



CHIVI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



Contents

Page

Contents Page	2	7. Crop Information	28
List Of Tables	3	7.1 Farming Sectors And Crops Grown	28
List Of Figures	3	7.2 Crop Production Trends	30
Foreword	4	7.3 Irrigation Schemes	30
Acknowledgements	5	8. Livestock	30
Acronyms & Abbreviations	6	8.1 Common Livestock Diseases	33
1. General Characteristics Of The District	7	8.2 Dipping Facilities	33
1.1 Administrative Information	7	8.3 Animal Health Centres	33
1.2 Population Information	8	8.4 Distribution Of Herd Size	33
1.3 Vegetation Characteristics	8	8.5 Other Livestock Establishments	34
1.4 Land Degradation	9	8.6 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers	34
1.5 Development Indicators	9	8.7 Crop Markets	35
1.5.1 Education Information	9	8.8 Labour Markets	35
1.5.2 Health Facilities By Type	10	8.9 Livestock Markets	36
1.5.3 Settlement Types	11	9. Market Seasonal Calendar	36
1.6 Nutrition	11	9.1 Calendar Of Food Purchases - Normal Years	36
1.6.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition	11	9.2 Market Challenges	36
1.6.2 Management Of Acute Malnutrition Trends	12	9.3 Common Hazards	37
1.6.3 Household Food Consumption Patterns	13	10. District Development Priorities	39
1.6.4 Top 10 Common Diseases In The District	14	11. Food Security	40
1.6.5 Top Cause Of Mortality	14	11.1 Food Insecurity Trends	40
1.6.6 Maternal Mortality	14	11.2 Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity	40
2. Other Development Indicators	15	11.3 Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability	41
2.1 Water And Sanitation Information	15	11.4 Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups	42
2.2 Piped Water Scheme	16	11.5 Coping Strategies	43
2.3 Sanitation Facilities	16	11.6 Common Livelihood Coping Strategies	43
2.4 Access To Wash Facilities By Year	16	11.7 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District	44
3. Transport And Communication	17	11.8 Seasonal Calendar	45
3.1 Road Network And Transport	17	11.9 Food Aid Trends	46
3.2 Communication Network	17	12. Development Partner Profiling	47
4. Main Livelihood Sources	20	13. Summary By Ward	49
4.1 Summary Of Sources Of Income	21	Annex Chivi District Profiling Team	62
5. Poverty Levels	21		
5.1 Distribution Of Poor Housholds In Chivi District (PICES 2017)	22		
6. Agriculture Information	23		
6.1 Natural Regions And Climate	23		
6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall	25		
6.2 Drought Prone Areas	25		
6.3 Flood Prone Areas	26		
6.4 Hydro-Geological Conditions	27		

List Of Tables

Table 1: Traditional Leaders by Ward	7	Table 55: Food Aid Trends	
Table 2: 2021 Chivi Population Projections by Ward	8	(Food Security Livelihoods Trends)	46
Table 3: Distribution of Primary & Secondary Schools	9	Table 56: A summary of NGOs	
Table 4: Summary of Number and Ownership	10	Operating in the District	47
Table 5: Coverage of Health Facilities by Ward	10		
Table 6: New Clinics Under Construction	10		
Table 7: Surgeries in the District	11		
Table 8: Pharmacy Outlets	11		
Table 9: Settlement Types	11		
Table 10: Malnutrition and HIV	11		
Table 11: Stunting and GAM Levels	11		
Table 12: Feeding Practices in Children Under	12		
Table 13: Food Consumption Patterns for Women	13		
Table 14: Top 10 Common Diseases	14		
Table 15: Top 5 Causes of Mortality	14		
Table 16: Access to Water Sources by Ward	15		
Table 17: Piped Water Scheme by Ward	16		
Table 18: Access to WASH Facilities By Year	16		
Table 19: Toilet Access by Wards	17		
Table 20: Communication Network	18		
Table 21: Radio and TV Transmission by Ward	19		
Table 22: Summary of Economic Zones	20		
Table 23: Summary of Sources of Income	21		
Table 24: Source Poverty Trends	22		
Table 25: Poverty Levels by Ward	23		
Table 26: Natural Regions And Climate	24		
Table 27: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward	27		
Table 28: Distribution of Rivers	28		
Table 29: Main Farming Sectors	28		
Table 30: Chivi District Food Sufficient	29		
Table 31: Irrigation Schemes by Ward	30		
Table 32: Livestock Holding per Ward	31		
Table 33: Livestock Numbers by Ward	32		
Table 34: Main Livestock Disease	33		
Table 35: Dipping Facilities	33		
Table 36: Animal Health Centres	33		
Table 37: Cattle Ownership	33		
Table 38: Distribution Of Herd Size	33		
Table 39: Aquaculture and Apiculture Establishments	34		
Table 40: Other Livestock Establishments	34		
Table 41: Commodity Availability and Prices	35		
Table 42: Livestock Markets	36		
Table 43: Guinea Fowls Markets	36		
Table 44: District Common Hazards	37		
Table 45: Hazards By Ward	38		
Table 46: Hazards By Ward	39		
Table 47: District Development Priorities	39		
Table 48: Socio Economic Groups	41		
Table 49: Socio Vulnerability	42		
Table 50: Visible Vulnerabilities			
for Socio Economic Groups	42		
Table 51: Households Engaging in Livelihoods			
Coping Strategies	43		
Table 52: Ranking of Food Insecure Wards	44		
Table 53: SLP (Seasonal Livelihood Programming)			
Calendar for a Typical Year	45		
Table 54: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year	45		

List Of Figures

Figure 1: Map Of District	7
Figure 2: IMAM Performances Trend	12
Figure 3: Household Food Consumption Pattern	13
Figure 4: Livelihood Map	20
Figure 5: National Livelihood Zones Map	21
Figure 6: Percent Extreme Poverty Prevalence By	
District For Households In Zimbabwe	
(PICES 2017)	22
Figure 7: Poverty Map For The District By Ward	22
Figure 8: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward	24
Figure 9: National Map	25
Figure 10: Chivi Annual Rainfall (mm)	25
Figure 11: Drought Prone Areas Map	26
Figure 12: Flood Prone Areas Map	26
Figure 13: Crop Production Trends	30
Figure 14: Household Food Insecurity Trends	40
Figure 15: Household Reduced Consumption	43

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.

Disclaimer

Standard copyright clause: This District profile is owned by the Government of Zimbabwe and the World Food Programme. All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial uses are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Government of Zimbabwe through the Food and Nutrition Council © FNC [2022].

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

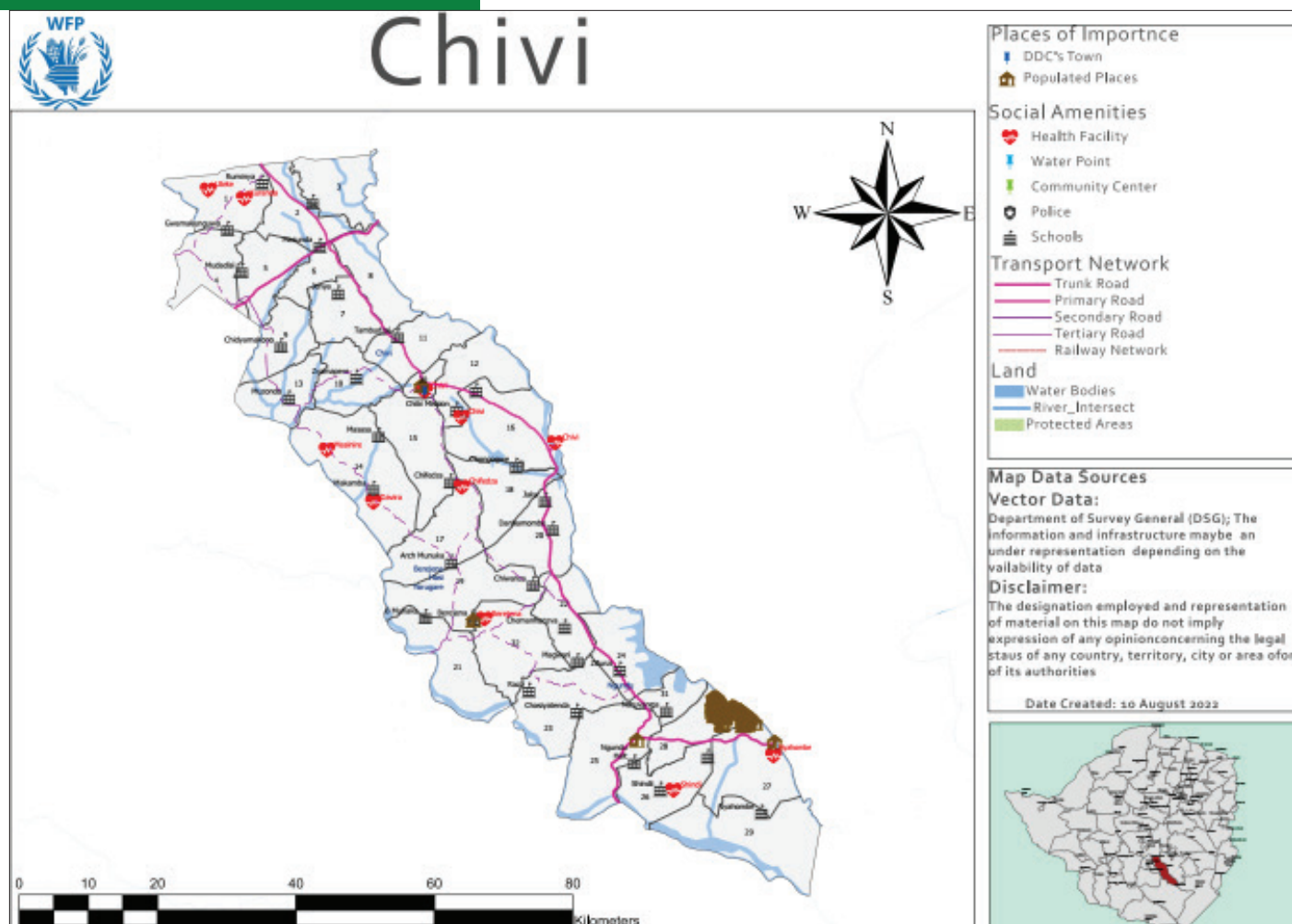


Figure 1: Map of District (Source WFP)

1.1 Administrative Information

Chivi is one of the seven administrative districts of Masvingo Province, and it lies in the southern part of the area. It borders six districts namely, western part borders Zvishavane and Mberengwa, eastern part borders Masvingo, southern part borders with Mwenezi & Chiredzi whilst the northern parts of the district border with Shurugwi. The district covers an area of 309, 775 hectares of which 128, 202 hectares comprises arable land and 181, 573 hectares constitutes grazing land. The district has 32 Wards of which 29 are communal, 1 small-scale communal area, and 2 old resettlement schemes.

Chivi Growth Point is the district's capital (District Service Centre) where the Administration Offices and the Rural District Council offices are located. The district consists of 4 rural service centres (Sese, Takavarasha, Mhandamabwe and Ngundu) and 85 business centres. Ngundu rural service centre and Chibi Turn off located along Masvingo-Beitbridge highway and Mhandamabwe along Masvingo-Bulawayo highway are the main designated truck stop areas with a hive of socio-economic activities hence widely regarded as hotspots in terms of HIV/AIDS spread. The main economic activities in the district include subsistence farming, trade, artisanal mining and fishing. Chivi district has 3 substantive chiefs (namely Chief Chivi, Chief Nemaazhe and Chief Shindi), and 15 headmen. 13 Headman fall under the jurisdiction of Chief Chivi, 2 headmen fall under Chief Nemaazhe whilst Chief Shindi has no headman (**Table 1**). The district encompasses 850 villages.

Table 1: Traditional Leaders by Ward

Headman	Wards Covered
Vutete	1 and 4
Watungwa	1
Madamombe	2 and 3
Madyangove	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15 and 16
Makonese	9, 10, 13 and 15
Masunda	12 and 16
Kuvhirimara	14
Jaka	17, 18, 19 and 20
Matsveru	15 and 18

Table 1: Traditional Leaders by Ward (Continued)

Headman	Wards Covered
Handizvihwi	19 and 21
Madzivire	24, 25 and 26
Gororo	28 and 31
Makamure	19 and 20
Musvuugwa	10, 13 and 14
Makovere	21, 22 and 32
Chief Chivi	Ward 1 to Ward 20
Chief Nemaazhe	21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 31 and 32
Chief Shindi	25, 26 and 29

1.2 Population Information

The projected population was calculated based on the ZimSTATS 2012 Population Census by applying the growth rate of 1.1%.

Table 2: 2021 Chivi Population Projections by Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Population 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Vuranda	1,500	5,711	5,768
2	Madamombe	1,535	5,697	5,754
3	Befura	1,737	5,203	5,255
4	Chigwikwi	1,040	4,049	4,089
5	Chitowa	1,233	4,110	4,151
6	Maramba	6,305	2,253	2,276
7	Utsinda	1,041	3,031	3,061
8	Denga	1,116	3,993	4,033
9	Chidyamakono	981	4,101	4,142
10	Zvmapere	1,011	3,914	3,953
11	Mhiti	1,041	4,465	4,510
12	Chinembiri	1,086	5,237	5,289
13	Takavarasha	1,033	3,636	3,672
14	Bare	1,381	5,811	5,869
15	Dehwe	1,472	4,982	5,032
16	Nyamakwe	1,828	7,836	7,914
17	Chirogwe	1,265	4,535	4,580
18	Gwitima	1,346	4,204	4,246
19	Chikofa	1,445	6,412	6,476
20	Sese	1,489	6,242	6,304
21	Chishavakadzi	1,192	5,223	5,275
22	Maringire	1,503	5,537	5,592
23	Chasiyatende	1,676	5,129	5,180
24	Kushinga	538	4,486	4,531
25	Madzivire	2,067	10,943	11,052
26	Shindi	2,409	8,065	8,146
27	Nyahombe	1,481	4,863	4,912
28	Dare	1,975	7,832	7,910
29	Simudzirai	1,163	4,721	4,768
30	Chivi	562	4,298	4,341
31	Zunga	426	3,802	3,840
32	Paradza	1,059	5,728	5,785
for updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

Central parts of the district mainly consist of sparsely populated (*Musasa*) *Brachystegia speciformis* and (*Mutondo*) *Julbernardia Globiflora* trees which tend to get densely populated in the southern parts of the district. The northern part of the district has different species of *Acacia* with short grass dotted around. The main tree species found in Chivi are *Acacia*, *Brachystegia* species in addition the vegetation is predominantly savannah woodland comprising of *Brachystegia Speciformis*, *Terminaliaspp* (*Mususu*), *Combretum* and *Colospermum Mopane* (*Mupani*), *Acacia*, *Sclerochryia Caffra* (*Mupfura*) with *Tree Bush Savannah (TBS)* being the most dominant vegetation *Physiognomic* type in the district. Grass types include *Ergrostis* (*Muswewehongi*), *Heteropogon Contortus* (*Tsine*), *Aristida* and *Hyperriheinia*. Some of the trees are classified as endangered species such as (*Mukwa*) *Pterocarpus angolensis*, (*Mubvamakovo*) and (*Mukamba*) *Afzelia Quanzensis*. A special type of grass (*Madodyana*) is found in the mountains and is used for basketry. There is also a special type of plant called resurrection plant (*Mufandichimuka*) found in the mountains which is being used to make a special type of tea. Another special type of tree (*Mutuputupu*) *Bivinia Jalbertii* is only found in areas surrounding ward 25 Ngundu area mainly Nyuni range and there is no other place nationwide with such kind of tree species except for Chivi.

