2022

CHIPINGE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

Contents
Page

LIST OF Tables

LIST OF Figures

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

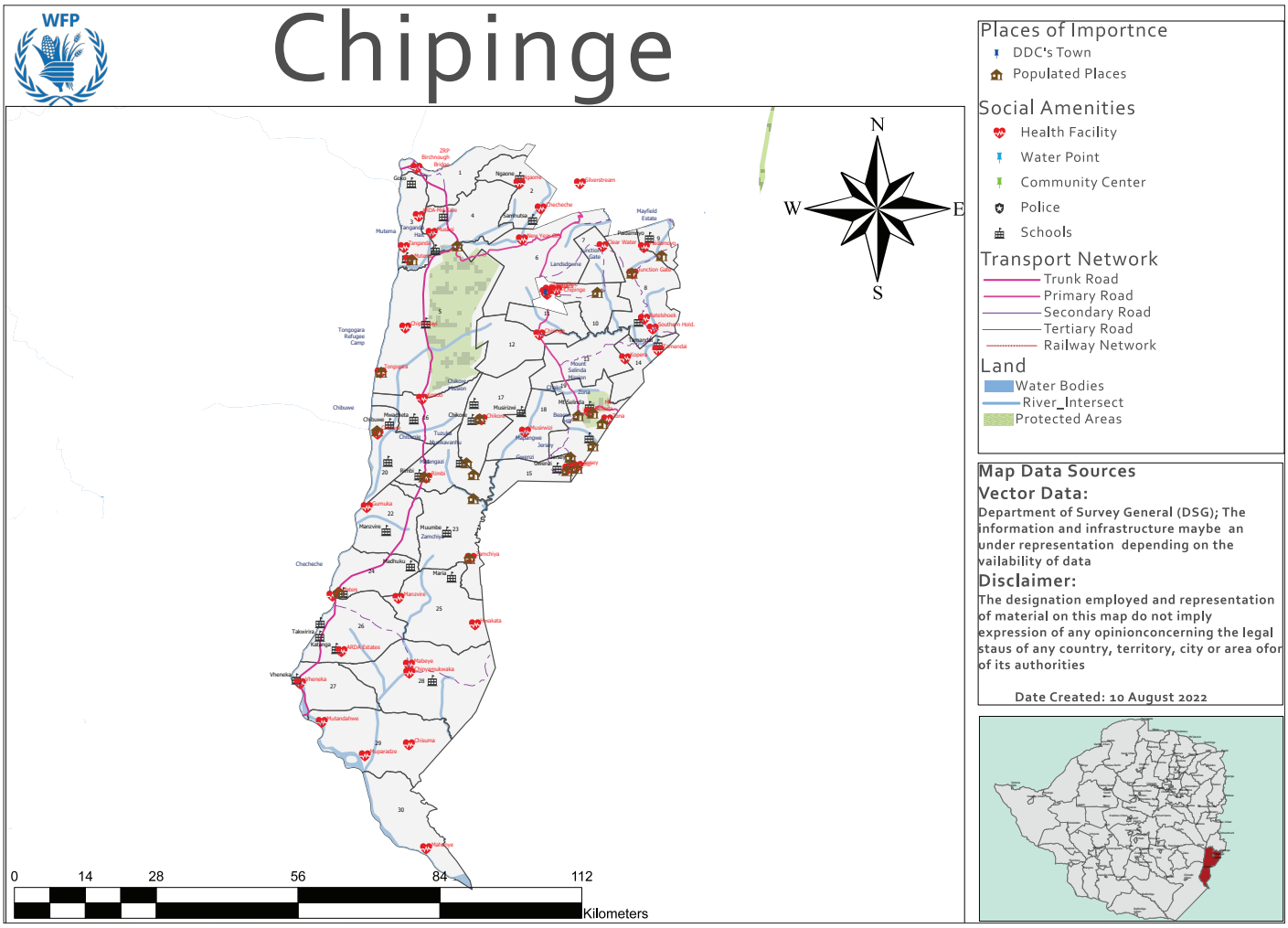

Figure 1: Map of the District

1.1 Administrative Information

Chipinge district is in the south-eastern part of Zimbabwe in Manicaland province. The district shares borders with Mozambique on the east, Chiredzi on the south, Bikita on the northwestern side and Buhera and Chimanimani on the northeastern side. The district is at an elevation of 1,108 meters above sea level and covers an area of about 5,393 square kilometers. The district is about 185 kilometers from the provincial capital of Mutare and about 445 kilometers from the national capital city of Harare. It is an agro-based district with tea estates, macadamia plantations, avocado farming, forests, sugar plantations, banana, dairy farming, and cotton among other crops including maize and sugar beans. Horticulture crop production are also common in smallholder irrigation schemes. The district has 2 Local Authorities, Chipinge Town Council with 8 wards and Chipinge Rural District Council with 30 wards. The district capital is Chipinge town with both administrative and council offices. Chipinge RDC has 3 main growth points which are Maunganidze, Rimbi and Checheche. There are several business centers across the district including Chibuwe, Tanganda and Chisumbanje. It has 5 constituencies: Chipinge Central, Chipinge East, Chipinge, Chipinge South and Musikavanhu. All the 5 Members of Assembly are males.

There are seven Chiefs namely Chief Mutema (Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12), Chief Musikavanhu (Wards 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25), Chief Mapungwana (13, 14, 19), Garahwa (26, 27 and 29), Chief Mahenye, Chief Gwenzi (Ward 15) and Chief Mpungu (Ward 28). These Chiefs have eight Headmen and 351 village heads under their jurisdictions. Chief Mutema superintends over the largest part of the district in terms of area and population. Currently Chief Mapungwana represents the Chiefs in the Senate.

The district has 4 hospitals, Chipinge District Hospital with 4 resident medical doctors and a clinical officer. Only one ambulance is stationed at Chipinge hospital against a requirement of 3. St Peter's and Mt Selinda Mission hospitals each have 2 resident doctors with 2 ambulances serving Mt Selinda while 3 ambulances are at St Peter's. The district also has 54 health facilities spread across the 30 rural wards of the district. The furthest health centre is Mahenye clinic in ward 30, at 180 kilometers from the district Hospital.

There are 136 primary and 65 secondary schools in the district. Of these, 6 are boarding schools, the district has 4 low-cost boarding schools at Rimbi, Mutandahwe, Paidamoyo and Goko. Most schools' infrastructure is old, and this poses great danger to learners if there are strong winds and rains.

The administrative offices are centralized at the Government complex (Ndangana Building) in Chipinge town. There are 3 police stations at Chipinge town, Chipangayi and Chisumbanje. These are complimented by several police posts across the district including at Mandere in ward 13, Junction Gate ward 8 and Mutema ward 3. There is one 1 regional magistrate at Chipinge Magistrate courts who is complemented by 3 resident magistrates and 6 prosecutors. Two children's homes support homeless children with shelter, education and food provisions in the district. Hortberg children's home has 12 children while Mt Selinda has 18. Currently there are no under 5s at both homes and all children are going to school. There are no old people's home in the district.

The district borders with Mozambique to the east where movement is unrestricted due to the cultural ties, inter-marriages and economic opportunities. There is one official border post at Mt Selinda, while the stretch from Mahenye to Tamandayi has unregulated entry points. The district has 30 rural wards and 8 urban wards. Wards in the upper part receive enough rainfall and these are ward 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19. These are in regions 1, 2 and 3. All the 8 urban wards are in region 1. The district has a total of 539 333ha of land which includes 296, 620 ha of arable land and 134 830 ha of grazing land. National Parks cover a total of 92, 459 ha. The main language is Ndau throughout the whole district except for ward 30, Mahenye which speaks mainly the Shangaan dialect.

1.2 Population Information

The district has an estimated total population of 375,259 people based on the 2022 Census (Table 1). About 46.4% of the population are males and 53.6% are female. There is a high orphan hood prevalence of about 19% due to various reasons including HIV and AIDS. The district has about 1,328 households headed by children less than 19 years and about 998 household headed by the elderly 75 years and above.

Table 1: Population 2022

Ward	Ward Name	HH 2022	Male	Female	Total
1	Maunganidze	3,310	4,171	4,940	9,111
2	Ngaone	3,611	3,275	3,907	7,182
3	Mutema	9,931	5,215	6,429	11, 644
4	Tanganda	3,912	3,243	4,099	7,342
5	Chipangayi	9,329	9,266	9,253	18, 519
6	Sterksroom	6,021	7,844	8,658	16, 502
7	Clearwater	3,009	3,239	3,135	6,374
8	Junctiongate	12, 218	8,414	8,544	16, 958
9	Paidamoyo	9,329	2,854	3,173	6,027
10	Hielrand	3,009	2,879	2,677	5,556
11	Madziwa	7,885	1,975	2,098	4,073
12	Holland	7,223	2,801	3,128	5,929
13	Mandere	9,719	5,332	6,125	11, 457
14	Kopera	7,885	2,488	2,970	5,458
15	Gwenzi	9,028	4,057	5,014	9,071
16	Kondo	9,329	6,744	8,117	14, 861
17	Pfidza	16, 241	6,744	8,057	14, 801
18	Musirizwi	9,329	5,693	6,648	12, 341
19	Mundanda	14, 746	7,168	7,903	15, 071
20	Chibuwe	12, 038	9,526	11, 741	21, 267
21	Rimbi	9,179	4,997	6,179	11, 176
22	Manzvire	13, 392	5,449	6,375	11, 824
23	Zamchiya	9,119	5,243	6,057	11, 300
24	Checheche	22, 662	14, 012	17, 148	31, 160
25	Rimai	9,119	7,271	8,860	16, 131
26	Chisumbanje	3,009	10, 694	12, 106	22, 800
27	Vheneka	9,329	4,068	5,077	9,145
28	Chinyamukwakwa	18, 057	10, 808	12, 354	23, 162
29	Maparadze	12, 489	6,756	7,798	14, 554
30	Mahenye	12, 408	2,081	2,382	4,463

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

The district falls into various agro ecological regions and has different vegetation characteristics based on the soils and climatic conditions in the wards. Table 2 summaries the vegetation characteristics by ward. The district hosts Chirinda Forest in Ward 19, the largest in the country covering 950 hectares of botanical reserve within which is the' Big Tree" administered by the Forestry Commission and situated on the slopes of Mt Selinda, 30km south of Chipinge town. The Big Tree is the tallest native / indigenous tree in the country and a declared National Monument, its 65m tall and measures 4.5m in diameter, its age is estimated at 1,000+ years.

The forest is covered by moist evergreen specifically Zanzibary Inhambane rain forest with a unique combination of tropical and subtropical vegetation species receiving 1,370 - 1,466mm of annual rainfall.

Figure 2: Chirinda Forest

Figure 3: The Big Tree

Table 2: Vegetation Characteristic

Natural Regions	Vegetation Characteristic	Wards
1	Evergreen forest-, maize, tea, coffee, dairy, sheep, pigs, poultry, macadamia	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19
11b	Savanna Forest-suitable for maize, livestock and ground nuts	17, 18 and 23
111	Tree bush savanna - suitable for short season crops and maize under irrigation, groundnuts, tobacco, livestock	11, 17 and 18
1v	Tree bush savanna-suitable for crops under irrigation and livestock. Short season varieties can also be grown.	4, 23, 25, 26 and 28
V	Tree bush savanna –suitable for livestock and wildlife, crops can be grown under irrigation, short season varieties of sorghum and millet	4, 5, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department		

1.4 Land Degradation

Land degradation is caused by multiple forces, including extreme weather conditions, particularly drought. It is also caused by human activities that pollute or degrade the quality of soils and land utility. The chief drivers of this phenomenon in Chipinge district are erosion from poor land management practices and poor soil structures, veld fires and the propagation of invasive alien species. It usually results in food insecurity, higher food prices, climate change, environmental hazards, and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Human induced land degradation is high in the Lowveld.

1.4 The main Forms of Land Degradation include:

- Gullies are all over the district from ward 3, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 28.
- Deforestation/ indiscriminate cutting down of tree predominant in wards 11, 20-28
- Stream bank cultivation along main rivers is predominant along Tanganda river (Ward 2, 4, 5, 6) and Save (Wards 3, 5, 20, 22 and 24) Msirizwi (Wards 13, 17 and 18) and Budzi (Wards 8, 11 and 14)
- Soil erosion / mainly due to no contour ridges wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 29)

Conservation measures are very low in the district and there is need for awareness raising campaigns for proper land use and protection of natural resources like rivers, trees and enforcement of by laws that promote conservation and reclamation of gullies. Land degradation can be controlled by the following, (hence the need to promote these in the district)

1. Afforestation, i.e. by planting trees.
2. Control and proper management over grazing.
3. Control on mining activities.
4. Planning for proper discharge of industrial effluent.
5. Proper management of waste lands.

1.5 Development Indicators

1.5.1 Education Information

It is generally considered better to have a lower teacher pupil ratio and according to the Ministry of Education the recommended rate is 25 children per teacher. In the district the average teacher pupil ratio is about 40 children which is much higher than the recommended of 25 (Table 3). Higher teacher pupil ratios lead to poor performance of both the teacher and the student. In addition, most school heads are full time class teachers who are responsible for planning, recording, teaching, evaluation and monitoring, supervision, and at the same time executing administrative duties. Due to Covid-19 restrictions the teacher pupil ratio has greatly been affected and with inadequate infrastructure this has made some schools resort to hot sitting and turn social amenities buildings like halls into classroom blocks. The following table indicates teacher pupil ratio for the district:

Table 3 Schools Pupil Ratios

Grade	Current Ratio	Recommended Ratio
ECD	1;40	1:20
Grade 1-7	1:40	1:40
Form 1-2	1:40	1:33
Form 3-4	1:40	1:30
Form 5-6	1:40	1:20
Source: MOPSE		

Some schools have higher ratios than recommended due to shortage of infrastructure.

Table 4 Schools by Wards in Chipinge District

Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	2	1
2	6	2
3	6	2
4	4	2
5	3	4
6	7	3
7	5	2
8	11	3
9	4	2
10	1	1
11	0	1
12	3	1
13	1	1
14	4	2
15	4	2
16	6	1
17	8	5

Table 4 Schools by Wards in Chipinge District (continued)

Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
18	4	1
19	7	6
20	4	3
21	6	2
22	5	2
23	4	2
24	4	1
25	5	2
26	5	2
27	2	1
28	5	3
29	5	2
30	1	1

The main economic drivers for Beitbridge District are mostly agricultural-related activities as well as cross border trading and activities due to the district's proximity to South Africa and Botswana. Main sources of livelihood include crop and livestock production, formal and informal employment as well as casual labour and petty trade. Artisanal gold panning also makes significant contributions to livelihoods in some wards. All the sources of livelihood are not able to meet the needs of the households including food needs.

