



CHEGUTU District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



Contents Page

List of Figures	3	9. Crop Markets	27
List of Tables	3	9.1. Horticulture	27
Foreword	4	9.2. Cereals	27
Acknowledgments	5	9.3. Citrus and other fruits.	28
Acronyms and Abbreviations	6	9.4. Other crops	28
		9.5. Labour Markets	29
		9.6. Market Challenges	29
1. General Characteristics of the District	7	10. Common Shocks/Hazards	30
1.0. Map of District	7	10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards	32
1.1. Administrative Information	7		
1.2. Population Information	8	11. Food Security	33
1.3. Vegetation Characteristics	8	11.1. Food Insecurity Trends	33
1.4. Land Degradation	9	11.2. Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity	33
1.5. Development Indicators	9	11.3. Visible vulnerabilities for the socio-economic groups	34
1.5.1. Education Information	9	11.4. Coping Strategies	34
1.5.2. Health Facilities by type	10	11.5. Ranking of food insecure Wards Per District	34
1.5.3. Settlement Types	11	11.6. Calendar	35
1.5.4. Traditional leadership	11	11.7. Market Seasonal calendar	35
		11.8. Food Aid Trends	36
2. Other Development indicators	12	12. Nutrition	36
2.1. Water and Sanitation Information	12	12.1. Prevalence of Malnutrition	36
2.2. Sanitation Facilities	13		
		13. Development Priorities	38
3. Transport and Communication	14	14. Development Partner Profiling	39
3.1 Transport	14	14.0. Summary by Ward	40
3.2. Communication.	15		
4. Main Livelihood Sources	15	Annex	43
5. Poverty Levels	17		
5.2. Poverty Prevalence by Ward	18		
6 Agriculture information	19		
6.1 Natural Regions and Climate	19		
6.2. Mean Annual Rainfall	20		
6.3. Drought Prone Area	20		
6.4. Flood Prone Areas	21		
6.5. Hydro-geological Conditions	21		
7. Crop Information	22		
7.1. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown	22		
7.2. Irrigation Schemes	23		
7.3. Challenges in irrigation Schemes	23		
7.4. Crop Production Trends	23		
8. Livestock	24		
8.1. Main Types of Livestock Ownership	24		
8.2. Main Livestock Diseases	25		
8.3. Dipping Facilities	26		
8.4. Non-functional Dip-Tanks	26		
8.5. Animal Health Centres	27		
8.6. Other Livestock Establishments	27		
8.7. Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers	27		

LIST OF Tables

Table 1: Population Projections by Ward	8
Table 2: Distribution of Schools by Ward	9
Table 3: Health Facilities by Ward	10
Table 4: Settlement types	11
Table 5: Traditional leadership	11
Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes	12
Table 7: Sanitation Facilities	13
Table 8: Road Networks	14
Table 9: Network Coverage	15
Table 10: Livelihood Economic Zones	16
Table 11: Livelihoods Options in the District	17
Table 12: Poverty Prevalence	18
Table 13: Natural Regions Characterization	19
Table 14: Major Dams by Wards	21
Table 15: Farming Sector in the District	22
Table 16: Irrigation Schemes	23
Table 17: Area Put Under Different Crops for the Past 2 Seasons	23
Table 18: Cereal Adequacy by Ward	23
Table 19: Livestock Populations by Ward	24
Table 20: Livestock Holdings	25
Table 21: Livestock Diseases by Ward	25
Table 22: Dip Tanks by Ward	26
Table 23: Reasons for Non- Functionality of Dip Tanks	26
Table 24: Animal Health Centres	27
Table 25: Other Livestock Establishments	27
Table 26: Produce Availability and Price by Ward	28
Table 27: Periodic and Chronic Hazards by Ward	32
Table 28: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability	34
Table 29: Coping Strategies	34
Table 30: Ward Ranking by Food Insecurity	34
Table 31: Cropping calendar	35
Table 32: Seasonal Calendar for a Normal Year	36
Table 33: Seasonal calendar for a drought year	36
Table 34: Children Feeding Practices	36
Table 35: Food Consumption by Women of Child Bearing Age	37
Table 36: Top 10 diseases/ Conditions	37
Table 37: Top five causes of mortality in the district	37
Table 38: Mortality in Children and Women	38
Table 39: Development priorities	38
Table 40: Development Partners in the District	39

LIST OF Figures

Figure 1: Map of the District	7
Figure 2: Land degradation in the district (Gully approaching road in ward 2 & road destruction in ward 21)	9
Figure 3: Livelihoods Zones	16
Figure 4: Natural Regions for the District	19
Figure 5: Mean Annual Rainfall 20	
Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas	20
Figure 7: Flood Risk Classification	21
Figure 8: Farming Sectors	22
Figure 9: Drought Risk Classification	30
Figure 10: Flood Risk Classification	31
Figure 11: Food Insecurity Trends	33

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 the 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 multistakeholder 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 to 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 Intergrated 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.

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
ARDAS	Agricultural Technical and Extension Service
AIDS	Acquired Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
BP	Blood Pressure
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DHIS	District Health Information System
DSG	Department of Survey General
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MMF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child care
MOPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
NR	New Resettlement
ODF	Open Defecation Free
RDC	Rural District Council
RLA	Rural Livelihoods Assessment
RTA	Road Traffic Accident
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
TB	Tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

1. General Characteristics of the District

1.0. Map of District

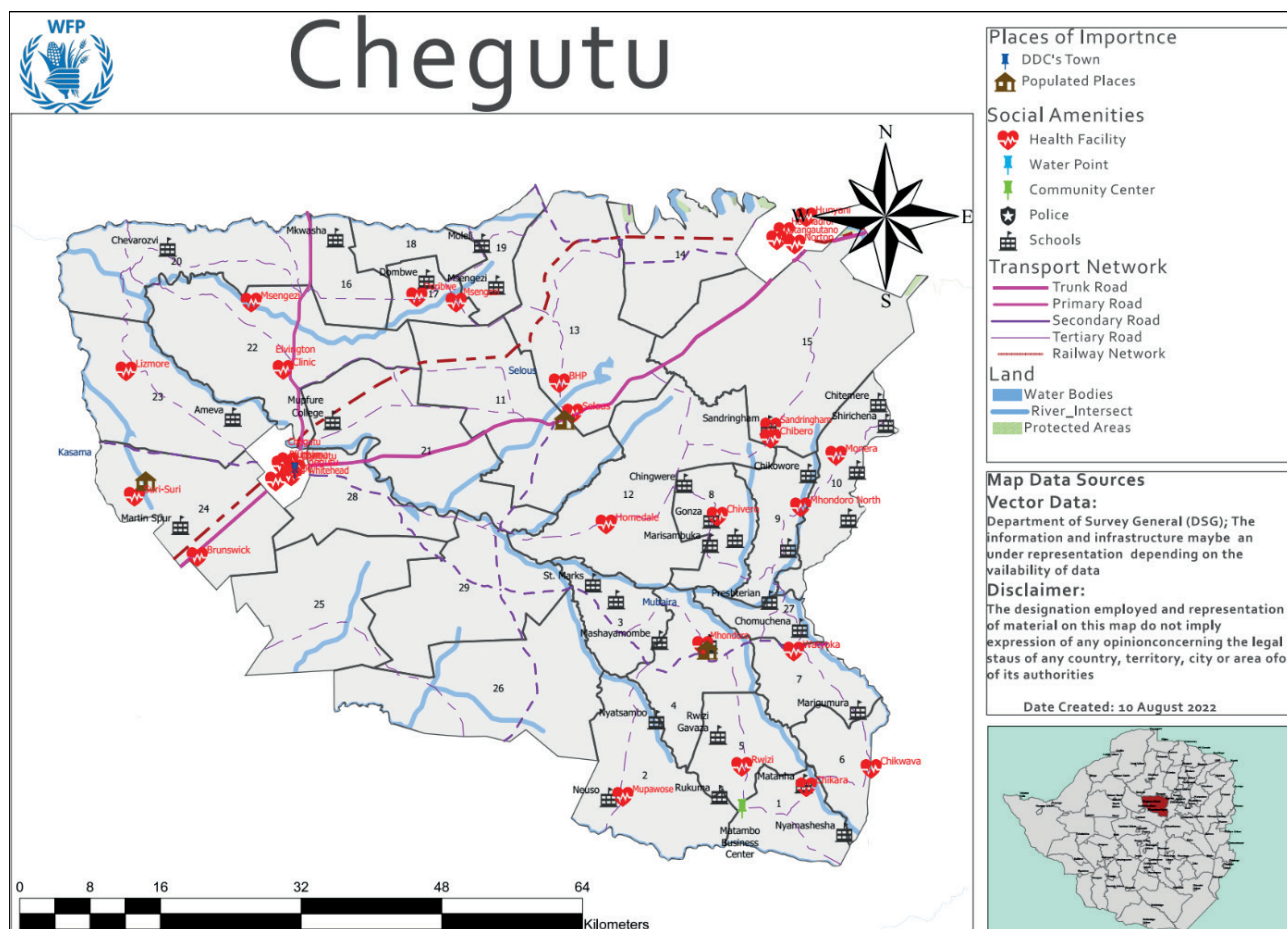


Figure 1: Map of the District

1.1. Administrative Information

Chegutu district is located in Mashonaland West province of Zimbabwe and borders with Seke district to the North, Sanyati to the South, Mhondoro-Ngezi to the East and Zvimba to the West. There is also a small shared boundary with Makonde district. There are 29 rural administrative wards under the authority of Chegutu RDC that has its offices in Chegutu town, Mubaira and Dombwe. The estimated total rural population is 174, 126 with 50.1% being males and 49.9% females. The district covers approximately 436, 200 hectares and of these 99, 877 hectares (22.91 %) is arable, 45, 000 hectares (10.31%) under forestry, 291 323 hectares (66.78%) is grazing land. The average annual cropping area for the district is 31, 307 hectares representing 7% of the total district area. The main rural business centres are Murena and Rukuma ward 1, Neuso ward 2, Musinami ward 3, Mubaira ward 4, Rwizi ward 5, Dzapata ward 6, Watyoka ward 7, Chingwere ward 8, Nyamweda ward 10, Selous ward 11 and 13 and Dombwe ward

1.2. Population Information

Table 1: Population Projections by Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1		1,086	4,417	5,005
2	Neuso	2,028	8,508	9,641
3		1,451	6,331	7,174
4	Mubaira	1,956	7,815	8,856
5		766	3,191	3,617
6		840	3,474	3,937
7		1,072	4,611	5,226
8	Chingwere	2,044	8,448	9,574
9		1,385	5,775	6,545
10	Nyamweda	2,420	9,839	11, 149
11		1,814	8,141	9,226
12		1,353	5,331	6,041
13		956	3,902	4,422
14		1,221	4,821	5,463
15		2,081	8,738	9,902
16		309	1,756	1,990
17		279	1,161	1,316
18		220	1,012	1,147
19		275	1,228	1,392
20		1,286	6,164	6,985
21		1,217	4,875	5,524
22		1,265	9,595	10, 873
23		1,158	5,846	6,625
24		1,732	7,342	8,320
25		1,188	5,543	6,281
26		833	3,709	4,203
27		745	4,779	5,416
28		900	3,537	4,009
29		921	3,766	4,267
Total		35, 701	153, 655	174, 126
Total		35, 701	153, 655	174, 126
(ZIMSTATS 2020)				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

Generally, communal wards (1-10 and 27) have a bigger population hence more households than small scale communal areas (SSCA) (ward 16-19). New resettlements (wards 11-15, 21-26 and 28-29) are more or less like communal and SSCA.

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

Eastern side: The district does not have much vegetation since its sandy and characterized by bushes generalized to the Mhondoro area. The low vegetative cover has resulted in soil erosion and to some extent siltation of rivers and dams. There is also limited grazing land resulting in low livestock quantities and less crop production due to draft shortages. The district also has eucalyptus tree plantations which are used to make timber.