1.4 Land Degradation

Chivi Forest reserves are being destroyed as people encroach into these areas to carry out agriculture. Much of the indigenous vegetation has been cleared for agriculture. Undisturbed areas include hills and non-arable areas. Common areas for grazing are shrinking as people take them over for farming purposes. Farming is not the best use of this land, which is more suitable for livestock ranching. Some woodlots are being established in order to reforest areas like in Ward 26 Mugadziwa village where 8 hectares of *Misusu tree* are being protected by the community, but this is not significant. Widespread depletion of indigenous plant species is occurring and exploitation of hardwoods in areas like Sese, Maringire and Ngundu for carving and the products will be sold at lower prices than the actual value of the standing tree. In Chivi district, because of the trade in crafts, the rate at which indigenous trees, mainly *Mukamba* and *Mupfura*, are destroyed is higher than those being planted. About a third of the area in the district has serious deforestation problems and most of the affected areas are in Chivi South. The expansion of land for resettlement and arable is another contributing factor to deforestation. In ward 27 and 29 which is under Nyahombe resettlement scheme, people are clearing land that was once reserved as grazing area for the expansion of arable land. The few remaining woodlands in many Wards of Chivi District are now being cleared for resettlement purposes as population keep on growing and demand for establishment of new homesteads also increase. In addition, due to the increase of fish poachers in Tugwi Mukosi dam, the rate of deforestation is also increasing since the poachers are cutting trees to make boat canoes. Agricultural expansion, brick moulding and fuel wood collection are also increasing deforestation. Species are disappearing and becoming extinct. Another problem exacerbating deforestation is the use of wood in farm brick production. Infrastructural development has seen many shops, houses and offices being constructed using farm bricks. Trees which include endangered as well as protected species, are being cut to burn farm bricks in areas surrounding the growth point and service centers. The frequent power cuts which has hit the nation hard has not spared Chivi district. This has resulted in people surrounding major rural service centres and Chivi Growth Point to cut trees and sell wet firewood to the residents in the nearby peri-urban centres where electricity has become a scarce resource. Hence degradation is increasing in Wards 8, 6 and 7 near Mhandamabwe rural service centre, Wards 11, 15, 30 and 12 which are close to Chivi Growth Point then Wards 26 and 25, where people will be selling firewood at Ngundu rural service centre, have the most affected woodlands. There is also demand for poles for timbering in small-scale mining especially in Wards 28 and 26. In Wards, 27 and 29 there is serious deforestation of *Musimbiti* tree species, which is used for timber mines. Stream bank cultivation is another factor that leads to land degradation through silting of dams. Dam spilling of Denge dam and Nyamakwe are damaging the dam walls. Poor farming methods are also contributing to dam siltation in the district. Alluvial mining is another major contributing factor for land degradation in some of the wards in the district.

1.5 Development Indicators

Access to education, health and water and sanitation facilities reflect the quality of lives of people living in any community. A summary of coverage of these developmental facilities in Chivi District is outlined below.

1.5.1 Education Information

The table (3) below shows the distribution of schools by ward. There are 134 primary and secondary schools in Chivi district. There is (one) 1 satellite vocational training centre in Ward 8. Out of the total 134 schools, 57 schools are electrified (26 Secondary and 31 Primary Schools). There are only two (2) Secondary boarding schools in the area. The District consists of 21 Advanced Level Secondary schools. There is a total of 89 crèches in Chivi district. Only three wards in the district do not have a secondary school.

Table 3: Distribution of Primary and Secondary Schools

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

Table 3: Distribution of Primary and Secondary Schools (Continued)

Ward	Number of Primary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools	Total
17	3	1	4
18	3	2	5
19	8	3	11
20	2	1	3
21	3	1	4
22	3	1	4
23	1	1	2
24	2	1	3
25	3	1	4
26	4	1	5
27	4	1	5
28	2	1	3
29	2	0	2
30	1	1	2
31	1	1	2
32	3	1	4
Totals	93	41	134

Summary Of Number And Ownership Of Schools

Majority of schools (88 Primary and 33 Secondary) in the district are owned by the Chivi Rural District Council.

Table 4: Summary of Number and Ownership of Schools

Ownership Of School	Level	Number Of Schools
Chivi Rural District Council	Primary	88
Chivi Rural District Council	Secondary	33
Church	Primary	5
Church	Secondary	5
Private	Secondary	1
Government	Secondary	2
Total		134

1.5.2 Health Facilities By Type

The District is serviced by 24 health facilities that are located in only 20 out of the 32 wards. There are no health facilities in 12 wards of the district (Ward 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, and 31). Considering the WHO regulations that recommend universal access to health services that includes the full spectrum of essential, quality health services without facing financial hardship, the health facilities in the district are not adequate. However, there are other clinics under construction in the district as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Coverage Of Health Facilities By Ward

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Vutete	1	Council
2	Vuranda	1	Council
3	Madamombe	2	Council
4	Chigwikwi	4	Government
5	Madzivadondo	5	Council
6	Mhandamabwe	6	Government
7	Chidyamakono	9	Council
8	Chibi Mission	12	Mission
9	Takavarasha	13	Government
10	Masinire	14	Council
11	Davira	14	Council
12	Chifedza	15	Council
13	Chivi Rural	16	Government
14	Chirogwe	17	Council
15	Razi	23	Government
16	Chasiyatende	23	Government
17	Zivuku	24	Council
18	Ngundu	25	Government
19	Shindi	26	Council
20	Nyahombe	27	Government
21	Gororo	28	Council
22	ZRP	30	Government
23	Chivi District Hospital	30	Government
24	Berejena	32	Mission

Six clinics are under construction and expected to serve catchment areas in wards shown in **Table 6**

Ward	Clinic	Comment (%)
3	Bwanya	90 completion
20	Rungai	60 completion
10	Zvmapere	Initial stages towards construction
12	Mazhaugwe	50 completion
10	Chigapa	Waiting formalization procedures
21	Rushangarumwe	30 completion

Below are other private surgeries and pharmacies in the District offering health services to Chivi community.

Table 7: Surgeries in the District

Ward	Surgery	Ownership
30	2	Private
16	1	Private
25	2	Private

Table 8: Pharmacy Outlets

Ward	Pharmacy	Ownership
30	2	Privately Owned
25	2	Privately Owned

1.5.3 Settlement Types

Chivi District falls into three main settlement types as shown below.

Table 9: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	0
Growth point	1
Resettlement area	2
Communal	29
Estate Farms	0

The District has a high potential for economic growth and tourism boost following the completion of the Tugwi Mukosi dam and the expansion drive will see growth in centres such as Ngundu, Chibi Turn Off and other centres in the catchment area of the dam. Chibi Turn Off is earmarked and gazetted for a smart city status.

1.6 Nutrition

Nutrition indicators are used as markers for development at national, provincial and district level. Health and Nutrition indicators are commonly used to measure the progress of development programmes and projects. They are used by planners and policy makers to focus attention on the problems of nutrition, and to identify development projects for nutritionally at-risk groups in rural communities of the population. Below is an outline of Chivi District health and nutrition indicators trends for the past 5 years

1.6.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition

Table 10: Malnutrition and HIV

Indicator	Percentage (%)	Source
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	5.3	(ZIMVAC, 2021)
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.9	(ZIMVAC 2021)
Stunting	26.9	(NNS 2018)
Overweight and obesity	3.7	(NNS 2018)
Low Birth weight	11,8	(NNS 2018)
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	16.1	(ZIMPHIA, 2020)
Incidence of TB 2021	0.16	

The District still has challenges of high stunting rates (26.9%), hence there is need to strengthen maternal and young child nutrition, at the same time having a positive effect on pregnancy outcomes and the health and nutrition of infants and young children, within the 1 000-day window of opportunity. The region also has a challenge of overweight and obesity (3.7%) in children, which is one of the predisposing factors to non-communicable diseases in adulthood.

Table 11: Stunting and GAM Levels (NNS 2010 and NNS 2018)

Chivi District	2010(%)	2018(%)
Stunting	28.4	26.9
Global Acute Malnutrition	4.4	0.2

Stunting levels in the district are still high, but there was a slight decrease in 2018 as compared to 2010. Global Acute Malnutrition levels were low in 2018 and within the acceptable WHO thresholds. However, it should be noted that according to ZimVAC 2021, Global Acute malnutrition levels were at 6.2% above the WHO thresholds.

1.6.2 Management of Acute Malnutrition Trends

There was a general decrease in severe acute malnutrition admissions from 2016 to 2021 due to early identification of malnutrition through community programmes such as Family Led MUAC and CARE groups, which were implemented in the district. There was a great improvement in the management of acute malnutrition in the district since there were no pipeline breaks in the supply chain of nutrition commodities. The Graph below shows the IMAM performances for the district from 2016 to 2021.

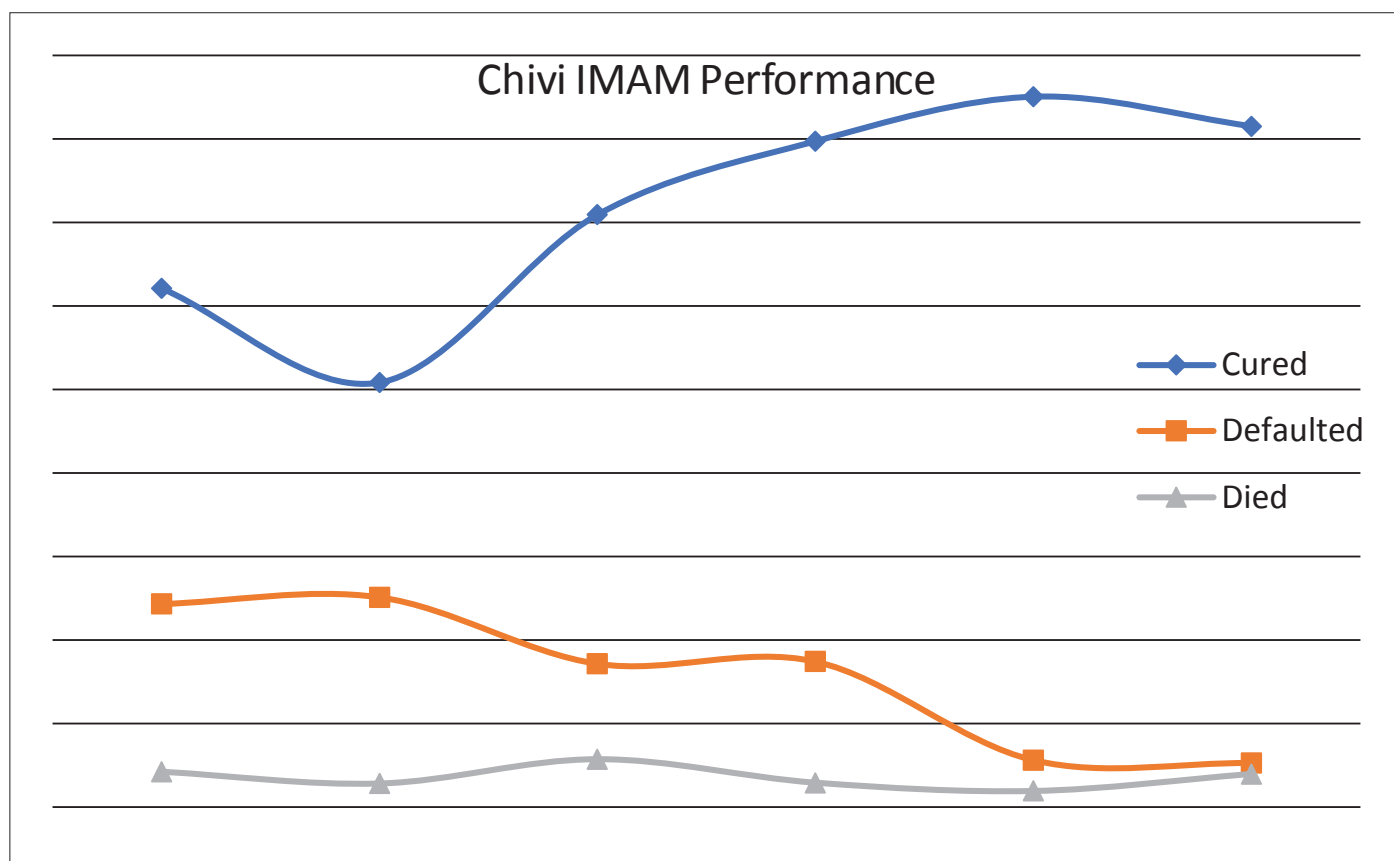


Figure 2: IMAM Performances Trend

Feeding Practices amongst children under two years in Chivi are generally poor and below the global recommendations

Table 12: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 years of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	27.8
Minimum Dietary Diversity	23.4
Minimum Acceptable Diet	7.6
Excusive Breastfeeding	35
Overweight and obesity	3.7
(National Nutrition Survey (2018))	

Dietary Diversity is a proxy indicator for adequate micronutrient density where both breastfed and non-breastfed infants are expected to consume at least four of the seven food groups that are recommended by the World Health Organization. In Chivi district approximately a quarter of the children were consuming diverse foods. Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF 27.8%) is a proxy for a child's energy requirements and is the proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6 to 23 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft-foods or milk feeds the minimum number of times or more. Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) is a composite indicator of minimum meal frequency and dietary diversity. It represents minimum standards of IYCF practices. Only 7.6% of the children less than two years were consuming a minimum acceptable diet.

Table 13: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years by Year

Indicator	2010 (%)	2018 (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	24.4	27.8
Minimum Dietary Diversity	25.4	23.4
Minimum Acceptable Diet	6.8	7.6

Table 14: Food Consumption Patterns for Women of Childbearing Age (ZIMVAC, 2021)

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Minimum Dietary Diversity – women	11
Iron rich foods	6
Vitamin A rich foods	88
Protein Rich Foods	22

Improving women's diets is important for improving women's health and ability to work and care for their families, at the same time having a positive effect on pregnancy outcomes and the health and nutrition of infants and young children, within the 1 000-day window of opportunity. A very small (11%) proportion of women were consuming a minimum diverse diet.

The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is defined as the consumption of at least 10 food groups' food groups over the previous 24 hours. Meaning only 11% are consuming foods from more than 10 food groups and hence have a greater likelihood of meeting their micronutrient needs. Iron is a mineral that is found in animal and plant foods, which plays a crucial role for cell growth, development, producing energy, optimal immune function, storing oxygen in the muscles and transporting oxygen around the body. A very small proportion of women (6%) were consuming foods rich in iron in the district.

1.6.3 Household Food Consumption Patterns

The majority of households are consuming poor diets (47%).

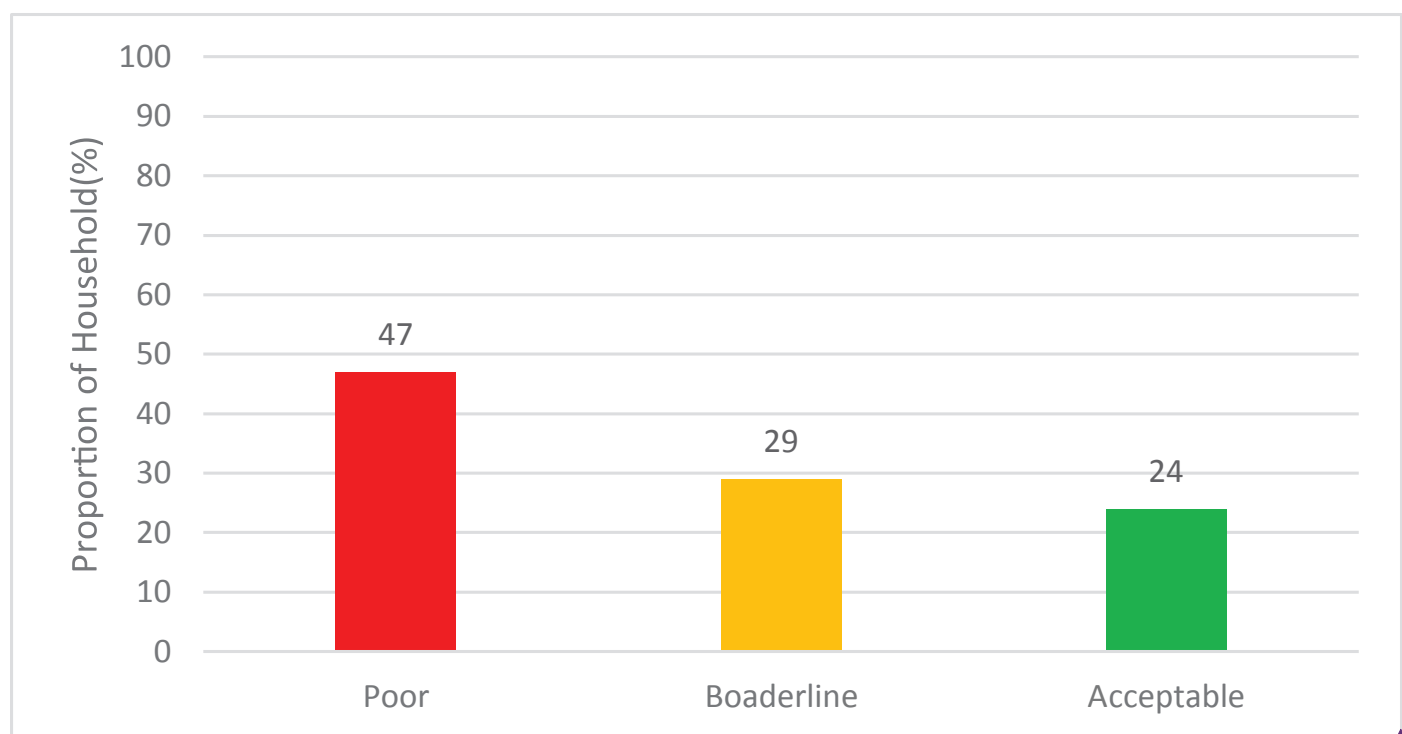


Figure 3: Household Food Consumption Pattern

1.6.4 Top 10 Common Diseases In The District

The top common disease in the district is Acute Respiratory Infection.

