CHIMANIMANI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

WFP
World Food Programme

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
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
DOI	Department of Irrigation
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MDTC	Mwenezi Development Training Center
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
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

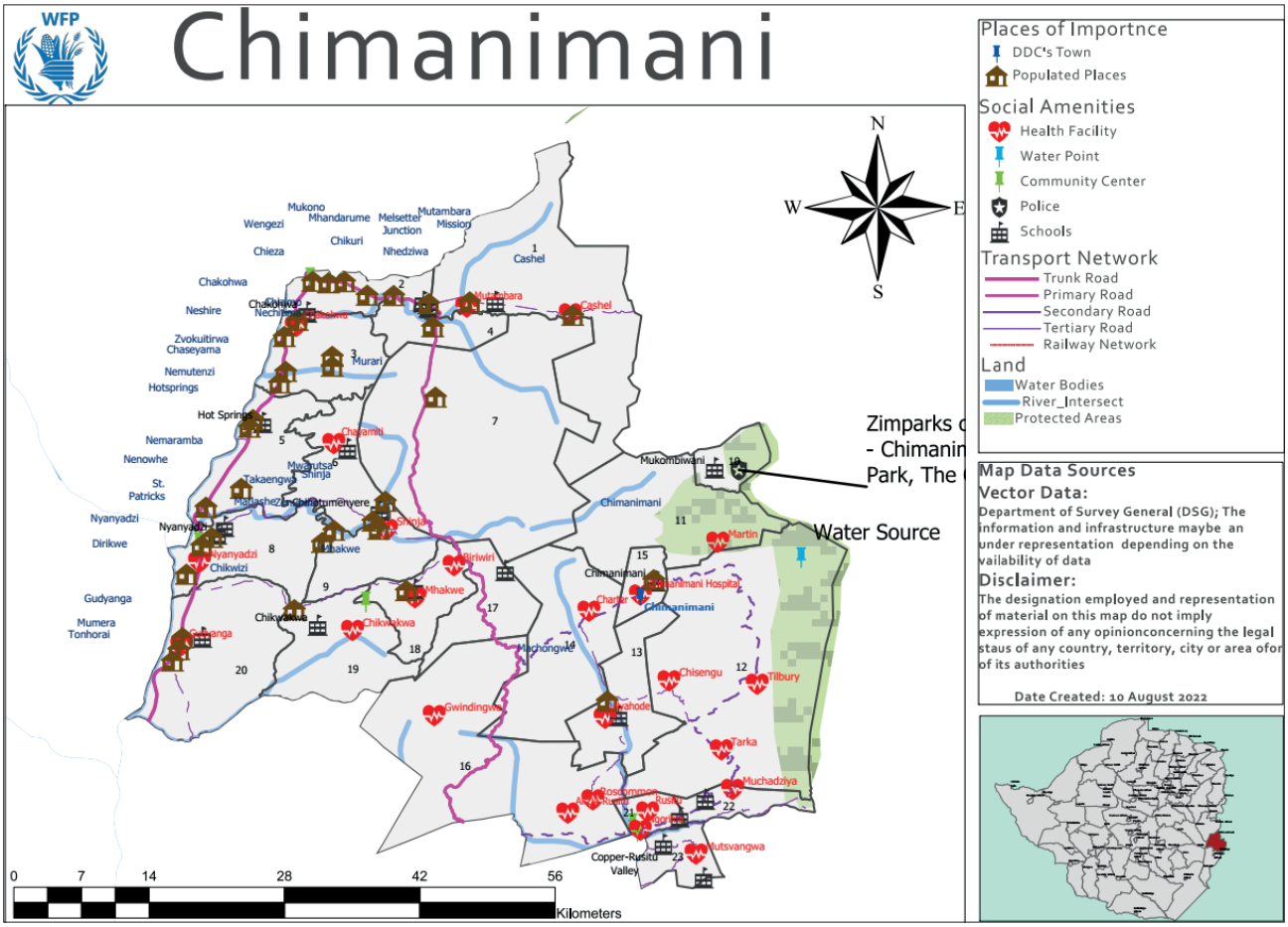

Figure 1: Map of Chimanimani District

Location

Chimanimani District is located in Manicaland Province, in the Eastern Highlands region of Zimbabwe. The district borders with Mozambique to the East; Chipinge district to the South, Buhera district to the West, and Mutare district to the North. The district is located at latitude 19.75 degrees and longitude 32.67 degrees. Chimanimani District covers an area of 356,808 square kilometers; and is the smallest district of the seven districts in Manicaland Province. Chimanimani Village, which is the main centre for the district, is situated 155 kilometers to the South-East of the provincial capital, Mutare. It serves as the district administration centre, housing the local authority, Chimanimani Rural District Council, Government ministries and departments, NGOs and private sector enterprises.

Physical Geography

Chimanimani District has the longest mountain chain in Zimbabwe, the Mwenji and Chimanimani ranges. The district is characterized by very diverse terrain; as a result, climatic conditions are extremely varied; and include all five agro-ecological regions found in Zimbabwe. Table 2.1 and Map 2 describe the variations in climate and geographical extent of different regions in Chimanimani district.

1.1. Administrative Information

Local Governance: Chimanimani Rural District Council (CRDC) is the local authority responsible for the overall administration and development of the district. The success of any development initiative in the district depends, to a large extent, on the support and involvement of CRDC. The Council's policy makers consist of 23 elected councillors who are all male since the only female councillor passed away in 2020. An additional two councillors are appointed by the Ministry of Local Government to represent business interests and traditional leaders, but currently the district does not have these councillors.

A Full Councill meeting comprises of the elected policy makers (councillors), some executive staff of the CRDC, and senior staff of Government ministries that are located in Chimanimani Village and led by the District Development Coordinator. With the technical and professional advice from the executive staff, Councillors are responsible for formulating policies that govern the entire district. The CRDC holds full

council meetings every 3 months, which are also attended by other stakeholders, who include: the District Development Coordinator (DDC), the CRDC Chief Executive Officer and Secretariat, Traditional Leaders, heads of Government Departments, and representatives of parastatals and NGOs.

Council meetings are chaired by the Chairperson who is elected by the councillors. Sector committees have been established to promote specific district programs. These include Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism, Social Services, Finance, Infrastructure and Industry and Commerce, and Human Resources. Each committee is chaired by a Councillor who is elected by the committee members. Generally, committees meet every two months to deliberate issues concerning their sectors and to make appropriate recommendations to the CRDC for approval and implementation. Below the CRDC, there are two other formal structures that are designed to give support to the CRDC. These are the Ward and Village Assemblies. Ward Assemblies are chaired by the respective councillor in that Ward, while Village Assemblies are chaired by the Village Heads. These structures are intended to assist the RDC in carrying out its administrative and development planning functions and in the implementation of district programmes.

Traditional Leaders: The district has 6 chieftainships which include, Chief Muusha, Chief Ngorima, Chief Saurombe, Chief Mutambara, Chief Ndima and Chief Chikukwa. There are two substantive headmen, namely Nechiora and Kudyanga. There are 13 de-facto headmen. There are 145 villages in the district.

Table 1: Chiefs and Wards Covered

Chief	Wards Covered
Chief Muusha	8, 20, 19, 18, 16, 13, 14 and 21
Chief Ngorima	12, 13, 14, 22 and 15
Chief Saurombe	17
Chief Mutambara	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 6 and 9
Chief Ndima	23
Chief Chikukwa	10 and 11
Source: Local Government	

Main business centres: There are six rural service centres and business centres as shown below:

Table 2: Main Business Centres

Ward	Centre
Guhune	Nhedziwa
Ngorima	Kopa
Nyanyadzi	Nyanyadzi
Nyahode	Machongwe
Ngorima B	Kurwaisimba
Mnyuseni	Mutsvangwa
Source: Chimanimani Rural District Council	

1.2. Population Information

The district is projected to have a total population of 148,101 people in 2022, and the 2012 Census Report stated that the proportion of women to men is at 52%. The population distribution is shown in the table below by ward.

Table 3: Chimanimani Population by Ward

Ward No	Ward name	Sector	H/H 2012	Projected Population 2022 (11% GR)
1	Cashel	LSCA,A1	1,285	5,926
2	Mhandarume	CA	890	4,260
3	Chakohwa	CA,SSCA	1,322	6,092
4	Guhune	CA	2,043	9,316
5	Rupise	CA	1,708	7,819
6	Chayamiti	CA	648	2,827
7	Shinja Resettlement	OR AND A1	1,681	8,094
8	Nyanyadzi	CA	2,066	9,730
9	Shinja	CA	420	1,896
10	Chikukwa	CA	634	2,942
11	Martin	LSCA,A2,A1	418	1,739
12	Charleswood	A2,A1,LSCA	1,642	5,743
13	Nyahode	A1,LSCA	2,423	12,257
14	Charter	LSCA	1,140	3,896
15	Chimanimani	URBAN	1,451	5,584
16	Gwendingwe	LSCA,CA,A1,A2	3,184	14,393
17	Biriri	CA,SSCA	1,202	6,141
18	Mhakwe	CA	624	2,756
19	Chikwakwa	CA	662	3,050
20	Gudyanga	CA	1,715	7,991
21	Ngorima A	CA	1,577	7,322
22	Ngorima B	CA	2,379	11,047
23	Manyuseni	CA	1,687	7,280
Source: for updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

The natural vegetation in the eastern side of the district comprises mainly of a mixture of vegetation types. Generally, the dominant vegetation species in the Chimanimani Mountains and the Eland Sanctuary are stunted Msasa and Munhondo (*Julbernardia Globiflora*) with some areas of open but hilly grasslands. A variety of Proteas and Ericas as well as subtropical ferns are also common. Most of the vegetation species provide cover, foodfood, and habitat for uangulates such as elands. Plants eaten by the ungulates include *Brachystegia Spiciformis, Uapaca Kirkiana, Protea Gaguedi, Pteridium Acquilinum*, and various grass species. The six distinct species in this zone are high altitude short grassland, valley grassland, Bracken Scrub, *Brachystegia* Mixed Scrub, *Brachystegia* Woodland and Wet Evergreen Forest.

Climate and the effect of fires have confined indigenous closed forest to a very small proportion of the land area in Zone 2, and these tend to be confined to riverine areas and steep-sided valleys, such forest areas are also known locally as “gwasha”. The dominant species are Msasa, Mupfuti and Munhondo, including a complex range of sub-divisions variously defined as scrub land, bushland, grasslands and thickets. Wetlands which are normally dominated by grasses which occur in the valley bottoms.

Tropical rain forests are only found in the Rusitu Valley. The Valley’s low altitude of 312 meters combined with the high annual rainfall of up to 1,600 mm, allows a type of moist forest to grow there. These moist forests, which are dominated by hardwoods (Newtonia *buchananii* and Khaya nyasica), are found nowhere else in Zimbabwe (Hughes, 1996). They are found in three patches in the Haroni (Chizire), Rusitu (Nyakwaa) and Mukurupini Forests. These are located in the extreme southern end of the Chimanimani Mountains on the border with Mozambique near the confluence of the Rusitu and Haroni Rivers.

1.4. Land Degradation

Cyclones: The now recurrent cyclones are causing extensive land degradation. Damages caused by the renowned Cyclones Eline and Idai have a negative bearing on land due to excessive erosion, which has resulted in rivers silting and gullies in arable and grazing areas.

Stream bank cultivation: Stream bank cultivation and unplanned human settlements have caused extensive soil erosion and river siltation.

1.5. Development Indicators

1.5.1. Education Information

Chimanimani District has a total of 75 primary schools, of these schools; one is a Government-owned primary school (Chimanimani Primary School), two church schools (St Patrick's and Mutambara CPS) and the rest are CRDC primary schools. It also has 27 Secondary Schools, one Government and six Church run Schools, one Girls High and one Boys High School. 22 Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools are not yet electrified but plans are under way. There are 11 Advanced Level Secondary Schools and 3 Tech-Vocational Institutions.

Table 4: Distribution of Education Institutions

Institutions	Chikukwa	Mutambara	Muusha	Ndima	Ngorima	TOTAL
Primary Schools	3	18	33	7	14	75
Secondary Schools	1	10	11	1	4	27
Tertiary Institutions	0	0	3	0	0	3
ECDsECDs (Early Childhood Development)	5	22	32	7	14	80
Crèches	5	25	36	10	15	91
Source: Ministry of Education						

It is unfortunate that the district has more primary schools than secondary schools in wards. The summary of school distribution by wards is shown in the table below.

Table 5: Distribution of Schools in Wards

Ward	Number of Primary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools	Totals
1	3	2	5
2	2	1	3
3	3	1	4
4	3	2	5
5	3	1	4
6	3	2	5
7	3	1	4
8	4	2	6
9	2	0	2
10	1	1	2
11	2	0	2
12	3	0	3
13	5	1	6
14	4	0	4
15	2	1	3
16	8	2	10
17	3	2	5
18	1	1	2
19	5	1	6
20	3	1	4
21	3	2	5
22	3	1	4
23	4	1	5
TOTAL	**75**	**27**	**102**
Source: MOPSE			

1.5.2. Health Facilities

Chimanimani district has a total of 36 Health Facilities consisting of one Referral Mission Hospital, 4 Rural Health Hospitals and 31 clinics. The number of health facilities increased between 2016 and 2022.

Table 6: Summary of Health Facilities in the District

Providers of Health Services	2016	2022
Rural District Council hospitals	1	1
Government Rural hospitals	2	2
Mission hospitals	2	2
Rural District Council clinics	7	17
Government clinics	7	7
Clinics run by private sector (Border Timbers =2; ARDA = 1; Southdown Holdings = 1)	4	7
Total	**23**	**36**
Source: Chimanimani District Medical Offices (MOHCC)		

Distribution of Health Facilities in Wards

Most wards have a heath facility catering for its catchment area, and some health posts have been suggested and cited. However, 2 wards do not have health facilities and in some wards, (wards 22 and 23), people have to walk for more than 10km to access the nearest health facilities. Below is a summary of the already existing heath facilities by ward.

Table 7: Summary of Health Facilities by Ward

Ward	Number of Health Facilities	Name of Health Facilities
1	2	Mutambara Mission Hospital, Cashel Clinic
2	0	
3	1	Chakohwa Clinic
4	1	Nhedziwa Clinic
5	1	Hotsprings Clinic
6	2	Chayamiti Clinic, Shinja Clinic
7	1	Bumba Clinic
8	1	Nyanyadzi Rural Hospital
9	0	
10	1	Chikukwa Clinic
11	2	Martin Clinic, Hangani Satelite Clinic
12	3	Chisengu Clinic, Charlsehood Clinic and Tilbury Clinic
13	1	Nyahode Clinic
14	1	Charter Clinic
15	2	Chimanimani Rural Hospital, Chimanimani Urban Clinic
16	5	Arda Rusitu Clinic, Roscommon Clinic, Nyabamba Clinic, Gwindingwe Clinic, Saziya Clinic
17	1	Biriri Rural Hospital
18	1	Mhakwe Clinic
19	2	Chikwakwa Clinic, Chikwizi Clinic
20	2	Gudyanga clinic, Changazi Clinic
21	2	Rusitu Mission Hospital, Ngorima Clinic
22	3	Muchadziya Clinic, Hlabiso Clinic, VhimbaClinic, Vhimba Clinic
23	1	Mutsvangwa Clinic
Source: Chimanimani District Medical Office		

Health Facility Staff Distribution
Health Facilities generally have at least, Registered Nurses, Primary Care Nurses, State Certified Nurse, Midwife, and an Environmental Health Technician. Below is the district staff establishment:

Table 8: Summary Of Health Care Workers In-Post And Vacancies Available

Qualification	Number as at March 2022
Registered General Nurse, (RGN)	74
Primary Care Nurse (PCN)	78
State Certified Nurse (SCN)	3
Midwives	43
Environmental Health Technician, (EHT)	21
Source: Chimanimani District Medical Office	

1.5.3. Settlement Types
Communal Areas are the most dominant settlement type in the ward followed by Old Resettlement. There is one urban ward and one growth point.

