2022

CHIRUMHANZU District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

Contents
Page

List of Tables

List of Figures

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1.1. Map Of District

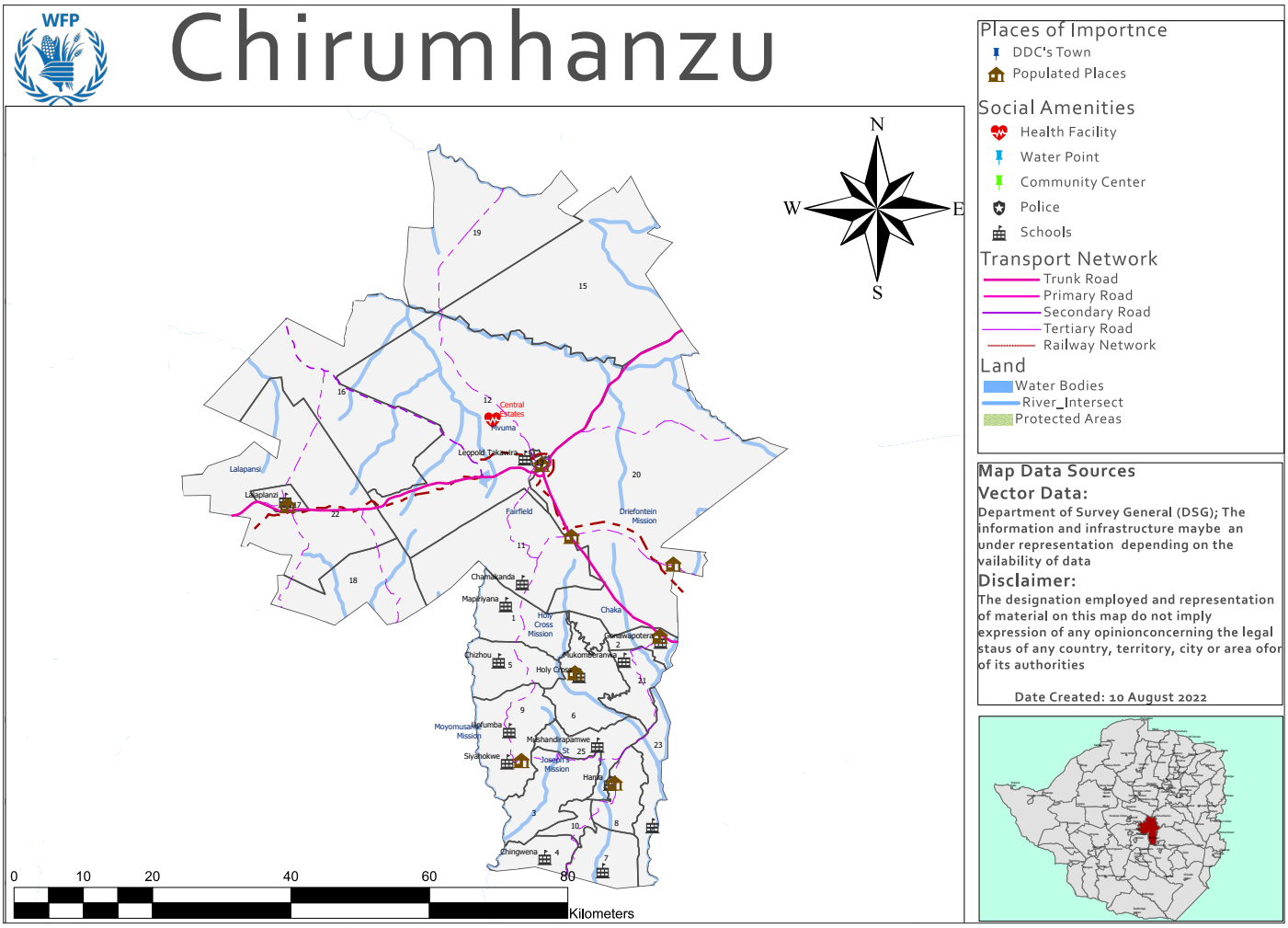

Figure 1: Map Of District

1.2. Administrative Information

Chirumhanzu District is located in the Midlands province of Zimbabwe. It covers a total area of 459, 120 Ha, and is bordered by Kadoma on the North, Chikomba on the Northern-Eastern side, Kwekwe and Gweru to the West, Masvingo and Shurugwi to the South and Gutu on the Eastern side. The district has an average population of around 97, 664 and is generally in agro-ecological Region III & IV, marked with cereal crop, livestock production and a bit of irrigation schemes productivity due to the low to minimum rainfall patterns.

Chirumhanzu is under two traditional chiefs that is; Chief Chirumhanzu and Chief Hama who work alongside six (6) headmen; Mapiravana, Chaka, Bangure, Govere, Chimbi and Manhowo. Chirumhanzu District has twenty-five (25) wards with thirteen (13) being communal and eight (8) wards are in the resettlement area. There are four (4) urban wards (Wards 13, 14, and 24) under Mvuma Town Board- whilst Ward 17 in Lalapanzi is not regarded as an urban ward since this was a mining town.

Table 1: Chiefs/Headman By Ward

Ward no	Chief/ Headman
1	Chirumhanzu/ Mapiravana
2	Chirumhanzu/ Chaka
3	Chirumhanzu
4	Hama
5	Chirumhanzu/ Bangura
6	Chirumhanzu/ Bangura
7	Hama
8	Hama
9	Chirumhanzu
10	Hama
11	Chirumhanzu
12	Chirumhanzu
13	Town
14	Town
15	Chirumhanzu/ Chimbi
16	Chirumhanzu
17	Town
18	Chirumhanzu
19	Chirumhanzu
20	Chirumhanzu/ Chimbi
21	Chirumhanzu/ Manhovo
22	Chirumhanzu
23	Hama/ Govere
24	Town
25	Chirumhanzu/ Govere
Source: District Development Coordinators Office	

1.3. Population Information

In-terms of population, there are at least 23, 732 house-holds within the district, with Wards 20, 9 and 12 having the highest numbers of house-holds whilst Wards 10, 13 and 16 have the smallest house-hold numbers, as seen in **(Table 2)**.

Table 2: Population Distribution By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2022 Population
1	Mapiravana	1,261	4,033	4,906
2	Chaka	1,098	3,823	4,650
3	Mhende	1,264	4,198	5,106
4	Chengwena	691	2,185	2,658
5	Chizhou	843	2,775	3,375
6	Holy cross	1,025	3,481	4,234
7	Chinyuni	854	2,771	3,371
8	Charandura	1,028	3,289	4,001
9	Siyahokwe	1,606	5,188	6,310
10	Maware	362	1,162	1,413
11	Lynwood	916	3,475	4,227
12	Chiodza/Huchu	1,394	4,927	5,993
13	Mvuma	433	1,338	1,627
14	Mvuma	698	2,083	2,534
15	Nyikavanhu	1,018	3,726	4,532
16	Utah	404	1,070	1,301
17	Lalapanzi	693	1,888	2,296
18	Tokwe	495	1,856	2,258
19	Musena	893	3,504	4,262
20	Mvuma	2,275	8,327	10,129
21	Mazvimba	564	1,828	2,223
22	Hilview/ Netherburn / Ifafa	1,236	4,326	5,262
23	Govere	989	3,312	4,029
24	Mvuma	622	2,079	2,529
25	Moyomusande	1,070	3,649	4,438
Total		**23, 732**	**80, 293**	**97, 664**
Source: Based on Census 2012				

1.4. Vegetation Characteristics

The most predominant tree species in the district include the *Brachystegia*, *Combretum* and *Acacia* within a Savanna grassland landscape. Grazing areas are dominated by species such as *Eragrostis* species, *Cynodon* species, *Panicum* species and *Setaria* species, which are palatable for grazing animals. There are some areas with unpalatable species like the *Hyperemia* and the *Sporobolus* species accounting for a somewhat reduced. Herbage availability in most grazing lands. *Lantana Camara* has encroached into the grazing lands especially in Wards 20, 22, 11 and 16 thus affecting the quality and quantum of grazing available.

1.5. Land Degradation

Land degradation is a challenge in the district and the main causes include:

Overgrazing: observed across the district. Formerly overgrazing was more pronounced in communal wards but has since spread across the district resulting in low carrying capacity of the veld in these wards.

Deforestation: firewood is the main source of fuel for poor households in both rural and urban areas thus increasing deforestation. Tobacco production has also contributed to the high levels of deforestation in some wards such as Wards 15, 19, 12 and 20.

Soil And Water Conservation: Farmers have not built contours and ridges due to a number of factors. The inability to build contour and ridges has resulted in a high rate of soil erosion and gully formation as well as siltation of water bodies. This has been observed especially in Wards 2, 4 and 7.

Stream Bank Cultivation: a number of farmers particularly in the new resettlement areas cultivate near rivers and waterways with poor soil and water conservation practices which contributes to river and dam siltation. This is mainly as a result of famers` ignorance to the effects of their actions.

1.6. Development Indicators

1.6.1. Education Information

The district has seventy-eight (78) Early Childhood Centers, seventy-eight (78) primary schools and twenty-eight (28) secondary schools **(Table 3)**.. The total number of school aged 5-14 years is 26, 663 while those 15 -19 years is 9,572. The estimated average teacher to pupil ratio in the district is 1: 42.

Table 3: Education Information

Ward	Projected 2022 Population	Estimated 5 – 14yrs	Estimated 15 – 19 yrs	ECD Facilities	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Estimated Teacher Pupil Ratio
1	4,906	1,339	481	4	4	1	40
2	4,650	1,270	456	3	3	1	54
3	5,106	1,394	500	4	4	1	43
4	2,658	726	260	2	2	1	29
5	36, 375	922	331	3	3	1	47
6	4,234	1,156	415	3	3	1	35
7	3,371	920	330	1	1	1	21
8	4,001	1,092	392	2	2	1	43
9	6,310	1,722	618	5	5	2	59
10	1,413	386	139	1	1	0	8
11	4,227	1,154	414	4	4	1	44
12	5,993	1,637	587	6	6	1	54
13	1,627	444	160	1	1	2	35
14	2,534	692	248	2	2	0	30
15	4,532	1,237	444	3	3	1	56
16	1,301	356	128	4	4	2	56
17	2,296	627	225	1	1	1	24
18	2,258	616	221	2	2	1	24
19	4,262	1,163	418	4	4	2	49
20	10, 129	2,765	993	10	10	3	99
21	2,223	607	218	3	3	1	53
22	5,262	1,436	516	3	3	1	40
23	4,029	1,100	395	4	4	1	41
24	2,529	691	248	1	1	0	26
25	4,438	1,212	435	2	2	1	35
Totals	**97, 664**	**26, 663**	**9,572**	**78**	**78**	**28**	**41.8**

1.6.2. Health Facilities By Type

Chirumhanzu has twenty-one (21) health facilities comprising of five (5) hospitals and sixteen (16) clinics with almost every ward having at least a health facility. There are however six (6) Wards (10, 12, 13, 16, 24, and 25) that do not have any health facility. Among the five (5) hospitals one (1) is under the ownership of the Government and the rest are mission hospitals. There are seven (7) Government run clinics and nine (9) run by the Chirumhanzu Rural District Council. Only three hospitals have resident medical officers**.**

Table 4: List Of Health Facilities

No.	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Mapiravana Clinic	1	RDC
2	Chaka Rural health Hospital	2	Government
3	Denhere Clinic	3	GVT
4	Chengwena Clinic	4	RDC
5	Chizhou Clinic	5	GVT
6	Holy cross Hopsital	6	Mission
7	Hwata Clinic	6	RDC
8	Hama Clinic	7	RDC
9	St Theresa Hospital	8	MISSION
10	Guramatunhu Clinic	9	RDC
11	Siyahokwe Clinic	9	RDC
12	Lynwood Clinic	11	RDC
13	Mvuma Hospital	14	GVT
14	Nyikavanhu Clinic	15	GVT
15	Lalapanzi Clinic	17	RDC
16	Tokwe Clinic	18	GVT
17	Msena Clinic	19	GVT
18	Muonde Hospital	20	MISSION
19	Drifoentein TB Sanatorium Hospital	20	MISSION
20	Nyautonge Clinic	23	GVT
21	Doroguru Clinic	23	RDC
Source: Ministry of Health, 2022			

