



CHIREDDZI

District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District development coordinators office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DOI	Department of Irrigation
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MDTC	Mwenezi Development Training Center
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

1. General Characteristics of the District

1.1. Location

Chiredzi District is located in the South-eastern part of Zimbabwe in Masvingo Province. It shares international boundaries with South Africa and Mozambique in the South and South-eastern parts respectively. It also shares provincial boundaries with Manicaland to the East along Save River and Matabeleland South Province in the South-west. Chiredzi shares district boundaries with Mwenezi in the West, Bikita in the North-east, Masvingo in the North-west, Zaka in the North, Beitbridge in the South-west and Chipinge in the East. The urban district (Chiredzi) is located near the Runde River, which has a tributary called the 'Chiredzi'.

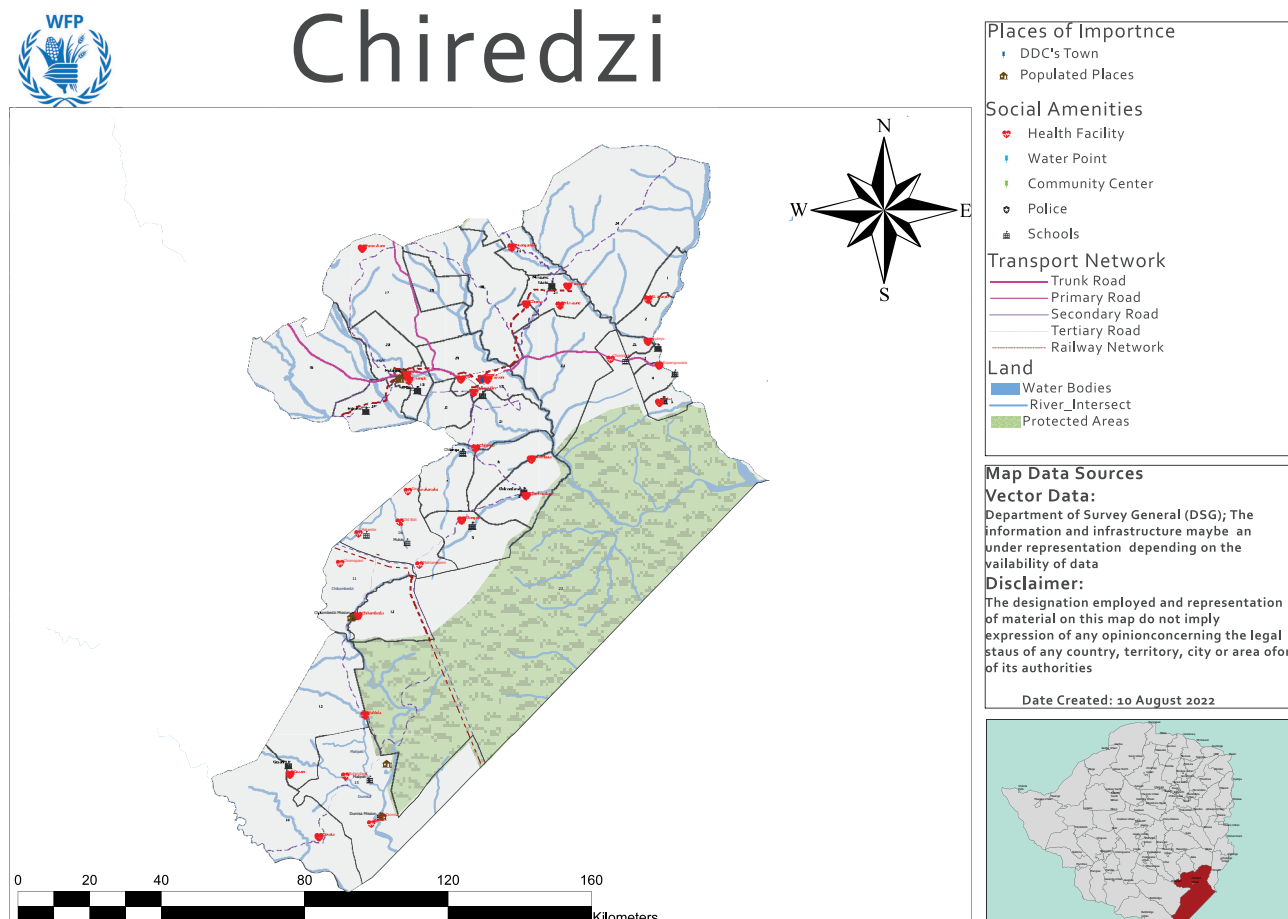


Figure 1: Chiredzi District Map

1.2. Administrative Information

Chiredzi District is the largest district in the province occupying 14 340 square kilometers. The district is subdivided into 40 administrative wards (32 rural and 8 urban). There are two administrative councils which are Chiredzi Rural District and Chiredzi urban, located near the Runde River, which has a tributary called the 'Chiredzi'. Chiredzi Rural District Council (CRDC) was established in 1967 and both administrative offices for both CRDC and Chiredzi Urban council are found in Chiredzi town.

1.3. Chiefs and Headmen Information

There are seven paramount chiefs in the district namely; Tshovani, Gudo, Neromwe, Chilonga, Mpapa, Gezani and Sengwe. Chief Chilonga, Mpapa and Gezani were upgraded from the headman status in 2021. Neromwe chieftainship was resuscitated in 2020. Ngwenyeni, Samu, Chitsa and Masivamele are the four Headmen in the district. The district has 287 substantive village heads found in all the 32 rural wards.

Table 1: Chief Distribution by Area of Jurisdiction

Chief	Location (ward)	Number of Headmen	Wards of Jurisdiction
Chief Tshovani	22	1	25, 3, 4, 5, 22, 32, 21, 19, 30 and 31
Chief Gudo	1	0	1, 2 and 24
Chief Neromwe	17	0	26, 29, 17, 16, 18, 27, 28 and 20
Chief Sengwe	14	3	6, 8, 14 and 15
Chief Mpapa	7	0	7, 9, 10 and 11
Chief Gezani	13	0	13
Chief Chilonga	7	0	7

1.4. Population Information

According to Zimstat 2022 population projection, both Chiredzi rural and urban districts have a combined total population of 443 861 people (403,418 rural and 40,443 urban) with males constituting 48% of the total population.

Table 2: 2021 Chiredzi District Population Projections By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	2012 Population	2021 HH	2021 Projected Population	Proportion of Population
Rural Population					
1	Dikitiki	4178	2701	5590	1.6
2	Mareya	4016	2580	5373	1.5
3	Tshovani	3668	1363	4908	1.4
4	Mupinga	5660	3594	7573	2.1
5	Chitsa	4057	1911	5419	1.5
6	Dzinzela	7564	3724	10121	2.8
7	Chichingwe	7783	2288	10414	2.9
8	Chibwedziva	7918	3596	10594	3.0
9	Twananani	3634	1456	4863	1.4
10	Batanai	9991	3577	8828	2.5
11	Chikombedzi	11603	3007	15525	4.3
12	Gonakudzingwa	465	1304	622	0.2
13	Xibhavahlengwe	4103	2281	5490	1.5
14	Sengwe	8531	1534	11414	3.2
15	Xini	8391	2261	11227	3.1
16	Nuanetsi	20482	8988	27405	7.6
17	Samba/Crown Ranch	18842	4598	25210	7.0
18	Triangle	13183	3794	17639	4.9
19	Hippo Valley	12172	3502	10726	3.0
20	Ruware	18576	4733	24854	6.9
21	Mkwasine	10439	3040	13967	3.9
22	Chizvirizvi	6340	1580	8483	2.4
23	Nyangambe	5397	1768	7221	2.0
24	Humani	22279	6217	29809	8.3
25	Muteo	3111	1304	4162	1.2
26	Mungwezi	3016	828	4035	1.1
27	Section 63 Triangle	6636	970	8879	2.5
28	Section 3 Triangle	14472	1199	19363	5.4
29	Buffalo Range	5748	1768	7691	2.1
30	Mleme	8839	2829	11827	3.3
31	Gozonya	8471	2753	11335	3.2
32	Nandi	6194	1881	8287	2.3
			72598	397122	100

Chiredzi Urban					
	Ward Name	2012 Population	2012 HH	2021 Projected Population	Proportion of Population
1	Ward 1	1144	238	1495	3.9
2	Ward 2	2468	622	3181	8.3
3	Ward 3	4703	1298	5925	15.5
4	Ward 4	6726	2047	8404	22.0
5	Ward 5	4940	1471	5843	15.3
6	Ward 6	3078	867	3909	10.2
7	Ward 7	3140	839	4076	10.7
8	Ward 8	4249	1082	5435	14.2
Total		72598	397122	100	
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw) (Source: ZimVAC)					

1.5. Settlement Types

Chiredzi has several land use zones, ranging from communal areas to commercial estate farms. It is also subdivided into urban and rural districts. There is one growth point in Chiredzi district known as Chikombedzi Growth Point, which is found in Ward 11 (a communal ward). Commercial estates are found in Wards 18, 19, 21, 30 and 31.

Table 3: Settlement Types in Chiredzi

Settlement Type	Number Of Wards In 2016	Number Of Wards In 2022
Urban	8	8
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area	11	11
Communal	15	15
Estate farms	5	5

1.6. Vegetation Characteristics

Mopane and Acacia are the dominant trees which are sparsely distributed in the district. C shrubs are isolated in regions 5Va and 5Vb. Chiredzi's vegetation cover comprises of annual grasses with scattered shrubs and stunted trees whose density decrease southwards in sympathy with the rainfall distribution of the district. (Unganai L, 2011). Generally, the vegetation structure in the district is moderately degraded. However woody vegetation appears to be intact. The tree species have an overall density of ~0.03 stands/m². Mopane tree species are the most dominant with a stand density of 0.02m². Approximately 90 percent of the land cover is sparse vegetation, 5 percent bare ground and 5 percent dense vegetation for all the wards combined. Invasive weed species such as witch weed are also observed in the fields.

1.7. Soil Characteristics

Most of the soils in Chiredzi district are heavy clays, 2:1 clay lattice (mountmorillonite), that require demand a lot of water before they can release any water for plant growth. The soils form seals when wet and as rainfall comes in heavy short duration storms, most of the rain-water flows runs away as run-off water, making most of the rainfall unavailable for crop use. The soils are very difficult to work on when wet as they become sticky and slippery. If farmers aim to utilize all the water that falls on their land, they have to prepare their fields before the onset of the rains (Unganai L, 2011). However, the dominant vertisols, are well suited for irrigation and are rich in soil nutrients and can support crop and pasture production with minimal addition of external fertilizers. The soils in Chiredzi have a pH value ranging from 6.0 (mildly acidity to 7.9 (alkaline), which does not require lime for most crops grown in the district (Figure: 2)

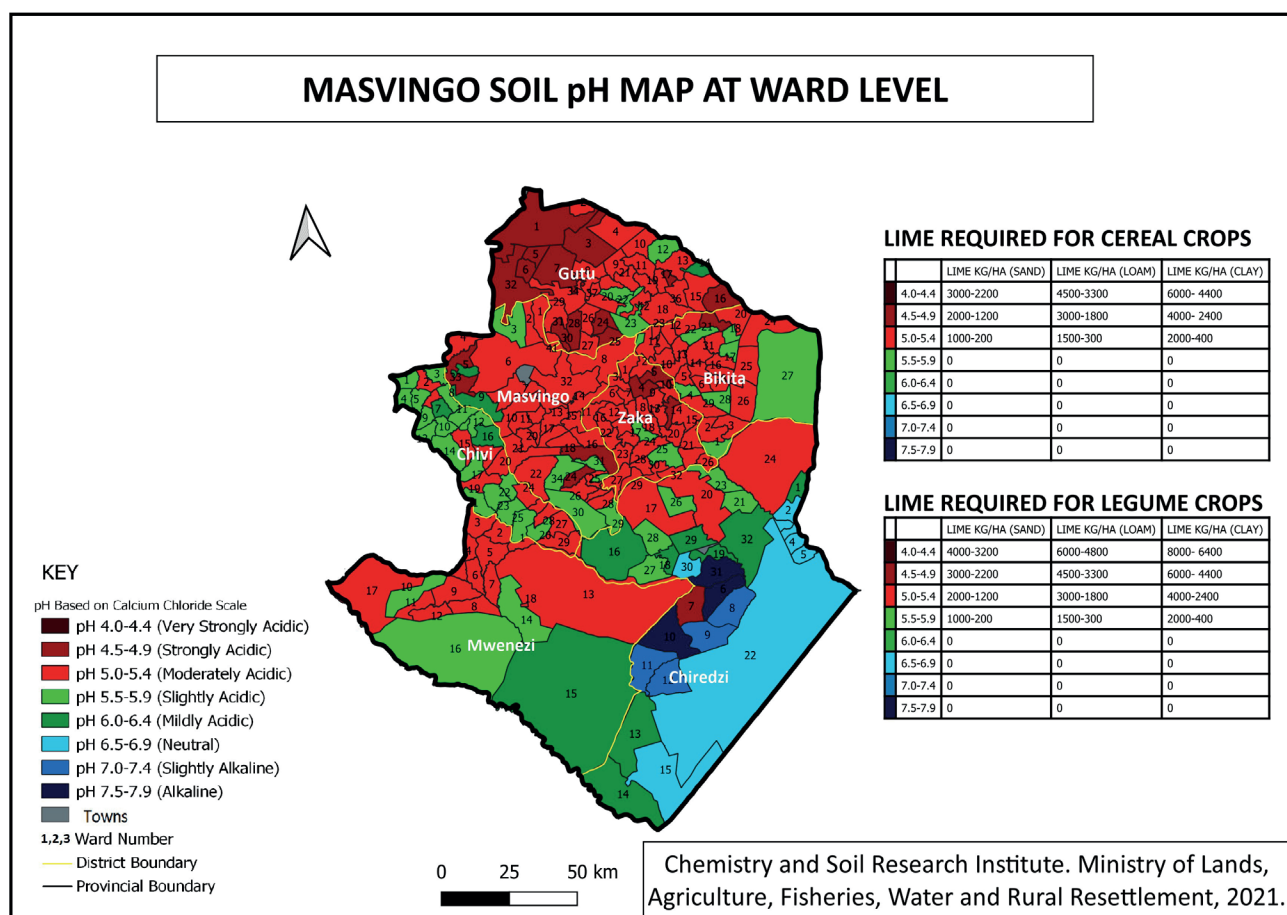


Figure 2: Masvingo Soil pH Level by Ward

1.8 Land Degradation

The dominant form of physical soil degradation is sheet erosion, evidenced by siltation of streams and small pools mostly in wards 1-15. Very little or no land degradation is observed in wards 12 (small scale commercial farming area), 18, 19, 21, 30 and 31 (large scale commercial farming areas which emphasize soil and vegetation conservation). Truncation of the landscape by gullies is low, attributed to a number factors, including the flat terrain, which reduces water velocity and therefore soil erosion.

