



CHIKOMBA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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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.

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1.1. Location And Demographic Information

Chikomba District is one of the nine districts which constitute Mashonaland East Province. Chikomba District has situated 142km from Masvingo along the highway to Harare. It is the largest district in the Province in terms of geographical expanse.

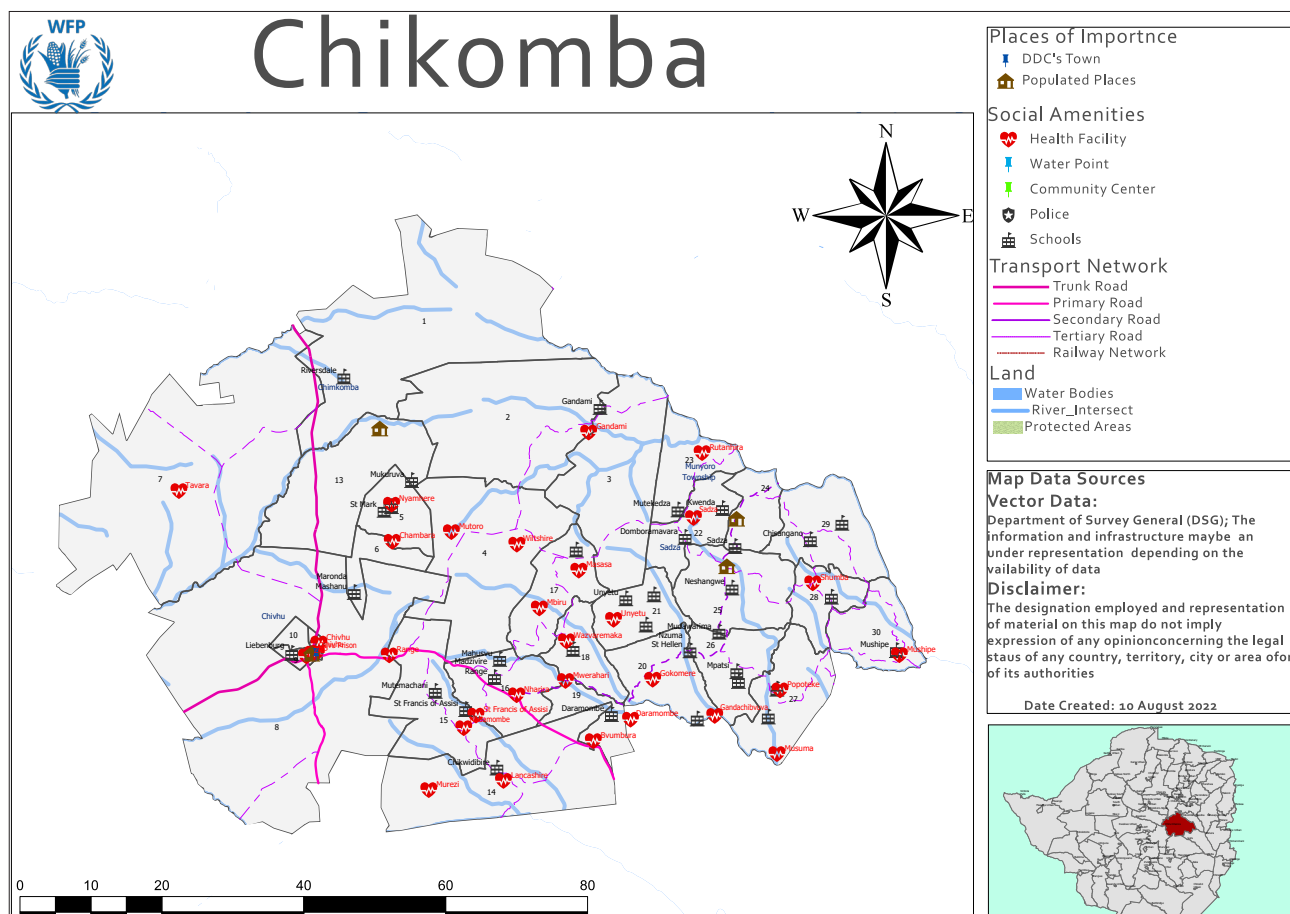


Figure 1: Map Of Chikomba District

1.2. Administrative Information

Chikomba District lies in the South- Western part of Mashonaland East Province. It borders Seke District to the North, Wedza District to the North-East, Buhera District of Manicaland Province to the South East, Gutu District of Masvingo Province to the South, Chirumuhanzu District of Midlands Province to the South West and Mhondoro District of Mashonaland West to the West. The district is strategically located along Harare – Masvingo highway. It is situated 141km from Harare and 149 km from Masvingo. It also serves as a gateway to several countries in the Southern Africa region, namely South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia hence the existence of the national commercial route (Harare-Chivhu-Masvingo and Beitbridge road).

The total surface area covered by the district is 630,744, 5 hectares of which 211,282 hectares are arable land and 412,895 hectares are grazing land. Thus, 30% of the land in the district is arable, while the remainder (70%) of inerrable land is used mainly for animal grazing areas and a small portion of peri-urban land for settlements.

1.3. Settlement Types

The district comprises of urban settlements under the recently appointed Chivhu Town Board Committee and the rural settlements under Chikomba Rural District Council.

Table 1: Settlement Types By Wards

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards
Urban	4
Growth points (Sadza, Masasa & Nharira)	3
Resettlement area	3
Communal	17
Estate Farms	3

There are 30 wards in Chikomba District which are broken into four categories, namely the urban settlements, old resettlement areas, the communal areas and the new resettlement areas. The Urban settlements, which is under Chivhu town, consists of 4 wards (Ward 9, 10, 11 and 12), the old resettlement area cover 7 wards namely Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 and 15; Communal area cover 14 wards (Wards 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30) while, the new Resettlement Areas cover 2 wards (Wards 7 and 8). Chikomba District has 32 Business Centres dotted around the district, including Chivhu. The district was recently appointed with the Town Board Committee status. There are 932 villages in the rural segment of the district with around 30, 245 households. The urban segment of the district has 13 urban suburbs.

1.4. Population Information

The district population, according to the 2020 Zimstat District Population Projections Report is estimated to be 144, 478, with 43.8% males (63, 222) and 56.2% females (81, 256). The majority of the population (90%) is in the rural area estimated to be 129, 887 while the urban area has a population of 14,590 (**table 2**). The 2012 Zimstat population census reported a population of 120 986, wherein 48% were males (58, 014) and 52% females (62, 972).

Chikomba district population projections by ward

Table 2: Chikomba District Population By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Projected 2022 Population
1	Featherstone	1,144	5,070
2	Gandami	452	1,949
3	Mboe	418	2,284
4	Wiltshire	458	2,739
5	Manyene North	892	4,248
6	Manyene South	760	3,563
7	Leleza	1,886	9,764
8	Roads	2,170	11,479
9	Jongwe	1,426	6,210
10	Masimba Avanh	730	2,989
11	Mbuya Nehanda	660	2,706
12	Chimurenga	660	2,684
13	Hampshire	110	490
14	Lancashire	394	2,139
15	Nyamatsanga	1,131	5,618
16	Nharira	1,530	7,189
17	Masasa	1,725	7,959
18	Wazvaremhaka	786	3,651
19	Duvurwi	805	3,834
20	Gokomere	1,269	5,762
21	Rukovere	739	3,383
22	Dambatsoko	864	4,059
23	Manyanga	1,192	5,534
24	Warikandwa	833	3,736
25	Rambakombwa	1,872	8,597
26	Mupatsi	1,092	5,058

Table 2: Chikomba District Population By Ward (continued)

27	Pokoteke	1,543	7,210
28	Shumba	891	4,128
29	Nyikavanhu	1,330	5,920
30	Matove	893	4,522
		30, 655	144, 478
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)			

1.5. Vegetation Characteristics

The general vegetation types are Tree Bush Savanna and open grasslands. Dominant grass species include *Hyparrheniaspecies*, *Heteropogon* grass grows below the *Acacia* trees, *Eragritis*, *Sporobolus* found in clusters and has a sign of high utilisation by cattle as food. *Sedge* grass is found in Vlei areas. The dominant trees are *Brachstegia Spps* (Musasa/Mutondo), and *Julbernadia Glodiflora* (Muchakata) on wetlands, *Acacia Mythethophylla*, *Peltophorum Africanum* (Muzeze).

1.5.1. Forestry

The District is mainly Miombo woodland with sparse *Terminalia* and Mopane in the Wards on the Northern side of the District and some *Acacia* on the Eastern side. Thick indigenous woodlands are found in Small Scale Commercial Farming Areas as well as the Eastern side of Sadza Growth Point where there is not much of wood transportation.

There are Non Timber Forest Products which are found in the District and these have been found to help people with some form of income and also as supplementary feeding for households. These are Tsubvu, Mazhanje and nyii (on a smaller scale) and they are found in areas like Sadza and Mushipe-Zinatsa. Wood carving is also another income generating activity that is being done using forest products and it is mainly practised by the males unlike the fruit gathering which is for women. Beekeeping is also done in areas of Wiltshire, Madamombe and Manyanga but on a very small scale.

Primary and Secondary schools have, over the years , been involved in environmental and conservation project competitions like Fire management (fireguard construction), gully reclamation, Wetland management, *Lantana Camara* eradication, nutrition gardening , tree growing and tree care. Such project competitions need to be continued. There is also orchard establishment which is being done in schools for food security and this is being spearheaded by Nyaradzo and Forestry Commission as well as Glow Petroleum and Forestry commission. This has seen most schools benefitting from the project around the District.

1.6. Land Degradation

Soil erosion is extensive in all sectors. This is a result of:

- Streambank cultivation -prevalent in both OR, C.A and A1 farms. This results in siltation of water bodies (dams and rivers). Once our surface water bodies are disturbed, it affects the underground potential yield of boreholes.
- Misuse of wetlands- it exposes communities to flash flooding since the wetlands act as sponges and if they dry up the underground potential is also disturbed
- Veld fires are also a challenge in the district as these are experienced every year and they have caused massive destruction of vegetation, with A1 and A2 wards are the most affected, these expose soils to erosion and compromise underground potential yield of water bodies
- Deforestation- There is extensive deforestation especially in the newly resettled areas (Wards1, 7 & 8) where tobacco is being grown. There is cutting down of trees for settlement, firewood and agriculture purposes but it exposes the soil to erosion due to lack of ground cover. In Communal Areas, the rate of deforestation is low due to the enforcement of by-laws by traditional leaders.
- Monocropping- this exposes the soil to erosion since the same rooting depth is worked on continuously
- Downslope ploughing- this also exposes the soil to erosion
- Overgrazing in communal and resettled areas reduce soil cover and loosens the soil thereby increasing the rate of erosion.
- Lack of conservation works in resettlement areas- lack of or poorly constructed contours and storm drains also contribute to erosion.