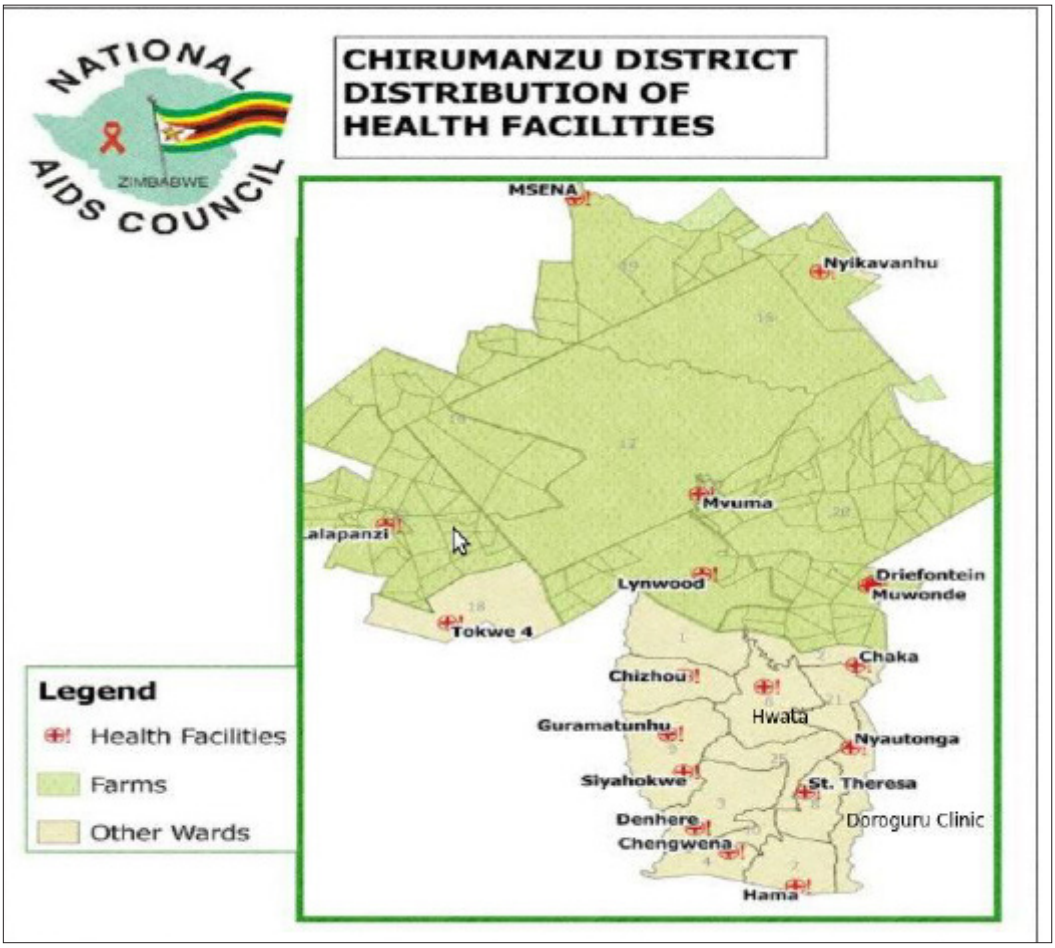

Figure 2: Chirumhanzu District Distributyion Of Health Facilities **(Source: Ministry Of Health)**

1.6.3. Settlement Types

Chirumhanzu is made up of four (4) main types of settlements comprising of urban, resettlement, communal areas and growth point. The table below present the types of settlements in different wards. Majority of the wards (13) fall under communal settlement followed by resettlement areas in eight (8) wards with urban and growth being in few wards, (4) and (1) respectively **(Table 5)**.

Table 5: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2022	Wards
Urban	4	4	13, 14, 17 and 24
Growth point	1	1	8
Resettlement area	8	8	11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22
Communal	13	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ,6, 7, 8,9, 10, 21, 23 and 25
Estate Farms	0	0	0
Source: District Development Coordinators Office			

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1. Water And Sanitation Information

The district generally has 645 functional boreholes, an increase from 334 boreholes in 2016 **(Table 6)**. A total of these fifty-six (56) boreholes are non-functional and require rehabilitation. The bulk of the boreholes are located in the communal wards. However, the population in the resettlement walk long distances to fetch water due to low borehole density. As such there is need to consider increasing the number of safe water points as a key developmental issue within the district. Most of the non-functional boreholes are as a result of lack of spares and no local skilled pump minders.

Table 6: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Sources Of Water 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes?
1	Borehole	Borehole	34	3	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
2	Borehole	Borehole	39	0	
3	Borehole	Borehole	21	0	
4	Borehole	Borehole	41	2	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
5	Borehole	Borehole	34	5	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
6	Borehole	Borehole	35	6	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
7	borehole	Borehole	22	1	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
8	Borehole	borehole	36	6	Unavailability of spares, local skilled pump minders.
9	Borehole	borehole	41	5	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
10	Borehole	Borehole	19	2	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
11	Borehole	Borehole	29	1	Borehole collapsed
12	Borehole	Borehole	22	3	Needs new installation no spares
13	Borehole	ZINWA	-	-	
14	Borehole	ZINWA	-	-	
15	Borehole	Borehole	34	3	Unavailability of spares,no local skilled pump minders
16	Borehole	Borehole	19	0	
17	Borehole	Borehole	15	0	
18	Borehole	Borehole	27	3	Collapsed

Table 6: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (continued)

19	Borehole	Borehole	29	1	Collapsed
20	Borehole	Borehole	32	2	Boreholes dried u
21	Borehole	Borehole	36	4	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
22	Borehole	Borehole	17	2	Collapsed,needs new installation
23	Borehole	Borehole	31	1	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minders
24	Borehole	Zinwa	-	-	
25	Borehole	Borehole	32	6	Unavailability of spares, no local skilled pump minder`
			645	56	

2.2. Sanitation Facilities

With regards to sanitation, there is a slight increase in-terms of the use of safe toilets across wards within the district, compared to 2016 where the use of unsafe toilets was high. However there is still high number of households using unsafe latrines or practicing open defecation in a number of wards in the district **(Figure 3)**. This is in both the communal and resettlement areas. At some point the district had been ranked as the second most in need of a rural sanitation intervention, however not much has been done. From the graph below, it can be noted that, majority of the households across the wards do not have safe sanitation facilities. In terms of the hand washing facilities, 5.1% of all households in Chirumhanzu have hand washing facilities.

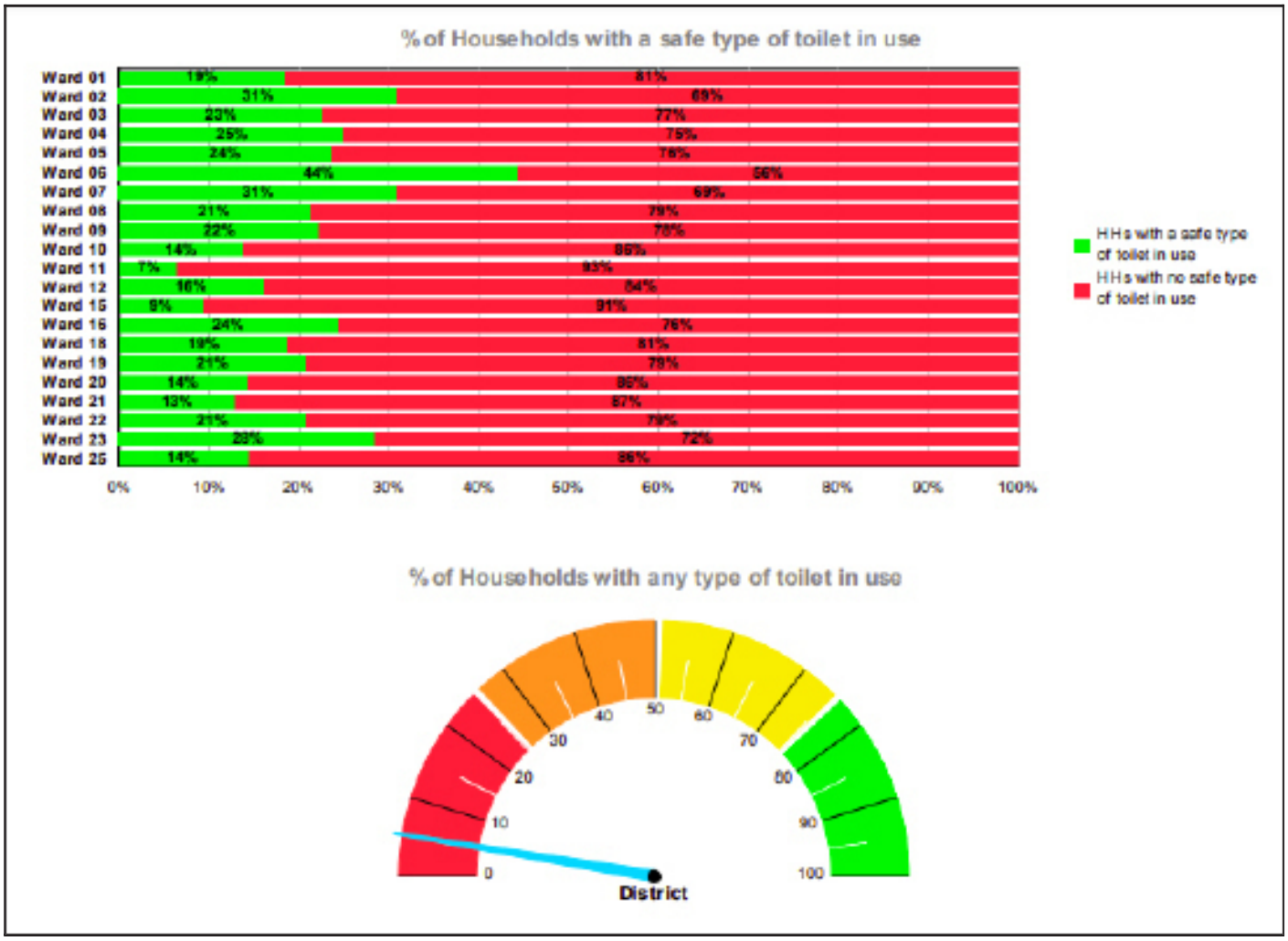

Fig.3: Proportion Of Household By Type Of Toilet Facility (Source: Ministry of Health, 2022)

3. Transport And Communication

3.1. Road Network Coverage

The district has two (2) major highways namely Harare-Masvingo highway which passes through Wards 2, 20, 12, 13 and 15 the Mvuma, Gweru highway which passes through Ward 13, 12, and 22 **(Figure 4)**. There is a good network of dust roads that covers every ward. The challenge is that most roads are damaged and needing regrading and reconditioning - due to the recent cyclones and excessive rainfall that have hit the last three seasons.

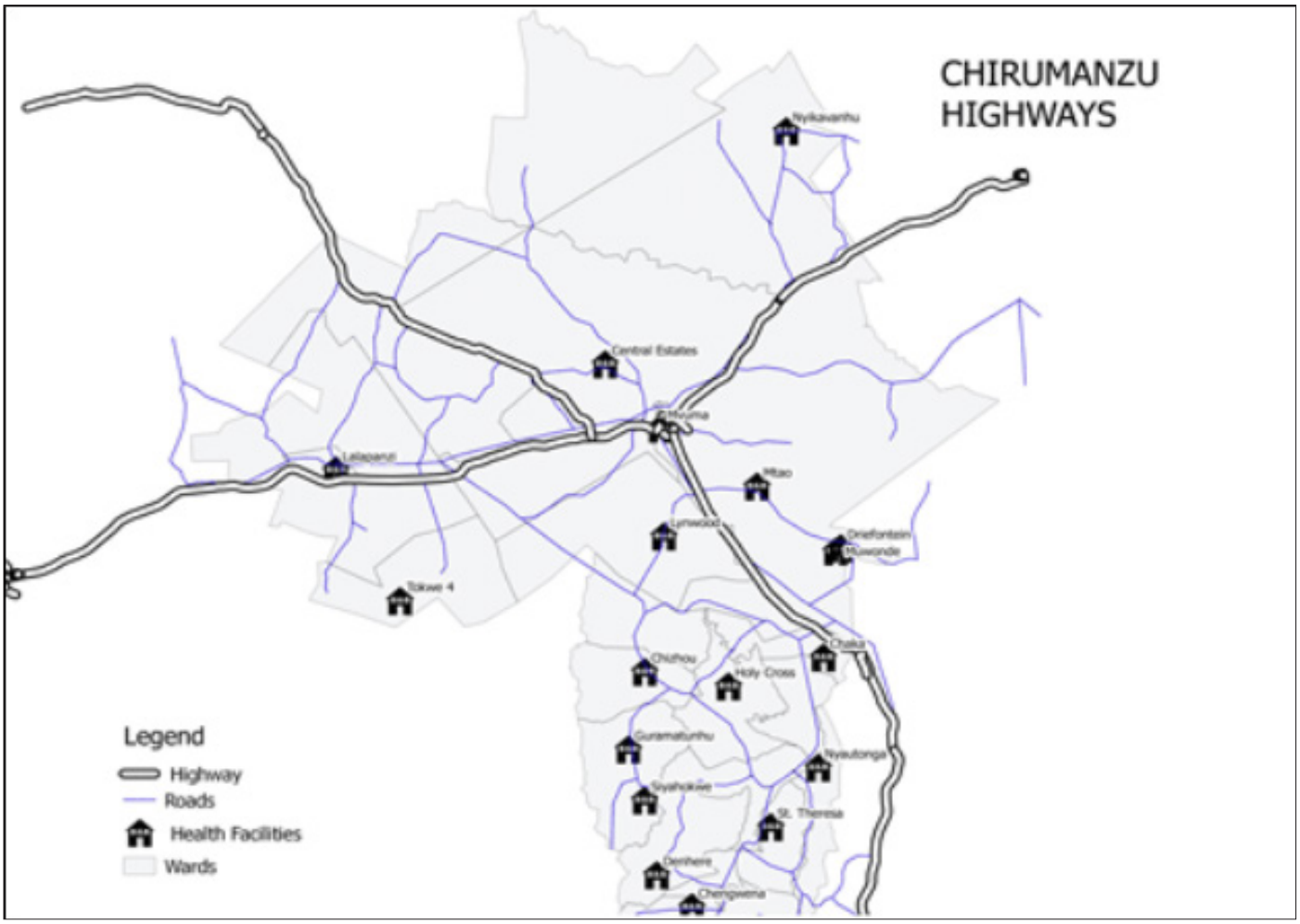

Figure 4: Chirumhanzu Highway (Source: DDF)

3.2. Communication Network Coverage

In general, the phone network in all the wards is fair. There are four (4) main phone networks in the district, namely Econet, Telecel, Netone and Telone. Econet has the strongest mobile phone signal and widest coverage and as a result lit is used by a greater percentage of the population. Telone is not very common in the communal areas except in some institutions. WiFi usage is increasing in urban areas especially with the introduction of hotspots. **Table 7** shows the phone network coverage by ward.

