• Their children benefit from education aid like BEAM and other educational partners.
• They heavily depend on selling wild fruits like (mazhanje, nyii, baobab fruits)	• They have poor health practices and they resort to faith healers.
• They are the main suppliers of unskilled labour in their communities.	• When given farming inputs, they sell to buy cereal.
• Heavily depend food aid and it is never enough for them.	• Average household size is eight (12)
	• Due to the fact that they mainly depend on other households in community, they are prone to be abused.
	• Some are destitute who stay at shop verandas at rural service centres

12.4 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

Group A - Child led families
Group B – Elderly headed families
Group C – Disabled persons
Group D – Families with chronic illness

13. Coping Strategies

The predominant copying strategies found in Buhera are food assistance, livestock sales, reduction in number of meals or meal quantity.

Table 29: Copies Strategies by Wards

Coping strategy	Ward
Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs	All wards
Gathering wild foods/products for domestic consumption and for selling	11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33
Livestock sales	All wards
Sale of non-food assets	All wards
Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity	All wards
Casual labour in neighbouring districts	17-32
Illegal mining	11 and 12
Child marriages	3, 10, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28 and 29
Child labour	6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 33

13.1 Ranking of Food insecure Wards Per District

The 5 least food insecure wards in Buhera were 29, 32, 23, 28 and 27 while Wards 3, 4, 1, 2 and 5 were the most food insecure wards.

13.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 30: Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Ward	Proportion of Population	2022 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty (%)	Average cereal Adequacy from own Production (In Tonnes)	Food Requirement	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	5,130		83	620.36	615.6	31
2	4,827		82	533.08	579.24	30
3	4,745		89	480.85	569.4	33
4	6,914		88	650.5	829.68	32
5	9,433		82	900.02	1,131.96	29
6	9,622		87	602.16	1,154.64	24
7	5,749		84	315.35	689.88	19
8	5,513		82	485.8	661.56	20
9	5,732		78	420.78	687.84	23
10	6,496		83	380.26	779.52	21
11	7,135		81	512.98	856.2	14
12	8,535		80	380.05	1,024.2	16
13	7,573		88	660.75	908.76	26
14	15, 412		78	494.78	1,849.44	9
15	10, 968		86	950	1,316.16	17
16	5,945		78	530.66	713.4	15
17	4,660		77	440.58	559.2	18
18	7,568		80	573.8	908.16	13
19	5,988		81	478.7	718.56	25
20	7,935		81	654.39	952.2	10
21	8,761		82	630.9	1,051.32	11
22	16, 192		83	800.201	1,943.04	6
23	14, 637		83	1095	1,756.44	3
24	11, 024		81	900.85	1,322.88	8
25	12, 769		80	898.8	1,532.28	12
26	9,050		81	357.25	1086	7
27	9,991		79	610.78	1,198.92	5
28	12, 277		80	480.85	1,473.24	4
29	11, 624		80	558.7	1,394.88	1
30	5,759		80	342.86	691.08	28
31	6,799		82	290.6	815.88	22
32	7,652		80	611.08	918.24	2
33	12, 064		73	964.8	1,447.68	27
Total	**30, 2430**			**19, 608.52**	**34, 137.48**	
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

13.3 Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar shows the timeframe for major agricultural production and market activities including times for engaging in specific coping strategies. Casual labour is mostly available during the lean season.