Table 15: Top 10 Common Diseases

Rank	Disease/Condition
1	ARI
2	Skin Conditions
3	Diarrhoea
4	Injuries
5	Hypertension
6	Diabetes mellitus
7	Mental Illness
8	STIs
9	Diseases of the eye
10	Asthma

1.6.5 Top Cause of Mortality

The top cause of mortality is HIV/AIDS related illnesses.

Table 16: Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

	Disease/Condition
1	Chest Infection/TB
2	HIV related deaths
3	Meningitis
4	Cancer
5	Early neonatal deaths

1.6.6 Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality in Zimbabwe currently stands at 614 deaths per 100, 000 live births, one of the highest maternal mortality rates worldwide.

2. Other Development Indicators

Access to Water and Sanitation requires that all communities can obtain sufficient quantities of water that are safe to drink and available for hygienic purposes. Water and Sanitation access has slightly increased over the past years as shown in the table below.

2.1 Water and Sanitation Information

In Chivi District the main source of water for most wards is a community borehole. The alternative water source accessed by households across the 32 (thirty-two) districts is also outlined below. In order for Chivi Local Authorities to achieve universal access to water and sanitation there is need to invest resources towards rehabilitation of nonfunctional boreholes and drilling of new boreholes.

Table 17: Access To Water Sources By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Alternative Water Source	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	Borehole	Deep well-6	22	0	N/A
2	Borehole	Deep well-21	34	7	Collapsed
3	Borehole	River-18	15	3	Collapsed
4	Borehole	River-7	13	4	Collapsed
5	Borehole	Shallow well-3	15	4	Collapsed
6	Borehole	Deep well-4	12	1	Collapsed
7	Borehole	Deep well-8	11	2	Collapsed
8	Borehole	Sand abstraction-9	18	2	Collapsed
9	Borehole	Deep well-5 sand abstraction-5	9	5	Collapsed
10	Borehole	Deep well-3 sand abstraction -3	11	4	Collapsed
11	Borehole	Shallow well-10	8	1	Collapsed
12	Borehole	Shallow well-12	11	4	Collapsed
13	Borehole	Sand abstraction-70	15	10	Collapsed
14	Borehole	Shallow well-27	12	6	Collapsed
15	Borehole	Shallow well-44	9	6	Collapsed
16	Borehole	Shallow well-38	21	14	Collapsed
17	Borehole	Sand abstraction-11			Collapsed
18	Borehole	Shallow well-16			Collapsed
19	Borehole	Deep well-48			Collapsed
20	Borehole	15 Deep wells	21	16	Collapsed
21	Borehole	12 Sand abstraction	18	4	Collapsed
22	Borehole	5 Deep wells	15	5	Collapsed
23	Borehole	7 Sand abstraction	28	6	Collapsed
24	Borehole	2 Shallow wells	8	4	Collapsed
25	Borehole		14	1	Collapsed
26	Borehole	11 Sand abstraction	16	5	Collapsed
27	Borehole	5 Shallow wells	16	3	Collapsed
28	Borehole	6 Shallow wells	17	4	Collapsed
29	Borehole	8 Rivers	16	4	Collapsed
30	Piped water	4 Borehole	2	3	Collapsed
31	Borehole	1 Shallow well			Collapsed
32	Borehole	5 Shallow wells 5 sand abstraction			Collapsed

2.2 Piped Water Scheme

The availability of clean and safe water for human consumption remains a challenge in Chivi District. Piped water schemes were adopted soon after independence by the government in a bid to improve rural water supply. The long-term view of this move was to expand the service to cover more rural communities. Most of the established piped water supply schemes in Chivi rural communities support areas where school and clinic structures are located. Currently the functional piped schemes at Growth Points are being maintained by ZINWA. The long-term vision of the Chivi Development Coordination Committee will be focused on the provision of quality and safe water for domestic use in rural areas through piped water scheme. The table 19 below shows wards that currently have established ZINWA piped water schemes.

Table 18: Piped Water Scheme by Ward

Ward	Piped Water Scheme	Ownership	Comment
1	1 Functional	Community	Covers Gwamakunguwo School and Vuranda Clinic
2	1 Nonfunctional	ZINWA	Needs rehabilitation to service school, business centre and clinic
4	1 Functional	Community	Covers Chigwikwi Clinic, Chigwikwi Primary and Zororai Secondary
6	1 Functional	ZINWA	Covers Mhandamabwe Clinic, rural service centre and Masunda North Secondary.
6, 8, 11 and 30	1 Partially functional	ZINWA	Recently rehabilitated covering Ward 8 and 11, but needs further rehabilitation to cover all the catchment water points
30	Functional	ZINWA	Covers Chivi Growth Point
9	Non-Functional	ZINWA	Covers Chidyamakono Primary and Secondary Schools, Denge Business Centre and villages.
13	Non-Functional	ZINWA	Covers Takavarasha Primary, Muzondo, Takavarasha Clinic and community
14	Non-Functional	Community	Covers Davira Clinic and Makamba Secondary.
16	Functional	ZINWA	Covers Chibi Turn Off business centre, Chivi Rural Clinic and community
20	Functional	ZINWA	Covers Sese Business centre, St Simon Zhara Primary, Jaka Primary, Danamombe and community.
23	New project under construction	Community	Covers Razi Clinic, Makovere South Primary, Razi Secondary, Razi Business Centre and community.
25	Functional	ZINWA	Covers Ngundu Rural Service Centre, Madzivire Primary, Ngundu High School and community. Piped water scheme, which is now old and obsolete characterized by perennial water supply shortages.
26	Functional	Community	Covers Shindi Clinic, Shindi Primary and Secondary school and community.
27	Functional	ZINWA	Cover Nyahombe clinic, Nyahombe Primary School and Nyahombe Business centre
32	Partially functional	ZINWA	Covers Berejena Business Centre and community

2.3 Sanitation Facilities

The current water and sanitation situation in Chivi District faces many challenges around capacity and human behaviors. Household access to recommended improved type of sanitation facilities is below the global acceptable standards. **(Table 20)** To reach the recommended 100% universal access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities, the Rural District Council, through the local traditional authorities, will consider creating by-laws that enforce the construction of toilets.

2.4 Access to WASH Facilities by Year

There is a small improvement in households accessing improved type of latrine. Open Defecation is also high at 27.1%. **(Table20)**

Table 19: Access to WASH Facilities by Year ((ZIMVAC 2021 and NNS 2018)

Indicator (%)	2018 (%)	2021 (%)
HHs with improved type of latrine	65.3	69.3
HHs practicing open defecation	31.8	27.1
HHs with hand washing facility in use		5

Access To Toilet Facilities

Access to improved latrines is low in most wards.

Table 20: Toilet Access by Wards (RWIMS, March 2022)

Ward	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% HH With Any Type Of Latrines	% HHs With Improved Type Of Latrine In Use
1	26	1,283	77	75
2	25	1,128	96	92
3	21	1,269	40	25
4	21	974	87	75
5	19	1,231	74	65
6	5	204	94	73
7	25	923	81	81
8	28	1,643	41	29
9	28	911	65	26
10	28	962	52	32
11	30	1,029	46	15
12	30	1,261	30	7
13	29	867	68	38
14	33	1,498	62	53
15	34	1,311	82	42
16	39	1,717	54	23
17	22	1,063	41	18
18	27	1,259	42	26
19	39	1,563	51	23
20	34	1,545	45	16
21	24	1,292	28	9
22	24	2,014	37	14
23	38	1,744	30	12
24	14	561	69	1
25	39	2,137	33	12
26	44	2,432	31	10
27	36	1,186	28	26
28	37	2,025	37	18
29	35	1,006	35	20
30	3	208	30	5
31	7	410	65	0
32	31	1,179	45	11

3. Transport And Communication

3.1 Road Network And Transport

Chivi District is connected with major high ways i.e, Masvingo - Bulawayo, Masvingo- Beitbridge, Ngundu – Chiredzi and Chibi Turn Off – Shurugwi. About 90% ninety percent of the road network in Chivi District consists of gravel roads that are mostly used by rural communities in Chivi. These secondary roads link the major centers within the district. These roads form a dependable network for the movement of both the people and goods. Some of the secondary roads in the district are paved and some are gravel. The condition of their gravel roads is still in a better state because they can link the district with the markets. however, more improvement is needed. Besides linking them to the market, the roads also serve as communication routes thus enhancing access to information. Chivi District is linked with neighboring districts with Masvingo and Mwenezi along the main Masvingo - Beitbridge road. This part of the road network plays a major role in the importation and exportation of the country's ware and transit freight. The main mode of transportation of human and agriculture produce is by road (in-transit small vehicles (mushikashika), mini buses, big 80- seater buses and lorries).

3.2 Communication Network

Three of the major mobile network providers and in the country services rural mobile communication Network in Chivi. Econet's mobile network has good to excellent connectivity across most wards in the district. Telone landlines are also available in some parts of the district. **(Table 22)**

Table 21: Communication Network

Ward	Network Service	Strength
1	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Poor
2	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Poor Poor
3	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
4	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Fair Poor
5	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
6	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Fair Good
7	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Fair Poor
8	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Fair Excellent Good
9	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
10	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Fair Poor
11	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Fair Poor
12	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
13	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Fair Poor
14	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Excellent Good Good Poor

Ward	Network Service	Strength
15	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Poor
16	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Poor
17	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Poor
18	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Poor
19	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
20	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Poor
21	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good No network
22	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good No network Good Poor
23	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
24	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
25	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
26	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
27	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Poor Poor Poor
28	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Poor Poor Poor

Ward	Network Service	Strength
29	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good No network No network
30	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
31	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Good Good
32	Econet Netone Telecel Landline	Good Good Poor Poor

Table 22: Radio and TV Transmission by Ward

Ward	Radio Stations	TV Stations
1	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
2	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
3	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
4	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
5	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
6	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
7	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
8	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
9	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
10	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
11	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
12	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
13	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
14	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
15	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
16	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
17	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
18	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
19	Ya FM, Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
20	Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
21	Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
22	Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
23	Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
24	Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
25	Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
26	Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
27	Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
28	Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
29	Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM	ZTV
30	Radio Zimbabwe, Hevoi FM, Ya FM	ZTV
31	Radio Zimbabwe	ZTV
32	Radio Zimbabwe, Ya FM	ZTV

4. Main Livelihood Sources

Chivi District is divided into two livelihood zones i.e. Masvingo, Mutare Midlevel Communal (wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31) and the Mwenezi, Central Chivi and South Midlands Livelihood zones (wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30 and 32). **Table 23**

Table 23: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Mwenezi Chivi and South Midlands	Agro-ecological Region V. Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone. The main rivers that pass through this zone include Tokwe and Runde. These rivers provide opportunities for irrigation, gold panning and fishing. There is high HIV and AIDS prevalence in the zone due to increased prostitution along the highway leading to South Africa.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16
Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld smallholder Communal	<p>This Middleveld zone cuts across wards (1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31) Chivi District. Most of the zone is categorised in agro ecological region IV and V with few areas in Region III. 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 In June to July (chando) and the maximum ranges between 35°C-40°C during summer in September and October (chirimo).</p> <p>Tokwe pass through the zone and drain towards the Limpopo River. It provides limited opportunities for fishing and gold panning. The small rivers also provide greater opportunities for irrigation schemes. Vegetation in the zone is characterised by bushy savannah vegetation with acacia species, mopane and baobab trees.</p> <p>Main livelihoods in the zone are primarily agricultural, growing of crops and keeping livestock. Overall, the zone can be described as unreliable for crop production due to the low and erratic rains, but production of small grains is of moderate potential. Main crops grown for consumption include maize, sorghum, millet and groundnuts. Crops sold are mainly leafy vegetables, tomatoes, groundnuts and cereals mainly through barter exchange for the poor wealth groups. The main cropping season is the rain fed which starts in November to March.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31

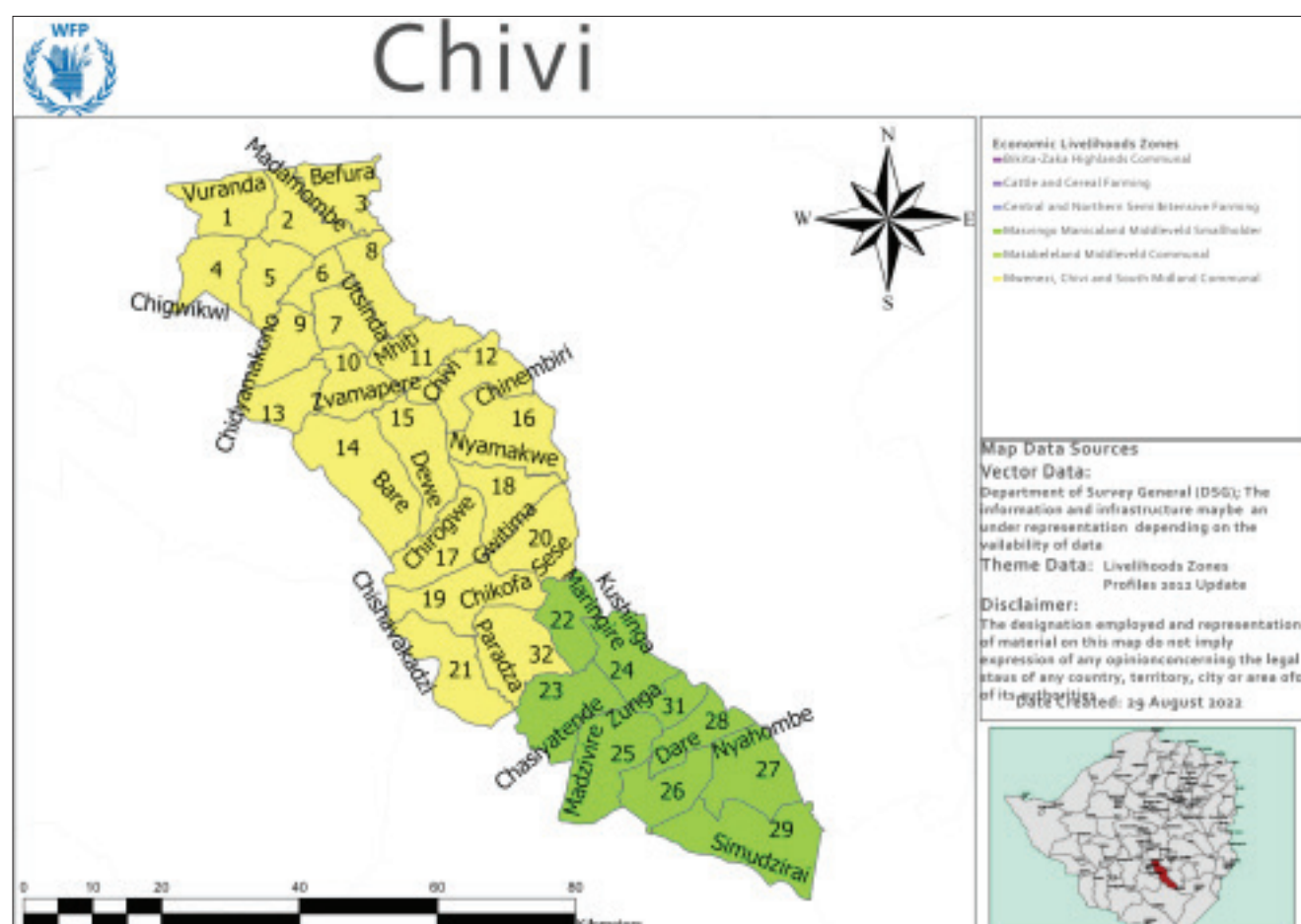


Figure 4: Livelihood Map (Source WFP)