Table 7: Network Coverage

Ward No.	Telecel	Econet	Netone	Telone
1	Poor	Good	Fair	N/A
2	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
3	Poor	Good	Fair	N/A
4	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
5	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
6	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
7	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
8	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
9	Poor	Good	Fair	N/A
10	Poor	Good	Fair	N/A
11	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
12	poor	Good	Fair	N/A
13	fair	Fair	Fair	Good
14	fair	Fair	Fair	Good
15	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
16	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
17	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
18	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
19	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
20	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
21	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
22	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
23	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
24	fair	Fair	Fair	N/A
25	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
Source: DDF				

4. Main Livelihood Sources

Chirumhanzu has eight (8) wards that fall in the Masvingo, Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder Livelihood Zone, about five (5) wards in the Central and Northern Semi Intensive Zone and 8 wards falling in the Northern Cattle and Cereal Production Zone **(Table 8 and Figure 5)**.

The main livelihood options are primarily agricultural based i.e. growing of crops and keeping livestock. Most crop production is rain fed which makes production very difficult due to the low and erratic rains. The Masvingo Manicaland Middle Veld Small Holder Zone has better clay loam soils, which in good years supports small grains production such as sorghum, millet, rapoko and ground nuts. The bushy acacia species in the zone are ideal for goat production. However, this is the most drought prone part of the district.

The Central and Northern Semi Intensive Zone of the district has sandy loams which are prone to leaching and the low fertility, making it susceptible to low production. The Northern Cattle and Cereal Production Zone is the bread basket of the district and is in natural Region 3. It comprises mainly the resettlement part with the A1, A2 and old resettlement models. There is significant cereal and livestock production by the resettled farmers and the cereals feed into the Chikomba, Gweru, and Mhondoro markets. There is also mining within Wards 17, 22 and 16 which are found within the great dyke. Wards 7 and 15, are also into mining although they are not in the great dyke and this is something that is fairly new since the 2016 profile. There is also cash crop production in Ward 15, casual labour in the central, Northern semi intensive zones.

There was the establishment of an Iron and steel plant in Ward 15, within the northern cattle and cereal farming zone which saw the creation of employment to the populace within that zone.

Table 8: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Masvingo Manicaland Middle Veld Small Holder Zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by crop production (mainly cereals) supplemented by cash crops (groundnuts, round nuts and gardening), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour play a secondary role. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet examples are: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is well as some cross-border trade.	4, 7, 3, 9, 10, 8, 23 and 25
Central and Northern Semi Intensive Zone	This zone includes communal lands widely scattered in pockets across the central and northern parts of the country. It covers four provinces: Mashonaland, Midlands, Masvingo and Manicaland. The zone is classified as Natural Region III and IV with an annual average rainfall of 650-800mm. In normal years, these wards produce a moderate grain surplus. Farming in this Middle-veld zone is characterized foremost by rain-fed maize production and horticulture. Groundnuts, round nuts and cowpeas are the major crops grown in this zone. Cereal farming is supported by animal husbandry and other income generating activities. Oxen or donkeys provide draught power and some livestock is reserved for cash sales when the need arises. In the dry years, own crops and food purchases are heavily supplemented with wild foods and distant casual labour opportunities.	5, 6, 21, 2, 18 and 11
Northern Cattle and Cereal Production Zone	This zone is characterized by Old Resettlement, a few largescale commercial farm (LSCF) holders and the majority of farmers being A1 and A2 farm holders who benefitted from the Fast Track Land Reform Programme of 2,000. The new farm owners are engaged in cereal and livestock production and are normally food secure as they produce surplus cereals for sale. High incomes can be realized from the sale of cattle, which are found in large numbers in this zone. The presence of highly productive old resettlements and small- and large-scale farming areas also offer casual labour opportunities for the poorer new farm owners and former farm workers. This profile focuses on the A1 farmers who constitute the majority in the zone.	20, 15, 12, 19, 22 and 16
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report 2012		

Livelihood Map

There was the establishment of an Iron and steel plant in Ward 15, within the northern cattle and cereal farming zone which saw the creation of employment to the populace within that zone.

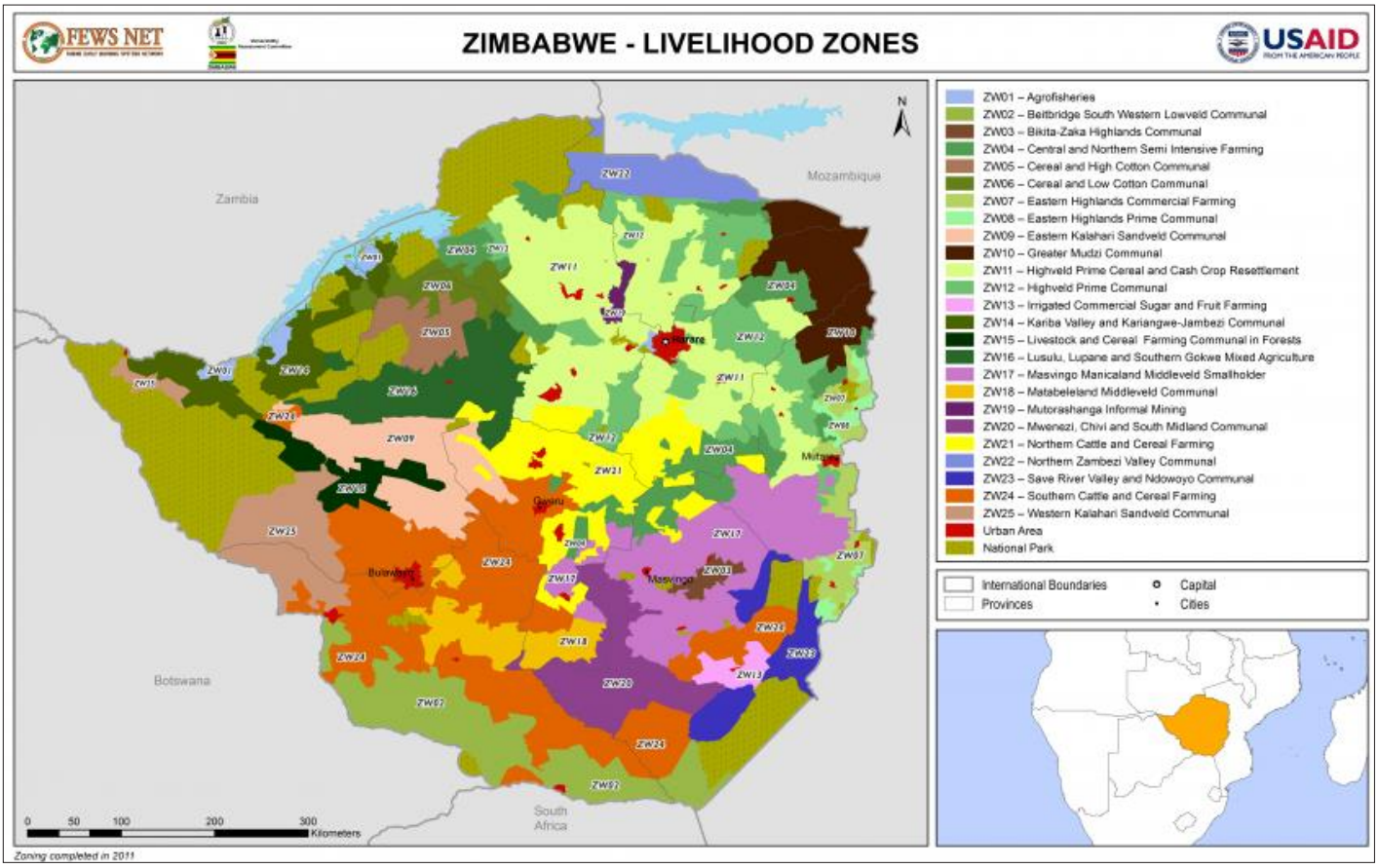

Fig 5: Livelihood Map (Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report 2012)

5. Poverty levels

The district has a poverty prevalence of 70.3% which is almost equivalent to the national rural average of 68%. Wards close to Mvuma town namely Wards 13, 14 and 24, as well as those closer to Lalapanzi namely 16, 17 and 22 seem to have a lower poverty prevalence below the national average (Figure 6). This could be due to the nature of economic activities residents engage in which avail cash income in comparison to the communal and resettlement wards whose access to cash income is limited.

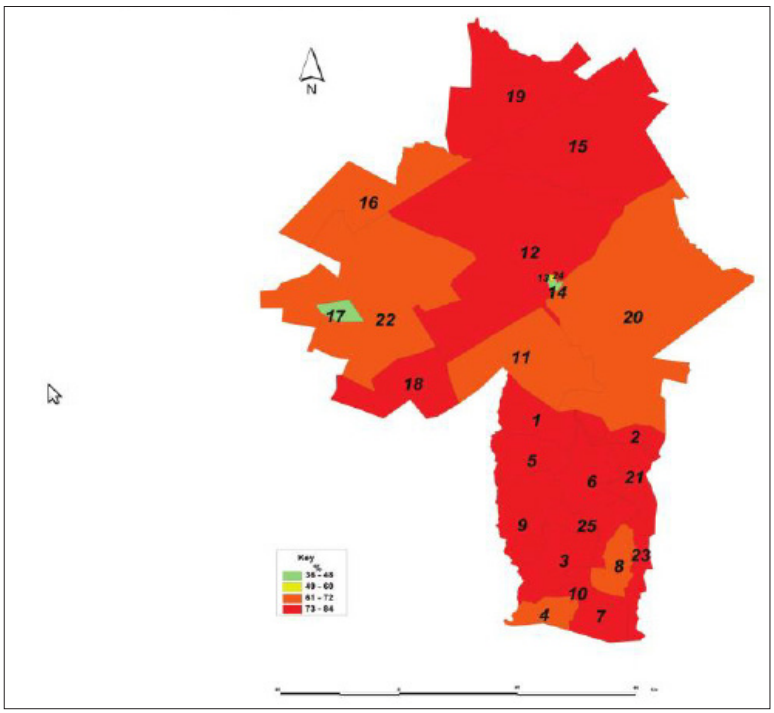

Fig 6: Chirumhanzu Poverty Map (Source: 2015 Poverty Atlas)

6.0. Agriculture Information

6.1. Agro-Ecological Regions And Climate

Initially the district was made of natural Regions 3 and 4, however the rainfall pattern has since changed; with Ward 19 (Musena area) having rainfall patterns consistent to natural Region IIb. As such the district now has three (3) natural Regions, IIb, III and IV. **Table 9** and **Figure 7** shows the summary of each natural region and the wards that fall under each natural region.

Table 9: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
Natural Region IIb	Annual rainfall between 750 – 1000mm, with sandy loamy soils, and minimum temp of 18° – 20°C.	19 and parts of 15
Natural Region IV	Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°-20°C during winter from (June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35°-40°C during summer in September and October.	4, 7 and 10
Natural Region III	The zone falls under Agro-ecological Region III with relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 600mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°-25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°-35°C during summer	5, 6, 2, 21, 1, 20, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, parts of 15 and 19
Source: ZINGSA		