Table 9: Settlement Types

Settlement type	No of wards	Wards
Urban	1	15
Growth point	1	4
Communal area (CA)	16	-
Large scale commercial area (LSCA)	5	11, 12, 14, 16 and 1
Small scale commercial area (SSCA)	2	17, 3
Old resettlement area (OR)	7	7, 13
Resettlement A1	6	7, 13, 11 and 16
Resettlement A2	3	12, 11 and 16
Source: AARDS		

1.6. Nutrition
Malnutrition
Acute malnutrition is more prevalent on the eastern side of the district, where it is assumed to be less food secure. With the district located in Being Region 1one, there are limited protein source foods, both animal and plant based. This could be a pre-depositing factor to malnutrition. There has been a huge decrease in stunting, from 42% in 2016, to 35.4% in 2018, (ZimVAC 2016, and NNS, 2018).

Table 10: Nutrition Indicators

Indicator	2018 (%)	2021 (%)
Early Initiation	61.1	90
Low Birth weight	14.9	-
Exclusive Breastfeeding	59.1	
Continued Breastfeeding at 1 year	83.0	66
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	8.1	-
Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	1.7	1.6
Severe Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	1.0	0.8
Stunting in children 6-59 months	35.4	-
Overweight and obesity in children 6-59 months	6.0	-
Source: National Nutrition Survey, 2018		

Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage
Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) coverage for children aged between the ages of 6-11 months has been relatively high, though it has dropped from the 92% coverage obtained in 2020, (Zimvac 2020). Outreach programs to boost coverage for children aged between 12-59 months have been employed but support is needed as these are not being done monthly as planned due to logistic challenges. Below is a graphical illustration of the coverage.

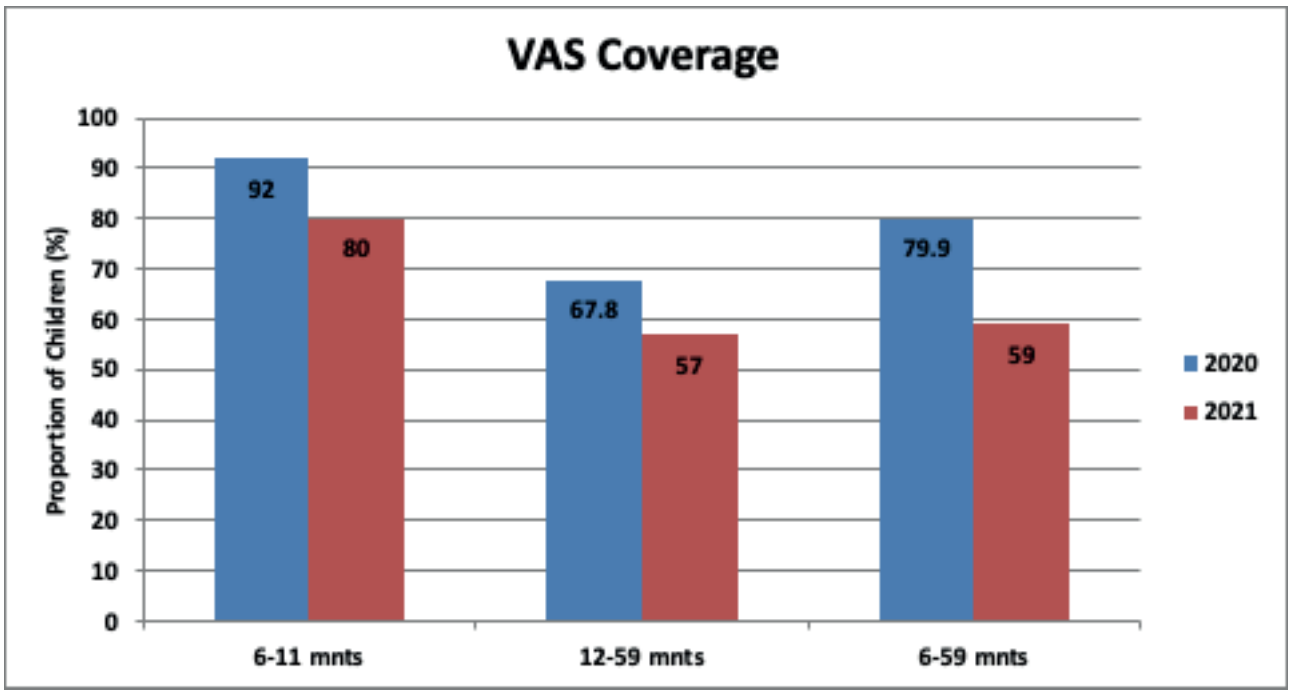

Figure 2: Vitamin A supplementation coverage (**Source: ZimVAC RLA Reports 2020 & 2021)**

Mortality in Children

Presence of illness and infection can result in malnutrition and increased morbidity, (National Nutrition Survey, 2018). The top causes of infant mortality are:

- Cough
- Fever
- Diarrhoea
- Acute respiratory infections

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

There has been a steady drop in all feeding practices as shown below, and this is a reflection of the devastating impacts of Cyclone Idai and the successive Cyclones Eloicse and Chalane that hit the district in 2019 and 2021, respectively. Furthermore, the COVID-19 lockdown affected the livelihood of the majority of the population, which also affected their access to food, in turn interfering with the complementary feeding practices.

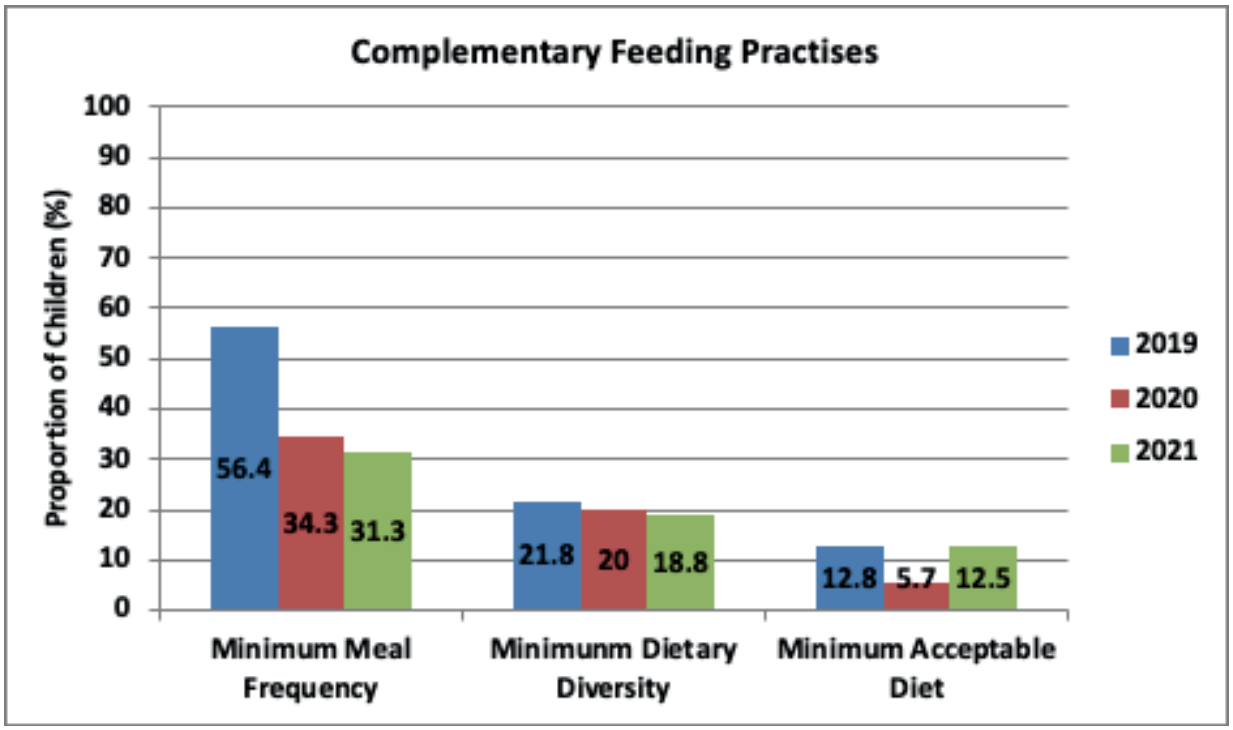

Figure 3: Trends of MMF, MDD and MDA **(Source: ZimVAC RLA Reports 2019, 2020, 2021)**

Food Consumption by Women and by the Household

Household Consumption of Iron-rich Food

The trend analysis highlights a general increase in the proportion of households that hardly consume iron-rich foods. This gap is a contributing factor to the high prevalence of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia.

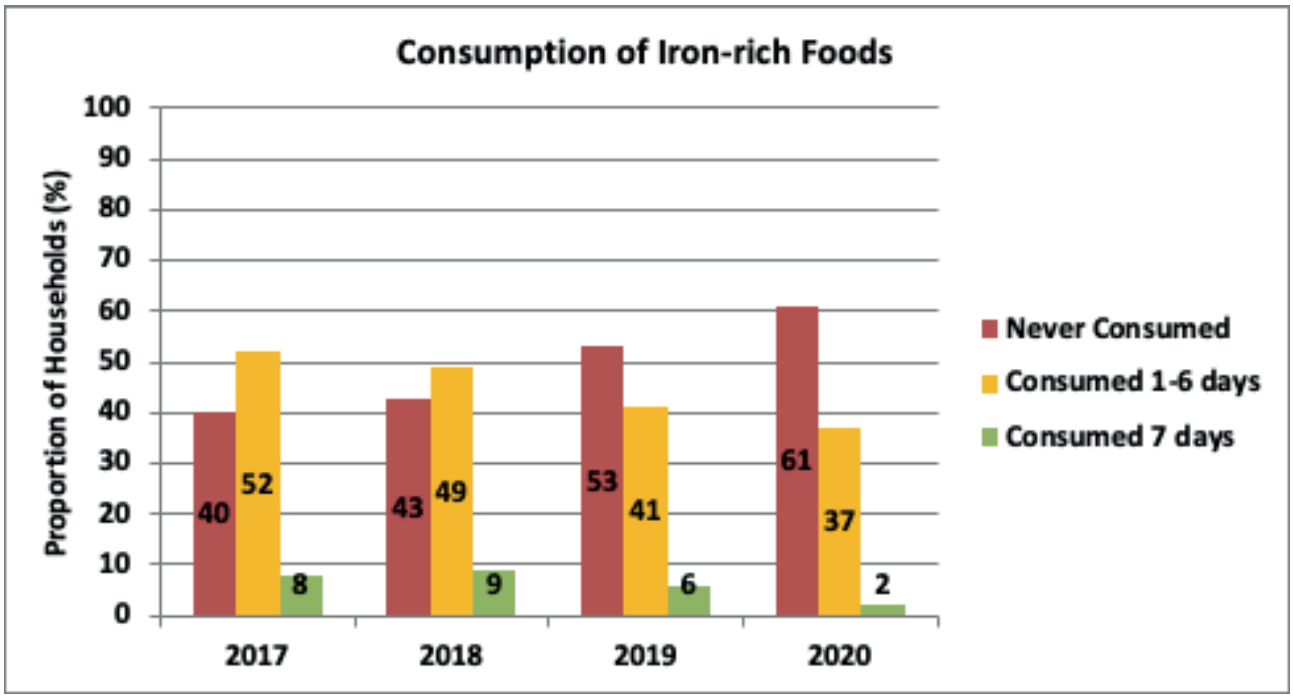

Figure 4: Trends of households that consume iron-rich foods

Household Consumption of Vitamin-A rich Foods

The proportion of households which never consumed vitamin A increased from 0.8% in 2018 to 9% in 2020 indicating poor food consumption patterns.

Year	Proportion of Households which Never Consumed Vitamin A (%)
2018	0.8
2020	9

Household Consumption of Protein-Rich Foods

There has been a huge drop in the proportion of households that consume protein-rich foods on a daily basis. Though a greater proportion of households reported that they consume protein-rich foods on an average of 5 days a week, more cases of malnutrition emerge from the eastern side of the district where there is less access to both animal and plant protein-rich food.

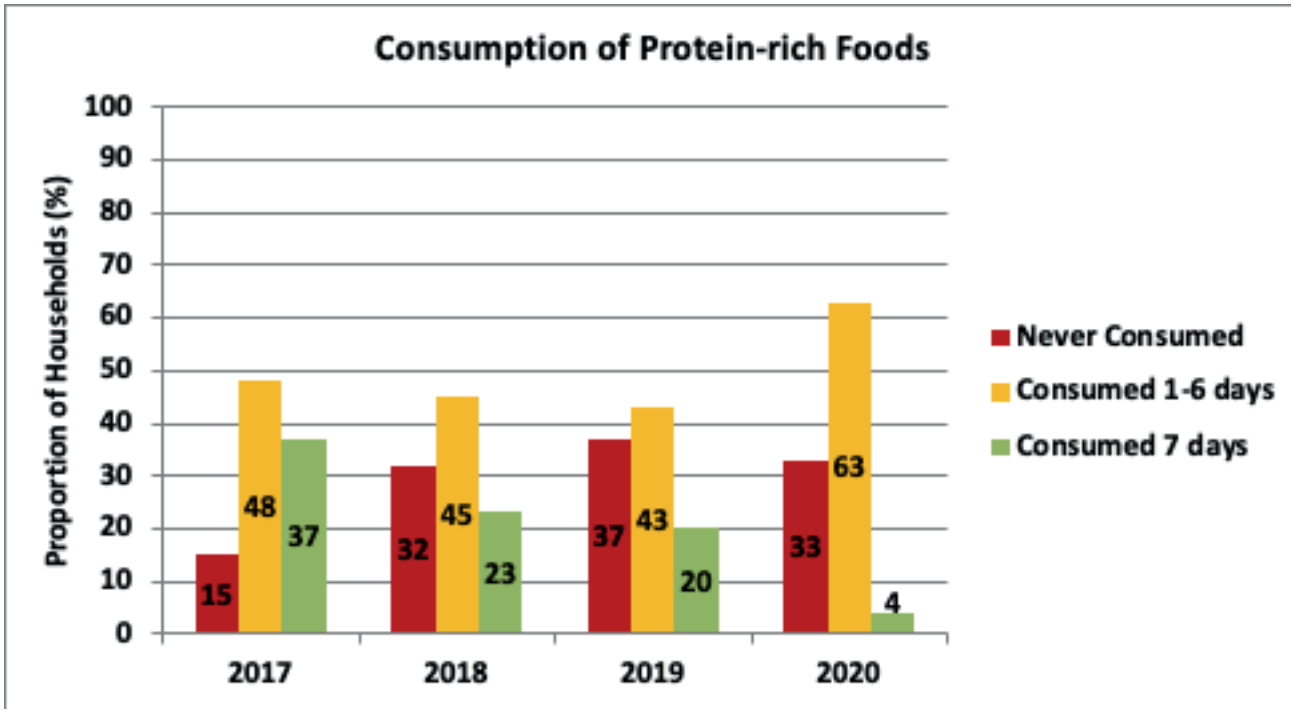

Figure 5: Trends of households consuming protein-rich foods.