Table 5 Schools in Chipinge District

School	ECD-A		Totals GR.1-7			NO. of TRS ACC To Gender		
	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
Bangira	30	29	344	355	699	11	8	19
Bangwe	17	36	235	234	469	7	8	15
Beacon Hill	38	38	544	485	1,029	15	14	29
Big Tree	13	13	198	166	364			0
Birirano	18	15	83	92	175	6	7	13
Charuma	6	9	117	127	244	4	4	8
Charurwa	40	28	267	282	549	9	6	15
Checheche	91	109	1,052	1,144	2,196	34	35	69
Checheche 'B'	16	12	647	681	1,328	17	22	39
Chibuwe	13	17	847	908	1,755	20	25	45
Chichichi	15	13	90	82	172	3	5	8
Chikonwe	27	20	246	252	498	8	7	15
Chimana	16	14	275	277	552	10	8	18
Chinaa	20	15	186	186	372	5	7	12
Chinyamukwakwa	97	107	726	760	1,486	23	13	36
Chipinge	45	38	709	592	1,301	15	23	38
Chiriga	28	20	171	174	345	5	6	11
Chisavanye	20	24	271	250	521	7	8	15
Chisuma	3	2	594	641	1235	17	14	31
Chisumbanje	20	21	719	712	1431	15	26	41
Chitepo	25	17	406	445	851	10	12	22
Chivhunze	27	29	279	244	523	6	14	20
Christina	50	27	365	338	703	9	15	24
Clearwater	24	19	658	588	1,246	17	16	33
Dimire	15	16	144	166	310	3	6	9
Dzika	14	16	110	113	223	4	6	10
Emerald	16	21	645	656	1,301	12	16	28
Eastern Highveld	6	2	22	17	39	2	3	5
Foroma	20	21	147	191	338	7	4	11
Garahwa	50	47	436	470	906	11	10	21
Gaza	4	9	883	887	1,770	15	32	47
Gaza 'O'	9	13	470	482	952	8	18	26
Goko	45	27	307	315	622	7	15	22
Grassflats	14	29	524	502	1056	7	22	29

Table 5 Schools in Chipinge District (continued)

School	ECD-A		Totals GR.1-7			NO. of TRS ACC To Gender		
	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
Gumira	40	45	336	311	647	15	7	22
Guyo	27	31	249	254	503	12	6	18
Gwenzi	27	17	735	674	1,409	19	18	37
Hakwata	36	29	471	406	877	12	9	21
Heilrand	10	12	276	304	580	4	9	13
Jersey	41	61	512	451	963	13	12	25
Junction Gate	35	40	316	342	658	6	15	21
Kondo	6	9	360	354	714	7	12	19
Little learners	9	12	37	44	81	3	2	5
Mabee	107	81	573	602	1,175	20	10	30
Mabhiza	12	15	816	883	1,699	16	24	40
Machona	15	7	591	646	1,237	10	23	33
Madhuku	20	17	520	487	1,007	16	17	33
Madziwa	3	10	260	257	517	8	12	20
Mafumise	38	40	347	310	657	11	10	21
Mahenye	6	9	376	373	749	11	6	17
Makocheredze	9	10	323	417	740	5	15	20
Makoho	17	10	202	206	408	5	4	9
Manesa	25	20	326	298	624	12	8	20
Manyezu	14	17	92	96	188	3	1	4
Manzvire	52	75	574	645	1,219	20	24	44
Maparadze	6	17	428	294	822	12	11	23
Mapote	39	25	368	371	739	11	10	21
Mapungwana	51	49	461	414	875	10	14	24
Marega	37	60	382	415	797	9	12	21
Mariya	44	82	454	425	879	16	8	24
Maronga	25	18	309	278	587	6	11	17
Mashubi	37	35	428	432	860	14	8	22
Masimbe	52	68	541	572	1,113	17	15	32
Masvingo	25	27	227	245	472	7	4	11
Matezwa	37	30	434	435	869	10	9	19
Matikwa	19	16	304	303	607	21	12	33
Matione	67	57	844	861	1,705	13	29	42
Matsuro	17	18	210	210	420	8	2	10

Table 5 Schools in Chipinge District (continued)

School	ECD-A		Totals GR.1-7			NO. of TRS ACC To Gender		
	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
Maunganidze	17	12	443	434	877	12	21	33
Mbeure	15	18	568	766	1334	20	12	32
Mbire	16	18	317	285	602	9	17	26
Mooiplaats	33	42	407	357	764	7	19	26
Mt Selinda	8	18	166	168	334	8	13	21
Mugiyo	31	24	202	192	394	6	4	10
Mugondi	11	13	220	207	427	4	4	8
Mundanda	58	51	334	382	716	6	16	22
Munepasi	23	29	413	405	818	14	5	19
Munoirirwa	23	29	470	430	900	12	12	24
Murenje	27	14	112	97	209	4	3	7
Musane	53	50	475	492	967	10	21	31
Musapingura	19	30	290	253	543	7	8	15
Musikavanhu	15	15	152	143	295	9	2	11
Musirizwi	49	54	490	478	968	13	12	25
Mutandahwe	25	21	390	384	774	8	14	22
Mutema	65	70	478	489	967	19	16	35
Mutovhoti	8	13	405	398	803	14	13	27
Muumbe	30	35	245	263	508	10	4	14
Muzite	22	40	944	769	1,713	21	23	44
Mvurachena	4	4	31	27	58	3	3	6
Mwacheta	79	84	670	594	1,264	18	18	36
Mwanyisa	36	34	497	537	1,034	13	21	34
Ndiadzo	11	9	178	145	323	3	6	9
Ndunduma	12	9	418	403	821	12	9	21
New Year's Gift	17	21	163	153	316	2	10	12
Ngaone	38	45	283	255	538	7	14	21
Ngaone Toti	25	20	193	220	413	8	6	14
Nyagadza	47	37	363	330	693	6	4	10
Nyamadzi	3	4	93	89	182	2	4	6
Nyamure (Mudzimwa)	20	17	248	247	495	6	9	15
Nyaututu	24	24	371	354	725	7	12	19
Nyazvikari	35	44	282	283	565	13	4	17
Nyunga	23	24	151	139	290	7	4	11

Table 5 Schools in Chipinge District (continued)

School	ECD-A		Totals GR.1-7			NO. of TRS ACC To Gender		
	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
PAGOMO	2	1	23	20	43	4	2	6
Paidamoyo	33	36	489	475	964	16	15	31
Pfitsaro	8	6	24	49	73	3	2	5
Ratelshoek	150	110	485	453	938	8	14	22
Rebai	47	40	367	315	682	10	9	19
Rimai	18	22	604	528	1,132	19	16	35
Rimbi	94	70	663	693	1,356	16	24	40
Rukangare	39	39	472	434	906	17	10	27
Rusitu Valley	30	17	338	337	675	10	12	22
Rutengeni	14	16	165	185	350	4	8	12
Sabi Valley	30	22	361	388	749	7	18	25
Sakuinje	14	14	188	196	384	4	8	12
Samhutsa	32	16	191	185	376	7	5	12
Shakavanhu	39	18	268	239	507	5	11	16
Shalom	3	4	16	17	33	2	2	4
Shekwa	42	30	284	301	585	8	9	17
Simudza	7	13	201	121	125	2	6	8
Singizi	19	18	220	215	435	3	14	17
Southdown	12	6	423	297	720	13	10	23
St Albertina	14	22	128	135	263	8	7	15
St Peters	21	13	643	642	1,285	10	18	28
Tafara	29	36	349	341	690	12	8	20
Takwirira	13	16	293	279	572	6	12	18
Tamandai	36	46	479	445	924	14	10	24
Tamburikai	20	17	130	128	258	5	4	9
Tanganda	30	39	285	282	567	7	14	21
Tashinga	6	16	165	177	342	7	5	12
Tazviona	28	25	303	315	618	7	8	15
Tazviona B/Mzila	24	21	148	158	306	2	9	11
Tongogara	132	150	1,268	1227	2,495	25	25	50
Tuzuka	6	8	140	132	272	5	3	8
Vheneka	20	21	678	666	1,344	14	27	41
Zamuchiya	90	120	566	572	1,138	14	9	23
Zona	20	35	322	274	596	6	8	14
Total	**3,941**	**3,997**	**50, 540**	**49, 818**	**100, 291**	**1,351**	**1,549**	**2,900**

Enrolment for the district has dropped from the previous figures of 2016. Major factors have been children dropping out of school for labour as a source of livelihoods and marriages. Covid -19 also significantly contributed to the major dropouts as most children took long absence from school resulting in them losing interest. Lack of school fees has also proven to be a major challenge in rural communities.

1.5.2 Health Facilities by Type

Table 6: Health Facilities by Type

Ward No	Name of Health Centre	No of Facilities	Authority
1	Changadzi Clinic	1	Government
2	Chichichi Clinic Ngaone	2	Rural District Council
3	Nyunga Mutema	2	RDC
4	Musani Tanganda	2	RDC Government
5	Chipangayi Tongogara MiddleSabi	3	RDC Government Greenfuel
6	New Years Gift	2	Tanganda Estate Silverstream Wattle Estate
7	Clearwater	1	Clearwater Estate
8	Southdown	3	Southdown Estate Ratelshoek Junction Gate Tanganda Estate RDC
9	Paidamoyo Maundwa Mafumise	3	Government Government Government
10	Prisons	1	Government
11	Nil	0	
12	Chiriga	1	RDC
13	Nil	0	
14	Kopera Tamandai	2	Government RDC
15	Gwenzi	1	Mission (UCCZ)
16	Kondo	1	RDC
17	Chikore Muswere	2	Mission (UCCZ) Mission (UCCZ)

Table 6: Health Facilities by Type

Ward No	Name of Health Centre	No of Facilities	Authority
18	Musirizwi	1	Government
19	Mt Selinda Zona Jersey	3	Mission (UCCZ) Tanganda Tanganda
20	Chibuwe	1	RDC
21	Rimbi Tuzuka	2	RDC RDC
22	Manzvire Gumira	2	RDC
23	Zamuchiya	1	RDC
24	St Peters''	1	Mission RC
25	Hakwata	1	RDC
26	Arda Chisumbanje/Takwirira	1	Green Fuel
27	Vheneka	1	RDC
28	Chinyamkwakwa Mabee	2	Government Government
29	Mutandahwe Maparadze Maparadze Chisuma	3	RDC RDC RDC
30	Mahenye	1	Government

1.5.3 Health Facilities Catchment Area's Populations

Table 7: Health Facilities Catchment Area's Populations

Ward			%	Pop	<1	1-4'	<5	5-14'	15+	WCB	Exp Preg	Exp Births	Youth	Male	Female
	OWNERSHIP	**HF**		1.1	3.5	13.6	17.1	30.6	52.1	23.5	4	3.3	68	46.5	52.6
1	GVT	CHANGADZI	1.1	3,982	139	542	681	1,218	2,075	936	159	131	2,708	1,871	2,110
2	RDC	CHICHICHI	1.2	4,344	152	591	743	1,329	2,263	1,021	174	143	2,954	2,042	2,302
3	RDC	MUTEMA	2.1	7,602	266	1,034	1,300	2,326	3,960	1,786	304	251	5,169	3,573	4,029
3	RDC	NYUNGA	1.2	4,344	152	591	743	1,329	2,263	1,021	174	143	2,954	2,042	2,302
4	RDC	MUSANI	1.3	4,706	165	640	805	1,440	2,452	1,106	188	155	3,200	2,212	2,494
5	RDC	CHIPANGAI	1.1	3,982	139	542	681	1,218	2,075	936	159	131	2,708	1,871	2,110
6	Tanganda Tea Est	NYGIFT	1	3,620	127	492	619	1,108	1,886	851	145	119	2,461	1,701	1,919
10	GVT	PRISON	1	3,620	127	492	619	1,108	1,886	851	145	119	2,461	1,701	1,919
8	Southdowns Est	S/DOWN	1.01	3,656	128	497	625	1,119	1,905	859	146	121	2,486	1,718	1,938

Table 7: Health Facilities Catchment Area's Populations (continued)

Ward			%	Pop	<1	1-4′	<5	5-14′	15+	WCB	Exp Preg	Exp Births	Youth	Male	Female
8	Tanganda Tea Est	R/HOEK	1.01	3,656	128	497	625	1,119	1,905	859	146	121	2,486	1,718	1,938
9	GVT	PAIDAMOYO	3.1	11, 222	393	1,526	1,919	3,434	5,846	2,637	449	370	7,631	5,274	5,947
12	RDC	CHIRIGA	2.4	8,688	304	1,182	1,486	2,658	4,526	2,042	348	287	5,908	4,083	4,604
17	Mission UCCZ	MUSWERA	2	7,240	253	985	1,238	2,215	3,772	1,701	290	239	4,923	3,403	3,837
14	RDC	TAMANDAI	2.4	8,688	304	1,182	1,486	2,658	4,526	2,042	348	287	5,908	4,083	4,604
15	Mission UCCZ	GWENZI	3	10, 860	380	1,477	1,857	3,323	5,658	2,552	434	358	7,384	5,104	5,756
16	RDC	KONDO	3.1	11, 222	393	1,526	1,919	3,434	5,846	2,637	449	370	7,631	5,274	5,947
17	Mission UCCZ	CHIKORE	3.4	12, 307	431	1,674	,2105	3,766	6,412	2,892	492	406	8,369	5,785	6,523
18	GVT	MUSILIZWE	3.1	11, 222	393	1,526	1,919	3,434	5,846	2,637	449	370	7,631	5,274	5,947
19	Mission UCCZ	MT SELINDA	3.9	14, 117	494	1,920	2,414	4,320	7,355	3,318	565	466	9,600	6,635	7,482
19	Tanganda Tea Est	ZONA	1	3,620	127	492	619	1108	1886	851	145	119	2461	1701	1,919
19	Tanganda Tea Est	JERSEY	1	3,620	127	492	619	1108	1886	851	145	119	2461	1701	1,919
4	GVT	TANGANDA	2	7,240	253	985	1,238	2,215	3,772	1,701	290	239	4,923	3403	3,837
2	RDC	NGAONE	1.5	5,430	190	738	928	1,662	2,829	1,276	217	179	3,692	2552	2,878
2	Wattle Comp	SILVERSTREAM	1	3,620	127	492	619	1,108	1,886	851	145	119	2,461	1701	1,919
22	RDC	GUMIRA	2	7,240	253	985	1,238	2,215	3,772	1,701	290	239	4,923	3403	3,837
29	RDC	CHISUMA	2	7,240	253	985	1,238	2,215	3,772	1,701	290	239	4,923	3403	3,837
29	RDC	MAPARADZE	2.1	7,602	266	1,034	1,300	2,326	3,960	1,786	304	251	5,169	3573	4,029
28	GVT	MABEE	3	10, 860	380	1,477	1,857	3,323	5,658	2,552	434	358	7,384	5,104	5,756
5	GVT	TONGOGARA	2	7,240	253	985	1,238	2,215	3,772	1,701	290	239	4,923	3,403	3,837
8	RDC	JUNCTION	2.04	7,384	258	1,004	1,263	2,260	3,847	1,735	295	244	5,021	3,471	3,914
8	Tanganda Tea Est	TINGAMIRA	1.15	4,163	146	566	712	1,274	2,169	978	167	137	2,831	1,957	2,206
7	Southdown Est	CLEARWATER	1.15	4,163	146	566	712	1,274	2,169	978	167	137	2,831	1,957	2,206
	OWNERSHIP	**HF**		1.1	3.5	13.6	17.1	30.6	52.1	23.5	4	3.3	68	46.5	52.6
14	GVT	KOPERA	2.2	7,964	279	1,083	1,362	2,437	4,149	1,871	319	263	5,415	3,743	4,221
5	Arda Green Fuel	MIDSABI	1.05	3,801	133	517	650	1,163	1,980	893	152	125	2,585	1,786	2,014
21	RDC	TUZUKA	2	7,240	253	985	1,238	2,215	3,772	1701	290	239	4,923	3,403	3,837
20	RDC	CHIBUWE	4	14, 479	507	1,969	2,476	4,431	7,544	3,403	579	478	9,846	6,805	7,674
21	RDC	RIMBI	3.05	11, 041	386	1,502	1,888	3,378	5,752	2,595	442	364	7,508	5,189	5,851
22	RDC	MANZVIRE	2.45	8,869	310	1,206	1,517	2,714	4,621	2,084	355	293	6,031	4,168	4,700
23	RDC	ZAMUCHIYA	3.03	10,968	384	1,492	1,876	3,356	5,714	2,578	439	362	7,458	5,155	5,813
24	RDC	MADHUKU	3.01	10, 896	381	1,482	1,863	3,334	5,677	2,561	436	360	7,409	5,121	5,775
25	RDC	HAKWATA	3.03	10, 968	384	1,492	1,876	3,356	5,714	2,578	439	362	7,458	5,155	5,813