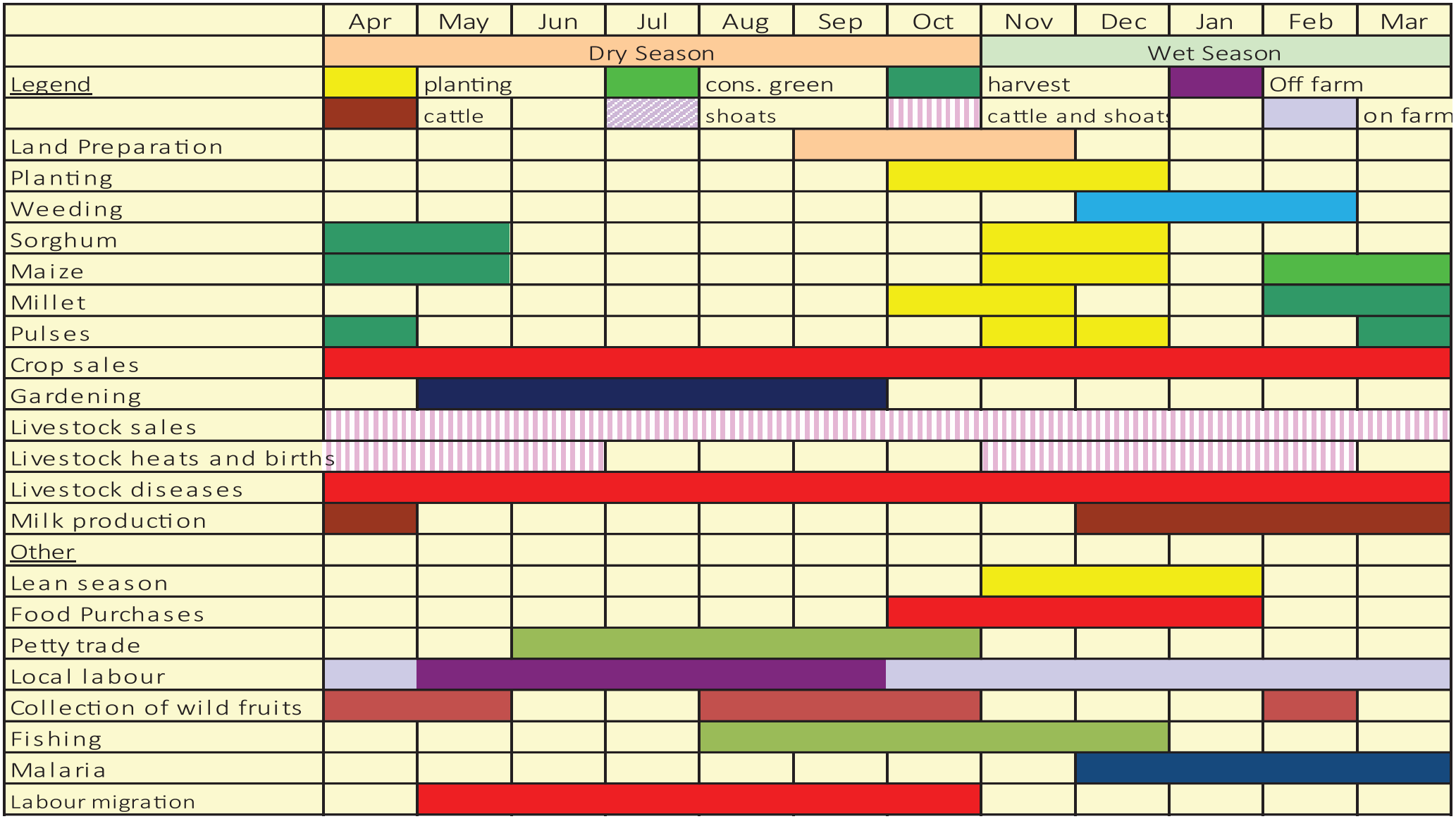


Figure 23: Seasonal Calendar

14. Development Partner Profiling

There was an increase in the number of new development partners as compared to those in the district in 2016. Also, the partners that were already working in the district increased their scope of work. This was necessitated by the newly experienced hazards like the Covid-19 pandemic and tropical cyclones. However, there is need for serious intervention towards people living with disabilities. There is also need for more sustainable interventions which increase community resilience against the district's most prevalent hazard, drought.

Table 31: Development Priorities

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of Intervention (More Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
World Vision	Social protection. Health and wellbeing, DRR, Urban Resilience, Livestock	WASH, Health, Child protection, education, IGA, skills training, civil protection	5, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29 and 33	Social Development, AARDS, DDF and Health	2036
Mercy Corps	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Infrastructure and utilities	1, 9, 10 and 21	DDF, Health, Education and Council	2023
Care International, NAZ	Care Group Model and Supplementary Feeding	Food and Nutrition Security	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18,20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31	MoHCC and AARDS	2026
SAFIRE	Food and Nutrition Security.	Food and Nutrition Security.	15, 28, 30 and 24	AARDS, Mechanisation, EMA, Council	2022
LEAD	Food and Nutrition Security	Food and Nutrition Security	18, 20, 28, 26 and 27	AARDS, EMA, Mechanisation, Counci	2022
Self Help Development Foundation	Human Capital Development	Assist women to start agricultural and other projects, VSLAs	32 and 23	Min of Women Affairs, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, Ministry of Youth, Council	2026
CAMFED	Social protection	Advancement of female learners' education. Improve ECD infrastructure and the entire environment	All 33 Wards	Min of Primary and Secondary Education, AARDS, Ministry of Youth, DDC's Office, Council	2024
DEVULI HELPERS TRUST	Social protection	Assist HIV and AIDS children, provide learning material in schools, Health	30 and 33	MoHCC, Education	2024
Rujeko Home Based Care	Health and Wellbeing. Social Protection	Health and Wellbeing. Social Protection		MoHCC, Min of Women Affairs. Buhera RDC	2023
Child and Adolescent Resource Centre (CARC)	Health and Wellbeing	Health and Wellbeing		MoHCC, Min of Women Affairs. Buhera RDC	2022
Care International	Social Protection	Support transition, retention and training for girls		MoPSE. Buhera RDC	2022