2. Development Indicators

2.1. Main Business Centers

Chiredzi District has one major business centre, which is Chiredzi town. The district has one growth point which is Chikombedzi Growth Point. There are several other businesses and service centres dotted around in the district which includes Triangle, Mkwasine, Rupangwana, Chilonga, Chibwedziva, Chingele, Muhlangueni, Mupakati, Malipati, Gezani, Davata, Old Boli, Malisanga, Chizirizvi, Muteyo, Masekesa, Ndali, Uswaushava, Nyangambe and Chambuta, Pahlela Chompani, Chizvirizvi, Chitsa, St Joseph and Dombo. Various services are found on these rural service centers.

Table 4: Names of Business Centres in Chiredzi

Ward	Business Centres
1	Zungudza & Dombo
2	Mutapurwa, Mareya & St Joseph
3	Masekesa
4	Rupangwana, Machoka & Mupinga
5	Ndali, Chaichai & Chitsatseni
6	Chambuta, Mutomani & Chikovo
7	Chilonga, Golden Centre, Malisanga & Gwaseche
8	Chibwedziva, Masivaimela & Chipinda

9	Chingele, Chiteya & Machindu
10	Muhlanguleni, Old boli, Makambe, Majijimba, Damarakanaka & Madzingira
11	Mpakati, chikombedzi, Chomupani, Gurungweni, Chan'ienga & Pfumari
12	No service centres they get service from ward 10 & 11
13	Masukwe, Pahlela, Makanani, Gezani, Chilugwi & Dafi
14	Bondela, Puzani, Davata, Gwaivhi & Pukupela
15	Malipati, Rutandare, Maose, chishinya, Samu, Dumisa, Mugiviza, Muhlekwani, Chilothlela, Chomunanga & Chigalo
16	Chisase, Uswaushava, Zvemombe, Mafodya, Zesa, Gwerima & Masimbithi
17	Crown range, makondo, samba, Faversham, bongo
18	Dullies, Rufaro, PaChiwa
19	Chishamiso
20	Ruware, Chikwirire & Judea
21	Mkwesine Admin & R Shop
22	Chizvirizvi & Benzi,
23	Nyangambe
24	Matedzi & Mukazi
25	Muteyo & Chisambinji
26	Detoi
27	Mutirikwi & Muzembi
28	Gain & Mufakose
29	Buffalo range
30	-
31	Section 8
32	-
Source: Chiredzi RDC	

2.2. Major Businesses

Major business in Chiredzi includes commercial sugar production and citrus production which is done by Tongaat Hullets (Hippo Valley and Triangle Limited) and outgrower farmers. Chisambiji Coal Mine is the only major mine in the district located in the eastern parts of the district. The district has two abattoirs namely Sabie and Koala Park.

A total of seven banks are operational in Chiredzi urban and Triangle. These are CBZ, First Capital, ZB, Agribank, CABS, POSB and BancABC. Major wholesalers in Chiredzi town are N. Richards and Metro Peech. There are also a number of chain stores in the district that include OK, Pick n Pay, Electrosales, Gain and Chingwanga supermarkets.

2.3. Education Information

Chiredzi District has a total of 190 schools, with school ownership ranging from mission to private schools as shown on table 5 below. The district has only two boarding private schools, South-Eastern College (Secondary) in ward 32 and Mary Mac Primary in ward 18. Secondary schools are few compared to number of children requiring places for Ordinary and Advanced level places. Some parents secure places for their children in boarding schools outside Chiredzi District. In Chiredzi urban, enrollment at schools is high, leading to an unbalanced teacher to pupil ratio of 1:60 for both secondary and primary levels. In the rural areas, children often travel long distances to access secondary schools. This challenge coupled with lack of disposable income and money for school fees often results in school dropouts in the area.

Table 5: Number of Schools by Ward

Ward	Primary School	Secondary Schools	Total Schools
1	5	1	6
2	4	1	5
3	1	0	1
4	3	1	4
5	3	1	4
6	4	1	5
7	3	1	4
8	4	1	5
9	3	1	4
10	5	3	8
11	5	2	7
12	1	0	1
13	6	1	7
14	6	1	7
15	9	3	12
16	14	3	17
17	5	4	9
18	3	1	4
19	4	1	5
20	8	1	9
21	4	1	5
22	4	1	5
23	1	1	2
24	9	1	10
25	2	1	3
26	2	0	2
27	2	1	3
28	3	1	4
29	5	1	6
30	6	1	7
31	3	0	3
32	4	2	6
1 Urban	2	0	2
2 Urban	1	0	1
3 Urban	1	0	1
4 Urban	0	2	2
5 Urban	0	1	1
6 Urban	1	0	1
7 Urban	0	1	1
8 Urban	1	0	1
Total	147	43	190
Source: MOPSE, Chiredzi District			

2.3.1. School Ownership

Schools in the district are under different ownership with council owning 77.9% (148) of all the schools in the district (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Schools by Type of Ownership

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Mission	5	6	11
Government	1	2	3
Council	120	28	148
Private	2	7	2

2.3.2. Education Challenges

The 2021 Zimvac Survey report for Masvingo reported that the top two reasons why children are not attending schools are:

- Exorbitant school fees
- Children not interested in school

Additionally, schools' infrastructure is not adequate particularly in new resettlement areas where most schools are operating as satellite schools. The schools that are already established however are dilapidating due to inadequate resources to maintain them.

2.4. Health Facilities Information

Chiredzi has a total of 41 health facilities that are complimented by six private surgeries which are found in Chiredzi Urban. Health facilities are well distributed particularly in the southern parts of the district with the majority of wards having at least one health center. Distances travelled to access health centers by people residing in those wards are within the acceptable 10km radius except in ward 12 where there is no health facility. However, the situation is different in the northern parts of the district where the most populace wards are found. Of particular note is the absence of health facilities in wards: 16, 28, 26, 3, 20, 24 and 32. People residing in these wards travel long distances to access health services in Chiredzi Town and other nearby districts, namely Bikita, Zaka and Masvingo to be specific.

Table 7: Health Facilities by Type

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
1	Davata	14	Government
2	Gezani	13	Government
3	Rutandare	15	RDC
4	Malipati	15	Government
5	Samu	15	Government
6	Dumisa	15	RDC
7	Pahlela	13	RDC
8	Chikombedzi	11	Mission
9	Chompani	11	RDC
10	Muhlanguleni	10	Government
11	Makambe	10	Mission
12	OldBoli	10	Government
13	Damarakanaka	10	Mission
14	Chingele	9	Mission
15	Chibwedziva	8	RDC
16	Chambuta	6	Government
17	Chilonga	7	Government
18	Chitsa	5	RDC
19	Rupangwana	4	RDC
20	Muteyo	25	Government
21	ST Joseph	2	RDC
22	Gudo	1	RDC
23	Chizvirizvi	22	Government
24	Mkwesine	21	RDC
25	Chipiwa	21	RDC

Table 7: Health Facilities by Type (Continued)

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
26	Porepore	21	RDC
27	Nyangambe	23	Government
28	Faversham	17	RDC
29	Chiredzi Polyclinic	6	Town Council
30	Chiredzi Hospital	2	Government
31	ZRP Clinic	2	Government
32	ZPCS Clinic	29	Government
33	Collin Saunders Hospital	18	Private
34	Hippo Valley Medical Centre	19	Private
35	NRZ	18	Private
36	Sango Clinic	15	Government
37	Mpapa Clinic		
27	Private		
38	Mtilikwi Clinic	27	Private
39	Gozonya Clinic	31	Private
40	Premier Hospital	3	Private
41	Emmanuel Hospital	2	Private
42	Surgeries: Dr Ngere, Dr Tarumbwa, Dr Dhlandhlara, Dr Dube, Dr Magovanyika, Dr Maluleke	3, 5, 1	Private
Source: MOHCC, Chiredzi District			

2.5. Police Services

There are several police stations, posts and bases in the district servicing various catchment areas around the district.

Table 8: Police Posts and their Catchment Areas

Police Post	Catchment Area (ward)
Chiredzi District Police Station	District wide
Chikombedzi	11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 10
Ndali	5, 22, 4, 3, 25, 2 and 1
Triangle Police station	18, 27, 28, 16, 17 and 29
Puzani	14
Gezani	13
Muteyo	25
Malipati	15
Dumisa	15
Chambuta	6, 7, 8 & 9
Makambe	10
Mkwesine	21, 23, 24, 20 and 32
Hippo Valley Post	19, 30 and 31
St Joseph Post	1 and 2
Rupangwana	4
Sango Post	22
Source: ZRP Chiredzi District	

2.6. Water and Sanitation Information

According to the ZIMVAC, 31% of households in Chiredzi are using unimproved water sources, with 57% of households having access to basic services. Approximately 75% of households in Chiredzi travel a distance of less than 1 km to access water for domestic uses. Females above the age of 15 are the ones mostly tasked with fetching water. Five wards in the district have access to piped water schemes. The main sources of

water are boreholes.; However, this is supplemented by individual wells, dams, rivers and canals. Wards in the estates mainly use piped water for domestic uses. Raw water is also provided for activities like washing and watering gardens. The RWIMS report for January 2022 reports that Chiredzi had 796 boreholes with a total of 54 890 households in the district using water from boreholes (**Table 9**). Average number of households that use water from each borehole was reported to be 69 (RWIMS, 2022). In addition to borehole and dotted piped water schemes, the households in the district also rely on deep wells, springs and shallow wells.

Table 9: Distribution of Water Points by Ward

Ward	main water sources per ward	Total boreholes	Access to piped Water	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional boreholes	Reasons for non functionality
1	Borehole	15	No	9	6	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
2	Borehole	9	No	8	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
3	Borehole	12	Yes	7	5	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
4	Borehole	29	Yes	17	12	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
5	Borehole	31	No	20	11	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
6	Borehole	56	No	20	36	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
7	Borehole	44	No	28	16	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
8	Borehole	68	Yes	21	47	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
9	Borehole	52	No	31	21	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
10	Borehole	77	No	16	61	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
11	Borehole	49	No	5	44	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
12	Protected wells	18 Wells	No			Lack of parts/ Collapsed
13	Borehole	66	No	34	32	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
14	Borehole	37	No	31	6	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
15	Borehole	57	No	33	24	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
16	Borehole	18	Yes	16	2	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
17	Borehole	26	Yes	25	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
18	Piped into public tap		Yes	Estate Areas	Estate Areas	Estate Areas
19	Piped into public tap		Yes	Estate Areas	Estate Areas	Estate Areas
20	Borehole	16	No	15	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
21	Piped into public tap		Yes	Estate Areas	Estate Areas	Estate Areas
22	Borehole	40	Yes	12	28	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
23	Borehole	6	No	5	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
24	Borehole	32	No	27	5	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
25	Borehole	8	No	7	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
26	Borehole	1	No	1	0	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
27	Borehole	15	No	14	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
28	Borehole	10	No	6	4	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
29	Borehole	9	No	6	3	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
30	Piped into public tap	Estate Areas	Yes	Estate Areas	Estate Areas	Estate Areas
31	Piped into public tap	Estate Areas	Yes	Estate Areas	Estate Areas	Estate Areas
32	Borehole	13	Yes	12	1	Lack of parts/ Collapsed
Total		814		426	370	

2.7. Sanitation Facilities

The ZIMVAC report for 2020 reported that 40% of rural households practice open defecation and that 27% of households have access to unimproved sanitation facilities. More than 80% of households had no sanitation

enabling facilities. However, the situation has slightly changed due to the Covid 19 awareness campaigns that emphasized the need to build sanitation enhancing facilities. Proportion of households with access to any type of toilet in the district is approximately 23% (RWIMS, 2021) compared to 21% in December 2016 (table 10). Estate areas have constructed common flush toilets and individual household flush toilets for workers hence the sanitation situation in the wards is significantly better compared to communal and resettlement areas.

Table 10: Toilet Access by Wards

Ward	Proportion Of Hhs Any Type Of Toilet (%)	Proportion With Safe Type Of Toilet (%)
1	37	31
2	16	6
3	25	13
4	20	16
5	30	24
6	10	7
7	27	9
8	13	7
9	19	4
10	20	13
11	20	3
12	No data	No data
13	10	0
14	6	3
15	18	13
16	12	5
17	31	24
18	Estate area	Estate area
19	Estate area	Estate area
20	24	10
21	Estate area	Estate area
22	28	Estate area
23	33	24
24	17	5
25	16	16
26	20	17
27	9	6
28	30	16
29	21	12
30	Estate area	Estate area
31	Estate area	Estate area
32	27	3

2.8. Transport and Communication

The district is served by three major roads, namely Ngundu - Tanganda Road, Chiredzi - Zaka Road and Chiredzi - Sango Border Road. There are many smaller roads that lead into most communities, though they are in a bad state; however they provide accessibility to most communities in the district. The district has two railway lines, namely, Chiredzi - Rutenga Railway and Sango Border - Rutenga Railway. Chiredzi also has one international airport, Buffalo Ranch and several air strips that accommodate light crafts. Private transport (cars and trucks) is the main mode of transport used by the majority of households for their household and business needs to link up with the outside world. Gravel roads are in poor state, and they also link clinics, schools and business centres across the district. This is used as justification by traders to charge high prices for various commodities.

Table 11: Type and Condition of Road by ward

Ward	Type Of Road	Road Authority	Condition Of The Road	Availability Of Train Services	Major Markets Accessible Throughout The Year
1	Gravel	DDF	Very poor	No	No
2	Gravel	DDF	Very poor	No	No
3	Tarmac	MoR	Fair	No	Yes
4	Tarmac	MoR	Fair	No	Yes
5	Gravel	DDF	Very poor	No	Yes
6	Gravel	DDF	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
7	Gravel	DDF	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
8	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
9	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
10	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	Yes	No
11	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	Yes	No
12	Gravel	RDC	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
13	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
14	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
15	Gravel	DOR	Poor & inaccessible during the rainy season	No	No
16	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	No	Yes
17	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	No	Yes
18	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	Yes	Yes
19	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	Yes	Yes
20	Gravel	RDC	Very poor	No	No
21	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	Yes	Yes
22	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	No	Yes
23	Gravel	RDC	Very poor	No	No
24	Gravel	RDC	Very poor	No	No
25	Gravel	DDF	Very poor	No	No
26	Tarmac	DOR	Fair	No	Yes
27	Gravel	DOR	Fair	Yes	Yes
28	Gravel	RDC	Very poor	No	No
29	Tarmac	MoR	Fair	No	Yes
30	Gravel	RDC	Very poor	No	Yes
31	Gravel	RDC	Very poor	No	Yes
32	Tarmac	MoR	Fair	No	Yes

2.9. Network Access - Telecommunication

The district has a ZBC transmitter which is no longer functional at Ruware for radio and television communication. Almost all wards in the district have access to mobile phone network services. Transmission boosters for Econet are situated at Save, Mkwasine, Muhlangueni, Chikombedzi, Malipati, Makanani, Fair range, Chisase, and several in Chiredzi Urban, Hippo Valley Estate and Triangle Estate. Netone and Telecel

networks are also accessible in the district in addition to TelOne landlines mostly used by private businesses and government institutions and departments. Ward 14 is not accessible through any local mobile network, but relies on MTN from South Africa and Movie TEL from Mozambique.