Table 7: Health Facilities Catchment Area's Populations (continued)

Ward			%	Pop	<1	1-4′	<5	5-14′	15+	WCB	Exp Preg	Exp Births	Youth	Male	Female
26	Arda Green Fuel	CHISUMBANJE	1	3,620	127	492	619	1,108	1,886	851	145	119	2,461	1,701	1,919
24	Mission RC	ST PETERS	4.52	16, 362	573	2,225	2,798	5,007	8,524	3,845	654	540	11, 126	7,690	8,672
27	RDC	VHENEKA	3.1	11, 222	393	1,526	1,919	3,434	5,846	2,637	449	370	7,631	5,274	5,947
28	GVT	CHINYAMUKWAKWA	3	10, 860	380	1,477	1,857	3,323	5,658	2,552	434	358	7,384	5,104	5,756
29	RDC	MUTANDAHWE	2.05	7,421	260	1,009	1,269	2,271	3,866	1,744	297	245	5,046	3,488	3,933
30	GVT	MAHENYE	2.15	7,783	272	1,058	1,331	2,381	4,055	1,829	311	257	5,292	3,658	4,125
			100	361, 985	12, 669	49, 230	61, 899	110, 767	188, 594	85066	14, 479	11, 946	246, 150	170, 133	191, 852
URBAN	**WARD**	**H/C**	**%**	**POP**	**<1**	**1-4′**	**<5**	**5-14′**	**15+**	**WCB**	**Exp Preg**	**Exp Births**	**Youth**	**Male**	**Female**
				1.1	3.5	13.6	17.1	30.6	52.1	23.5	4.6	3.3	68	47	53
5	CTC	GAZA 3, 4, 5 and 6	44.0	15, 752	551	2,142	2,694	4,820	8,207	3,702	630	520	10, 712	7,404	8,349
7	GVT	ZRP and 7	4.0	1,432	50	195	245	438	746	337	57	47	974	673	759
8	CTC	TOWN 1, 2,6	27.0	9,666	338	1,315	1,653	2,958	5036	2,272	387	319	6,573	4,543	5,123
8	GVT	CHIPINGE HOSP	11.0	3,938	138	536	673	1,205	2,052	925	158	130	2,678	1,851	2,087
8	Mission RC	DONAL LAMONT	14.0	5,012	175	682	857	1,534	2,611	1,178	200	26, 055	3,408	2,356	2,656
			100	3,5801	1,253	4,869	6,122	10, 955	18, 652	8,413	1,432	27, 071	24, 345	16826	18, 975
					3,5801										
6		CHIPINGE HOSP	100	397, 786	13, 923	54099	68, 021	121, 723	207, 247	93, 480	1,5911	39, 016	270, 494	186, 959	210, 827

All the wards except wards 11 and 13 have one or two clinics. However, this is not enough as there are still some areas where people still walk long distances to access health care like in Mugondi and Muzite where people must walk for over 20 kilometres to Gwenzi Clinic. The Government initiative, the Community Health Strategy seeks to bring healthcare at indigenes' doorsteps/ health service centers decentralized to village level. There is however need to capacitate village health workers totaling 706 in the district so the initiative becomes a success.

Power outages affect mortuaries across the district especially at Chipinge district hospitals. There is need to have a dedicated power line to supply the district mortuary as well as the theatre. Requests to have mortuaries at other health centers particularly at Chibuwe, Rimbi and Mahenye continues unaddressed.

1.5.4 Settlement Types

Table 8: Settlement Types by Ward

Type	Wards
Urban	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Chipinge Town
Resettlement Area	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 ,17, 18 and 19
Communal Area	1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16-30
Estate Area	6, 7, 11, 12,8, 5, 19, and 26
Mission Farms	14, 15, 17 and 19

The larger part of the population stay in communal areas with women and children contributing to a larger proportion. Men within the productive age group are mainly concentrated in estate areas providing labour and across the boarders. There is greater need to provide livelihood opportunities to the rural populace as well as social amenities.

1.6 Nutrition Indicators

According to the ZimVAC 2016 Rural Livelihood and Food Security Assessment, Global Acute Malnutrition for the district was estimated to be 9% which was 5% higher than the national average of 4%. The ZIMVAC 2021 GAM stood at 8.9 indicating similar prevalence of GAM and the persistent need for action to scale up IMAM activities. The stunting levels are at alarming rates of 40.7% and this again requires urgent action to begin to reverse the effects of prolonged food and nutrition insecurity.

Table 9: Summaries Prevalence Rates In The District

Malnutrition, HIV and TB	Percentage
Severe Acute Malnutrition/SAM in children 6-59 months	4.5 based on MUAC measurements (ZIMVAC 2021)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition/MAM in children 6-59 months	4.5 based on MUAC measurements (ZIMVAC 2021)
Stunting	40.7 (ZIMVAC 2020)
Low birth weight	4.3 (435/10, 200)
Morbidity	14 cough, 8 diarrhoea, 4 fever
Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age	
Minimal Meal Frequency, MMF	21.6
Minimum Dietary Diversity, MDD	32.4
Minimum Acceptable Diet, MAD	13.5
Exclusive Breastfeeding, EBF	56.8
Food Consumption by Women in the Household	
Women of reproductive age	93480
% women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity Women (MDD-W)	32.4
% women consuming iron rich foods	38.6
% women consuming Vit A rich foods	33.6
% women consuming protein rich foods	31.2
Household food consumption Score	28 have acceptable food consumption patterns (45%poor and 27 borderline)

Cultural practices and poor health seeking practices contribute significantly to communities' reluctance to adapt to given recommended nutrition positive behaviours.

The downward trend in IMAM admissions particularly 2020 and 2021 may be attributed to the repeated Covid-19 restrictions on movement and travel and the need to reduce contact thus active case finding by health workers was limited.

1.7 Top 10 Common Diseases

Table 10: Top 10 Common Diseases

1 Malaria
2 Pneumonia
3 Diarrhoea
4 Eye diseases
5 Dysentery
6 Malnutrition
7 Burns
8 Bilharzia
9 Herpes Zoster
10 Poisoning

1.8 Top 5 causes of Mortality

Table 11: Top 5 Causes of Mortality

1 Pneumonia
2 Diarrhoea
3 TB
4 Malaria
5 Neonatal deaths

1.9 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

District prevalence currently stands at 8.3% down from 14 % in 2016. This is a significant drop courtesy of efforts of stakeholders in reducing the district prevalence particularly new infections and mother to child transmission. However, hotspots remain at Chipinge town, Gaza, Chibuwe and Checheche. More efforts still need to be done in these areas to reduce the prevalence.

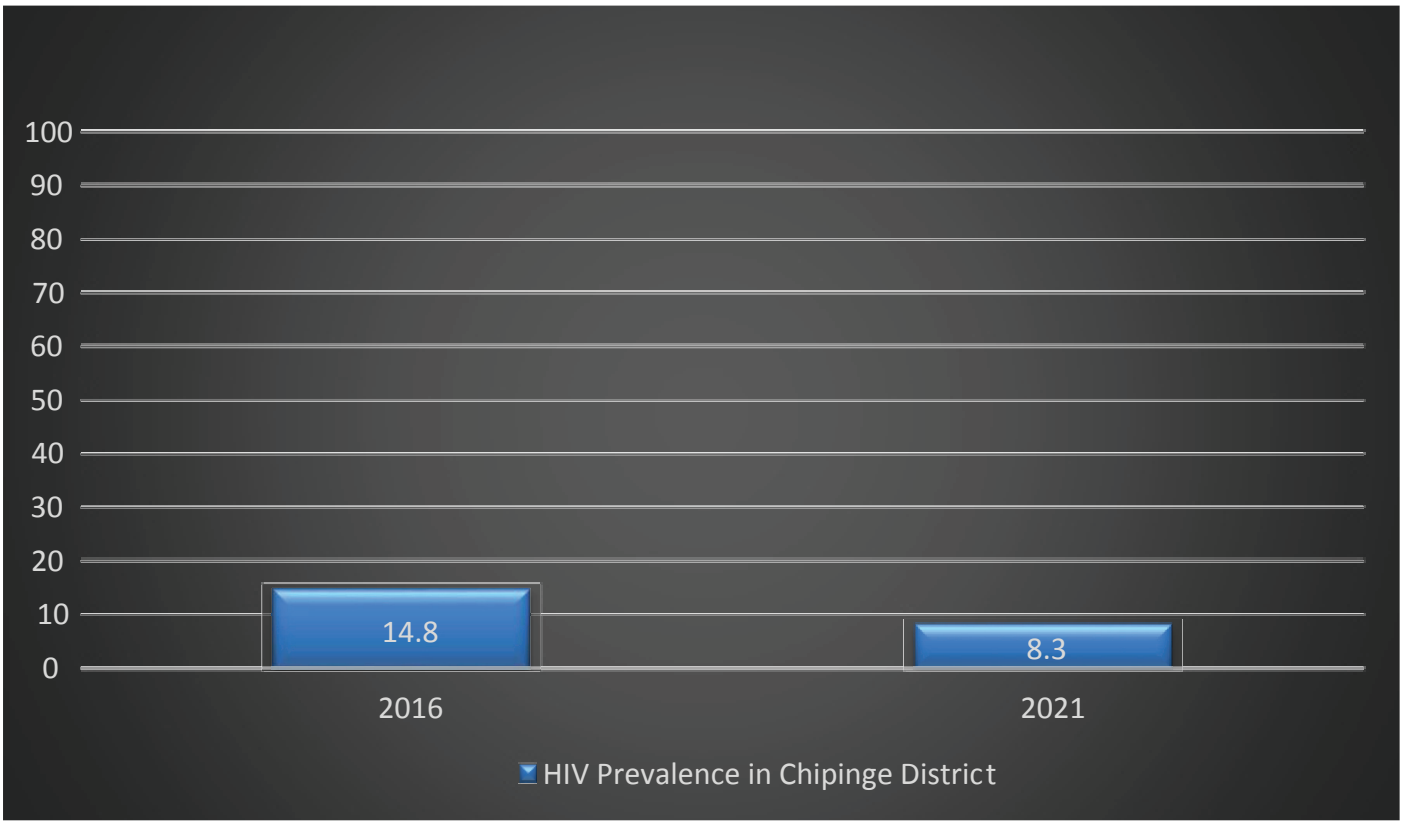

Figure 4: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS IN CHIPINGE DISTRICT (Source: DAC)

District prevalence of HIV currently stands at 8.3% down from 14 % in 2016. This is a significant drop courtesy of efforts by stakeholders in reducing the district prevalence particularly new infections and mother to child transmission. The notable drop in prevalence as compared to 2016 mainly due to interventions by Government and other stakeholders. However more still needs to be done so that the district reduces new infections and achieves 0 prevalence.

Table 12: District Prevalence of AIDS and HIV

AIDS and HIV Related Conditions												
	From OPD Tally Sheet (New and Follow up)											
	0-9 Years		10 - 24 Years		25 -49 Years		50 Years		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AIDS	8	13	17	121	181	263	44	115	250	512	86, 495	145, 787
Kaposi's Sarcoma	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0		
P C P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
HIV related Meningitis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		
Tuberculosis	17	10	9	24	153	98	90	51	269	183	152	134
Total New Cases	25	23	26	145	337	361	134	166	522	695	86, 647	145, 921
Repeat Visits	227	280	508	1,296	3,047	6,839	1,474	2,167	5,256	10, 582	4,261	7,069
Source: DHIS 2 2021 Yearly Statistics												

2.0 Other Development Indicators

2.1 Water and Sanitation Information

The table below shows a breakdown of boreholes by ward and indicates that a significant number of boreholes across the wards require rehabilitation because they have broken down.