1.7. Development Indicators

1.7.1. Education Information

There is a total of 122 secondary schools and 56 primary schools in the district. Almost every ward has at least 1 primary school (**Table 3**). There are 3 wards that do not have any primary school namely Ward 11, 12, and 13. The wards that do not have any secondary school include Ward 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Table 3: Number Of Schools By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	No. Of Primary Schools	No. Of Secondary Schools	Electrified Primary schools	Electrified Secondary Schools
1	Featherstone	4	3	1	1
2	Gandami	4	2	0	0
3	Mboe	4	1	0	1
4	Wiltshire	3	1	0	1
5	Manyene North	4	2	3	2
6	Manyene South	2	0	2	1
7	Leleza	12	2	0	0
8	Roads	12	6	0	0
9	Jongwe	2	1	0	0
10	Masimba Avanhuh	1	0	1	0
11	Mbuya Nehanda	0	0	0	0
12	Chimurenga	0	0	0	0
13	Hampshire	0	0	0	0
14	Lancashire	4	2	1	1
15	Nyamatsanga	5	4	3	2
16	Nharira	7	1	2	1
17	Masasa	3	2	3	2
18	Wazvaremhaka	4	1	3	1
19	Duvurwi	4	2	2	2
20	Gokomere	4	2	2	2
21	Rukovere	3	2	0	0
22	Dambatsoko	3	3	0	0
23	Manyanga	6	3	1	1
24	Warikandwa	1	1	2	2
25	Rambakombwa	6	4	3	3
26	Mupatsi	6	3	1	0
27	Pokoteke	4	3	0	0
28	Shumba	1	1	0	0
29	Nyikavanhu	6	4	2	1
30	Matove	5	2	0	0
Total		122	56	32	24

1.7.2. Health Facilities By Type

The district has 33 health facilities spread across all the 30 wards (Table 4). These comprise of 1 district hospital (Sadza District hospital) which is in Ward 25 and 1 general hospital located in Ward 10. There are 29 clinics and rural health centres. Majority of the clinics and rural health centres (21) are run by the rural district council. There are 6 wards namely Ward 3, 5, 8, 9, 13 and 26 that do not have any health facility.

Table 4: Health Facilities By Ward And Responsible Authority

Ward	Name Of Health Centre	Authority
1	Pimbi Clinic	Council
2	Gandami Clinic	Council
4	Wiltshire Clinic	Council
	Mutoro Clinic	Council

Table 4: Health Facilities By Ward And Responsible Authority (continued)

6	Chambara Manyene Clinic	Council
	Nyamhere	Government
7	Tavara Clinic	Council
10	ZRP Clinic	Government
	Chivhu General Hosp	Government
11	ZPCS Clinic	Government
12	Chivhu Clinic	Council
14	Mbire Clinic	Council
	Lancashire Clinic	Council
	Range	Government
15	Madamombe Clinic	Council
16	Nharira Rural H.Centre	Government
	Mwerehari Clinic	Mission
17	Mbira Clinic	Council
	Masasa Clinic	Council
18	Wazvaremhaka Clinic	Council
19	Bvumbura Clinic	Council
20	Gokomere Clinic	Council
	Gandachibvuva	Mission
21	Unyetu Clinic	Council
22	Zvamatobwe Clinic	Government
23	Rutanhira Clinic	Council
24	Nhangabwe Clinic	Council
25	Sadza Dist Hospital	Government
27	Pokoteke Clinic	Council
28	Shumba Clinic	Council
29	Mufudziwakanaka	Mission
30	Mushipe Clinic	Council
	Musumha Clinic	Government

1.8. Nutrition And Health

1.8.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition (District-Level)

The prevalence of malnutrition in children under the age of years in the district is relatively low as shown in the table below. The prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition is 1.4% while SAM is 0%. **(Table 5)**

Table 5: Prevalence Of Malnutrition In Chikomba

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	1.4
Severe Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	0.0
Stunting in children 6-59 months	22.6
Overweight and obesity in children 6-59 months	0.7
Low Birth weight	7.6
Source: DHIS2 and ZimVAC and NNS report	

The prevalence of stunting has declined from 32% to 22.6% according to the national nutrition survey (NNS 2010, 2018). Low birth weight has declined from 11.7 according to the NNS, 2010 to 7.6% in 2021 according to the 2021 annual statistics from the DHS12

1.8.2. Feeding Practices in children under 2 years of age

There was an increase in the minimum acceptable diet from 0% to 2.2%. There is a decline in the minimum dietary diversity score from 35% in 2018 to 32.4% in 2021.

Table 6: Feeding Practices Amongst Children Under 5 Years ZimVAC (2021) and NNS (2018)

Feeding Practice	ZimVAC (2021) (%)	NNS(2018) %
Minimum Meal Frequency	8.1	9
Minimum Dietary Diversity	32.4	35
Minimum Acceptable Diet		2.2
Exclusive Breastfeeding	Not available	42.9
Bottle Feeding	No available	11.4

1.8.3. Household Food Consumption Score

There has been an increase in the consumption score of households consuming poor diets from 16 % in 2020 to 32% in 2021. As well as a decrease in the consumption score of the households consuming acceptable diets. This shows that there is an increase in households are consuming poor diets in Chikomba.

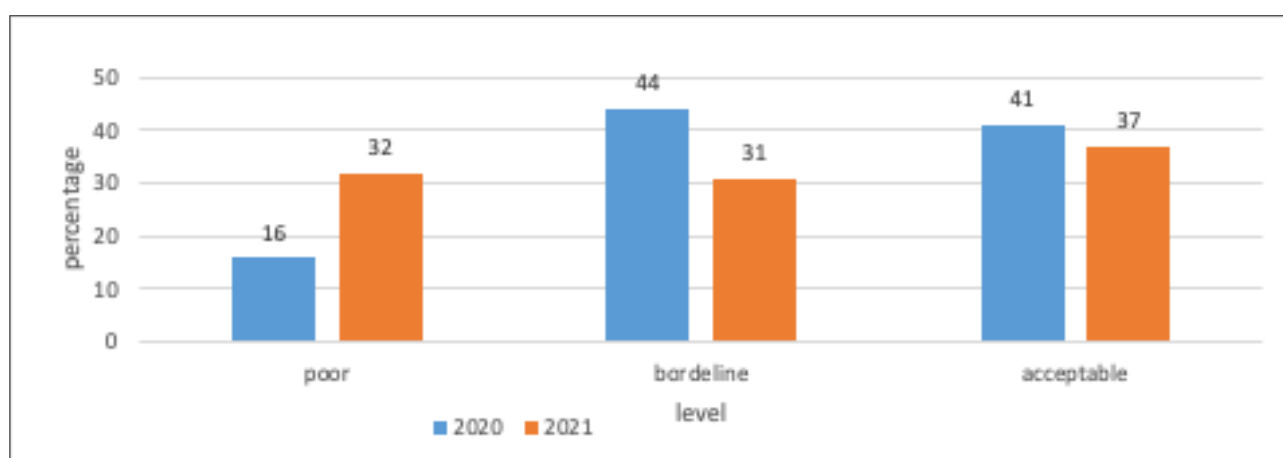


Figure 2: Household Food Consumption Score (Source: ZimVAC 2020 and 2021 reports)

1.8.4. Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

There has been an increase in the women population consuming diversified diets, figure 3 shows an increase in the dietary diversity score from 36 % in 2020 to 45% in 2021.



Figure 3: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (Source: ZimVAC 2020 and 2021 reports)

1.8.5. Consumption Of Iron, Protein And Vitamin A

The proportion of women of child bearing in Chikomba District consuming iron rich, protein rich and Vitamin A rich foods was 67%, 79% and 98% respectively. Consumption foods rich in proteins, iron and Vitamin A has improved from 2020, mainly for the consumption of protein and iron rich foods.

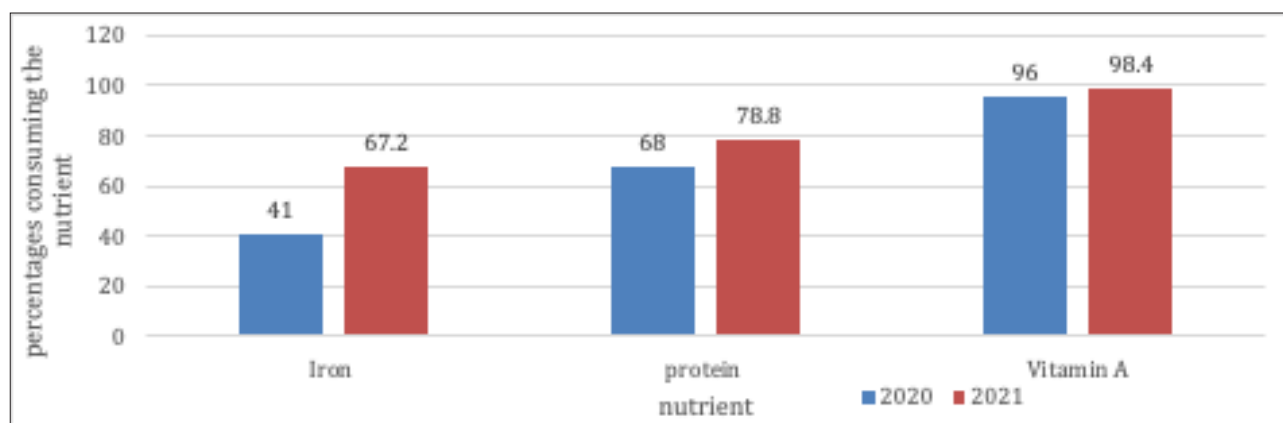


Figure 4: Consumption Of Iron, Protein And Vitamin A (Source: ZimVAC 2020, 2021 reports)

1.8.6. Causes Of Morbidity

The top causes of morbidity in Chikomba District are Acute Respiratory Infections, Skin Diseases, Injuries, Diarrhea, Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STIs), Eye conditions, Dental Conditions, Ear conditions, Bilharzia and Mental disorders. There was a decreasing trend in the number of cases reported across all the 10 diseases and conditions between 2016 and 2021.