South and West: To the south, north and west there is savanna type of vegetation with Musasa, Mopani and Mutondo tree woodlands. This supports rearing of livestock and wild animals with the national parks keeping game animals. There is less soil erosion and maintenance of soil cover resulting in better soil fertility thus better soils for cropping.

1.4. Land Degradation

Degradation of all forms is heavily affecting many areas in the district. The main forms of land degradation are soil erosion which is resulting in siltation of water bodies, deforestation and gullies (ward 11 and 21) which have contributed significantly to the degradation of the land in the district. In war there are high levels of soil erosion as a result of the gold panning activities taking place in the wards.



Figure 2: Land degradation in the district (Gully approaching road in ward 2 & road destruction in ward 21)

1.5. Development Indicators

1.5.1. Education Information

The education system in the district is well established and is very functional. Currently there are 317 ECD centres, a huge improvement from 97 that were there in 2016. Primary schools increased from 88 in 2016 to 102 in 2022 whilst secondary schools increased from 33 to 54 with regards to the same years. Despite the improvements, there are some wards that still do not have secondary schools and some students are still walking very long distances to school. It is therefore recommended to improve on the distribution of secondary schools to reduce distance travelled by pupils. There are 65 reported drop outs due to pregnancy and 59 due to other reasons.

1.5.2 Challenges

- Shortage of teachers' accommodation. In most schools, teachers are sharing the few houses and in others there are no houses available at all.
- Shortage of classroom blocks and furniture in most schools
- Some schools do not have boreholes and are using deep well

Table 2: Distribution of Schools by Ward

Local Authority	Ward	ECD	Primary schools	Secondary Schools	Self-Help Training Centres	ECD	Primary schools	Secondary Schools	Self-Help Training Centres
			2016				2022		
Chegutu RDC									
	1	4	5	3		5	4	2	
	2	3	4	3		9	6	3	
	3	7	4	0	1	6	3	2	1
	4	3	2	3		11	5	4	
	5	3	3	1		4	4	2	
	6	2	2	1	1	10	2	1	1
	7	2	2	1		11	4	1	
	8	4	5	3		23	6	5	
	9	5	5	1		20	4	2	
	10	7	4	0		25	6	3	

Table 2: Distribution of Schools by Ward (continued)

Local Authority	Ward	ECD	Primary schools	Secondary Schools	Self-Help Training Centres	ECD	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Self-Help Training Centres
			2016				2022		
Chegutu RDC	11	3	3	1		21	1	2	
	12	2	2	0		1	1	0	
	13	4	4	1		7	5	1	
	14	4	4	1		17	4	2	
	15	8	7	1		28	7	3	
	16	1	1	0		2	2	1	
	17	2	2	1		3	1	3	
	18	1	1	0		2	2	0	
	19	1	2	0		2	2	0	
	20	2	2	2		20	3	2	
	21	2	5	2		17	5	2	
	22	2	3	1		22	4	2	
	23	3	2	2		19	3	2	
	24	7	4	0		14	3	1	
	25	2	3	1		2	3	1	
	26	3	2	0		3	3	2	
	27	2	2	3		8	3	2	
	28	1	1	0		3	3	1	
	29	7	2	1		2	3	2	
Total		97	88	33	2	317	102	54	2

(Source: MoPSE)

1.5.2. Health Facilities by Type

There are 32 rural health facilities in the district owned by RDC, government or private (owned by churches, mines or colleges). Danangwe clinic is the newest health facility in the district that was opened in 2021. Katawa clinic is awaiting official opening. Two wards, 18 and 19 do not have health facilities so they are served by nearest health facilities but the gap still has to be closed since some travel long distances to reach the nearest health facility. The major referral facilities are Chegutu and Norton hospitals which are located in the urban.

Table 3: Health Facilities by Ward

No	Name of Health Facility	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Chikara	1	RDC
2	Mpawose	2	RDC
3	Msinami	3	GVT
4	Mhondoro Rural	4	GVT
5	Rwizi	5	RDC
6	Gora	6	GVT
7	Watyoka	7	RDC
8	Chivero	8	RDC
9	Mhondoro North	9	RDC
10	Monera	10	GVT
11	Santa Barbara	11	PRIVATE (church)
12	Homedale	12	RDC
13	Beersheba	12	PRIVATE (church)
14	Selous	13	RDC
15	Tasunungurwa	14	RDC
16	Sandringham	15	RDC
17	Glenluce	15	RDC

Table 3: Health Facilities by Ward (continued)

No	Name of Health Facility	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
18	Kent	15	PRIVATE
19	Mbuyanehanda	16	GVT
20	Dombwe	17	RDC
21	Msengezi	20	GVT
22	Shamrock	20	GVT
23	Mupfure	21	PRIVATE (college)
24	Danangwe	22	RDC
25	ZMDC	22	PRIVATE (mine)
26	Lismor	23	RDC
27	Brunswick	24	RDC
28	Fanham	25	RDC
29	Katawa *not yet functional	26	RDC
30	Presbyterian	27	PRIVATE (church)
31	CRDC	28	RDC
32	Mafuti	29	RDC

(Source: MoHCC)

There are 32 rural health facilities in the district owned by RDC, government or private (owned by churches, mine or college). Two wards, 18 and 19 do not have health facilities so they are served by nearest health facilities but the gap still has to be closed since some travel long distances to reach the nearest health facility. The major referral facilities are Chegutu and Norton hospitals which are located in the urban.

1.5.3. Settlement Types

Chegutu is made up of urban and rural. In terms of settlements there is the urban areas, a growth point, 18 wards under resettlement, 11 wards under communal and 2 wards with estate farms.

Table 4: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	25
Growth point	1
Resettlement area	18
Communal	11
Estate Farms	2

(Source: ARDAS)

1.5.4. Traditional leadership

There are 6 traditional chiefs and 1 headman in the district.

Table 5: Traditional Leadership

Name of Chief	Number of Headmen	Wards
Ngezi	0	2
Nyamweda	0	10
Mashayamombe	1	3 and 4
Rwizi	0	5
Nherera	0	1
Chivero	0	8 and 9

(Source: DDC records)

There are 25 urban wards, 12 for Chegutu and 13 for Norton. There is one growth point at Mubaira which is in the communal area. Resettlement areas comprise of A1, A2 farms as well as old resettlements (OR). Communal areas are wards 1 to 10 and ward 27 whilst 2 wards, 29 and part of 26 have estate farms. The district has a total of 430 villages registered at the DDC's office and 304 substantive village heads currently on government payroll.

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1. Water and Sanitation Information

Every ward in the district has boreholes and deep wells. The number of non-functional boreholes has increased since 2016 due to worn out pump heads and pipes. Rehabilitation is not being done as expected due to lack of funding. There are more non-functional boreholes in the communal area than new resettlements. Comparing 2016 and 2021, new boreholes have been drilled to provide safe drinking water for households as well as water for nutrition gardening.

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes

	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes?	Functional boreholes
1	Deep Wells and Boreholes	28	2	22	1	Worn out pump heads and pipes
2	Deep Wells and Boreholes	20	0	17	7	Worn out pump heads and pipes
3	Deep Wells and Boreholes	22	0	19	6	Worn out pump heads and pipes
4	Deep Wells and Boreholes	26	2	25	3	Worn out pump heads and pipes
5	Deep Wells and Boreholes	25	1	37	2	Worn out pump heads and pipes
6	Deep Wells and Boreholes	9	0	17	1	Worn out pump heads and pipes
7	Deep Wells and Boreholes	34	2	10	5	Worn out pump heads and pipes
8	Deep Wells and Boreholes	26	1	37	10	Worn out pump heads and pipes
9	Deep Wells and Boreholes	13	0	20	1	Worn out pump heads and pipes
10	Deep Wells and Boreholes	5	0	12	2	Worn out pump heads and pipes
11	Deep Wells and Boreholes	8	0	37	7	Worn out pump heads and pipes
12	Deep Wells and Boreholes	9	0	10	7	Worn out pump heads and pipes
13	Deep Wells and Boreholes	12	0	22	11	Worn out pump heads and pipes
14	Deep Wells and Boreholes	14	1	37	2	Worn out pump heads and pipes
15	Deep Wells, and Boreholes	8	0	55	20	Worn out pump heads and pipes
16	Deep Wells and Boreholes	2	0	21	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
17	Deep Wells and Boreholes	19	1	8	13	Worn out pump heads and pipes
18	Deep Wells and Boreholes	8	0	11	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
19	Deep Wells and Boreholes	5	0	11	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
20	Deep Wells and Boreholes	23	1	26	2	Worn out pump heads and pipes
21	Deep Wells and Boreholes	10	0	19	4	Worn out pump heads and pipes
22	Deep Wells and Boreholes	8	0	19	5	Worn out pump heads and pipes
23	Deep Wells and Boreholes	4	0	15	3	Worn out pump heads and pipes

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes (continued)

	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes?	Functional boreholes
24	Deep Wells and Boreholes	5	0	51	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
25	Deep Wells and Boreholes	7	0	13	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
26	Deep Wells and Boreholes	6	0	10	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
27	Deep Wells and Boreholes	6	0	22	0	Worn out pump heads and pipes
28	Deep Wells and Boreholes	8	0	78	11	Worn out pump heads and pipes
29	Deep Wells and Boreholes	8	0	12	2	Worn out pump heads and pipes
Total		382	11	693	125	

(Source: MoHCC Environmental Health Dept)

Every ward in the district has either a non-functional borehole or well. More than half of the deep wells and boreholes are non-functional due to worn out pump heads and pipes. There are more non-functional deep wells and boreholes in the communal area than new resettlements.

2.2. Sanitation Facilities

Households in rural areas access to toilet facilities has significantly improved with a very low households practicing open defecation, more health awareness and trainings by EHTs are to be provided to improve on sanitation and reduction of water borne and spread of diarrheal diseases. The proportion of households practicing open defecation in Chegutu stands at 10% against the national level's 54 % (ZimVAC 2021). Only 40 % were estimated to have improved toilets. The majority of households in rural wards do not have toilets making sanitation coverage very low thereby risking open defecation. Only ward 5, 14, 20, 24 and 29 have at least 50% sanitation coverage with ward 7, 10, 13, 19, 22 and 25 having less than 10% coverage. Only ward 12, 14 and 20 have some villages that were declared as ODF. The proportion of households practicing open defecation in Chegutu stands at 10% against the national level's 54 % (ZimVAC 2021). More health awareness and trainings by EHTs are to be provided to improve on sanitation and reduction of water borne and spread of diarrheal diseases

Table 7: Sanitation Facilities

Ward	Total Population 2022	No of Villages	No of Households	No of Toilets	No of Villages Declared ODF	Sanitation Coverage (%)
1	5,457	61	1,983	558	0	28
2	9,487	58	2,887	731	0	25.3
3	7,118	25	1,838	838	0	45.6
4	12,182	48	2,449	819	0	34.32
5	4,237	31	973	494	0	50.7
6	4,032	30	834	481	0	38
7	6,374	25	1,355	110	0	5
8	12,820	54	2,797	1154	0	41
9	6,743	30	1,780	493	0	27.69
10	8,713	56	3,683	290	0	8
11	11,656	31	3,133	861	0	27
12	10,400	20	1,192	824	1	69
13	9,115	23	1,158	490	0	6
14	4,895	21	1,601	839	5	52
15	7,701	31	2,351	735	0	31
16	2,427	144	482	173	0	36
17	2,775	86	371	114	0	30.7

Table 7: Sanitation Facilities (continued)

Ward	Total Population 2022	No of Villages	No of Households	No of Toilets	No of Villages Declared ODF	Sanitation Coverage (%)
18	1,214	92	289	91	0	32
19	1,357	164	326	133	0	9.8
20	9,088	31	1,394	580	1	52
21	7,580	27	1,705	291	0	19.1
22	9,595	43	2,165	74	0	3.4
23	3,823	20	1,500	400	0	26.6
24	6599	24	2483	1641	0	66
25	9851	11	1800	146	0	8.2
26	4203	17	833	397	0	47.6
27	3537	20	1149	484	0	32.4
28	3537	16	900	490	0	13
29	4840	16	872	435	0	50
(Source: RDC)						
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

3. Transport and Communication

3.1. Transport

Most roads in the district are in fair to bad condition and need either grading, gravelling, spot dumping or drift pipe repairs. Roads that are in very bad condition like Musonza-Gora-Nyamashesha and Binda-Neuso-Muzvezve are making it difficult for vehicles to move thereby disrupting service delivery by various providers. Urgent attention is therefore required to ensure uninterrupted service provision.