Table 13: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes?
1	46 boreholes, 1 deep well	36	10	Breakdown and unavailability of spare parts
2	9 boreholes, 47 springs, 3 shallow wells. Total water points 79	52	27	Washed away by cyclones
3	50 boreholes, 4 deep wells	35	19	Collapsed
4	47 boreholes, 3 deep wells, 2 rivers, 3 springs	33	22	Dry holes and lack of spare parts
5	6 boreholes, 1 river, 3 deep wells	7	2	Collapsed
6	13 boreholes, 30 springs,	29	14	Washed away and most are seasonal
7	9 boreholes, 1 deep-well, 8 springs	3	15	Lack of spare parts
8	2 boreholes, 80 springs, 4 shallow wells	2	84	Washed away
9	12 boreholes, 1 dam, 2 rivers, 8 shallow wells, 78 springs	6	93	Most springs were washed away
10	5 boreholes, 1 river, 3 shallow wells, 17 springs	7	19	Seasonal
11	6 boreholes, 1 river, 25 springs	6	26	Lack of spare parts and seasonal
12	41 boreholes, 2 dams, 1 shallow well, 34 springs	19	59	Washed away by incessant rains
13	8 boreholes, 1 rain water harvester, 8 rivers, 111 springs	8	120	Washed away and lack of spare parts
14	10 boreholes, 3 deep wells, 7 rivers, 31 springs	36	15	Lack of spare parts
15	19 boreholes, 1 dam, 3 deep wells, 3 rivers, 1 shallow well, 28 springs	14	43	Collapsing, lack of spare parts
16	70 boreholes, 28 deep wells, 1 river, 5 springs	29	75	Lack of spare parts
17	34 boreholes, 10 rivers, 67 springs	21	90	Washed away and lack of spare parts
18	20 boreholes, 1 dam, 2 deep wells, 7 rivers, 15 shallow wells, 43 springs	16	84	Washed away, collapsing, unavailability of parts
19	4 boreholes, 12 shallow wells, 9 springs	2	22	Lack of spare parts
20	4 boreholes, 2 shallow wells	4	2	Spare parts
21	9 boreholes, 2 water harvesters	5	6	Lack of spare parts
22	110 boreholes, 3 deep wells, 5 rivers, 5 shallow wells	73	43	Collapsed and dry holes
23	74 boreholes, 2 rivers, 3 shallow wells, 10 springs	32	58	Dry holes
24	72 boreholes, 1 shallow well,	44	29	Lack of spare parts
25	85 boreholes, 2 deep wells, 8 shallow wells	49	45	Lack of spare parts, dry holes
26	20 boreholes, 1 deep well	13	8	Drying
27	34 boreholes, 2 rivers, 2 shallow wells	17	21	Lack of spare parts
28	39 boreholes	11	28	Breakdown and unavailability of spare parts
29	66 boreholes, 12 shallow wells, 1 spring	26	53	Most are on breakdown and drying
30	17 boreholes,	6	11	Lack of parts

2.2 Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation coverage across the district is still very much low as it currently stands at 16 percentage. There is equally very low coverage of handwashing facilities at household level.

Table 14: Toilet Access by WardS

Ward	Percentage	Type of Sanitation Facility	Availability of Handwashing Facility
1	29	BVIP	29
2	15	BVIP	15
3	50	BVIP	50
4	22	BVIP	22
5	22	BVIP	22
6	30	BVIP	30
7	9	BVIP	8
8	4	BVIP	4
9	11	BVIP	21
10	14	BVIP	133
11	7	BVIP	16
12	9	BVIP	18
13	17	BVIP	23
14	19	BVIP	26
15	28	BVIP	31
16	16	BVIP	11
17	11	BVIP	15
18	7	BVIP	11
19	31	BVIP	29
20	23	BVIP	18
21	12	BVIP	13
22	17	BVIP	14
23	15	BVIP	12
24	12	BVIP	18
25	16	BVIP	16
26	19	BVIP	10
27	22	BVIP	21
28	16	BVIP	23
29	19	BVIP	18
30	20	BVIP	24

More effort need be exerted across the district to encourage communities to construct latrines for household use. Most households rely on temporary toilets with others using the bush and open defecation which is at 12%. (ZIMVAC 2021)

2.3. Transport and Communication

Most of the major roads linking the district with other districts or major shopping centers were damaged by Cyclone Idai in March 2019. Rehabilitation works are progressing though more still needs to be done. Most of the roads are gravel and are in bad condition. There is urgent need to rehabilitate the roads as this has a negative impact on access of basic services including health and markets.

Table 15: Road Network Coverage by Ward

Road Name	Ward	Road Condition
Changazi to Tanganda (tarred road)	1,3 and 4	- Fairly good
Tanganda to Checheche (tarred road)	5, 16, 20, 21, 22 and 24	- Excellent
Checheche to Save bridge (tarred road)	26, 27 and 29	- Has potholes
Jack Quinton bridge to Mahenye (gravel)	29 and 30	- Needs re-gravelling and need bridges
Maparadze – Zamuchiya- Tuzuka- Chikore (gravel)	17, 21, 23 and 29	- Impassable, needs re-construction

Table 15: Road Network Coverage by Ward (continued)

Road Name	Ward	Road Condition
Checheche to Mariya (gravel)	24 and 25	Fairly good, impassable during rains
Tanganda to Chipinge town (tarred road)	4 and 6	Fairly good need resurfacing
Chipinge town to Tamandai (tarred road)	6, 7, 8 and 14	Fairly good, need widening, resurfacing and road signs
Chipinge town to Gwenzi (worn out tar)	11, 12, 13, 15 and 19	Need resurfacing
Smalldale to Chikore (gravel)	15, 17 and 18	Need re-gravelling and bridges
Chikore to Chipinge town (partly tarred and gravel)	17, 12 and 11	Resurfacing and gravelling is needed urgently
Town to Silverstream (tarred road)	6	Good condition
Gombati to Ngaone (gravel)	6 and 2	Fair condition and works in progress
Chipinge town to Mandikise to Juction gate to Paidamoyo (gravel)	10, 8 and 9	Need re-gravelling
Chipinge town to Mandikise to Clearwater (gravel)	10 and 7	Need re-gravelling
Tanganda –Birirano (gravel)	4	Bad condition and requires bridges
Source: DDF and DFNSC Chipinge		

The road network for the district is very poor and this affects economic activities such as farming with farmers failing to transport their produce in time. Access to health service centers across the 30 rural wards is also greatly affected by the poor road network as often times expecting mothers have to move in to waiting mothers' shelter to avoid inconveniences caused by the poor road network.

2.4 Network Coverage in the District

Econet and Netone are the major mobile network service providers in the district. All the wards have access to some network coverage, with ward 9, 13, 20-23, 25, and 28-30 having poor coverage with wards 28-30 relying on the Mozambican Movitel lines. (Table 9). In ward 2 and 6 some parts have no network. Telone also provide services mainly to public institutions and private companies although extreme weather conditions affect the reliability of the service provider.

Table 16: Network Coverage in the District

Ward	Network	Remarks
1	Econet and Netone	Good connectivity
2	Netone	Most parts of ward have no access to network
3 - 5	Econet and Netone	Good connectivity
6	Econet, Netone and Telecel	Some parts of the have no access of network
7	Econet, Netone and Telecel	Good connectivity
8	Econet and Netone	Good connectivity
9	Econet and Netone	Poor network in low lying areas
10 and 11	Econet, Netone and Telecel	Good connectivity
12	Econet, Netone	Good connectivity
13	Econet, Netone	Poor network in low lying areas
14 - 19	Econet, Netone	Good connectivity
20 - 23	Econet, Netone	Poor network connectivity
24 -	Econet, Netone	Good connectivity
25	Econet, Netone	Poor network connectivity
26 - 27	Econet, Netone	Good connectivity
28 - 30	Econet, Netone, Movitel	Poor network connectivity

There is need to improve network connectivity in most wards and increased broadband coverage for internet connectivity. This will go a long way in aiding the running of the long-awaited HER/ electronic health records system were patient details will be captured electronically and updated each time they visit health facilities, The system has prompts for health workers for effective management of diseases.

3. Main Livelihood Sources

3.1 Economic Zones

Chipinge has an agro based economy with sugar cane, macadamia, bananas, dairy, beef, piggery, goats, sheep poultry (indigenous, boshveld, turkeys, egg production, maize, sugar beans, sunflower, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, vegetables, avocado, coffee, tea, gum plantations, pineapples, citrus, sorghum, finger millet(rapoko), pearl millet/mhunga, pawapaw, bambara nuts as the major cashcrops. The district lies in four different economic zones (Table 10). The economic activities in the district are mainly centered on crop production. Areas that fall under agro ecological region 1 and 2 produce crops throughout the year. There is mixed diverse farming in the district ranging from cotton, tea, coffee, sugar cane, wheat and macadamia.

Table 17: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Eastern Highlands Large Scale Commercial	• Tanganda Holdings...has 5 estates namely Tingamira, NYG, Ratoelshoek, Jersey and Zona. These estates major in cattle ranching, tea, coffee, macadamia and avocado production. Gum production for boilers All have tea factories mainly for export. Macadamia are exported as nut in shells. Tingamira bottles water from a spring on a commercial basis. • Ariston Holdings has 2 estates, Clearwater and Southdown with both producing tea and macadamia for export and local consumption and have tea factories. • Makandi Estates...has several estates Smalldeeel, Fiddler in ward 11, Makandi in ward 6 majoring in tea, coffee, avocado, macadamia, bananas all for export and maize production • Busi Estate majors in tea, macadamia and avocados mainly for export • Wattle Company...several wattle plantations dotted in the Highveld..produces wattle for bark, charcoal export, timber for roofing trusses and fencing poles. • Forestry Commision, Ngungunyani forest...majors in timber gum and pine plantations. • Dairy farming. Largest Dairiboard plant in the SADCC region is in Chipinge. Dairy farmers produce round about 80% of the milk delivered with 20% coming from small scale farmers. Its however operating at 30% due to farmers supplying other companies besides Dairiboard. Supplies of silage by the Gvt under the Command Agriculture banner may help solve these issues. • Beef breeding stud production... production of American breeds for export, one commercial farmer who is second to none in southern Africa..also a major milk producer • Greenfuel has the largest ethanol plant in Zimbabwe, with 13, 000 hacters of sugarcane under irrigation providing labour to over 10, 000 people. They have plans to expand to 40, 000 hacters and there is need to build Kondo dam to support other sources of water currently saving the plantations. Over 1000 households have received support of 0.5 hacters plots under irrigation and inputs yearly. This has impacted positively on the livelihoods of the people. **A1** 6,7,11,12,13,15. 19...vibrant farmers outperforming small scale commercial farmers. Major in maize, sweet potatoes, sugar beans, macadamia (sell to exporters) and coffee production. They lack capital.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19

Table 17: Summary of Economic Zones (continued)

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Eastern Highlands Large Scale Commercial	A2 Wards 6,7,8,13 and 19 Some farmers inherited macadamia, gum and avocado plantations. Grow maize, Irish potatoes, small scale beef, goat and dairy production Some are under contact macadamia farming. Some are doing well yet others are under utilizing the land and may need capital injections for meaningful farming. **Communal** 2 (Ngaone) 14, (Mapungwana) 15, (Muzite) 17 Maize, tea, orchads, vegetables, production, indigenous poultry, broiler, beef, goats and sheep production. Communal farmers are labourers on their own farms and sometimes provide labour to large scale farmers **SCCF** 14, Tamandai, 15 and 21 (Tuzuka) Old schemes were little is going on, farms are abandoned, and some are occupied by former employees. Major particurlarly in potato production, macadamia on a small scale. **Old Resettlement** Wards 6, Glenview, 12 Mambeu, 17 Daisyhill, 18 Maize, tea, orchards, vegetable production, indigenous poultry, broiler, beef, goats and sheep production **Save Valley Lowveld** LSCF...ARDA Midlle Sabi Estates in ward 5...under Rating Green Fuel majoring in sugar cane production on 4,000 hectares (Build, Operate and Transfer) contract. Sugarcane for ethanol blend for fuel. 10 hectares in Chisumbanje were the ethanol plant is...constructed in 2012. **A2** Middle sabi farmes face a host of challenges of expensive water ,electricity, debts. Power outage, hhhave no resources some are however doing well. Hectrage is average 4o hectares **SCCF** Stage 3 and Facing same problems with A2, heavily indebted **Communal** Ward 1, 3, 4, 16, 20-30 . Natural region 4-5 Ward 1, 3 and 4 and part of 16 have shallow infertile soils and farmers rely on livestock(cattle and goats) and traditional grains. Part of 16, 21, 22 and part of 24 have deep fertile soils, farmers grow cotton, maize, sorghum, sunflower and groundnuts. Frequent droughts. Maize thus sometimes fails. 24-30 have heavy heavy basalt black Chisumbanje soils. Conducive for cotton production, Chipinge dominates cotton production in the country, cowpeas, beef cattle (Abbattoir at Checheche) Campfire in Mahenye /Ward 30 Tourism.. Chilo Gorge ...fed by Gonarezhou National Park...big five Fishing is also a source of livelihood Chirinda Forest Reserve... Ward 19..protected by the Gvt under Nat Parks ... botanical garden that hosts rare flora and fauna...and the Big Tree 950 hectares of natural forest Chipangai Safari Area. In Ward 5. 261, 000sqm Game par	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19

Table 17: Summary of Economic Zones (continued)

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Eastern Highlands Large Scale Commercial	• The areas receives high rainfall usually in excess of 1000mm per annum and is in region 1 • The zone has A1, A2, LSCF (Tanganda Tea Estates, Makandi Estates, Ariston Holdings, Wattle Company. Ngungunyani Forest), SSCF and Old resettlement (Rusitu Dairy Scheme) areas • Major livelihood activities are maize, macadamia, Irish potato, coffee, tea, timber, avocado pears, banana, fruits, dairy, goats, pig farming and beef breeding (Luipaarsd vlei farm). There are notable apiculture projects in wards 2 and 8. • Most products are for export market. The dairy market is Dairi Steri plant in Chipinge town.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19
Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	• The zone receives fairly high rainfall usually above 700mm per annum • Specific locations are Ngaone, Tamandai/ Mapungwana, Muzite, Chikore and Beacon Hill/ Dimire and Musirizwi • Major livelihood options are mixed crop-livestock farming. Crops grown are maize, Irish and sweet potatoes, avocado pears, coffee, bananas, plums, mangoes, oranges, timber, beef, goats indigenous poultry and rabbits • Some people provides labour to Estates and A2 farmers	2, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 21
Irrigated Commercial Sugar and Fruit farming	• The areas are located in region V. These are Middle Sabi and Chisumbanje. The zone has A2 farmers and Estates. • Crops are grown under intensive irrigation • Main livelihood options are sugar cane farming, fruits, sugar beans and maize • Usually, sugarcane is used to make ethanol at Green Fuel plant. • The region has banana plantations under irrigation	3, 5, 20 and 26
Save River Valley and Ndowoyo Lowveld Communal	• The region is in region V with very little rainfall • Dry land Cropping is usually not very successful. • 15 irrigation projects have been established while six (6) of them are currently not functional. • Predominant crops are maize, small grains, cotton, sugar beans and horticultural crops •It is a major livestock zone with beef, goats, indigenous poultry and donkeys predominant. • Major livestock market is Chiredzi abattoirs • Mahenye has a CAMPFIRE project, and fishing is one of their livelihood options • However, livestock is usually affected by diseases like Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, Black Leg in cattle and New Castle in poultry.	1, 3, 4, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30

The livelihood map divides the country into homogenous zones within which people share broadly the same pattern of livelihood. It provides geographical orientation of livelihood systems and a sampling frame for future livelihood zone profiling and livelihood baseline development.