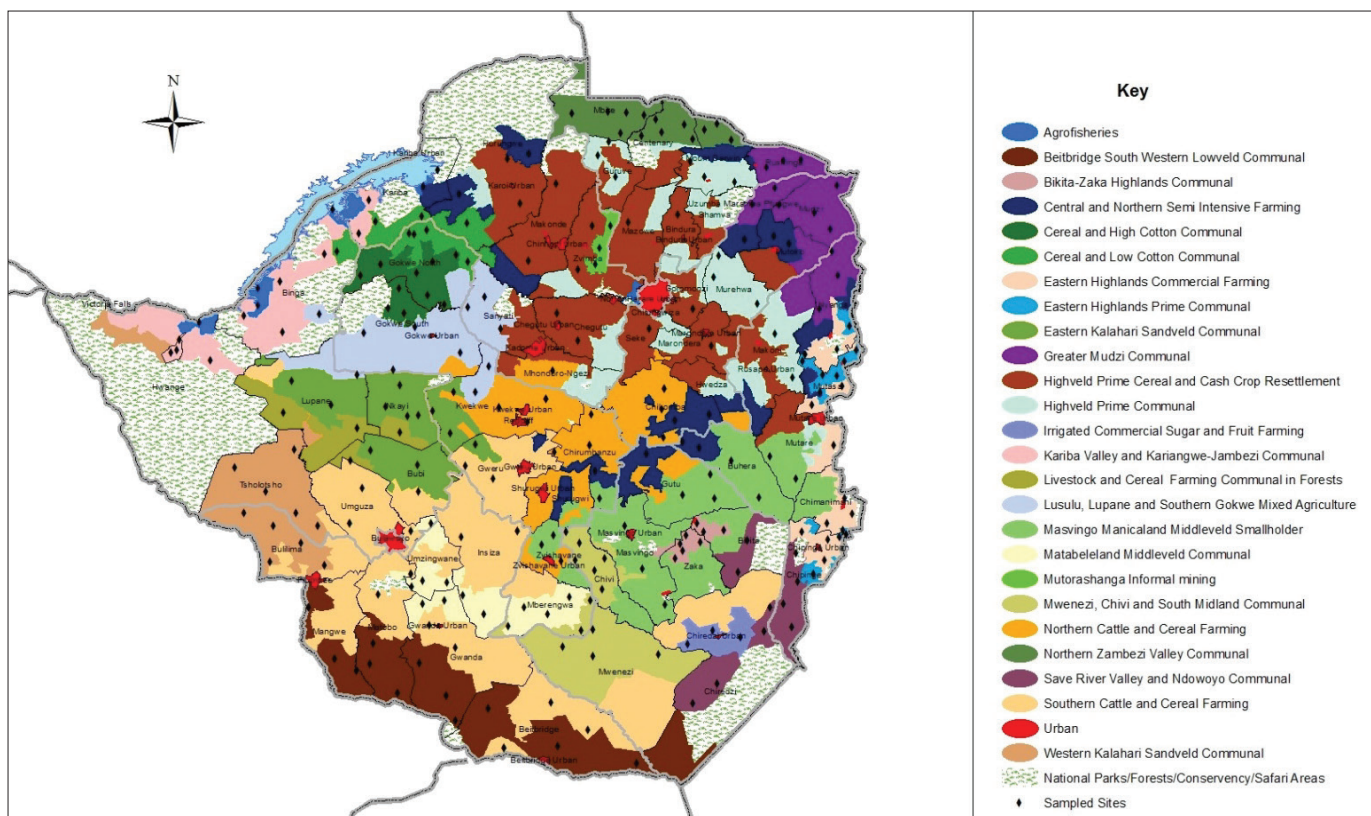


Figure 5: National Livelihood Zones Map

4.1 Summary Of Sources Of Income

The main source of income for the majority of households in Chivi Districts is agriculture. Seasonal casual labour is also a major source of income for households in most wards in the district. The construction of Tugwi-Mukosi Dam has seen the growth of fishing activities in Wards 22, 25, 31, 28, 27 and 32. Alluvial mining (Ward 28) as a source of income has also increased since the launch of the government policy that is supporting non-artisan mining. Generally, across all wards, smallholder farmers in Chivi engage in off-farm activities to boost their agriculture income generating activities.

Table 24: Summary of Sources of Income

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Rain-fed agriculture practised in all wards	All 32 wards
Agriculture	Livestock rearing (Small and large)	All 32 wards
Casual Labour	Road and building construction (Masvingo-Beitbridge highway)	22, 24, 31 and 20
Casual Labour	Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding	10, 11, 12, 15, 30, 26, 24, 25, 28, 31, 27 and 29
Fishing	-Licensed Cooperatives in Tugwi-Mukosi -Individual fishers in Tugwi Mukosi and Bindamombe dams	22, 25, 31, 28, 27, 16, 18 and 32
Casual labour	On farm activities in Irrigation schemes	25, 26, 16, 9, 14 and 18
Harvesting of non-timber products	Selling of marula nuts, mufandichimuka, bambara nuts to licensed buyers in the district	26, 27, 29, 19, 22, 16 and 23
Mining	Small scale mining	28
Trade	Barter trade in all wards Open markets	1, 6, 13, 17, 21, 22, 28, 30 and 32
Mining	Artisanal Mining	17, 25, 26, 28, 14, 16 and 13

5. Poverty levels

Comparison of Poverty Prevalence over Time

Household poverty rate is at 67.9%, a slight increase from 67.3% in 2011/12. However, extreme household poverty increased to 23.1 % in 2017 up from 9.2 % in 2011/12. This increase is driven by worsening socio-economic conditions in rural areas. Poor households in the district are characterized by poor resilience capacity, low livestock and household assets ownership and absence of social capital support such as remittances. Villagers usually engage in extreme coping strategies such as begging. Lack of access to agriculture assets normally predisposes them to household food and nutrition insecurity.

Table 25: District Poverty Trends

Source	Poverty (%)	Poverty Extreme (%)
PICES 2017	67.9	23.1
PICES 2012	67.3	9.2

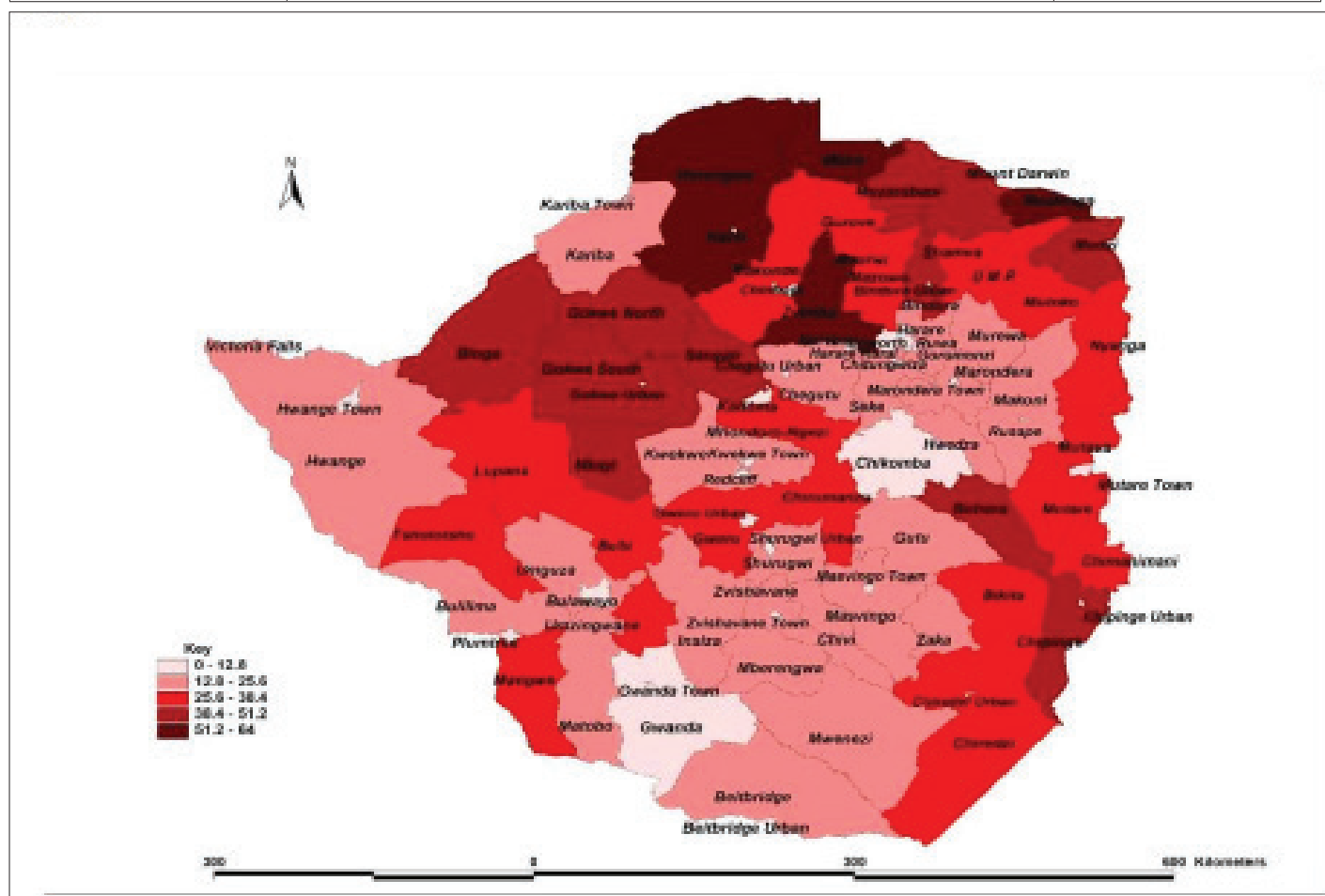


Figure 6: Percent Extreme Poverty Prevalence by District for Households in Zimbabwe (PICES 2017)

5.1 Distribution of Poor Households in Chivi District (PICES 2017)

According to the ZIMSTAT's Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) Report (2017), the percentage of poor households in Chivi was 9.4% (Table 27). In view of the prevailing socio-economic environment and recurring droughts the proportion of poor households is likely to have an increased prevalence of less than 40%. Chivi District had a poverty prevalence of 65.8%. Ward 21 had the highest poverty prevalence of 74% while Ward 30 had the prevalence of less than 40%. Wards 21, 26 and 27 had poverty prevalence rates between 60% and 70%.

Table 26: Poverty Levels by Ward (PICES, 2012)

Ward No	No of Households	Average Hold Size	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Gini Index (%)
1	1,205	4.7	63.4	34.3
2	1,227	4.6	60.2	34.4
3	1,106	4.7	70.1	31.9
4	881	4.6	66.4	33.1
5	881	4.7	64.2	34.3
6	517	4.4	56.1	37.1
7	630	4.8	65.8	33.9
8	864	4.6	65.0	33.4
9	900	4.6	60.5	33.9
10	847	4.6	65.9	32.9
11	990	4.5	61.5	33.6
12	1,126	4.7	66.6	34.5
13	841	4.3	57.5	34.3
14	1,200	4.8	69.3	32.3
15	1,065	4.7	66.9	33.8
16	1,679	4.7	66.5	33.9
17	980	4.6	70.4	32.9
18	939	4.5	66.3	32.7
19	1,395	4.6	69.2	32.9
20	1,360	4.6	64.6	34.4
21	1,078	4.8	74.0	32.2
22	1,186	4.7	67.7	34.1
23	1,122	4.6	68.9	33.8
24	1,002	4.5	68.9	33.0
25	2,471	4.4	62.8	36.5
26	1,772	4.6	71.7	32.5
27	915	5.3	71.7	34.9
28	1,537	5.1	68.9	33.7
29	913	5.2	69.3	32.8
30	1,166	3.7	35.1	38.1
31	865	4.4	68.0	36.6
32	1,252	4.6	65.8	34.5

6. Agriculture information

6.1 Natural Regions And Climate

Chivi District is located in agro-ecological regions IV and V, which is a low rainfall area that is subject to frequent seasonal droughts. The high incidence of drought means that the agricultural practices in the area are at risk. Maize, sorghum, and groundnuts are grown under dry land conditions and provide the food and income base in the district. Against this background there is a need for small grain production by farmers since there is a high dependency of rainfed agriculture. Generally, there was a climatic shift in some of the wards as compared to the previous years. Ward 25, which was natural region 4, is now in natural region 3, together with smaller sections of Ward 26 and Ward 31. Six of the wards (14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20) and approximately half of Ward 19 are in natural region 4 and the rest of the wards are in natural region 5a characterized by low rainfall. **(Table27)**

Table 27: Natural Regions And Climate

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
3	Rainfall received ranges from 650mm and 800mm. This area receives more rainfalls in the district and suitable for semi-intensive farming.	25, smaller section of ward 24, 28 and 31
4	Receives rainfall ranging from 450mm- 650mm per annum, high temperatures experienced in summer and low temperatures during the winter and it is a sweet veld, soils range from clay to sand loamy soils.	Ward 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 90% of ward 20
5a	The area receives an average rainfall less than 650mm per year, the soil type ranges from clay to sand loamy soils, it is a sweet veld. The area is characterized by acacia trees, high temperatures experienced in summer and low temperatures in winter.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Greater section of ward 24, 28 and 31.