Table 8: Road Networks

Unit	Code	Length (km)	Road Name	Activity
Unit 1 Uhurunakazi	RB101	28	Sunset- Chavarozvi- Zowa	The road is in a very bad state and needs spot dumping
	RB102	9	Sunset -Marahwa- Zowa	Road in fair condition, needs motor grading
	RB103	15	Village 15- Johanadale	Needs grading, and repairing of culverts
	RB104	7	Johanadale - lowwood	Need grading only
	SA101	40	Kayo - Dombwe	Need grading, culvert repairs & Moleli drift repair.
	SA102	13	Waze- Dombwe- Magarazvuru	Fair condition, need grading & drift pipe repairs
Unit 2 Mubaira	C101	21	Muzhuzha- Chingwere	Fair condition, need 2km grading
	C104	6	Watyoka- Chikara- Chiketa	Good condition
	C106	16	Marumha- Nyamweda	Fair condition, need drift pipe repairs.
	C201	16	Mubaira- Bangira - Musinami	Good condition, need verge clearing
	C204	4	Guvamobe- Rutize	Good condition
	C205	16	Gobvu marisamhuka	Fair condition, needs drift pipe repairs
	C301	6	Mashashamobe Youth Centre	Good condition
	C302	6	Watyoka - Madzongwe	Bad condition, needs gravelling.
Unit 3 Neuso	C102	13	Binda- Neuso- Muzvezve	Very bad condition, needs gravelling

Table 8: Road Networks (continued)				
Unit	Code	Length (km)	Road Name	Activity
	C103	18	Neuso – Rukuma-Mbudzirume	Fair Condition, 2km needs spot dumping
	C104	28	Watyoka- Chikara Chiketa	Fair condition, need motor grading
	C107	14	Mukono – Banhamombe	Good condition
	C202	27	Mussonza – Gora-Nyamashesha	Very bad condition, needs gravelling and drift pipe repairs
	C204	10	Guvamombe – Rutize	Fair Condition 1, needs spot dumping
	C303	12	Nhira – Rutara Hills	Good Condition, 1km needs verge clearance and gravel dumping
(Source: DDF, RDC, Ministry of Transport)				

3.2. Communication.

Most areas have access to mobile network from the three main providers in the country i.e. Econet, Netone and Telecel. Network coverage differs in connectivity and reach across different areas/wards in the district.

Table 9: Network Coverage

Ward	Telecel (%)	Netone (%)	Econet (%)
1	0	0	70
3	0	50	70
5	60	70	80
6	0	0	80
9	0	40	40
10	0	0	50
11	0	60	40
12	0	90	70
15	50	60	80
16	0	0	50
17	0	90	40
14	50	60	70
20	0	60	40
22	50	70	80
24	50	58	70
23	50	60	80
27	0	60	70
29	0	0	60

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The main livelihood sources in the district have not changed since 2016 and these are agriculture production focusing on livestock and crop production, horticulture and small-scale mining. There is need for diversification of livelihoods options to minimize over reliance on rain fed agriculture which in recent years has been disappointing considering that below average rainfall was received. There was a significant reduction in the number of beef cattle in the district as massive deaths were experienced due to diseases especially January disease since 2016. Horticulture has become one of the most reliable sources of livelihoods by rural farmers as they have an established market in Chegutu and Norton urban. There is need to increase irrigation schemes to counteract the effects of drought and hence alleviate household food insecurity. Mines listed in table 17 above including the ZIMPLATS Platinum processing plant in Selous provide employment for the local people with some involved in sponsored or unsponsored scale gold panning. The district has 2 livelihoods economic zones namely the Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement and the Highveld prime communal.

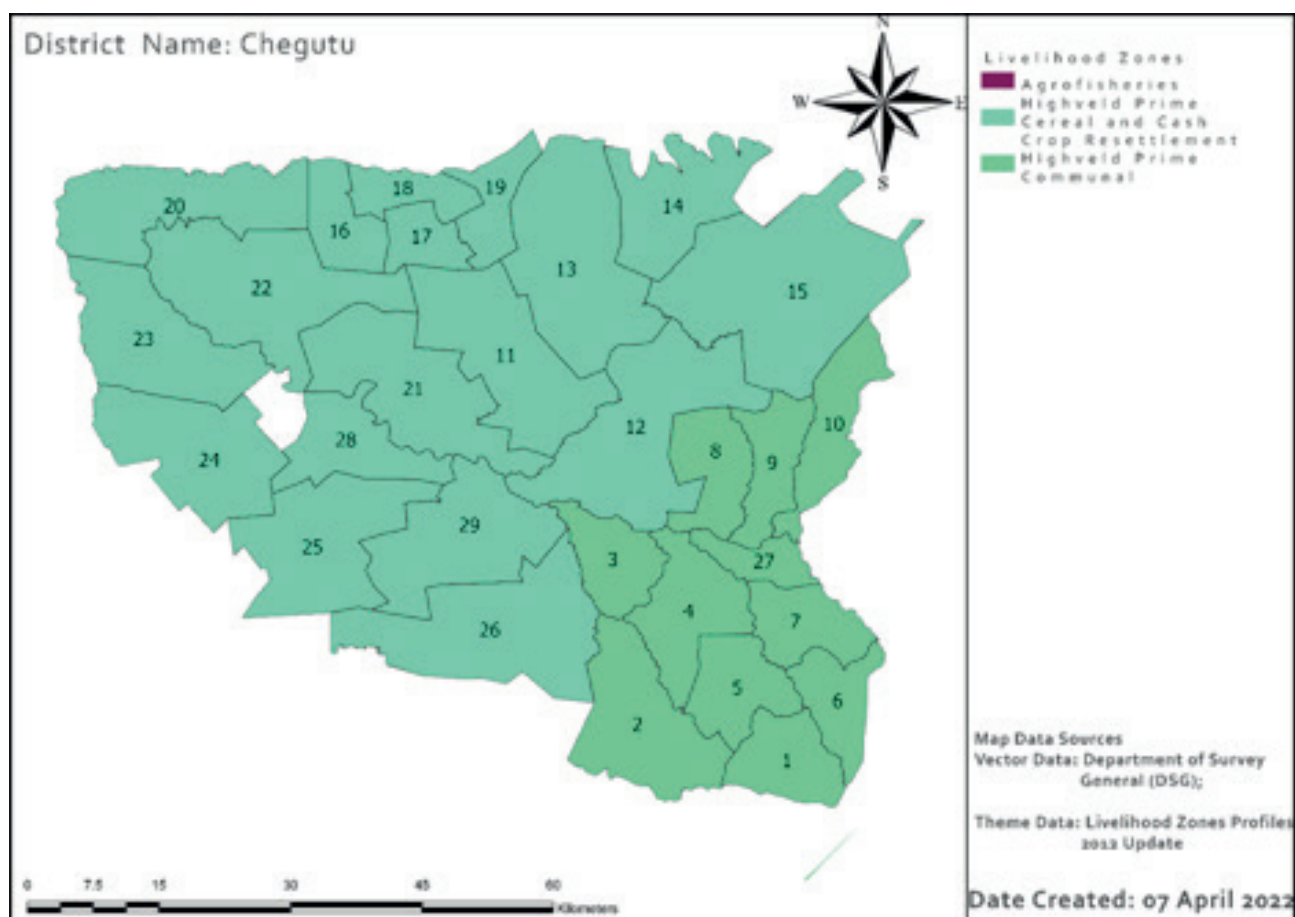


Figure 3: Livelihoods Zones

Table 10: Livelihood 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. In wards 11, 12, 22, 25 and 26 there is also small-scale mining as a means of livelihoods. Some ward 11 residents are also employed at AFROCHINE and the ZIMPLATS processing plant in Selous.	11, 12; 13; 14; 15; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 28 and 29
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10 and 27

(Source: ARDAS)

Table 11: Livelihoods Options in the District

Livelihood options	Description	Wards
Crop production	Rain fed grain and cash crop production	90% of households in All wards
Livestock production	Beef production	90% of households in All wards
	small livestock production and poultry	90% of households in All wards
Horticulture	Production of high value crops, such as vegetables, fruits, onions and tomatoes	Wards 1, 2, 15, 12, 11, 20, 17, 22, 14, 23, 24 and 28
Irrigation schemes	Production of field horticultural crops, market gardening	Wards 20 and 1
Mining	Danangwe, giant, bluerock, pitana, grange, pickstone, bosbery, Elvington	About 3% of household in wards 22 and 25

The main livelihood sources in the district are agriculture production focusing on livestock and crop production, horticulture and small-scale mining. There is need for diversification of livelihoods options to minimize over reliance on rain fed agriculture.

5. Poverty Levels

5.1. Wealth Group profiles

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

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

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

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

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

5.2. Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Poverty is most prevalent in ward 22 and 25 then ward 1-3 and 23 and less prevalent in ward 17, 19, 15 and 18. The poorest wards are mainly depended on rain fed crop production and these wards normally produce low harvest as the soils are no longer fertile and require huge amounts of fertilizers which most people cannot afford. As a result, the communities are normally food insecure and very poor as they do not have any other reliable source of income. The pastures in that area are poor also resulting in less grazing for livestock hence no meaningful animal production for markets. Those wards that are slightly better than the rest of the district rely on market gardening.

Table 12: Poverty Prevalence

Ward No.	Population	2016 Hholds	2016 Poor Hholds	2021 Poor People	2021 Poor Hholds	Hhold Size	Prevalence (%)
Ward 01	4,406	1,083	262	1,066	259	4.1	24.2
Ward 02	8,375	2,015	515	2,139	454	4.2	25.5
Ward 03	6,169	1,446	351	1,497	344	4.3	24.3
Ward 04	7,778	1,944	340	1,361	631	4.0	17.5
Ward 05	3,178	762	177	740	187	4.2	23.3
Ward 06	3,418	836	186	762	223	4.1	22.3
Ward 07	4,591	1,061	243	1,050	265	4.3	22.9
Ward 08	8,465	2,036	459	1,906	536	4.2	22.5
Ward 09	5,735	1,374	312	1,301	343	4.2	22.7
Ward 10	9,832	2,417	499	2,031	659	4.1	20.7
Ward 11	8,048	1,807	392	1,746	490	4.5	21.7
Ward 12	5,299	1,345	243	958	431	3.9	18.1
Ward 13	3,860	954	190	769	303	4.0	19.9
Ward 14	4,750	1,219	231	899	391	3.9	18.9
Ward 15	8,332	2,080	315	1,261	780	4.0	15.1
Ward 16	1,617	308	62	324	94	5.3	20.1
Ward 17	1,152	279	35	143	124	4.1	12.4
Ward 18	1,008	218	35	163	76	4.6	16.2
Ward 19	1,193	275	33	144	120	4.3	12.1
Ward 20	6,141	1,284	271	1,296	351	4.8	21.1
Ward 21	4,760	1,211	243	956	380	3.9	20.1
Ward 22	9,504	2,154	568	2,508	485	4.4	26.4
Ward 23	5,105	1,152	278	1,232	286	4.4	24.1
Ward 24	7,030	1,718	314	1,286	569	4.1	18.3
Ward 25	5,418	1,180	301	1,381	286	4.6	25.5
Ward 26	3,666	833	181	796	232	4.4	21.7
Ward 27	3,290	740	166	736	194	4.4	22.4
Ward 28	3,507	898	199	778	260	3.9	22.2
Ward 29	3,748	917	200	817	271	4.1	21.8
Total	149, 375	35, 546	7,600	32, 047	10, 024	4.2	

(Source: Zimbabwe food poverty atlas 2016)

For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<https://www.zimstat.co.zw>) Source: Census 2022