3.3 Livelihood Zones by Ward

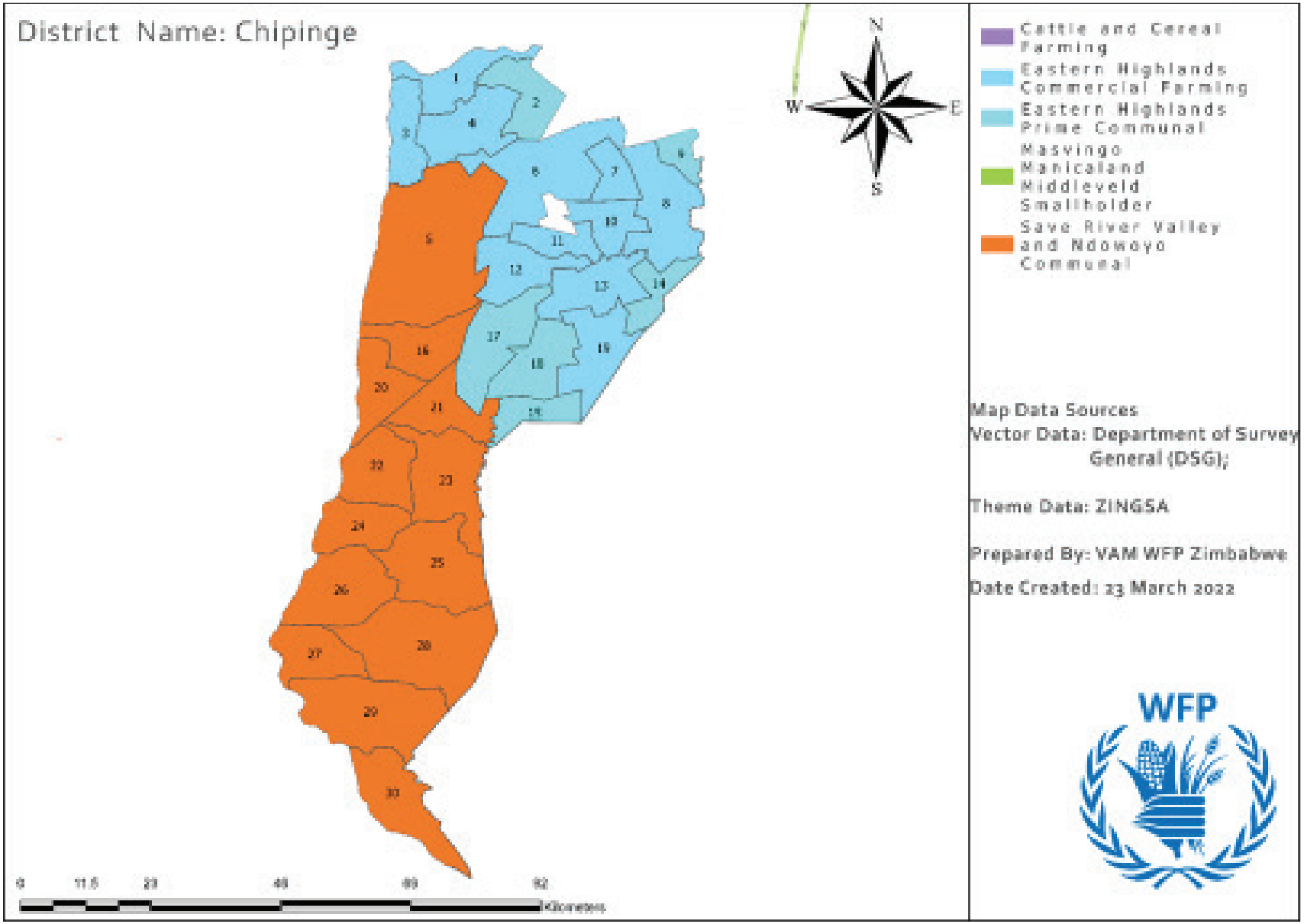

Figure 5: Livelihood Zones by Ward Map

4.1 Poverty map for the district by ward>

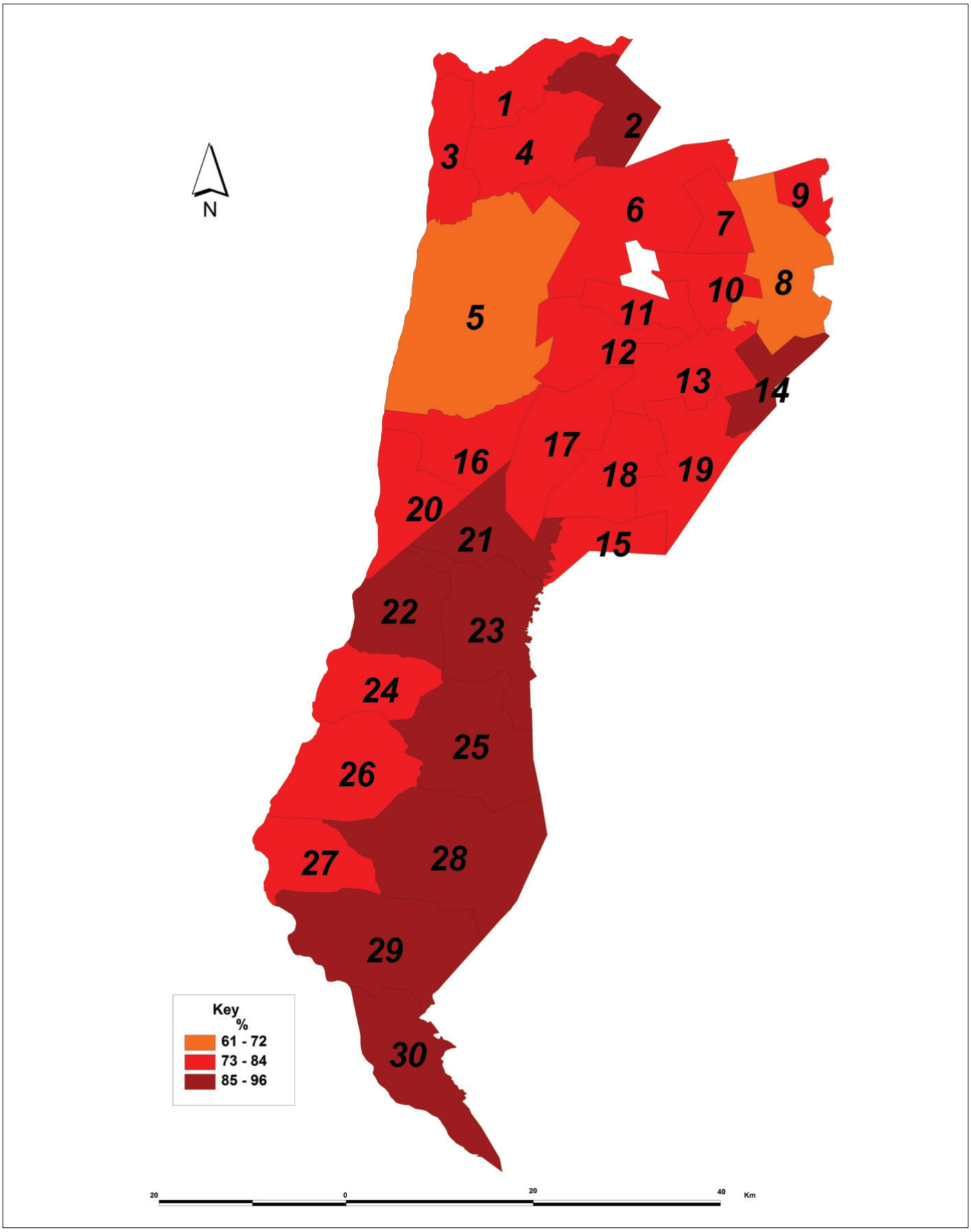

Figure 6: Poverty Prevalence in Chipinge Rural District (Source: ZIMSTAT Poverty Mapping, 2015)

The southern/lowveld part of the district is more food poor as compared to the northern/ highveld part which receives more rainfall and has better yields year in year out.

5. Agriculture information

5.1 Natural Region and Climate

The district has all the agro ecological regions that is from region 1 to V (Table 12). The district is mainly divided into two parts namely eastern highlands and Save valley lowveld. The Eastern Highlands comprises regions I, 2b and part of III while the Save valley lowveld comprises regions III, IV & V. About 50% of the wards are in agro ecological region V which receives very low rainfall.

Table 18: Summary of Agro-Ecological Regions by Ward

Agro Ecological Region	Characteristics	Wards
1	-Average annual rainfall in excess 1,000mm -Rain received throughout the year -Relatively low temperatures -Season length 170 - 200 days	2, 6, 7, 8 and 11, part of 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19
11b	- Average annual rainfall of about 750mm - 1,000mm - Rainfall confined to summer i.E. October to april - Season length 120 - 170 days	Part of 12 17, part of 18, upper 21 and 23
111	- Average annual rainfall of about 680mm - 800mm - Relatively high temperatures and infrequent heavy rainfalls, Low fertility subject to seasonal droughts and severe mid - Season dry spells. - Season length 60 - 120 days	Parts of 17 and 18
IV	- Average annual rainfall of about 450-650mm - Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe Prolonged mid-season dry spells during the rainy season. - 60-120 Days season length - Sand texture soils, acidic with low fertility.	4, 23, 25 and 28
V	- Average annual rainfall of less than 450mm - Very erratic rainfall - Northern low veld may have more rain, but the topography and soils are poor - Season length below 60 - 120days.	1, 4, 5, 16, 3, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 26,27, 28, 29 and 30
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department		

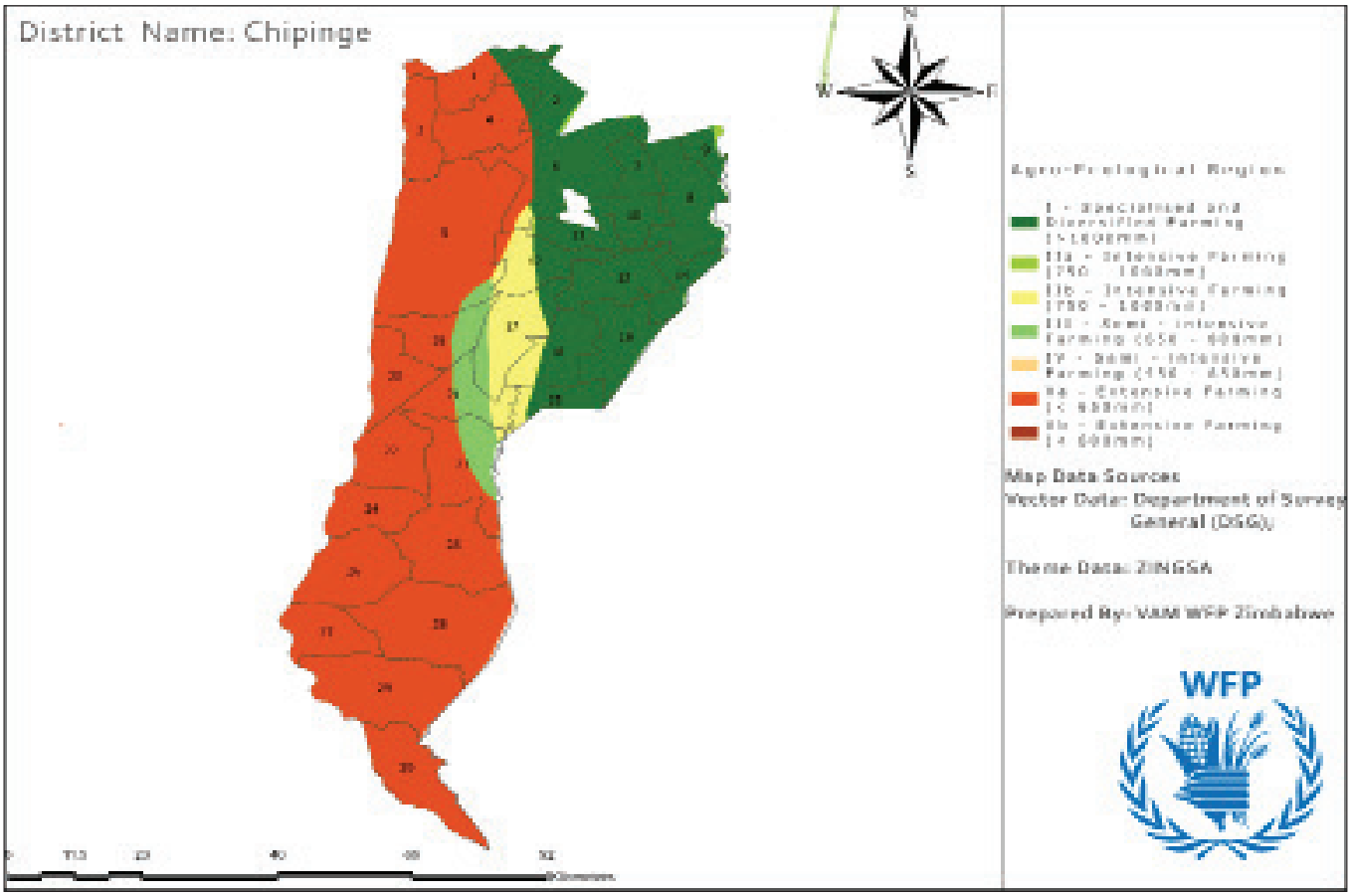

Figure 7: Agro ecological map

5.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

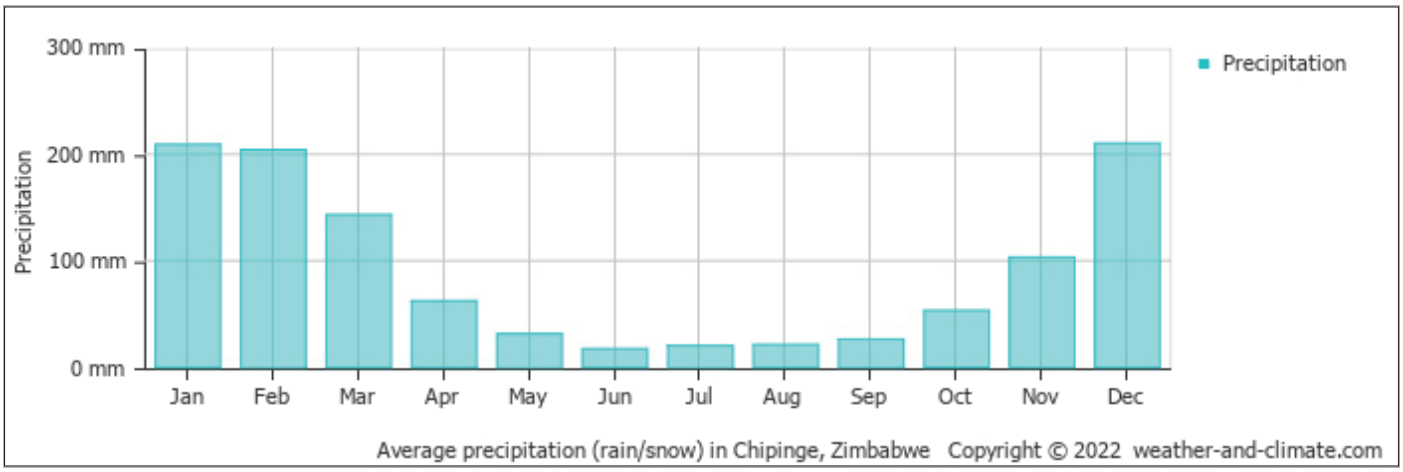

Figure 8: Rainfall Patterns Graphs

In Chipinge, precipitation amounts to 1095 millimeters (43.1 inches) per year on average: it is therefore quite abundant. It ranges from 15 mm (0.6 in) in the driest month (June) to 210 mm (8.3 in) in the wettest ones (January, December).