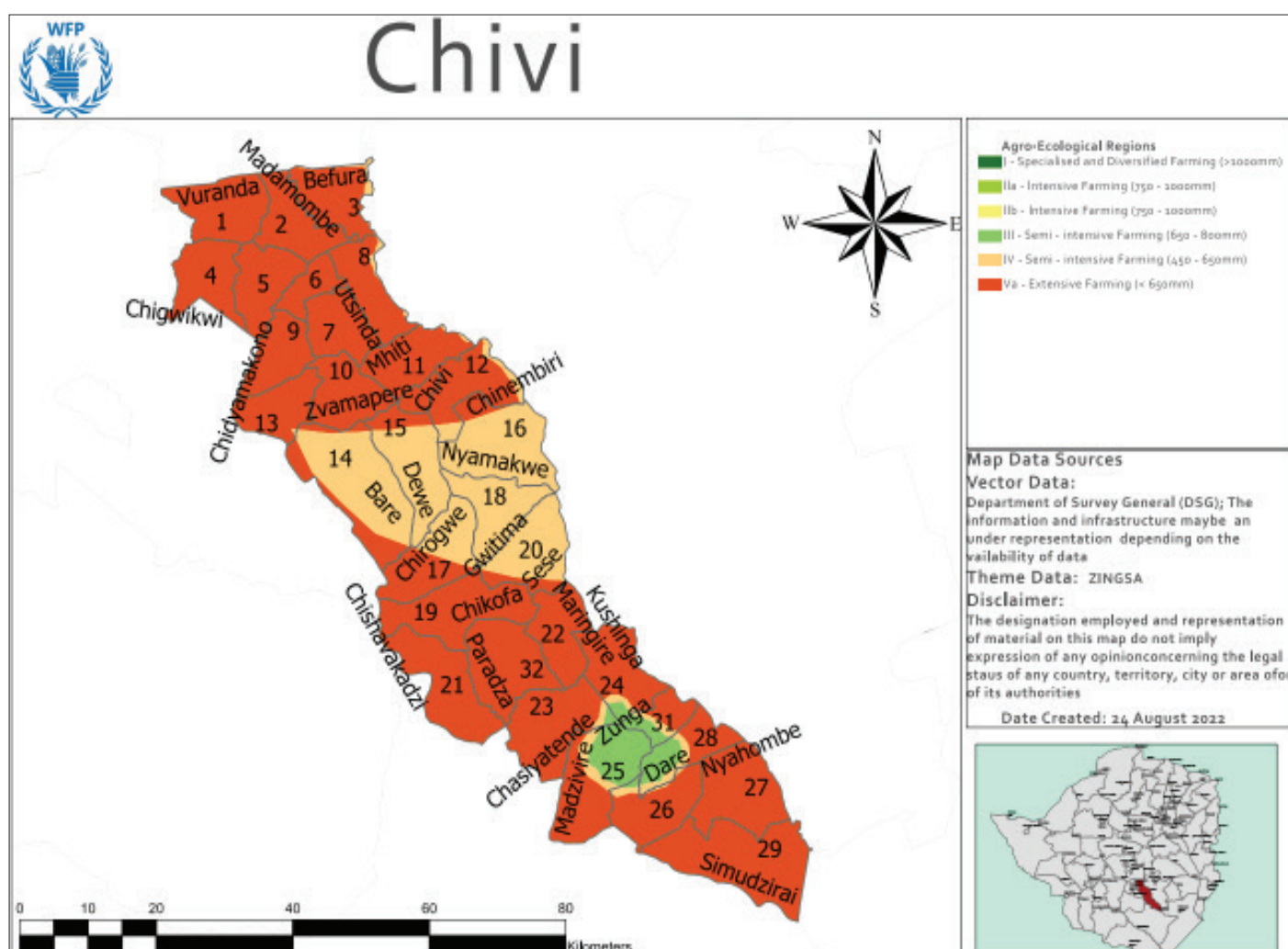


Figure 7: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward (Source: WFP)

The majority of households fall in Region Va (Extensive Farming < 650mm), while only small pockets in Ward 25, 26, 31 and 28 fall in Region 11a and 11b (Intensive farming). Wards 16, 18, 20, 15, 14 and 17 fall in region IV (Semi Intensive).

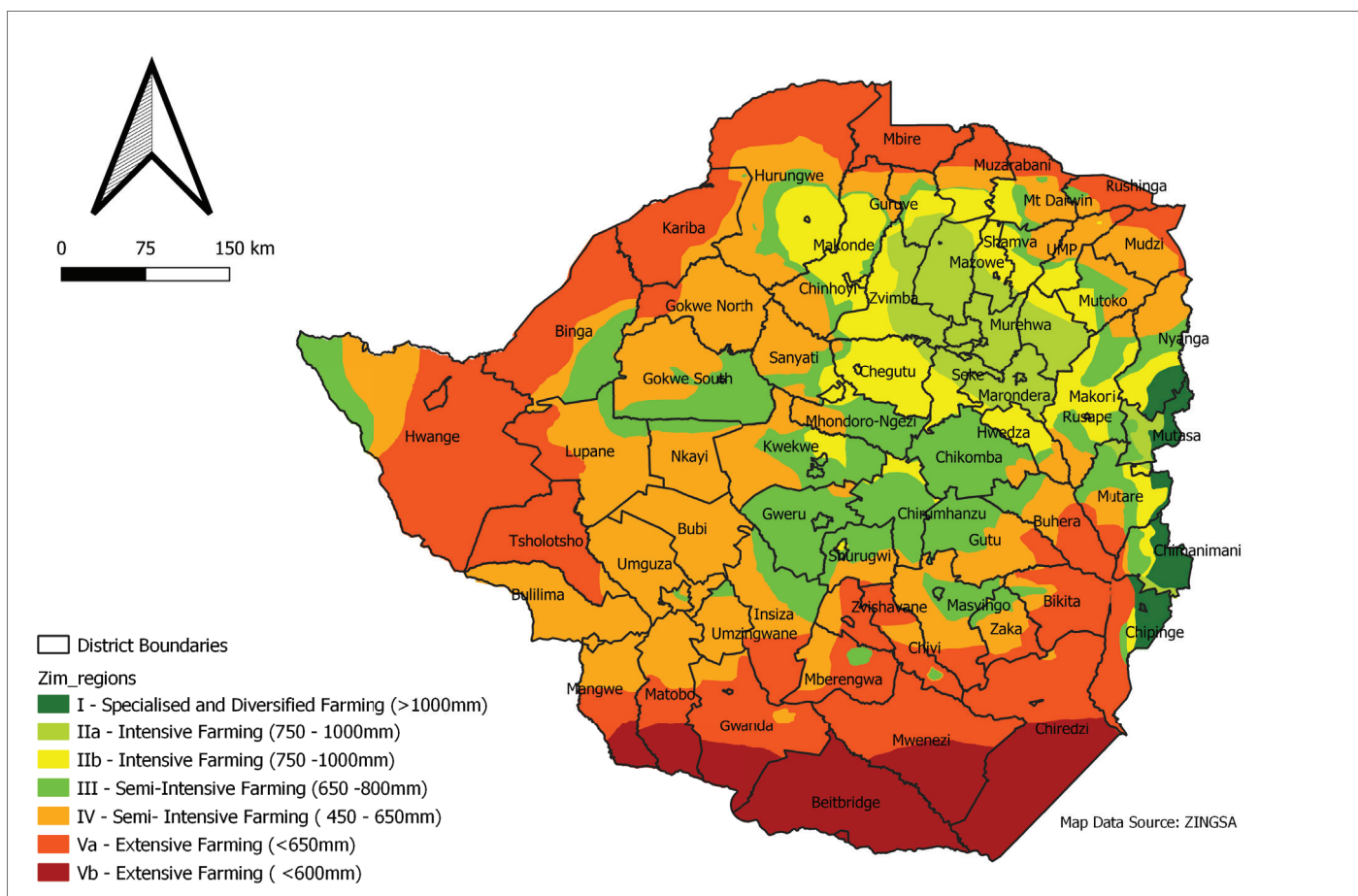


Figure 8: National Map (Source: ZINGSA)

6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Over the past five seasons the District has received mean annual rainfall between 600mm and 900mm.

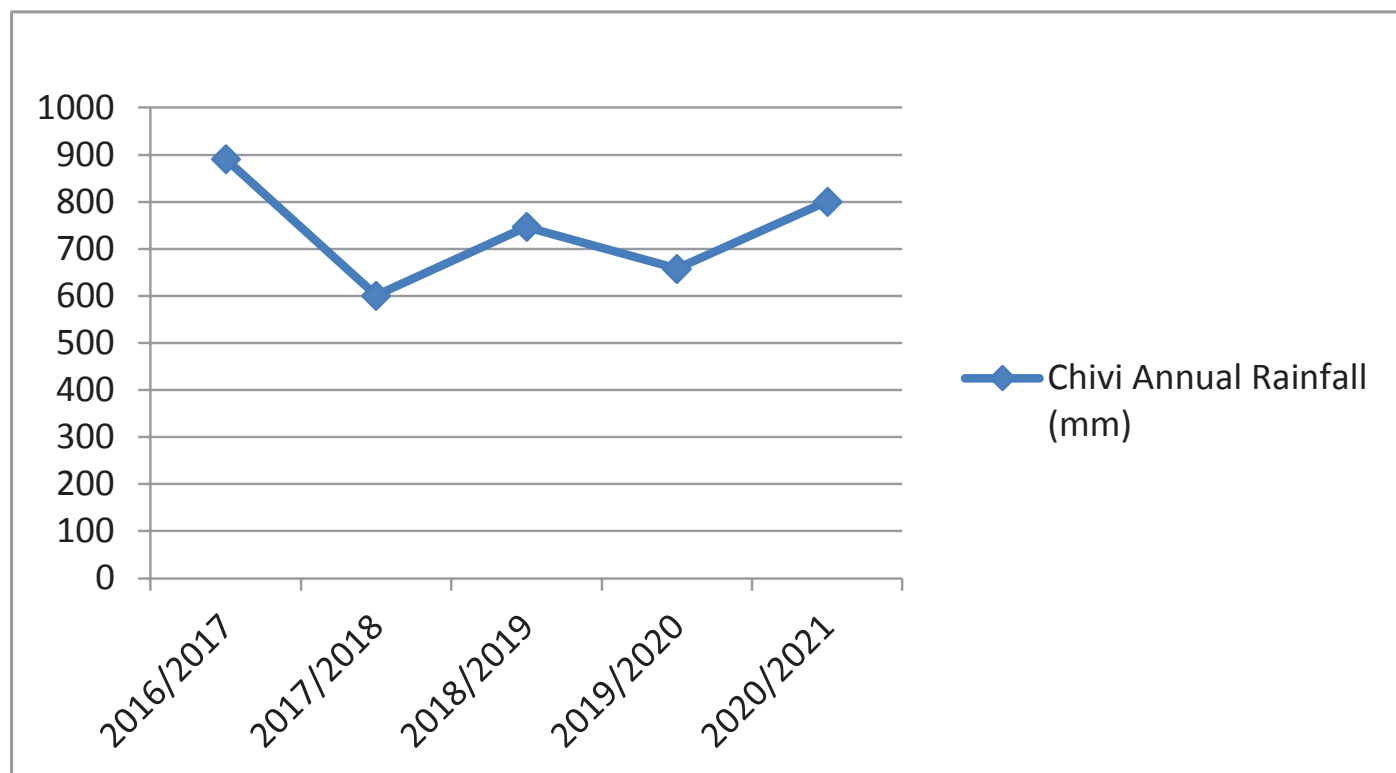


Figure 9: Chivi Annual Rainfall (mm)

6.3 Drought prone areas

Chivi District falls in region IV where rainfall patterns are unreliable and hence prone to severe drought. Most smallholder output realised from agriculture is usually too low to sustain families' right through the year. Moreover, the occurrence of drought has negatively affected smallholder farmers' livestock production and income generating activities. As a result, most smallholder farmers' livelihoods are threatened by food insecurity and high poverty levels.

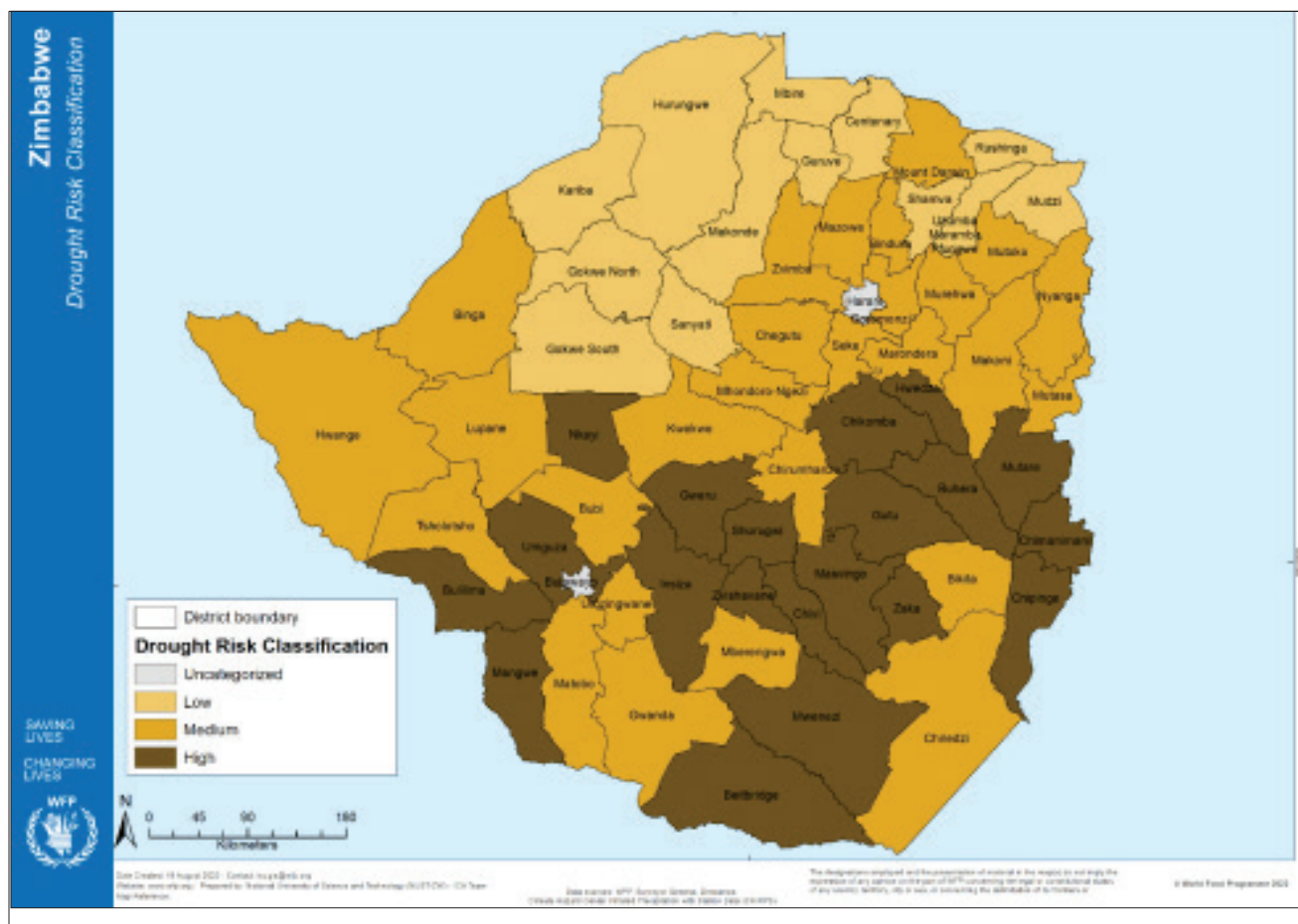


Figure 10: Drought Prone Areas Map (Source: WFP)

6.4 Flood Prone Areas

Chivi is located in drought-prone region IV and V and is less likely to experience floods. However, due to climate variability, floods in Chivi might be triggered by contrasting weather phenomenon such as cyclones.