Household Dietary Diversity Score
There has been downward trend in terms of women of child-bearing age who have access to diverse diets. This is also a reflection of the food that is accessible to the under-fives in the households.

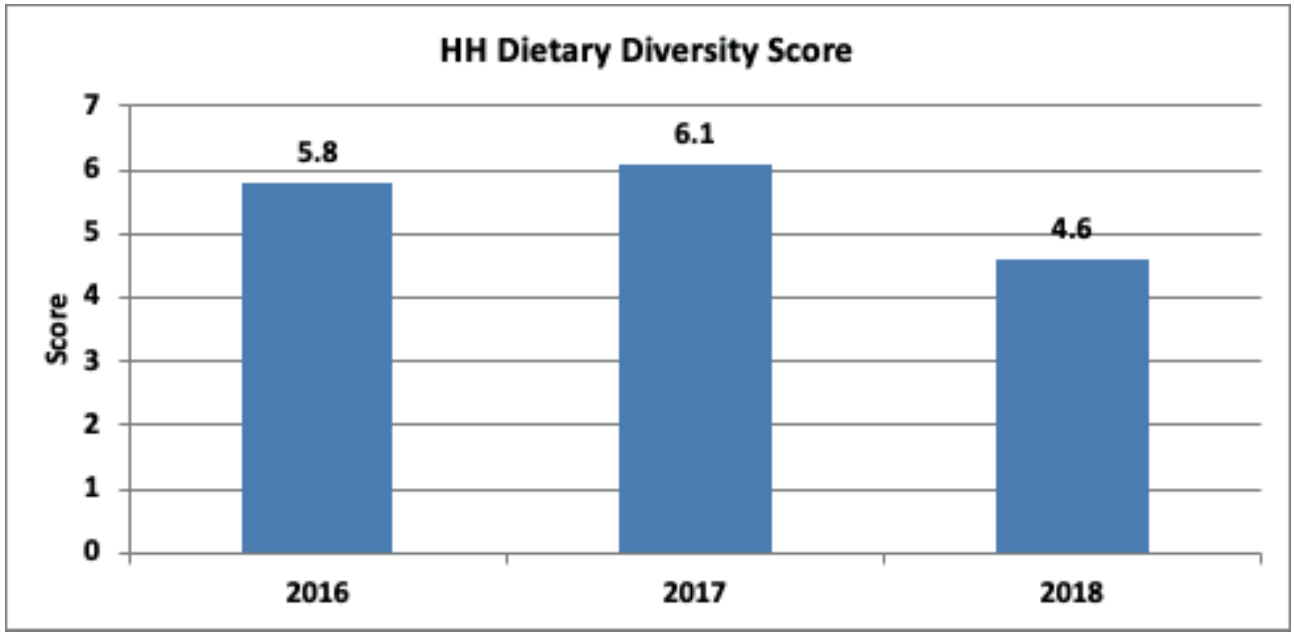

Figure 6: Household Dietary Diversity Score (Source: ZimVAC RLA Report)

Women Dietary Diversity Score
The dietary diversity score for women has decreased over the years, showing a deterioration in consumption patterns.

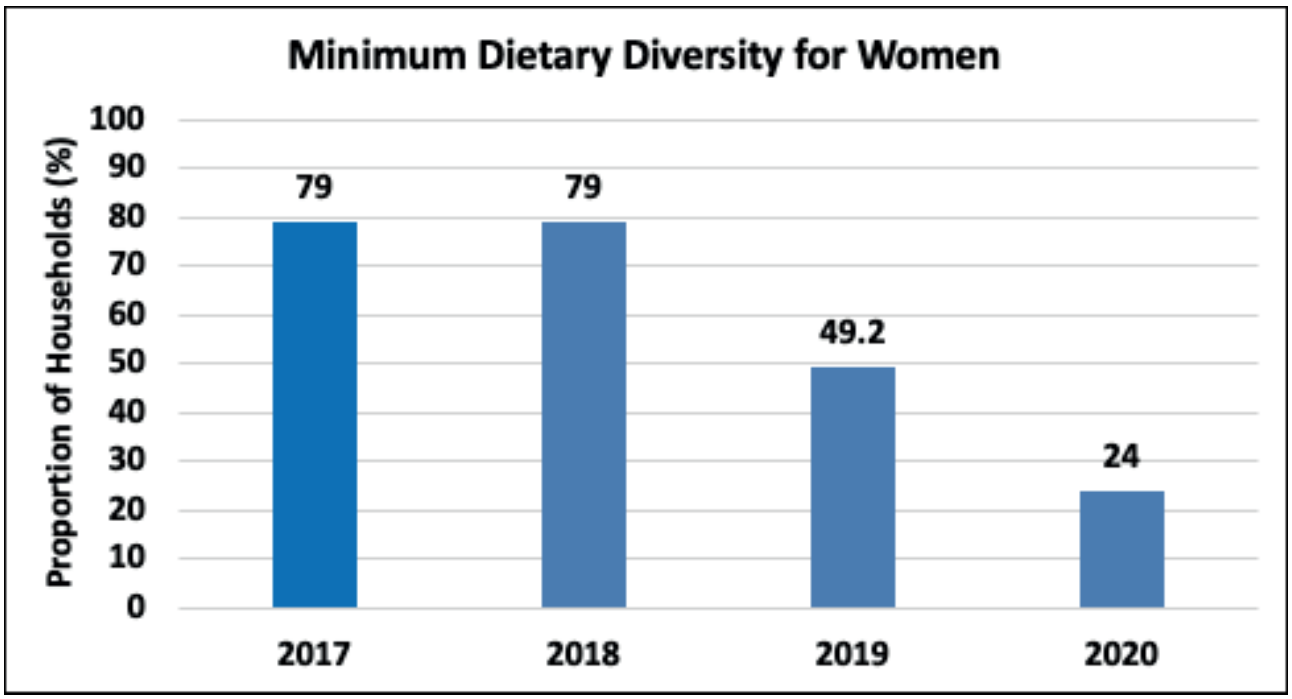

Figure 7: Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (Source: ZimVAC RLA Reports)

1.7. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 9.6% and has decreased from 11.8% in 2016. The district coverage for ARTART (antiretroviral therapy) is 91.8%.

Table 11: HIV Prevalence

Indicator	2016 (%)	2020 (%)
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15 -49 years	11.8	9.6
Prevalence of HIV in Females 15 -49 years	13.9	10.8
Prevalence of HIV in males 15 -49 years	7.9	8.4
ART Coverage	-	91.8

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1. Water and Sanitation

The major part (Rusitu Valley) of the district uses water from protected springs, where gravity fed piped water schemes connect directly to households. Though some sources had been destroyed by Cyclone Idai, most sources have been rehabilitated. The western side uses water primarily from boreholes. However, there are cultural beliefs that surround access to water throughout the district. Below is a summary of water sources in the district.

Table 12: Distribution of Water Sources in the District

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional boreholes	Non-functional boreholes	Reasons for the non-functioning of the boreholes?
1	A) Springs B) Boreholes	8	1	Breakdown Non availability of spares
2	A) Boreholes	22	8	Non availability of spares Breakdown
3	A)Boreholes	48	7	Breakdown Non availability of spares
4	A) Boreholes	40	11	Breakdown Non availability of spares
5	A)Boreholes	30	11	As above
6	A) Boreholes	10	10	As above
7	A) Boreholes	19	6	As above
8	A)Boreholes	20	12	As above
9	Boreholes	7	4	As above
10	A) Springs B) Boreholes	6	1	As above
11	Springs	3	1	As above
12	Springs	4	3	As above
13	Springs	30	6	As above
14	Spring	0	0	As above
15	Spring	5	0	As above
16	Spring	12	5	As above
17	Borehole	40	4	As above
18	Borehole	44	7	As above
19	Borehole	50	9	As above
20	Borehole	120	10	As above
21	Spring	7	3	As above
22	Spring	5	3	As above
23	Spring	4	2	As above
Source: DDF Chimanimani				

Sanitation Facilities

Interventions were done post Cyclone Idai through the demand led Sanitation Programs throughout the district and this had led the district to a 41% household and 26% school sanitation coverage. No ward has been declared an Open Defecation Zone.

Table 13: Toilet Access By Ward

Ward No.	HH	Type of latrine	Number of Latrines to date				Coverage (%)			
			HH	Sch	BC	OT	HH	Sch	BC	OT
1	955	BVIP	307	71	14	2	32	60	68	0
		Flush	256	40	0	0	80	75	0	0
2	520	BVIP	467	89	43	0	44	82	100	0
		Flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1,756	BVIP	670	117	114	0	44	90	100	0
		Flush	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1,840	BVIP	1,393	278	134	39	66	100	0	0
		Flush	72	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
5	1,720	BVIP	524	123	86	0	30	0	100	0
		Flush	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	715	BVIP	325	54	14	0	66	100	100	0
		Flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2,014	BVIP	537	139	0	0	26	85	83	80
		Flush	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1,954	BVIP	1,336	171	150	1,344	64	0	0	0
		Flush	52	20	0	0	2	0	0	0
9	442	BVIP	238	20	5	190	54	0	0	0
		Flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	1,100	BVIP	580	10	15	0	53	0	39	0
		Flush	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
11	152	BVIP	22	16	2	0	14	0	0	0
		Flush	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
12	439	BVIP	18	12	1	0	4	0	0	0
		Flush	5	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
13	2,597	BVIP	506	182	41	0	18	0	0	0
		Flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	920	BVIP	499	0	0	0	54	0	0	0
		Flush	29	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
15	1,028	BVIP	229	40	15	10	24	0	0	0
		Flush	257	40	0	0	26	0	0	0
16	1,389	BVIP	542	18	16	7	39	0	0	0
		Flush	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
17	1,359	BVIP	481	156	102	52	42	0	0	0
		Flush	16	102	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	714	BVIP	241	76	18	19	34	95	90	0
		Flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	990	BVIP	399	100	19	0	40	100	95	2
		Flush	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
20	1,516	BVIP	515	83	77	0	33	0	0	0
		Flush	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	1,391	BVIP	996	85	28	0	53	0	0	0
		Flush	30	21	0	0	2	0	0	0
22	3,306	BVIP	704	16	19	26	20	0	0	0
		Flush	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	1,330	BVIP	850	209	9	29	61	42	7	0

Table 13: Toilet Access By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	HH	Type of latrine	Number of Latrines to date				Coverage (%)			
			HH	Sch	BC	OT	HH	Sch	BC	OT
Total	30,128	BVIP	12,276	2,055	917	1,716	40	26	0	0
		Flush	784	237	0	9	3	0	0	0
Source: RWIMS, February 2022										

3. Transport and Communication

3.1. Road Network

Most of the eastern part of the district is mountainous with very steep gravel dust road network. The district is also connected with tarred highways (ie) Chimanimani–Mutare, Chimanimani-Masvingo and Chimanimani–Chipinge. However, some parts of the access roads are difficult to travelon during the rainy season due to slipperiness and steep slopes, which means there is a need to have them tarred. 23 villages have been identified as hard to reach areas by many service providers.

3.2. Communication Network Coverage By Ward

About 5% of telecommunication service is being provided by TelOne through landlines. The larger part of the district is covered by mobile phone network provided for by NetOne, Econet Zimbabwe and Telecel constituting over 90% district coverage.

Table 14: Network Strength by Different Network Providers by Ward

Ward		Network service	Strength
1	Cashel	Econet	Good
		Netone	No network
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Poor
2	Mhandarume	Econet	Excellent
		Netone	Fair
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Poor
3	Chakohwa	Econet	Excellent
		Netone	Fair
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Good
4	Guhune	Netone	Fair
		Econet	Excellent
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Poor
5	Rupise	Econet	Excellent
		Netone	Fair
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Poor
6	Chayamiti	Econet	Good
		Netone	Good
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	No
7	Shinja Resettlement	Econet	Good
		Netone	Poor
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	No
8	Nyanyadzi	Econet	Excellent

Table 14: Network Strength by Different Network Providers by Ward (continued)

		Netone	Good
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Fair to Poor
9	Shinja	Econet	Good
		Netone	No network
		Telecel	Poor
		Landline	No
10	Chikukwa	Econet	Fair
		Netone	Good
		Telecel	Poor
		Landline	No
11	Martin	Econet	Poor
		Netone	Good
		Telecel	Poor
		Landline	No
12	Charleswood	Econet	Excellent
		Netone	Fair
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	No
13	Nyahode	Econet	Fair
		Netone	Poor
		Telecel	Poor
		Landline	Poor
14	Charter	Econet	Excellent
		Netone	Fair
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Poor
15	Chimanimani	Econet	Excellent
		Netone	Good
		Telecel	Fair
		Landline	Fair
Source: Chimanimani Rural District Council			

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The main livelihood zones in the district are Eastern Highlands Commercial Farming, Eastern Highlands Prime Communal and Masvingo-Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder.

4.1 Mining

Mining activities are now also a predominant source of livelihood for households in the district.

Lime Mining: The Moosgwe Mine, which is located along the Nhedziwa-Chimanimani Road, has been producing lime for some years; but it is operating below capacity (Galang, 2002). Today, mining promises to be a major sector in the economy of the district. The mine is located in ward 7.