Table 12: Network Coverage by Service Provider

Ward	Network Coverage By Service Provider	
	Netone	Econet
1	Good	Good
2	Fair	Good
3	Fair	Good
4	Fair	Good
5	Fair	Good
6	Fair	Good
7	Fair	Good
8	Fair	Good
9	Fair	Good
10	Fair	Good
11	Good	Good
12	Good	Good
13	Good	Very Poor
14	Not Available	Not Available
15	Fair	Fair
16	Poor	Fair
17	Poor	Fair
18	Good	Good
19	Good	Good
20	Poor	Fair
21	Fair	Good
22	Fair	Good
23	Fair	Poor
24	Poor	Poor
25	Fair	Fair
26	Poor	Fair
27	Good	Good
28	Good	Good
29	Good	Good
30	Good	Good
31	Good	Good
32	Good	Good
Urban Wards	Good	Good

3. Livelihoods Information

3.1. Livelihood Zones

Chiredzi's rural district is divided into four livelihood zones as shown on the map below.

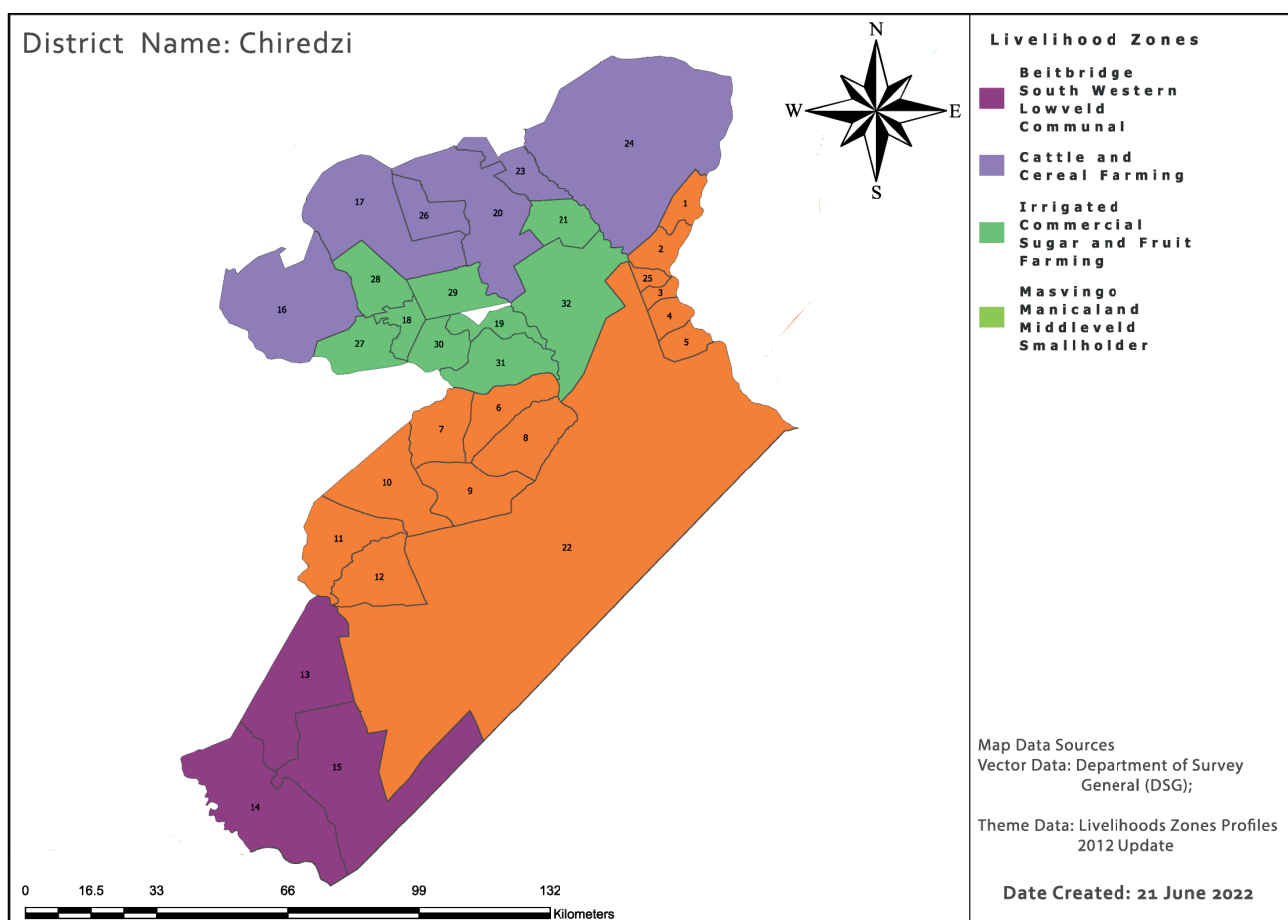


Figure 3: Chiredzi District Livelihood Zone map

Table 13: Livelihoods Zones Description

Livelihood Zone Name	Description	Wards
Irrigated Commercial Sugar and Fruit Farming	<p>The zone is an arid region categorized as Natural Region 5b and is dominated by mopane trees and short grasses locally known as mbavani grass. The soils are loamy sands and sandy loams which are reddish brown in colour and are generally fertile with moderate production potential for cotton and small grains. The zone includes Hippo Valley and Triangle Sugar Estates which provide some employment opportunities for households in the zone. Livelihoods in the zone are based on wage employment at the estates. There are four wealth groups in the zone which covers both resettled farmers and traditional estates. The labour market is supplied from within the zone and from areas such as Chipinge, Zaka, Chibi and Mwenezi. Labourers migrate from the mentioned areas and reside in the zone during the peak agriculture demand periods.</p> <p>Sugar cane production is dependent on irrigation; and as can be seen, irrigation is done all year round. General labourers are employed on seasonal basis and the activities they conduct include planting, weeding, cutting and trashing of cane. There are four wealth groups identified in the zone namely very poor 13%, poor- 42%, middle- 23% and the better off- 13%. The main determinant of wealth is skill level, position within the commercial estates and the commensurate wages. Coping strategies in the zone include remittances from outside the zone and petty trading. Droughts are the main chronic hazard in the district and affect water levels in the reservoirs such as Mutirikwi Dam, Lake Kyle, Bangala and Siye Dams which supply water for irrigation.</p>	18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32

Table 13: Livelihoods Zones Description (Continued)

Livelihood Zone Name	Description	Wards
Save River Valley & Ndowoyo Lowveld Communal	<p>The zone is located in south-eastern Zimbabwe, covering parts of Chipinge, Chiredzi and Bikita districts in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. The zone lies in flat Lowveld areas with some areas lying in the Save river valley and stretches to the hilly traces in Bikita. It is categorized as Natural Region IV and V characterized by low erratic rainfall. Soils are relatively rich riverine and black vertisol with some parts having red clay soils that are prone to erosion. The limiting factor to agriculture is not soils but rainfall. Throughout the zone, average rainfall is only 450-600mm per year. The zone is bordered by wildlife conservancies to the north and Gonarezhou national park in the south and borders with Mozambique to the east. Notwithstanding low and erratic rainfall, the zone is dependent on crop production and livestock production to sustain local livelihoods. Households mainly grow small grain cereals (sorghum, finger millet and pearl millet) as well as maize and groundnuts. There is also limited cash crop production of cotton. Cereal cropping is supplemented by remittances, earnings from local employment and livestock sales (in particular goat sales). The main cereals are marketed through private buyers and companies, the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), breweries and millers. Cotton (although limited in production) is sold through private cotton companies such as Cottco and Terafin that set up buying points during the marketing season. Livestock is sold both to local and outside private buyers directly or through the marketing days organized by Rural District Council for cattle auctions for buyers coming from outside the zone. During lean seasons, main coping strategies are increased livestock sales, labour sales, collection and sale of firewood and migration to South Africa.</p> <p>Low rainfall, high HIV new infections, quela birds and livestock theft are the main chronic hazards whereas cholera outbreaks, floods, crop pests and livestock diseases are some of the periodic hazards experienced by households in the zone.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 22
Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal (BSWLC)	<p>This lowveld zone is a long strip of communal lands along the South-western part of the country on the border with South Africa and Botswana covering the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts in Matebeleland South and Masvingo province respectively with a population of 285,562 people. It is predominantly located in natural region V characterized by very low annual rainfall averaging less than 475mm. This is an agro-pastoral zone although employment is also a key source of food and cash income. The majority of households own some animals, and these are a key safety net. Crop production in this zone is low due to the poor soils and low and poorly distributed rainfall. However, crops remain an important source of income in the zone. Proximity to southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens up significant employment opportunities. The main cropping season is the rain fed which starts in November to March. The main crops grown for consumption include millet, sorghum, maize, cowpeas, watermelons and groundnuts. The main livestock kept are cattle, donkeys, goats, and chicken which are reared in the free communal grazing areas or designated cattle posts. All wealth groups earn income through livestock sales. It is the main income source for poor, middle and better off households constituting 55%-86% of their total annual income. During the lean season the following are the main coping strategies: increased livestock sales, consumption of wild fruits and labour migration to neighboring countries (especially South Africa and Botswana). High HIV/AIDS incidences, erratic and low rainfall and quela birds are the main chronic hazards affecting livelihoods in the zone. Livestock diseases are problems that occur every four to seven years out of ten. Periodic floods also occur as the zone is low lying.</p>	13, 14 and 15

Table 13: Livelihoods Zones Description (Continued)

Livelihood Zone Name	Description	Wards
Southern Cereal and Cattle Farming	This large livelihood zone covers a vast area across southern and central Zimbabwe. In the north-east, annual rainfall averages a relatively high 650 to 800mm. The south and central areas are drier, receiving an average of 450mm annually. The zone is characterised by isolated hills and relatively flat land. The vegetation comprises of Mopane and Miombo woodlands with limited teak forests in Umguza and Bubi district. During the dry season water is available from boreholes and deep wells. Gold and chrome deposits are also found in the area. Mopane worms are found in this zone. This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. The majority of farmers are A1 and A2 farm beneficiaries of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme of 2000. In the southern part of the zone, crop production is practised in sandy loam soils that are less productive compared to the clay loam soils found in the north. Rain fed production of maize, ground nuts, bambara nuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes and sorghum is practised for consumption. A small portion of the maize and groundnut produce is sold to earn the household cash. The main livestock types are cattle, goats, and poultry. Livestock feed is available on communally owned free grazing land supplemented by crop residue. Maize is marketed through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), local markets and private buyers from May to December. The chief determinants of wealth are the amount of land cultivated and livestock owned. Increased livestock sales, consumption of wild foods, labour migration, gold panning and use of retained seed are the main coping strategies employed by households in the zone. Erratic rainfall is the common periodic hazard that affects both crop and animal production in the zone. Poor access to seed, fertilizers, veterinary drugs, and wild animals that frequently destroy crops are the chronic hazards in the livelihood zone.	16, 17, 20, 23, 24 and 26

Source: Zimbabwe Rural Livelihoods Baseline Profile Reports, May 2011

3.2. Livelihoods Strategies

The main livelihood strategies in Chiredzi District include (1) rainfed crop production, gardening and livestock farming, (2) village lending and savings, (3) beer brewing and wine making from wild ilala (*hyphaene petersiana*), (4) brick moulding, (5) casual labour, (6) crafts, (7) vending, (8) cross border trading, (9) illegal selling of fire wood, (10) remittances from South Africa and (12) CAMPFIRE (for wards 8,15,23). Drought is the main climatic hazard interacting with the socio-economic and biophysical environment to heighten livelihood vulnerabilities in the sub-catchment. The current state and trends in land degradation, pasture depletion, water stress and socio-economic pressures are interacting with climatic stress to heighten livelihood vulnerabilities among rural communities in the district.

3.3. Main livelihoods options

The district is characterized by a north-south stratification of livelihood systems. In the extreme north, the communities practice rain fed agriculture while those in the southern most practice livestock production. Irrigated agriculture is only feasible near perennial river systems and on flood plains of the few remaining perennial rivers. The scarcity of water is attributed to high evaporative loss associated with high temperatures which may go beyond 40°C in certain periods in summer.

Although the high temperatures have the advantage of enhancing speedy maturation of crops and extending the season well into winter in some areas, it may also be a challenge in the germination of seeds. In most cases, the moistened seeds are 'cooked' before they germinate. Sorghum, pearl millet, cowpeas and maize are the dominant cereal food crops grown in the region. The main cash crops are red sorghum, cotton and groundnuts. Smallholder farmers are in the majority, using traditional farming systems which mix cash - and food crops in the same farming unit. Livestock rearing, is composed mainly of cattle, sheep and goats, which forms an important component of livelihoods in the district. Vegetables, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and sugar beans are grown in farms and nutrition gardens. Due to poor harvest, most poor households rely on casual labour from the better off households where they are engaged in weeding and harvesting. Poor households work in irrigation schemes to make a living. In addition to the above main livelihoods option stated above, households in Chiredzi district also survive on a host of livelihoods activities that are listed in table 13 below. However, viability of some of the livelihoods option is very low.

3.4. Other livelihoods Activities in Chiredzi

Table 14: Other Livelihoods Activities In Chiredzi

Livelihood Activity	Category of the LA	Wards	Livelihood viability	Challenges
Vending	Perennial	All wards (both rural and urban)	2	Price fluctuations
Crafts	Perennial	Ward 4 urban	3	Lack of raw materials Markets not readily available
Beer brewing	Perennial	All rural wards except 18, 19, 30, 31 and 21	2	Poor markets
Horticulture farming	Seasonal	All wards	2	Lack of water Pests and diseases Poor markets
Village saving and Lending (VSL)	Perennial	All wards	2	Unstable currency Relocations to neighbouring countries Defaulters
Petty trading	Perennial	All wards	2	Poor markets Covid 19 lock down restrictions
Remittances (both outside and within country)	Perennials	All wards	2	Covid 19 lockdown restrictions Job losses due to covid 19 restriction both in and outside country
Campfire	Seasonal	22, 23, 24, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15	3	Poor relation between community and trustees
Cross Border trading	Perennial	All wards	2	Lockdown restrictions
Touting	Perennial	Urban wards	3	Illegality associated with the activity Covid 19 restrictions
Sell natural resources (firewood, wild fruits, fish, Mopani worms)	Perennial	All wards	3	Illegality associated with the activity
Forex trading	Perennial	All urban wards Rural wards: 4, 11, 10, 21 and 18	2	Illegality associated with the activity
Sex work	Perennial	All Urban wards Rural wards: 21, 18, 11, 29 and	3	COVID-19 restrictions
Livelihood viability Key: 1=adequately meet shortfalls or food requirement 2=Unable to meet the consumption shortfall or requirements 3= Not a viable livelihood option				

3.5. Economic Zones

Chiredzi District boasts mainly of irrigated commercial sugar, and citrus fruit farming, and tourism and hospitality industries. Gonarezhou National Park, Malilangwe Conservancy, Save Valley conservancy and other small conservancies attract a lot of tourists into the district. A lot of companies in the district are sustained by the sugar industry. Coal Mining is also gaining momentum in the district.