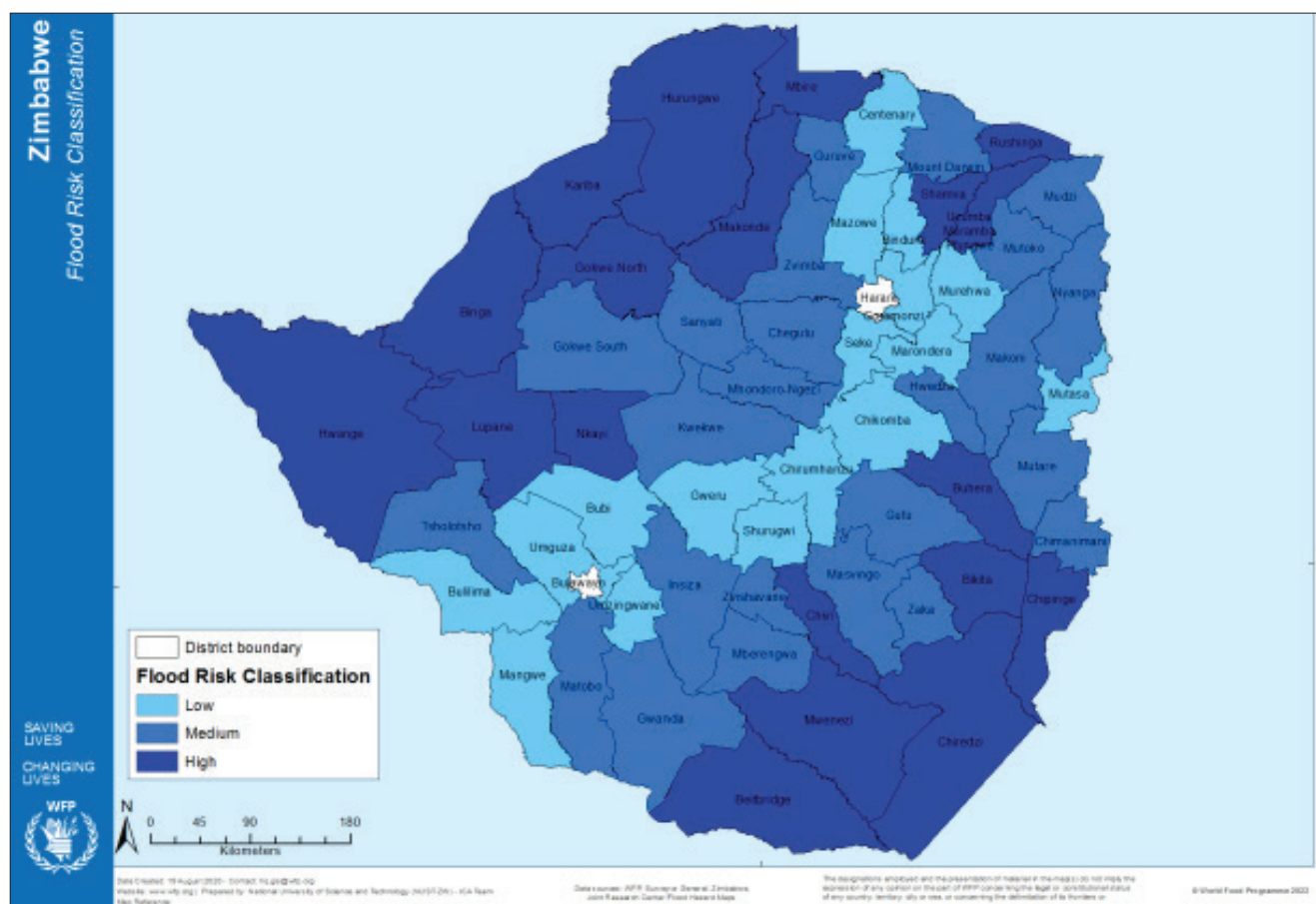


Figure 11: Drought Prone Areas Map (Source: WFP)

6.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

The density of dams is higher in Wards 2, 20, 22 and 15. As of the 2021/22 agricultural season Tugwi Mukosi Dam, the major dam in the district, was at 102.4 % full capacity. (ZINWA Feb 2022)

Table 28: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward	Status	Total Dams
1	Musokomi, Muungani, Vembe, Bvute, Vuranda	2 silted-Vembe and Muungani silted	5
2	Mugwere, Makambe, Danha, Chikwehle, Rera, Chingovo, Chomukoto, Masunda, Musorowegomo, Madyangove	1 silted	10
3	Muzvidziwa, Befura, ZiNWA Mashava	Functional	3
4	Chigwikwi	Non functional	0
5	Mudadisi	Tsiri Dam silted	3
	Chitowa		
	Tsiri		
6	Gudhe, Jenya, Muwani, Magomo	1 Non-functional	3
7	Mutangi, Matowe, Mataranyika, Chidandimo, Benson	Functional	5
8	Denga, Ndakadyei, Hapazari,	Functional	3
9	Nyarushange Denga	1 Non-functional -Nyarushange	2
10	Zipwa, Hlanga, Zvemapere	Functional	3
11	Mangwana, Nyambi, Magwati, Vuravhi	Functional	4
12	Muchenami, Muvhundisi, Mazorodze, Virira	Functional	4
13			
14	Masinire, Potereke, Chiware, Rusvinga	Functional	4
15	Chemakwayi, Mutote, Chitenderano, Chiro, Musvinini, Chishave, Shokoni	Functional	7
16	Nyamakwe, Nyimai, Masunda, Dombo	Functional	4
17	Manyumbu, Chirogwe, Vundembe, Chomushomwe	Functional	4
18	Bindan'ombe, Gwitima, Muzogwi,	1 Non-functional -Muzogwi	3
19	Chomukomwe, Shazharume, Run'ai, Mutova	Functional	4
20	Chichevo, Chipadze, Sese, Chamakanda, Mandizvidza, Chikore Sosoni, Chitambiko, Chimwandau, Sikanajena	10	10
21	Shanduko	Functional	1
22	Charinge 2, Chamakwai, Pedzei, Nemaushhe, Tende, Muzenda Chendebevu, Marihuru, Paradza		9
23	Chiramba, Gari, Barura, Mutubwi, Gomurara, Gwenjenje, Chesore	2 Non-functional	7
24			4
25	Madzivire	Functional	1
26	Rushanga, Shindi, Chivake, Jorodhani		4
27	Nyahombe, Dzopera		1
28	Tokwe Mukosi	Dam covers ward 22, 24, 31 & 28	1
29	Chehwakwa, Shupai		2
30	Muchenami	Functional	1
31	Imbanyika	Functional	1
32	Rarizhou, Berejena, Razi, Chenhope	1 Non-functional -Chenhope	4

Table 29: Distribution of Rivers

Ward	Name Of River
1	Musavezi, Musokomi, Nyarutedzi
2	Musavezi
3	Musavezi, Tugwi, Shashe
4	Musavezi, Nyarutedze
5	Nyarutedze, Nyarushanga
6	Nyarutedze
7	No river
8	Tugwi
9	Nyagate, Nyarushanga, Gwedenhera
10	Gwamabwematema, Chomushamwa, Nyajechena, Mushambigwa
11	Tugwi
12	Tugwi
13	Nyagate, Runde, Mushambigwa
14	Runde, Muni, Mushambigwa
15	Muni
16	Tugwi
17	Save, Muni, Runde
18	Tugwane
19	Save, Runde
20	Tugwi
21	Save, Runde
22	Tokwe, Tende
23	Runde, Tende
24	No river
25	Runde
26	Runde, Banga, Chivake
27	Tugwi
28	Tugwi, Banga
29	Runde, Tugwi, Nyahombe
30	No river
31	Banga
32	Save, Runde

7. Crop Information

7.1 Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

The district lies in agro-ecological regions 1V and V, which are characterized by low average rainfall ranging from below 450mm to approximately 600mm per year. The district has some areas with fertile soils that can support subsistence farming. However, the rainfall is not very reliable hence other activities such as ranching and wildlife are practiced. Chivi District is plagued by seasonal droughts caused by low rainfall; as such, fed agriculture is difficult.

Table 30: Main Farming Sectors

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	%	Population	%
Communal	315, 121	90	156, 465	94.23
Small Scale	2,000	0.5	2,253	1.36
Old Resettlement	33, 000	9.5	9,584	4.41
Total	350, 121	100	168, 302	100

Chivi District cereal production is done across all the 31 wards and Table 31 below summarizes the cereal adequacy by ward for the 2021 cereal production farming season. Fifteen wards (Ward 30, 26, 31, 3, 2, 24, 1, 12, 32, 13, 19, 4, 5, 11 and 9) in the district could not produce cereal that lasted for 6 months. Fourteen wards (Ward 15, 21, 23, 17, 25, 10, 14, 8, 28, 6, 20, 22, 15 and 18) in the district produced cereal that could last between 6 months and 9 months whilst only three wards (Ward 7, 27 and 29) managed to produce cereal that could last for more than 9 months.

Table 31: Chivi District Food Sufficient Table by Ward

Ward	Adjusted Population (14%)	Adjusted 14%	Requirement (T)	Area	Yield	Total Cereal Production (T)	Months	Deficit (T)
1	6,396	7,291.44	874.9728	905	0.4	362	5.0	-512.9728
2	6,652	7,583.28	909.9936	927	0.4	370.8	4.9	-539.1936
3	5,692	6,488.88	778.6656	1001	0.3	300.3	4.6	-478.3656
4	4,526	5,159.64	619.1568	935	0.3	280.5	5.4	-338.6568
5	4,501	5,131.14	615.7368	812	0.35	284.2	5.5	-331.5368
6	2,545	2,901.3	348.156	510	0.42	214.2	7.4	-133.956
7	3,405	3,881.7	465.804	922	0.4	368.8	9.5	-97.004
8	4,505	5,135.7	616.284	725	0.5	362.5	7.1	-253.784
9	4,596	5,239.44	628.7328	607	0.5	303.5	5.8	-325.2328
10	4,369	4,980.66	597.6792	810	0.4	324	6.5	-273.6792
11	5,002	5,702.28	684.2736	790	0.4	316	5.5	-368.2736
12	5,869	6,690.66	802.8792	677	0.5	338.5	5.1	-464.3792
13	4,070	4,639.8	556.776	589	0.4	235.6	5.1	-321.176
14	6,612	7,537.68	904.5216	1002	0.5	501	6.6	-403.5216
15	5,564	6,342.96	761.1552	1125	0.5	562.5	8.9	-198.6552
16	4,993	5,692.02	683.0424	873	0.4	349.2	6.1	-333.8424
17	4,722	5,383.08	645.9696	770	0.45	346.5	6.4	-299.4696
18	6,993	7,972.02	956.6424	1425	0.5	712.5	8.9	-244.1424
19	7,193	8,200.02	984.0024	930	0.45	418.5	5.1	-565.5024
20	6,993	7,972.02	956.6424	1215	0.5	607.5	7.6	-349.1424
21	5,850	6,669	800.28	827	0.5	413.5	6.2	-386.78
22	6,200	7,068	848.16	1301	0.45	585.45	8.3	-262.71
23	5,649	6,439.86	772.7832	813	0.5	406.5	6.3	-366.2832
24	5,582	6,363.48	763.6176	520	0.6	312	4.9	-451.6176
25	12, 200	13,908	1,668.96	1501	0.6	900.6	6.5	-768.36
26	8,920	10,168.8	1,220.256	1254	0.3	376.2	3.7	-844.056
27	5,274	6,012.36	721.4832	1025	0.6	615	10.2	-106.4832
28	8,519	9,711.66	1,165.3992	1250	0.55	687.5	7.1	-477.8992
29	5,289	6,029.46	723.5352	1141	0.6	684.6	11.4	-38.9352
30	4,980	5,677.2	681.264	67	0.5	33.5	0.6	-647.764
31	4,244	4,838.16	580.5792	415	0.5	207.5	4.3	-373.0792
32	6406	7,302.84	876.3408	1235	0.3	370.5	5.1	-505.8408
	184, 311	210, 114.54	25, 213.7448	28,899	0.4553125	13, 158.076	6.3	-12,055.669

7.2 Crop Production Trends

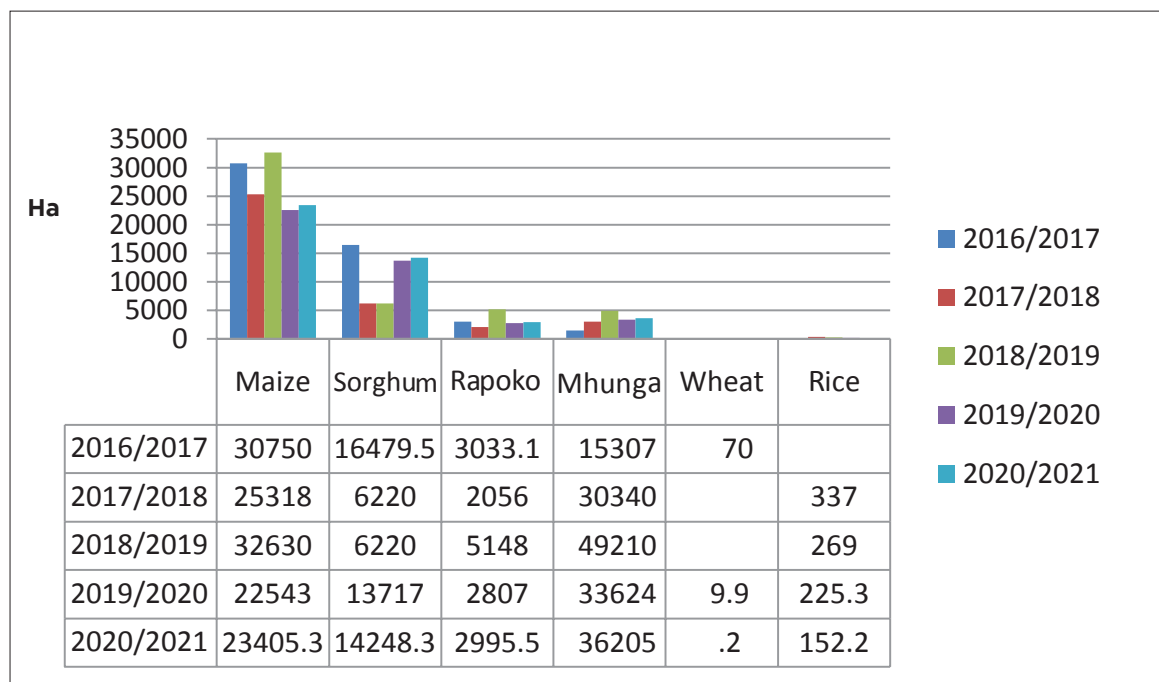


Figure 12: Crop Production Trends

Generally, maize production in the district covers more hectares of area planted as compared to other cereals in the district. However, the hectareage planted for maize is decreasing whilst area planted for traditional small grains is on an upward trajectory.

7.3 Irrigation Schemes

The district has 19 irrigation schemes that are at different levels of functionality. Table 32 highlights the total area serviced by the irrigation scheme.

Table 32: Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
1	Bvute	2	Not functional
3	Befura	2	Not functional
8	Gondo	5	Functional
9	Makonese	61.4	Functional-recurring pump breakdown is a major challenge
11	Nyevedzanai	2	Functional
11	Madyangove/Tizai	2	Functional
14	Musvuugwa	58	Functional-recurring pump breakdown is a major challenge
16	Nyamakwe	15	Functional
16	Dombo	16.5	Not functional-needs pump pipes and transformer
17	Chirogwe	3.4	Functional
17	Vundembe	1.8	Not functional
18	Bindamombe	34	Functional
19	Shazharume	1.8	Functional
20	Chichevo	4.5	Not functional
21	Itainomazvo	5.5	Not functional
26	Banga	51	Functional
27	Nyahombe	200	Irrigation under establishment
28	Gororo	80	Proposed irrigation
3	Bwanya	200	Proposed irrigation

8. Livestock

The Main types of livestock ownership by ward is outlined in Table 33 on the next page. The average cattle holding per household ranges from 3-7.

Table 33: Livestock Holding Per Ward (Vet Survey)

Ward	Dip Tank	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	Vutete	6	11	17
1	Watungwa	6	10	16
1	Vuranda	4	11	19
2	Madamombe	4	8	20
2	Ngwere	4	7	20
2	Ruminya	5	12	25
3	Chigume	5	8	21
3	Muzvidziwa	4	10	20
3	Chidhume	5	9	25
4	Gomba	6	7	18
5	Tsiri	5	11	15
5	Chitowa	5	9	25
6	Jenya	6	16	20
6	Jenya small-scale	6	18	25
7	Chidandimo	5	9	16
8	Denga	5	11	20
8	Chikova	6	20	21
9	Cheteni	6	10	20
9	Denge	4	10	20
9	Dume	6	10	10
10	Zvmapere	5	12	25
10	Zipwa	4	14	20
10	Mutangi	7	11	25
11	Mangwana	5	25	20
11	Nyevedzanai	5	20	21
12	Muchenami	5	14	25
13	Chomuzangari	4	9	25
13	Musvuugwa	3	12	15
14	Davira	5	10	25
14	Musharavande	5	9	20
15	Mafidhe	4	10	15
15	Magwenzi	6	12	20
15	Dzimati	7	14	18
15	Tugwane	5	9	20
15	Masunda	3	12	20
16	Nyamakwe	5	14	20
17	Chirogwe	7	14	14
17	Chikofa	4	8	25
17	Zihwa	4	9	20
18	Gwitima	5	8	20
19	Charambwa	4	15	20
19	Makovere	4	15	21
19	Shazharume	4	10	20
20	Run'ai	6	10	21
20	Manyuni	5	12	25
20	Mandizvidza	3	10	15
20	Chamakanda	3	10	20
21	Chikwira	7	15	25
21	Chomuruvati	3	13	20

Table 33: Livestock Holding Per Ward (Vet Survey) (Continued)

Ward	Dip Tank	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Chicken Holding
22	Maramba	5	14	21
22	Nemauzhe	6	12	25
22	Maringire	5	9	25
22	Chendeovu	4	8	25
23	Chiramba	5	13	21
24	Museva	5	14	20
24	Zifunzi	4	11	20
25	Chebvumbi	4	12	25
25	Madzivire	4	9	27
26	Dimbiti	4	10	21
26	Shindi	3	11	18
26	Gororo	6	11	19
27	Dzapera	6	14	20
27	Hupa	4	10	25
28	Nyambirai	6	10	15
29	Chokoto	4	14	20
29	Nyahombe	4	12	21
29	Lundi	6	12	20
29	Tokwe	6	12	25
29	Vumbe	4	8	21
30	Nyaningwe	6	8	15
32	Paradza	5	13	20

Table 34 summaries livestock numbers by Ward.