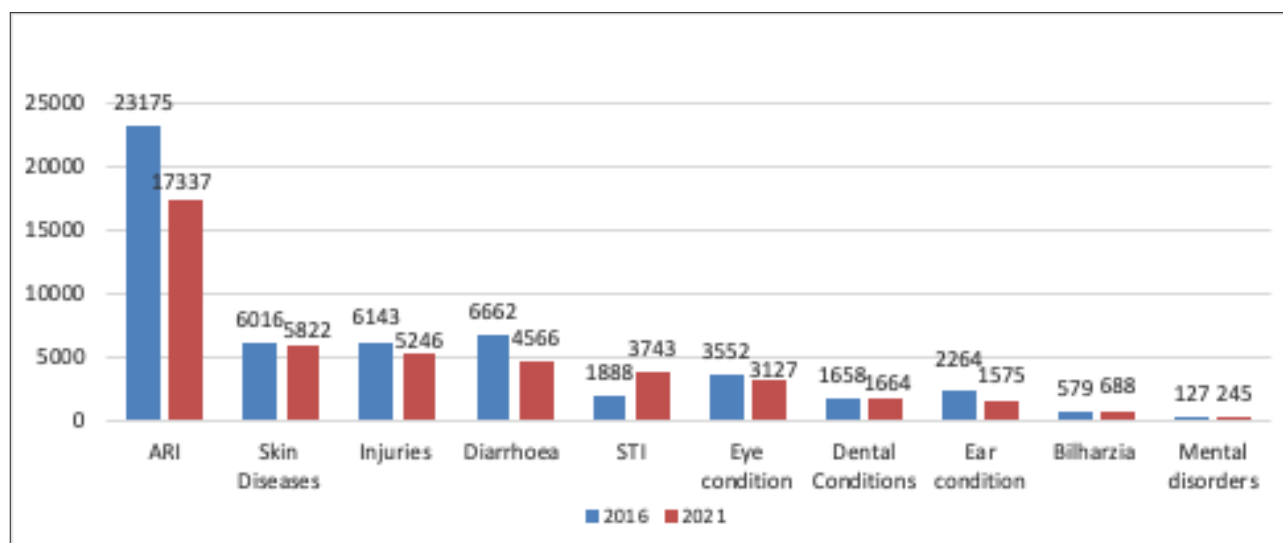


Figure 5: Number Of Cases Of Diseases And Conditions Reported In 2016 And 2021 (Source: MoHCC -DHIS2)

1.8.7. Mortality In Women

The maternal mortality ratio in Chikomba District was 62 women per 100, 000 live births in 2021. There has been a decline of the MMR ratio from 2016 to 2019 and a rise in the year 2020, followed by a slight decrease in 2021. The rise from 2019 to 2020 is due to birth complications.

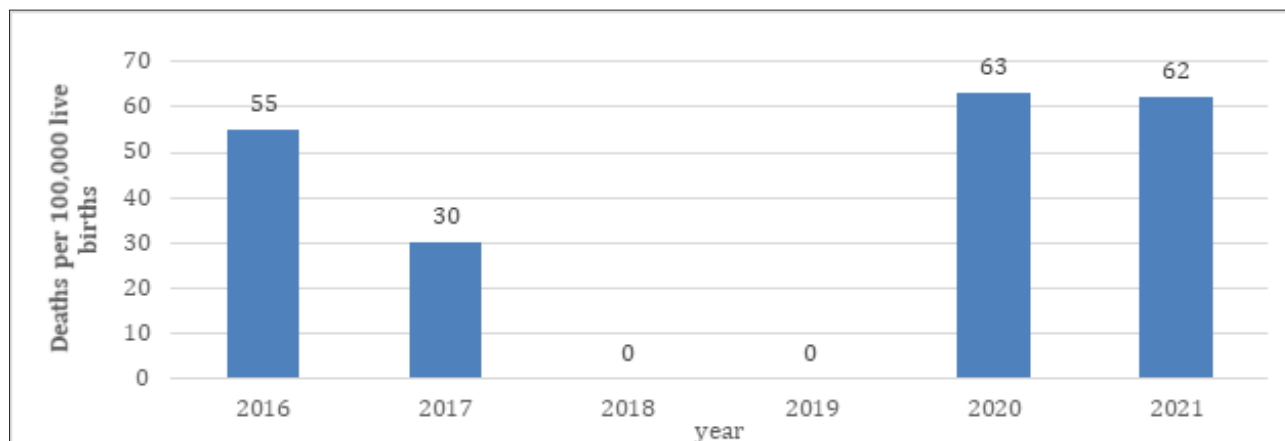


Figure 6: Maternal Mortality Ratios Reported From 2016 To 2021 (Source: MoHCC -DHIS2)

1.8.8. Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS And TB

The prevalence of the adolescents and adult population (15 -49 years) living with HIV/AIDS is at 11.8% with the incidence of 0.21%. The hot spot areas are Chivhu, Sadza and Nharira. The prevalence of HIV and AIDS is higher in females as compared to males. The incidence of TB in Chikomba district was 126 cases per 100,000 population as reported from the Ministry of Health and Child Care.

Table 7: Prevalence Of HIV And Incidence Of TB

Indicator	Estimate %
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15 -49 years	11.8
Prevalence of HIV in Females 15 -49 years	13.9
Prevalence of HIV in males 15 -49 years	7.9
Incidence of TB	126/100,000

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1. Water And Sanitation Information

The district's major source of water were boreholes with a total of 468 boreholes across all the wards (**Table 8**). However, out of these 468 boreholes, 277 (59%) were nonfunctional. A total of 146 boreholes in 14 wards have worn out brass cylinders, leather cups, GI pipes and rods. These are in Wards 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 29. The major reasons for non-functionality were blockages of 130 boreholes due to vandalism in Ward 1, 7 and 8.

Table 8: Distribution Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes
1	Boreholes	8	14
2	Boreholes	3	5
3	Boreholes	5	3
4	Boreholes	5	1
5	Boreholes	15	9
6	Boreholes	12	8
7	Boreholes	73	32
8	Boreholes	24	84
9	Tap water/Borehole		
10	Tap water/Boreholes		
11	Tap water/Boreholes		
12	Tap water		
13	Boreholes	1	0
14	Boreholes	4	0
15	Boreholes	41	17
16	Boreholes	22	4
17	Boreholes	36	10
18	Boreholes	16	8
19	Boreholes	12	8
20	Boreholes	13	5
21	Boreholes	16	0
22	Boreholes	32	4
23	Boreholes	14	7
24	Boreholes	17	2
25	Boreholes	14	10
26	Boreholes	11	11
27	Boreholes	34	9
28	Boreholes	14	11
29	Boreholes	14	10
30	Boreholes	12	5

2.2. Piped Water Schemes

Table 9: Piped Water Schemes

Ward	PWs Name/s	Number Of Schools Served	Number Of Villages Served	Total Population Served	Functional Status
15	Magamba	2	4	1,844	Functional
16	Hokonya	2	4	2,091	Functional
17	Mbiru Mahusvu Mashambamuto	- 2 1	2 1 2	1,003 1,150 993	Functional Functional Functional
18	Wazvaremhaka Chirume	2 1	4 2	1,675 1,034	Functional Functional
22	Zvamatobwe	2	5	1,125	functional
23	Rutanhira	2	3	830	Functional
24	Warikandwa	2	2	1,240	Functional
25	Sadza Primary	2	6	1,675	Functional
26	Mupatsi	3	126 H/H	2,809	Functional
27	Pokoteke Mangoro	2 2	6 4	1,500 1,200	Functional Functional

2.3. Sanitation Facilities

Table 10: Access To Sanitation Facilities

Ward	Number Of Households	Number BVIP Toilets	% Coverage	% H/H With Hand Washing Facility in Use
1	1,144	606	53.5	58
2	452	323	71.6	51
3	418	246	58.9	30
4	458	305	66.7	30
5	892	428	48	53
6	760	376	49.6	50
7	1,886	1,348	71.5	45
8	2,170	1,506	69.4	45
9	1,426	898	63	98
10	730	396	54.3	80
11	660	290	44.	97
12	660	331	50.3	99
13	110	44	40.1	40
14	394	183	46.4	40
15	1,131	509	45.	65
16	1,530	1,102	72.0	45
17	1,725	645	37.4	45
18	786	372	47.3	60
19	805	290	36.	70
20	1,269	596	47.	56
21	739	296	40	39
22	864	441	51.	68
23	1,192	609	51.1	66
24	833	548	61.	64
25	1,872	940	50.2	64
26	1,092	699	64.	61
27	1,543	864	56.	68
28	891	378	42.4	70

Table 10: Access To Sanitation Facilities (continued)

29	1,330	599	45	53
30	893	645	72.2	51

3. Transport And Communication

3.1. District Main Roads

Chikomba district has a road network spanning over 3000km in length covering all the 30 wards. All wards are accessible by road at all times of the year. There is an efficient public transport system with most of the public vehicles being minivans (kombis). The biggest challenge in the district is the transport sector - most roads are in bad state and require rehabilitation. The deplorable state of some roads results in commuters being overcharged by transporters who ply the routes. The poor states of the roads impact negatively the performance and accessibility of markets. The district is serviced by Local Authority roads, District Development Fund (DDF) roads as well as Ministry of Transport roads.

Table 10: District Main Roads

Responsible Authority	Road length (km)
Local Authority Roads	685.1
DDF roads	635.9
Ministry Of Transport roads	356.9
Minor roads	1322.1
Total District Road Network	3000

3.2. Network Coverage By Ward

Network coverage is generally ranging from fair to good in most parts of the district (Table). Netone and Econet are available in most parts of the district.

Table 11: Mobile Phone Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Netone	Econet	Telecel
1	Fair	Fair	Poor
2	Poor	Poor	Good
3	Poor	Poor	Good
4-6	Fair	Fair	Fair
7	Poor	Poor	None
8	Good	Good	Fair
9-12	Good	Good	Good
13	Poor	Poor	Fair
14	Fair	Fair	None
15	Good	Poor	None
16 -17	Good	Good	Good
18	Fair	Fair	Poor
19	Poor	Poor	None
20	Fair	Fair	Poor
21	Good	Good	Poor
22	Good	Good	Fair
23 -25	Good	Good	Good
26	Good	Good	Poor
27	Poor	Fair	None
28-30	Poor	Poor	Poor

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The majority of Chikomba residents derive their income from commercial and subsistence or peasant farming, horticultural production, brick moulding, small scale mining activities. However, due to climatic shifts livelihood sources have been compromised to a greater extent.

Table 12: Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middle veld, and extends to the north eastern and north western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for income. Small scale projects like horticulture, apiculture, mushroom production and aquaculture also earn extra cash for the better-off households. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning, brick moulding and craft sales.	5, 6, 16, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30
Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, small livestock sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14
Mining	Exploration was done at Manhize Chikapakapa area for possible iron ore mining. Alluvial gold panning activities are also being done along save river.	7 and 29

4.1. Main Livelihoods

Livelihood options for Chikomba are mainly farming based. The farming activities vary from cattle ranching, crop production and other activities, all being practiced on different scales.