Table 15: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Rain-fed agriculture	All wards except
	Small to medium irrigation schemes	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 15, 20 and 23
Mining	Small scale mining	13
	Large scale mining (Coal Mining)	25
Tourism and Hospitality	National parks and conservancies	22, 32, 24 and 23
	Hotels and lodges	22, 32 and urban (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8)

4. Poverty Levels

A total of 11 (34.4%) wards in the district have a food poverty prevalence of more than 25%. Most of these wards with a food prevalence of above 25% are mainly in the communal areas compared to those in the estates and the resettlements. Average household size in the district is 4.4 people per household.

Table 16: Food Poverty levels by Ward

Ward	Average Household	Food Poverty Prevalence
1	4.4	25.1
2	4.5	26.3
3	4.5	20.7
4	4.3	18.7
5	4.4	25.0
6	5.3	30.5
7	5.0	24.4
8	4.9	27.1
9	5.4	33.7
10	5.1	27.1
11	4.9	25.5
12	5.4	8.5
13	4.9	33.4
14	4.7	32.5
15	4.9	32.2
16	4.8	20.6
17	4.7	19.6
18	3.5	3.9
19	3.5	2.7
20	4.9	19.2
21	3.4	5.4
22	4.6	21.8
23	4.8	21.0
24	4.9	20.6
25	4.5	23.5
26	4.5	20.4
27	3.4	11.3
28	3.4	8.2
29	3.8	12.5
30	3.3	6.3
31	3.1	4.2
32	3.9	16.5

Source: Zimbabwe Food Poverty Prevalence-Atlas-2016

5. Agriculture information

5.1. Natural Regions and Climate

Chiredzi district is subdivided into two natural regions as depicted by **Table 16** below.

Table 17: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
Va	Average rainfall received is <650mm	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32
Vb	Average rainfall received is <600mm	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

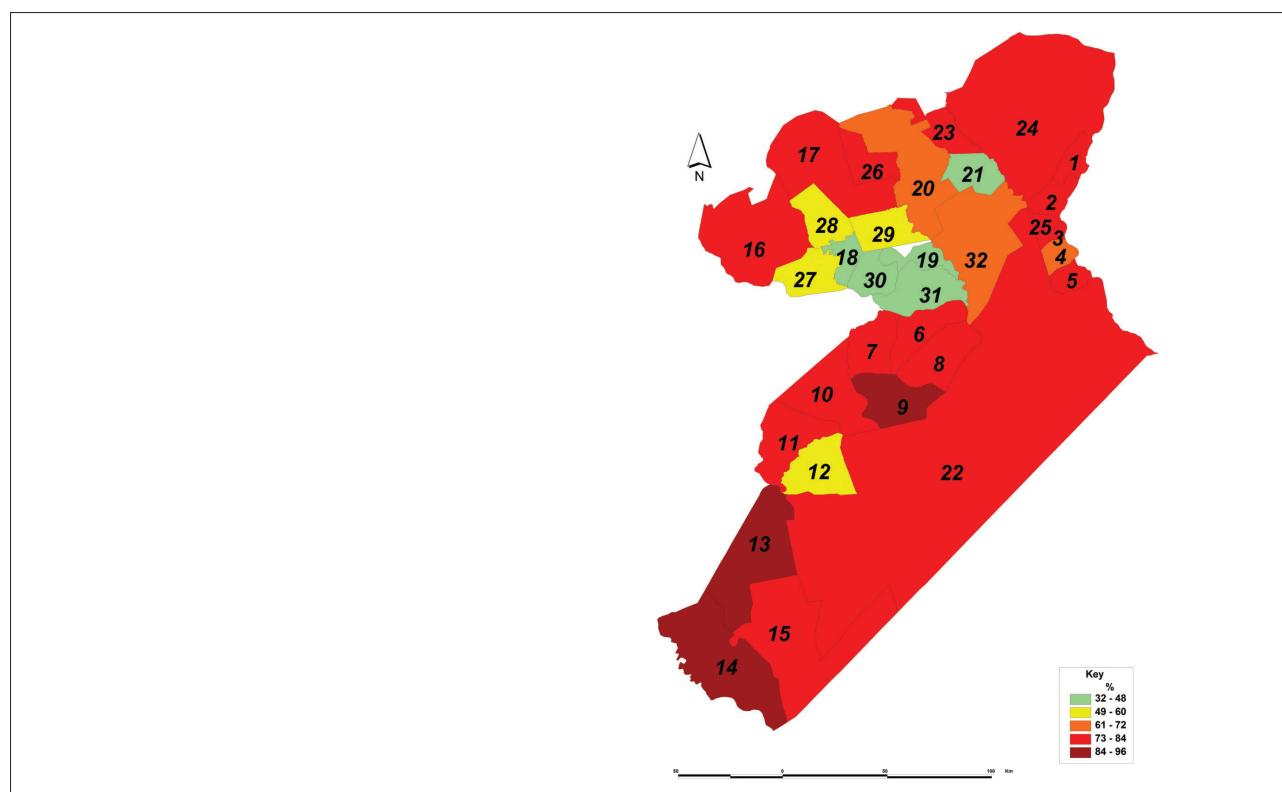


Figure 4: Chiredzi Mean Rainfall Map

5.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The district is characterized by strong climatic variations and fluctuations of rainfall that is highly irregular both spatially and temporarily. The spatial distribution of rainfall is highly dependent on elevation and topography. The district displays a relatively steep gradient of decreasing rainfall southwards ranging from slightly above 600 mm in the north to below 500 mm in the south along the Limpopo Valley. The mean onset date of the rainfall season is 1 December, and the mean cessation date is 15 March, giving a length of growing period of 106 days. As a result, Therefore, that the length of growing period is generally unsuitable for most crops, such as maize, groundnuts and roundnuts, which require longer growing periods.

The district is characterized by warm, dry climate with evaporation exceeding rainfall throughout the year. The district experiences mean annual temperatures ranging between 21 °C and 37°C as shown in Figure 5 below.

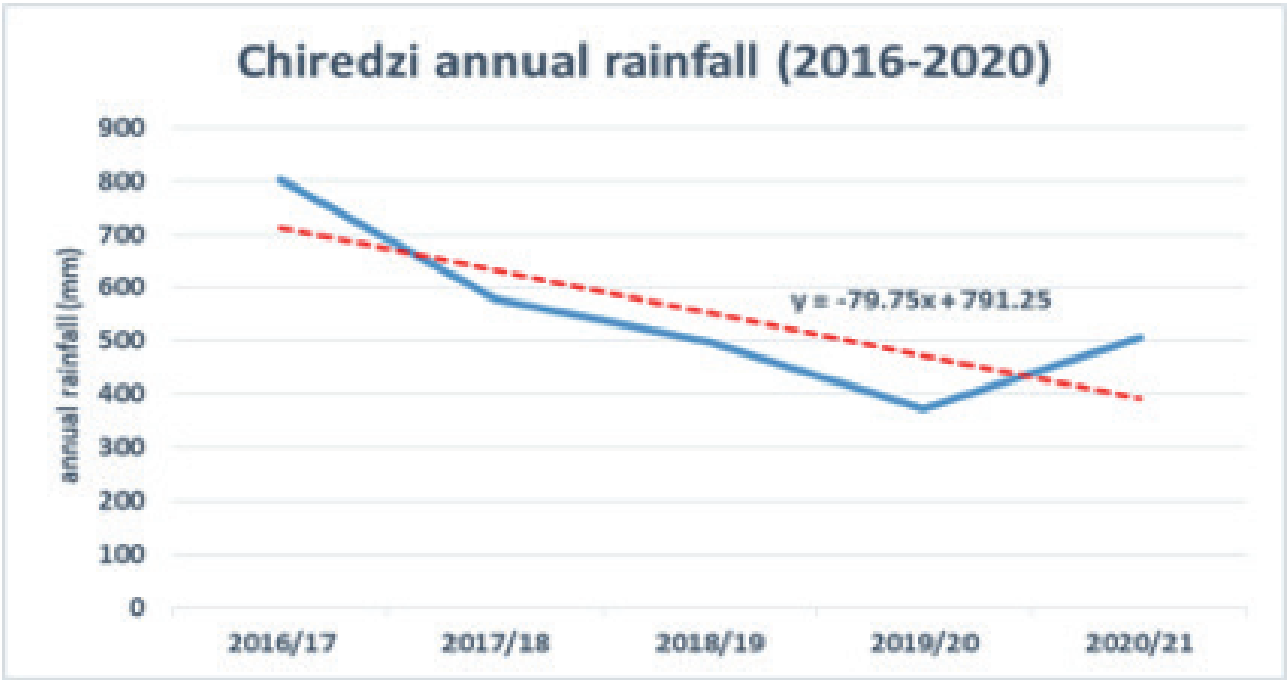


Figure 5: Chiredzi Annual Rainfall Trends From 2016 To 2021

The district mean rainfall is showing a decreasing trend since the 2016/17 rain season and this is mainly attributed to the effects of climate change.

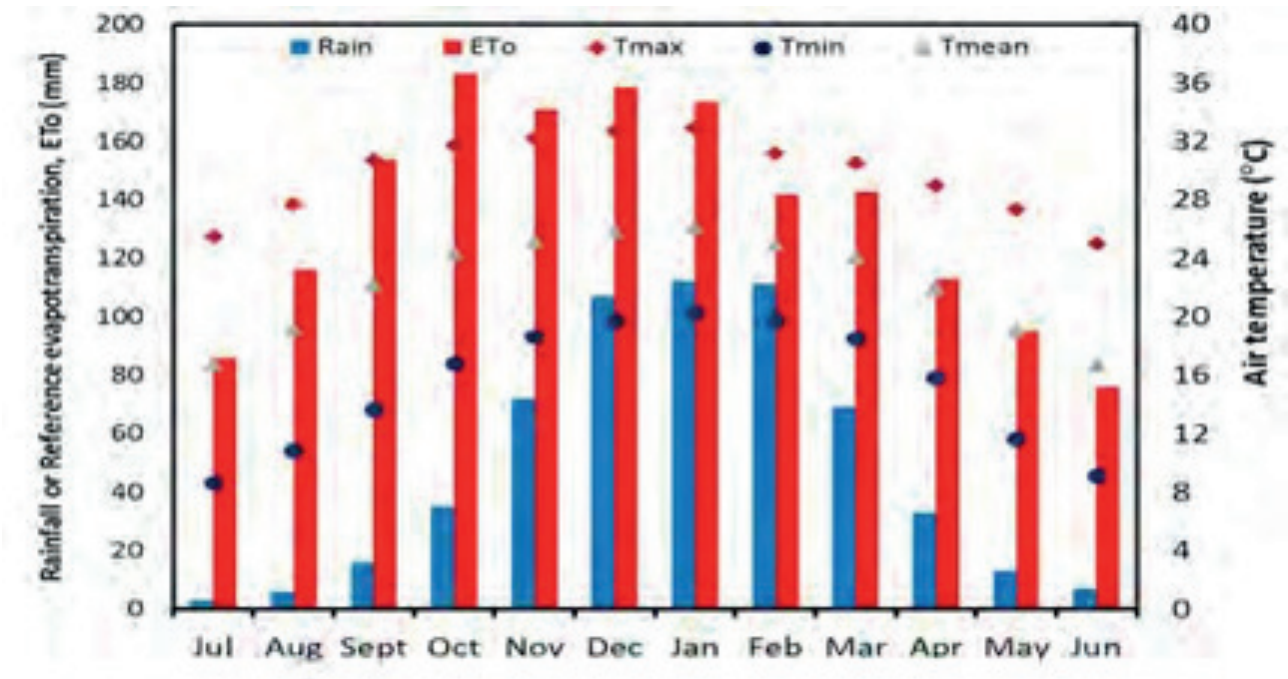


Figure 6: Mean Annual Rainfall, Temperature And Evapotranspiration For Chiredzi District

5.3. Drought Prone Areas

All wards in Chiredzi are prone to drought but relatively less in wards to the northern-western parts of the district (16, 17, 26 20, 23, 29, 24). Most of the droughts in the district are characterized by late onset of rainfall, mid-season dry spells and early cessation of rainfall. Serious droughts are experienced once in five years. Drought prone wards and respective risk scale are shown in **Table 17** below.

Table 18: Drought Prone Wards and Risk Scale

Ward	No. Households In Ward	Ranking	Risk Scale
13	2281	1	High
14	1534	2	High
15	2261	3	high
1	2701	4	High
2	2580	5	high
7	2288	6	Moderate
8	3596	7	Moderate
6	3724	8	Moderate
9	1456	9	Moderate
10	3577	10	Moderate
3	1363	11	Moderate
4	3594	12	Moderate
5	1911	13	Moderate
16	8988	14	Low
17	4598	15	Low
24	6217	16	Low
20	4733	17	Low
25	1304	18	Low
11	3007	19	Moderate
12	1304	20	low
22	1580	21	Low
27	970	22	Low
28	1199	23	Low
29	1768	24	Low
32	1881	25	Low
26	828	26	Low
23	1768	27	Low

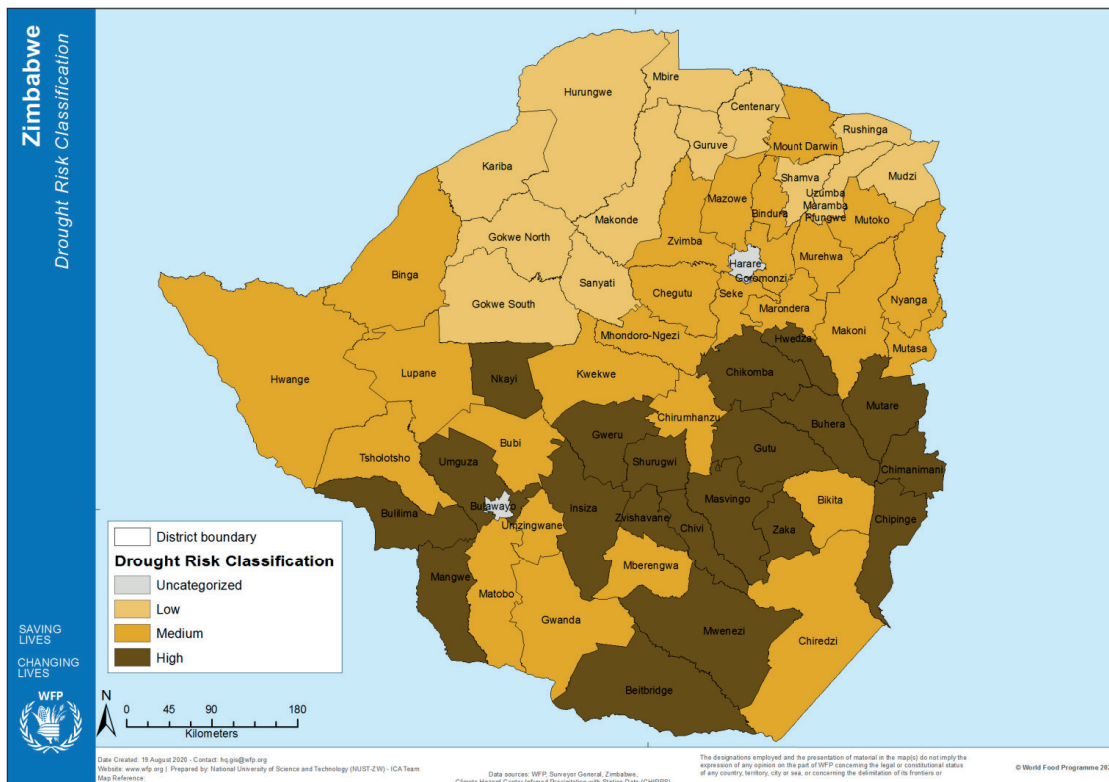


Figure 7: Chiredzi Drought Risk Classification Map

5.4. Flood Prone Areas

Chiredzi district as a whole is prone to flooding because the district is generally low lying. Exacerbating factors include major rivers (Runde, Mtilikwi, Save, Bubi and Mwenezi) network that pass through the district. The overflowing Tugwi Mukosi dam also pose a threat for communities living downstream. Most susceptible wards include, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27, 28 and 18. Cases of drowning are prevalent in the district with an average of seven drownings annually. Chilonga bridge experiences most drowning cases of all the places in the district.