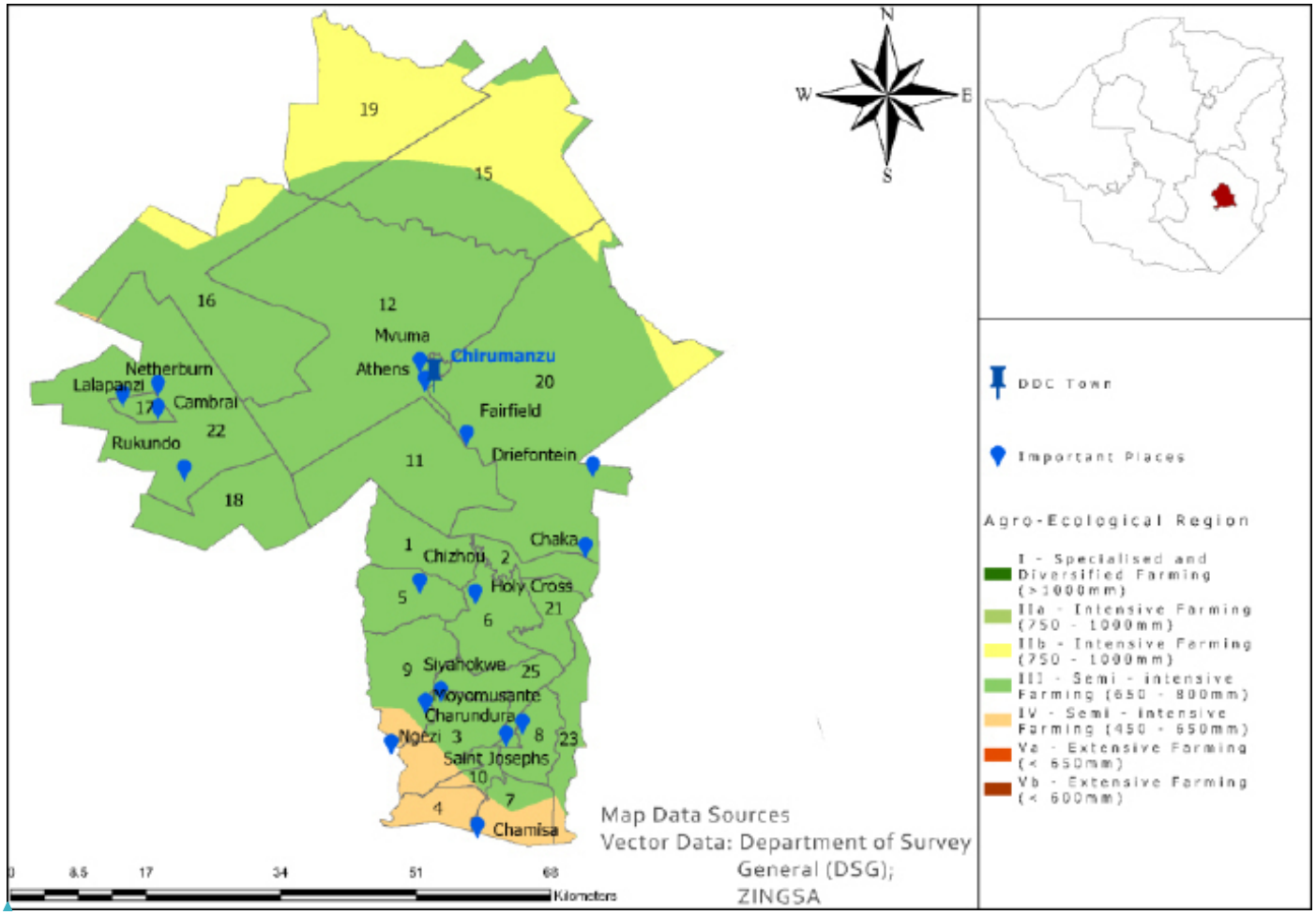

Figure 7: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward (Source: ZINGSA)

6.2 Soil Types And pH

Chirumhanzu has three type of soils (sandy loams, clay loamy, and loamy soils) distributed across the district accounting for the various types of crops favorably grown within each district. Majority of the ten (10) wards have sandy loamy soils, while seven (7) ward have clay loamy and three (3) wards have loamy soils.

Table 10: Soil Type By Ward

Soil Type	Ward Number	Soil pH
Sandy loamy	1	No data
	2	No data
	5	No data
	6	No data
	21	No data
	25	No data
Clay Loamy	4	No Data
	7	No data
	3	No data
	10	No data
	23	No data
	9	No data
	22	No data
Sand Loamy	11	No Data
	20	4.4 – 4.9 – strongly acidic/ 5.0 – 5.4 mod acidic
	18	No Data
	19	5.0 – 5.4 moderately acidic
Loamy	12	5.5 – 5.9 slightly acidic
	15	5.5 – 5.9 slightly acidic
	16	5.0 – 5.4 moderately acidic
Source: AARDS		

6.3. Mean Annual Rainfall

Generally, most wards in the district receive significant mean rainfall in November. The first half of the rainfall season seems to have more rainfall than the second half. There is a significant gap on mean rainfall amounts between February and March meaning a short season or early end of season. Wards like Chengwena, Chinyuni, Maware, Chaka, Manhovo, Lalapanzi have low mean rainfall compared to others.

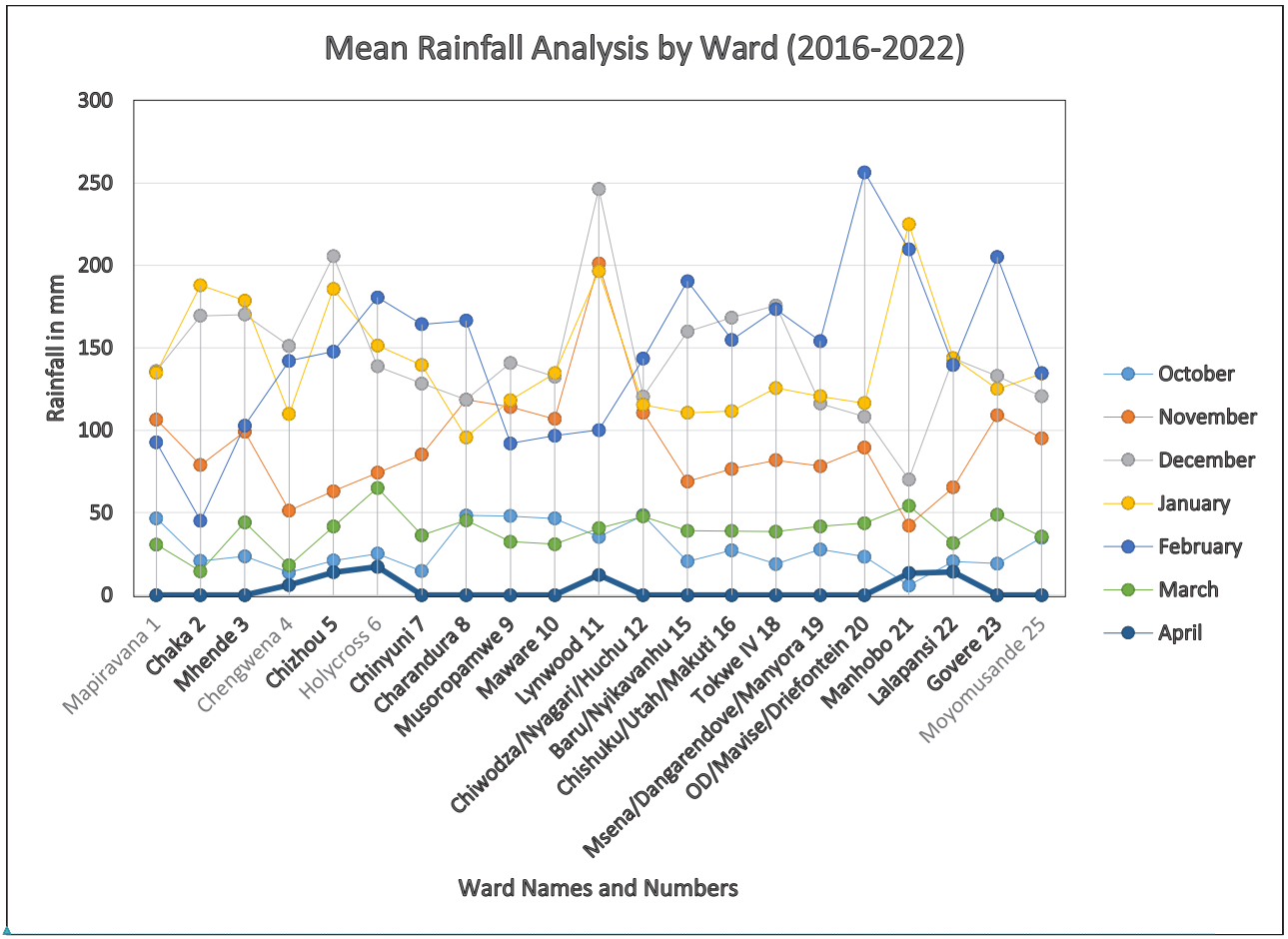

Figure 8: Mean Annual Rainfall For Chirumhanzu (2016 – 2022) (Source: Meteorological Department)

6.4. Drought Prone Areas

The district has generally, always been moderately prone to drought - due to the low to medium rainfall patterns experienced across the district.

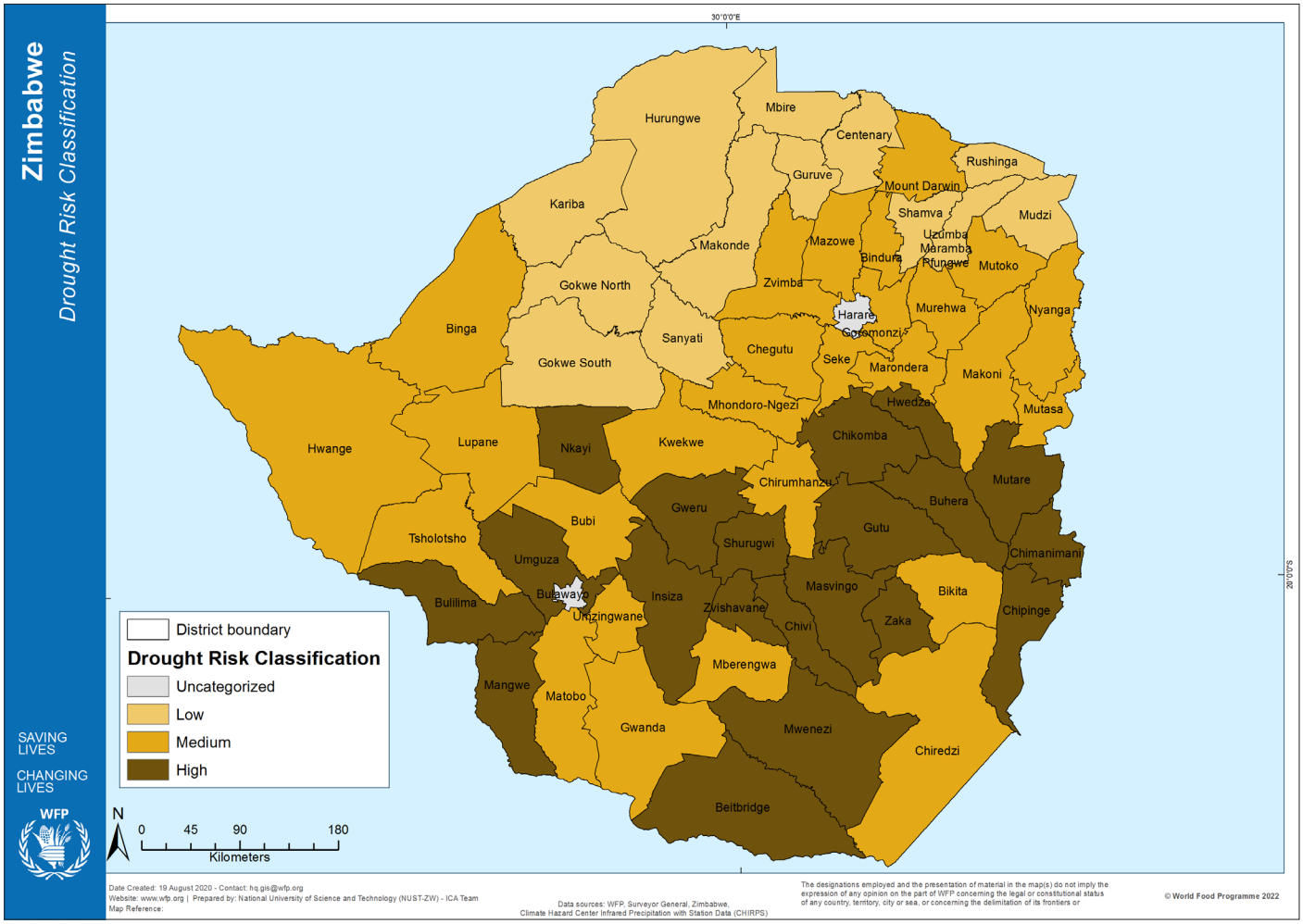

Fig 9:Drought Prone Areas (Source:National Integrated Context Analysis 2021)

The district is moderately prone to drought, although some wards within it are more susceptible to drought **(Figure 9)**. The wards in the Southern part of the district particularly Wards (4, 7, 10, 8, 9, 23, 25 and 3) that lie in the Masvingo-Manicaland Middleveld Zone are more prone to droughts. The district normally experiences droughts once in every three years

6.5. Flood Prone Areas

Chirumhanzu District is at not at risk of flooding according to the 2021 National Integrated Context Analysis findings **(Figure 10)**. In times of excessive rains there is water logging which affects crop production in wards with lighter sandy loam soils such as Wards, 5, 6, 1, 2 and 21 within the central and Wards 16, 19, 20, 11 and 18 in the Northern Semi Intensive Zone and parts of the Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming Zones. Chirumhanzu district is at no risk of flooding according to the UNDP 2015 Hazard mapping **(Figure 10)** in times of excessive rains there is water logging which affects crop production in wards with lighter sandy loam soils such as Wards 5, 6, 1, 2 and 21 within the Central and Wards 16, 19, 20, 11 and 18 in the Northern Semi Intensive Zone and parts of the Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming Zones.