- A lot of rain (rainy season) falls in the months: January, February, March, November and December.
- Chipinge has dry periods in June, July and August.
- On average, December is the wettest month with 220 mm (8.7 inch) of precipitation.
- On average, June is the driest month with 17 mm (0.7 inch) of precipitation.

5.3 Drought Prone Areas

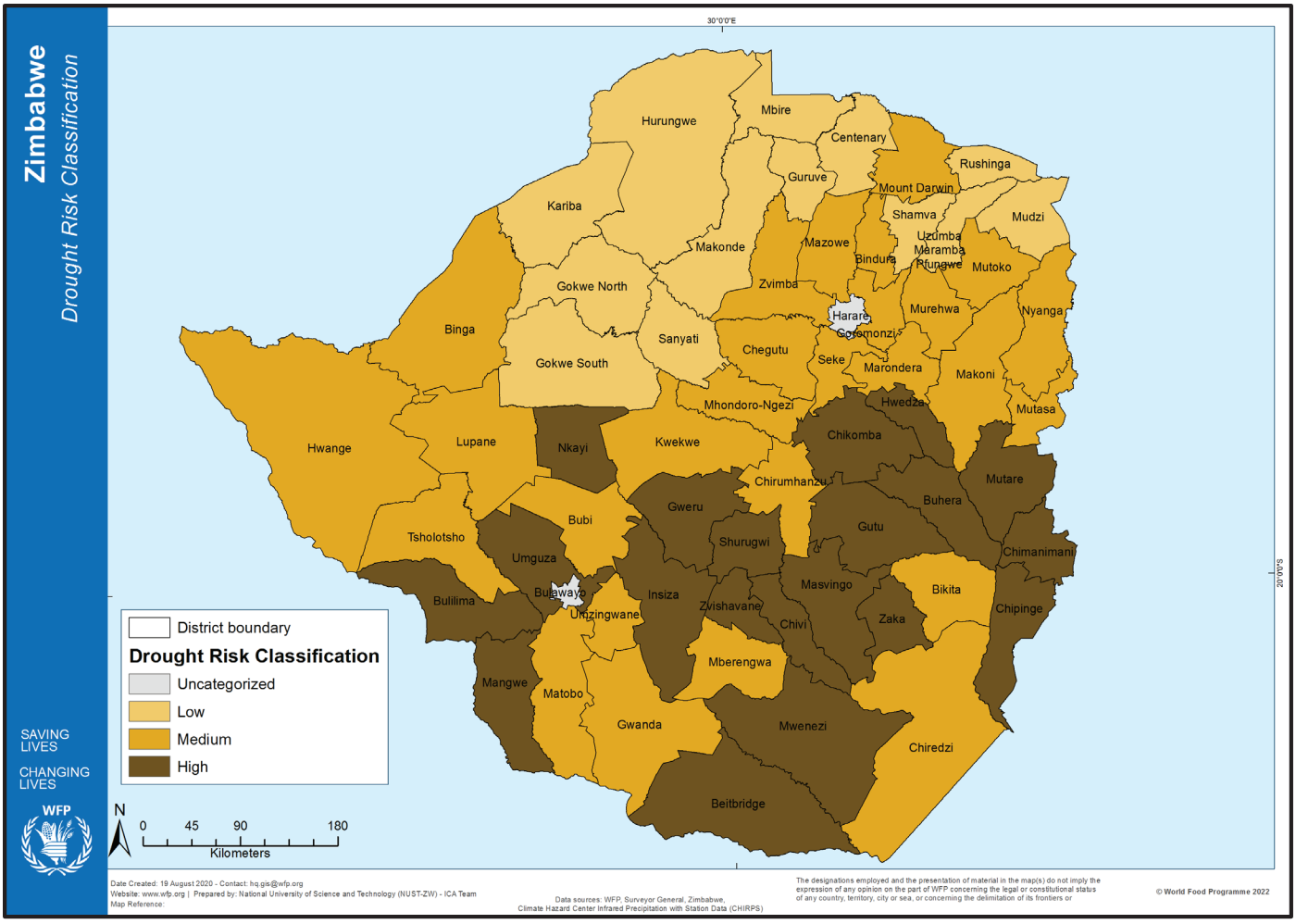

Figure 9: Drought Prone Areas Map (Source: WFP ICA)

The district lies within the mild to severe risk of drought incidences with most wards lying in the Low veld /Save Valley 1, 3, 4, 5, 16, 20-30 receiving erratic rainfall perennially. Save River can however be used to support irrigation activities across the valley. The black clay soils also work as an advantage for improving the livelihoods once water is available due to their water holding capacity.

5.4 Flood Prone Areas

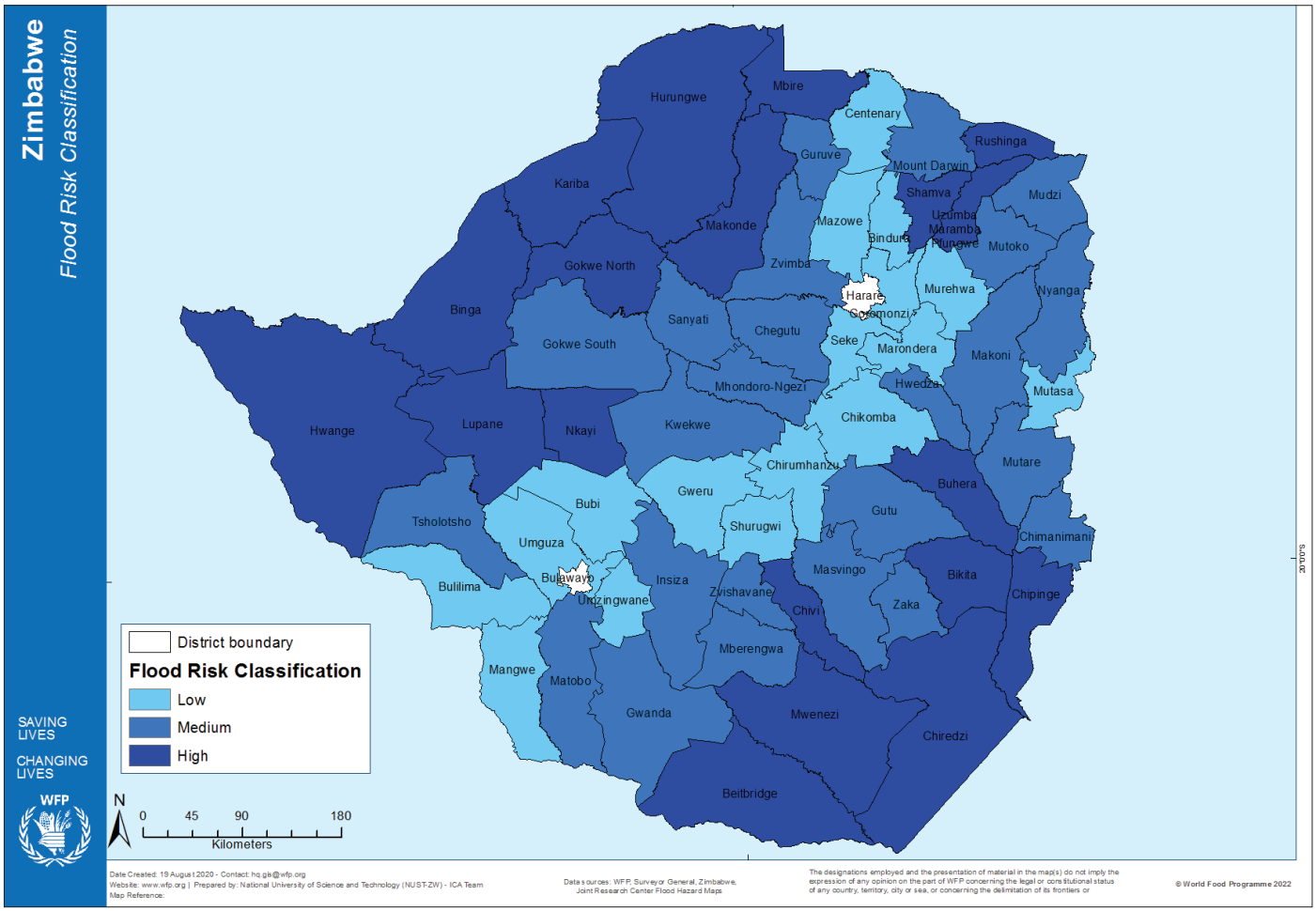

Figure 10: Flood Prone Areas Map (Source: WFP ICA)

Wards along Save river and in the low lying Lowveld are prone to flooding and there is need for more awareness raising campaings. There is also need to note that cyclones have been affecting the upper side of the district recently resulting in floods which are life threatening and causing damage to crops.

5.5 Hydro-geological conditions

Table 19: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward	Major Uses	Water Availability
1	Malateni Bangwe	Irrigation activities	seasonal
2	-		
3	-		
4	-		
5	-		
6	Mutakura	Irrigation to Makandi es-tates Fishing	Perennial
7	3 in Newcastle farms	Irrigation activities Fishing	Perennial
8	Ratoelshoek, Southdown, Busi,	Irrigation activities	Perennial
9	-		
10	-		
11	Banaaagazan (supplies water to Chip urban)	Supply water to Chipinge urban	Perennial
12	-		

Table 19: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward (continued)

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward	Major Uses	Water Availability
13	Sterling dam Fishing Livestock support	Underutilised	
14	-		
15	Masocha Weir dam	Smallholder irrigation	Perennial
16	-		
17	-		
18	Musirizwi Weir dam Kushinga-Gambadziya Weir dam	Smallholder irrigation	
19	Smalldeel, Chako, Jersey, Zona	Irrigation activities	Perennial

The Low veld is flat and does not have suitable dam sites. There are a lot of water bodies in areas around the upper part of Chipinge district and the waters are lost to the sea. There is great need to improve on water harvesting techniques so that water is not lost.