6. Agriculture information

6.1 Natural Regions and Climate

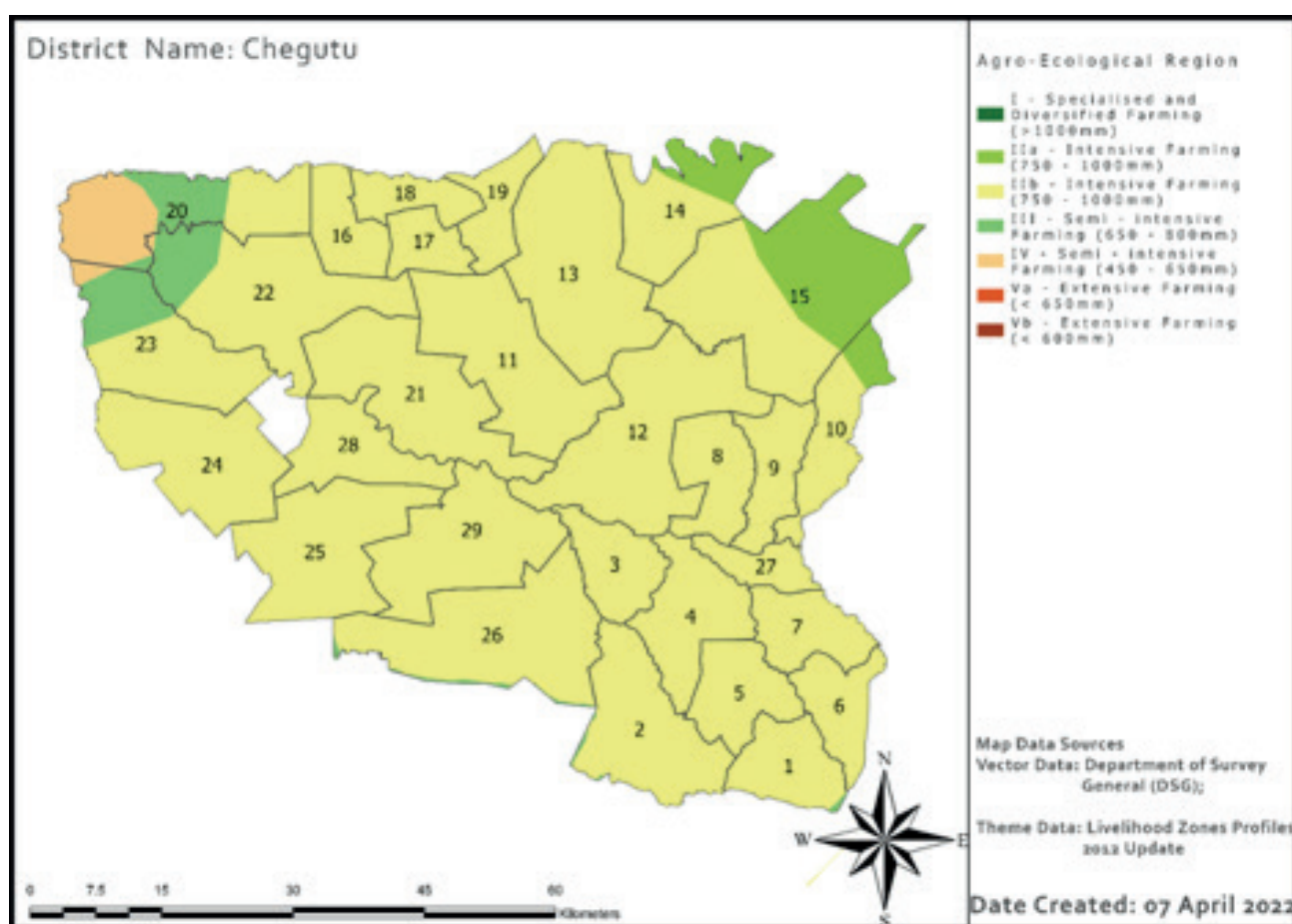


Figure 4: Natural Regions for the District

Table 13: Natural Regions Characterization

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
11A,11B	Rainfall received is around 650 to 900mm per annum and is less reliable. Crop production is on better soils. Woodland and grasses predominantly are adapted to the conditions. There is intensive mixed farming.	Wards 1-23, 27, 28 and 29
111	Rainfall received is about 450 to 600 mm per annum and is reliable but the distribution is not good as compared to other regions. There is mixed farming and people rear cattle and goats at large. The vegetation is savanna woodlands with Musasa, Mutondo and Mopani trees.	24, 26 and 25

6.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

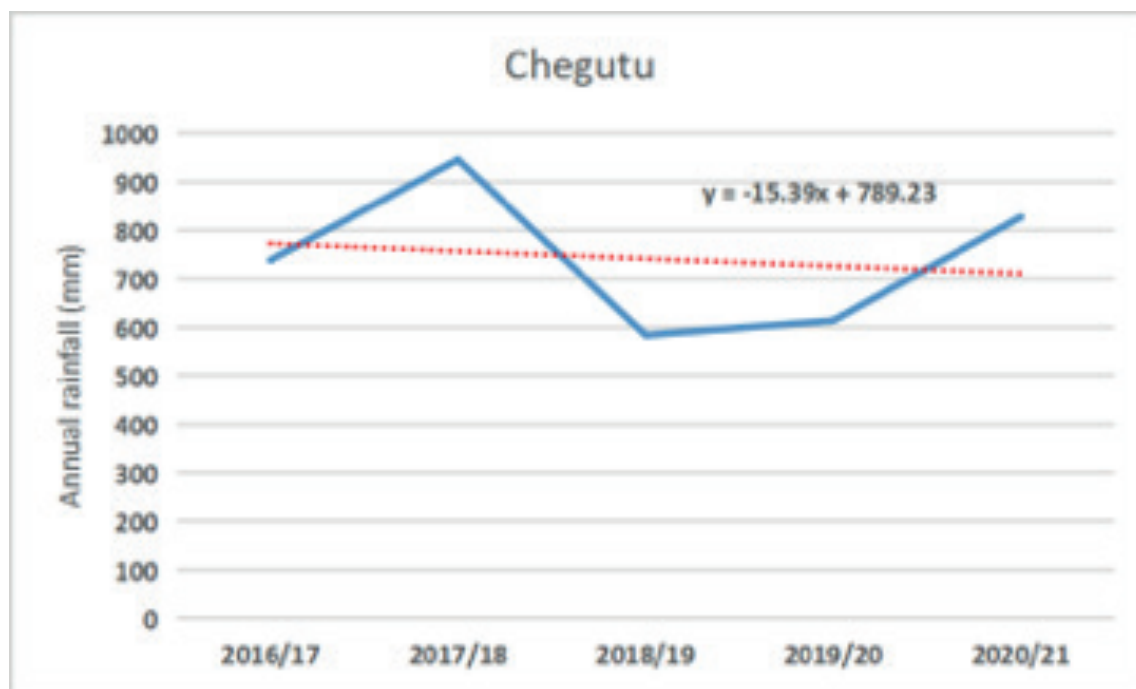


Figure 5: Mean Annual Rainfall (Source: Met Department)

The trend shows fluctuations in the average annual rainfall from 2016 to 2021. Highest average annual rainfall was received in the 2017/18 season and the lowest in the 2018/19 season. Climate change has contributed a lot to the rainfall pattern fluctuations.

6.3. Drought Prone Areas

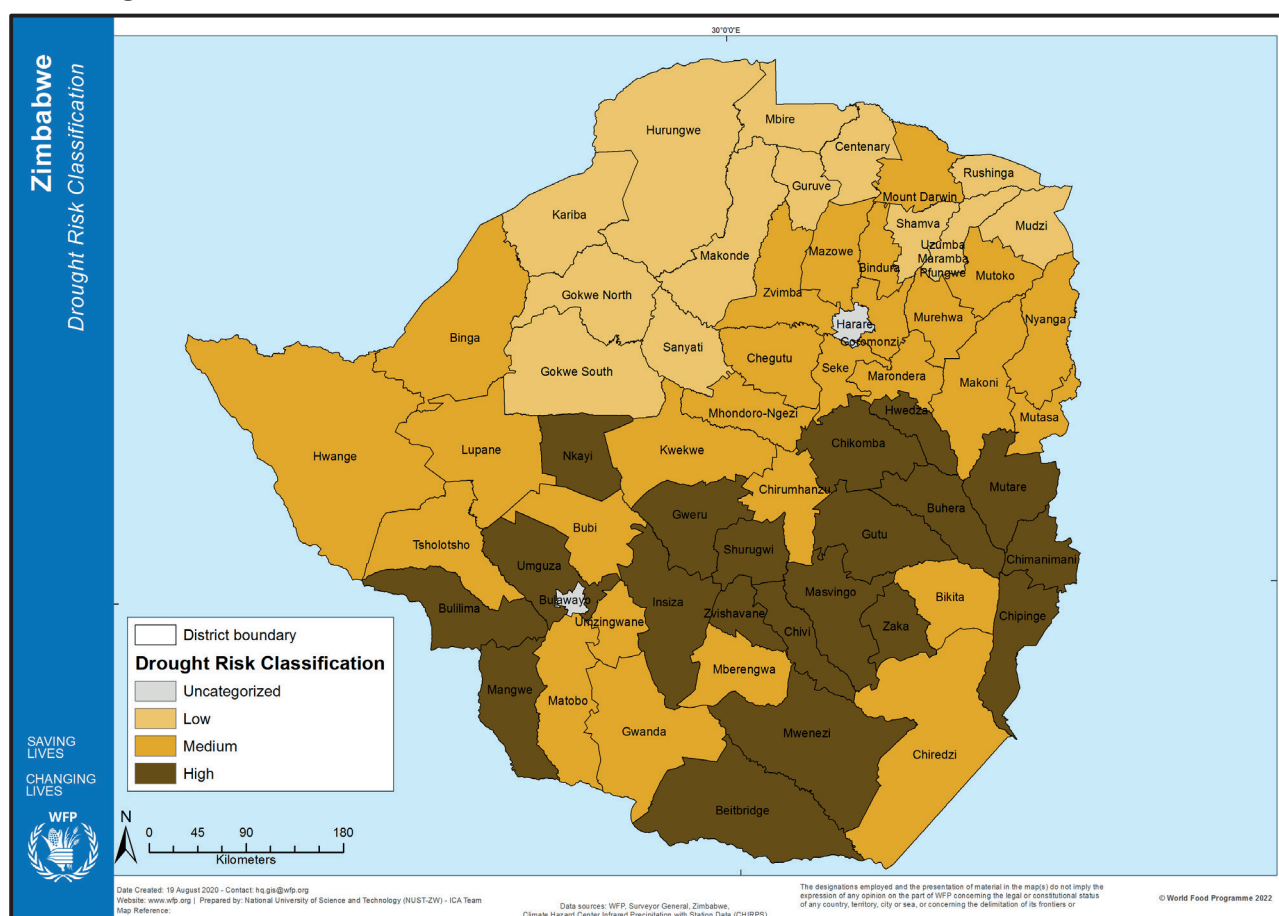


Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas (source: Chegutu District in General is at Medium Risk for Drought as Most Areas Receive Between Average and Above Average Rainfall Annually.)

6.4. Flood Prone Areas

Chegutu district is also at medium risk for floods. No floods were experienced in the recent years.