Table 34: Livestock Numbers by Ward

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
1	5,725	6,565	130	5,165
2	3,380	3,000	125	2,850
3	2,739	4,871	136	8,104
4	4,100	2,003	5	1,350
5	3,200	3,000	110	4,200
6	905	2,300	55	3,400
7	4,510	6,005	352	6,048
8	2,350	2,951	175	7,392
9	3,800	6,010	45	3,675
10	3,540	4,510	110	8,570
11	2,160	3,200	130	9,210
12	2,625	3,331	22	6,228
13	3,089	6,500	30	6,800
14	4,145	5,200	76	9,100
15	3,940	2,357	160	2,810
16	2,588	5,100	60	3,700
17	2,000	4,600	84	7,500
18	2,141	3,210	90	3,270
19	2,688	3,805	91	4,125
20	2,619	3,398	125	4,750
21	2,980	2,210	204	4,200
22	1,780	2,268	56	7,348
23	5,300	3,500	76	7,000

Table 34: Livestock Numbers by Ward (Continued)

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
24	2,000	3,000	15	6,500
25	3,650	4,300	70	5,500
26	2,301	4,165	34	6,100
27	3,184	1,428	66	1,387
28	2,653	1,842	62	1,770
29	3,964	3,670	236	4,854
30	750	1,230	0	2,540
31	1,025	2,500	15	2,120
32	5,000	6,000	200	6,800

8.1 Common Livestock Diseases

The common livestock diseases in the district are lumpy skin, which mostly affect cattle in Wards 32, 27 and 9, and Theileriosis, which affects cattle in Wards 15, 19, 23, 24, 25, 3, 10, and 30.

Table 35: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and name of wards affected)
Rabies	Nil
Newcastle disease	Nil
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth	Nil
Lumpy skin	32, 27, 9
Heart water	Nil
Theileriosis	15, 19, 23, 24, 25, 3, 10 and 30

8.2 Dipping Facilities

There are 70 functional dip tanks in the district. 18 dip tanks require rehabilitation and 20 dip tanks are under rehabilitation.

Table 36: Dipping Facilities

Number of Dip tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
70	70	18	20

8.3 Animal Health Centres

There are 9 functional health centres in Chivi District. The district has 490 Community Animal Health Workers. (Table 37)

Table 37: Animal Health Centres

Number of Functional Animal Health Centres	9
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Para vets	490

49% of households in Chivi own cattle while 47% own goats (Table 38)

Table 38: Cattle Ownership

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	40,936	49	4

8.4 Distribution Of Herd Size

Only 9% of households own more than 5 cattle and 12% own less than 5 goats (Table 39)

Table 39: Distribution Of Herd Size (ZIMVAC 2021)

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle (%)	Goats (%)
0	55	53
<5	36	35
>5	9	12

8.5 Other Livestock Establishments

Other livestock projects improving livelihoods in Chivi are outlined below. However, coverage is still very low.

Table 40: Aquaculture and Apiculture Establishments

Ward	No of Beehives	No of Fishponds
1	10	0
2	47	0
3	15	1
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	0	2
7	0	0
8	0	1
9	0	4
10	13	3 (2 non-functional)
11	0	1
12	11	0
13	0	0
14	20	3
15	5	3
16	2	8 non-functional
17	0	0
18	0	0
19	0	0
20	18	6 non-functional
21	66	0
22	0	3
23	6	0
24	4	0
25	30	3
26	10	0
27	51	1
28	10	2
29	84	1
30	0	1
31	0	0
32	24	1

Table 41: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Dairy farms	Nil
Feedlots	4 Non Functional
Fodder production	Nil

8.6 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

The following are challenges being faced by livestock farmers:

- Outbreak of diseases
- Low to very low livestock market price due to disease outbreaks
- Lack of cold chain facilities for proper storage of vaccines at community level
- Drying up of watering points

8.7 Crop Markets

As of November 2021, most basic food commodities were available on the market.

Table 42: Commodity Availability and Prices (USD) per ward (November 2021)

Ward	Commodity						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2ltre	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/bucket
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	7	3.80	1	Nil
2	1	1	1	1	3	1	5.50	7	3.50	1	15
3	2	2	2	2	3	1	6	7	3.50	1	Nil
4	2	2	2	2	3	1	6	7	3.50	1	Nil
5	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	3.20	1	Nil
6	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	4	1	15
7	1	1	1	2	3	1	5.50	7	3.50	1	15
8	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	4	1	Nil
9	2	2	1	2	3	1	5.50	7	3	1.25	Nil
10	1	2	1	2	3	1	6	8	4	1	Nil
11	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	8	4	1	7
12	1	2	2	2	3	1	6	7	3.80	1	15
13	2	2	1	2	3	1	6	7	3.80	1	Nil
14	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	7	3.80	1	15
15	1	2	1	1	3	1	5.50	7	3.50	1	15
16	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	8	4	1	Nil
17	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	8	4	1	Nil
18	2	2	1	2	3	1	6	8	4	1	Nil
19	2	2	1	2	3	1	6	8	4	1	Nil
20	1	1	1	1	3	1	5.50	7	3.50	1	15
21	2	2	2	2	3	1	6	8	4	1	15
22	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	3.80	1	Nil
23	2	2	1	2	3	1	5	7	3.90	1	Nil
24	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	8	4	1	Nil
25	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	7	3.90	1	13
26	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	6	3	1	Nil
27	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	7	3.50	1	12
28	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	6	3.50	1	Nil
29	2	2	2	2	3	1	5	7	3.50	1	12
30	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	7	3.50	1	8
31	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	6	3.50	1	15
32	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	7	3.80	1	15

Key: 1-Readily Available
2-Occasionally Available
3-Not Available

8.8 Labour Markets

The main labour markets in the district are mostly agro-based in the form of casual labour. **(Table 42)**. Only a small proportion of households in Chivi (2-7%) depend on these markets as primary income source. The labour opportunities are diverse and the main Wards providing labour are usually located near these areas.

8.9 Livestock Markets

Generally, livestock prices in Chivi have been affected by the prevailing diseases outbreak and economic situation. Most farmers are being forced to sell their livestock at low prices fearing to lose them to tick borne diseases. External private buyers are also influencing prices. The main markets for different types of livestock are outlined in **Table 43** below.

Table 43: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us\$)	Average Price 2022 (Us\$)	Type Of Market
Cattle	\$300	\$250	Private buyers, farmer to farmer, local butcheries, public auctions
Sheep	\$30	\$60	Farmer to farmer
Goats	\$25	\$35	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Donkey	\$150	\$150	Farmer to farmer
Fish	\$2/KG	\$3	Farmer to farmer, co-operatives, private buyers

Table 44: Guinea Fowls Markets

Guinea Fowls	\$6	\$6	Farmer to Farmer
Indigenous Chickens	\$5	\$5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	\$45	\$45	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries

9. Markets: Seasonal Calendar

Food Markets in Chivi District are usually active and open throughout all seasons in a year. Chivi being a drought prone district, purchased foods play a critical role in ensuring household food and nutrition security than subsistence production. In normal years, food purchases are usually low during the post-harvest period. In drought years, purchases at food markets will be high throughout the year.

Table 45: Calendar of Food Purchases

9.1 Calendar Of Food Purchases - Normal Years

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

9.1.1 Calendar Of Food Purchases - Drought Period

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

9.2 Market Challenges

The main market challenges farmers face are outlined below:

- Crop price fluctuations especially during droughts: There are marked price increases due to produce shortages especially during drought years.
- Poor pricing of farm produce by buyers: The poor coverage and access to markets by farmers limits their negotiating powers. External buyers normally influence pricing of livestock and crop produce.
- Poor market linkages especially for vegetable production. Availability of markets for selling farm produce is also a limitation. Farmers are not linked with in-country markets.
- Cereal price fluctuations and during drought seasons the price normally skyrocket.
- Transportation of produce for some wards to the markets is a challenge due to poor infrastructure: Poor Road network and mode of transport to ferry perishable farm produce. There are no structures wherever farmers can store their produce under conditions that prevent spoilage and decay.
- Farmers have no capital to transport farm produce to the market. The transport costs to external markets limits rural farmers in Chivi to ferry their produce outside the district.
- COVID-19 travel restrictions affected market accessibility.

9.3 Common Hazards

Chivi District is a drought prone district, this predisposes communities to a number of shocks, and hazards related to this climate phenomena. The table below outlines the significant number of shocks, which are climate and non-climate, related affecting communities in Chivi. These include drought, animal diseases, floods, and market shocks such as increase in input prices.

Table 46: District Common Hazards

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment & wards at risk	Affected elements i.e. assets, population groups, livelihoods, environment, infrastructure	Why affected/reasons why vulnerable
Drought	All 32 wards	Livelihoods Production	Low rainfalls across the 32 wards
COVID-19	All 32 wards	Livelihoods Productions Market Linkages	Lockdown restrictions to market access
Cereal prices fluctuation	All 32 wards	Livelihoods	Poor adaptability to climate change
Livestock prices fluctuation	All 32 wards	Livelihoods	Buyers detecting prices of livestock due to disease outbreaks Farmers fearing to lose all their livestock due to disease outbreaks
Animal diseases	All 32 wards	Livestock Livelihoods	Poor disease control by communities
Road traffic accidents	16, 18, 22 and 25	Population Assets	Proximity to major highway roads
Theileriosis	3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	Livestock Production Livelihoods	Poor disease control by communities and uncontrolled migration of livestock
Floods	3, 8, 14, 21, 24, 25 and 28	Livelihoods Infrastructure Production	Situated along major rivers (Runde and Tugwi) Large dam catchment (Tugwi-Mukosi)
Fall armyworm	All 32 wards	Production Livelihoods	Poor disease control by communities
Mid-dry season spells	All 32 wards	Livelihoods Production	Communities largely depend on rain fed agriculture

Hazards By Ward

The hazards listed below, and shocks generally affect all wards, and they leave a marked impact on community livelihoods sources, production, and market linkages. The impact of these hazards on families depends mainly on asset and resource ownership as the agro ecological placement of the ward. Over the years drought has had a significant impact on smallholder livelihoods. All households in Chivi have suffered decline in crop yield, consumption, death of livestock and food insecurity.

Table 47: Hazards by Ward

Ward No	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazard	Chronic Hazard
1	Vuranda	Fall armyworm	Drought
2	Madamombe	Fall armyworm	Drought
3	Befura	Floods Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
4	Chigwikwi	Fall armyworm	Drought
5	Chitowa	Fall armyworm	Drought
6	Maramba	Fall armyworm	Drought
7	Utsinda	Fall armyworm	Drought
4	Chigwikwi	Fall armyworm	Drought
5	Chitowa	Fall armyworm	Drought
6	Maramba	Fall armyworm	Drought
7	Utsinda	Fall armyworm	Drought
8	Denga	Floods Fall armyworm	Drought
9	Chidyamakono	Fall armyworm	Drought
10	Zvmapere	Fall armyworm	Drought
11	Mhiti	Fall armyworm	Drought
12	Chinembiri	Fall armyworm	Drought
13	Takavarasha	Fall armyworm	Drought
14	Bare	Floods Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
15	Dehwe	Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
16	Nyamakwe	Theileriosis Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) Fall armyworm	Drought
17	Chirogwe	Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
18	Gwitima	RTA Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
19	Chikofa	Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
20	Sese	Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
21	Chishavakadzi	Floods Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
22	Maringire	Theileriosis RTA Fall armyworm	Drought
23	Chasiyatende	Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought
24	Kushinga	Floods Theileriosis Fall armyworm	Drought

Table 47: Hazards by Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazard	Chronic Hazard
25	Madzivire	Fall armyworm RTA Floods	Drought
26	Shindi	Fall armyworm	Drought
27	Nyahombe	Fall armyworm	Drought
28	Dare	Floods Fall armyworm	Drought
29	Simudzirai	Fall armyworm	Drought
30	Chivi	Fall armyworm	Drought
31	Zunga	Fall armyworm	Drought
32	Paradza	Fall armyworm	Drought

10. District Development Priorities

The main district development priorities are outlined in the table below. The common ones being construction of dams, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, road maintenance and rehabilitation of water points.

Table 48: District Development Priorities

Sector/Cluster	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Infrastructure and Utilities	Dams	2, 9, 15, 26, 22 and 20	Some of the dams are silted
Food Security and Nutrition Security	Irrigation schemes rehabilitation	High Priority - 9, 14, 16 and 18 Other -1, 3, 17, 20 and 21	Increase all year crop production in the district
Food Security and Nutrition Security	Irrigation schemes establishment	22, 23, 24, 24 and 27	Nyahombe Irrigation Scheme major priority
Food Security and Nutrition Security	Market gardening	9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 25, 15, 8 and 28	Establishment of Market linkages in the district
Infrastructure and Utilities	Road maintenance	All wards	Roads damaged due to rainfalls experienced in 2020
Infrastructure and Utilities	Rehabilitation of water points	All wards	To increase coverage of WASH Infrastructure
Infrastructure and Utilities	Dip tank rehabilitation	18 wards	To improve livestock health
Youth, Sports and Culture	Vocational skills training youth	8, 28 and 30	To equip youth in the district with skills

11. Food Security

Chivi District is generally resource poor due to perennial, erratic rainfall and the rainfall is characterized by prolonged mid-dry season spell such that drought is chronic in the district. Households depend on subsistence production of cereals usually for own consumption which normally would not last for the whole consumption year. Households usually procure cereals during the lean hunger season to cover up for the cereal deficit. Under the circumstances, households in most cases engage in adverse coping mechanisms to address the food insecurity.

11.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Chivi District is a drought prone area characterized by high recurrence of mid-season dry spells thus affecting most of the households in the district who are dependent on rain fed agriculture. The graph below shows the household food insecurity trends from 2016 to 2022.

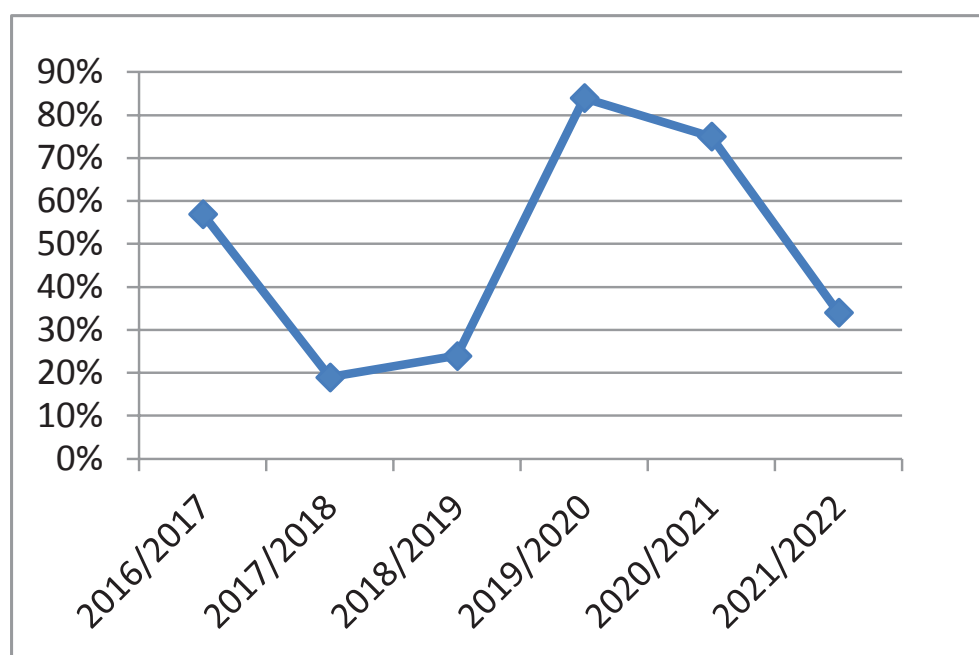


Figure 13: Household Food Insecurity Trends (ZIMVAC 2016-2021)

11.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ICA - WFP to computer)

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Households in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an 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.