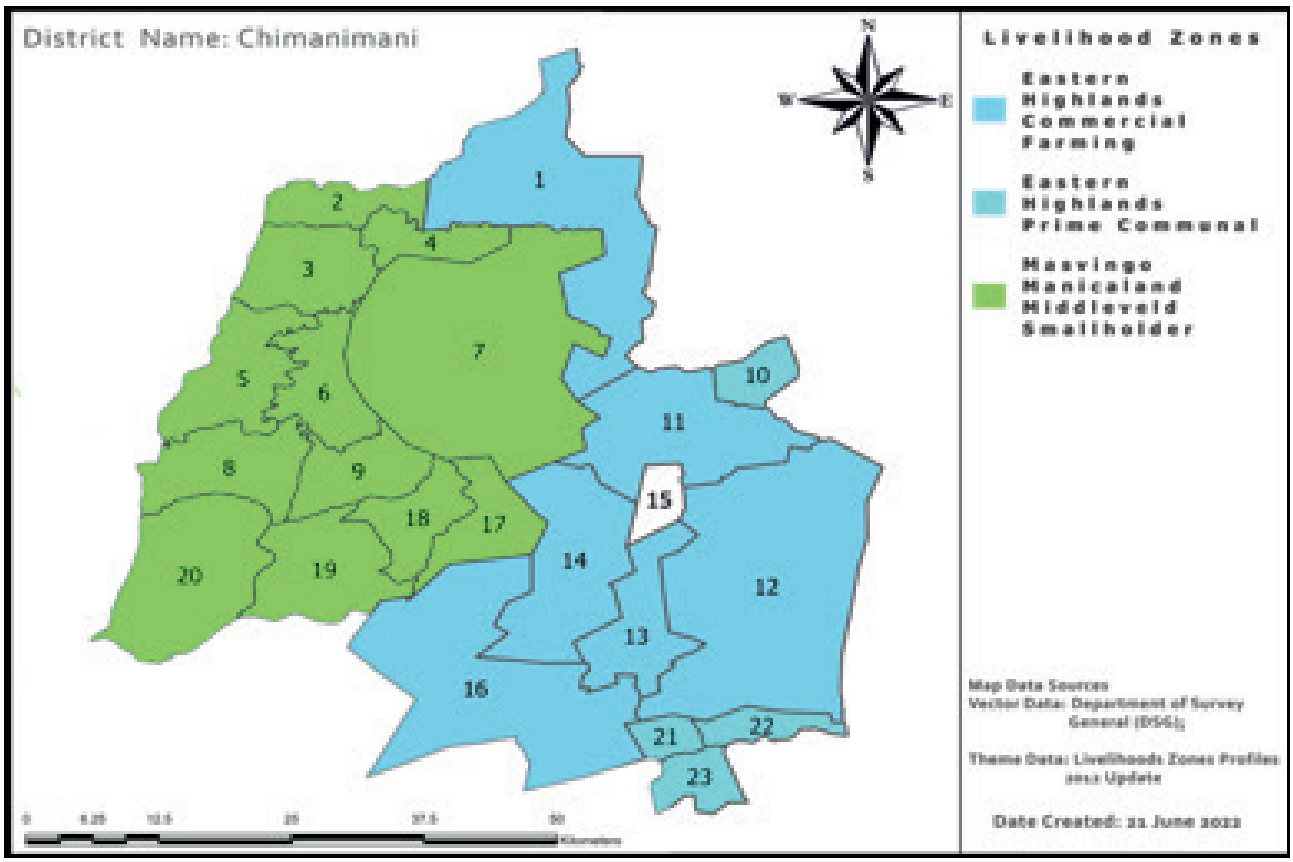

Figure 8: Livelihood Zones (Source: Zimbabwe Livelihood Zones Profiles)

Diamond Mining: Charleswood Diamond Mining: High quality diamonds are being mined at Charleswood Estate ward 12, which is only 12 kilometres from Chimanimani Village. Diamonds from Charleswood are mined from a belt which produces high quality gems..The area where the mine is situated falls under Chief Chikukwa. Mining is taking place under the Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company (ZCDC) a Government-owned entity.

The extent of the diamond deposits at Charleswood Estate stretches well beyond the prospecting area which is controlled by ZCDC to includeed several plots where the government has settled A1 farmers since 2004. It is believed that about 130 such farms have valuable diamond deposits which are kimberlitic, originating from the ancient volcanic rocks.

Alluvial Gold Mining: An unusual discovery of alluvial gold in the Tarka Forest ward 12 in 2003 resulted in a gold rush that revolutionized mining in Chimanimani district. Mining activities were indiscriminate, with rampant destruction of forests, land degradation, social decay and mushrooming of vice activities that threatened both the social stability and general law and order. Bands of illegal gold panners invaded the panning areas; bringing marked deterioration in morals and increased criminal behaviour to levels unknown within the district. Panning caused extensive damage to the environment as forests and cultivated lands were raided with impunity (Gaihai, 2004). Although all panning activities were officially stopped in August 2004, illegal panning continues to this day, though this has been significantly reduced due to effective policing (ZRP, 2011).

Other mining areas: There are many other gold and diamond discoveries which have not yet been claimed but are being protected by the police; even though there seems to be a strong push to formalize mining there. As a result, local communities and the state are not benefiting from such ongoing illegal mining activities.; instead a lot of wealth is "leaking" through the international borders. Gold panning is widespread in Ngorima ward 21 and 22, Chikukwa ward 10 communal areas, and at Roscommon estate within Chief Muusha chieftainship ward 16.

Challenges associated with mining:

- There is no clear strategy for dealing with illegal gold panning, apart from "chasing away" illegal panners and closing some of the small mines (gold panning areas).
- Roads which lead to these mining areas are not being maintained.
- Gold panning continues to contribute to serious erosion and water pollution; as a result, some rivers that used to have good potential for small hydro-power generation and for

white-water rafting are now characterized by dirty and muddy waters. Examples of such rivers are the Nyabamba, Nyahode and lower Haroni River.
- Issuing of prospecting licenses/mining permits leaves a lot to be desired in terms of coordination involving the key stakeholders who should enforce order (ZRP, the RDC and the Ministry of Mines). Sometimes the RDC only knows about the activities of private companies when the companies are already on the ground.
- ZRP is heavily involved in ensuring security at the mining sites. However, in many areas ZRP Officers are protecting mines that are not contributing to national revenues.

Other Livelihood Activities
- Brick moulding
- Firewood cutting
- Soil mining

5. Poverty Levels

The prevalence of poverty per ward is as shown below. Poverty prevalence ranges from 62% to 83%.

Table 15: Poverty Prevalence per Ward

Ward No.	Estimated 2016 Population	No of Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	5,808	929	73.10
2	4,232	703	79.60
3	6,091	1,019	77.60
4	9,312	1,569	77.50
5	7,691	1,317	77.90
6	2,821	518	80.60
7	7,978	1,267	76.30
8	9,642	1,468	71.10
9	1,875	338	80.40
10	2,963	511	81.00
11	1,726	316	75.90
12	5,646	1,055	64.90
13	12,170	1,882	78.60
14	4,053	760	68.80
15	5,657	901	62.80
16	14,242	2,453	78.40
17	6,351	951	79.90
18	2,728	460	74.70
19	3,052	544	82.90
20	7,957	1,336	83.80
21	7,226	1,174	75.50
22	10,915	1,909	80.90
23	7,653	1,307	81.00
Source: Poverty Atlas 2015			

Wards in the South-eastern parts of the country recorded low poverty rates compared to the rest of the district.

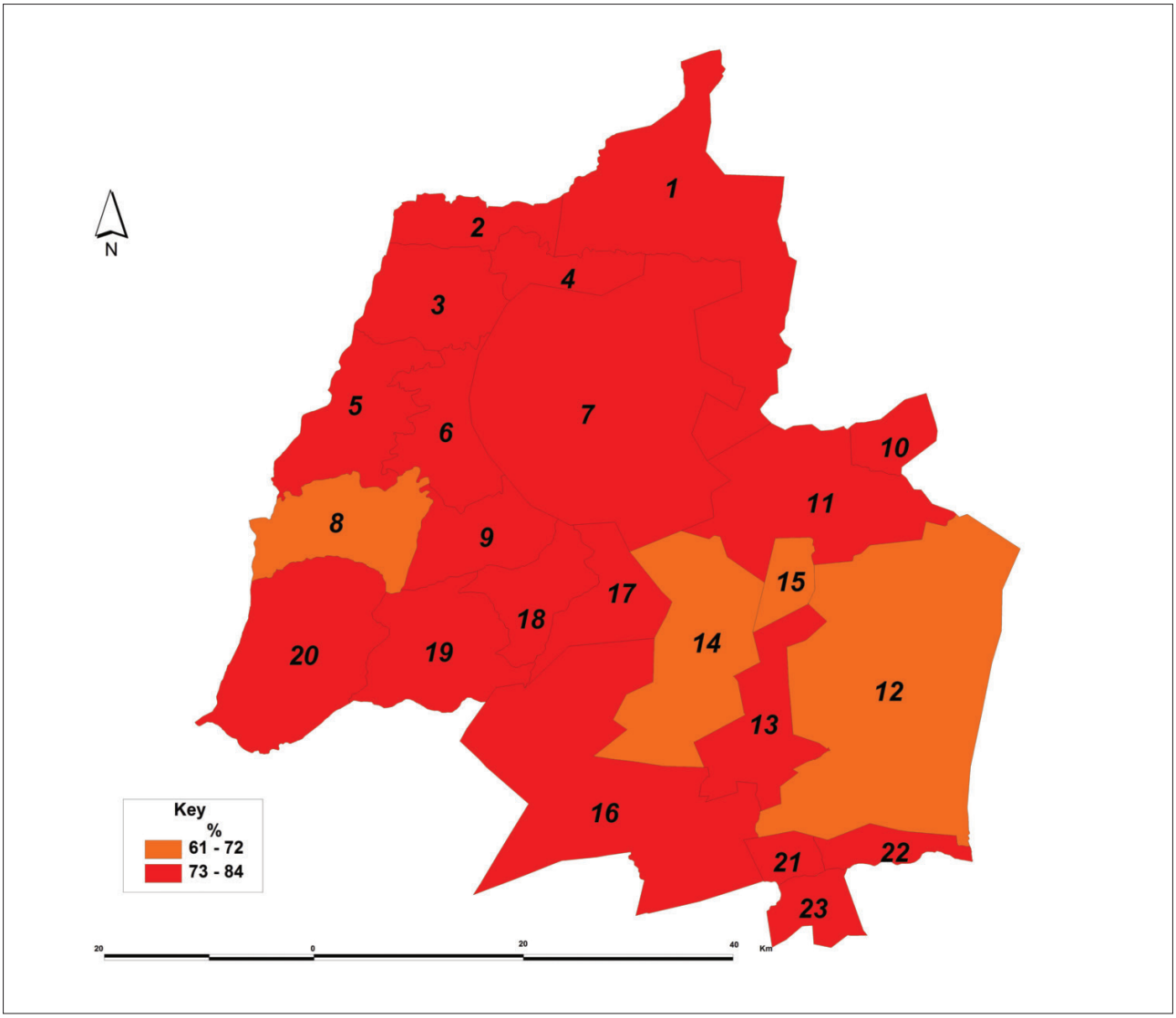

Figure 9: Poverty Map (Source: Poverty Atlas 2015)

6. Agriculture Information

Soil Types and Variations in District

The soils in Natural Region I, which covers slightly more than half of Chimanimani district, belong to the dolomite and umkondo rocks that are derived from weathered metamorphic rocks and limestone. The soils have high agricultural productivity and are suitable for growing maize and horticultural products. The soil particles are well-graded and consolidated making them less susceptible to erosion, enabling farmers to plough and grow crops on slopes and hilly places

The other part of the Eastern side of the district however has soils belonging to the Orthoferrallitic group. Orthoferrallitic soils derived from mafic rocks occur only in areas where the mean annual rainfall is greater than 1,000 mm. These soils have relatively poor nutrient status, and, owing to this poor nutrient status and the substantial slopes characteristic of the areas of Orthoferrallitic soils, they are not used for normal cultivation and are largely taken up by forestry and the growing of tree crops, especially tea and coffee.

In the western part of the district, the soils originated from granite rocks, and are called fersiallitic soils. The fersiallitic soils span an area which encompasses NR II to IV and include moderately leached soils of the fersiallitic group. The soils range from light to dark grey in colour and sandy to clay in other areas. They are susceptible to erosion due to poor particle grading and weak consolidation and are relatively poor in nutrients. They, therefore, require high input use and good conservation.

Table 16: Summary of Soils by Ward

Ward	Soil Type	pH
1	Sandy and sand-loam soils	5.5 – 5.9
2	Sandy soils	6.0 – 6.4
3	Sandy soils	6.5 – 6.9
4	Sandy and sand-loam soils	6.0 – 6.4
5	Sandy soils	7.0 – 7.4
6	Heavy clay soils	6.0 – 6.4
7	Clay-loam soils	6.0 – 6.4
8	Sandy soils	7.0 – 7.4
9	Clay-loam soils	6.0 – 6.4
10	Silty-clay soils	4.0 – 4.4
11	Silty-clay soils	4.5 - 4.9
12	Clay soils	4.5 – 4.9
13	Clay soils	4.5 – 4.9
14	Clay-loam soils	4.5 – 4.9
15	Clay-loam soils	4.0 – 4.4
16	Loam-sandy soils	4.5- 4.9
17	Clay soils	6.0 – 6.4
18	Clay soils	6.0 – 6.4
19	Clay soils	6.0 – 6.4
20	Sandy soils	4.5
21	Silty-clay soils	4.5 – 4.9
22	Silty-clay soils	4.5 – 4.9
23	Silty clay soils	4.5 – 4.9
Source: AARDS		

Soil Map

Soil pH in the district ranges from slightly acidic (pH 5.5-5.9) to Strongly Acidic (pH4.5-4.9). However, the majority of the wards have strongly acidic soils which can have high concentrations of soluble aluminium, iron and manganese which may be toxic to the growth of some plants.

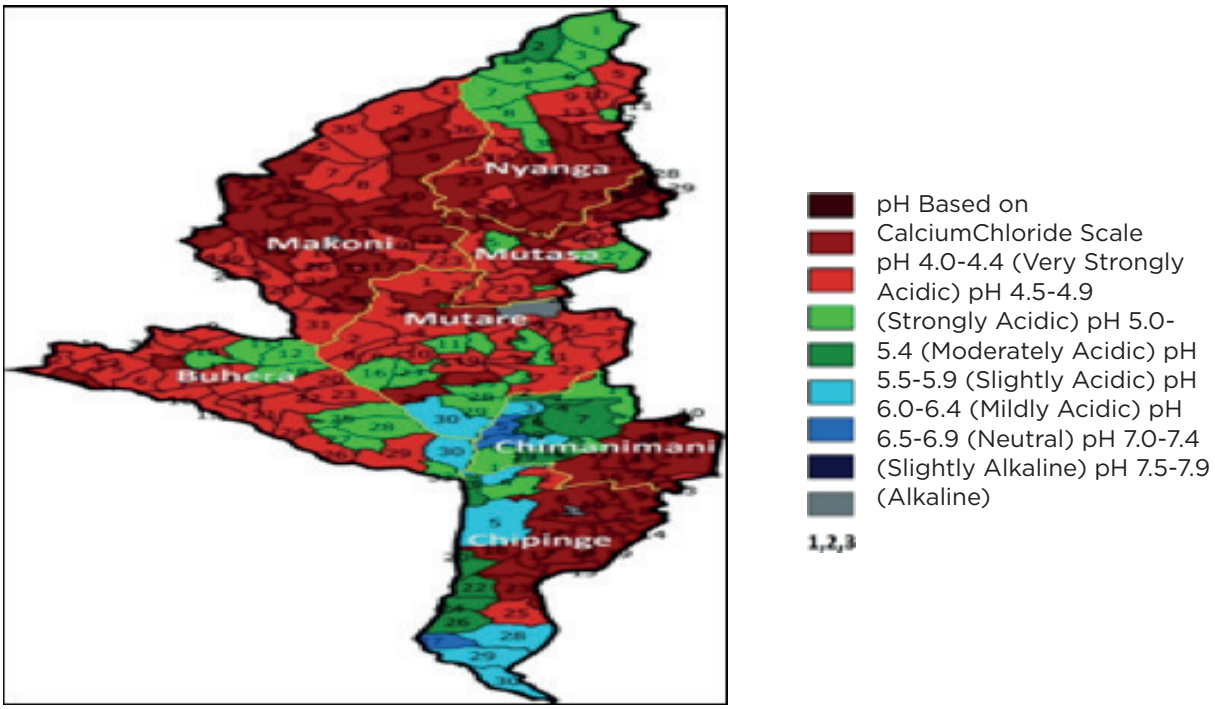

Figure 10: Ward Level Soil pH Map (Source: AARDS)

6. Natural Regions And Climate

The District has a total of 354,805 hectares (3,548.050 square kilometres) distributed over five natural regions found in Zimbabwe. Natural regions are distributed as shown in the map. Generally, the district is divided into three Zones (see Map 3 Figure 10) on the basis of the physical geography, which has a direct influence on agriculture and land use. Zone 1 (Eastern Zone) which covers the eastern half of the district (embracing Natural Region I) has some of Zimbabwe's prime tourist destinations, which include the Chimanimani Mountain Range and other scenic features along the border with Mozambique. This zone covers areas with exotic forest plantations, Chikukwa Communal Land, Chimanimani National Park, Charter, Gwindingwi, Nyahode and the Rusitu Valley. All these are high rainfall areas. The eastern border mountains, for example, receive rainfall in excess of 2,000 mm per annum in some areas and temperatures are low, typical of Natural Region I.