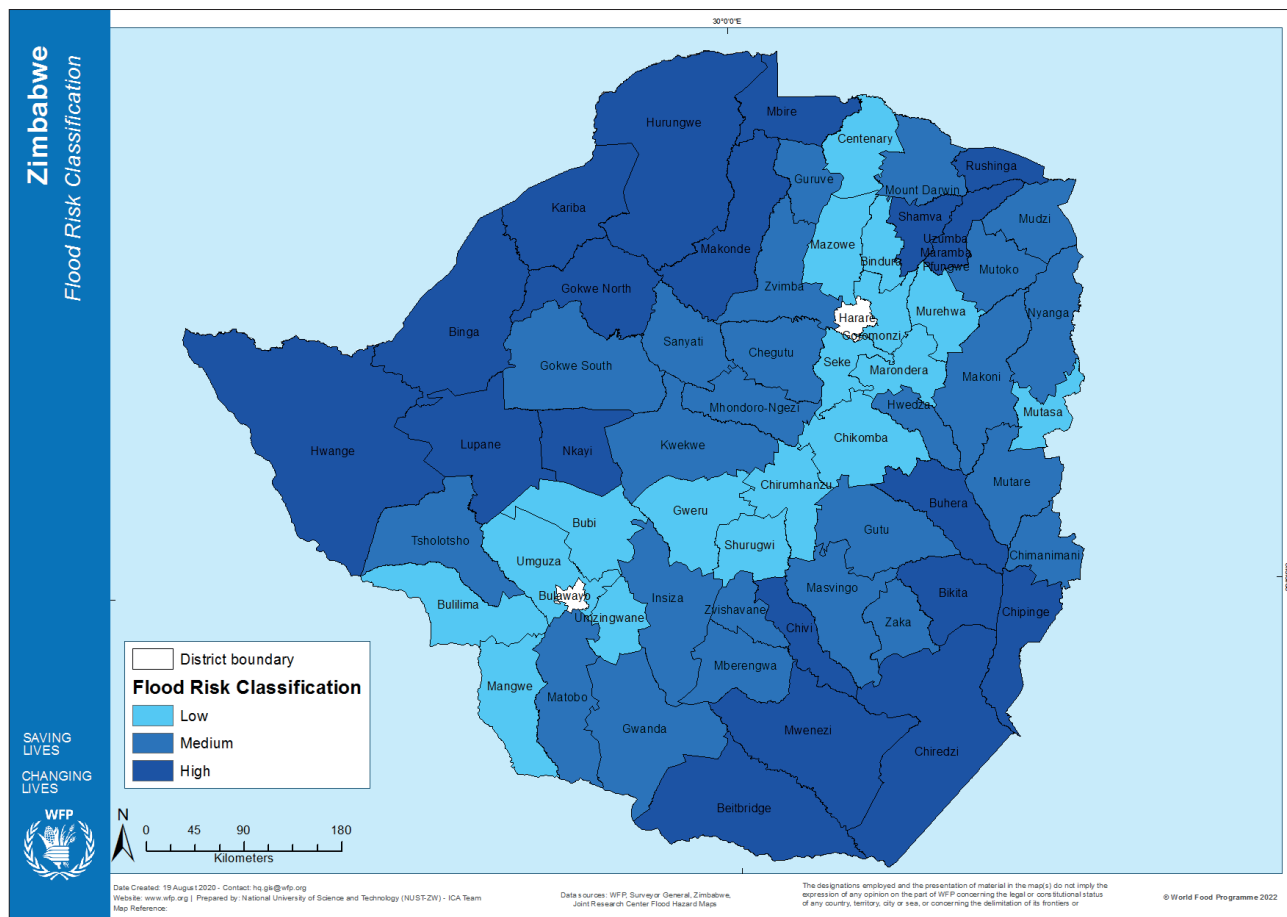


Figure 7: Flood Risk Classification

6.5. Hydro-geological Conditions

Most wards in the district do not have dams while some wards like ward 11, 12 and 13 have at least 3 dams. There is therefore need to increase dam coverage in the district to promote irrigation schemes to counteract drought effects for better crop and livestock production. This will in term help improve and maintain a good household food security status.

Table 14: Major Dams by Wards

Name	Ward	Capacity	Name	Ward	Capacity
Suri suri	24	9,970	Clifton	11	10, 870
Poole	11	2,880	Maynard	12	2,300
Knight's weir	23	4,200	Ijapo	22	502
Fopojena	23	3,130	Chibero	15	3,000
Mkute	23	700	Balwarie	23	1,040
Johanadale	20	1,227	Balcutha	22	1,110
Scotsdale	11	1,450	Beersheba	12	1,300
Farnley	12	2,000	Lothian	12	820
Exe	21	881	Marsden	12	2,900
Cactus hill	11	1,136	Burgan	13	2,500
Selous syndicate	11	13, 000	Kent Estate	15	3,600
Seignuary	29	2,000			

(Source: ZINWA)

7. Crop Information

7.1. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The majority of the wards in the district are large scale commercial farming areas and that is ward 11-15, 20-26 and 28. Ward 1-10 and 27 are communal areas whilst 16-19 are small scale commercial farming areas. Part of ward 20 and small part of ward 16, 23 and 26 are resettlement areas.

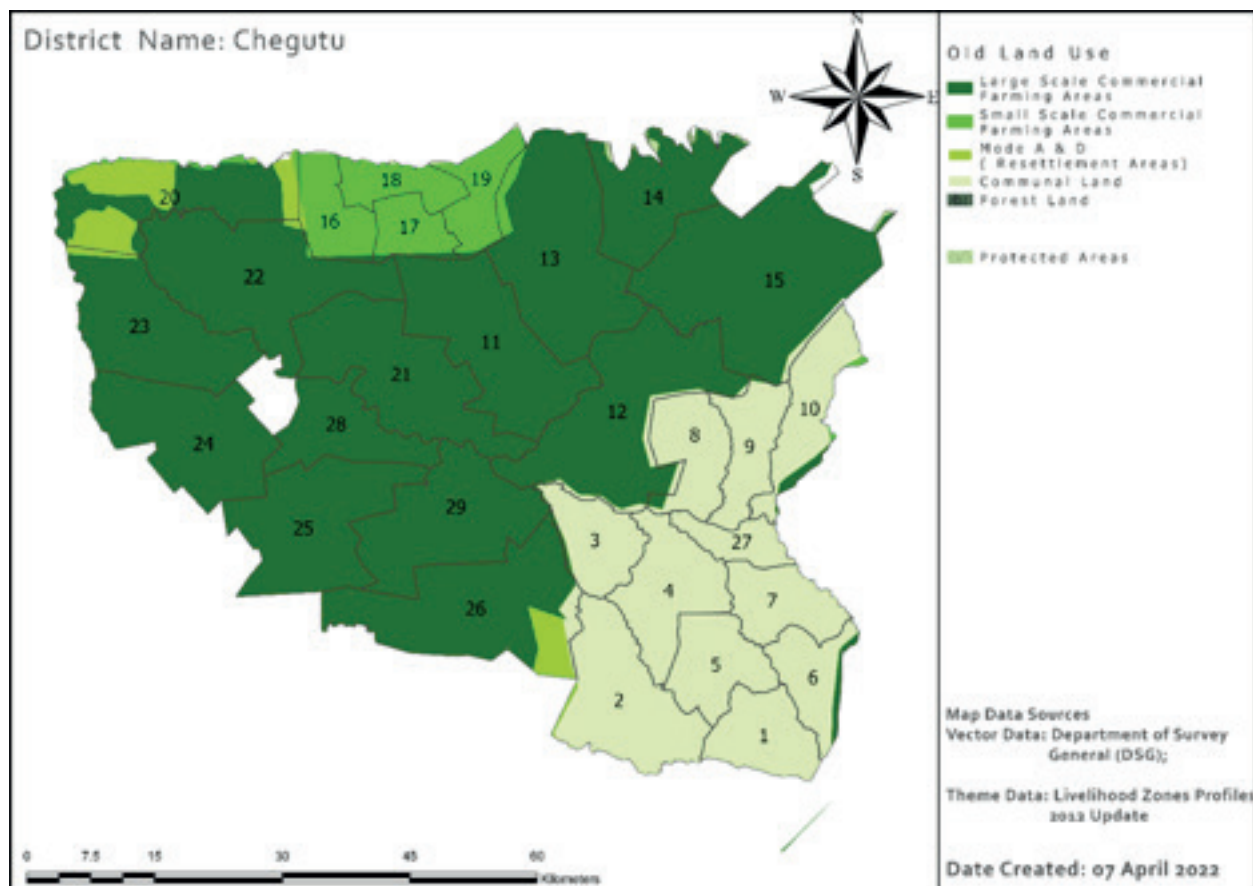


Figure 8: Farming Sectors (Source: DSG)

Communal farms have the largest total area of arable and grazing land, followed by A1, A2 and large scale commercial farms in that order with old resettlements and small-scale commercial farms having the least. Crops grown in all sectors are mostly maize, groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sorghum and sweet potatoes, although a few grow tobacco. Cotton is grown in ward 11, 12 and 20-29 mostly.

Table 15: Farming Sector in the District

Farmer Sector	Population	Total Arable Land (Ha)	Crops Grown	Grazing Land (Ha)
Communal Area	84, 861 (30%)	36, 000	Maize. Groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, cow peas, sorghum	133, 952
Old resettlement	14, 144 (5 %)	6,000	Maize. Groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum	22, 325
Small Scale commercial area	8,483 (3%)	3,600	Maize. Groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, cotton, sorghum	13, 395
A1	70, 718 (25%)	30, 000	Maize. Groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum	111, 627
A2	42, 430 (1.2%)	18, 000	Maize. Groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum	66, 976
Large Scale Commercial Area	33, 944 (12%)	14, 400	Maize. Groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum	62, 511

For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<https://www.zimstat.co.zw>) Source: Census 2022

7.2. Irrigation Hchemes

There are 6 irrigation schemes in the district, with 5 of them found in ward 20 and 1 in ward 8. Only 1 irrigation scheme is functional. The reasons for non-functionality are given as challenges below. There is need to increase irrigation schemes so as to overcome the effects of drought as some years receive way below average annual rainfall.

Table 16: Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Irrigation Schemes	Area (Hectares)	Status	# Households Benefiting
20	Mushava	31.5	Not functional	21
20	Block 1	30	Functional	20
20	Johannadale 2A	28.5	Not Functional	19
20	Johannadale 1	10.5	Not Functional	7
20	Hamilton	7.5	Not Functional	5
8	Madzongwe	13.5	Not Functional	50

(Source: AARDS)

7.3. Challenges in irrigation Schemes

- Huge ZESA bills unaffordable to beneficiaries
- Worn out pipes that are not replaced due to high cost
- Inadequate equipment for some schemes

7.4. Crop Production Trends

The table below shows areas put under different crops for the past 2 seasons.

Table 17: Area Put Under Different Crops for the Past 2 Seasons

Crop	Area (Ha) for 2020-21	Area (Ha) for 2021-22
Maize	22, 458	14, 240
Sorghum	430	345,5
Groundnuts	1,440	1,132,5
Soya	8,87,4	654, 6576
Sunflower	35	156, 824
Cotton	1,133,7	75,25
Edible beans	81	198,25
Sweet potatoes	137	63, 1225
Bambara nuts	237	80,5
Cowpeas	101	38,5
Tobacco	1,032,15	344,9

Most wards in the district are cereal deficient hence need supplementation to ensure food security. Wards that have surplus, are either large scale commercial, A1 or A2 areas with some irrigation facilities. These areas also naturally receive better rains than the communal area

Table 18: Cereal Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Pop	Exp Pdn 2021-2022	Cereal Requirement (Mt)	Deficit/Surplus
1	13, 287	162	1,957,6	-1,795,6
2	15, 017	256	2,162,4	-1,906,4
3	7,416	187,5	1,067,9	-880,4
4	12, 415	172	1,787,6	-1,615,6
5	8,275	117	1,191,6	-1,074,6
6	4,326	105	622,9	-517,9
7	7,416	61,8	1,067,9	-1,006,1
8	23, 360	33	3,363,8	-3,330,8
9	10, 264	99	1,478,1	-1,379,1
10	24, 689	62	3,555,2	3,493,2

Table 18: Cereal Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Pop	Exp Pdn 2021-2022	Cereal Requirement (Mt)	Deficit/Surplus
11	5,457	803,4	785,8	18
12	6,859	630,8	987,6	-356,8
13	2,255	1,896,1	324,7	1,571.4
14	3,133	1,136,43	438	698.43
15	4,770	1,483,9	686,8	797.1
16	1,452	113	209	-96
17	797	21,1	1,147,6	-1,126,5
18	1,470	72	211,6	-139,6
19	1,439	27	207,3	-180,3
20	7,181	101,6	1,033,9	-932,3
21	3,510	1,723,8	505,3	1,218.5
22	6,124	178,86	881,8	-702,94
23	2,657	490,9	382,6	108.3
24	2,750	692,93	396	296.93
25	4,159	350,7	598,9	-248,2
26	4,313	260,5	621,1	-360,6
27	4,635	87,5	667,44	-579,94
28	933	280,5	133,8	-146,7
29	3,102	459	446,6	13
TOTAL	193, 461		28, 920,84	

(Source: ARDAS)

8. Livestock

8.1. Main Types of Livestock Ownership

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, chickens and pigs. Some wards have more households than livestock population. This means that there are more households that do not own livestock resulting in more households that are vulnerable to shocks as they have nothing to cushion them. The majority of households also do not have adequate draught power as very few own cattle, hence this has the potential to affect the area cultivated if households are paying for draught power. Massive cattle deaths were experienced across the district from 2016 to date due to diseases especially Theileriosis to such an extent that for most households, the whole herd was wiped out.