Table 13: Summary Of Livelihood Options

Livelihood Option	Description	Wards
Commercial farming	Crop production, Horticulture Production, Livestock Production, Small Stock Production, Apiculture, Aquaculture, Mushroom production, Brick moulding, Firewood sells and Panning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Resettlement – 1; 7; 8 • A1 - 1; 7; 8 • A2 - 1; 7; 8 • Large Scale - 1; 7; 8 • Small Scale – 2; 3; 4; 13; 14
Subsistence Farming	Crop production, Horticulture Production, Livestock Production, Small Stock Production, Apiculture, Aquaculture, Mushroom production, Brick moulding, firewood sells, Craft sells, Wild fruit sells, Beer brewing, Pottery, Blacksmith	18 Wards In Communal Area located on the Central, Southern and Eastern parts of the district
Mining	Iron ore, Platinum group metals Possibly gold	7

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:

Group A

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.

Group B

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.

Group C

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.

Group D

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.

4.3. Poverty levels

The district has a poverty prevalence of about 65.8% which is almost equal to the national prevalence of 68%. Low poverty rates were recorded in the urban setup wards i.e. Chivhu and Featherstone

Table 14: Poverty Prevalence by Ward (Poverty Atlas 2015)

Ward No.	Estimated 2022 Population	Proportion Of Population	HH 2012	Poor Households	Poverty %
1	5,070		1,144	709	66
2	1,949		452	253	57
3	2,284		418	246	59
4	2,739		458	280	62
5	4,248		892	589	65
6	3,563		760	501	67
7	9,764		1,886	1,267	69
8	11, 479		2,170	1,466	68
9	6,210		1,426	450	37
10	2,989		730	298	41
11	2,706		660	194	30
12	2,684		660	198	38
13	490		110	52	47
14	2,139		394	234	60
15	5,618		1,131	785	70
16	7,189		1,530	1,027	67
17	7,959		1,725	1,199	70
18	3,651		786	570	73
19	3,834		805	531	71
20	5,762		1,269	872	70
21	3,383		739	525	72

Table 14: Poverty Prevalence by Ward (Poverty Atlas 2015) (continued)

22	4,059		864	610	71
23	5,534		1,192	818	70
24	3,736		833	578	69
25	8,597		1,872	1,208	66
26	5,058		1,092	786	73
27	7,210		1,543	1,071	71
28	4,128		891	657	76
29	5,920		1,330	931	73
30	4,522		893	685	78
Totals	144, 478		30, 655	19, 590	

Figure 7 shows the spatial distribution of poverty in the district.

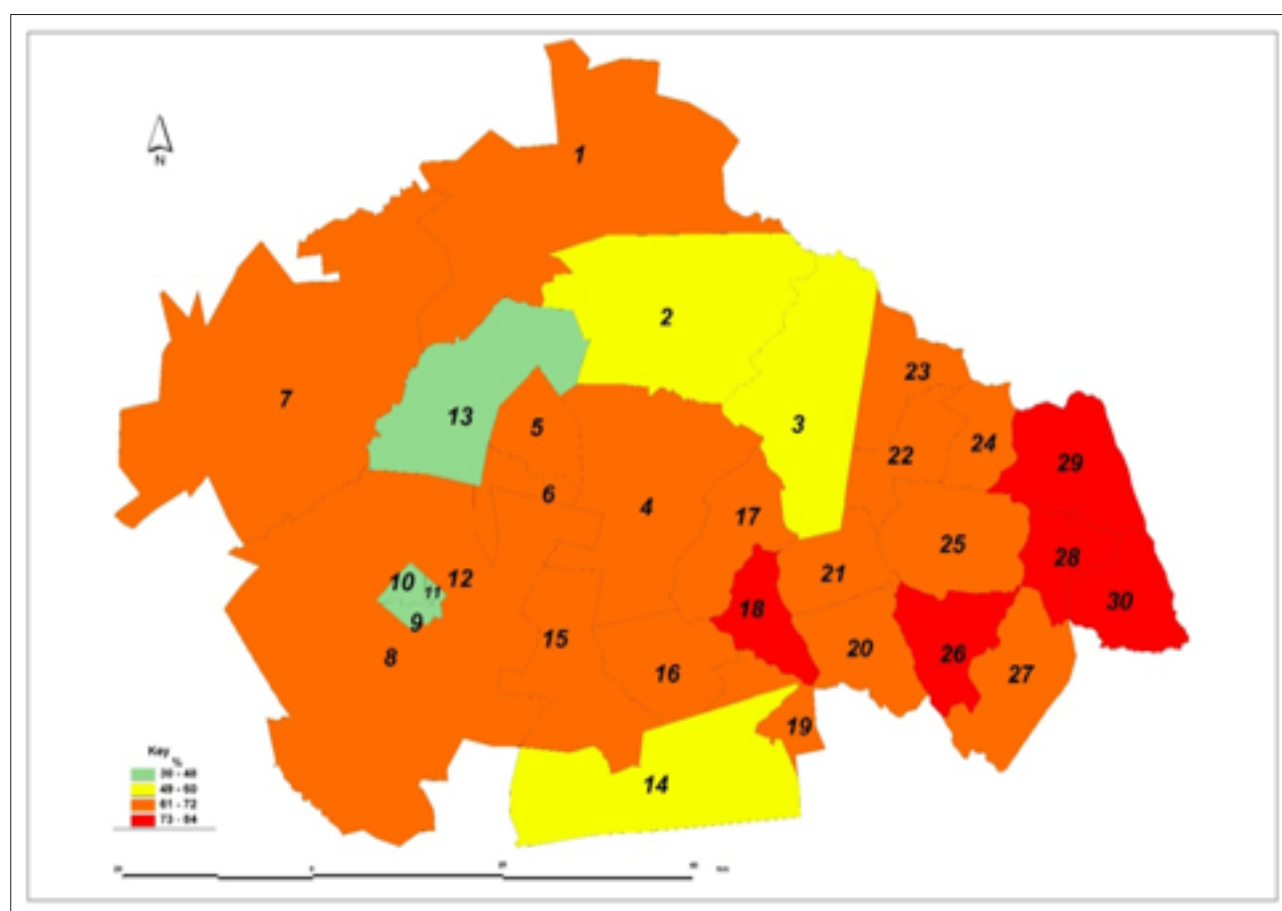


Figure 7: Poverty Map For Chikomba District (Source: Poverty Atlas 2015)

5. Agriculture Information

5.1. Natural Regions And Climate

The district lies in the agro-ecological Regions 3 and 4 because of climate change and variability, The annual rainfall ranges from 450mm-850mm and the average rainfall is 600mm. **Table 15** and **figure 8** below gives a description of the natural regions variations by ward.

Table 15: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIb		1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 23, 24 and 29
III	<p>The general vegetation types are Tree Bush Savanna and open grasslands. Dominant grass species include <i>Hyparrhenia</i> species, <i>Heteropogon</i> grass grows below the <i>Acacia</i> trees, <i>Eragritis</i>, <i>Sporobolus</i> found in clusters and has a sign of high utilization by cattle as food. Serge grass is found in Vlei areas.</p> <p>Dominant trees are <i>Brachstegia Spps</i> (Musasa/Mutondo), and <i>Julbernadia Glodiflora</i> (Muchakata) on wetlands, <i>Acacia Mythethophylla</i>, <i>Peltophosum Africanum</i> (Muzeze).</p>	

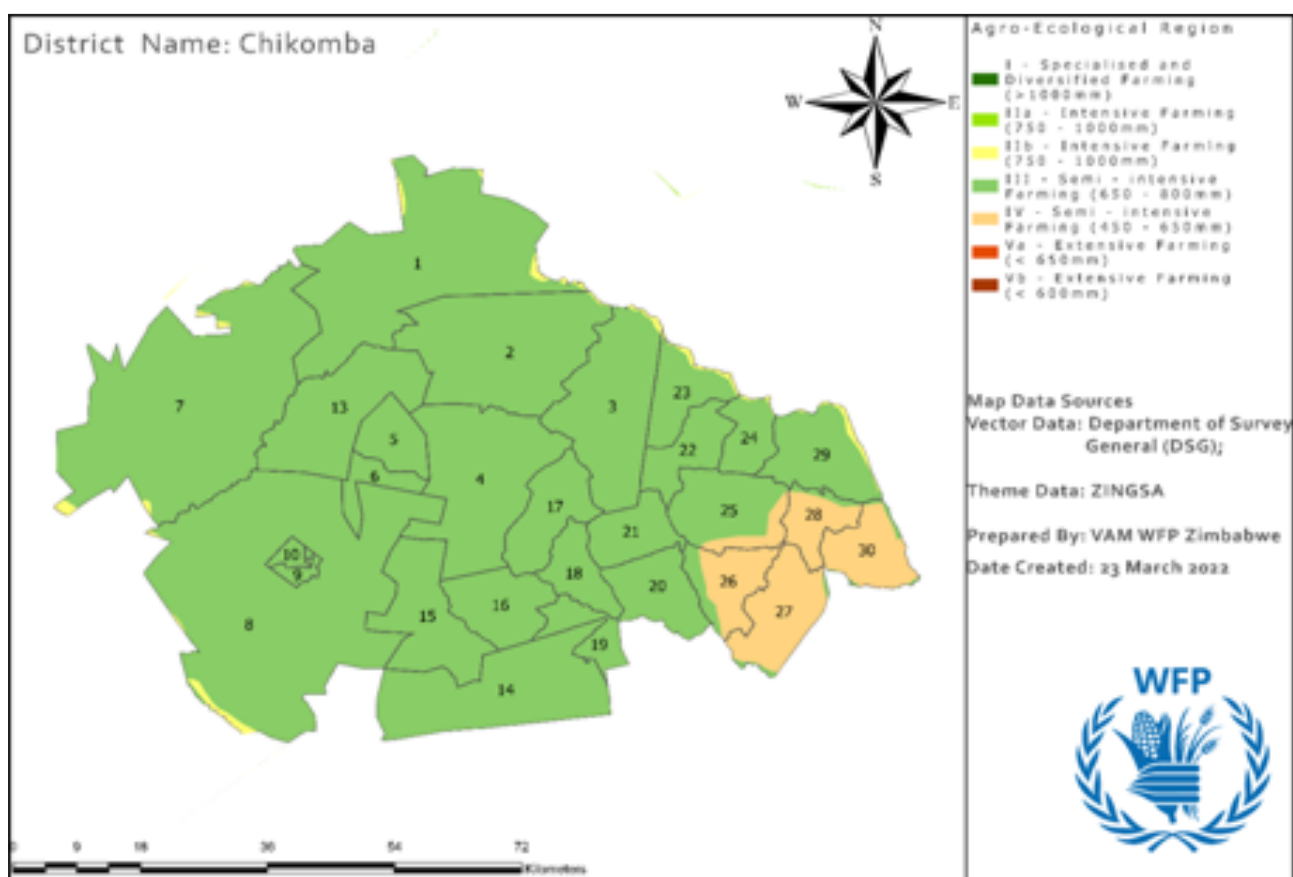


Figure 8: Chikomba Natural Regions By Ward

5.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The district received above average rains in 2016 and 2020 seasons, 970.68 and 1092.7 respectively. The rainfall received during the 2019/20 season was 415, which far below the expected average. This is an indicator of a bad season where crop yields are low. The graph below illustrates average annual rainfall for various seasons.