In sharp contrast, parts of the Western Zone (Zone 3) which includes Chakohwa, Chipise, Nyanyadzi and Changadzi wards record less than 300mm per annum and often experience prolonged periods of drought (typical of Natural Regions IV and V). This Western Zone is semi-arid, with low-lying areas which have good potential for irrigation. . This zone has most of the district's irrigation schemes which depend on water from the Nyanyadzi, Odzi and Save Rivers.

In between these extremes there is Zone 2 (Central Zone; Natural Regions II and III) which covers the Biriwiri, Mhakwe, Shinja, Mutambara and Cashel areas. The Biriwiri catchment which forms part of the upper Nyanyadzi river catchment is very mountainous, ranging from 870 metres where the Biriwiri flows into the Nyanyadzi River to 1,957 metres at the highest point in the catchment, with very steep slopes. The variation in altitude results in differences in the rainfall received and temperatures experienced in different parts of Zone 2. Valleys are dry and hot, whereas the upper mountain slopes are colder and wetter. In the Biriwiri area the soils are mainly red with a lot of stony gravel. Since the area is so hilly, people have managed to cultivate crops on terraced patches of land as a soil conservation measure.

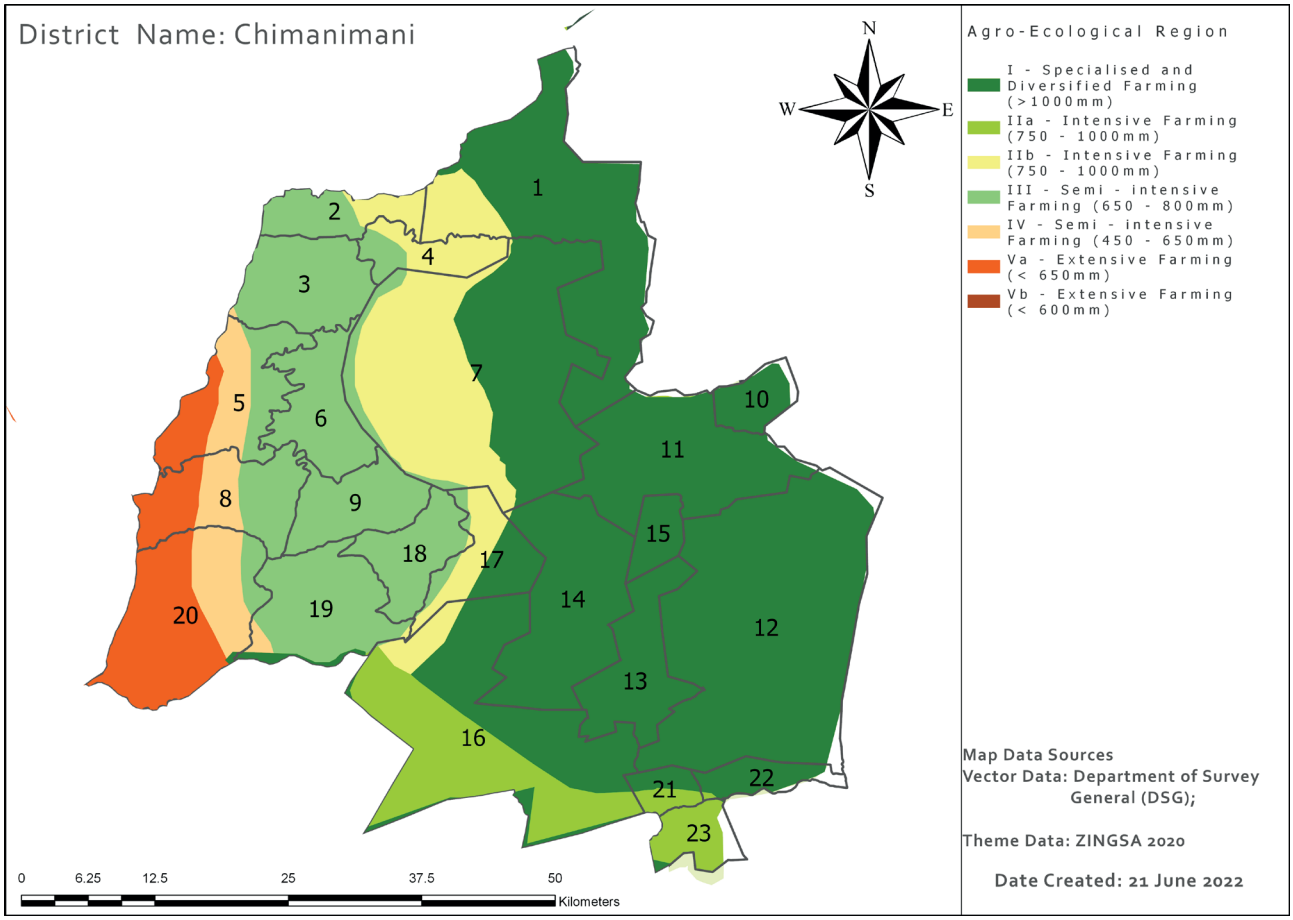

Figure 11: Natural Regions By Ward (Source: ZINGSA)

Table 17 : Extent of Natural Regions in Chimanimani District

Natural Regions	General Rainfall Conditions	Area (Hectares)	Wards	Proportion (%)
I	800–1,200mm; Rains throughout the cropping season (Oct – April)	187,547	1, 7, 10,11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 17, 16 and 21	52
II	750-950mm; Sporadic dry spells	30,878	16, 21, 23, 7, 4	9
III	400 - 650mm; Moderate mid-rain season dry spells	53,885	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 18 and 19	15
IV	380 - 500mm; Periodic seasonal droughts and severe dry spells	21,780	5, 8 and 20	6
V	Under 3800mm; Erratic rainfall	62,718	5, 8 and 20	18
Total		**356,808**		**100**
Source: ZINGSA				

6.1. Mean Rainfall Pattern

Mean annual rainfall shows a normal pattern. This shows the stability in rainfall in the district despite the climate change induced weather events. The figure below demonstrates this.

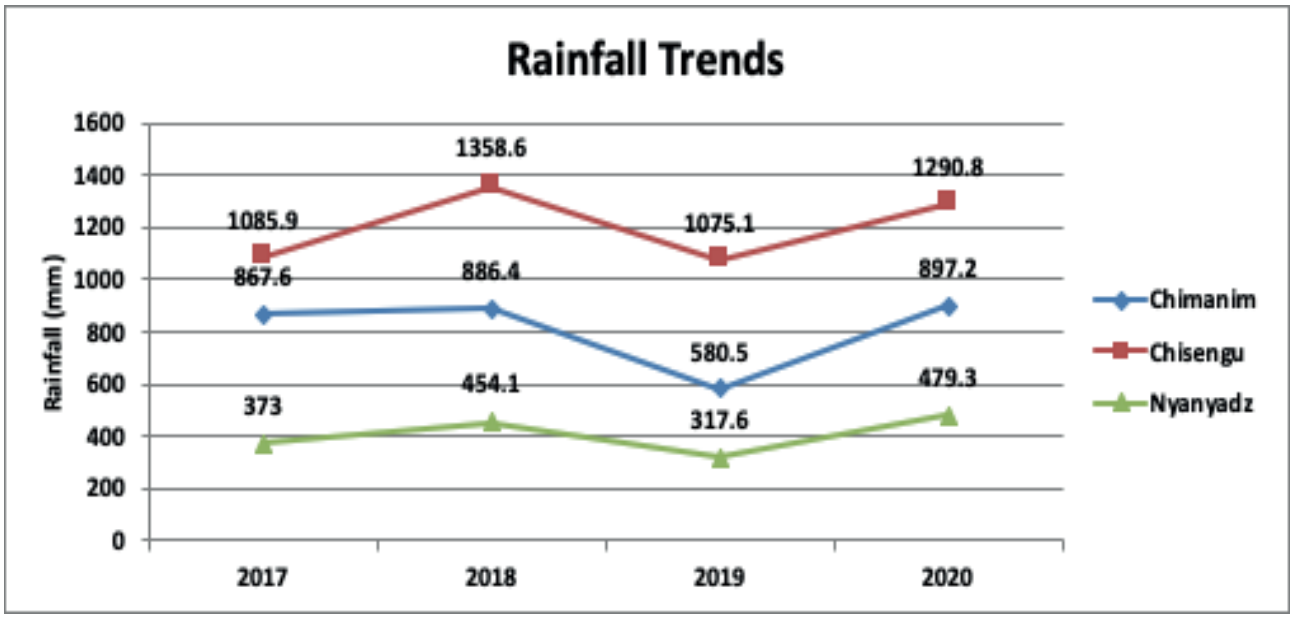

Figure 12 : Mean Rainfall Pattern

Chisengu area receives more rainfall because it is an upper area and also meets Rusitu area which has high temperatures hence more precipitation. Chimanimani receives lower rains because it is inlandinland, and temperatures are on the lower side. As we move further away from the highland to lower land the rain amount decreases that is in the Nyanyadzi area. It should be noted that Chimanimani rainfall is associated with orographic/relief rainfall.

6.2. Drought Prone Areas

According to the drought map, Chimanimani is under mild, moderate and severe drought. Areas such as Mhandarume, Chakohwa, Rupise, Nyanyadzi, Changazi, Chikwakwa, Mhakwe, Biriiri, Shinja, Chayamiti and part of Guhune are drought prone. The most drought hit wards are Chakohwa, Hotsprings, Mhandarume, Gudyanga, and Nyanyadzi. The map below shows rain patterns from October 2015 to April 2016 for Valley wards below.

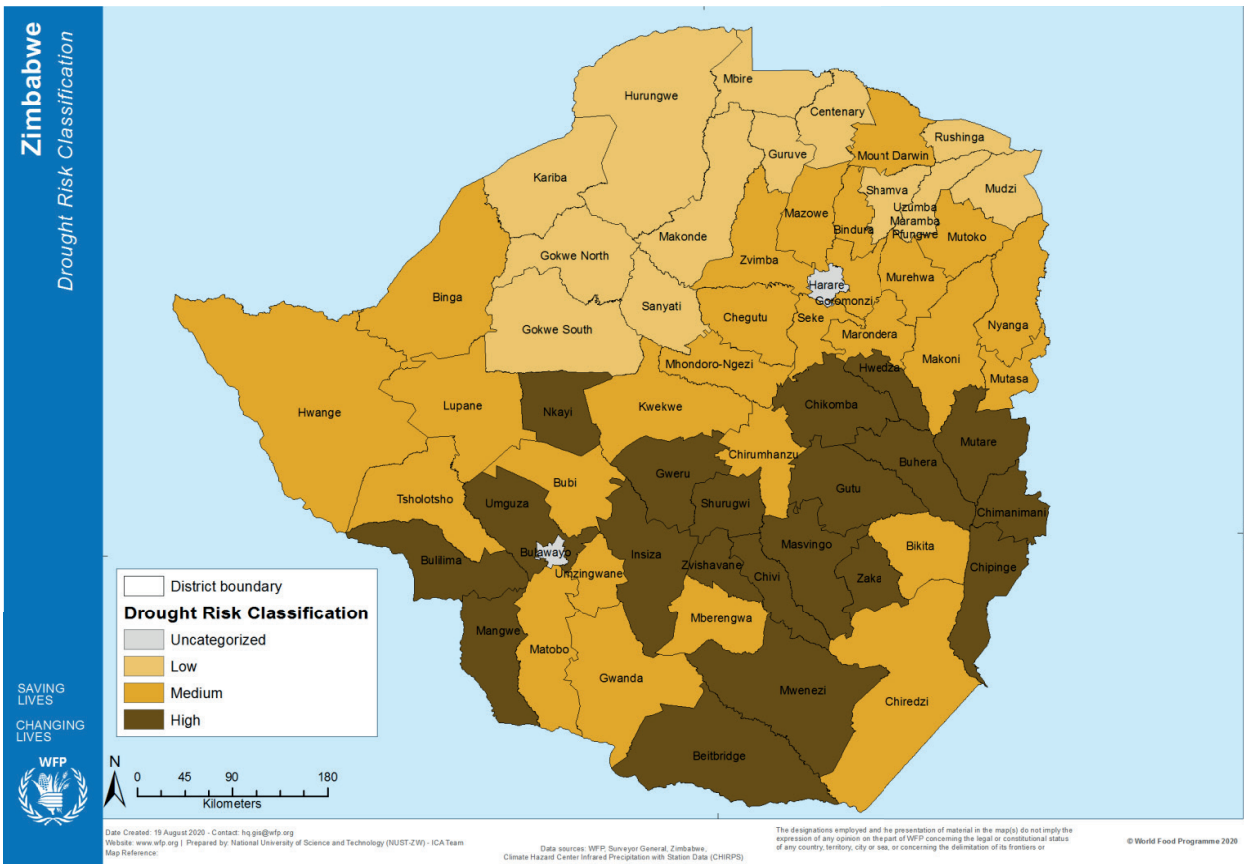

Figure 13: Drought prone areas in Zimbabwe (Source: Meteoreological Services Department)

6.3. Floods Prone Areas

Wards located in the Save valley are known to be prone to recurrent floods. This normally affects cropping and livestock production. The major effect of such floods includes displacement of households, road damage and other infrastructure. The map below illustrates the flood prone areas in Zimbabwe.