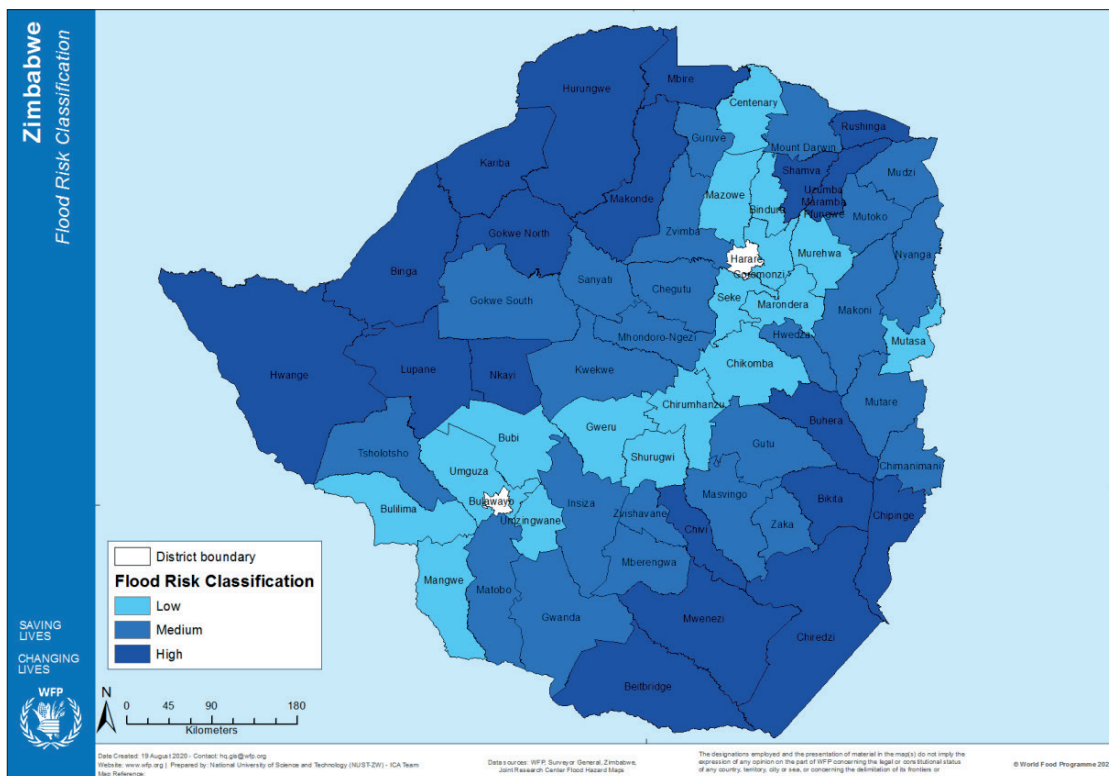


Figure 8: Chiredzi Floods Prone Map

5.5. Hydro-geological Conditions

The main rivers which pass through Chiredzi district are Chiredzi, Mwenezi, Runde, Tugwi, Mtirikwi and Mkwazine. Save Limpopo and Bubi rivers are found at the boundaries of the district to the east and south respectively. Chiredzi, Mwenezi, Mtirikwi, Tugwi and Mkwazine rivers are used to irrigate sugar and citrus plantations at Triangle, Hippo valley and Mkwazine Estates. All these rivers supply water for some communal irrigation schemes, and domestic use by people, livestock and wildlife use. No significant dams are found in the district but major dams along Tugwi, Mtirikwi and Chiredzi river are located outside the district and are the perennial water sources for sugarcane and fruit farming in the district. Both surface and groundwater are important for socio-economic development in Chiredzi District. Groundwater is the primary source of water for domestic use whilst surface water, especially from perennial rivers, is important for smallholder irrigation and commercial sugar and fruit industry. The small dams in the district are listed in the table 18 below.

Table 19: Distribution Of Small Dams By Ward

Ward	Small
28	Njiri
30	Muteri
24	Chegwite

There are several water bodies in the district, Major Rivers in the district are Mtirikwi, Runde, Tugwi, Chiredzi and Mwenezi. There are no major dams in the district but however there are several overnight storage dams in the sugar estate areas. Only three small dams listed in table 18 above are found in the district. Small streams and tributary are also scattered in the district according to the Chiredzi water bodies map below.

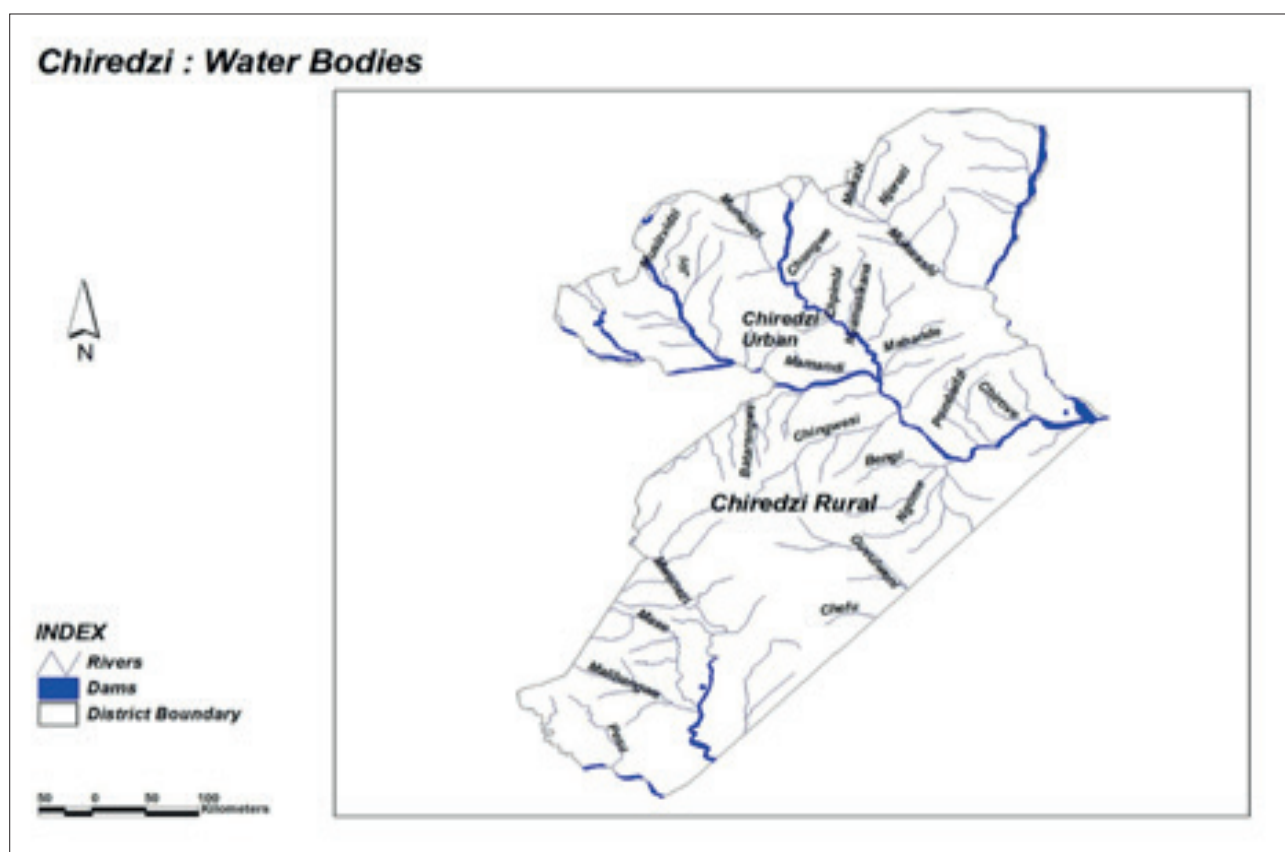


Figure 9: Map Showing Distribution Of Water Bodies In Chiredzi District

6. Crop Information

The district is drought prone; hence farmers grow small grains like sorghum and pearl millet. Cotton and sesame are some of the cash crops grown in the district. Maize is also grown but does best under irrigation. Leguminous crops mainly grown in the district are cowpeas, groundnuts and round nuts. Most farmers grow sugar beans under irrigation.

Table 20: Farming Sectors And Crops Grown By Wards

Ward	Main Farming Sectors	Main Crops Grown
1	Communal Area	Pearl millet, cotton, Sorghum, cow peas, Sesame & Maize
2	Communal Area	Pearl millet, cotton, Sorghum, cow peas,
3	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas,
4	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas,
5	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas, Sesame & Maize
6	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
7	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
8	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
9	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
10	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
11	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
12	Small Scale commercial	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
13	Communal Area	Sorghum, pearl millet,
14	Communal Area	Sorghum, pearl millet,
15	Communal Area	Sorghum, pearl millet,
16	A1 Resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
17	A1 Resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
18	Large scale commercial	Commercial Sugar cane production
19	Large scale commercial	Commercial Sugar cane production
20	A1 Resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
21	A2 Resettlement	Commercial Sugar cane production
22	Old resettlement	Sorghum, cow peas & Maize
23	Old resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, beans, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
24	A1 resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
25	Communal Area	Sorghum, cow peas,
26	A1 Resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
27	Large scale	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Cowpeas, sesame & commercial sugar cane
28	A1 & A2 Resettlements	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Cowpeas, sesame & commercial sugar cane
29	A1 Resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpeas & sesame
30	Large scale commercial	Commercial Sugar cane production
31	Large scale commercial	Commercial Sugar cane production
32	A1 Resettlement	Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Cotton, Cowpeas, sesame & commercial sugar cane
1 to 8	Urban	Not Applicable

6.1. Farming Sectors

Majority of farming sector in the district is under A1 farmers who occupy 52% of the farming land in the district. And this is closely followed by communal land which contributes to 41% of the farming area in the district. Most people reside in the communal areas (43.3%) as compared to any other farming area.

Table 21: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Population	%
A1 Farmers	595,018	52	155,533	43.34
S.S.C.	30,600	3	622	0.17
Communal Land	465541	41	122,123	34.03
RES. MODEL	43327	3.8	7,221	2.01
Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Chiredzi District				

6.2. Cash Crop Production

The main cash crops grown in the district are cotton, sesame, sugarcane and sorghum (table 21). Sugarcane is mainly grown by Tongaat Hullets Company as well as A2 farmers mostly concentrated in Mkwazine estate and out growers in Hippo Valley and Triangle estates. Sesame is mainly sold in Mozambique whereas sorghum is sold to GMB as well as to some private companies like Delta Beverages.

Table 22: Cash Crop Production

Cash Crop	Wards
Cotton production	1, 2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 32
Red	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 29 and 32
Sesame	1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 32
Sugarcane	18, 19, 21, 30, 31 and 32

6.3. Cropping Calendar

The season usually starts in September with farmers doing land preparation followed by planting from December to early February. Other management practices include weed control, harvesting, shelling/ threshing and marketing.

Table 23: Cropping Calendar

Crop	Item	Dry Season								Wet Season			
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Sorghum	Land Preparation												
	Ploughing												
	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Harvesting												
	Shelling												
	Marketing												
Pearl Millet	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Harvesting												
	Threshing												
Cotton	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Spraying												
	Picking												
	Marketing												
Sesame	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Harvesting												
	Marketing												

6.4. Irrigation Schemes

The district has 20 irrigation schemes scattered around the wards, most of which are underutilized and some need rehabilitation compared to the 18 that were there in 2016. Some of the schemes are listed below. The functional schemes require rehabilitation of canals and pumps. There is generally lack of linkage to formal markets resulting in non- sustainability of some schemes. The irrigation schemes are located within riparian zones close to perennial rivers, namely the Runde, Chiredzi, Save and Mwenezi Sub-catchments. However, it is important to note that irrigation activities in Chiredzi are sustained by water harvested in other district, namely Masvingo, Zaka, Bikita and Buhera districts. Tatanga and Fungai irrigation schemes were established after 2016.

Table 24: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Wards

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	2016 S	Current Status
1	Gudo	50	Partly functional, rehabilitation in progress	Functional
2	Dendere	38	Functional	Functional
2	St Joseph	70	Functional & extension in progress	Functional
3	Tshovani	360	Functional	Functional
4	Rupangwana	50	Functional	12 hectares under maize being harvested and another 12 currently under land preparation the reminder clearing
4	Fungai	10	Not yet established	Current crop maize at tasselling
7	Chilonga irrigation Scheme	159.5	Not functional, rehabilitation in progress	Working but sometimes disturbed by diversions of water channel - but the problem is currently being rectified
11	Malikango	42	Not functional, rehabilitation in progress	No crop at the moment. All engines are down.
15	Magogogwe	50	Not functional, rehabilitation in progress	Area under crop 4.5 ha Solar powered
15	Manjinji	60	Functional and rehabilitation in progress	Area under crop 15ha Solar powered
20	Labamba	100	Partly functional	Maize at harvesting stage
20	Tatanga	40	Not yet established	Maize harvested and clearing for the next crop
20	Manyeredzi	24	Functional	Maize harvested and clearing for next crop
20	Ngwana	13	Partly functional and requiring pegging	Land preparation for the next crop
20	Syphone	10	Functional	Maize harvesting in progress
20	Moyomuchena	8	Functional	Maize harvested
20	Watershed	80	Functional and requiring canal surveying	Functional
23	Nyangambe	100	Partly functional requiring canal construction	Partly functional. Needs canal construction.
	Total	1105		

6.5. Cropping Challenges

- Insufficient irrigation water supply
- Lack of functional water pumping system for irrigation
- High cost of inputs
- Pests and disease outbreaks
- Low producer prices
- Poor rainfall distribution
- Droughts/dry spells incidences
- Erratic rains
- Lack of big dams for irrigation
- Inputs are mainly found at main business centres thereby limiting access to the majority of farmers.
- Crop pests such as Fall Army Worm in cereal production

7. Livestock

The district is suitable for livestock production; however, less than half of the rural households own livestock. The Zimvac report for 2021 reported that only 35% of households in Chiredzi own cattle, 425 own goats and 55% own poultry. For those that own livestock the average number per household was 6.1 and 6.2 for cattle and goats respectively. Average livestock ownership per household has increased significantly from the 2016 to current status. Average cattle ownership per household was 4 in 2016 and is currently at 9. Similarly average goats owned by a household have increased to 11 from 3 in 2016. The trend follows for all types of livestock. Main types of livestock ownership – based on secondary data from surveys/assessments are shown in table 23 below.