Table 19: Livestock Populations by Ward

Ward	Hholds	% Population	Cattle Population	Sheep Population	Goats population	Chicken population
1	1,098	3	1,043	308	1,808	5,108
2	2,037	6	4,082	828	1,048	4,554
3	1,467	4	1,950	112	712	7,812
4	2,043	5	174	96	1,138	7,699
5	766	2	684	128	1,904	7,134
6	850	2	715	160	3,408	5,639
7	816	3	158	90	200	7,812
8	2,045	5	482	174	2,680	6,692
9	1,388	4	671	66	2,078	5,535
10	2,415	6	1,224	96	1,916	4,322
11	1,847	5	1,892	264	834	1,206
12	1,356	3	2,406	268	2,732	4,066
13	950	3	99	330	392	2,564
14	1,246	3	243	1458	504	663
15	1,983	6	1,023	424	1,058	308

Table 19: Livestock Populations by Ward

Ward	Hholds	% Population	Cattle Population	Sheep Population	Goats population	Chicken population
16	342	1	890	286	1,904	1,076
17	670	1	303	246	1,312	2,408
18	221	1	442	278	386	3,302
19	278	1	594	300	102	4,079
20	1,290	4	1,715	164	990	2,971
21	1,216	3	1,173	164	1,244	1,986
22	2,181	6	409	266	622	1,759
23	1,150	4	512	442	956	38, 710
24	1,734	5	755	268	850	3,950
25	1,193	4	473	500	832	2,920
26	843	2	457	142	336	9,380
27	345	3	200	120	166	1,312
28	899	2	229	672	1,282	5,504
29	544	2	642	222	952	4,413
Totals	20, 017	100	25, 648	8872	34, 346	154, 884

Source: Crop and Livestock Reports

For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<https://www.zimstat.co.zw>) Source: Census 2022

Cattle and goat ownership is more dominant in farm households than non-farm households. Farm households require cattle for drought power and it is common for them to keep other forms of livestock as well.

Table 20: Livestock Holdings

Indicator	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	35, 701	76	89
Farm Households	20, 017	52	70
Non-Farm Households	15, 684	24	19

(Source ARDAS)

8.2. Main Livestock Diseases

The most common livestock disease that has wrecked havoc in the district is Theileriosis popularly known as January disease. This disease has caused many livestock deaths since 2016 wiping the whole cattle herd for most households. Lumpy skin disease mostly affected ward 20 and 22 and Heart water affected all wards. Anthrax is common in ward 1, 4, 10, 11 and 17 whilst rabies was detected in 8 wards. No cases of foot and mouth disease were reported. There is need to improve on vaccination and dipping of livestock through provision of vaccines and dipping chemicals and a number of dip tanks require rehabilitation.

Table 21: Livestock Diseases by Ward

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards affected)	Area
Rabies:	1, 3, 10, 11, 24, 26, 15 and 17	Chikara, Musinami, Nyamweda, Selous, Cotton-pickers, Pax, Mopsni/Pickstone, Sandringham, Dombwe.
Newcastle disease:	14, 10 and 4	Admore/Lydiat, Nyamweda, Mubaira
Anthrax	1, 4, 10, 11 and 17	Chikara, Mubaira, Nyamweda, Selous, Dombwe.
Foot and mouth:	N/A	n/a
Lumpy skin	In all wards but ward 20 and 22 are the most affected.	Marawa/Rudaviro, Lowood/Dananghwa, --
Heart water	ALL wards	All over
Theileriosis	2, 25, 20, 12, 18 and 17 but the whole district is at risk.	Neuso/Nyatsanga, Rutara, Uhurunakasi/Mephis/Chikanga, Selous, Chirinhengo, Dombwe.

(Source: Veterinary Department)

8.3. Dipping Facilities

There are 74 dip tanks in the district with 63 requiring rehabilitation although some of these are in use currently. Ward 1 and 28 do not have dip tanks hence they have to share with other wards. It would be very convenient if every ward could have its own dip tanks to avoid travelling long distances.

Table 22: Dip Tanks by Ward

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
1	0	0	0	0
2	3	3	0	3
3	4	4	0	3
4	1	1	0	1
5	4	4	0	3
6	2	2	0	2
7	1	1	0	1
8	5	5	0	4
9	2	2	0	2
10	2	2	0	2
11	6	6	0	5
12	3	3	0	3
13	3	3	0	3
14	2	2	0	2
15	4	4	0	3
16	1	1	0	1
17	2	2	0	2
18	2	2	0	2
19	1	1	0	1
20	5	4	0	4
21	2	0	0	0
22	4	3	0	3
23	1	0	0	0
24	3	3	0	3
25	3	3	0	3
26	3	3	0	3
27	2	2	0	2
28	0	0	0	0
29	3	2	0	2
Total	74	68	0	63

(Source: Vet Department)

8.4. Non-functional Dip-Tanks

Table 23: Reasons for Non- Functionality of Dip Tanks

Name of Dip-Tank	Ward	Reasons(s) for Non-Functionality
Mephis	20	Large crack-new dip tank required.
Woodlands	21	New dip tank constructed through the MP- races and holding pens still to be sorted
Pax	23	No races or holding pens
Chikonyora	1	Leakages (cracks)
Laitre/Wide	22	Leakages (crack)
Wicklow	21	Leakages and water source challenge
Mendek	29	Race and holding pens -needs poles ++

8.5. Animal Health Centres

Only 3 animal health centres are functional, 24 have the responsible Paravets operating from home. The house has a multi- purpose as office place, storage place and as Post Mortem office. There are 27 Paravets in the district attending to animal health issues.

Table 24: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	3
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	24* -operating from their houses. House has a multi- purpose as office place and as storage place and as Post Mortem office
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	27
(Source: ARDAS)	

8.6. Other Livestock Establishments

Feed lots have the largest number of establishments followed by apiculture with aquaculture have the least number of establishments.

Table 25: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	2
Aquaculture (Ponds)	18
Apiculture	200
Dairy Farms	14
Feedlots	500
Fodder production	7
(Source: ARDAS)	

8.7. Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Stock feeds – unavailability due to high cost
- Vaccines – unavailability due to high cost
- Dipping facilities – non-functionality and inadequacy
- Markets
- Disease especially January diseases
- Crop Markets
- Chegutu has good rainfall quantities, good climatic conditions and favorable soils for mixed farming. Below is the description of its crop markets and prices

9. Crop Markets

Chegutu has good rainfall quantities, good climatic conditions and favorable soils for mixed farming. Below is the description of its crop markets and prices

9.1. Horticulture

Horticulture production is mostly done in peri urban areas on the southern and western sides of the district i.e. wards 22, 23, 24, 2, 1 and 17. Produce from these areas is sold in Chegutu urban open markets. Prices are not set and there is room for negotiation between the buyer and the seller. Wards 14, 15, 11, 26 and 28, also produce horticultural crops on large scale farms for sale within the district as well as on other markets in other districts such as Mbare in Harare. Sweet potatoes, potatoes, tomatoes, onion, peas and leafy vegetables are produced throughout the year mostly under irrigation.

9.2. Cereals

Cereals are mostly available immediately after harvesting in large quantities and the availability decreases towards the lean season and this has an impact on prices which follows the rules of supply and demand. Cereal prices are negotiated between the farmers and buyers and the farmers are normally guided by the stipulated government rates to avoid loss. Some companies especially in livestock production, buy in larger quantities and provide their own transport. Farmers with their own transport deliver their grain to such buyers are payed slightly above the government paged rates. Such buyers include private companies such as Charles Stewart, Tripple C. A reasonable number deliver their grain to GMB Chegutu, Mubaira and Norton. If produced in large quantities GMB usually establishes buying points in Zowa- Dzingwe, Chevarozvi ward 2, Msengezi ward 17 and other service centers and growth points mainly in the Mhondoro area.

Winter Wheat is produced in the district in large quantities by large scale commercial farmers and is sold to GMB and the prices are pegged by the Government.

Cowpeas, groundnuts and sorghum are also grown in the district. As a result of intensive promotion of the importance of traditional foods with high nutritional value, millet (mhunga) and rapoko(zviyo) are now available on the open markets and prices are negotiated between buyer and seller.

9.3. Citrus and other fruits.

Citrus fruits such as oranges and mangoes are produced, these are grown in wards 22, 24, 17 and 1 and are sold in open markets or at the farm gate.

9.4. Other crops

Tobacco is produced in larger hectares in the district. Markets are in Harare hence the farmers do have to transport their crop to the traditional markets. Prices are pagged by the government.

Maize grain, maize meal, rice and beans were available in all wards as of November 2021. Prices were of these commodities were lower in wards close to the urban areas, that is close to Norton and Chegutu than those far. Other small grains were not available except in ward 10 but in limited quantities.

Table 26: Produce Availability and Price by Ward

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/bucket	Bean \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/bucket	Rice (per 2kgs)
1	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
2	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
3	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
4	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	4	4	1.50	N/A	2.50
5	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
6	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
7	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
8	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
9	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
10	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Sometimes available	Available	5	4	2	12	3
11	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
12	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
13	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
14	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
15	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
16	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
17	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
18	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
19	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3

Table 26: Produce Availability and Price by Ward (continued)

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/buc ket	Bean \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
20	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
21	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
22	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
23	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
24	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	4	1	N/A	2
25	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
26	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
27	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3
28	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	4	1	N/A	3
29	Available	Available	Sometimes available	Not available	Available	5	4	2	N/A	3

9.5. Labour Markets

Labor markets are also available mainly in commercial and peri-urban farms that employ resident workers and casual labor from the district. The payment rates vary from farm to farm.

9.6. Market Challenges

- Poor communication systems networks there but still poorly distributed in some areas
- Long distance to market
- No electricity for refrigeration of commodities perishable
- Nonpayment and non-timeous payment of labor with other contract workers going months without being paid
- Exploitation of people as some are forced to work in farms as payment for staying at the farms

10. Common Shocks/Hazards

The district is under medium risk to drought as highlighted in the figure below.