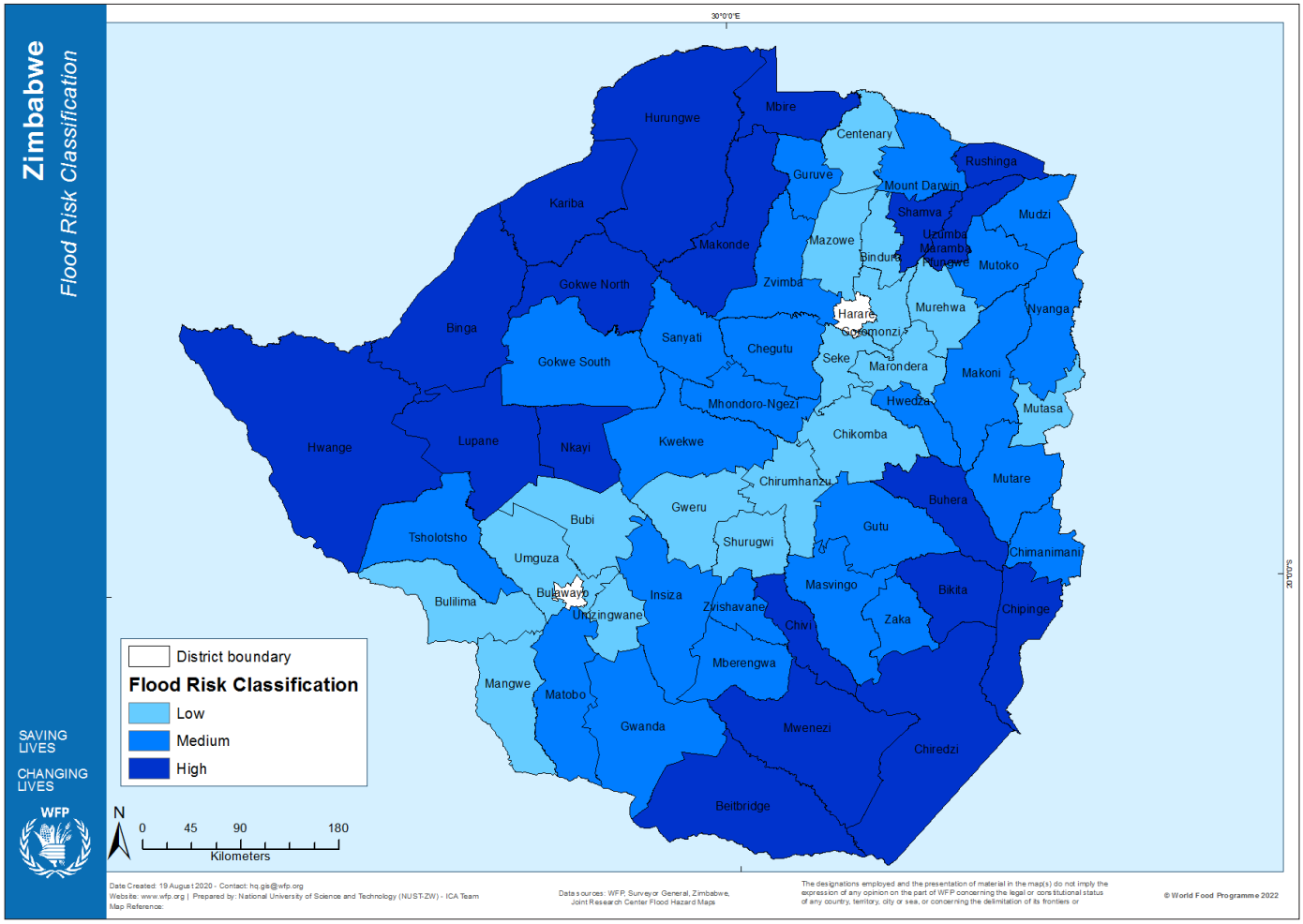

Figure 10: Flood Prone Areas (**Source: National Integrated Context Analysis 2021)**

6.6. Hydro-Geological Conditions

There are a number of rivers that pass through the district, with ten (10) major dams passing through Chirumhanzu district as shown in the table below. Some of the dams are not being used for irrigation purposes due to a number of reasons. The reasons include electricity bills, missing water pumps and other parts required for pumping water and siltation particularly the smaller earth dams. There is need to increase water harvesting techniques to promote irrigation in the wards that lie in natural Region IV (4) where prolonged mid-season dry spells are prevalent. Dams such as Chilimanzi no longer holds water for a longer period of time, due to continuous siltation this has since affected the Mhende irrigation scheme.

Table 11: Summary Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) At Ward Level.

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment & Wards At Risk	Affected Elements, i.e. Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure etc.	Why Affected/ Reasons Why Vulnerable
Dry spells	Very High Risk - All 25 wards	Livelihoods, environment	High dependence on rainfall
Human wild life conflict	Medium Risk - 19, 16, 12, 20, 22, 18 and 15	Population groups, livelihoods, environment,	High dependence on livestock & crop production
Veld fires	Medium Risk - 20, 12, 19, 11 and 15	Population groups, livelihoods, environment	High dependence on livestock and crop production
Crop and livestock diseases	Very High Risk - All wards	Population groups, livelihoods, environment,	High dependence on livestock and crop production,
RTA	2, 20, all wards along the high major highways	Population groups, livelihoods,	High dependence on RTA victims

6.7. Hazards

Table 12: Hazards By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Mapiravana	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
2	Chaka	RTA, water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, RTA
3	Mhende	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
4	Chengwena	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
5	Chizhou	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
6	Holy cross	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
7	Chinyuni	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
8	Charandura	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
9	Siyahokwe	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
10	Maware	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
11	Lynwood	Veld fire, water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, veld fire,
12	Chiodza/Huchu	Veld fire	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human wild life conflict, veld fires,
13	Mvuma	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
14	Mvuma	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
15	Nyikavanhu	Veld fire	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict, veld fire
16	Utah	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wildlife conflict,
17	Lalapanzi	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
18	Tokwe	Water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wildlife conflict,
19	Musena	Veld fire, water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict, veld fire,
20	Mvuma	Veld fire, water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human wild life conflict, veld fire, RTA
21	Mazvimba	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
22	Hilview/ Netherburn / Ifafa	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict,
23	Govere	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
24	Mvuma	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,
25	Moyomusande	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells,

Table 13: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams	Rivers
3	Chilimanzi	Mhende, Ngezi
4	Chengwena, Matizira	
7	Hamamavhaire	Mavhaire, Mutenderende
11	Chamakanda	
12	Nyamafufu, Sebakwe	Mvumi, Nyagari, Sebakwe
13	Blink water, Mckenzi	
16	Makuti	
16	Kwarati	
19	Msena	Munyati, Sebakwe
20	Driefontein, Koodoo Port Dam, Chiraya Dam, Ruben Vale Dam	Sebakwe, Shashe
Source: DDF		

7. Crop Information

7.1. Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

The district has (five) 5 farming sectors namely communal covering thirteen (13) wards, A1 in eight (8) wards, A2 also in the same wards as A1, old resettlement in Wards 11, 15 and 18. Large scale commercial in Wards 20 mainly and a few in Wards 11 and 22. The largest proportion of the area is covered by A1 and this is followed by communal areas while the least is the old resettlement **(Table 14)**. More than half (63% of the population live in the communal areas).

Table 14: Main Farming Sector In The District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Population/HH	Percentage (%)
Communal Area	105, 684	25	14, 249	63
Old Resettlement	47, 824	11	1,758	8
A1	113, 309	27	6,037	27
A2	95, 978	23	382	1.9
Large Scale	58, 962	14	26	0.1
TOTAL	**421, 757**	**100**	**22, 452**	**100**
Source: AARDS				

7.2. Crops Grown

The main crops grown in the district include maize, rapoko/finger millet, groundnuts, round/bambara nuts, sugarbeans, cowpeas, sweet potatoes and sunflower are gown in all the wards in the district **(Table 15)**. However not all wards produce sorghum, soya beans, tobacco, water melons and rice.

Table 15: Crops Grown And Wards

Crop	Wards
Maize	All wards
Sorghum	12, 20, 15, (on a small scale), mainly in communal wards
Pearl Millet	Communal wards
Rapoko/finger millet	All wards but mostly communal wards (1-10, 21, 23 and 25)
Ground nuts	All wards
Round/Bambara nuts	All wards
Sugar beans	All wards
Soya beans	12, 15, 19 and 20
Cow peas	All wards
Tobacco	15, 16, 19 and 20
Sweet potatoes	All wards
Sunflower	All wards had stopped ,all wards started this season
Water melons	15, 19 and 12
Rice	20, 2 and 18
Source: AARDS	

7.3. Irrigation Schemes

An estimated 218.5 ha is covered by irrigation schemes though only one is currently functional in the district - namely Mhende **(Table 16)**. Hamamavhaire is under rehabilitation and Siyaso has pump problems. The rest of the schemes are not functional. The situation has deteriorated compared to 2016 when four (4) schemes were functional.

Table 16: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
7	Hamamavhaire	103	Under rehabilitation
3	Mhende	74.5	Functional
2	Siyaso	6	Non-functional
19	Musena	35	Non-functional, council owned, highly underutilized
	Total	**218.5**	
Source: AARDS			

7.4 Challenges

- High costs of inputs, for instance, a 50 kg bag of compound D was going for US$40 to US$45 and a 10 kg bag of maize seed was around US$30 and this was far beyond reach of many farmers for 2021/22 season.
- Poor rainfall distribution. Frequent dry spells and cyclones.
- Late or false start of season, frequent extreme rainfall events of more than 50mm in 24 hours and long dry spells in December, January and February which affect crop performance.

7.5 Crop Production Trends

According to the crop assessment of 2020/21 season there was an increase in yield, resulting in low food insecurity for that same period. However, the past seasons` yields have been low as can be seen in the graph below except for the 2016/17 season **(Figure 11)**.

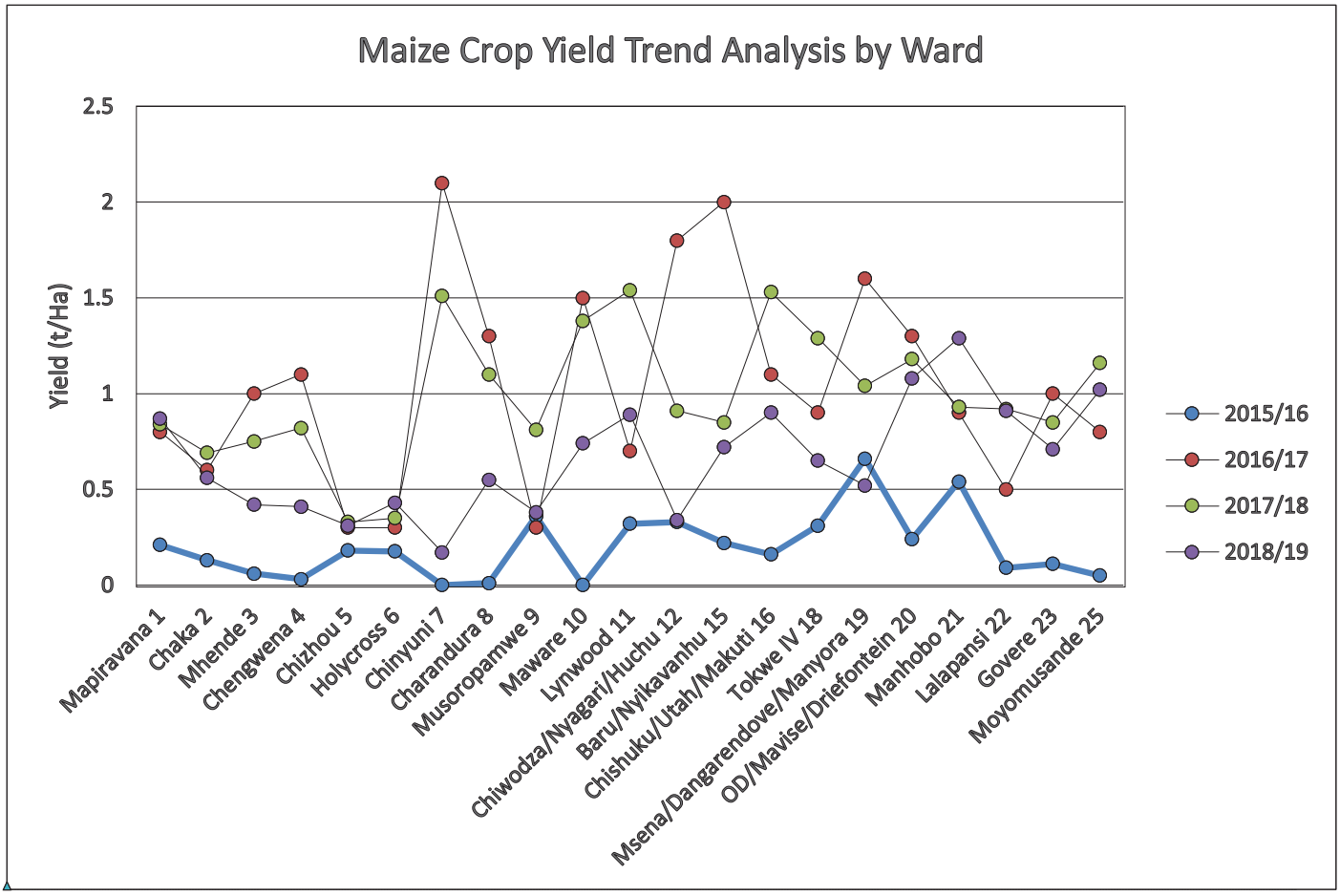

Fig 11: Maize Crop Yield Trend Analysis By Ward. (**Source: AARDS**)

There is generally low food production in-terms of cereals in the past four seasons in Wards 2, 3, 5 and 6. As such the bulk of the wards are somewhat self-sufficient.