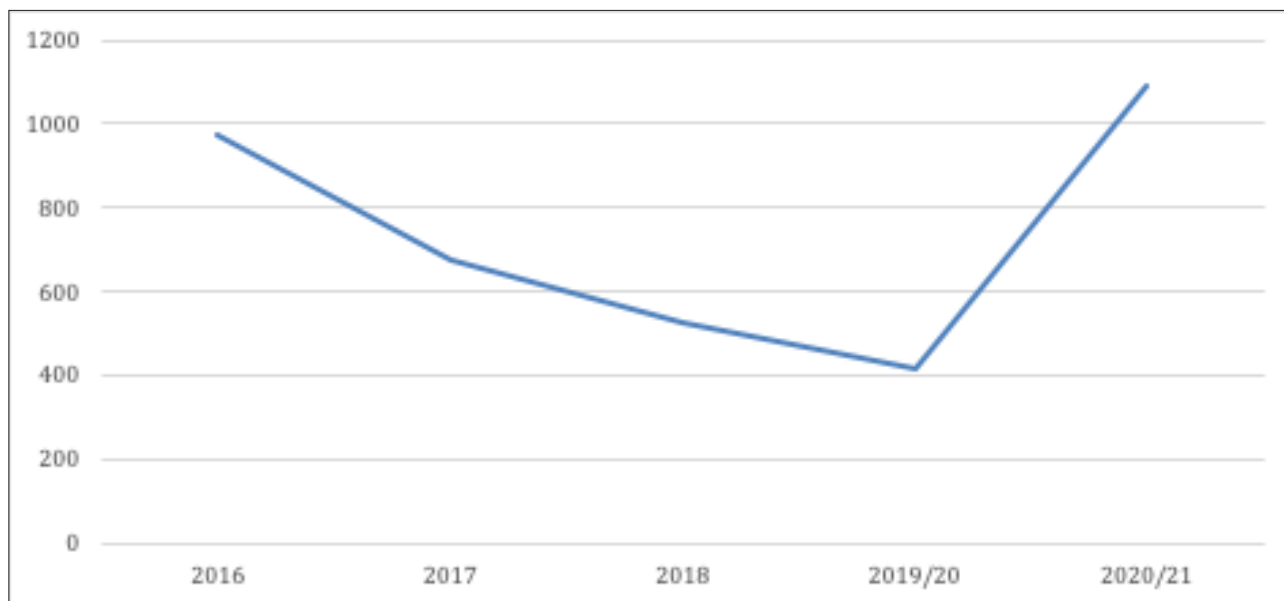


Figure 9: Mean Annual Rainfall Trends

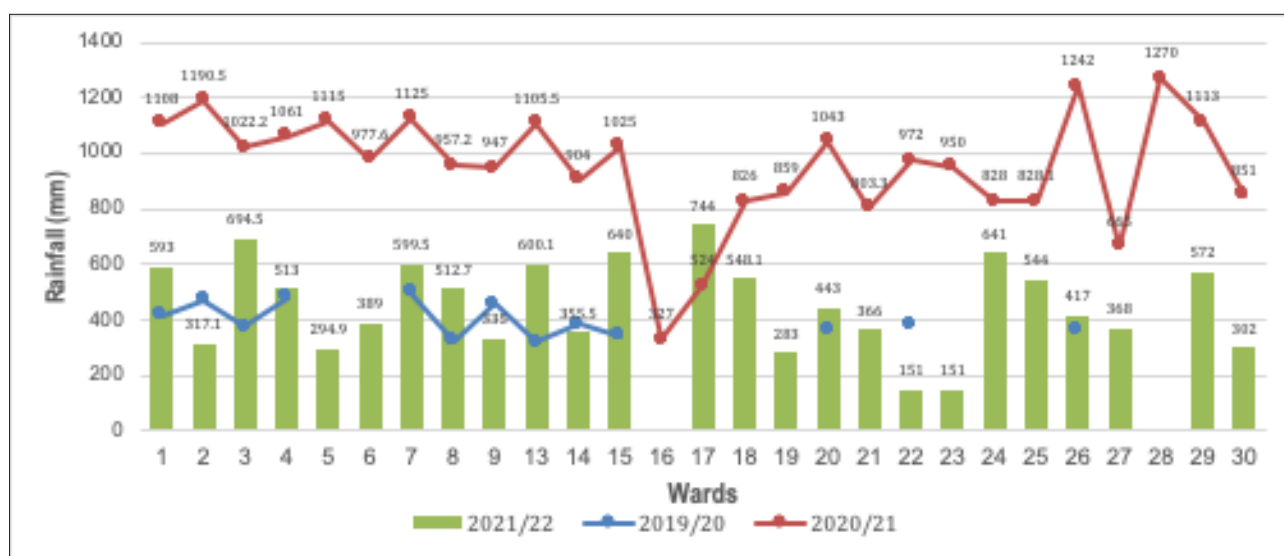


Figure 10 : Total Rainfall Received Per Ward Since 2019/20 To Date

5.3. Drought Prone Areas

Chikomba District is moderately drought prone, this is as shown by the map below.

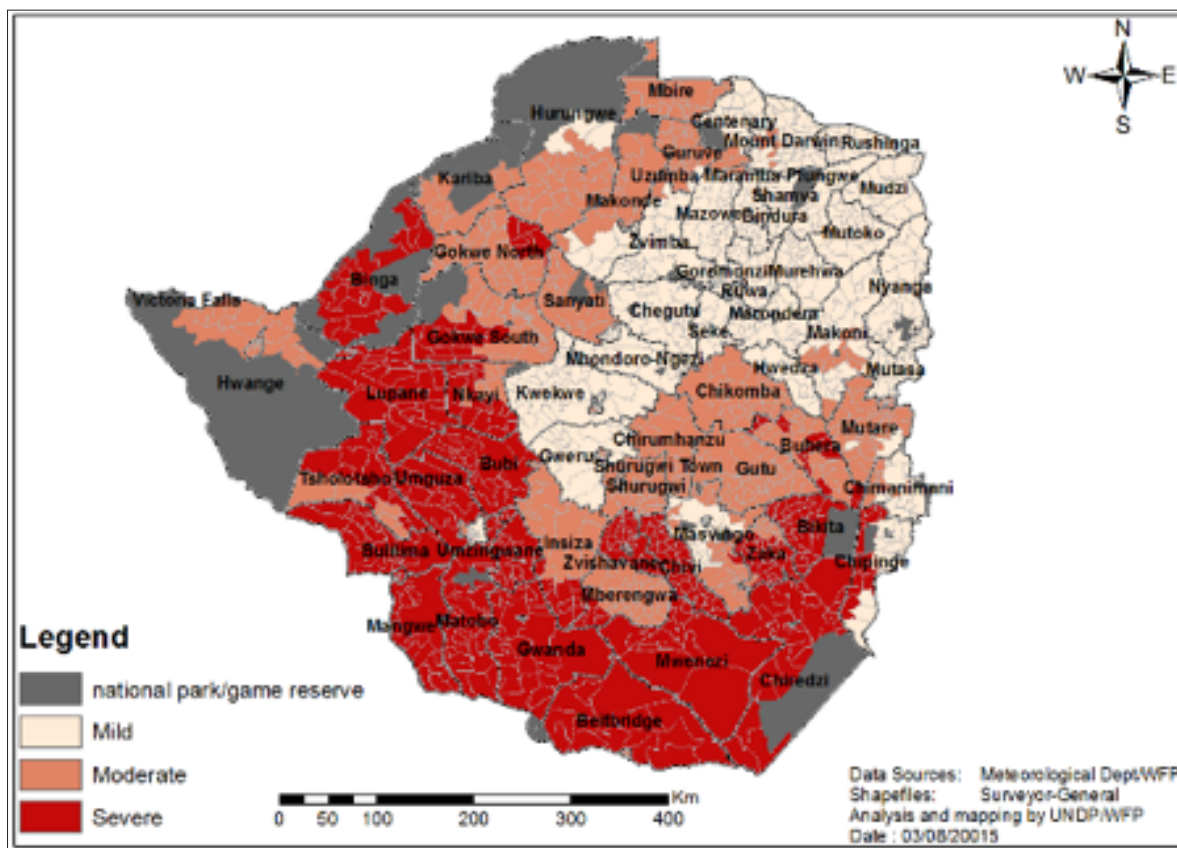


Figure 11: Drought Prone Areas .

5.4. Flood prone areas

Chikomba District lies in the low flood prone region (Fig 12).