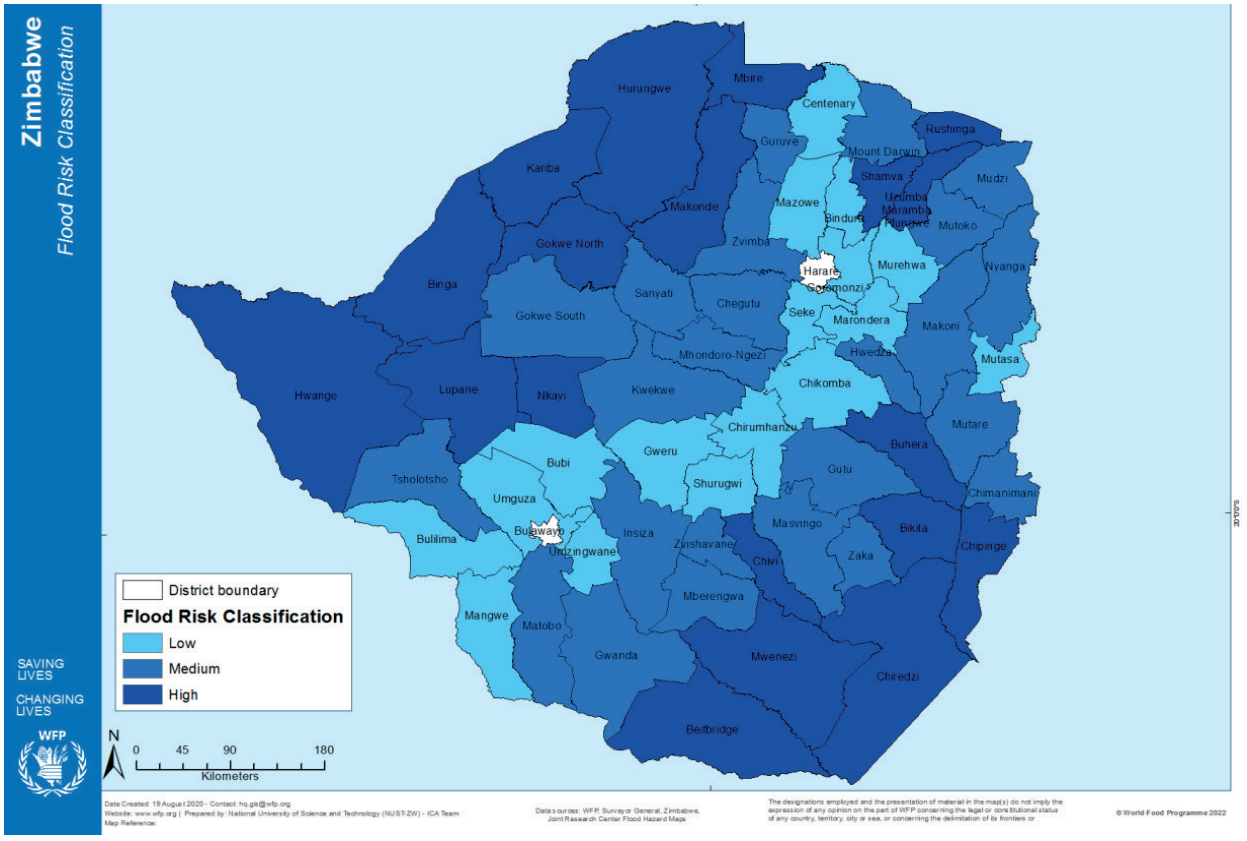

Figure 14: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

6.4. Hydrogeological Conditions

Most of the rivers originate from natural region I1, which gives them the ability to have annual flow throughout the year. All the said rivers are utilized to irrigate irrigation schemes in the low rainfall areas signifying the importance of maintaining catchment areas in an intact state since negative catchment management can cause an extensive damage to irrigation schemes in the low land.

Table 18: Distribution Of Major Rivers/Dams By Wards

Ward	Major dams/rivers
1	Umvu-umvu river, Tandai river, Nyambeya river
2	Wengezi river, Umvu-umvu river
3	Umvu-umvu river
4	Umvu-umvu river
5	Odzi river,
6	Nil
7	Nil
8	Nyanyadzi river, Odzi river, Save river
9	Nyanyadzi river, Shinja river
10	Musapa river
11	Nyanyadzi river, Musapa river,
12	Haroni river, Zhunguni river
13	Nyahode river, Mausani river
14	Nyahode river, Cambridge dam
15	Nil
16	Rusitu river, Nyabamba river, Tanganda river, Highlands dam
17	Biriri river
18	Mhakwe dam, Mhakwe river
19	Muroti river, Changazi river
20	Save river, Changazi river
21	Rusitu river, Nyahode,
22	Mutsangazi river, Rusitu river, Haroni river
23	Rusitu river
Source: Meteorological Services Department	

7. Crop Information

Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Chimanimani has a diverse cropping calendar which covers cereals, legumes and horticultural crops. This is enabled by the availability of all agroecological regions and irrigation schemes which are allocated in natural regions 3, 4 and 5. In natural regions 1 and 2 one mainly gets cereal production, legume and horticulture in summer while in winter one gets mainly fruits and wheat. In low rainfall areas cereal production is eminent while in irrigation schemes horticulture production is the major farming activity. Below is a table showing the summary of the farming crops and sectors in the district.

Table 19: Crop Production By Sector

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Crops Grown	Population	%
Commercial and forestry	148,697.44	Bananas, macadeamia, Tea, Potatoes	22,597	15.3
Communal Area	117,574.72	Maize, Beans, Ground-nuts, Round-nuts, Yams, Sunflowers, Soya beans, Sorghum, Millet, Cassava. Tomatoes, Onions.	78,716	53
Small Scale Communal Area	20,748.48	Maize, Sorghum,	36	0.1
Old Resettlement	58,787.36	Tobacco, Maize, Soya beans, Rapoko.	8,094	5.5
A1		Maize, sugar beans, finger millet, mbdambara nuts, groundnuts, sorghum, sunflower, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, pumpkins, avocadoes, macadaemia, oranges, pineapples, sweet potatoes, cassava, sesame seeds, cattle, goats, sheep raring, apiculture, aquaculture,	22,192	15
A2			16,466	11.1
TOTAL	**345,808**		**148,101**	**100**

7.1. Irrigation Schemes

Basically, commissioned irrigation schemes are located in low rainfall areas namely ward 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 20 while the non-commissioned are found in the upper-land regions and mainly act as supplementary irrigation. This makes it possible for the district to be able to supply sufficient food on its own if resources are availed to support cropping activities.

Table 20: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Ha)	Functionality Status	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Svinurai	41	Functional	41
	Mandima	300	Partly functional	300
	Nyambeya/Bomoni	42	Functional	42
	Maraisi	20	Functional	52
2	Mhandarume	20	Functional	42
3	Chakohwa	186	Partly functional	186
	Nechitima	30	Functional	23
4	Mutambara	225	Functional	272
5	Nenowe	107	Functional	107
7	Quagas	41	Functional	41
8	Nyanyadzi	412	Functional	504
9	Zimunda	32	Functional	64
	Nyabande	42	Functional	104
17	Runenga	86	Functional	126
18	Mhakwe	20	Functional	52
20	Gudyanga	52	Functional	59
	Tonhorai	69	Functional	74

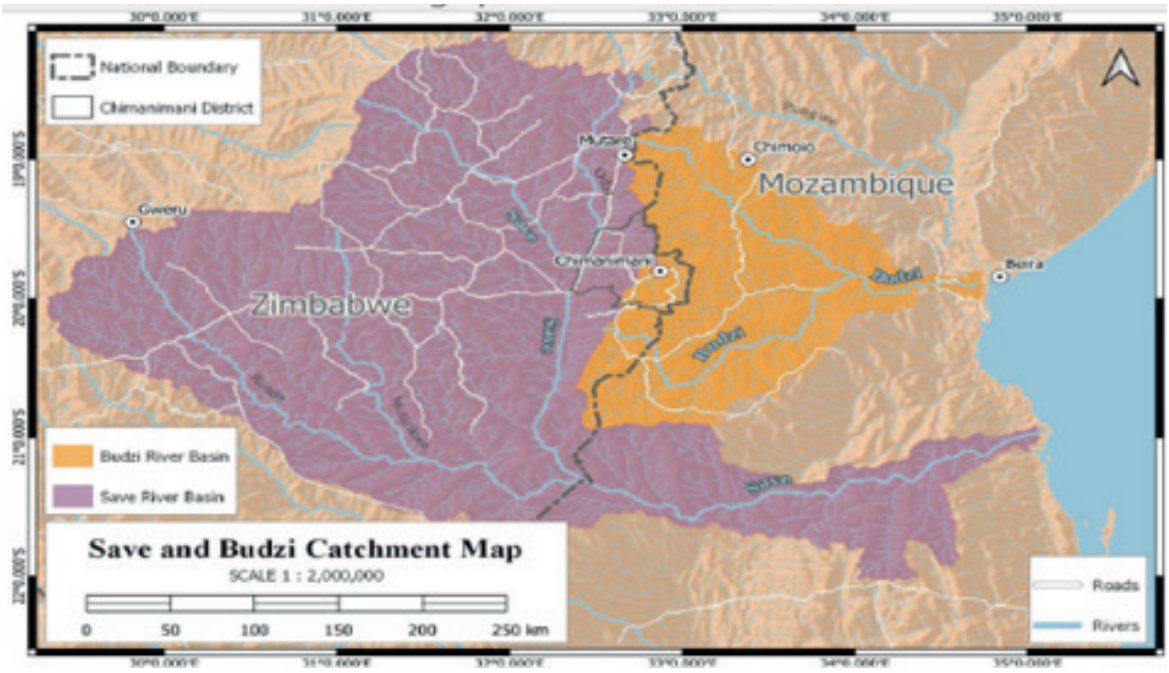

Figure 15: Budzi And Save Catchment Areas (Source: Meteorological Services Department)

Crop Production Trends By Wards

Crop production trends have generally increased in some wards. However, there has not been much difference in terms of crop yield.

Table 21: Crop Production Trends

	Year 2020			Year 2021		
Ward	**Yield**	**Production**	**Deficit**	**Yield**	**Production**	**Deficit**
1	0.9	1,303	223	1	1,384	164
2	0.2	114	-686	0.4	812	-112
3	0.4	587	487	0.6	1,642	-133
4	0.4	412	-613	0.6	1,640	-111
5	0.2	218	-1682	0.4	1,877	-210
6	0.3	1,800	432	0.4	688	-187
7	0.8	1,788	103	0.6	1,677	337
8	0.3	1,941	941	0.1	1,366	0
9	0.3	180	-380	0.4	494	-96
10	1	660	0	1.2	7.4	0
11	1.1	512	310	1.2	478	-38
12	1.3	1,670	218	1.4	3,181	1,551
13	1.2	2,380	381	1.2	2,871	312
14	1.4	1,854	884	1.2	7,89	112
15	0.8	112	-1858	1.1	210	-1,800
16	1.2	4,800	-800	1.4	133	-2,144
17	0.8	820	-700	0.5	1,200	0
18	0.7	320	-430	0.5	784	-116
19	0.7	344	-360	0.5	799	-12
20	0.3	360	-840	0.4	817	-213
21	0.8	1,600	-400	1	2,330	0
22	0.8	1,363	-437	1	2,600	0
23	0.8	101	-1304	1	1,842	0
Source: AARDS						

Challenges in Crop Production

- Lack of funds to buy insecticides and chemicals
- Non availability of inputs such as fertilizers.
- Poor quality of seeds.
- No draught power.
- Inadequate or no markets.
- Transport challenges due to poor road network.
- Lack of maintenance and upgrading funds for the irrigation schemes.
- Low viability on mechanically pumped schemes.

8. Livestock

8.1. Main Types of Livestock

Livestock is mainly produced in low rainfall areas while on high ground there is very minimal livestock production. As a result, the nutrition status for the district is skewed towards low rainfall areas where communities manage to access animal protein in adequate quantities, while on the other hand the high ground suffers supply of animal protein sources. Chimanimani holds cattle, goats, few sheep, chicken and few donkeys. Below is a table showing the average livestock holding per household.

Table 22: Average Livestock Holding

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding	Average Donkey Holding
1	7	12	1	10	0
2	16	12	2	8	0
3	7	13	2	6	2
4	7	10	1	9	2
5	9	10	3	7	2
6	8	9	2	8	0
7	4	7	2	10	2
8	9	13	2	9	1
9	6	10	1	9	0
10	1	2	1	14	0
11	1	2	1	14	0
12	2	4	2	14	0
13	1	2	1	16	0
14	1	2	1	16	0
15	0	0	0	2	0
16	2	4	1	11	0
17	3	8	1	10	1
18	3	8	1	10	1
19	3	8	1	10	1
20	7	14	1	10	2
21	0	1	0	15	0
22	0	1	0	15	0
23	0	1	0	15	0
Source: Department of Livestock Production					

8.2. Dipping Facilities

All dip tanks in the district are fully functional and those damaged during the 2019 Cyclone Idai disaster were rehabilitated. However, supply of acaricides is usually erratic. This often causes an excessive tick infestation on herds causing tick borne diseases which results in high mortality among cattle (Department of Veterinary Services).

Table 23: Number Of Dip Tanks And Status

Ward	Number of Dip tank	Functionality
1	2	Functional
2	1	Functional
3	2	Functional
4	2	Functional
5	2	Functional
6	1	Functional
7	4	Functional
8	1	Functional
9	1	Functional
10	1	Functional
11	2	Functional
12	3	Functional
13	2	Functional
14	2	Functional
16	4	Functional
17	1	Functional
18	2	Functional
19	2	Functional
20	2	Functional
21	1	Functional
23	1	Functional
Source: Veterinary Services Department		

8.3. Animal Health Centres

Chimanimani district has veterinary services across the district. Furthermore, the table below shows the much-needed information on animal care.

Table 24: Status of Animal Health Centres

Number Of Functional Animal Health Centres	6
Number of non-functional animal health centers	0
Number of community animal health workers/paravets	39
Source: Department of Livestock Production	

8.4. Livestock Holding

Livestock holding per household is skewed since 30% of the households own large stock, 70% own small stock while 100% of households own poultry. There is a decline in the number of livestock owned by households as a result of an increase in livestock sales per household in response to recurrent droughts. There have been deaths due to diseases significantly affecting stock numbers per household.

Table 25: Livestock Holding

	Number Household	Own Cattle (%)	Own Goats (%)
All Households	34	28	41
Farm Households	39	100	30
Non-farm Households	0	0	0
Source: Department of Livestock Production			

8.5. Distribution of Herd Size

Most households do not own cattle and goats due to land size allocation per household while a large number of households own goats due to the area required for grazing.

Table 26: Distribution of Herd Size

Number of livestock/HH	Cattle	Goats
0	24810	20331
<5	7180	4128
>5	2468	10000
Source: Department of Livestock Production		

Other Livestock Establishments

In support of nutrition sensitive agriculture, other livestock related production establishments are being practiced in the district. Below is a table showing these establishments.

Table 27: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (fisheries)	0
Aquaculture (ponds)	41
Apiculture (hives)	3000
Dairy farms	5
Feedlots	4
Fodder production	35
Source: Ministry of Agriculture	

9. Crop Markets

Cereals are traded through private buyers and a few farmers sell their produce at Biriri GMB, which is situated along Chimanimani-Mutare tarred road. Prices of cereals are generally at their lowest between March and August, linked to the increased availability of food at harvest time. There are no organised markets in the district. For instance,.e.g. fruit farmers in Rusitu Valley sell their produce randomly to local and outside buyers who determine prices for their fruits. In the lower valley, Nyanyadzi, Chakohwa and Gudyanga vegetable producers sell their produce in their fields. For the past 5 years commodity prices for basic goods have remained stable in hard currency. Chimanimani and Ngangu charge the highest prices, while Machongwe has the least prices.