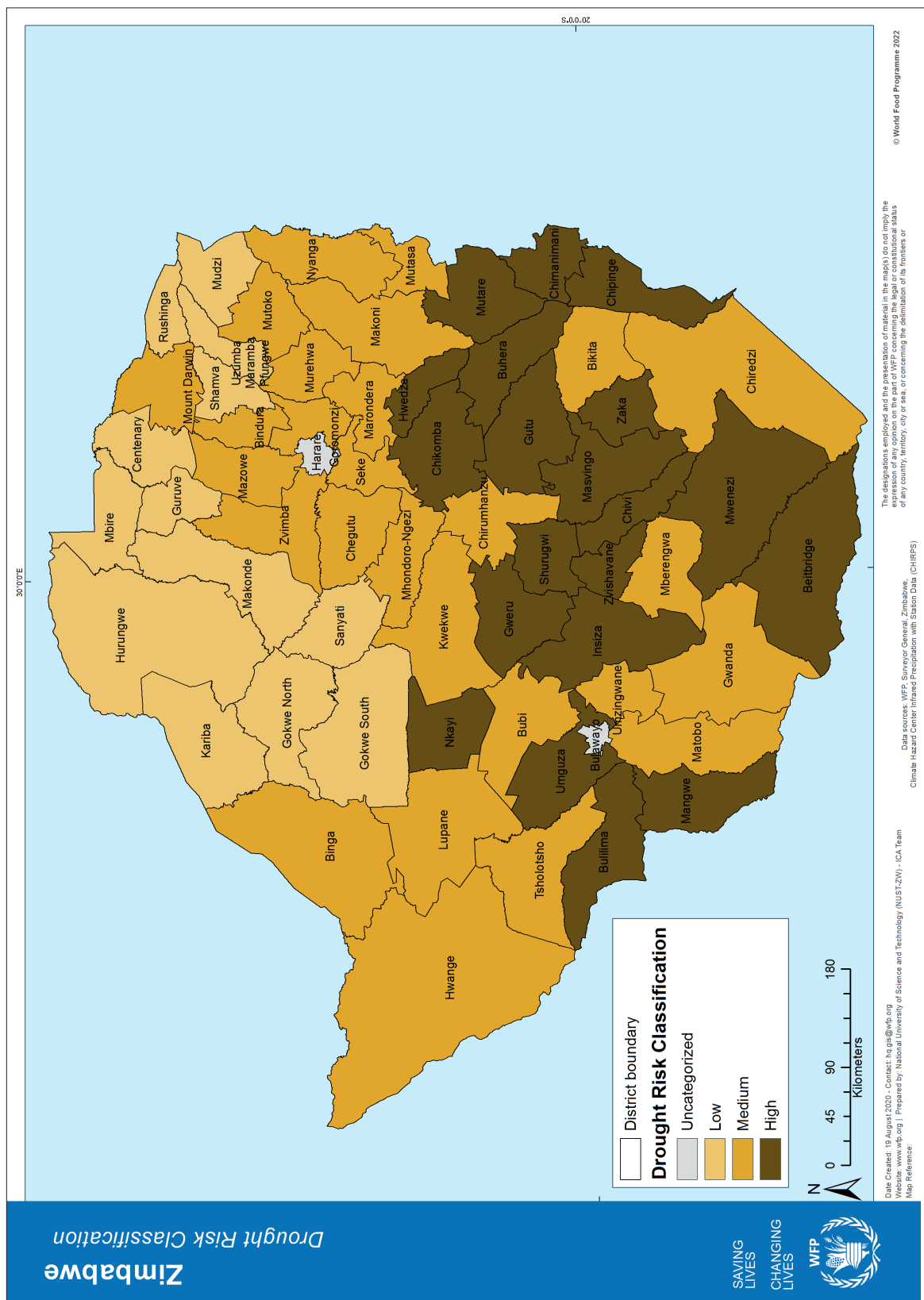


Figure 9: Drought Risk Classification



10.1. Periodic and Chronic Hazards

- Poor distribution of rainfall resulting in crop failure at various stages.
- Dissemination of wrong information or misguided calculations resulting in reduction of hectare by farmers due to fear of investing in anticipated failed business.
- Increased morbidity due to illness and diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diarrhea, HIV/AIDS resulting in loss of finances and labor.
- Environmental degradation due to veldt fires and deforestation
- Loss of income due to low production.
- Rural to urban migration in search of better conditions of stay
- Reduction in livestock holding capacity
- Sharp drop in land cultivated

Table 27: Periodic and Chronic Hazards by Ward

	Hazard	Wards
Chronic	HIV/ AIDS	11
Periodic	Water logging	1, 2, 5 and 6
	Hall storms	3-4, 7-29
	RTA	11-14, 21, 22, 24 and 28
	Collapse of mine shafts	11, 22 and 25

11. Food Security

The next figure shows the food insecurity trends for the district

11.1. Food Insecurity Trends

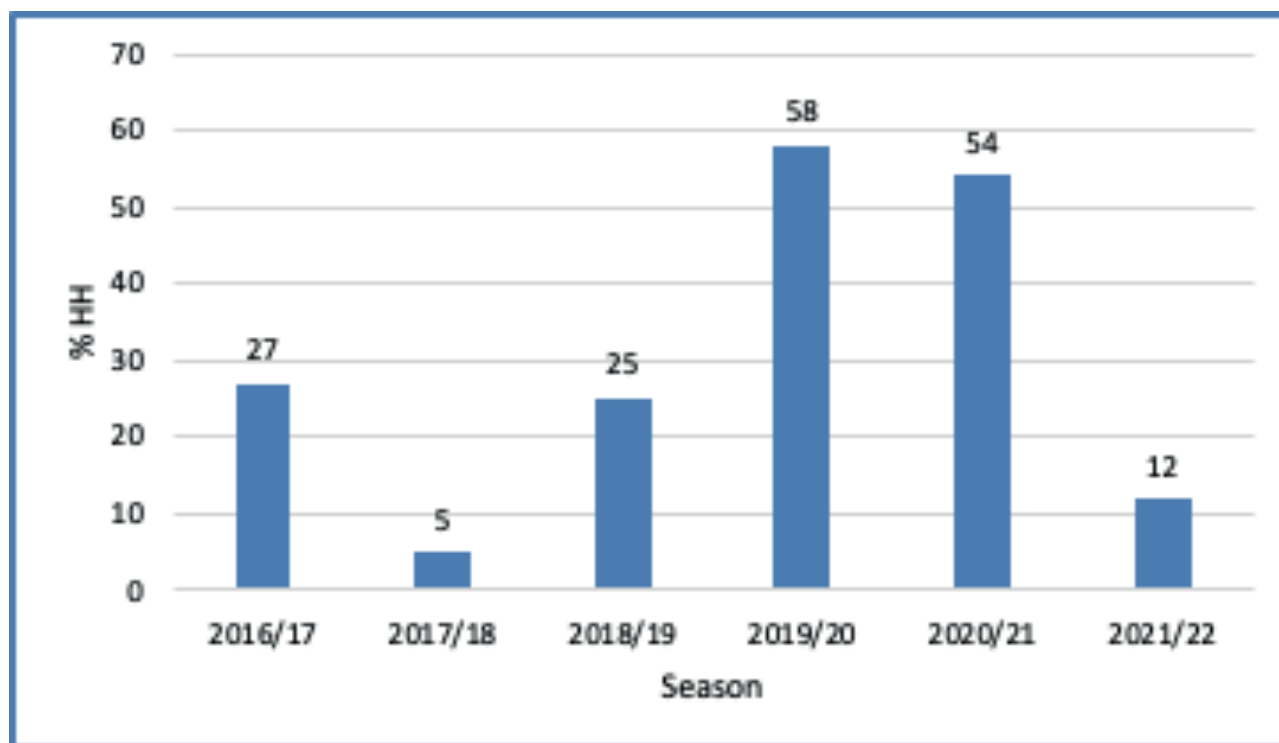


Figure 11: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC)

11.2. 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.

The estimated 2021 total rural population according to ZimSTATS was 153, 655. The 2021 ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment reviewed that during the period July to September, 8,710 people would be food insecure, 13, 066 would be food insecure during the period October to Dec and 21, 050 during January to March 2022 period. The cereal requirements were also given in relation to the population.

Table 28: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability

Group A Already resilient people (%)	This group would have livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income and are also hiring others to work on their land. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices.
Group B Food-secure under no major shocks 13, 900 people (8%)	These households have irregular income, but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work.
Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 13, 900 people (8%)	This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools.
Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute 12, 400 people (7%)	Those households with no or extremely limited income sources, a few may have very small farms, but no manure, tools and no livestock. With very few or no assets, limited capacity for labour and/or unmanageable HH sizes, this group relies primarily on support from others. It includes the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, orphans, elderly, female and child headed households.

(Source: WFP Seasonal Livelihood Programming)

11.3. Visible vulnerabilities for the socio-economic groups

- Child led families
- Elderly headed families
- Disabled persons
- Families with chronic illness

11.4. Coping Strategies

The following are coping strategies engaged by households in the different wards

Table 29: Coping Strategies

Coping Strategy	Ward
Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs	All wards
Livestock sales	All wards
Sale of non-food assets	All wards
Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity	All wards
Withdrawing children from school	All wards
No expenditure on non-food items	All wards
No or reduced expenditure on health care	All wards
Reduction of land or area cultivated	All communal wards
Prostitution	27 and 5
(Source: ARDAS)	

11.5. Ranking of food insecure Wards Per District

The following table ranks wards by food insecurity levels

Table 30: Ward Ranking by Food Insecurity

Ward	Proportion of population 2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,098	76	4	3
2	2,037	78	2	4
3	1,467	76	1	9
4	2,043	68	3	5
5	766	76	3	8
6	850	73	3	27
7	816	75	3	10
8	2,045	74	1	2
9	1,388	75	1	6

Table 30: Ward Ranking by Food Insecurity

Ward	Proportion of population 2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
10	2,415	73	2	1
11	1,847	73	3	14
12	1,356	68	8	24
13	950	68	10	17
14	1,246	68	4	19
15	1,983	63	5	26
16	342	70	5	23
17	670	55	3	7
18	221	65	5	20
19	278	57	4	21
20	1,290	73	4	11
21	1,216	69	5	18
22	2,181	78	3	13
23	1,150	75	3	22
24	1,734	67	6	16
25	1,193	76	9	29
26	843	72	6	15
27	345	74	1	12
28	899	71	2	28
29	544	71	11	25
Total	7,524			

11.6. Calendar

The district has a range of sectors in its livelihood zones. It has been divided according to Large Scale Commercial Area, Small Scale Commercial Area. A1, A2 and OR and Communal Area. These clusters have different consumptions and the period they last on food from own production is different. Table below shows the agricultural activities across the whole year.

Table 31: Cropping Calendar

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Land preparation												
Livestock production												
Planting												
Weeding and fertilizer application												
Harvesting and storage												
Off field gardening shelling and begging												
Fishing												
Mining												
Source: ARDAS												

11.7. Market Seasonal calendar

The district usually experiences high food purchases during the hunger periods which start from September until November after the next harvests. However, high food purchases usually begin a month earlier to enable to stock enough for the family for the coming month. The following tables shows the seasonal calendar for a normal year and a drought year.

Table 32: Seasonal Calendar for a Normal Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

Table 33: Seasonal calendar for a drought year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

11.8. Food Aid Trends

12. Nutrition

12.1. Prevalence of Malnutrition

There are 35 health facilities in the district that report on Integrated Management of Malnutrition (IMAM). These health facilities treat children with malnutrition in out-patient therapeutic program (OTP) with 2 of them offering in-patient care for those who need hospitalisation and close monitoring.

Table 33: Malnutrition, HIV/AIDS and TB Indicators

Indicator	Number	Rate(%)	Source
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence		1.0	2020 ZimVAC RLA
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) prevalence		1.0	2020 ZimVAC RLA
Stunting rate		23.2	NNS 2018
Wasting		3.1	NNS 2018
IMAM admissions	300		DHIS2
Discharge from IMAM program	183		
Cured	115	76.2	
Died	7	4.6	
Defaulted	19	12.6	
Non-recovered	10	6.6	
Prevalence of HIV in women aged 15-49 years		15.1	MoHC 2021 report
Prevalence of TB			Not available
Overweight and obesity		3.1	NNS 2018
Low Birth Weight (LBW)		8.4	DHIS2

The IMAM performance for the district is good with cure rate at 76.2% which is above the threshold of 75%. Death, defaulter and non-recovery rates are below the upper limit of 10%, 15% and 10%, respectively. SAM and MAM prevalence are also low. Prevalence of HIV in women of child bearing age was 7.7% and that of TB was 84.5% for the year 2021. This was extracted from the number who tested positive for TB against total tested. An increase in the number of TB cases was reported in 2021.

Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

The first 1000 days (first 2 years) of a human life are very crucial for healthy growth hence the need for optimal feeding. This is also the period when any growth anomalies can be corrected, beyond which it becomes difficult. According to the national nutrition survey (NNS) that was carried out in 2018, MMF, MDD and MAD were very low for the district meaning that children were not being fed as recommended for healthy growth. Exclusive breast feeding was commendable at 84.6% and bottle-feeding rate was low at 4.7%.