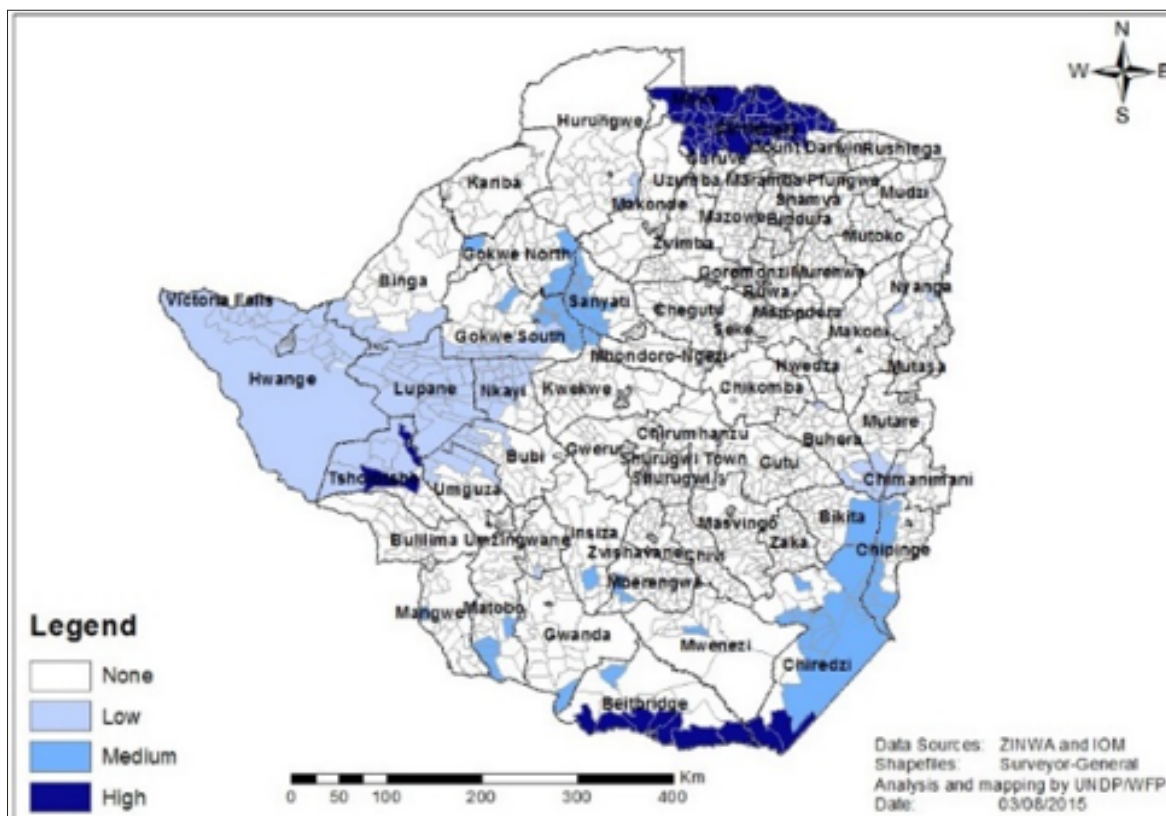


Figure 12 : Flood Prone Areas Map

5.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions

Chikomba District has 4 major dams which are functional and provide water for various uses around the district. The 5th dam is still under construction and is expected to serve many uses in the district which varies from irrigation, household and animal uses in 6 or more wards.

Table 16: Distribution Of Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Chikomba	Capacity Mega Litres	Wards Being Serviced	Availability Of Water Throughout The Year
17	Masasa	750	17 and 21	Available
1	Mexico	3600	1	Available
25	Sadza	1050	25	Available
15	Range	5461	4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15	Available
8	Chivhu		7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	Still under construction

5.6. Livelihoods Derived From Dams

5.6.1. Irrigation

The District lies at the watershed, with some rivers starting in Chikomba and flowing either Eastwards or Westwards. Sebakwe, Munyati and Ngezi Rivers start in Chikomba flowing westwards while rivers such as Mwerahari and Nyazvidzi also start in Chikomba but flow Eastwards. Of the 211 282 hectares of arable land, only 408 hectares are under irrigation. There are only four major dams in the district that can provide water for irrigation. These are Range, Mexico, Masasa and Sadza dam.

The smaller water bodies around the district have reduced in number due to the perennial droughts and climate change. There is therefore need for more dams in the district to cater for both the domestic and farming purposes of the district's ever-growing population.

5.6.2. Forestry

The District is mainly Miombo woodland with sparse *Terminalia* and *Mopane* in the Wards on the Northern side of the District and some *Acacia* on the Eastern side.

Thick indigenous woodlands are found in Small Scale Commercial Farming areas as well as the Eastern side of Sadza Growth Point where there is not much of wood transportation.

There are Non Timber Forest Products which are found in the District. These have been found to help people with some form of income and also as supplementary feeding for households. These are (Tsubvu) , (Mazhanje) and (Nyii) (on a smaller scale) and they are found in areas like (Sadza) , (Mushipe) and (Zinatasa) .

Wood carving is also another income generating activity that is being done using forest products and it is mainly practiced by the males unlike the fruit gathering which is for women. Beekeeping is also done in areas of Wiltshire, Madamombe and Manyanga but on a very small scale.

Primary and Secondary schools have, over the years, been involved in environmental and conservation. Project competitions like Fire management (fireguard construction), gully reclamation, Wetland management, Lantana camara eradication, nutrition gardening, tree growing and tree care have been rolled out .There is need to scale up such initiatives.

There is also orchard establishment which is being done in schools for food security and this is being spearheaded by Nyaradzo Funeral Services, Forestry Commission as well as Glow Petroleum. This has seen 19 schools benefitting from the project around the District.

5.6.3. Fisheries

There are a number of small fishery projects dotted across the district. These are supported by the major dams and rivers in the district.

6. Crop Information

6.1. Major Crop Grown And Factors Affecting Crop Production

About 30% percent of the land in the district is arable, while the remainder is mainly grazing area and a small portion of urban land. Farming sectors available in the district include Large Scale Commercial, Small Scale Commercial, A1, A2, OR and Communal with the communal sector occupying the largest land size and practiced by the largest community.

Table 17: Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Wards	Number of household	Potential arable land (ha)	Grazing land (ha)
Large Scale	46014.9	7.3	1, 7 and 8	54	8612	37402
A2	62007.6	9.83	1, 7 and 8	407	13680	48327
Small Scale	161495.7	25.6	2, 3, 4, 13 and 14	1,873	68250	93245
A1	125637.8	19.92	1, 7 and 8	4,753	25780	99857
Old resettlement	29504.0	4.68	1, 7, 8 and 15	1,118	8320	21184
Communal Areas	199610.0	31.66	5, 6 and 15-30	27, 512	86730	112880
Urban	6467.4	1.02	9-12	3,476	-	-
Total	630 744.5	100	30	39, 193	211 282	412 895

Source: AARDS

6.2. Crop Production Trends

The main crops grown in the district include maize, sorghum, millet, potatoes, and groundnuts, round nuts, cow peas, sugar beans, soya beans, cotton and tobacco. Most wards did not manage to get enough cereal last season to last up to the current season's harvesting period. There is need to adopt small grains production across the district since the district suffers from dry spells and mid-season droughts. This will improve the grain stocks for the households. The yield potential for all crops is reducing every season due to climatic changes occurring, lack of inputs and late procurement of inputs among other reasons.

Maize is the main cereal crop grown across the district and its area planted and production varies according to inputs availability and affordability as well as the season quality among other factors.

- Most vulnerable wards in the district are; 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 5 and 6.
- The middle ranked wards are; 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19
- The less vulnerable wards are; 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14.

• Table 18: Area Under :Crop Production Trend 2017-2021

Crops	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	Area	Production	Average Yield	Area	Production	Average Yield	Area	Production	Average Yield	Area	Production	Average Yield
Maize	33525.77	20115.46	0.6	32128.67	16064.34	0.5	30513	9995.665	0.33	34371	13748.4	0.4
Sorghum	36.39	18.195	0.5	45.2	36.16	0.8	152	45.6	0.3	92.6	18.52	0.2
Pearl Millet	19.96	5.988	0.3	16	9.6	0.6	60.6	18.18	0.3	1562.5	468.75	0.3
Finger Millet	755.64	302.256	0.4	698	418.8	0.6	1164	349.2	0.3	21	8.4	0.4
Tobacco	1223	1589.9	1.3	1148	1722	1.5	969	1162.8	1.2	1017.6	610.56	0.6
Cotton	33	9.9	0.3	47	14.1	0.3	26	7.8	0.3	133	13.3	0.1
Soya	116.88	46.752	0.4	56.5	33.9	0.6	21.6	7.2	0.3	115	23	0.2
Ground nuts	4723.628	1889.45	0.4	3766.7	2636.69	0.7	4904	1471.2	0.3	8580	10296	1.2
Sunflower	108	32.4	0.3	39.6	19.8	0.5	24.2	4.84	0.2	116.7	35.01	0.3
Edible beans	1110	444	0.4	650	455	0.7	371.9	111.57	0.3	1134	567	0.5
Irish Potato	51	1530	30	57.2	1144	20	16	400	25	27	540	20
Cow Peas	177.37	141.896	0.8	102	61.2	0.6	113.4	45.36	0.4	267.5	80.25	0.3
Rice	21.3	6.39	0.3	12	4.8	0.4	14	2.8	0.2	34	40.8	1.2
Sweet Potato	701	14020	20	115	1725	15	395	1975	5	2425	24250	10
Bambara Nuts	2761	2761	1	426	340.8	0.8	1049	419.6	0.4	1473	589.2	0.4

The table below shows maize production trends for the district for various seasons

Table 19: Maize Crop Production Trend 2017-2021

Ward	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production	Ward Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
	ha	t/ha	t	ha	t/ha	T	Ha	t/ha	T	ha	t/ha	T
1	2350	1.2	2820	2235	1	2235	2253	2	4506	2483.81	0.5	1241.905
2	976	1	976	725	0.5	362.5	813	1	813	687.96	0.64	440.2944
3	852	0.8	681.6	915	0.5	457.5	805	1	805	951.65	0.668	635.7022
4	1400	0.5	700	1328	0.5	664	1175	0.6	705	1692.31	0.560247	948.1116
5	780	0.2	156	672	0.2	134.4	769	0.4	307.6	754.71	0.214579	161.9449
6	610	0.2	122	674	0.2	134.8	644	0.5	322	605.19	0.367061	222.1416
7	6790	0.6	4074	5994.8	0.4	2397.92	6062	0.8	4849.6	4912.58	0.342	1680.102
8	6541	0.5	3270.5	6425	0.4	2570	6199	0.8	4959.2	4542.07	0.25	1135.518

Table 19: Maize Crop Production Trend 2017-2021 (continued)

13	333	0.7	233.1	236	0.6	141.6	275	0.6	165	298.83	0.35	104.5905
14	775	0.8	620	852	0.5	426	726	0.8	580.8	893.07	0.405	361.6934
15	1002	0.2	200.4	996	0.3	298.8	963	0.3	288.9	993.57	0.266	264.2896
16	1570	0.2	314	1497	0.3	449.1	1485	0.2	297	927.5	0.3356	311.269
17	1395	0.1	139.5	1411	0.1	141.1	1177	0.2	235.4	1865.95	0.2143	399.8731
18	567	0.1	56.7	504	0.2	100.8	460	0.3	138	716.04	0.283077	202.6945
19	540	0.2	108	541	0.3	162.3	533	0.3	159.9	582.28	0.31	180.5068
20	1195	0.2	239	1096	0.2	219.2	1087	0.2	217.4	1286.9	0.335687	431.9956
21	721	0.2	144.2	794	0.1	79.4	854	0.2	170.8	567.6	0.32	181.632
22	630	0.3	189	638	0.2	127.6	642	0.2	128.4	619.48	0.27	167.2596
23	539	0.2	107.8	565	0.3	169.5	594	0.1	59.4	509.78	0.191348	97.54538
24	466	0.2	93.2	494	0.1	49.4	501.3	0.1	50.13	480.67	0.231643	111.3438
25	1481	0.1	148.1	1376	0.1	137.6	1117	0.1	111.7	1351.35	0.026824	36.24861
26	655	0.1	65.5	632	0.1	63.2	635	0.1	63.5	427.81	0.37123	158.8159
27	731	0.2	146.2	723	0.1	72.3	536	0.1	53.6	535.6	0.172913	92.6122
28	853	0.3	255.9	814	0.1	81.4	818	0.3	245.4	712.8	0.24954	177.8721
29	944	0.2	188.8	821	0.1	82.1	603	0.2	120.6	811.07	0.2478	200.9831
30	672	0.1	67.2	567	0.1	56.7	402.4	0.1	40.24	318	0.153208	48.72014
Total	35368	0.455686	16116.7	33525.8	0.352392	11814.22	32128.7	0.63474619		30528.57	0.3274	9995.665

6.3. Type Of Soil

The types of soils in the district vary from sands to sandy loams and clay loams. The dominant soils in the district are shown in the table below.