Table 28: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward

Ward	Commodity						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/ 10kg	Maize Grain $/ bucket	Cooking Oil $/2ltre	Beans $/ 500g	Other Small Grain $/ bucket
Cashel	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6	5	4.50	1	X
Mhandarume	Y	X	Y	X	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Chakohwa	Y	OA	Y	OA	X	Y	6.5	7	4.50	1	OA
Guhune	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	7	5	4.50	1	X
Rupise	Y	X	Y	OA	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Chayamiti	Y	X	Y	X	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Shinja Resettlement	Y	OA	Y	Y	X	Y	7	6	4.50	1	X
Nyanyadzi	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6.5	7	4.50	1	X
Shinja	Y	X	Y	OA	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Chikukwa	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6.5	4.5	4.50	1	OA
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6	4.5	4.50	1	X
Charleswood	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6	4.5	4.50	1	X
Nyahode	Y	Y	Y	OA	X	Y	6	5	4.00	1	OA

Table 28: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward (Continued)

Ward	Commodity						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/ 10kg	Maize Grain $/ bucket	Cooking Oil $/2ltre	Beans $/ 500g	Other Small Grain $/ bucket
Chimanimani	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6	5	5.00	1	X
Gwendingwe	Y	Y	Y	Y	OA	Y	6	5	4.50	1	OA
Biriri	Y	X	Y	OA	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Mhakwe	Y	X	Y	OA	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Chikwakwa	Y	X	Y	X	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Gudyanga	Y	X	Y	OA	X	Y	7	7	4.50	1	X
Ngorima A	Y	Y	Y	Y	OA	Y	6	5	4.50	1	OA
Ngorima B	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	6	5	4.50	1	X
Manyuseni	Y	Y	Y	Y	OA	Y	6	5	4.50	1	X

Y = Readily Available, **OA = Occasionally Available,** **X = Not Available**

9.1. Livestock Markets

There are 2 organized livestock markets in the district located at Chakohwa and Mhakwe, wards 3 and 18 respectively. Bumba and Gudyanga markets are under rehabilitation.

9.2. Main Livestock Diseases

The most prevalent livestock diseases include rabies, Newcastle, lumpy skin, heart water and theirlerioistheileriosis. Anthrax and foot and mouth have not been prevalent in any of the wards.

Table 29: Main Livestock Diseases and Wards Affected

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and name of wards affected)
Rabies	Chikwakwa, Chayamiti, Rupise, Chakohwa
Newcastle Disease	Nyahode, Chikwakwa, Chakohwa, Gudyanga, Rupise, Nyanyadzi
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth	Nil
Lumpy skin	Cashel, Guhune
Heart water	All 23 wards
TheirleriosisTheileriosis	Cashel but other wards remain vulnerable
Source: Department of Livestock Production	

Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Droughts
- Poverty – deaths
- Poor grazing pastures, uncontrolled grazing system.
- Lack of funds to buy drugs and chemicals
- Animals move long distances in search of grazing areas and water
- Rampant settlements.
- Stock theft

Market Challenges

- Livestock price fluctuations during droughts and opening of schools.
- Buyers pegging prices for ing farm produce instead of producers determining prices for ing their produce.
- Market linkages for vegetables and fruits production are very poor.
- Cereal price fluctuations and during drought seasons the price goes up.
- Transportation of produce for some wards to the markets is a challenge due to poor roads and long tiresome distances.
- High transport costs, lack of transport and money to transport food to the markets
- Failure by the market to absorb fresh farm produce
- Exaggerated basic commodity prices
- Use of multiple -currencies distorting prices

10. Common Hazards

Chimanimani is prone to an array of hazards. Over the years, weather induced events have been experienced due to climate change. Below is a table summarizing the common hazards

Table 30: Common Hazards By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Hazard
1	Cashel	Veld fire Crop pest Cyclone Bad roads COVID-19
2	Mhandarume	Drought COVID-19 Malaria Deforestation Floods
3	Chakohwa	Drought COVID-19 Malaria Diarrhoea Veld fires
4	Guhune	Drought HIV and AIDS Crop pests Home deliveries COVID-19
5	Rupise	Drought COVID-19 Malaria Storms Deforestation
6	Chayamiti	Cholera Bad roads Drought Gullies Teen pregnancies
7	Shinja Resettlement	Drought Malaria Fall-army worm Cyclone Veld fires
8	Nyanyadzi	Drought Diarrhoea Malaria Road traffic accidence Teen pregnancies
9	Shinja Communal	Floods Drought Cyclones Army worm Diarrhoea
10	Chikukwa	COVID-19 Cyclone Land degradation Crop pests Veld fires
11	Martin	Veldt fire Cyclone Bad road Crop pest COVID-19

Table 30: Common Hazards By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Ward Name	Hazard
12	Tilbury	COVID-19 Veld fires Water borne diseases Floods Bad roads
13	Nyahode	Cyclone Veld fires Deforestation Drought Land degradation
14	Charter	Floods Veld fires Lightning Malaria Slippery roads
15	Chimanimani Urban	Cyclone Veld fires RTA HIV and AIDS COVID-19
16	Gwindingwe	Drought Diarrhoea COVID-19 Crop pest Veld fires
17	Biriiri	Drought Malaria Stream cultivation Deforestation Gullies
18	Mhakwe	Drought COVID-19 High blood pressure HIV and AIDS Malaria
19	Chikwakwa	Drought Water diseases COVID-19 Deforestation HIV and AIDS
20	Changazi	Drought Malaria Deforestation Gullies Stream bank cultivation
21	Ngorima A	Land degradation Malaria Cyclones Poor roads COVID-19
22	Ngorima B	Malaria Diarrhoea Cyclones Drought COVID-19
23	Manyuseni	Malaria Crop pests COVID-19 Landslides Cyclones
Source: Civil Protection Unit		

10.1 Hazard Ranking

The following are the common hazards experienced in the district and their ranking:

Table 31: District Hazard Profiling

Hazard	Wards Affected	Rank	Reason
COVID-19	All wards	VH	Pandemic i.e highly infectious Low adherence to COVID-19 protocols. Low intake of vaccination Porous boarders
Drought	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	VH	Climate Change Global warming Low uptake of traditional grain production Reliance on rain feed agriculture
Malaria	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23	VH	Damp areas resulting in increased breading sites Porous boarders Illegal mining activity
Cyclones	1, 9, 10, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23	VH	Climate Change Location of the district: Cyclone pathway Ragged terrain
Floods	2, 12, 13, 15, 16B, 3, 5, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	VH	Major rivers from high rainfall zones that flow through the wards High runoff Improper land use Bursting of river banks
Source: Civil Protection Unit			

10.2 District Development Priorities

The table below lists the development priorities of the district and the targeted wards for the development initiatives:

Table 32: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted and Name	Comment
1	Dams	1 (Tandai), 7 (Bumba) 8 and 9 (Nyanyadzi 1 & 2) 12 (Haroni) 18 (Mhakwe)	The district intends to build and construct 3 major dams are being targeted, that is, Tandai, Nyanyandzi and Haroni. The smaller dams are silted and need scooping.
2	Irrigation Schemes	7 (Bvumbura Irrigation), 18 (Mhakwe Extension), 9 (Zimunda Extension)	To establish and increase food productivity throughout the year.
3	Nutrition gardens	All wards (1 - 23)	Introduction of nutrition gardens will increase fresh food availability and reduce malnutrition in young children.
4	Road maintenance and upgrade	All wards (1 - 23)	Scenic road linking wards 1, 10, and 15 to be constructed. Machongwe-Rusitu road Kopa –Vhimba Road Kopa-Mutsvangwa road There is a need graduate from gravel to tarred roads.
5	Communication Network	All wards need one or more Telecel and Netone boosters.	There is poor Telecel and Netone network in the district.
6	Rural Electrification	All wards (1 - 23)	All schools, Health facilities and business centres to be electrified by 2018
Source: District Administrator's Reports			

11. Food Security

Chimanimani District is generally resource poor due to erratic rainfall and the rainfall is characterized by mid-dry season spell such that drought is chronic in the district. Households depend on production of cereals usually for own consumption which normally would not last for the whole year. Households will procure cereals during the lean hunger season to cover up for the cereal deficit.

11.1. Food Insecurity Trends

Food insecurity is also one of the major challenges being faced in the district and during the past seven years percentage of the food insecure population was low. The trend of the percentage of food insecure population according to the ZIMVAC surveys is highlighted below.

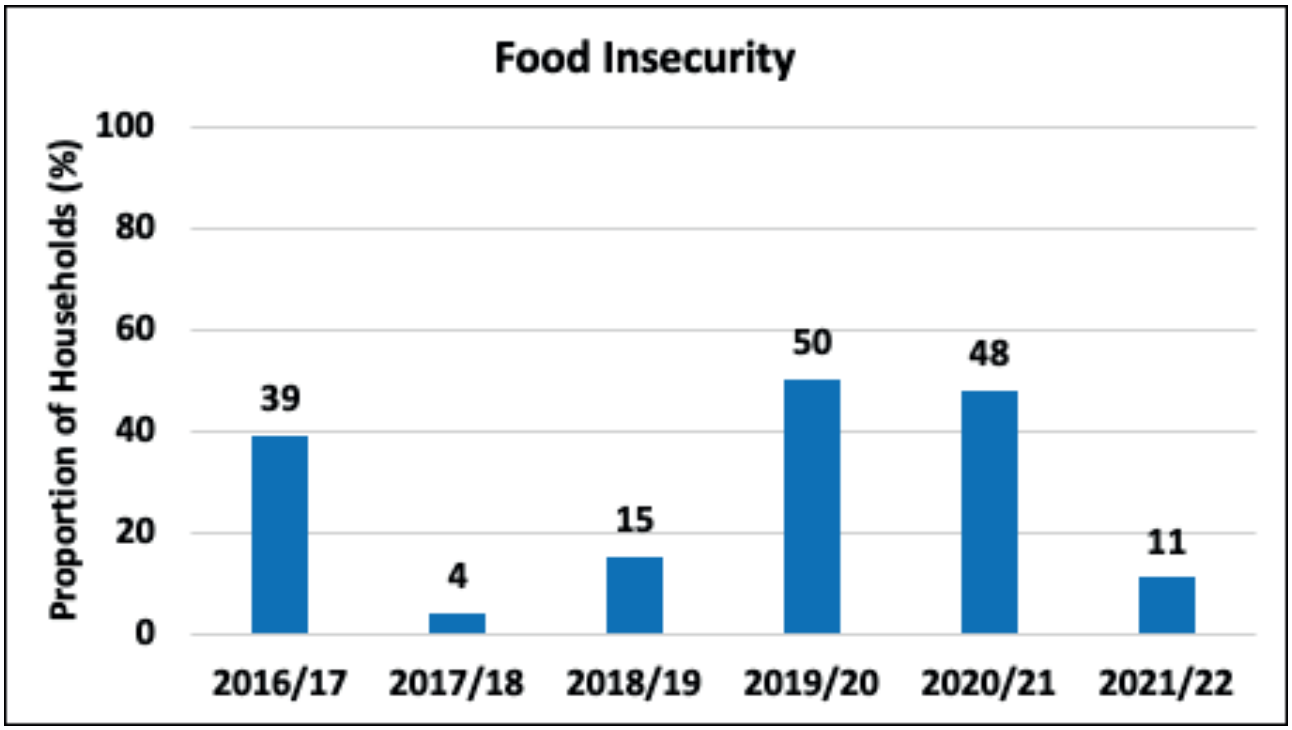

Figure 16: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC RLA Reports)

11.2. Ranking of Food Insecure Wards

In order to better target food insecure households, food insecurity ranking for wards was carried out and the following are the results of the ward ranking:

Table 33: Food Insecurity Ranking by Ward

Ward	2022 HHs	Food Insecurity Rankings	2022 Projected Food Insecure Pop	Poverty %	Month Of Food Supply.
1	1285	19	4914	73.1	July – Nov
2	890	9	3819	79.6	April – Nov
3	1322	13	5530	77.6	April – Nov
4	2043	14	8451	77.5	April – Nov
5	1708	12	6809	77.9	April – Nov
6	648	6	2530	80.6	April – Nov
7	1681	15	7187	76.3	April – Nov
8	2066	20	8633	71.1	April – Nov
9	420	7	1712	80.4	April – Nov
10	634	3	2688	81.0	April – Nov
11	418	16	1575	75.9	April – Nov
12	1642	22	5101	64.9	April – Nov
13	2423	10	11025	78.6	April – Nov

Table 33: Food Insecurity Ranking by Ward (Continued)

Ward	2022 HHs	Food Insecurity Rankings	2022 Projected Food Insecure Pop	Poverty %	Month Of Food Supply.
14	1140	21	3593	68.8	April – Nov
15	1451	23	5120	62.8	April – Nov
16	3184	11	12839	78.4	April – Nov
17	1202	8	5046	79.9	April – Nov
18	624	18	2469	74.7	April – Nov
19	662	2	2748	82.9	April – Nov
20	1715	1	7098	83.8	April – Nov
21	1577	17	6548	75.5	July – Nov
22	2379	5	9845	80.9	July – Nov
23	1687	4	6734	81.0	July – Nov

11.3. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Group A: Already resilient	Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programmes such as health education further capacity development early warning systems etc.
Group B: Food secure under no major shocks	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. It was identified that for HH that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.
Group C: Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
Group D: Highly food insecure including destitute	These highly food insecure households – including the destitute – are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

11.4. Coping Strategies

The common livelihood coping strategies include the selling of firewood, selling indigenous fruits, food for work, collecting wild produce, selling honey and brick molding and selling, and these are mostly done by poor households and also communities in the western side of the district who usually face food challenges. The common consumption coping strategies include reduction of number and portion sizes of meals per day. Casual labour for rich households both within and outside the same wards is also another coping strategy.