6.0 Crop Information

6.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

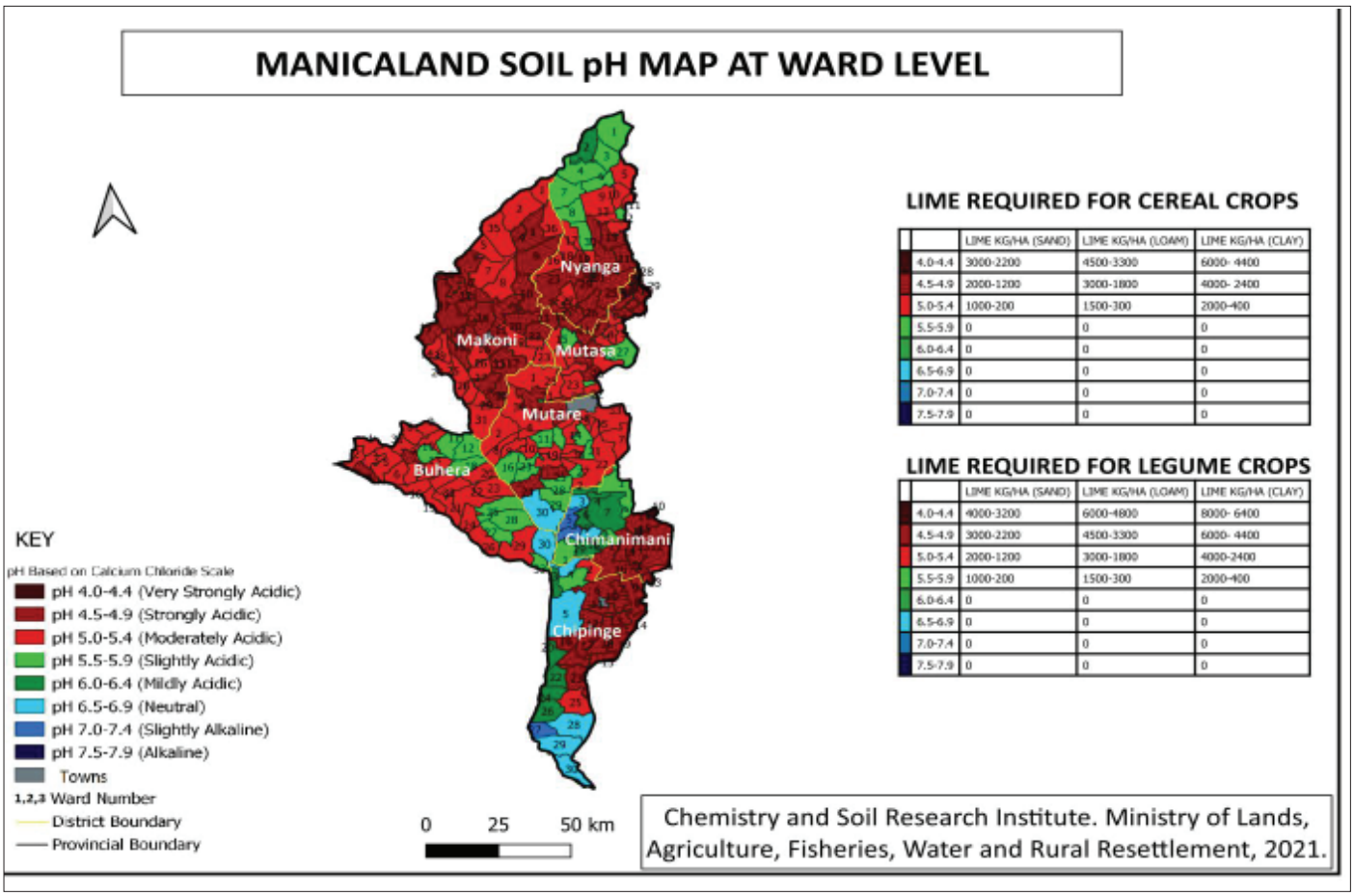

Figure 11: Soil pH Level

Table 20: Type of Crops by Ward

Ward	Sector	Type of Crops	Soil Type	Soil pH
1	Communal	Small grains mainly sorghum, pearl millets	Shallow granite sand-loam	4.5-4.9
2	Communal	Maize, fruits, gum plantations, avocadoes	Clay to clay-loam	4.5-4.9
3	Communal	Small-holder Irrigation Schemes Horticultural crops, maize, sugar-beans, banana plantations, small grains including sorghum and pearl millet	Clay- Loam	4.5-4.9
4	Communal	Small grains mainly sorghum and pearl millet. Maize	Sand-loam to clay-loam soils	6.5-6.9
5	Large scale commercial farming Communal	Sugarcane, sugar beans, wheat, maize, soya-beans, citrus, bananas, paw paws, vegetables	Clay-loam soils	6.5-6.9
6	Large scale commercial and old resettlement, A1 and A2	Macadamia, banana, wattle, gum, avocado plantations. Maize, pastures, potatoes, sugar beans, ground nuts, citrus, coffee, small grains	Sand-loam to clay-loam soils	6.5-6.9
7	Large scale commercial, A1 and A2	Macadamia, banana, wattle, gum, avocado, tea plantations. Maize, pastures, potatoes, sugar beans, ground nuts, citrus, coffee	Clay-loam soils	4.5-4.9
8	Large scale commercial, A1 and A2	Macadamia, banana, wattle, gum, avocado, tea plantations. Maize, pastures, potatoes, sugar beans, ground nuts, citrus, coffee	Clay-loam soils	4.5-4.9
9	Communal, old resettlement	Pineapples, citrus, avocado, bananas, pastures, macadamia, gum, maize,	Clay loam	4.5-4.9
10	Old resettlement A1 and A2	Maize, citrus, bananas, beans, macadamia,	Sand-loam to clay-loam	6.5-6.9
11	Large scale, A1 and A2	Macadamia, maize, avocado, beans, pastures	Sand –loam to clay loam	4.5-4.9
12	A1, A2 and large-scale commercial	Maize, macadamia, avocado, citrus, vegetables, sugar beans,	Sand-loam	4.5-4.9
13	A1, A2 and Large scale	Maize, macadamia, avocado, citrus, vegetables, sugar beans	Clay Loam	4.5-4.9
14	Communal, A1, Small scale commercial area	Macadamia, tea, gum,	Sandy-loam to clay loam	4.5-4.0
16	Communal	Small grains, maize	Sand-loam to heavy clay soils	4.5-4.9
17	Communal and old resettlement	Maize and small grains, sorghum, groundnuts, vegetables	Silt to sand-loam	4.5-4.9
18	Old resettlement and communal	Maize and small grains, sorghum, groundnuts, vegetables	Clay-loam	4.5-4.9
19	Large scale, small scale, A1, A2	Maize, macadamia, avocado, gum plantations, pineapple, beans, sweet potatoes	Sandy loam to red clay	4.5-4.9
20	Communal, Irrigation schemes	Banana, sorghum, maize, beans, vegetables, wheat, citrus, avocado, pastures	Clay and sandy loam	4.5-4.9
21	Communal	Small grains, maize, cow peas, sunflower, Cotton	Sand-loam	4.5-4.9
22	Communal Small holder Irrigation	Small grains, sorghum, pearl millet, watermelons, maize, cucumbers, vegetables, cotton	Sandy loam	4.5-4.9
23	Communal	Maize, rapoko, beans, sorghum,	Sandy loam	4.5-4.9
24	Communal	Cotton, cucumbers, sunflower, cow peas, maize, pearl millet	Black clay Sand-loam	4.5-4.9
25	Communal	Cotton, maize, sorghum, sunflower	Heavy black clay and sandy loam	4.5-4.9
26	Large scale and communal	Sugar cane, cotton, maize, sugar beans and vegetables	Heavy dark clay and sandy loam	4.5-4.9

Table 20: Type of Crops by Ward (continued)

Ward	Sector	Type of Crops	Soil Type	Soil pH
27	Communal	Cotton, maize, sorghum, sunflower, vegetables	Heavy black clay and sandy loam	7.0-7.4 7-7.4
28	Communal	Cotton, maize, sorghum, sunflower, vegetables	Heavy black clay	6.5-6.9
29	Communal	Cotton, maize, sorghum, sunflower, vegetables	Sand-loam to light clay	6.5-6.9
30	Communal	Maize, sorghum, cotton	Sand-loam to heavy black clay	6.5-6.9
Source: AARDS				

The better part of the district has mostly weak acidic soils except for wards 5, 6, 10, 28-30 that have almost neutral pH. The use of fertilizers is not encouraged in the lower parts of the district.

Table 21: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage (%)	Population	(%)
L.S.C.F.A	71, 738	13.3	37, 912	11.37
Communal	294, 457	54.5	182, 970	54.89
Model A, A1, A2	127, 605	23.7	35, 320	10.60
Old Resettlement			22, 080	6.84
Forestry	2,598	0.48	100	0.030
Safari Area	26, 100	4.8	300	0.090
Other	4,633	0.86	25, 214	7.56
Total	539, 303	100	326, 006	100

Communal areas have the largest population and hacterage. the labour reserve for the large-scale commercial farming area. The communal populace also provide labour for Middle Sabi and Chisumbanje sugarcane fields for Greenfuel.

6.2 Irrigation Schemes

Most irrigation systems are not functional after they were destroyed by Cyclone Idai disaster of 2019. Recovery and rehabilitation works are moving at a very slow pace. Due to perennial droughts in wards in the lower valley, there is need to invest more in irrigation schemes as a mitigatory measure.

Cyclone Idai of March 2019 resulted in major infrastructure damages and irrigation in the district were not spared. These include Chibuwe, Mutema, Taona, Maunganidze, Malateni, Bangwe and Madzadza. Recovery and rehabilitation works are progressing at a slow pace.

6.3 Crop Production Trends

Table 22: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status	Number of Households
1	1) Mawunganidze 2) Malateni 3) Bangwe	65.5 62 19	- Functional - Functional - Functional	85 150 124
2	Nil			
3	1) Mutema 2) Taona 3) Charuma	219.8 265	- Functional - Functional - Non-functional	427 560
4	1) Madzadza 2) Musani	2.6	- Functional - Non-functional	108
5	1) Bwerudza 2) Stage 3 3) TRC	166.4 470 50	- Functional - Functional - Functional	456 47 89
15	- Masocha	14	- Functional	278

Table 23: Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status	Number of Households
16	- Musikavanhu (A1 to A5 blocks) B1 TO B5	72 72 65 72 72 92.4 73.2 73 73 52	- Functional	60 60 65 72 72 77 61 60 60 52
17	Nil			
18	- Musirizwi - Gambadziya	4 26	- Functional - Functional	72 52
19	Nil			
20	- Chibuwe A TO E	90.8 36 78 82 18.4	- Partially functional - Functional	78 28 78 84 21
21	Nil			
22	- Musikavanhu B5	- Partially Functional		
23	Nil			
24	Nil			
25	Nil			
36136.1	- Functional		722	
	- Non-functional			
	- Functional			
29	- Maparadze - Mutandahwe	8 23	- Non-functional - Functional	86 167
30	Nil			

Most irrigation systems are not functional after they were destroyed by Cyclone Idai disaster of 2019. Recovery and rehabilitation works are moving at a very slow pace. Due to perennial droughts in wards in the lower valley, there is need to invest more in irrigation schemes as a mitigatory measure.

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6.4 Crop Production Trends

Table 24: Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	2022 Population Projections	Area Planted		Production		Area Planted		Production		
		Hectare	Tonnes	Hectare	Tonnes	Hectare	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Months
1	16, 552	74	339	451	43	105	9	391	84	5
2	18, 057	709	122	-	-	-	-	122	84	1
3	49, 657	317	658	2,163	-	905	-	658	133	5
4	46, 647	255	29	477	69	-	-	97	80	1
5	30, 106	397	1,200	6	-	-	-	1,200	134	9
6	61, 092	1,201	1,796	-	-	-	-	1,796	150	12
7	46, 648	825	1,207	-	-	-	-	1,207	56	22
8	15, 048	1,254	1,566	-	-	-	-	1,566	171	9
9	36, 115	783	737	-	-	-	-	737	62	12
10	39, 425	751	346	-	-	-	-	346	49	7
11		728	1,076	3	2	-	-	1,078	39	28
12	36, 115	1,306	886	-	-	-	-	886	64	14
13		2,653	548	-	-	-	-	548	74	7
14	39, 425	500	296	-	-	-	-	296	56	5
15	45, 141	1,298	787	19	13	-	-	799	86	9
16	46, 648	2,117	37	2,589	-	-	-	37	142	0
17	81, 207	1,520	863	-	-	-	-	863	149	6
18	46, 648	1,835	868	39	25	-	-	893	135	7
19	73, 734	1,076	1,887	-	-	-	-	1,887	153	12
20	61, 191	1,095	400	2,539	-	-	-	400	222	2
21	45, 896	1,708	20	593	-	-	-	20	109	0
22	66, 962	1,110	136	1,349	-	476	6	142	122	1
23	45, 595	2,781	40	305	11	88	3	54	103	1
24	111, 310	2,506	6	469	-	-	-	38	221	1
25	67, 543	1,024	124	1206	2014	-	-	22	233	0
26	71, 234	1,222	108	1290	-	-	-	34	231	0
27	69, 786	1324	56	567	-	-	-	26	123	1
28	69, 807	2113	47	678	13	-	-	32	221	3
29	65, 342	1543	87	786	19	-	-	28	224	0
30	68, 798	2,416	6	456	6	523	29	58	228	0
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)										

The main cereal crops produced in the district are maize, sorghum and pearl millet. In all the wards maize normally has the highest proportion of the area planted. Crop production in agro ecological regions I, II and III is higher than in region IV and V. Most wards are not able to produce cereals to last the whole consumption year

7. Livestock

7.1 Main types of livestock ownership – based on secondary data from surveys/assessments

Table 25: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward (or Dip Tank)	Cattle Holding	Goats Holding	Sheep Holding	Chicken Holding	Beehives
1	1,952	2,784		5,984	321
2 Tanganda Valley	473	9,968	591	18, 800	875
Ngaone	1,078	14, 450	891	12, 200	
3	2,715	8,356	-	3,965	283
4	2,497	7,231	-	27, 756	56
5	3,217	4,321	-	4,212	12
6 Groenvlei	333	127	27	1,987	98
Glenview	319	198	6	1,681	
Sterkstroom	356	406	4	1,410	
7 Wedgehill	344	214	11	1,762	86
8	1,972	2517		32, 356	93
9 Paidamoyo	693	790	50	3,020	0
Area K	277	391	-	1,780	
Mayfield	1,138	411	78	3,521	
10 Dinlgledon	235	290	-	1,250	55
Hillrand	197	229	53	1,600	
Versama	499	364	22	1,727	
11 Glenddolough	395	462	28	7,050	846
Dhleni	343	821	331	7,321	
Glendolough 2	163	392	48	7,458	
12 Dilfontein	423	431	71	6,900	144
Glengary	640	213	42	6,550	
Maguta	779	2,585	42	7,300	
13 Gambadziya	1185	2,145	56	4,997	764
Sterling B	1,059	2,118	77	5,336	
Sterling A	341	420	-	1,054	
14 Pentragon	454	1,271	10	2,421	253
Tamandai	358	1,077	183	2,872	
15	3,427	1,738		49, 492	41
16	2,761	4,213		14, 717	37
17	2,169	3,216		23, 543	29
18	2,942	2,192		47, 521	47
19	2,994	1,032		54, 112	165
20	2,136	4,178		12, 876	41
21	2,941	5,191		19, 643	36
22	3,211	4,123		19, 368	29
23	2,645	4,217		18, 997	28
24	2,417	4,211		19, 895	19
25	2,874	4,219		21, 754	21
26	2,319	4,873		18, 754	31
27	2,952	4,328		17, 848	33
28	2,891	4,418		17, 848	34
29	3,123	3,994		11, 357	18
30	2,946	4,673		15, 641	17

Ward 14 has need for a dip tank around Mapungwana area. Poultry ownership according to ZIMVAC 2021 was 54%

7.2 Main livestock diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and name of wards affected)
Rabies:	14,20 (Mar, Jan resp)
Newcastle disease:	-
Anthrax	20, 23
Foot and Mouth:	30 (Aug 2021) triggered by movement of buffaloes
Lumpy skin	1-30
Heart water	1-30
Theileriosis/Jan disease	-

7.3 Dipping facilities

There are 74 diptanks scattered across the district and 20 of them require rehabilitation.

Table 26: Functional And Non-Functional Dip Tanks

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of functional diptanks	Number of diptanks currently under rehab	Number of diptanks requiring rehab
74	74	-	20

7.4 Animal Health Centres

Table 27: A nimal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	29
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	-
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	29 (9 established)

7.5 Livestock holding

Table 28: Proportion of Households who Own Livestock

	Number of Households	% Who own cattle	% Who own goats
All Households		21	32

According to ZIMVVAC 2021 79% of the households do not own any cattle, 4% own one to two, 4% own 3 to 4, 3% own five and 9% own above 5. 67% do not own goats, 18% own one to two, 8% own one to two, 1% own 3 to 4 and 6% own above 5.

7.6 Distribution of herd size

Table 29: Average Livestock Holding Per Household

Number of Livestock Per Household	Cattle (%)	Goats (%)
0	79	67
<5	8	18
>5	9	6

7.7 Other Livestock Establishments

Table 30: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Ward
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)		
Aquaculture (Ponds)	66	6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 19
Apiculture	4512	1-7, 9-30
Dairy Farms	335	6, 9, 10, 11 and 12
Feedlots	3	16, 22 and 29
Fodder production	337	9, 10, 11 and 12

Animal fodder production stood at 12 % in 2021 thus there is need for resource mobilization towards capacitating communities on fodder production. Apiculture is practiced in the bulk of the wards whilst some dairy farms are found in wards 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

7.8 Challenges faced by livestock farmers

Unorganized market linkages
Lack of pastures and grazing
Absence of controlled grazing
Outbreak of diseases particularly Foot and Mouth due to the proximity to the Save Conservancy
Drying water points
Shortage of Dip tanks in resettlement areas
Animal deaths during droughts

7.9 Crop Markets

Table 31: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as Nov 2021

ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1		Available (A)	Available	Available	Available	4	5USD	1USD	6USD	2.50USD
2		Available	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
3		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
4		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
5		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
6		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
7		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
8		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
9		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2,50
10		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
11		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
12		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
13		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
14		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
15		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
16		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
17		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
18		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
19		A	A	A	A		5	1	6	2.50
20		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
21		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
22		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
23		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
24		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
25		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
26		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
27		A	A	A	A		90R	15R	100R	45R
28		A	A	A	A		5	15R	100R	45R
29		A	A	A	A		5	15R	100R	45R
30		A	A	A	A		5	15R	100R	45R

7.10 Market Challenges

Poor road networks to markets
Competition from cheap imports from SA and Mozambique
Price fluctuations because of multi-currency usage
Side marketing from outside buyers.
Price controls especially from GMB

8. Common Hazards

Common hazards in the district are Covid-19, cyclones, drought, earth tremors and human-wildlife conflict

Table 32: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Hazard	Ward at Risk	Affected Elements	Why Affected
Covid-19	1-30	Humans	Living conditions, mobility
Cyclones	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 19	Humans, Livestock, crops, wildlife, infrastructure	Geographical location
Drought	5, 16, 20-30	Humans, livestock, water bodies	Erratic rainfall
Earth tremors	15, 17 and 19	Humans, livestock, infrastructure	Geographical location
Human-wildlife conflict	3, 5, 16, 20, 29-30	Humans	Proximity to game parks.