Table 25: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Sector	Ward	Number Of Dip Tanks Per Ward	Average Cattle Holding Per HH	Average Goats Holding Per HH	Average Sheep holding Per HH	Average Chicken Holding Per HH
Communal	1	1	3	3	3	7
Communal	2	2	8	5	4	3
Communal	3	1	7	10	5	15
Communal	4	1	4	5	4	6
Communal	5	3	5	6	4	7
Communal	6	6	8	5	7	6
Communal	7	3	6	4	13	7
Communal	8	3	9	12	4	9
Communal	9	2	3	14	6	8
Communal	10	6	9	8	4	9
Communal	11	5	11	7	5	7
Small Scale commercial	12	1	23	10	3	10
Communal	13	8	14	55	9	56
Communal	14	5	22	40	7	44
Communal	15	7	18	46	8	48
A1 Resettlement	16	10	5	7	3	8
A1 Resettlement	17	10	3	8	3	7
Large scale commercial	19	19	3	3	3	7
Large scale commercial	20	7	8	5	4	3
A1 Resettlement	22	4	7	10	5	15
A2 Resettlement	23	23	4	5	4	6
Old resettlement	24	6	5	6	4	7
Communal	25	1	8	5	7	6
A1 resettlement	26	1	6	4	13	7
A1 Resettlement	27	2	9	12	4	9

Table 26: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward (Continued)

Sector	Ward	Number Of Dip Tanks Per Ward	Average Cattle Holding Per Hh	Average Goats Holding Per Hh	Average Sheep holding Per Hh	Average Chicken Holding Per Hh
A1 Resettlement	28	4	3	14	6	8
Large scale commercial	29	3	9	8	4	9
A1 & A2 Resettlements	31	1	11	7	5	7
A1 Resettlement	32	4	23	10	3	10
Sources: Dept of Vet Services 2021 & Masvingo Zimvac Report 2021						

7.1. Main Livestock Diseases

The district is prone to foot and mouth disease due to its proximity to conservancies and national parks. The most common diseases are Newcastle in poultry and, foot and mouth in cattle., Some of the livestock diseases are listed in Table 27 below. Mortality rates which isare often as a result of poverty or diseases was reported to be between 10 – 15% according to the Zimvac report of 2021. All the wards reported cases of theileriosis in 2022 compared to 2016.

Table 27: Main Livestock diseases and wards Mostly Affected

Livestock Disease	Wards
Rabies	32 ,16,20,17
New castle disease	All wards
Anthrax	Nil, vaccination usually done in pandemic area before outbreak.
Foot and Mouth	All Wards but mostly ward 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 & 15
Lumpy skin	All Wards
Heart Water	All Wards
Theileriosis	All Wards
Source: Department of Veterinary Services 2021	

7.2. Dipping Facilities And Animal Health Centres

The district has a total of 149 functional dip tanks (Table 27 above). Every ward has at least one dip tank. Wards 1, 3, 4, 12, 25, 26 and 31 have the least number of dip tanks (1 dip tank) in a ward. Table 28 highlights the total number of animal health centres as well as veterinary extension staff in the district.

Table 28: Animal Health Centres

Item	Number
Number of Functional animal Health Centres	27 (5 Established and 22 not established)
Number of community Animal health Workers and Paravets	59 (supervisors, VEWs and Dip attendants) 1 416 Paravets (12 paravets per dip tank)

7.3. Livestock Holding

Livestock holdings increase by wealth group with the rich owning more livestock for cattle, goats and sheep (**Table 26**). A total of 20 152 households own cattle in the district translating to 47.3% of the total households in the district. Those who own small stock account are approximately 22 404 households, those who own goats account for 52.7% of the households.

Table 29: Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Ward No./Name	Livestock Type	Livestock Holding Wealth Groups		
		Poor	Medium	Rich
1	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
2	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5

Table 29: Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group (Continued)

Ward No./Name	Livestock Type	Livestock Holding Wealth Groups		
3	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
4	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
5	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
6	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
7	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
8	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
9	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
10	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
11	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
12	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
13	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
14	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
15	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
16	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
17	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
20	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5

Table 29: Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group (Continued)

Ward No./Name	Livestock Type	Livestock Holding Wealth Groups		
21.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
22.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
23.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
24.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
25.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
26.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
29.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5
32.	Cattle	0-3	4-10	+10
	Goats	0-5	6-10	+10
	Sheep	0-1	2-5	+5

Source: Zimbabwe Food Economic Zones Profiles

Table 30: Distribution of Herd Size

Number	Cattle (%)	Goats (%)
<5	5	3
>5	95	97

For those households which own livestock, the majority of them have more than five livestock compared to those with less than five.

7. 4. Other Livestock Establishments

As a districtThe district we does not have any dairy farms, however, there are 22 feedlots established in the district. Fodder is still in its infancy by individual farmers due to unavailability of perennial water sources. Fish production is also limited due to unavailability of perennial water sources.

Table 31: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Wards
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1	
Aquaculture (Ponds)	102	14, 20, 23, 32, 29 and 15
Apiculture	17	32, 17 and 13
Dairy Farms	0	None
Feedlots	22	4, 25, 24, 16, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 13 and 14
Fodder production	0	None

7.5. Livestock Challenges

Livestock farmers in Chiredzi face a number of challenges which include:

- Disease outbreaks
- Lack of vaccines
- Tick infestation challenges
- Continuous periods of drought seasons resulting in poverty deaths
- Inadequate grazing areas
- Lack of competitive livestock markets resulting in low livestock prices
- Livestock thefts, with stolen livestock mainly driven and sold in Mozambique
- Long distance to water points especially during the Dry season

8. Markets

8.1 Crop Markets

Main crop markets in the districts are found at Dullies in Triangle, Rupangwana, Mkwesine and Chiredzi Town Council Open (Banana Market). The main GMB depot is situated in ward 32 at Nandi near Mkwesine turn along the Chiredzi-Tanganda highway. The depot is complimented by two other satellite depots found in ward 22 (Chizvirizvi) and 10 (Makambe). Community outreach markets are held monthly at different places in the district with the common ones held at Gezani, Davata, Samu, Malipati, Chikombedzi, Faversham, Takunda, Masimbiti, Uswaushava and Filling. Furthermore, Boli-Muhlanguleni market is held weekly on Thursdays. For other crops like cotton, there is only market which is one Cottco depot in Chiredzi supplemented by several collection points in wards.

Table 32: Crop Produce Markets

Market Name	Ward No	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Boli-Muhlanguleni	10	Cereals, groceries, hardware, clothing, small livestock, Horticultural commodities	Bulawayo, Rutenga, Harare, Masvingo, Chiredzi and other towns and cities local farmers,	Available
Banana Market in Chiredzi town	6-urban 4	Cereals, clothing, small livestock, Horticultural commodities	Distant market sources e.g Macheke, Chimanimani, Karoi, Gokwe, Honde valley Local Farmers e.g. Hippo Valley, Mkwesine Outside the country (SA, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania & Botswana)	Available
Dullies	18	Cereals, clothing, small livestock, Horticultural commodities	Distant market sources e.g Macheke, Chimanimani, Karoi, Gokwe, Honde valley Local Farmers e.g. Hippo Valley, Mkwesine Outside the country (SA, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania & Botswana)	Available
Rupangwana	4	Cereals, clothing, Horticultural commodities	Local Irrigation schemes Distant markets, e.g. Chipinge, Mutare and Chimanimani Outside the country (SA, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania & Botswana)	Available

Table 32: Crop Produce Markets (Continued)

Market Name	Ward No	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Mkwasine	21	Cereals, clothing, Horticultural commodities	Distant market sources e.g Macheke, Chimanimani, Karoi, Gokwe, Honde valley Local Farmers Outside the country (SA, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania & Botswana)	Available
Outreach markets	14, 13, 15, 11, 16, 17, 26 and 20	Cereals, groceries, hardware, clothing, small livestock, Horticultural commodities	Bulawayo, Rutenga, Harare, Masvingo, Chiredzi and other towns and cities local farmers.	Available

Table 33: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	X	X	√	X	√	-	-	1	-	2
2	√	X	√	X	√	5	-	1	-	2
3	√	X	√	X	√	5	-	1	-	2
4	√	√	√	X	√	5	5	1	-	2
5	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
6	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
7	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
8	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
9	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
10	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	1	5	2
11	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
12	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
13	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
14	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
15	√	X	√	X	√	5	-	1	-	2
16	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
17	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
18	√	√	√	X	√	4	5	1	-	2
19	√	√	√	X	√	5	5	1	-	2
20	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
21	√	√	√	X	√	5	5	1	-	2
22	√	X	X	√	√	5	-	-	5	2
23	√	X	√	X	√	5	-	1	-	2
24	X	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
25	X	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
26	X	X	X	X	X	5	-	-	-	2
27	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
28	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
29	√	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
30	X	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
31	X	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
32	X	X	X	X	√	5	-	-	-	2
Urban wards (1-8)	√	√	√	√	√	4	5	1	6	2

8.2. Labour Markets

The district has high opportunities for seasonal casual labour in the sugar estates, tourism and hospitality. There are minimal opportunities in the industry and commerce as the district is mainly agriculture based and has wildlife conservancies. which This has resulted in an upsurge in informal trading in the district.

Table 34: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour
Agriculture	21, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32	21, 18, 19, 27, 28, 30, 31, 16, 17, 29, 20, 23, 24, 32, 2, 3, 25, 6 and 7
Industry and commerce	1-8 (Urban), 18, 19, 25 and 29	All wards in the district and
Tourism and Hospitality	32, 22, 24, 23 and 18 and urban wards namely (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8)	All wards in the district and

8.3. Livestock Markets

The livestock market is characterized by individual marketing with main buyers being local abattoirs, butcheries and farmer to farmer. The main livestock being traded is cattle.

Table 35: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us\$)	Average Price 2022 (Us\$)	Type Of Market
Cattle	\$300	\$300	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries & private buyers
Sheep	\$30	\$50	Farmer to farmer & local restaurants, private buyers
Goats	\$25	\$ 40	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants & private buyers
Donkey	\$150	\$ 150	Farmer to farmer & local buyers
Fish	\$ 2kg	\$ 3/kg	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, private buyers
Guinea Fowls	\$6	\$ 6	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Indigenous Chickens	\$5	\$ 5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	\$45	\$60	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries

8.4. Markets Calender

The district is prone to drought hence characterized by food purchases throughout the year and lean season which starts usually end August to end March. The DSD and NGOs usually cover the lean season gaps by supporting the communities with food aid.

Normal Year

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

Drought Period

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

8.5. Market Challenges

- Poor market accessibility due to poor road network
- Multi-currency system
- Fluctuations of commodity prices
- No legislation to regulate livestock prices
- During drought years prices of cattle significantly go down
- Few buyers on the market which affects pricing of commodities and livestock

9. Common Hazards

Chiredzi District has a number of hazards that differ across the wards, and these includes; droughts, crop and livestock pest and diseases, human disease outbreaks (Cholera, Malaria), human wildlife conflicts, floods and drownings.

Table 36: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
Rural			
1	Dikitiki	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Droughts Human and wildlife conflicts
2	Mareya	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Droughts
3	Tshovani	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	-
4	Mupinga	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria Outbreaks Cholera	-
5	Chitsa	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria	Human and wildlife conflicts
6	Dzinzela	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria Outbreaks Drownings	Human and wildlife conflicts
7	Chichingwe	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria Outbreaks	
8	Chibwedziva	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
9	Twananani	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
10	Batanai/ Makambe	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks Cholera	Human and wildlife conflicts
11	Chikombedzi	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
12	Gonakudzingwa	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
13	Xibhavahlengwe	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks Floods	Drought Human and wildlife conflicts
14	Sengwe	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks Floods	Drought Human and wildlife conflicts
15	Xini/Moose	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks Floods	Drought Human and wildlife conflicts
16	Nuanetsi Ranch	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks Cholera	
17	Samba/Crown Ranch	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	
18	Triangle	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Job losses Floods	
19	Hippo Valley	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Job losses	
20	Ruware Ranch	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
21	Mkwasine Estate	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts

Table 36: Periodic And Chronic Hazards (Continued)

Ward Number	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
Rural			
22	Chizvirizvi	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
23	Nyangambe	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
24	Humani	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
25	Muteo	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
26	Mungwezi/ Wasara Wasara	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
27	Section 63 Triangle	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Job losses Malaria outbreaks Cholera	
28	Section 3 Triangle	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Job losses Malaria outbreaks	
29	Buffalo Range	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	
30	Mleme	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Job losses Malaria Outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
31	Gozonya	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Job losses Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts
32	Nandi/Mapanza	Crop and livestock pest and diseases Malaria outbreaks	Human and wildlife conflicts

Table 37: Summary Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) At Ward Level

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment & Wards At Risk	Affected Elements, ie Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure Etc	Why Affected/Reasons Why Vulnerable
Drought	All rural wards except 18, 19, 30 and 31	Livelihoods and environment	Lack of irrigation schemes Climate change
Crop	All wards	Livelihoods	Natural cause, inadequate preparedness
Livestock pest and disease	All wards	Livelihoods	Proximity to breeding sites (national parks, conservatives) Inadequate
Cholera	10, 4 and 16	Population groups	Poor water and sanitation coverage High influx of people from other areas/districts
Malaria	All wards	All population groups	Malaria is endemic in the district
Human and Wildlife conflicts	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15,	Livelihoods, people, environment and Infrastructure, domestic animals	Settlements that are in close proximity with wildlife reserves, rivers, poor constructed boundaries between wildlife reserves and human settlements
Floods	13, 14, 15, 18, 27, 28 and urban wards: 4, 6 and 8	Infrastructure, Population groups, assets and environment	Geographical and topographical setup Poor drainage system in urban area
Drowning	27,16, 11, 6, 7 and 15	Population groups	Low risk perception

10. Nutrition And Health Information

10.1. Child Nutrition Status

Stunting levels in the district isare high according to the NNS of 2018. GAM levels are acceptable according to the WHO thresholds. Childhood obesity is however, emerging as one of the key malnutrition problems in the Districtdistrict. Though district specific figures are absent HIV prevalence among the women of child-bearing age category is still high with the ZIMPHIA report of 2019 reporting a 16.1% HIV prevalence for Masvingo Province.