Table 21: Soil pH, Soil Types And Crops Grown

Ward	Soil pH	Soil Type	Crops Grown
1	5.6	Sands	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
2	5.3	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
3	5.3	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
4	5.4	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco
5	5.4	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
6	5.6	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
7	5.4	Sandy loam +basalt	Maize, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
8	5.8	Sandy loam	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
13	5.1	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
14	4.6	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
15	4.7	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans,
16	4.2	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
17	4.7	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
18	4.5	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
19	4.8	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
20	5.4	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
21	5.6	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
22	5.2	Clay loam	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
23	4.8	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco
24	4.8	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco
25	4.5	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
26	5.2	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
27	5.1	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
28	5.2	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
29	4.9	Loamy sand	Maize, sorghum, tobacco, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans
30	5.4	Clay loam	Maize, sorghum, cotton, groundnuts, millet, sweet potatoes, sugar beans

6.4. Crop Production Challenges

- Poor season quality due to erratic rainfall compounded by climatic changes.
- High cost of inputs versus uncompetitive market prices.
- Inadequate draft power especially in Communal areas.
- Labour challenges especially in cash cropping like tobacco.
- Lack of viable markets for maize and market gardening like tomatoes and vegetables
- Poor soils that are exhausted therefore needing lime and compound fertilisers.
- Collateral requirements by banks to access loans.
- Delayed payments by GMB ending up in disrupting farmer cropping programs.
- Lack of funding for existing and proposed irrigation schemes- failure to supplement rains during mid-season droughts and dry spells.

6.5. Irrigation Schemes

The district has 9 irrigation schemes which have a total area of 805ha. Some of the schemes are not fully functional due to several reasons indicated in the table below. 200ha lie in Chivhu irrigation which is still under planning

Table 20: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Irrigation Scheme	Area (ha)	Status
20	Nyahoni	55	Not fully functional, night storage dam requires dam wall rehabilitation.
25	Sadza (Takaedza)	60	5.5ha functional and is the only equipped, need for equipment
18	Sachipiri	80	Non-functional because the dam burst
23	Chikwezvero	80	12ha functional and equipped
7	Kurumani	80	Not fully functional, engine is down. It needs replacement
8	Chigara BBH	80	Non-functional, not yet fully equipped
8	Uitzcht	60	Non-functional, not fully equipped
8	Kamellagate	40	Non-functional, not yet fully functional
23	Musoni	70	Non-functional not yet fully equipped but 6 boreholes were drilled
8	Chivhu	200	Not yet functional, works are in progress
		805	

6.6. Irrigation Challenges

The main challenges on irrigation being faced by the district include Lack of capital to equip the schemes; Lack of funding to repair dams and other equipment and lack of repair and maintenance of canals.

7. Livestock

Chikomba is mainly a cattle district. Other major types of livestock and their distribution by ward is as follows:

Table 21: Average Livestock Holding

Ward (Or Diptank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	6,920	2,797	487	8,154
2	7,809	2,512	535	7,536
3	7,620	2,306	430	8,560
4	7,816	1,890	390	8,200
5	2,216	1,002	209	5,350
6	2,743	1,016	319	5,641
7	8,300	2,967	549	10,054
8	9,603	3,508	664	11,803
13	11,628	2,971	924	9,531
14	5,756	965	38	5,182
15	3,796	1,320	42	7,964
16	3,867	1,530	30	8,421
17	4,305	2,106	22	9,371

Table 21: Average Livestock Holding (continued)

Ward (Or Diptank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
18	1,996	1,054	29	6,823
19	2,445	1,224	34	5,439
20	2,516	1,306	26	5,472
21	2,230	1,282	41	7,540
22	2,496	1,039	45	7,251
23	3,270	1,272	38	5,987
24	2,792	1,339	55	7,359
25	3,591	1,842	77	7,757
26	2,950	1,320	32	5,031
27	3,151	1,442	20	6,825
28	3,192	1,447	31	5,258
29	3,106	1,205	23	5,924
30	2,363	1,018	21	4,107
	118, 477	43, 680	5,111	186, 000

7.1. Main Livestock Diseases

The major livestock diseases in the district are tick borne infections, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Lumpy Skin disease and NewCastle Disease. Below is a table that highlights livestock deaths for 2021.

Table 22: Livestock Deaths: (Veterinary Services)

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	0
Newcastle disease:	0
Anthrax	0
Foot and Mouth:	0
Lumpy skin	35
Heart water	33
Theileriosis	143 (All Communal wards, Hampshire 13, Lancashire 14, Wiltshire 4, Featherstone 7)

7.2. Dipping Facilities

There are a total number of 122 dip tanks in the district. Farmers also make use of supplementary dipping using knapsacks.

Table 23: Dipping Facilities

Number Of Diptanks	Number Of Functional Diptanks	Number Of Diptanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Diptanks Requiring Rehab
122	120	0	1 non-functional requires rehab, 120 functional also require rehab

7.3. Animal Health Centres

Some animal health centres are present around the district whereby every ward has a Veterinary Extension Officer managing the centre. Farmers get assistance on animal health related issues of concern.

Table 24: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	32
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	2
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	1,210

7.4. Livestock Holding

Table 25 below the average number of livestock by ward .

Table 25: Livestock Holding

Ward	Average HH Cattle Holding	Average HH Goats Holding	Average HH Sheep Holding	Average HH Chicken Holding
1	6	1	1	2
2	17	1	0	5
3	18	1	0	11
4	17	3	1	20
5	2	2	0	9
6	4	1	0	6
7	4	2	1	2
8	4	1	0	6
9	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	106	10	6	113
14	14	7	0	4
15	3	1	0	1
16	3	1	0	22
17	2	2	0	2
18	3	1	0	11
19	3	0	0	3
20	2	1	0	3
21	3	1	0	3
22	3	1	0	6
23	3	2	0	6
24	3	1	0	5
25	2	1	0	3
26	3	1	0	9
27	2	1	0	3
28	4	1	0	15
29	2	1	0	4
30	3	1	0	9

Livestock ownership varies across the whole district. The highest proportion of the population in the district can be classified as lower middle class and the second highest falls into the middle class. A low proportion of the district can be classified as upper middle class but the population of livestock owned by this class is more than 30% (**table 26**). This shows that most of the livestock in the district is owned by the middle and upper middle class which are very few. This reinforces the concept that there is need for initiatives to increase livestock ownership for the lower middle class mainly in the communal areas.

Table 26: Household Cattle Ownership

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	30, 655		
Farm Households	27, 179	55.75	60
Non-Farm Households	3,476	0	0

Distribution Of Herd Size

Majority of households do not own any livestock.

Table 27: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Number Of Households With Cattle	Number Of Households With Goats
0	11, 479	10, 872
<5	10, 168	13, 590
>5	5,530	2,717

Average livestock prices per district

The average livestock prices as of April 2021 is shown in the table below.

Table 28: Average Livestock Prices

Type	Cost (USD)
Oxen	\$450-\$500
Heifer	\$350-\$400
Steer	\$400 -\$450
Cow	\$300 -\$350
Goat	\$17 -\$35
Sheep	\$30 -\$60
Indigenous chicken	\$5

7.5. Other Livestock Establishments

Other livestock projects in the district are outlined in **Table 29** below

Table 29: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Ponds)	35
Apiculture	800 Hives
Dairy Farms	7
Feedlots	4
Fodder production	52.8ha (silage 35ha, Katambora, Giant Rhodes 15ha, velvet beans 1.3ha, labab 1.3ha)

7.6. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Failure and delay to get assistance due to long distance to animal health centres
- Proximity to dip tanks limits farmers the access to dip tanks
- High cost of drugs and vaccines
- Ignorance by some farmers not vaccinating and dipping animals

8. Crop Markets

The table below (**Table 30**) outlines commodity availability and prices status as of March 2021. The prices of grain are high as compared to other seasons .

Table 30: Commodity Availability And Prices By Ward

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Small Grain	Rice/2kg
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
9, 10, 11, 12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$4.50 -5.00	\$8.00	\$1.00	\$18.00	\$2.00
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.30
26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
27	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
29	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50
30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$2.50

8.1. Market Challenges

- No ready market for farmers to sell some of their produce.
- Low market prices against the high cost of inputs.
- high cost of transporting produce to the market.

9. Common Hazards

The expected agricultural production/yields are dwindling due to climatic vagaries in most communal wards and resettled areas, poor soils and lack of inputs. Mid-season dry spells and drought affect harvests. There is need to embrace water harvesting techniques for irrigation purpose during January and February when the district experiences the prolonged mid-season dry spells. It is imperative for farmers to adopt small grain production since they well with little rain. Additionally, crop pests like armyworm also affect crop quality and yield. Hail storms also affect the quality of tobacco production resulting in low market prices. Frost affects horticulture crops mainly during the period May to August.

The most common livestock disease is a tick infection eg theileriosis in cattle. Road traffic accidents are mostly prevalent along the Harare- Masvingo highway due to the huge volume of traffic. The prevalent rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic is high in the urban wards and growth points as they are hives of economic and social activities.

The table below **(Table 31)** outlines commodity availability and prices status as of March 2021. The prices of grain are high as compared to other seasons .