Table 34: Children Feeding Practices

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF)	13.6
Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD)	15.3
Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	3.4
Exclusive Breastfeeding	84.6
Bottle Feeding	4.7
(Source: NNS 2018)	

Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

ZimVAC 2021 rural livelihoods assessment reviewed that minimum dietary diversity for women in Chegutu district was very low at 28.5%. consumption of iron rich foods was fair and that of protein rich and vitamin A rich foods was commendable. Household food consumption score was at 6.1%. there is need for women of child bearing age to diversify their diet for their own and unborn babies' health benefit.

Table 35: Food Consumption by Women of Child Bearing Age

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity – women	28.5
Iron rich foods	56.2
Vitamin A rich foods	76.7
Protein Rich Foods	93.2
Household Food Consumption Score	6.1
(Source: 2021 ZimVAC RLA)	

Top 10 diseases and conditions for 2021 are shown in table 9 where acute respiratory infections (ARI) was at the top with nutritional deficiencies at the bottom. Malnutrition especially in children below the age of 5 years was ranked at number 7. With diarrhea at number 3 and skin disease at number 4, something has to be done to address WASH issues especially provision of safe drinking water through borehole rehabilitation and drilling. Diarrhea is dangerous as it consequently results in malnutrition if not treated early. In Chegutu district, injuries mostly present from the local mines as a result of machinery malfunctions or from violent attacks by artisanal gold panners popularly known as Makorokoza.

Table 36: Top 10 diseases/ Conditions

Number	Disease/ Condition
1	ARI
2	Injuries
3	Diarrhoea
4	Skin disease
5	Eye conditions
6	Ear conditions
7	Malnutrition
8	Bilharzia
9	Abortions
10	Nutritional deficiencies

The major cause of mortality in the district in 2021 was HIV/AIDS, the diseases that has caused havoc nation wide despite the provision of ARV medicines. TB was also among the top 5 cause of mortality as it is associated with HIV/AIDS and an increase in cases was noted in 2021. High BP, diabetes and Cardiac arrest are now very common among people resulting in deaths in some cases.

Table 37: Top Five Causes of Mortality in the District

Number	Disease/Condition
1	HIV/AIDS
2	High blood pressure
3	Diabetes
4	Cardiac arrest
5	TB
(Source DHIS2 2021)	

Mortality in Children and women

Infant mortality rate for 2021 was with child and under 5 mortality rates at 0.76% and 0.28%, respectively. The main causes of mortality in all children below the age of 5 years were respiratory distress, malnutrition, pneumonia and sepsis.

Table 38: Mortality in Children and Women

Indicator	Percentage
Infant mortality	1.35
Child mortality	0.76
Under-5 mortality	0.28
Maternal Mortality Ratio	53:100000 live births
(Source DHIS2 2021)	

13. Development Priorities

Table 39: Development Priorities

Development Priority	2016		2022		Achievement/Comment
	Ward	Specific Priority	Ward	Specific Priority	
Healthy Facility Construction	25, 3 and 23	Clinic construction at Fanham	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 14, 20, 23 and 28	Construction of clinic or mother shelter across; Rukuma BC, Nyamashana, Nyatsanga, Chindiya, Matamba, Zimbo,Wicklowl, Selous,	Fanham (2016 target) is functional though a farm house is being used. Musinami mother shelter (2016 target)is complete, Lismor mother shelter still outstanding.
Borehole drilling	9 and 14	Tasunungurwa clinic and Mhondoro North	1, 3, 4, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22 and 25	New drillings :8 villages in ward1,2 villages in ward 3,8 villages in ward 4,20 villages in ward 7,Dombwe primary, Mahwanda priority in ward 17,Chevarozvi primary,village 13, 17B, Ward 21, Kaskey primary ward 22 ,All farms in ward 25.	Although more new boreholes were drilled in 2016, district is still in dire need of boreholes and water reticulation facilities. The district is implementing rural wash program with Charity Water and WHH which will run for the next 5 years. Project aims at drilling 20and 2 piped water schemes for the 1st phase. The district has challenges in drilling boreholes especially ward 25. Most farms belong to individuals hence drilling communal boreholes to serve highly populated compounds depends on willingness of individual farmer
Road construction and rehabilitation/ Bridges construction and rehabilitation			1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 21, 22, 25 and 27	Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline	

Source: District Action Team Report 2021 (Social Accountability Program) and District Development Annual Plans (DDC Office)

14. Development Partner Profiling

A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

Table 40: Development Partners in the District

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
Z.E.B.A.K.W.E Trust	Education Health Livelihoods.	Educational assistance to vulnerable children, Promote livelihoods programs	All wards	Min of Education, Health, Local Government	
J. F. Kapneck	O.V.C Programmes with E.C.D	Facilitate supplementary feeding, Facilitate school based health and nutrition support, Facilitate establishment of parenting education support groups	All wards	MoHCC, MoPSE. Social Development	31 December 2022
Tsungirirai	H.I.V and AIDS	Reducing impact of HIV &AIDS on Orphans and vulnerable children	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 14	MoHCC, MoPSE. Social Development	30 September 2023
Action aid	Pork Value Chain	Capacity building on pork value chain	11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29	ARDAS	March 2023
Hope for the African Community	Vulnerable group	Empowering Orphans, widows and vulnerable groups in various communities	All wards	Social Development	31 June 2022
Civic Forum on Human Development	Capacity building	Conduct trainings	All wards	Government departments	December 2024
Farmers Association of Community self-Help Investment Groups (FACHIG) Trust	Agriculture	Humanitarian and development assistance to vulnerable members of the society	10	ARDAS	April 2023
Tzu Chi Foundation Trust	WASH, Food aid and health	Meetings, awareness campaigns and trainings	1, 8 and 10	MoHCC and Social Development	May 2026
Angels Palace	Education., Health	Income generating projects, Building shelter for Orphans	All wards	Social Development	May 2015
Africaid	HIV & AIDS support to children	Support the implementation of accelerating children HIV/AIDS treatment initiatives	All wards	MoHCC and Social Development	Open ended
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	WASH	Installing and upgrading Water and Sanitary infrastructure. Resilience building projects	All wards	DWSSC	2026
PANAFRIACAN Women Coalition Zimbabwe	HIV/AIDS	HIV support for women	All wards	MoHCC, NAC	Dec 2023
YMCA	Health	Promoting healthy living in youths	23	Ministry of Youth	
(Source: District Administrator's Reports, RDC)					

14.O. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	# of Hhs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (MT)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	% th Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Healthy Facility
1	1,086	1	Low	Medium	High	Low	24.2%	262	824	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs Livestock sales Sale of non-food assets Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity Withdrawing children from school No expenditure on non-food items No or reduced expenditure on health care	162	Medium	Medium	46	1,043	308	1,808	5,108	3	Healthy Facility Construction borehole drilling Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
2	2,028	1	Low	Medium	High	Low	25.5%	515	1,513	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs	256	Medium	Medium	72	4,082	828	1,048	4,554	4	Healthy Facility Construction Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
3	1,451	1	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	24.3%	351	1,100	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Livestock sales	187.5	Medium	Medium	43	1,950	112	712	7,812	9	Healthy Facility Construction Borehole drilling Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
4	1,956	1	Medium	Medium	High	Low	17.5%	340	1,616	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Sale of non-food assets	172	Medium	Medium	56	174	96	1,138	7,699	5	Healthy Facility Construction Borehole drilling Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
5	766	1	Low	Medium	High	Medium	23.3%	177	589	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity	117	Medium	Medium	54	684	128	1,904	7,134	8	Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
6	840	1	Medium	Medium	High	Low	22.3%	186	654	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Withdrawing children from school	105	Medium	Medium	65	715	160	3,408	5,639	27	
7	1,072	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	22.9%	243	829	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No expenditure on non-food items	61.8	Medium	Medium	43	158	90	200	7,812	10	Healthy Facility Construction Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
8	2,044	1	Medium	Medium	High	Low	22.5%	459	1,585	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No or reduced expenditure on health care	33	Medium	Medium	42	482	174	2,680	6,692	2	Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
9	1,385	1	Medium	Medium	High	Low	22.7%	312	1,073	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs	99	Medium	Medium	54	671	66	2,078	5,535	6	Healthy Facility Construction Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
10	2,420	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	20.7%	499	1,921	2	Highveld Prime Communal	IIA, IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Livestock sales	62	Medium	Medium	52	1224	96	1916	4322	1	

14.0. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	# of Hhs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (MT)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
11	1,814	1	Low	High	High	Low	21.7%	392	1,422	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Sale of non-food assets	803.4	Medium	Medium	47	1,892	264	834	1,206	14
12	1,353	2	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	18.1%	243	1,110	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Reduction in number of meals/ meal quantity	630.8	Medium	Medium	40	2,406	268	2,732	4,056	24
13	956	1	Medium	Medium	High	Low	19.9%	190	766	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Withdrawing children from school	1,896.1	Medium	Medium	38	99	330	392	2,564	17
14	1,221	1	Low	Medium	High	Medium	18.9%	231	990	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIA, IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No expenditure on non-food items	1,136.43	Medium	Medium	56	243	1,458	504	663	19
15	2,081	3	Low	Medium	High	Low	15.1%	315	1,766	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIA, IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No or reduced expenditure on health care	1,483.9	Medium	Medium	77	1,023	424	1,038	308	26
16	309	1	Medium	Medium	High	Low	20.1%	62	247	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs	113	Medium	Medium	67	890	286	1,904	1,076	23
17	279	1	Low	Medium	Low	Low	12.4%	35	244	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Livestock sales	21.1	Medium	Medium	56	303	246	1,312	2,408	7
18	220	0	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	16.2%	35	185	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Sale of non-food assets	72	Medium	Medium	65	442	278	386	3,302	20
19	275	0	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	12.1%	33	242	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Reduction in number of meals/ meal quantity	27	Medium	Medium	67	594	300	102	4,079	21
20	1,286	1	Low	Medium	High	Medium	21.1%	271	1,015	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB, III, IV	Crop production and livestock sales	Withdrawing children from school	101.6	Medium	Medium	62	1715	164	990	2971	11
21	1,217	1	Low	Medium	High	Low	20.1%	243	974	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No expenditure on non-food items	1,723.8	Medium	Medium	53	1173	164	1,244	1,986	18
22	1,265	1	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	26.4%	568	697	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	III, IV	Crop production and livestock sales	No or reduced expenditure on health care	178.86	Medium	Medium	50	409	266	622	1,759	13
23	1158	1	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	24.1%	278	880	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB, III, IV	Crop production and livestock sales	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs	490.9	Medium	Medium	44	512	442	956	3,8710	22
24	1,732	1	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	18.3%	314	1,418	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Livestock sales	692.93	Medium	Medium	48	755	268	850	3,950	16

14.0. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	# of Hhs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (MT)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	
25	1,188	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	25.5%	301	887	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Sale of non-food assets	350.7	Medium	Medium	57	473	500	832	2920	29	Gravelling and tarring of Mubaira Skyline road
26	833	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	21.7%	181	652	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Reduction in number of meals/ meal quantity	260.5	Medium	Medium	55	457	142	336	9,380	15	Borehole drilling
27	745	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	22.4%	166	579	2	Highveld prime communal	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	Withdrawing children from school	459	Medium	Medium	49	229	672	1,282	5,504	12	
28	900	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	22.2%	199	701	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No expenditure on non-food items	280.5	Medium	Medium	49	229	672	1282	5,504	28	
29	921	1	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	21.8%	200	721	3	Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	IIB	Crop production and livestock sales	No or reduced expenditure on health care	459	Medium	Medium	65	642	222	952	4413		Healthy Facility Construction

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Muzvidziwa Dzosa	Assistant DDC	Ministry of Local government and Public Works
Milliscent Chigombe	Nutritionist	MoHCC
Shepherd Kuringenyika	Social Development Officer	Department of Social Development
Vimbai Nhamo	AEO	ARDAS

CHEGUTU District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