Table 33: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward No & Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought
2	Landslides	Cyclones, drought
3	Floods	droughts
4	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought
5	Floods	Human-wildlife conflict, drought
6	Landslides, drought	Cyclones
7	Landslides	Cyclones
8	Lightning	Cyclones
9	Landslides	Cyclones
10	Lightning	Cyclones,
11	Cyclones	Covid-19
12	Cyclones	Covid-19
13	Cyclones	Covid-19
14	Lightning	Cyclones, Covid-19, Malaria
15	Drought	Cyclones, earth tremors
16	Floods	Droughts
17	Droughts, Landslides	Covid-19, earth tremors
18	Drought	Covid -19
19	Landslides	Cyclones, Earth tremors, Covid -19
20	Human-wildlife conflict	Floods, drought
21	Floods	Drought, Covid -19
22	Lightning	Floods, drought, human-wildlife conflict
23	Lightning	Drought
24	Drought	Covid-19, Flooding
25	Lightning	Drought
26	Cyclones	Drought, human-wildlife conflict
27	Lightning	Drought
28	Cyclones	Drought
29	Cyclones	Human-wildlife conflict
30	Drought	Human-wildlife conflict

The district has seen new hazards arising particularly in the past 3 years as compared to 2016. On top is successive cyclones which has affected people's livelihoods as well as infrastructure. There is need to strengthen the district Civil protection committee in disaster response.

Table 34: Chronic Hazards

Damage Potential	Hazard Frequency		
	Low	Med	High
Low	VLR	LR	MR
Med	LR	MR	HR
High	MR	HR	VHR
Very high	MR	HR	VHR

Table 35: Other Chronic Hazards

Hazard	Potential Damage	Hazard Freq	Mitigatory strategies
Covid- 19	VHR	VHR	Masking up , sanitizing , social distancing, awareness raising campaigns, law enforcement
Cyclones	VHR	VHR	Use of early warning signs, strengthening structures
Drought	VHR	VHR	Growing short season varieties, Establish more irrigations
Earth tremors	VHR	VHR	Early warning signs, studies, researches
Human-wildlife conflict	HR	Med	Lobby for fencing Save Conservancy, Awareness campaigns

9. District Development Priorities

Table 36: Development Priorities in District

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation Development	1, 3, 4, 5, 16, 20-30	Successive droughts due to erratic rains requires irrigation schemes as a mitigatory measure.
2	Road infrastructure development	All wards Especially Chipinge Mt Selinda Rd	Poor road network has affected farming and other economic activities in Chipinge
3	Network Connectivity	2, 9, 16, 25, 28 and 30	Network coverage in these areas is very poor
4	Social amenities	Across all wards	Most areas still do not have access to safe water, schools and clinics
5	Small livestock support	16, 20-30	Droughts have caused livestock farmers to compete for pastures hence the need to improve on small livestock

10. Food Security

10.0 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

10.1 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Group A **Already resilient 8%**	These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting 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, etc. This group is employed, having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/schemes, own 15 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses, and employ others.
Group B **Food secure under no major shocks 45%**	These households are 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 crises to safeguard asset. These households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods they can hire others, yet will work as casual laborer's during lean season. They have 8 herd of cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power), and own more small animals. Some have remittances.

Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 39%	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from recurrent shocks, 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 C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 39%	This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 4 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 3 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents – tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources
Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute 8%	These are 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). These households have few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets, and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves and own less than 1 ha of land

11 Coping Strategies – District level, or Ward level (if possible)

According to ZIMVAC 2021 47.9 % relied on less expensive/less preferred food whilst 35.25 reduce portion sizes at meals. Other coping mechanisms include gathering or hunting unusual wild food (15.7%), casual labour for food (32.8%) and reducing number of meals eaten per day (38.2%).

11.1 Coping Strategies

The following are the main coping strategies adopted by communities:

- Food insecure households in the Lowveld regions III, IV and V offer labour to high rainfall areas and irrigation schemes in return for cash and or cereals.
- Food insecure households tend to reduce number of meals eaten per day. Usually, meals are eaten twice per day. These can also depend on less expensive foods.
- They also sell asserts at cheaper price such as livestock to purchase cereals.
- Some households increasingly rely on remittances from within /or outside the country.
- In some wards, households resort to barter trading of bananas with firewood, and livestock with cereals.
- In some areas households rely on wild fruits; for instance, guavas, mazhanje/mashuku, mawuyu, nyii etc.

11.2 Visible vulnerabilities of food insecure households

The following are the visible characteristics of poor and food insecure households:

- Limited income generating opportunities
- No access to draught power thereby limiting own food production capacity
- Dependent on casual labour
- Child headed households.

11.3 Ranking of Food insecure Wards Per District

Table 37: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2022 HHs	Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Poverty Prevalence	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	3,310	0	25.6	1
4	1,864	1	31.3	2
16	2,636	1	32.2	3
22	4,882	0	34.0	4
21	2,430	0	34.8	5
24	2,070	5	30.0	6
25	3,360	1	41.5	7

Table 37: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

Ward	2022 HHs	Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Poverty Prevalence	Food Insecurity Rankings
26	5,322	2	27.0	8
27	1,905	1	33.9	9
30	876	3	53.5	10
3	3,152	5	27.9	11
29	3,075	5	45.9	12
28	4,774	13	45.1	13
23	2,162	1	43.3	14
20	5,076	2	30.7	15
18	2,862	7	28.8	16
17	3,111	6	26.6	17
15	1,922	9	30.8	18
10	3,651	12	26.1	19
2	1,981	1	33.1	20
5	3,401	9	23.0	21
6	3,402	12	26.9	22
14	1,195	5	39.3	23
19	1,082	7	26.2	24
12	1,406	14	20.7	25
11	936	28	17.6	26
13	1,603	7	13.4	27
9	1,302	12	21.1	28
8	4,491	9	30.1	29
7	1,502	22	16.7	30

Table 38: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ departments working with NGO	MOU operational period
PLAN International	Education support, WASH, DRR, Supplementary feeding, Urban social assistance and resilience building		1-6 Chipinge urban, ward 4, 9, 15, 19, 24, 25 and 29 rural	Education, Social Welfare, Health, Local Government, AARDS	
Goal	Livelihoods support, DRR, WASH, Livestock support,		25, 18, 1, 4 and 29	Social welfare, AARDS, Women Affairs, Local Government	
World Vision Fact IFAD CAMFED	DRR, WASH, Livelihoods HIV& Aids , Gender and Child Protection Issues Education support		1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 5 All wards 20 All wards	Local Government, Health, DDF, MWACSMED, MOHCC,DSD AARDS	

14. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets/ %	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	3,310	1	Low	Low	46 boreholes, 1 deep well	29	20.1	1,255	2106	Communal	Mainly dry land with small irrigation scheme	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 -120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	5	severe	Medium	1	4	0	5	6	1		
2	3611	2	Low	Low	9 boreholes, 47 springs, 3 shallow wells. Total water points 79	15	23.7	1,241	1,786	Communal	High land with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	1	Not prone	Low			1	2	0	3	0	4
3	9931	2	Low	Low	50 boreholes, 4 deep wells	50	19.5	2,007	6,900	Communal Small-holder Irrigation Schemes Very dry area with large irrigation schemes	Very dry area with large irrigation schemes	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 -120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	5	severe	Medium			1	3	0	3	11	16
224	3,912	2	Med	Low	47 boreholes, 3 deep wells, 2 rivers, 3 springs	22	24.1	1,220	2,456	Communal	Very dry are with a small non-functional irrigation scheme	Region IV: - average annual rainfall of about 450 - 650mm, rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season, 60-120 days season length, sand texture soils, acidic with low fertility.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	1	severe	Low			3	5	0	4	2	22
5	9329	3	Low	Low	6 boreholes, 1 river, 3 deep wells	22	21.9	1,882	7934	Large scale commercial farming Communal	Large scale commercial area some non-functional irrigation schemes	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	9	severe	Low			0	0	0	0	21	21
6	6021	2	Low	Low	13 boreholes, 30 springs,	30	22.6	2,147	4380	Large scale commercial and old resettlement, A1 and A2	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	12	Not prone	Low			1	1	0	4	22	24
7	3009	1	Low	Low	9 boreholes, 1 deep-well, 8 springs	9	20.8	929	2100	Large scale commercial, A1 and A2	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	22	Not prone	Low			0	2	0	3	30	25
26308	12218	3	Low	Low	2 boreholes, 80 springs, 4 shallow wells	4	16.5	2,578	10468	Large scale commercial, A1 and A2	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	9	Not prone	Low			0	0	1	4	29	26

Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets/ %	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
9	9329	3	Low	Low	12 boreholes, 1 dam, 2 rivers, 8 shallow wells, 78 springs	11	26.8	833	8200	Communal, old resettlement	A highland area with high rainfall	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	12	severe	Low			1	0	0	4	28	27
10	3009	1	Low	Low	5 boreholes, 1 river, 3 shallow wells, 17 springs	14	23.9	676	2389	Old resettlement A1 and A2	A highland area with high rainfall	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	7	severe	Low			2	2	0	10	24	30
11	7885	0	Low	Low	6 boreholes, 1 river, 25 springs	7	26.8	570	6438	Large scale, A1 and A2	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	28	Not prone	Low			1	1	0	0	26	3
12	7223	1	Low	Low	41 boreholes, 2 dams, 1 shallow well, 34 springs	9	23.1	914	6235	A1, A2 and large scale commercial	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	14	Not prone	Low			2	4	0	5	25	29
13	9719	0	Low	Low	8 boreholes, 1 rain water harvester, 8 rivers, 111 springs	17	25.8	1,048	8008	A1, A2 and Large scale	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	7	Not prone	Low			3	3	0	6	27	28
14	7885	2	Med	Low	10 boreholes, 3 deep wells, 7 rivers, 31 springs	19	20.5	826	6980	Communal, A1, Small scale commercial area	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	5	Not prone	Low			5	3	0	4	23	23
15	9028	1	Low	Low	19 boreholes, 1 dam, 3 deep wells, 3 rivers, 1 shallow well, 28 springs	28	21.8	1,245	8800	Commercial, communal, small scale commercial	high rainfall, with portion of very dry areas	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	9	Not prone	Low			1	2	0	6	18	20
16	9329	1	Low	Low	70 boreholes, 28 deep wells, 1 river, 5 springs	16	26.4	2,285	6758	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	0	Severe	Medium			1	4	0	7	1	318

Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets/ %	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
17	1,6241	2	Med	Low	34 boreholes, 10 rivers, 67 springs	11	26.6	1,939	13, 890	Communal and old resettlement	Moderate low rainfall area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120 days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	6	Severe	Low		2	2	0	6	17	17	
15 Old resettlement and communal	9,329	1	Low	Low	20 boreholes, 1 dam, 2 deep wells, 7 rivers, 15 shallow wells, 43 springs	7	28.8	1,834	7,589	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	7	Low	Low		2	1	0	8	16	15		
19	14, 746	3	Low	Low	4 boreholes, 12 shallow wells, 9 springs	31	26.2	2,151	11986	Large scale, small scale, A1, A2	A highland area with high rainfall	Region I: average annual rainfall of above 1000mm, rain received throughout the year, relatively low temperatures, season length 170 - 200 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	12	Low	Low		0	0	0	1	19	10	
20	12,038	1	Low	High	4 boreholes, 2 shallow wells	23	30.7	3,310	8958	Communal, Irrigation schemes	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	2	Severe	Medium		1	3	0	9	15		
21	9,179	2	Low	Low	9 boreholes, 2 water harvesters	12	34.8	1,637	7112	Communal	A low lying and very dry area, with a portion receiving moderate rainfall	Region II: average annual rainfall of about 750mm-1000mm, rainfall confined to summer i.e. October to April, season length 120 - 170 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	0	Low	Low		2	4	0	8	5	5	
22	13392	2	Low	Low	110 boreholes, 3 deep wells, 5 rivers, 5 shallow wells	17	34.0	1,787	11645	Communal Small holder Irrigation	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	1	Severe	Medium		2	3	0	7	3	6	
1423	9119	1	Low	Low	74 boreholes, 2 rivers, 3 shallow wells, 10 springs	15	43.3	1,545	7890	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region II: average annual rainfall of about 750mm-1000mm, rainfall confined to summer i.e. October to April, season length 120 - 170 days	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	1	Low	Medium			2	2	1	6	14	14
24	22662	1	High	High	72 boreholes, 1 shallow well,	12	30.0	3,072	18672	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	0	Severe	Medium			2	2	0	9	4	19

Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets/ %	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
25	9119	1	Low	Low	85 boreholes, 2 deep wells, 8 shallow wells	16	41.5	2,390	6900	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region IV: - average annual rainfall of about 450 - 650mm, rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season, 60-120 days season length, sand texture soils, acidic with low fertility.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	1	Severe	Low			3	2	0	7	7	12
26	3009	1	Low	Low	20 boreholes, 1 deep well	19	27.0	2100	768	Large scale and communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	2	Severe	Medium			1	2	0	2	8	11
27	9329	1	Low	Low	34 boreholes, 2 rivers, 2 shallow wells	22	33.9	1,284	7865	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	1	Severe	Medium			2	3	0	2	9	13
28	18057	2	High	Low	39 boreholes	16	45.1	3,473	14867	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region IV: - average annual rainfall of about 450 - 650mm, rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season, 60-120 days season length, sand texture soils, acidic with low fertility.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	13	Severe	Medium			2	3	0	5	13	9
29	12489	3	Low	Low	66 boreholes, 12 shallow wells, 1 spring	19	45.9	2,215	9643	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	5	Severe	Medium			4	3	0	12	12	8
30	12048	1	Low	Low	17 boreholes,	20	53.5	641	11289	Communal	A low lying and very dry area	Region V: average annual rainfall of less than 450mm, very erratic rainfall, Northern low veld may have more rain , but the topography and soils are poor, Season length below 60 - 120days.	Crop production, casual labour, formal employment in the estates and petty trading	Increased casual labour, reducing meals, sale of assets	3	Severe	Medium			9	8	0	26	10	7

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Charles Mhandu	AES	AARDS
Samukeliso Mgazi-Masikati	Nutritionist	MoHCC
Allington Nhamo	DLLC	MoPSE
Thandabantu Hlatwayo	VES	DVS
Phinias Chakona	SSO	DSD
Shepard Mhlanga	AEO	AARDS
Christopher Muchayi	Acc	DDF

NOTES

CHIPINGE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

World Food Programme