Table 17: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward	2016/17	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	4 yr Total	4 yr Average	2021 Projections	Food Requested	Food Balance
Mapiravana	174.2	927.4	942.3	807.6	2851.4	712.9	4,906.0	588.7	124.1
Chaka	10.2	441.5	472.4	309.6	1,233.7	308.4	4,650.0	558.0	-249.6
Mhende	54.5	739.4	633.7	290.5	1,718.1	429.5	5,106.0	612.7	-188.6
Chengwena	6.8	717.1	553.1	176.0	1,453.0	363.3	2,658.0	319.0	442, 975.0
Chizhou	158.9	219.1	268.3	219.1	865.5	216.4	3,375.0	405.0	-188.6
Holycross	131.1	211.8	277.2	239.8	859.9	215.0	4,234.0	508.1	-293.1
Chinyuni	0.0	1,382.8	879.9	509.0	2,313.3	578.3	3,371.0	404.5	173.8
Charandura	8.4	934.1	789.6	419.3	2,152.3	538.1	4,001.0	480.1	57.9
Musoro	1,248.2	1,385.9	851.2	511.4	3,996.7	999.2	6,310.0	757.2	242.0
Maware	0.0	1,236.2	611.4	302.9	2,150.5	537.6	1,413.0	169.6	368.1
Lynwood	252.9	827.4	1,598.5	797.0	3,475.9	869.0	4,227.0	507.2	361.7
Chiwodza	888.4	9,407.8	5,880.7	510.8	16, 687.7	4,171.9	5,993.0	719.2	3,452.8
Baru	385.7	6,560.7	2,357.5	1,865.6	111, 69.6	2,792.4	4,532.0	543.8	2,248.5
UTAH	114.0	3,199.4	3,220.0	1,258.7	7,792.1	1,948.0	1,301.0	156.1	1,791.9
Tokwe 4	203.0	858.0	1,180.2	3,298.6	5,539.8	1,385.0	2,258.0	271.0	111, 3995.0
B-park	1,492.0	4,706.8	3,846.2	1,327.8	11,372.8	2,843.2	4,262.0	511.4	2,332.7
OD/Bhali	796.6	8,678.6	6,494.6	2,561.0	18,530.9	4,632.7	10,129.0	1215.5	3,417.2
Lalapanzi	529.5	734.0	906.1	1,361.8	3,531.4	882.8	2,223.0	266.8	205.3
Manhobo	33.9	394.9	648.7	2,269.6	3,347.1	836.8	5,262.0	631.4	205.3
Govere	11,702.0	1,603.1	1,664.7	3,365.4	6,750.4	1,687.6	4,029.0	483.5	1,204.1
Moyomu	49.2	887.6	1,294.8	1,025.9	3,257.5	841.4	4,438.0	532.6	281.8

The most commonly kept livestock in Chirumhanzu includes, cattle, goat, sheep and birds. Goats are existent in very large numbers and seem to increasing seasonally when compared to cattle.

8.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership

The largest proportion of households (60%) own goats whilst (52%) own cattle.

Table 18: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	% Own Cattle 2020	% Who Own Cattle 2021	% Own Goats 2020	% Who Own Goats 2021
All Households	23, 732	55	52	51	60
Source: Department of Livestock Production					

Between 2020 and 2021, the proportion of households owning no cattle increased slightly whilst those with 1-4 cattle remained the same and those with five (5) and above increased (Figure 12). During the same period goat ownership increased, while those without goats decreased from 49% to 41% and those with goats between 1-4 goats increased from 30% to 40%.

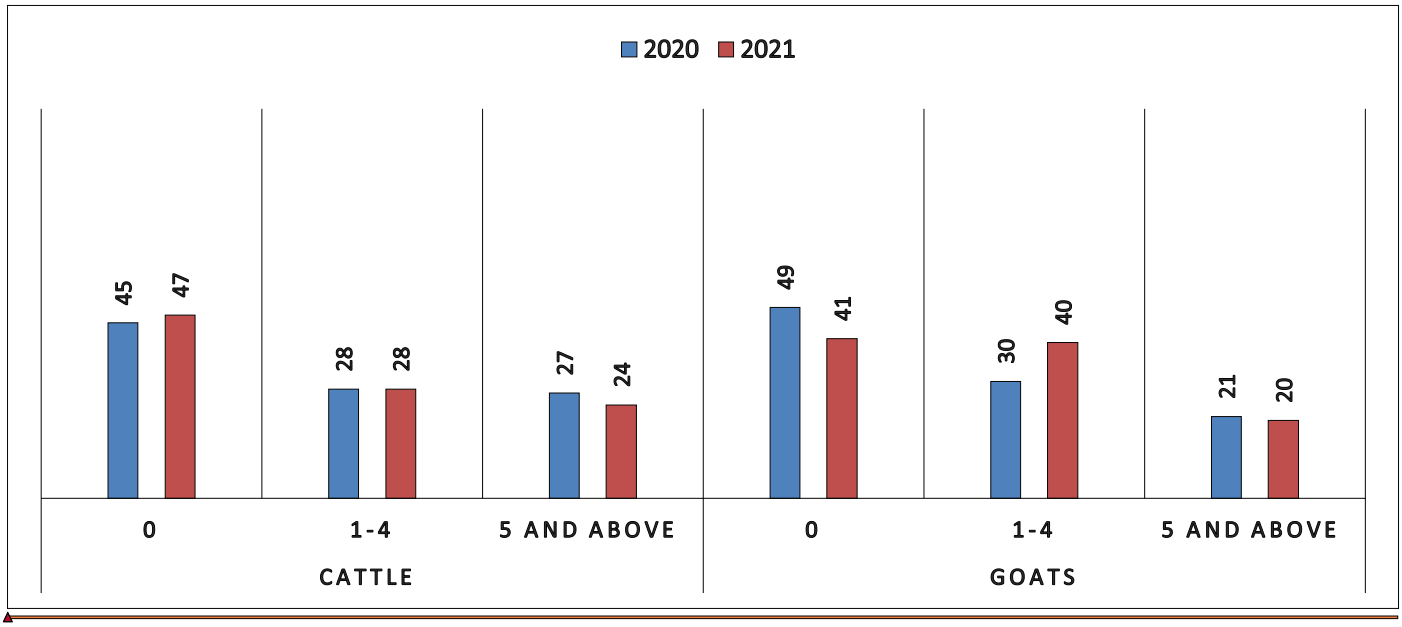

Fig 12: Proportion Of Households By Herd Size Distribution By Size (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2020 and 2021)

The most commonly kept livestock in Chirumanzu includes, cattle, goat, sheep and birds. Goats are existent in very large numbers and seem to increasing seasonally when compared to cattle.

Table 19: Average Livestock Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle	Average Goats	Average Sheep	Average Chicken
1	4	1,100	15	2,500
2	2	1,652	0	6,730
3	3	2,306	7	4,525
4	3	1,813	10	2,900
5	3	1,284	0	2,112
6	3	1,431	0	5,990
7	4	1,840	40	2,853
8	3	2,500	20	3,000

8.2. Main Livestock Diseases

Generally, Chirumhanzu has suffered most of livestock diseases over the past years as can be deduced from the ZimVAC survey, except for Theileriosis which first appeared in 2017 in Wards 15 and 19 which accounted for great loss in livestock within the district. **Table 20** provides for the list of diseases affecting livestock in the district.

Table 20: Livestock Diseases By Ward

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Rabies	All 25 wards equally affected, with low incidence
Newcastle disease:	All wards equally at risk
Anthrax	Three Wards namely 8, 11 an 20
Foot and Mouth:	22 Wards – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25
Lumpy Skin	23 Wards – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25
Heart Water	Wards – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18
Theileriosis/January Disease	16 wards – 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 11, 18, 19, 20 and 22
Source: Department of Livestock Production	

8.3. Dipping Facilities

There are fifty-seven (57) dip tanks within the ward, and fifty-six (56) are functional, ten (10) of them are under rehabilitation with thirty-one (31) of them requiring rehabilitation (Table 20). Two (2) of these dip tanks were added in 2021.

Table 21: Dipping Facilities By Ward

Name of Dip Tank	Wards
Mukuni	19
Manyora	19
Hama	7
Shashe	23
Chengwena	4
Denhere	3
Chamakarara	23, 8 and 25
Mbedzi	25 and 8
Domborengoma	23
Maurungwe	8
Manhovo	21
Gande	3 and 8
Upperdan	1 & Shurugwi
Siyahokwe	9
Vudzi	25, 9 and 3
Debwe	9
Rutanga	5 and 9

Name of Dip Tank	Wards
Nhomboka	5
Ngavi	1
Janyure	1
Bangure	6
Bghoni	6
Chaka	2
Finale	20
Tagati	20
Lynwood	11
Highlands	11
Hlabathi	11
Cibi	11
Nemesis	11
Nyagari	12
Chishuku	12
Zvemhodzi	18
Zvipere	18
Source: Department of Livestock Production	

8.4. Animal Health Centres

The total number of animal health centres in the district is eighteen (18) with sixteen (16) functional and two (2) nonfunctional **(Table 22)**. There are thirty-three (33) Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets

Table 22: Animal Health Centers

Number of functional Animal Health centres	16
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	2
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	33
Source: Department of Livestock Production	

8.5. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

The main challenges faced by livestock farmers include:

- Death of livestock due to livestock diseases.
- Loss of cattle due to wild life conflict.
- Increased costs of livestock production.
- Poor knowledge on animal husbandry.

Over the years during bad seasons there have been increased livestock poverty death.

9. Markets

9.1. Livestock Markets

The local market preferably sells livestock in foreign currency. There has been a significant decrease in cattle prices due to the burden of disease **(Table 23)**.

Table 23: Average Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average ZWL	Average Price 2022 (US$)	Average ZWL	Type Of Market
Cattle	400	400	330	72, 600	Local butchery, farmer to farmer, private buyers
Goats	30	30	30	6,600	Farmer to farmer, private buyers, local restaurants
Chickens Indigenous	7	7	7	1,540	Local restaurants, farmer to farmer
Sheep	60	60	50	11, 000	Private buyers, Farmer to farmer
Eggs	2	2	3	660	Locals, farmer to farmer
Source: Department of Livestock Production					

9.2. Crop Markets

Grain Marketing Board is available in the district and it purchases cereals and pulses from the farmers. There are new emerging market places such as Chaka in Ward 2 **(Table 24)**. Across all the wards, Cereals, horticulture produce, legumes and pulses are available. The main markets are local farmers and external suppliers particularly for exotic fruits.

Table 24: Main Markets For Crop Produce

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Mvuma market place	20, 12, 11, 19, 2, 1 and 5	Cereals, horticultural, legumes and pulses	Local farmers, external suppliers (fruit)	Available
Charandura market place	8, 21, 23, 25, 7, 3, 10, 4 and 9	Cereals, horticultural produce, Legumes and pulses	Local farmers, External suppliers	Available
Lalapanzi market place	17, 18, 22 and 16	Cereals, horticultural produce, legumes and pulses	Local farmers, external suppliers	Available
Mavise market place	20 and 15	Cereals, legumes and pulses, horticultural produce	Local farmers, external suppliers	Available
Chaka Market place	2 and 6	Legumes, pulses, horticultural produce	Local farmers, external suppliers,	Available
Source: AARDS				

Maize meal, maize grain, beans, small grains and rice are available in all wards. The cost for these commodities is similar across all the wards. In the district, the price of a bag of 10kg maize meal is US$5.00, maize grain costs US$5.00 per 20 litres bucket, beans cost US$1.00 per 500g satchet and rice is US$1.80 per 2kg packet. Small grain costUS$8.15 per 20 litre bucket across the district **(Table 25)**.

Table 25: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/Bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/Bucket	Rice(per 2kgs)
1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
11	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
13	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
14	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
15	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
17	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
19	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	815	1.80
20	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
22	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
23	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
24	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
25	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1.0	8.15	1.80
Source: AARDS										

9.3. Labour Markets

There is a general increase in labor opportunity since the coming of the Iron and steel plant in Ward 15, in 2020, however this is technical/skilled opportunity. The proportion of households benefitting from casual labour is 20% across all the wards while 10% are engaged in small scale mining **(Table 26)**.

Table 26: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity %
Unskilled / Casual	All wards	All	20
Skilled / Technical	15	All	60
Small scale mining and gold panning	15, 16, 17, and 22	15, 16, 17 and 21	10
Source: AARDS			

9.4. Market Seasonal Calendar

The district usually experiences high food purchases during the hunger periods which start from August until January **(Table 27)**. The population faces acute hunger during the peak hunger period which usually starts from January to March of each year. However due to climate change the hunger periods have now extended to April.

Table 27: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Typical Consumption Period

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

During a year when the District is affected by drought and/or prolonged dry spells, reliance on food purchases increases and is prevalent throughout the year.

Table 28: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Year

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

9.5. Market Challenges

- Unfavorable pricing systems, which disadvantages the farmer.
- Poor post-harvest technology, storage techniques and shelf life stability of produce.
- Lack of knowledge on food processing and value addition.
- Increased burden of crop pests and livestock diseases, leading to the shrinkage of produce and what is availed to the market.
- Dry spells and drought prevalence has increased over the past five years in the better parts of the district, which has seen reduced yields and poor grazing for livestock.