Table 31: Chronic And Periodic Hazards (Civil Protection Unit)

Hazard	Ward	Hazard Frequency
Drought , prolonged mid-season dry spells and heatwave	All wards	Chronic
Hail storms; lightning; strong winds and excessive rains	All wards	Periodic
Frost	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13 and 14	Periodic
Crop pests and diseases	All wards except for urban wards	Periodic
Livestock diseases	All wards except for urban wards	Periodic
Wildlife crop damage	1, 7, 8, 2, 3, 4 and 13	Periodic
Veld fires	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13 and 14	Chronic
Road traffic accidents	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	Chronic
HIV/AIDS	All wards especially in 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 25	Chronic

9.1. Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Table 32:Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number And Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Pest	Road traffic accidents
2	Pest/VLR	
3	Pest/VLR	
4	Pest/VLR	
5	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
6	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
7	Veldfires/HR	Road traffic accidents
8	Veldfires/HR	Road traffic accidents
9		Road traffic accidents
10		Road traffic accidents
11		Road traffic accidents
12		Road traffic accidents
13	Veldfires/HR	Road traffic accidents
14	Veldfires/HR	
15	Veldfires/HR	Drought
16	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
17	Strong winds	Drought
18	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
19	Hailstorms/	Drought
20	Hailstorms/	Drought
21	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
22	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
23	Hailstorms/ LR	Drought
24	Hailstorms/V LR	Drought
25	Hailstorms/ VLR	Drought
26	Hailstorms/ VLR	Drought
27	Hailstorms/VLR	Drought
28	Hailstorms/ VLR	Drought
29	Hailstorms/ VLR	Drought
30	Hailstorms/VLR	Drought

10. District Development Priorities

The following are the district development priorities and most of them are centred on the development of irrigation facilities to promote production.

Table 33: Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Irrigation development	All wards	Funding for dams, water bodies and schemes
Irrigation rehabilitation	18	Dam wall needs rehabilitation
	7	New engine is needed
	8 Chigara	Irrigation equipment is required.
	8 Uitzicht	Equipment is required
	8 Kamellagate	Equipment and funding required to operationalize
	25	More equipment is needed to expand
	22	More equipment is needed to expand
Organized market places	Chivhu – 9, 10, 11 and 12	CBD vegetable Market has been refurbished and now functional. New market sites to be developed at the main bus terminus and newly established residential locations
	Sadza – 25, Nharira 16	Refurbishment of vegetable market and bus terminus Construction of vegetable market and bus terminus
Soil and water conservation	1, 7 and 8	Pegging and construction of conservation works in the newly resettled areas
Cattle Sale Pens Construction	13, 2, 4, 14, 1, 7 and 8	Repair and maintenance of existing structures
Vegetable/Horticulture processing plant	9, 10, 11 and 12	Value-add
construction	7	Rehabilitate existing cattle abattoir at O’Neill Abattoirs
Education infrastructure	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 15, 19, 27 and 29	Infrastructure development like construction of classrooms, toilets, teachers’ houses and sinking of boreholes The target wards are especially newly resettled areas (wards 1, 7 and 8)
Housing and Infrastructure development	9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 25	Environmental impact assessments for the target sites have been conducted and the physical planning department has approved the site maps and pegging and servicing of stands is in progress
Health services	1,7, 8,4, 15, 25, 26 and 29	Construct council clinics at Charter, Chigara, Mashayamvura, Gamanya, Pimbi, Gamanya, Madamaombe, Redhill, Mupatsi and Maware clinics
Road maintenance	All wards	Grading of roads
Water and sanitation	All wards	Borehole rehabilitation Training of Village Pump Minders on Basic borehole maintainance and equipping them with pump Minder toolkits. Borehole drilling
		Construction of community managed piped water schemes Water quality monitoring

11. Food Security

11.1. Food Insecurity Trends

The Zimvac reports for 2016-21, indicate that 2017-18 season was a better season in terms of food security than the other seasons. The graph below reflects the trends.



: Food Insecurity Proportion For The District From 2016-2021

(Source: ZimVAC Reports (2016 – 2021))

11.2. Coping Strategies

Communities resort to a number of coping strategies in times of severe shortages of food and these include the following:

- Reducing number of meals per day
- Hiring/casual labour
- Barter trade
- Petty cash from subsistence trading
- Remittances
- Prostitution in urban wards and those around major rural service centres.
- Boarder jumping.
- Increased livestock sales

11.3. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Ranking of wards by food insecurity levels is shown below

Table 34: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity

Ward	Proportion Of Population	2021 HHs	Food Insecurity Rankings
1		891	30
2		1,521	27
3		868	28
4		1,294	29
5		1,094	26
6		908	5
7		759	6
8		1,187	23
9		837	24
10		865	22
11		1,855	25
12		1,255	20
13		1,723	17
14		757	19
15		785	18
16		1,529	16
17		738	21
18		1,127	15
19		1,215	9
20		730	10
21		659	11
22		533	12
23		446	2
24		418	3
25		455	4
26		392	14
27		2,160	8
28		110	13
29		1,083	1
30		1,847	7

12. Development Partner Profiling

A summary of Non Governmental Organizations operating in the district is outlined in **table 35**.

Table 35: A Summary Of NGOS Operating In The District By Ward

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
Hand In Hand Zimbabwe	WASH	Promotes community self reliance programmes	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23	RDC
CARITAS	WASH	Emergency aid relief assistance & WASH	14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 27	RDC
CAMFED	Education	Education support for OVC	All wards (1-30)	Primary and Secondary Education
COSV	Livestock	Goat VALUE project/ ZAGP	5,6,16,17 &21	AARDS
Civic Forum on Human Development (CFHD)	Resilience	Strengthening Civil Society Capacity for Scaling -up Social Accountability in Rural Local Authorities of Zimbabwe	All wards (1-30)	RDC
AWET	Health	Covid-19 awareness and mitigation	10, 15 and 16	MOHCC
ROSA CARE	Education	Educational support to OVC ,business training ,medical care and psychosocial support	16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 30	Primary and Secondary Education
SNV	Livelihoods	Opportunities for Youth Employment (OYE)	3, 4, 9 and 26	Min Of Youth
Edunat Trust	Nutrition	Covid-19 mitigation, nutritional gardens establishment	21	
CeSHHAR	Health	Sexual Reproductive Health	All	MOHCC
Rural Young Women Support Network	Livelihoods	Women economic empowerment programmes	All	Women Affairs

12. Summary Of Ward (continued)

Ward No.	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,144	1	low	high	Low	Medium	65.8%	709	369	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households d	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region I1b	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production, arts and craft	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activitiesw	Mild	No	6	2	1	2	30
2	452	1	low	high	low	Medium	57.0%	253	191	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production, Region I1b	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	17	6	0	5	27
3	418	0	low	medium	high	Medium	59.0%	246	172	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region I1b	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	18	6	0	11	28
4	458	2	low	Medium	high	Medium	62.1%	280	171	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region I1b	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	17	4	1	20	29
5	892	0	low	Medium	high	Medium	65.2%	589	314	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	1	1	0	9	26
6	760	2	low	medium	high	Medium	66.7%	501	251	Central Northern Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive	Casual labour, formal and	Reduced portions and	Mild	No	4	1	0	6	5

									Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Semi Intensive Farming	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Informal labour, crop and livestock production	number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities							
7	1896	1	low	medium	low	Medium	69.0%	1,267	568	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region Tlt, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region Iib	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Mild	No	4	2	1	2	6	
8		2170	0	low	high	Medium	68.3%	1,466	679	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned	Region Tlt, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region Iib	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and	Mild	No	4	2	0	6	23	
9	1,426	0	low	high	medium	Medium	37%	450	762	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region Tlt, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Mild	No	-	-	-	-	24	
10	730	2	low	high	medium	Medium	40.9%	298	429	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region Tlt, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Mild	No	-	-	-	-	22	
11	660	1	low	high	medium	Medium	29.5%	194	463	Central Northern Semi intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region Tlt, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Mild	No	-	-	-	-	25	
12	660	1	low	high	medium	Medium	376%	198	329	Central Northern Semi intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region Tlt, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Mild	No	-	-	-	-	20	

12. Summary Of Ward (continued)

13	110	0	low	medium	high	Medium	47.4%	52	58	Northern Cattle and C e r e a l Farming	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	106	27	6	113	17
14	394	3	low	medium	high	Medium	59.7%	234	158	Northern Cattle and C e r e a l Farming	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households depend on seasonal farm labour found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	14	2	0	4	19
15	1,131	1	low	medium	low	Medium	70.0%	785	337	C e n t r a l Northern S e m i Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	1	0	1	18
16	1,530	2	low	high	high	Medium	67.3%	1,027	498	C e n t r a l Northern S e m i Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	1	0	22	16
17	1,725	2	low	medium	low	Medium	70.0%	1,199	513	C e n t r a l Northern S e m i Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	2	1	0	2	21
18	786	1	low	medium	medium	Medium	73.3%	570	208	C e n t r a l Northern S e m i Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	1	0	11	15

12. Summary Of Ward (continued)

19	805	1	low	medium	medium	Medium	70.6%	531	221	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Severe	No	3	2	0	3	9
20	1,269	2	low	medium	high	Medium	70.2%	872	370	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Severe	No	2	1	0	3	10
21	729	1	low	medium	high	Medium	71.5%	525	209	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	2	0	3	1
22	864	1	low	medium	high	Medium	71.2%	610	247	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	1	0	6	12
23	1,192	1	low	medium	high	Medium	69.6%	818	357	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	1	0	6	2
24	833	1	low	medium	high	Medium	69.3%	578	256	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region T11, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	2	0	5	3

12. Summary Of Ward (continued)

25	1872	1	low	high	medium	Medium	65.6%	1,208	633	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region III, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	2	1	0	3	4
26	1,092	0	low	medium	medium	Medium	72.8%	786	294	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region III, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Severe	No	3	1	0	9	14
27	1,543	1	low	medium	Medium	Medium	71.3%	1,071	430	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region III, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Severe	No	2	1	0	3	8
28	891	1	low	Medium	medium	Medium	76.3%	657	204	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region III, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	4	2	0	15	13
29	1,330	1	low	Medium	low	Medium	72.5%	931	353	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region III, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	2	1	0	4	1
30	893	1	low	medium	Medium	Medium	77.8%	685	196	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income.	Region III, 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production Region Ib Region IV	Casual labour, formal and informal labour, crop and livestock production	Reduced portions and number of meals, casual labour, boarder jumping, illegal activities	Mild	No	3	1	0	9	7

13. District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Organization	Department
Ruzive Livingstone	Wash And Environment Officer	Chikomba RDC
Lynette Mwoyoweshumba	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Dziva	Social Protection Officer	Dept Of Social Welfare
Mellan Vengesa	Ardd Officer	ARDD

NOTES

NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

CHIKOMBA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