Table 38: Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Percentage
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	0.3
Severe Acute Malnutrition	1.5
Global Acute Malnutrition	0.3
Stunting	24.7
Overweight and Obesity	2.1
Low Birth Weight	15.2
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 – 49 years (Provincial Average)	16.1
Source: Zimbabwe National Nutrition Survey, 2018	

10.2. Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

The Zimbabwe IYCF policy encourages continued breastfeeding of children with appropriate complementary feeding from 6 - 24 months and beyond. Complementary feeding indicators are low in the district indicating that children below the age of 24 months are not receiving optimal infant feeding recommendation. Exclusive Breastfeeding rates, however, are surpassing the Minimum WHO thresholds. There is still need for concerted efforts to improve IYCF indicators in the district

Table 39: Feeding Practices In Indicators For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency (Breastfed)	26.6
Minimum Dietary Diversity	13.6
Minimum Acceptable Diet (Breastfed)	5.3
Exclusive Breastfeeding	63.6

10.3. Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

Women nutrition indicators are generally low in the district with MDD as low as 15%. Access to protein and vitamin A rich foods have improved due to the resilience programmes asas weell as promotion of consumption of biofortified foods.

Table 40: Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity -Women	15
Iron Rich Foods	20
Vitamin A rich Foods	65
Protein Rich Foods	59
Household Food Consumption Score (acceptable)	32
Household Food Consumption Pattern	4.6
Source: ZimVAC 2020	

10.4. Top Ten Common Diseases

Chiredzi district, due to its climate conditions, is favorable to a number of diseases mainly malaria which is endemic. HIV/AIDS related infections are almost stagnant due to the gains of the national Antiretroviral Programme. New infections however are still being registered particularly in densely populated settlement such as compounds in the sugarcane and the urban areas. Acute respirations infections top the list of the most common diseases experienced in the district.

Table 41: Top Ten OPD Diseases

Disease/Condition	Rank
Acute Respiratory Infections	1
Skin Conditions	2
Malaria	3
Diarrhoeal	4
Eye Conditions	5
Injuries	6
Dental conditions	7
Sexually Transmitted Infections	8
Ear Conditions	9
Chronic Diseases	10

10.5. Mortality in Women

General maternal mortality ration is showing an increasing trend in the district despite investments made to reduce it. In 2021 alone, as high as 109 deaths per 100 000 women were recorded in the district, this is attributed largely to birth complications.

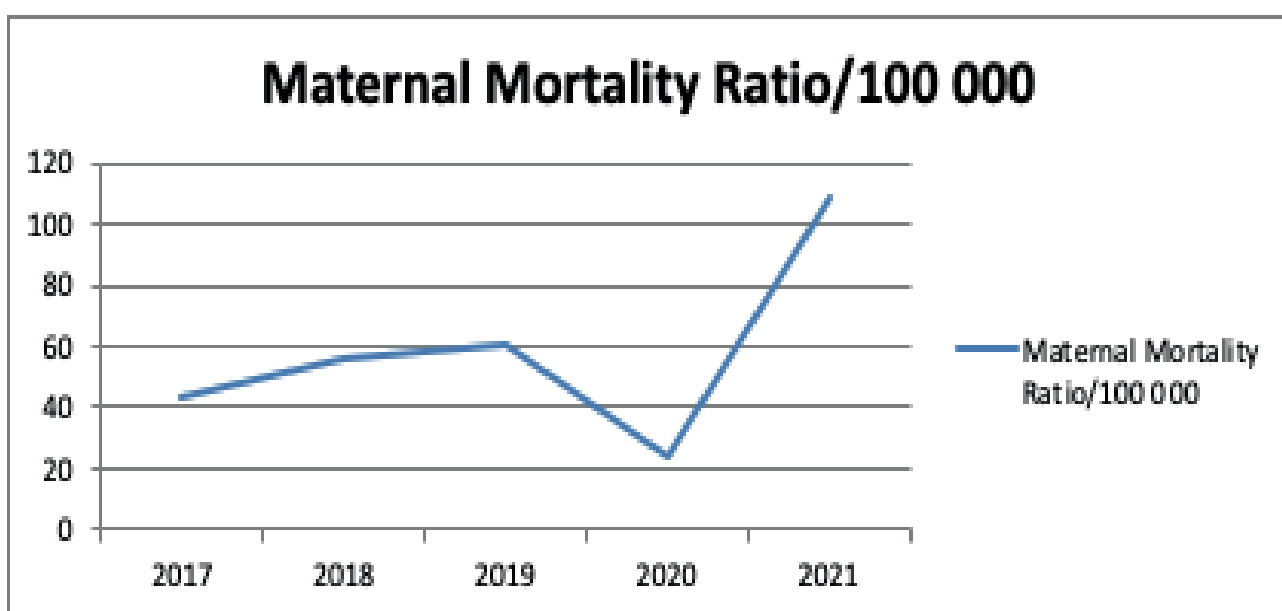


Figure 10: Mortality Trends

10.6. Top Five Causes of Mortality

Pneumonia remains the main cause of mortality in the district followed by HIV/AIDS related deaths. Despite the district being a malaria endemic area, deaths due to malaria occupy position five.

Table 42: Top Five Causes of Mortality

Condition/Disease	Rank
Pneumonia	1
HIV/AIDS related Deaths	2
Diarrhoea	3
Neonatal Deaths	4
Malaria	5

11. Food Security

11.1 Food Security Trends

The Zimbabwe Rural Vulnerability assessment done by the ZimVAC committee reveal that the food security situation in the district has remained consistently high for the period 2017/17 and 2021/22 consumption periods except during the 2017/18 consumption year (fig 39). Despite the most farmers engaging in production of drought tolerant small grains, erratic rains and some periodic hazards mostly affect cereal adequacy in the district resulting in households requiring food assistance in every consumption year. The shift in climatic conditions has also further compounded the problem, such that without a fully functional irrigation system in the district, it is almost impossible to achieve food security for every household.

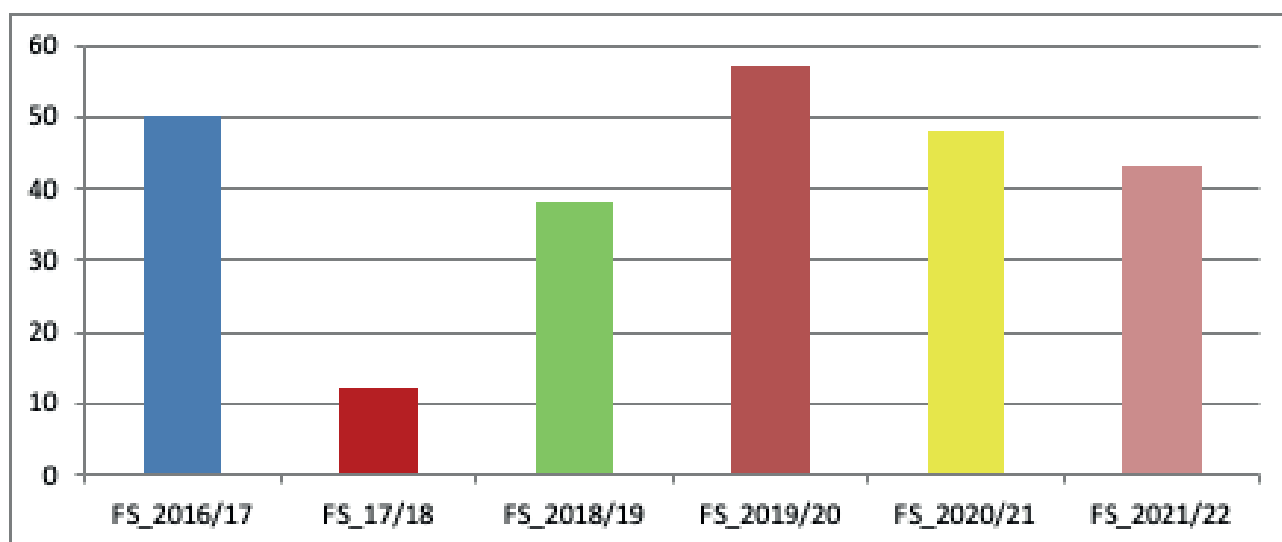


Figure 11: Chiredzi Food Insecurity Trends (Source: Zimvac 2016 To 2021 Reports)

11.2. Food Consumption Score

During the assessment period, majority of households fall within the borderline category. However, as we approach the lean season, more households fall within the poor category.

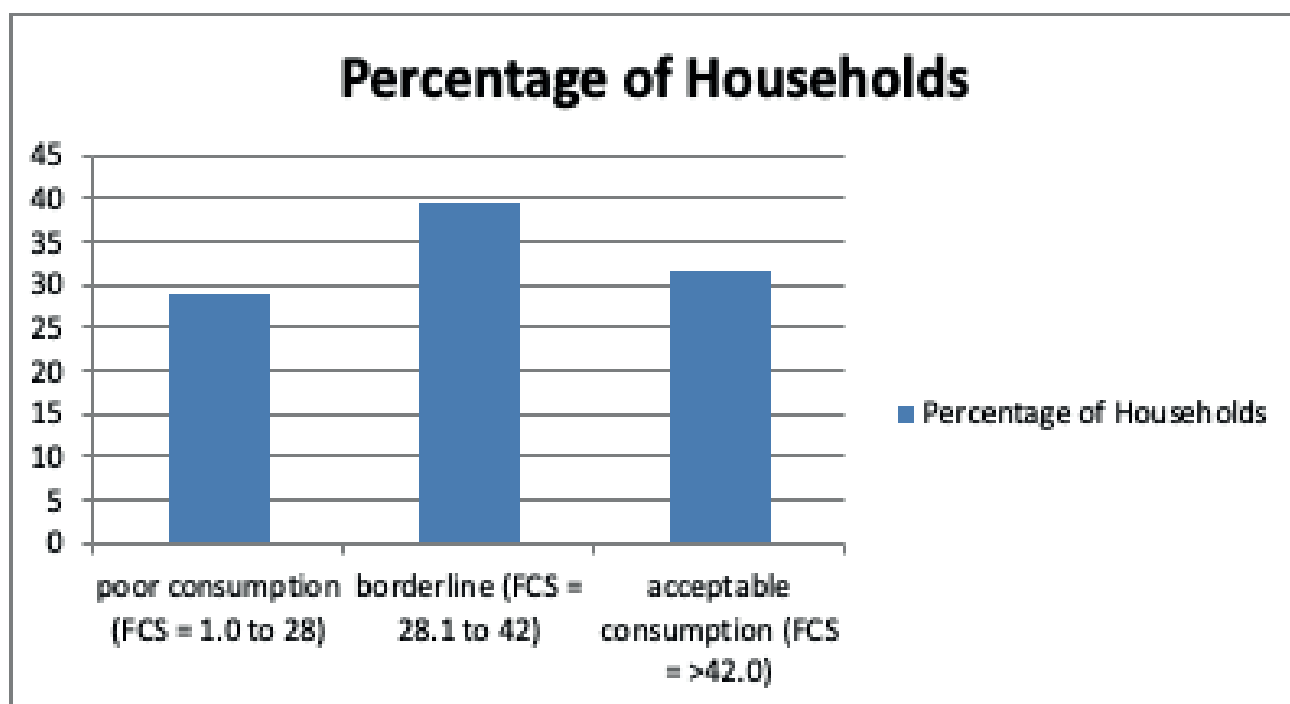


Figure 12: Chiredzi Household Consumption (Source: ZimVac 2021)

11.3. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio - Economic Groups

Groups C and D are both highly food insecure, whereas group B is likely as a result of a recent or a repeated set of shocks, whilst the group D represents extreme poor and destitute households.

Table 43: Vulnerability By Socio-Economic Group

Group A Already resilient	Already resilient: 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. Participants agreed that this group would have modernized farming equipment such as tractors, estate owners owning more than 50 plus hectares of land with some access to irrigation, diversified sources of income (business ventures), able to hire both temporarily and permanent labour force. Surplus reserves for food stocks, own more than 50 plus cattle, have reliable remittances. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices
Group B Food secure under no major shocks	Food secure under no major shocks. 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 assets. It was identified that households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes. Participants identified these households as having access to some productive assets (farming equipment), owning livestock (both big and small livestock) (20+ cattle), having access to adequate arable farming land and use both own household and hired labour. Have access to good housing water /sanitation and receive consistent remittances, while they can afford to send children to mission boarding schools.
Group C Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks. These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D). This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power, small arable plots of land (less than 5 ha) with inadequate farming equipment and rely on small gardens. Most of these households live in the communal areas, with difficulties to send children to secondary schools
Group D Highly food insecure, vulnerable	Highly food insecure, including destitute. These highly food insecure households – including the destitute – are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, dependent on others, and receive little, irregular or no remittances at all. They have few or no meaningful assets and will own no livestock. Their food harvest only last for less than a month therefore has no reserves. Hence, they live from hand to month and more so loan their land (3 ha) to others.

11.4. Coping Strategies

Table 44: Coping Strategies by Ward Level

Strategy	Season	Wards
Sharing, begging and borrowing cereals	Lean months	All wards
Food Aid	lean months	Communal wards, Resettlement wards, Urban wards - due to COVID-19
Vegetable production and marketing	winter season	All wards
Casual	Summer and winter	18,19, 21,27,28,30,31 & 32
Firewood,	Winter and lean months	1, 2, 16, 17, 29 & 32
livestock and crop sales	Winter and lean months	All wards except urban
Wild fruit sales	When in season	All wards
Cross border trading	Throughout the year	All wards
Illegal Activities like sex work, touting, drug sales, forex trading	Throughout the year	All urban wards plus 18,19, 4 & 29

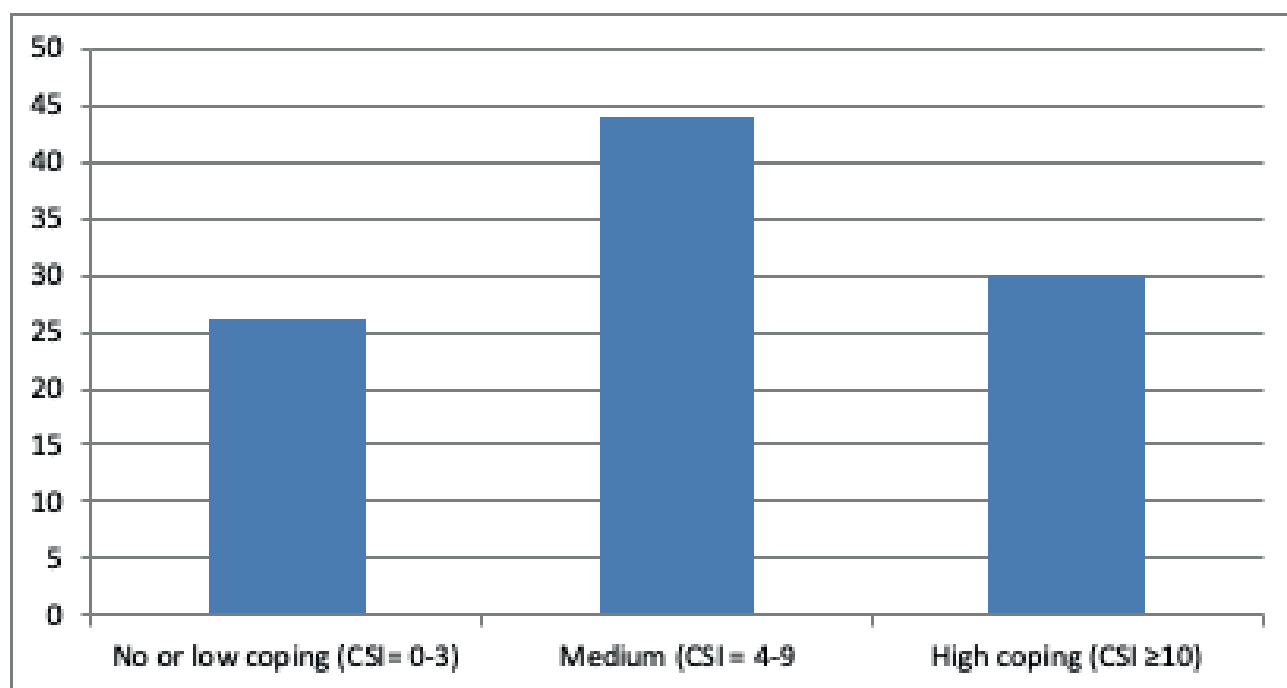


Figure 13: Coping Strategy Index for Chiredzi, ZimVac 2021

11.5. Ranking of Ward According to Food Insecurity

Table 41 below shows ranking of food insecurity levels by wards. Wards in the communal areas are the most food insecurity prone wards compared to those in the resettlement areas.