Since most of the communities produce vegetables, in times of crisis, some households end up consuming more vegetables than cereals during meal mealtimes, or even consuming vegetables only, although this is not very common. In Natural Region IV and V where the baobab tree is common, households also consume this wild fruit, by using it to prepare and enrich porridge. Some of the consumption coping strategies are highlighted below:

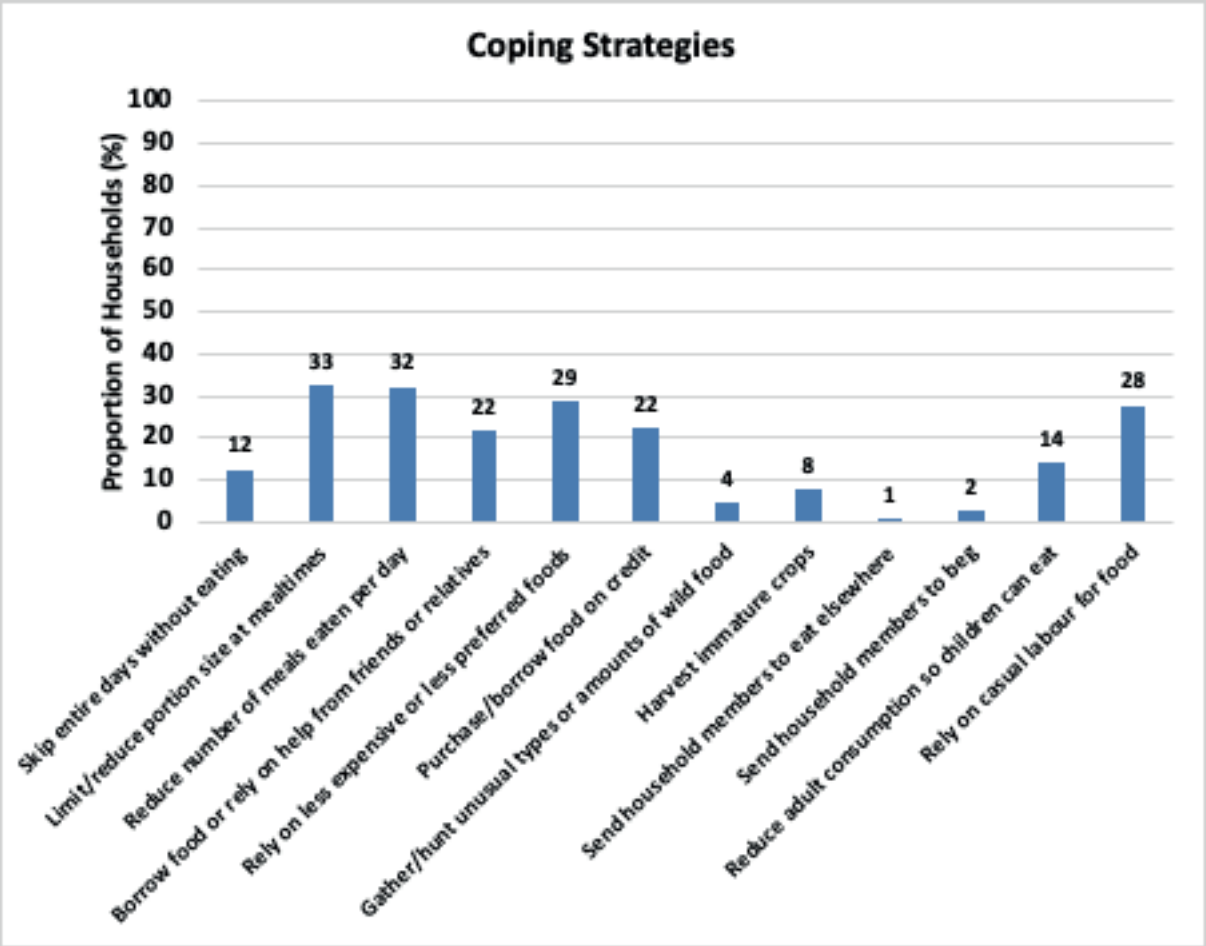

Figure 17: District Consumption Coping Strategies
(Source: ZimVAC RLA Report)

11.6. Seasonal Calendar

Below shows Chimanimani food and cash crop calendar for a good and bad year.

Table 34: Seasonal Calendar

Activity/crop	Household class	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cereals													
Bananas													
Cucumber													
Vegetables													
Consumption of own production stocks	Poor				..	..							
	Middle				..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Rich	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stress period	Poor												
	Middle												
	Rich												

Legend: Planting | Harvesting | Planting and harvesting | Stress period

11.7. Food Aid Trends

As compared to the previous years there are no food aid activities currently taking place as the ZIMVAC report of 2021 shows that Chimanimani is 92% food secure while 8% of households are assumed to be food insecure. However, with regards to Chimanimani being vulnerable to disasters, interventions such as food interventions were done for a period not more than six months since they were emergencies.

Resilience Building Interventions

- Livestock head building
- Small stock production
- Micro irrigation development
- Large scale irrigation rehabilitation
- Conservation agriculture
- Food processing i.e. Drying etc.
- Maximize production
- Soil and water management
- Grazing Management
- Fully utilization of local resources

12. Development Partner Profiling

There are development partners operating in the district all under the supervision of the District Development Coordinator (DDC). A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus is below:

Table 35: Development Partner Profiling

Organisation	Pvo No. / Trust No.	Type Of Operations Mandate	Wards Operated In	Targeted Number Of Beneficiaries	Status (Active / Not Active Years)	Contact Person & Address & Phone /Cell Number	Year In District	Mou	Budget	Funding Source	Line Ministry/ Department
					FROM TO						
CHIMANIMANI ARTS FESTIVAL TRUST	MA80/2000	Promoting and developing local talent in arts (music, dramas) Tourism Promotion	All wards	16 local artists to exhibit every year	Active before cyclone	Mr. J Newton Board Chair P.O. Box 186 Chimanimani Tel: 0772 233188/ 0773252822	1998	2009 -		None	Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Recreation
HIGHERLIFE0 0FOUNDATION	MA001059/ 2011	Water and Sanitation Education scholarships	1, 2, 3,4, 7, 15, 12, 19,6, 18, 22, 16	361 pupils and other leaners affected by cyclone	Active before cyclone Responding to Idai	Hilary Madzvimbo 0772222905	2011	2010 -		ECONET WIRELESS (PVT)	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education Ministry of Health and Child Care Ministry of Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing
BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN ZIMBABWE	PVO 37 of 2018	Livelihoods Promoting natural resources management	All wards	Rural communities in 21 wards Expect 14 and 12)	Present before cyclone	Farai Chikupe Programme Coordinator Tel : 0733058056	2019	-			EMA
CARITAS	PVO25/ 2014	Relief Aid Water and Sanitation	15, 13, 10,11	Communities affected by cyclone	Active before cyclone Responding to Idai	Mr N Hondoyomoto Programmes Manager Caritas Zimbabwe Mutare Corner H. Chitepo/ Jason Moyo Street Mutare Tel: 020 60504	2000	2010 2018	141 377. 78	CAFOD	Ministry of Health and Child Care Ministry of Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
CELUCT	MA092/ 96	Conservation Farming Perma-culture Conflict Management Child Protection	1,2,4, 8,10, 20,21	Chikukwa Community Orphans and other vulnerable children Communities affected by cyclone	Active before cyclone	Mr C Chituwu The Director P. Bag 2029 Chimanimani Cell: 0773231572	1991	2011 2019		WFD EWDE	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement Ministry of Environment Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Table 35: Development Partner Profiling (Continued)

Organisation	Pvo No. / Trust No.	Type Of Operations Mandate	Wards Operated In	Targeted Number Of Beneficiaries	Status (Active / Not Active Years)	Contact Person & Address & Phone /Cell Number	Year In District	Mou	Budget	Funding Source	Line Ministry/ Department
					FROM TO						
JEKESA PFUNGWA	MA/1143 /2001	Enterprise and development programme Construction of temporary shelter	21, 22	Communities affected by cyclone	Active before cyclone Responding to Idai	Mrs B Jambaya Logan Road Hatfield, Harare Tel: 04 570846	2004	2014 2018	61.000. 00	-	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
LEAD	PVO 19/11	Crop development Market linkages	7,17	500 households	Active before cyclone	Mr. Mudimu Chief of Party 5 premium Close Mt Pleasant, Harare Tel: 04 369905/11	2016	2016 2020		USAID	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
ZACH		GBV programming One stop centre for GBV	10 wards	Victims of sexual and domestic abuse	Active before cyclone Responding to Idai	Mr. Marange	2018	2018 2020		Global Fund	Ministry of Health and Child Care Ministry of Women Affairs, Community Small and Medium Enterprise Development
Plan International	PVO 03/06	Girl child support Dreams programme	All wards	Out of school girl children Sexual Reproductive Health HIV and Aids awareness	Active before cyclone Responding to Idai	Florance Ngirandi Cell: 0772432829 Willard Chindalo 0772422070	2012	2018 2024	414 250.00	Global Fund DFID	Ministry of Women Affairs, Community Small and Medium Enterprise Development Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education Ministry of Health and Child Care
Childline		Psychosocial Support	15, 21	Communities affected by cyclone Idai IDPs	Active Responding to Idai	Kudzai Tseriwa 0773327422	2019		47 873.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Econet		Shelter provision	1,7,10, 11,12,13, 14,15, 16,17,21, 22 and 23	Communities affected by cyclone Idai IDPs	Active Responding to Idai	Talent Machangu 0774222588	2019			ECONET	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
Family Aids Caring Trust (FACT)		Relief Aid	22	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	L Marikano 0773237149	2019		94 382.00		Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
International organisation for migration (IOM)		Temporary shelter (tents) Assessment	Affected Wards by Cyclone Idai	IDPs	Active Responding to Idai	Lenard Kamwendo 0772211045	2019			NUNHCR	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
International Rescue Committee		Water and sanitation	10,16	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	Priscila Dembetembe 0772325157	2019		377 447.00		Ministry of Health and Child Care
JF Kapnek		Children with disabilities PSS	1,7,10,11,12, 13,14,15, 16,17,21, 22 and 23	Disabled people affected by affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	Peter Chinamora 0773469992	2019			SAVE THE CHILDREN	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Miracle Mission		Relief Aid Water and Sanitation PSS	10, 11 and 23	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	Masimba Muuya 0773800353	2019			Adventist Church	Ministry of Health and Child Care Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare

Table 35: Development Partner Profiling (Continued)

Organisation	Pvo No. / Trust No.	Type Of Operations Mandate	Wards Operated In	Targeted Number Of Beneficiaries	Status (Active / Not Active Years)	Contact Person & Address & Phone /Cell Number	Year In District	Mou	Budget	Funding Source	Line Ministry/ Department
Repssi		Psychosocial Support	15	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	Sibusisiwe Maunda 0772947633	2019				Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Save the Children		Water and Sanitation Food Aid Psychosocial Support Cash for work	2,4,5, 6,7,17,19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	David Tsvamuro 0773507730	2019				Ministry of Health and Child Care Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
UNICEF		WASH Response coordination	Not allocated		Active Responding to Idai	Blessing Zindi 0782706683	2019				Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action)		Water and Sanitation	12, 13, 14, 15,16, 18 and 22	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	Adonis Faifi 0772813549	2019		1 400.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health and Child Care
World food programme (WFP)/		FFA Projects	20,8,3,2,6,7	Communities Affected by drought		Joel 0774995738	2019				Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Zimbabwe Red Cross Society		Distribution Food Aid from WFP Tents	1,7,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16,17,21, 22 and 23	Communities affected by cyclone Idai	Active Responding to Idai	Raymond Makuwaza 0773851880	2019		48 847.00		Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Smile for Africa	PVO09 /2014	Emergency relief NFIs	10,14		Active Responding to Idai	K. Moyo 0717262799	2019				Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
TDH		Child Protection and education	1,6,221,22,23			Chiedza 0774319517					DSD MOPSE

Summary By Ward

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Mal-nutrition Prevalence (%)	HIV/ AIDS Positivity Rate (%)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of income	Coping Strategy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Cattle Owner Ship	Goats Owner Ship	Sheep Owner Ship	Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Ranking	Ward Priority
1	1,285	Cashel/ Mutambara	0	12.2	14	75.73	73.10	929	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	7	12	4	10	5	5
2	890	-	12.5	0	90	70.26	79.60	703	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Severe	Low	16	12	7	8	20	20
3	1,322	Chakohwa	15	8.82	86	65.47	77.60	1,019	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Severe	Low	7	13	4	6	2	2
4	2,043	Nhedziwa	35.6	8.5	95	66.91	77.50	1,569	Region IIa: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of 750-900mm per annum. Effective rainfall rains for agriculture are normally received by end of November. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	7	10	3	9	3	3
5	1,708	-	6	0	96	38.34	77.90	1,317	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	9	10	3	7	6	6
6	648	Chayamiti/Shinja	3	4.3	54	48.09	80.60	518	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	mild	None	7	12	5	8	8	8

Summary By Ward

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Mal-nutrition Prevalence (%)	HIV/ AIDS Positivity Rate (%)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of income	Coping Strategy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Cattle Owner Ship	Goats Owner Ship	Sheep Owner Ship	Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Ranking	Ward Priority
8	2,066	Nyanyadzi	0.9	6.3	92	54.43	71.10	1,468	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Severe	Low	9	13	4	9	9	9
9	420	-	0	0	45	58.17	80.40	338	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	6	10	3	9	18	18
10	634	Chikukwa	0	6.1	100	80.34	81.00	511	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	3	5	0	14	17	17
11	418	-	0	0	89	88.69	75.90	316	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	13	4	1	13	4	4
12	1,642	Tilbury	0	6.1	47	78.30	64.90	1,055	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	4	4	3	14	7	7
13	2,423	Nyahode	7	6.5	100	42.17	78.60	1,882	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	5	4	4	16	1	1

Summary By Ward

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Mal-nutrition Prevalence (%)	HIV/ AIDS Positivity Rate (%)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of income	Coping Strategy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Cattle Owner Ship	Goats Owner Ship	Sheep Owner Ship	Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Ranking	Ward Priority
15	1,451	Chimanimani	23.9	14.7			62.80	901	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	0	0	0	0	14	14
16	3,184	Nyabamba/ Roscommon/Arda-Rusitu	57.4	8.5	86	99.35	78.40	2,453	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees Celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	6	4	3	11	10	10
17	1,202	-	22.2	0	48	94.09	79.90	951	Region III- annual rainfall of 500 to 750mm .Mid-season dry spells and high temperatures Production system are based on drought tolerant crops semi-intensive livestock farming based on fodder crops	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	mild	None	5	8	4	10	11	11
18	624	Biriwiri	7	5.71	79	61.42	74.70	460	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	mild	None	6	9	4	7	21	21
19	662	Chikwakwa	0	6.5	33	72.21	82.90	544	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	mild	None	6	12	4	8	22	22
20	1,715	Changazi/ Gugyanga	0%	7.2%	100%	32.52%	83.80%	1,336	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Severe	None	9	12	5	7	23	23

Summary By Ward

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Mal-nutrition Prevalence (%)	HIV/ AIDS Positivity Rate (%)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of income	Coping Strategy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Cattle Owner Ship	Goats Owner Ship	Sheep Owner Ship	Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Ranking	Ward Priority
22	2,379	Muchadziya	49.5	5	100	84.52	80.90	1,909	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	3	3	0	13	14	14
23	1,687	Mutsvangwa	48.9	17.8	100		81.00	1,307	Region I: Wet summers and cool winters with average rainfall of above 1000mm per annum. Annual mean temperature is 22 degrees celsius	Sale of agricultural products	Reducing number of meals, sale of wild fruits, brick molding	Low	None	3	3	2	12	15	15

Annex 1:

District Profiling Team

Chimanimani Coordination Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Tawona Nengomasha	Principal Administrative Officer	Local Government
Enessy Makaure	Nutritionist	Ministry of Health and Child Care
Chipfuwa Tatenda	District Social Development officer	Social development
Chikukwa Tiripano	Agricultural Extension Supervisor	Agritex
Tafadzwa Glorious Chipato	Public Environmental Health Manager	TSURO Trust

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Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

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