10. Periodic And Chronic Hazards

The most common hazards within the district include, prolonged and frequent dry spells, veld fires particularly along the Muteyo area - in Ward 20, 12 and parts of Ward 19 **(Table 29)**. There is general increase in veld fires. Livestock and crop diseases are also common in the whole district, with January disease being rampant in Wards, 15, 19 and parts of Ward 20 where it was first noted in 2017. There is also human wild life conflict along Munyati River in Ward 19 and part of 16 because of the Sebakwe game reserve, and also hyenas in the Central Estates area in Ward 12, 20, 22, 18 and 15.

Table 29: Summary Of Hazard Profile And Mapping At Ward Level.

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment And Wards At Risk	Affected Elements, i.e. Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure etc.	Why Affected/ Reasons Why Vulnerable
Dry spells	VHR - All 25 wards	Livelihoods, environment	High dependence on rainfall
Human wild life conflict	MR - 19, 16, 12, 20, 22, 18 and 15	Population groups, livelihoods, environment	High dependence on livestock and crop production
Veld fires	MR - 20, 12, 19, 11 and 15	Population groups, livelihoods, environment	High dependence on livestock and crop production
Crop and livestock diseases	VHR - All wards	Population groups, livelihoods, environment	High dependence on livestock and crop production
RTA	2, 20 all wards along the high major highways	Population groups, livelihoods	High dependence on RTA victims
Source: Civil Protection Unit			

10.1. Hazards

Table 30 summaries The Most Prevalent Hazards And Shocks By Ward.

Table 30: Hazards By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Mapiravana	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
2	Chaka	RTA, water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, RTA
3	Mhende	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
4	Chengwena	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
5	Chizhou	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
6	Holy cross	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
7	Chinyuni	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
8	Charandura	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
9	Siyahokwe	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells

Table 30: Hazards By Ward (continued)

10	Maware	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
11	Lynwood	Veld fire, water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, veld fire
12	Chiodza/Huchu	Veld fire	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human wild life conflict, veld fires
13	Mvuma	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
14	Mvuma	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
15	Nyikavanhu	Veld fire	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict, veld fire
16	Utah	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wildlife conflict
17	Lalapanzi	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
18	Tokwe	Water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wildlife conflict
19	Musena	Veld fire, water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict, veld fire
20	Mvuma	Veld fire, water logging,	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human wild life conflict, veld fire, RTA
21	Mazvimba	Water logging	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
22	Hilview/ Netherburn / Ifafa	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict
23	Govere	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
24	Mvuma	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
25	Moyomusande	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells
Source: Civil Protection			

11. Food Security

11.1. Food Insecurity Trends

There was a general increase in food insecurity from 2017 to 2021 **(Figure 13)**. The period from 2019 to 2021 was made worse by the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown conditions. However, between 2020 and 2022 there was a decrease in the proportion of households with food insecurity partially attributed to improved climatic conditions.

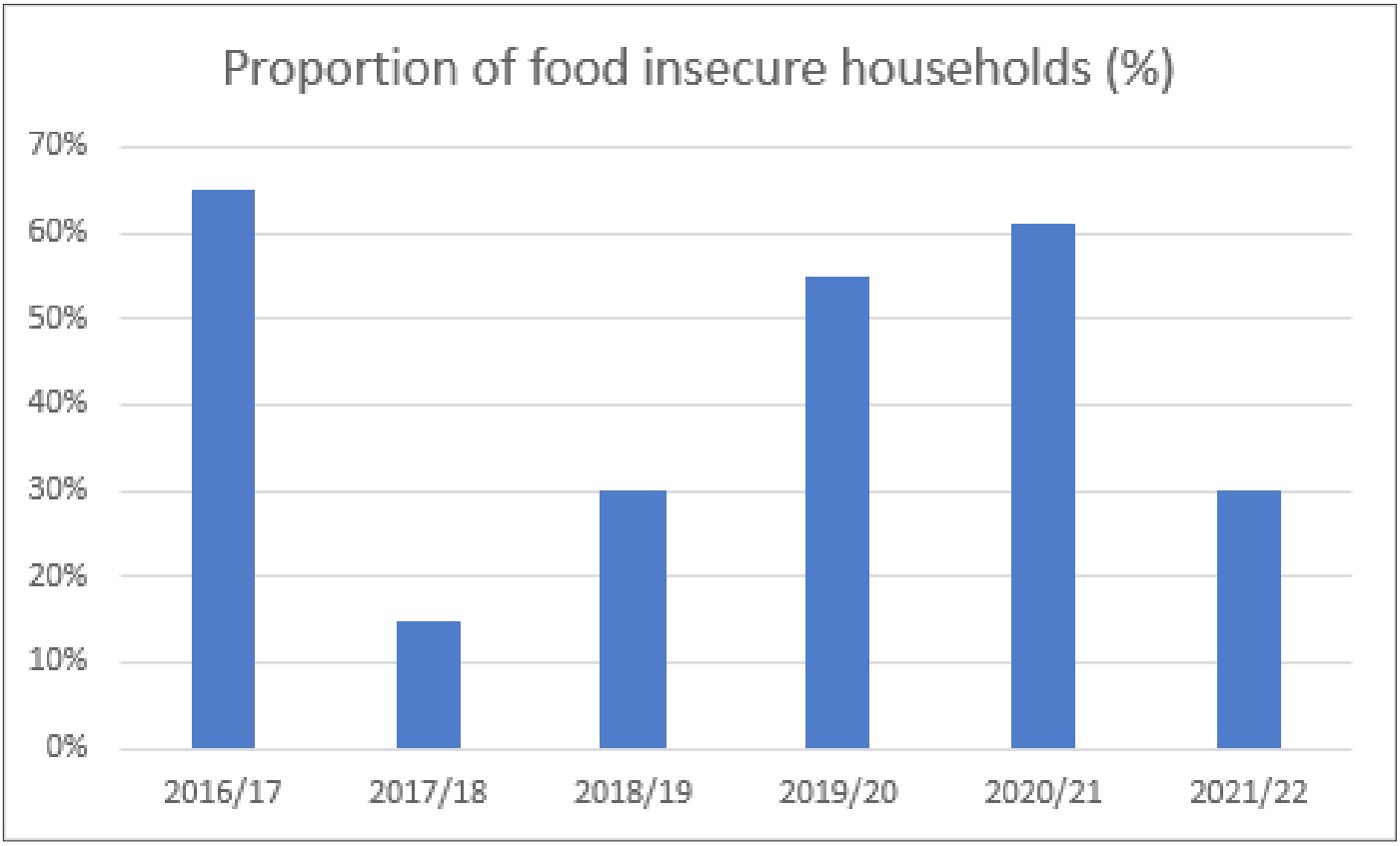

Figure 13: Food Insecurity Trend Analysis (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2016 – 2022)

11.2. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Table 31 below summarise the visible vulnerabilities for the wealthy groups in the district.

Table 31: Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics	Proportion
Group A **Resilient – Already Benefiting From Growth & Development** These households do not require food assistance and these include, Ward 13	10%
Group B **Meet Food Needs If No Major Shocks – With Moderate Resilience** These households require relief assistance during times of acute stress, these are Wards, 14, 15, 16, 12, 17, 19, & 20	35%
Group C **Highly Food Insecure From Last Shock/ Consecutive Shocks** These households represent an important niche for recovery activities. These particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Wards in this group include, 11, 18, 2, 8, 23, 21, 13 & 24	35%
Group D **Highly Food Insecure – Including Destitute** These households are ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required These households exist in Wards 4, 10, 7, 22, 25, 6, 1, 5, 9 & 3	20%
Source: Chirimhanzu District Profiling Team	

11.3. Coping Strategies

With regards to livelihoods coping strategies, the bulk of the district relies on selling assets in response to arising shortages of food or other basic resource. However, not many households own assets as these have already been depleted over the years. However not many have assets to sell, as these have dwindled through the years with very little income to acquire more. The **table 32** below gives a summary of the most common activities households have resorted to doing in mitigating stress and shock scenarios. According to ZimVAC 2021 Chirumhanzu District had 88.8% of its population not being able to cope, with 4.8% under stress, and 2.8% in crisis and 3.6% within the emergency zone.

Table 32: Coping Strategies

Coping Strategy	Wards
Increased sell of labour	All wards
Increased sell of small livestock, increased sell of large live stock	All wards
Collection of wild fruit	1, 11, 16, 2, 6, 9 and 5
Use of retained seeds	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 23 and 25
Increased remittances	All wards
Increased gold panning	16, 15, 22 and 7
Reduced food consumption levels	All wards
Households selling productive assets	All wards
Households having to borrow money from formal/ informal landers	13
Reduced nonfood expenses	All wards
Source: ZimVAC 2022	

11.4. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Food insecurity is highest within the communal wards, with isolated wards in the resettlements. The number of wards whose production is not adequate to cover the consumption period are six (6) while fourteen (14) are regarded as fair and five (5) as good **(Table 33)**. There are thirteen (13) wards that are categorized as having high poverty prevalence, while seven (7) are in the medium category.

Table 33: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Pop 2012	HH 2021	Prevalence Of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	4,033	1,261	High	Fair	4
2	3,823	1,098	Medium	Fair	11
3	4,198	1,264	High	Fair	13
4	2,185	691	High	Bad	6
5	2,775	843	High	Fair	8
6	3,481	1025	High	Fair	4
7	2,771	854	High	Bad	9
8	3,289	3,289	Medium	Fair	5
9	5,188	5,188	High	Bad	10
10	1,162	1,162	High	Bad	1
11	3,475	3,475	Medium	Fair	2
12	4,927	4,927	High	Fair	7
13	1,338	1,338	High	Fair	3
14	2,083	2,083	Medium	Fair	18
15	3,726	3,726	Medium	Fair	16
16	1,070	1,070	High	Fair	23
17	1,888	1,888	Medium	Fair	8
18	1,856	1,856	Low	Good	19
19	3,504	3,504	Low	Good	15
20	8,327	8,327	Low	Good	20
21	1,828	1,828	Low	Good	12
22	4,326	4,326	High	Poor	17
23	3,312	3,312	High	Poor	24
24	2,079	2,079	Medium	Fair	14
25	3,649	3,649	Low	Good	13
Total	**80, 293**	**80, 293**			

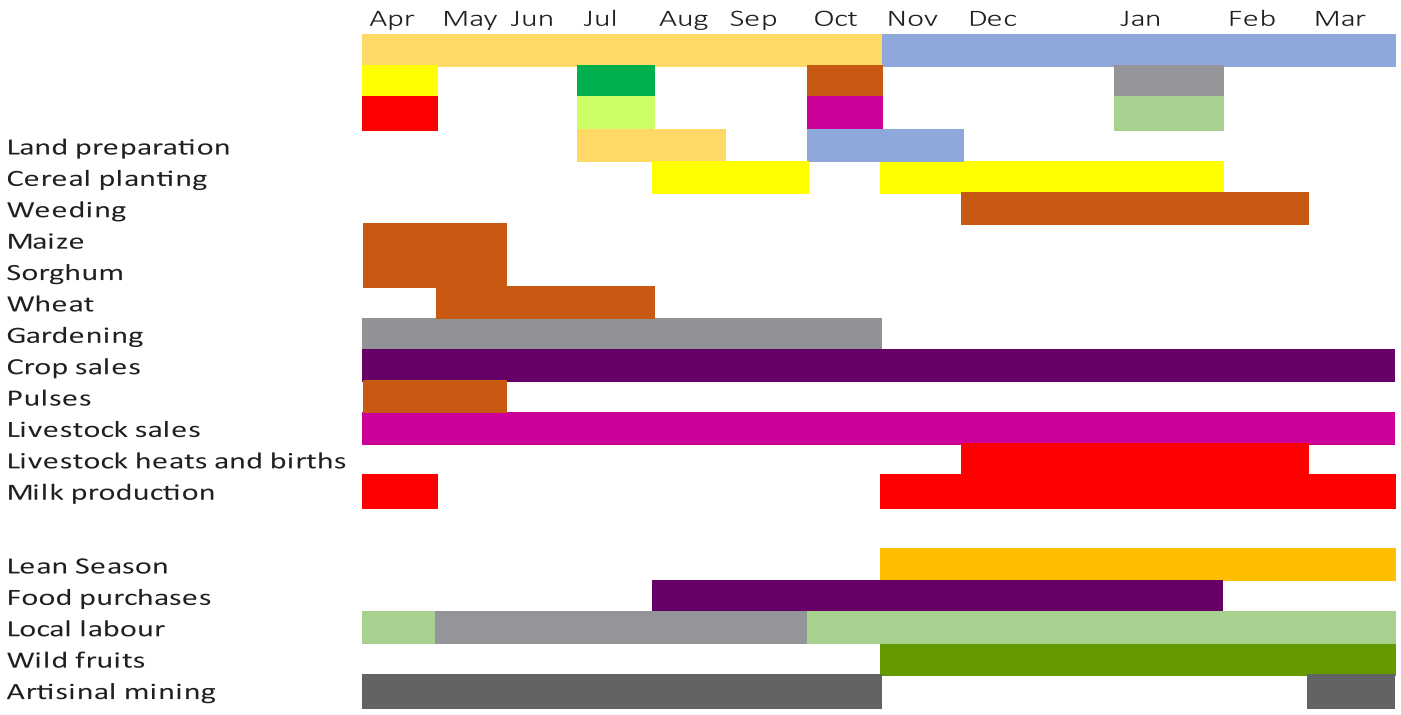

Figure 14: District Seasonal Calendar

12. Nutrition

12.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB (District-Level)

The burden of moderate acute malnutrition within the district has dropped significantly between 2018 and 2021, whilst severe acute malnutrition increased between the same period **(Table 34)**. There is a general decrease in chronic malnutrition, and an increase in low birth weight babies. There is also a gradual decline in TB prevalence of the past four (4) years, reflective of the effectiveness of the TB programme being implemented by the ministry of health and partners.