Table 45: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Wards	Proportion Of Population	2021 HH	Food Insecurity
1	1.6	2701	4
2	1.5	2580	5
3	1.4	1363	11
4	2.1	3594	12

Table 45: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (Continued)

Wards	Proportion Of Population	2021 HH	Food Insecurity
5	1.5	1911	13
6	2.8	3724	8
7	2.9	2288	6
8	3.0	3596	7
9	1.4	1456	9
10	2.5	3577	10
11	4.3	3007	19
12	0.2	1304	20
13	1.5	2281	1
14	3.2	1534	2
15	3.1	2261	3
1	7.6	8988	14
17	7.0	4598	15
1	4.9	3794	32
1	3.0	3502	31
20	6.9	4733	17
21	3.9	3040	28
22	2.4	1580	21
23	2.0	1768	27
24	8.3	6217	16
25	1.2	1304	18
2	1.1	828	26
27	2.5	970	22
2	5.4	1199	23
2	2.1	1768	24
30	3.3	2829	29
31	3.2	2753	30
32	2.3	1881	25

11.6. Food Aid Trends

The food insecure population was assisted by the government and the implementing partners namely: Plan International, Rescue, Mwenezi Development Training Centre, Red Cross, NAZ, and Community Technology Development Organisation. They were assisted with grain, pulses, vegetable oil and cash. There was also food assistance in urban wards through food vouchers redeemable at retailer shop such as Pick n Pay, Chingwanga, N Richards and Metro Peech. In the seasons before COVID-19, there was food-for-assets programmes where beneficiaries were working on developmental projects such as dip tanks, roads and dams. Urban wards qualified for food aid in recent years due to incapacitation caused COVID-19.

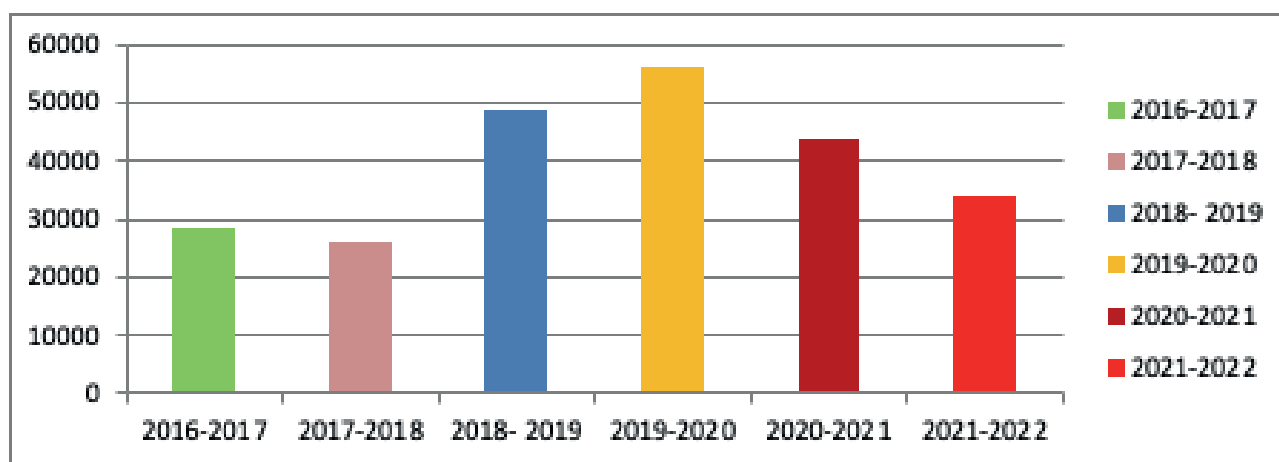


Figure 14: Food Aid Beneficiaries in District from 2016, DSW

11.7. Government Supported Food Assistance

According to the ZimVAC 2021 report 43% of households in Chiredzi are food insecure for the 2021/22 food consumption year. This translates to 167 573 people in the district requiring food assistance and 6 200 metric tonnes required to cover the gap. The Government supported food assistance is currently taking care of all the food insecure households in the district, **Table 43** below.

Table 46: Government Supported Food Assistance: 2021/22 Consumption Year

Ward	Number of B
1	5,000
2	5,200
3	2,505
4	4,500
5	3,500
6	6,000
7	5,005
8	6,790
9	3,590
10	8,750
11	8,000
12	750
13	11,050
14	7,020
15	9,260
16	14,250
17	11,500
20	11,100
22	3,350
23	3,000
24	15,370
25	2,145
26	3,100
27	2,150
28	3,755
29	6,040
32	4,890
Total	167,570

11.8. Characteristics of Poor and Food Insecure Households

- Land holdings of less than 3.2 haectares
- No access to irrigation water for winter planting
- No use of certified seeds and no productive assets
- House dwellings made of pole and dagga
- No properly built schools (increase in satellite schools) mainly in resettlement wards namely: 16, 17, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 32
- Sanitary conditions very poor (no toilets) and fetching water from unprotected sources (mafuku)
- Rainfall is erratic and poorly distributed
- Transport network very poor in rural areas
- Constraints in rentals
- Failure to pay school fees for the children
- High cases of domestic violence motivated by COVID-19 lockdown restrictive measures.
- Negative coping mechanisms by the urban population such as increase in drug abuse and sex work.

12. Seasonal Calendar

Table 47: Sip Calendar For A Typical Year

Item	Dry Season									Wet Season			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Land preparation													
Ploughing													
Planting													
Weeding (other crops)													
Planting cane													
Weeding cane													
Cutting cane													
Thrashing cane													
Harvesting													
On farm casual													
Off farm casual													
Gardening													
Harvestng													
Fishing													
Malaria outbreaks													
Labour migration													
lean season													
Crop sales													
Livestock Sales													

Table 48: District Development Priorities and Targeted wards

Sector/Cluster	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Social Services	Construction of health Facilities	13, 16, 17, 20, 24, 32 and 27	These are among the most populace wards in the district and some have no health facility at all
Food and nutrition security cluster	Irrigation development (small and medium schemes)	27, 6, 7, 16, 29, 32, 3, 4, 15, 20, 23, 1, 2, 25 and 11	Existing irrigation schemes operating below average capacity Some wards are nearer to perennial water bodies but no irrigation schemes established in them
Social Services	Construction of secondary schools	3 and 26	No secondary schools in some of these wards
Infrastructure and utilities cluster	Road rehabilitation and construction of bridges e.g. Chilonga	All wards	Most parts of the district inaccessible during the rainy season
Infrastructure and utilities cluster	Drilling and rehabilitation of Boreholes	All wards	Existing boreholes in most wards no longer functional and are inadequate
Infrastructure and utilities cluster	Construction and rehabilitation of feedlots and dip tanks	All wards	Most wards do not have feed lots
Value Addition and Beneficiation	Cotton processing	29	Processing of cotton to give cooking oil and stock feed

14. Development Partner Profiling

Table 49: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

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	Youth empowerment	Skills training & support	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10	Min of Youth	Long term
	Food security	Resilience building Productive asset creation	1-15	Min of Agriculture MOHCC Women Affairs	
	Child rights	Education Support, advocacy and awareness	1-15	MOPSE	
Malilangwe	Schools supplementary feeding	Maheu and CSB porridge support to primary schools	25 and 22	MOPSE	Long term

Table 49: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Continued)

Organisation	Category (E.g. Food Assistance, FFA, Wash etc)	Area Of Intervention (More Details On The Activities Undertaken By The NGO)	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Child line	Child rights	Prevention, advocacy and awareness creation on child abuse Psychosocial support	All wards	DSD ZRP MOPSE	Renewable annually
Musasa	Psychosocial support	Referral pathway for GBV survivors	All wards	Women Affairs VFU JSC	Renewable annually
CARE Zimbabwe	Food security	Resilience building	1-15, 23 and 25	Min of Agriculture Min of Youth Women Affairs	Renewable
SAFIRE	Conservation	Carbon seque	15	EMA & Forestry RDC	Renewable
HILSFONDS	Education support	School fees, uniform and stationery support	6 -15	MOPSE MOHCC DSD	Renewable
CTDO	Food security	Women Nutrition Seedbanks	25, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	Min of Agric MOHCC	Valid
LEAP	Climate change adaptation	Environmental awareness in schools	22, 1, 2, 23,3, 4, 5 and 25	EMMA & Forestry	Renewable
LID Agency	Water and Sanitation	Resilience building	1 – 5, 22, 23 and 25	DDF Min of Women Affairs Min of Agric	Valid
Kapnek	HIV programming	Testing Viral load support	All wards	MOHCC	Renewable
NAZ	Nutrition	Care group Formation	1-15, 23 and 25	MOHCC Min of Agric Women Affairs	renewable
SOLIDAMED	HIV & TB programming	Testing viral load support	11, 13, 14 and 15	MOHCC	Renewable
Christian Care	Water and sanitation	Drilling boreholes		DDF MOHCC RDC	Renewable
SAAT	Food security & livelihoods	Resilience building	1 - 5	Min of Agric	Renewable

15. Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	No. Of HHs	No. Of Health Facility	Main- trition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Food Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Agro- eco- logical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Produc- tion	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Owner ship	Average Goats owner ship	Average Sheep owner ship	Average Poultry owner ship	Food Inse- curity Rank- ings
15	2261	4	High	Low	Medium	Low	32.2	521	260	BSWLC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	15		Medium	Yes	High	18	46	8	48	3
16	8988	0	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	20.6	868	1086	CCF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	16		High	Yes	Medi- um	5	7	3	8	14
17	4598	1	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	19.6	774	1064	CCF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	17		High	Yes	Low	3	8	3	7	15
18	3794	2	Low	High	High	High	3.9	145	2445	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	18		None	No	High	1	0	0	3	32
19	3502	1	Low	High	High	High	2.7	92	2347	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	19		None	No	Low	40	0	0	0	31
20	4733	0	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	19.2	720	1050	CCF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	20		High	Yes	Low	9	10	3	10	17
21	3040	3	High	High	Medium	Low	5.4	163	1719	ICSFF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	21		Low	Yes	Low	22	18	25	12	28
22	1580	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	21.8	295	365	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	22		High	Yes	Low	12	10	5	13	21
23	1768	1	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	21.0	232	292	CCF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	23		Medium	Yes	Low	5	4	5	8	27
24	6217	0	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	20.6	931	1147	CCF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	24		Medium	Yes	Low	10	6	4	13	16
25	1304	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	23.5	153	164	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	25		Medium	Yes	Low	4	2	2	3	18
26	828	0	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	20.4	134	173	CCF	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	26		Medium	Yes	Low	4	5	2	8	26
27	970	2	Medium	High	Low	Low	11.3	216	857	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	27		Low	Yes	Low	8	10	3	9	22
28	1199	0	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	8.2	339	2121	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	28		Low	Yes	High	7	9	6	9	23
29	1768	1	High	High	Low	Low	12.5	179	617	CCF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	29		Medium	Yes	Low	4	4	1	5	24
30	2829	0	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	6.3	167	1449	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	30		Low	No	Low	40	14	4	39	29
31	2753	1	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	4.2	116	1687	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	31		Low	No	Low	29	20	0	0	30
32	1881	0	High	High	Low	Low	16.5	256	581	ICSFF	Va	Casual labour, per- manent employment in farms	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	32		Medium	Yes	Low	5	5	1	6	25

15. Summary By Ward

Ward Num	No. Of HHs	No. Of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Food Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Agro-Eco-logical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Owner ship	Average Goats owner ship	Average Sheep owner ship	Average Poultry owner ship	Food Insecurity Rank-ings
1	2701	1	High	Medium	Medium	Low	25.1	237	189	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	Medium	Yes	Low	3	3	3	7	4
2	2580	1	High	Medium	Medium	Low	26.3	229	171	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	Medium	Yes	Low	8	5	4	3	5
3	1363	0	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	20.7	167	216	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	Medium	Yes	Low	7	10	5	15	11
4	3594	1	High	Medium	Medium	Low	18.7	240	375	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	4	5	4	6	12
5	1911	1	High	Medium	Medium	Low	25.0	225	193	SRVNC	Va	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	5	6	4	7	13
6	3724	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	30.5	437	224	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	8	5	7	6	8
7	2288	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	24.4	375	339	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	6	4	13	7	6
8	3596	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	27.1	436	305	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	9	12	4	9	7
9	1456	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	33.7	221	97	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	3	14	6	8	9
10	3577	4	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	27.1	527	376	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	9	8	4	9	10
11	3007	2	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	25.5	587	513	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	11	7	5	7	19
12	1304	0	Low	Medium	High	Medium	8.5	7	40	SRVNC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	High	Yes	Low	23	10	3	10	20
13	2281	2	High	Low	Medium	Low	33.4	276	108	BSWLC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	Medium	Yes	High	14	55	9	56	1
14	1534	1	High	Low	Medium	Low	32.5	572	259	BSWLC	Vb	Cross border trading, vegetable, livestock and crop sales	Sharing, begging, borrowing cereals, sale of firewood	Medium	Yes	High	22	40	7	44	2

Annex : Chiredzi District Profiling Team

Coordination Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Matimbira Isheunesu	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Chisema Lovemore	DDC	Local Government
Tizai Phillip	AES	Ministry of Agriculture
Tichaona Chivave	SDO	DSD
Kusotera Simon	Agro Ecology Officer	LID Agency
Moffat Mugwiji	M & E Officer	Plan International
Technical Team		
Mangwiro Innocent		FNC

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

CHIREZI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