31: Development Priorities (continued)

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of Intervention (More Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
UMC Chabadza Community	Infrastructure and utilities	Infrastructure and utilities. Provision and reticulation of solarized water. Solar powering of health institutions	1-33	PWD Buhera RDC	2022
Methodist Development Relief Agency (MEDRA)	Housing delivery. Infrastructure and utilities	Housing delivery Infrastructure and utilities, DRR	31 and 14	DDF, MoHCC, Buhera RDC	2022
Goal Zimbabwe	Food and nutrition security, WASH	Food and nutrition security, Borehole rehabilitation and drilling, livestock breed improvement	24-29	MoHCC, Buhera RDC, AARDS, Ministry of Women Affairs, Mechanisation, VET, Forestry	2022
CARITAS	Housing delivery. Infrastructure and utilities	Housing delivery. Infrastructure and utilities, DRR	26, 27, 28, 30 and 33	DDF, Buhera RDC	2023
Municipal Development Partnership School Readiness Initiative	Infrastructure development. Social protection	Infrastructure development. Social protection. ECD advocacy	.1-33	MoPSE, Buhera RDC	2022
Livestock Improvement and Production Systems (LIPS)	Food and Nutrition security	Food and Nutrition security. Pan fattening, fodder farming and production, market linkages	7, 13 and 15	AGRITES, Buhera RDC	2023
Zimbabwe Health Interventions	Health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing		MoHCC	2023
Legal Resources Foundation	Social protection	Social protection	1-33	Judiciary Service Commission, ZRP	2022
Musasa Safe Shelter	Social protection	Social protection, offering temporary shelter to victims of GBV	1-33	Min of Women Affairs	2024
CLGF	Governance	Governance	1-33	Buhera RDC	2023
FACT	Food and Nutrition Security	Food and Nutrition Security	19-21	MoHCC	2022
CeSHHAR Zimbabwe	Sexual Health, HIV and AIDS Research	Sexual Health, HIV and AIDS Research	29, 14, 7 and 19	MoHCC	2024
Green Climate Fund (Government of Zimbabwe and UNDP)	Crop production, Gender, Irrigation	Provision of inputs starter packs, training of farmer field school concept	1, 4, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28 and 30	AARDS, Council, VET, Ministry of Women Affairs	2029
Msasa Project	Social Protection	GBV response	1 -33	ZRP, Social Development, MoPSE, Women Affairs, MoHCC	

Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Hhs	Health Facility	Under Weight (High, Medium, Low) %	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Main Cereal	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,156	0		52%	27.39%	73-84%	972	184	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals,	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	1	7	32	32
2	1,083	1	Low (5.2%)	51%	38.97%	73-84%	910	173	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals,	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	1	7	30	30
3	1,047	1	Low (1.9%)	19%	33.60%	73-84%	880	167	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals,	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	1	4	33	33
4	1,524	1	Low (0.5)	27%	26.53%	73-84%	1,281	243	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals,	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	2	6	29	29
5	2,151	2	Low (1.6)	80%	28.28%	73-84%	1,807	343	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals,	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	1	2	23	23
6	2,093	0		69%	13.53%	73-84%	1,759	334	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals,	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	2	3	6	6
7	1,196	1	Low (1.5)	33%	27.64%	73-84%	1,005	191	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Maize	Moderate	None	4	6	2	4	12	12
8	1215	1	Low (9.5)	68%	25.13%	73-84%	1,021	194	Subsistence farming, Cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Maize	Severe	None	4	6	1	6	28	28
9	1,254	2	Low (5.7)	28%	23.80%	73-84%	1,054	200	Subsistence farming, cattle production	Iii	Horticulture production and sales, small scale mining	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Maize	Severe	None	4	6	1	2	16	16
10	1,859	1	Low (0.6)	64%	32.68%	73-84%	1562	297	Subsistence farming, cattle production	III	Horticulture production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Maize	Severe	None	4	6	2	3	10	10

Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Hhs	Health Facility	Under Weight (High, Medium, Low) %	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Main Cereal	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
11	1,482	1	Low (5.6)	80%	18.22%	85-98%	1453	29	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Small scale mining	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	5	7	3	3	8	8
12	1,773	1	Mdeium (13.9)	86%	22.73%	73-84%	1490	283	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Small scale mining	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	5	7	2	2	5	5
13	1,608	0		100%	25.32%	73-84%	1351	257	Subsistence farming, cattle production	III	Small scale mining	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	maize	Severe	None	5	7	3	5	21	21
14	3,402	1	Medium (11.3)	69%	13.72%	73-84%	2859	543	Subsistence farming, cattle production	III	Sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	maize	moderate	None	5	7	1	1	1	1
15	2,354	1	Low (7.6)	92%	18.29%	73-84%	1978	376	Subsistence farming, cattle production	III	Sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	maize	Severe	None	5	7	1	3	18	18
16	1,302	1	Low (2.2)	13%	38.86%	73-84%	1094	208	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	5	7	4	2	27	27
17	1,000	0		79%	27.65%	73-84%	840	160	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	4	4	31	31
18	1,527	1	Low (1.8)	100%	33.98%	73-84%	1,283	244	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	3	3	17	17
19	1,267	1	Low (0.6)	78%	29.64%	85-98%	1,242	25	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	5	7	7	7	24	24

Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Hhs	Health Facility	Under Weight (High, Medium, Low) %	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Main Cereal	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
20	1,607	1	Medium (11)	28%	17.07%	85-98%	1,575	32	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	2	4	22	22
21	1,570	1	Medium (11.8)	100%	10.07%	85-98%	1,539	31	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	2	4	20	1
22	2,722	1		48%	10.22%	85-98%	2,668	54	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	sale of wild products	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	2	5	3	18
23	2,332	2	Medium (10.6)	100%	25.07%	85-98%	2,286	46	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	2	4	15	27
24	1,997	1	Low (1.6)	91%	16.24%	85-98%	1,958	39	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	4	10	26	
25	2,334	1	Low (6.9)	71%	22.52%	73-84%	1,961	373	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	3	6	13	
26	1,710	1	Low (2.1)	61%	16.76%	73-84%	1,437	273	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	4	3	14	
27	1,774	1	Low (7.5)	56%	21.85%	73-84%	1,491	283	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	3	4	9	
28	2,313	1	Low (9.8)	83%	23.56%	73-84%	1,943	370	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	3	4	2	

Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Hhs	Health Facility	Under Weight (High, Medium, Low) %	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Main Cereal	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
29	2,146	1	Low (4.9)	93%	17.49%	73-84%	1,803	343	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	3	8	4	
30	1,071	1	Low (0.7)	96%	40.78%	73-84%	890	181	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	7	8	3	7	19	
31	1,369	1	Low (3.1)	32%	34.36%	73-84%	1150	219	Subsistence farming, cattle production	III	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Maize	moderate	None	4	6	1	2	7	7
32	1,400	1	Low (1.1)	67%	18.89%	73-84%	1176	224	Subsistence farming, cattle production	IV	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	6	8	5	7	11	11
33	2,188	1	Low (2.4)	69%	43.46%	73-84%	1838	350	Subsistence farming, cattle production	V	Livestock production and sales	Reduction of meals, consumption and sale of wild fruits, sale of asset	Millets and sorghum	Severe	None	4	6	1	7	25	25

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Elisha Mushayavanhu	Principal Administrative Officer	Local Government
Rekai Llewelyn Mubonani	District AARDS Officer (DAO)	AARDS
Shylet Anesu Jonga	District Nutritionist	MoHCC
Joseph Mwanaka	Social Development Officer	Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Social Welfare
Evelyn Manyevere	Nutrition Officer	GOAL Zimbabwe

NOTES

BUHERA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

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