Table 34: Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Indicator	2018(%) NNS	2020 (%)	2021(%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.6	0.7	0
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0	1.0	5.6
Stunting	23.8	0.9	2.4
Overweight and obesity	1.8	-	-
Low Birth weight	9.4	10.6	14.9
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years		16.3	
Prevalence of TB	0.23	0.14	0.12
Source: NNS, 2018			

12.2. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Exclusive breastfeeding rates are low at 46.2%. This coupled with low minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity and low minimum acceptable diet point to poor nutritional practices in the district.

Table 35: Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	2018 NNS (%)	2021 (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	28.7 Breast fed 16.6 Non-breast fed	14
Minimum Dietary Diversity	12.6	14
Minimum Acceptable Diet	2.1 Breast fed 6.3 Non-Breast Fed	0
Excusive Breastfeeding	46.2	-
Bottle Feeding	11.7	-
Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC 2021		

12.3. Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

Food consumption by both households and specific women of child bearing age within house-holds reflect very poor eating patterns in-terms of house hold food consumption scores. However there is a general increase in consumption of protein rich foods and Vitamin A rich foods by households from 2018 to 2021 **(Table 36)**.

Table 36: Proportion Of Households By Food Consumption Patterns By Women And Households

Indicator	2018	2020	2021
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	-	14.4	26.7
Iron rich foods - women	-	90.6	80.6
Iron rich foods	46.8	39.8	63
Vitamin A rich foods	6.3	92.8	95
Protein Rich Foods	33.3	58.9	76
Household Food Consumption Score	poor	poor	poor
Source: ZimVAC Reports (2018 to 2020)			

12.4. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

The most common conditions seen at the out patients department were Pneumonia and colds. Conferring to the ZDHS these colds and cough were also noted amongst the common ailments.

Table 37: Top Ten Diseases And Conditions In Chirumhanzu District

	Disease/Condition
1.	Severe Pneumonia
2.	Cough & colds
3.	Skin diseases
4.	Eye conditions
5.	Skin diseases
6.	Diarrhea
7.	Dental conditions
8.	Injuries
9.	Malnutrition
10.	Ear conditions
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2022	

12.5. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

The top causes of death in the districts are HIV related complications, hypertension, cancer, road traffic accidents and heart disease **(Table 38)**.

Table 38: Top Causes Of Mortality

Causes Of Mortality	
1.	HIV related complications
2.	Hypertension/High Blood Pressure
3.	Cancer
4.	Road traffic Accidents
5.	Cardiac Diseases
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2022	

13.6. Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

According to ZIMSTAT, 2012, the infant mortality rate in the district is 69 per 1,000 live births while the under-five (5) years old mortality rate is also 69 per 1,000 live births. According to the Ministry of Health and Child Care, Health Information Management System, Maternal mortality ratio in the district in 2021 was 94 deaths per 100, 000 live births.

13. Seasonal Calendar

The district is characterised by a dry season which starts in April stretching to October and a wet season starting from November to March as such the district has two land preparation cycles for the two seasons **(Figure 15)**. Production is done throughout the year, with specificity of product being based on the availability of water and favorable conditions within that period. Activities such as gardening occurs between April and October during the dry season with the use of potable water.

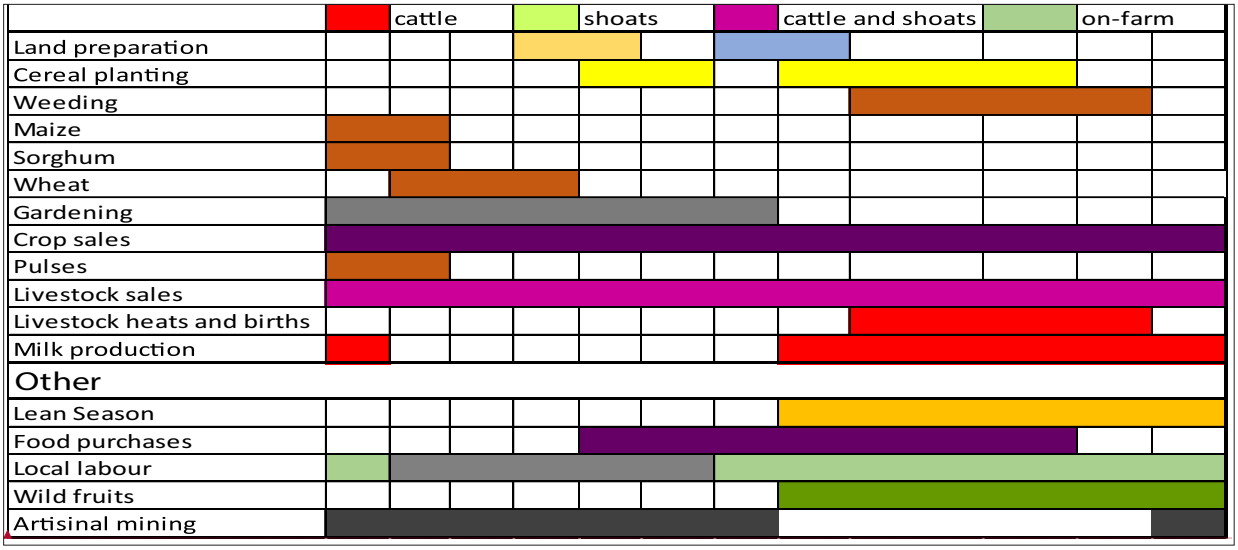

Figure 15: Seasonal Calendar For A Typical Year (Source: AARDS Development Partner Profiling)

A total of seven (7) Non-Governmental Organizations are operational in the district and these include: HAND IN HAND, Zimbabwe Council of Churches, LID AGENCY, JHWO, Church of God in Christ, MENONITE, NOCCA and Population Services (Zimbabwe). These are however not covering all the wards. These are engaged in Food assistance, WASH programming, education assistance and family planning services amongst other activities

Table 39: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (Intervention)

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
Hand In Hand	Water and sanitation Food assistance entrepreneurship	Jobs creation, youth projects, youth projects, community upliftment, market links and strengthening children	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 22 and 25	DDF, DDC, Education, Min. Of Health, RDC	
Zimbabwe Council Of Churches	Food assistance	Humanitarian early recovery and development Food assistance	2 And 21	CRDC, AARDS, OPC AND DDC	
LID Agency	Food assistance Wash educational assistance		All wards		
JHWO					
Church Of God In Christ, Menonite	WASH	Borehole Rehabilitation	All wards	DDF, Council	
NOCCA	WASH, solid waste, training communities , job creation	Christian Charity Activities, Skills, Youth Projects, Marketing	All wards	CRDC, DDC, SW, Women Affairs, SME'S	2021-2026
Population Services Zimbabwe	WASH and family planning	Reproductive Health, Education On HIV And AIDS	All wards	Minstry Of Health, ZNFPC, CRDC	
Source: DDC					

14. Summary By Ward

Ward No.	# Of HHs	# Of Health Facility	Malnutrition (high, medium, low)	HIV/ AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,261	1	Low	Low	11	19	High	780	290	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	III	Crop and livestock	Collection of wild fruit, use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	712.86	Prone	0	-	-	4	1,100	15	2,500	4	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
2	1,098	1	Low	Low	21	31	Medium	650	240	CNSI	Low production zone	III	Crop & livestock	Collection of wild fruit, use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	308.4275	Prone	0	-	-	2	1,652	0	6,730	11	Borehole drilling
3	1,264	1	Low	Low	11	23	high	780	290	MMMSH		III	Crop & livestock	Use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	429.535	Prone	0	-	-	3	2,306	7	4,525	13	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
4	691	1	Low	Low	1	25	high	400	180	MMMSH		V	Crop of livestock	Use of retained seed increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	363.2575	Prone	0	-	-	3	1,813	10	2,900	6	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation
5	843	1	Low	Low	7	24	high	570	170	CNSI	Low production zone	III	Crop & livestock	use of retained seed, collection of wild fruit, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased 5sell of --livestock	216.3675	prone	0	-	-	3	1,284	0	2,112	8	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
6	1,025	2	Low	Low	10	44	high	610	200	CNSI	Low production zone	III	Crop & livestock	-Use of retained seed,increased, remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	214.9789	Prone	0	-	-	3	1,431	0	5,990	4	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, Dam construction,
7	854	1	Low	Low	4	31	High	560	190	MMMSH	Cereal production & cash crops	III	Crop & livestock	Use of retained seed, increased gold annOing, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	578.325	Prone	0	-	-	4	1,840	40	2,853	9	Borehole drilling, irrigation rehabilitation, road rehabilitation,

14. Summary By Ward (continued)

8	1,028	1	Low	Low	11	21	Medium	560	500	MMMSH	Cereal production & cash crops	III	Crop and livestock	Use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	538.0625	Prone	0	-	-	3	2,500	20	3,000	5	Borehole drilling
9	1,606	1	Low	Low	13	22	High	990	300	MMMSH	Cereal production & cash crops	III	Crop and livestock	Collection of wild fruit, use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	999.1825	Prone	0	-	-	3	1,780	12	6,377	10	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
10	362	0	Low	Low	27	14	High	210	90	MMMSH	Cereal production & cash crops	III	Crop & livestock	Use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	537.62	Prone	0	-	-	1	1,409	0	3,217	11	Borehole drilling,
11	916	1	Low	Low	13	7	Medium	500	230	CNSI	Low production zone	III	Crop & livestock	Collection of wild fruit, increased remittance-s, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	868.9675	prone	0	-	-	7	2,500	65	4,700	2	Construction of Schools, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
12	1,394	0	Medium	Low	2	16	High	820	300	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	III	Crop & livestock	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	4,171.92	Prone	0	-	-	9	15, 140	1537	41, 100	7	Borehole drilling
13	433	13	Low	High	Town	town	High	120	220	town	Town	III	Formal employment	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	Town	Prone	0	-	-						Borehole drilling
14	698	0	Low	High	Town	town	Medium	240	300	Town	town	-III	Formal employment	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	Town	Prone	0	-	-						Borehole drilling

14. Summary By Ward (continued)

15	1,018	1	Low	Low	7	9	Medium	605	200	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	IIB	Crop live stock, mining	Increased gold panning, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	2792.388	Prone	0	-	-	4	2,560	215	12, 900	3	Borehole drilling, formal mining,
16	404	0	Low	Low	1	24	High	210	100	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	III	Crop & livestock	Collection of wild fruit, increased gold paning, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1948.023	Prone	0	-	-	58	3,500	71	19, 800	18	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
17	693	1	Low	High	town	town	Medium	240	310	town	town	III	Crop & livestock, mining	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock		prone	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	8	Borehole drilling
18	495	1	Low	Low	13	19	Low	350	90	CNSI	Low production zone	III	Crop & livestock	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1384.955	Prone	0	-	-	0	1,383	4	4,915	19	Construction of Schools, Borehole drilling
19	893	1	Low	Low	6	21	Low	580	190	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	IIB	Crop & livestock	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	2843.188	Prone	0	-	-	106	5,340	58	10, 650	15	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
20	2,275	2	Medium	High	3	14	Low	1290	600	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	III	Crop & livestock	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	4632.72	prone	0	-	-	0	2,670	290	8,492	20	Borehole drilling
21	564	1	Low	Low	8	13	Low	21360	100	CNSI	Low production zone	III	Crop & live stock	increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	882.8475	Prone	0	-	-	-	1,140	0	4,624	12	Borehole drilling

14. Summary By Ward (continued)

22	1,236	0	Low	Low	22	21	High	700	290	NCCP	Majority A1 & A2 farm holders, food secure, high production	III	Crop & live stock, mining	Increased gold panning, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	836.7763	Prone	0	-	-	6	1,555	106	4,280	17	Construction of Schools, Borehole drilling
23	989	1	Low	Low	37	28	High	620	190	MMMSH	Cereal production & cash crops	III	Crop & live stock	Use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1687.61	Prone	0	-	-	4	1,990	0	2,800	24	Borehole drilling
24	622	0	Low	High	town	town	Medium	280	290	town	town	III		increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	town	prone	0	-	-	58	-	-	-	14	Borehole drilling
25	1,070	0	Low	Low	13	14	Low	690	210	MMMSH	Cereal production & cash crops	III	Crop & livestock	Use of retained seed, increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	814.374	prone	0	-	-	290	1,612	6	5,512	13	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation

15. District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Nyashadzashe Ziyera	District nutritionist	MoHCC
Gumbo Tembinkosi	Social development officer	Social welfare
Tarisai Makunde	District Economist	Local government
Takunda Mvuwu	Programs manager	LiD agency
Caristo Masiwa	DAEO	AARDS

NOTES

NOTES

CHIRUMHANZU District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

WFP
World Food Programme