11.3 Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification (Update Table)

Table 49: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics	Proportion (%)
GROUP A Resilient – already benefiting from growth & development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to empower their children. • Other groups in the community believe that they have supernatural powers (juju) to make them rich. • Have diverse income sources. • Access to land. • Have ability to irrigate (use of solarized irrigation). • Have own machinery (e.g. tractors, grinding mills, vehicles, diversified/modernized income generating projects). • Modern electrified houses/solar powered. • Own small business at rural services centre. • Own large flocks of livestock. • Practicing commercial farming and have capacity to sell produce (such as maize, sugar beans and horticultural produce). • Create job opportunities (in their farms, homes and shops). • Access to medical aid, funeral policies, insurance policies and can afford private doctors as well as family lawyers. • Offer social responsibility to community and under privileged (e.g. to vulnerable groups). • Their children go to boarding schools. • Have modern homes/ facilities with basic amenities. • In the event of shocks, they sell some of their assets. • Have a lot of influence in the community. • Some are political leaders. • Attend well known churches and have influential positions in the church. 	8
GROUP B Meet food needs if no major shocks – with moderate resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average household size is 5, with a potential of having extended family members. • They own modern houses with a hut as well. • Practicing horticulture (rape, tsunga, tomatoes, cabbages.). • Harvests on average 0.5 tonnes/hectare of maize, 4 by 50kg bags of small grains. • Own draught power. • Afford three decent meals a day. • Gainfully employed, mostly civil servants and others are self- employed. • Some own movable assets (good second-hand vehicles), scotch carts, wheelbarrows and other farming implements. • Some own homestead water points. (Boreholes) • Have access to safe sanitary facility. • The most participating group in community activities. • Most children attend rural schools, some go to boarding schools and a few attend schools in towns. • Hold influential posts in the community. • Some assists the extended families (e.g. to pay fees). 	25
GROUP C Highly food insecure from last shock /consecutive shocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reliable source of income. • Works as casual labour. • Receive regular remittances. • Limited livestock (no draught power) hence uses hoes to prepare basins for planting. • Own small piece of land with inadequate farming equipment. • Rely on small gardens. • Associated with more dependents. • Usually associated with no modern facilities on houses. • Casual labour is their main livelihood. • They fail to pay school fees, children sent away from school, some drop out. • Child marriages (as early as grade 7 or even earlier). • Most of their children get impregnated many times without getting married contributing to increase in household members. • Some does not have sanitary facilities (toilet), hence open defecation is high. • Rely on donations/aid though they do not suffice. • Usually admitted into social safety nets programs. • Looked down upon hence their voices are not heard in meetings. • When given inputs, they convert them for consumption because of hunger. • Often borrow from neighbours. 	48

Table 49: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification (Continued)

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics	Proportion (%)
GROUP D Highly food insecure – including destitute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour constrained. • Heavily dependent on the support of others. • Receive little, irregular or no remittances. • No assets. • Limited food stocks and no reserves. • Older persons, disabled, orphans and child headed. • Own thatched huts mostly in state of despair. • Limited or no farming implements. • High school dropouts and some never attended school. • Child labour is rife (susceptible to abuse). • Child marriages are common. • Limited access to health services (faith healing is common). • Majority have no toilets and practice open defecation. • Utilise any convenient water source even from unprotected sources. • Do not have community influence. • Low or no harvests. • Rely on assistance from community/government/donors. • Usually in negative or adverse coping mechanisms. 	19

11.4 Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

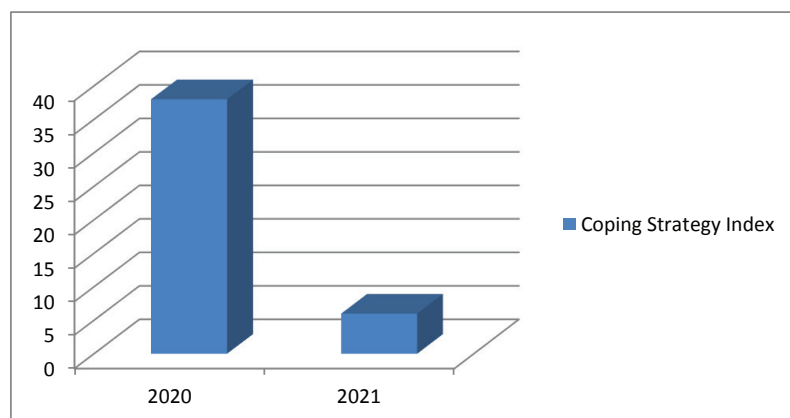
A description of socio-economic groups vulnerabilities is highlighted in the table below. - Majority of households fall in Category C (48%), and Category B (25%).

Table 50: Visible Vulnerabilities for Socio Economic Groups

Socio-economic Groups	Proportion (%)
Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.	8
Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.	25
Category C: Households in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.	48
Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an 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.	19

11.5 Coping Strategies – District level

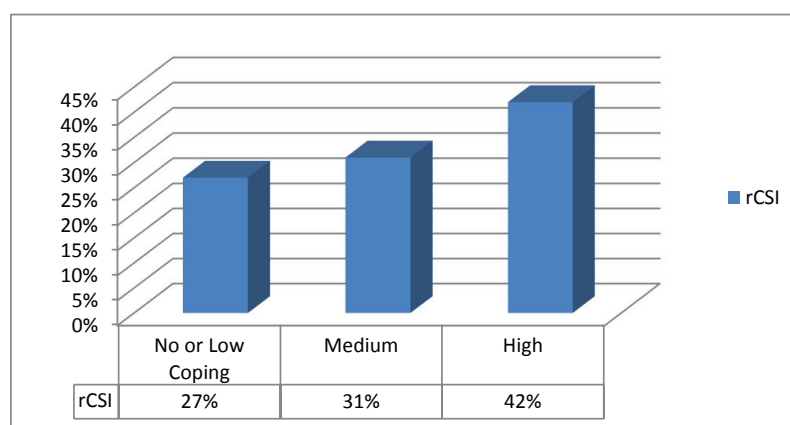
Households engage in various methods of coping when faced with food challenges. The household consumption coping strategies are food consumption behaviours that households adopt when faced with challenges in accessing food.



(ZIMVAC 2021)

There was a decrease in the coping strategy index from 38 to 6 from 2020 to 2021. This may be alluded to improved harvests experienced in the 2020/2021 farming season

Figure 14: Household Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



42% (forty two percent) of the households engaged high coping strategies although there was an improved harvest as compared to 2020

Figure 15: Household Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Table 51: Households Engaging in Livelihoods Coping Strategies

	Stress (%)	Crisis (%)	Emergency (%)
2020	12	7	13
2021	6	6	2

11.6 Common Livelihood Coping Strategies Practiced By The Majority Of Households In The Wards

- Casual labour – Very poor to poor households in bad years increase the number of times they do casual work in the district to better off households. Some go to the neighbouring districts to labour in irrigation schemes such as Bhuka in Masvingo district. Mostly young men across all the wards, especially the one from the southern parts of the district, migrate to South Africa seeking for labour opportunities in farms around Limpopo Province.
- Increased Remittance – Middle and better off households mostly rely on increased remittances from family members in the city or neighbouring SADC countries. The very poor to poor households mainly rely on gifts from the better off households.
- Craft sales – Households increase the marketing of their craft sales along the Masvingo Beitbridge highway. This coping strategy is very common in wards 19, 20, 22, 24, 31, 32, 23, 25, 21 and ward 27 in Chivi South. Some members travel to South Africa to sell their crafts.
- Increased livestock sales – Mainly used by better off households with larger herd sizes of goats and cattle. Very poor to poor households increase sale or exchange of chickens across all wards in the district.
- Collection and sale of wild foods – Very poor to poor households increase collection of less preferred wild foods such as shomwe and chakata for own consumption and for selling.
- Increased gold panning – Households across all wealth groups are involved in gold panning in the Runde and Tokwe rivers to increase their household income. Some household members travel to other districts such as Shurugwi and Zvishavane for gold panning.

- Reduction in meal consumption - Households across all wealth groups reduce the number of meals they consume per day to save household food stocks. Skipping of meals is a very common practice.
- Increased asset sales - There is an increase in asset sales by the better off group during bad years.
- Legal and Illegal exploitation of natural resources (sand abstraction, firewood, and minerals).
- Commercial sex work.
- Selling of crop and horticultural products (including from community gardens).

11.7 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 52 outlines the ranking of food insecure wards in Chivi District.

Table 52: Ranking of Food Insecure Wards

Ward	Proportion Of Population 2021 HHs	Prevalence Of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,500	High	Inadequate	12
2	1,535	High	Inadequate	15
3	1,737	High	Inadequate	4
4	1,040	High	Inadequate	1
5	1,233	High	Inadequate	3
6	6,305	High	Inadequate	19
7	1,041	High	Fair	5
8	1,116	High	Inadequate	13
9	981	High	Inadequate	9
10	1,011	High	Inadequate	2
11	1,041	High	Inadequate	6
12	1,086	High	Inadequate	14
13	1,033	High	Inadequate	7
14	1,381	Moderate	Inadequate	28
15	1,472	High	Inadequate	31
16	1,828	High	Inadequate	30
17	1,265	High	Inadequate	18
18	1,346	High	Inadequate	29
19	1,445	High	Inadequate	11
20	1,489	High	Inadequate	25
21	1,192	High	Inadequate	16
22	1,503	High	Inadequate	24
23	1,676	High	Inadequate	17
24	538	High	Inadequate	22
25	2,067	Moderate	Fair	32
26	2,409	High	Inadequate	10
27	1,481	High	Inadequate	20
28	1,975	High	Inadequate	23
29	1,163	High	Inadequate	21
30	562	Moderate	Fair	26
31	426	Moderate	Fair	27
32	1,059	High	Inadequate	8

11.8 Seasonal Calendar

The Seasonal Calendar outlines main activities that households in Chivi engage during a typical cropping year.

Table 53: SLP (Seasonal Livelihood Programming) Calendar for a Typical Year

Item	Dry Season									Wet Season			
	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Land Preparation													
Ploughing													
Planting													
Weeding													
Harvesting													
Casual labour (On farm)													
Casual labour (Off farm)													
Gardening													
Fishing													
Labour Migration													
Lean Season													
Livestock Sales													
Crop sales													

Table 54 outlines activities households in Chivi engage in during a bad cropping year.

Table 54: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year

Item	Dry Season								Wet Season			
	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Land Preparation												
Ploughing												
Planting												
Weeding												
Harvesting												
Casual labour (On farm)												
Casual Labor (Off farm)												
Gardening												
Fishing												
Labour Migration												
Lean Season												
Livestock Sales												
Crop sales												
Productive Assets Sales												

11.9 Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W matrix)

The Table 55 below shows households that have benefitted from Food Aid/Assistance in Chivi District

Table 55: Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Trends)

Ward	Total HHs	Total Fdms Households	Total Beneficiaries
1	1,500	498	2,450
2	1,535	512	2,420
3	1,737	548	2,972
4	1,040	369	1,654
5	1,233	430	1,966
6	305	129	669
7	1,041	348	1,692
8	1,116	415	2,012
9	981	348	1,465
10	1,011	344	1,714
11	1,041	348	1,554
12	1,086	385	1,825
13	1,033	371	1,580
14	1,381	496	2,112
15	1,472	488	1,873
16	1,828	604	2,970
17	1,265	441	1,730
18	1,346	556	2,174
19	1,445	502	2,330
20	1,489	489	2,262
21	1,192	419	2,097
22	1,503	574	2,849
23	1,676	592	2,810
24	538	192	1,008
25	2,067	765	3,751
26	2,409	773	3,487
27	1,481	501	2,728
28	1,975	650	3,039
29	1,163	389	1,968
30	562	190	866
31	426	200	1113
32	1,059	443	2,023
TOTALS	40, 936	14, 309	67, 163

12. Development Partner Profiling

Table 56 summaries development partners operating in Chivi District.

Table 56: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District

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
Care (ANCP)	Wash Activities	Demand led sanitation	12, 24, 25, 26 and 31	DWSSC	01/08/98 Indefinite
Care Takunda	Food Security Disaster Risk Reduction	Agriculture, Livelihoods, supplementary feeding programmes	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 16, 28, 31, and 32	Social Development, MOHCC, AARDS	1 Oct 2020-30 Sep 2025
Christian Care	Food security	Agriculture, Livelihoods	26, 27 and 28	AARDS, Social Development	
Care USAID BHA (Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance)	COVID-19 response in urban communities	Emergency response activities to SMEs	30	MOHCC, Women Affairs, RDC	15/08/21-16/08/22
Care ECHOHIP	COVID-19 medication	Activities supporting COVID 19 vaccinations	All wards (1-32)	MOHCC,	18//09/21-30/06/22
Caritas Gweru	Food security and nutrition Child protection Gender based violence WASH	Borehole drilling and rehabilitation, mainstreaming Gender issues	1,2	DWSSC	TBA
Local Initiative And Development Agency	Food Security and WASH Disaster Risk Reduction	Fisheries, agriculture production	24, 28 and 31 ALL WARDS (1-32)	DWSSC, AARDS, Socila Development	JAN 2022-2025 Jan
Jairos Jiri Association	Assisting people living with disability Food security Educational support	Community based rehabilitation, established community nutrition gardens, school feeding support	12, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 28	DWSSC, MOPSE, Social Development	No restriction
CESHAR	Sex Worker M/F HIV	Promote access to health services by sex workers	All wards (1-32)	MOHCC, NAC	2011-ongoing
Legal Resources	Offering free legal assistance	Providing legal assistance to vulnerable clients	26, 27 and 28	Justice, Social Development, ZRP	No restriction
Welthunger Hilfe (WHH)	Agric value Chain, marula and Bambara nuts	Promote value chain and market linkages	20, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 32	AARDS, SMEs	Jan 2020-Jan 2023
JF KAPNEK	HIV	Promoting drug adherence to HIV clients	All wards (1-32)	MOHCC	No restriction
DAPP	Promote climate resilience and ecosystem	Promoting sustainable agriculture components with farmers clubs	6 and 12	AARDS	TBA
Population solution for health	Voluntary medical male circumcision Sexual and Reproductive Health	Awareness on VMMC Providing VMMC services	All wards	MOHCC	Indefinite
NAZ	Nutrition and food security	Nutrition promotion, value chain	4, 19, 10, 13 and 32	MOHCC, AARDS	Feb 2022-Feb 2023

12. Development Partner Profiling (Continued)

Table 57 summaries development partners operating in Chivi District.

Table 57: A Summary Of Ngos Operating In The District

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
REPSSI	Inclusive humanitarian aid	Providing psychosocial support to differently abled persons Providing assistive devices	(1-32) 12, 16, 28, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31	MOHCC, Social Development	Oct 2021 -Oct 2023
IOM	Livelihoods	Promoting resilience and Income Generating projects to returnees, host communities and IDPs	24, 25, 26, 31 and 32	Women Affairs, DSD	Nov 2021 -Nov 2022
Chemmonics Trust Zimbabwe	Farm Agriculture	Agriculture and market linkages	23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31		Jan 2022 - Jan 2027
NAZ	Nutrition and food security	Nutrition promotion, value chain	4, 19, 10, 13 and 32	MOHCC, AARDS	Feb 2022 -Feb 2023

13. Summary By Ward

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Titration (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	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	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Live stock Owners (%)	Aver Age Cattle Owner Ship	Aver Age Goats Owner Ship	Aver age Poultry Owner Ship	Food security ratings	Ward Priority
1	1500	2	High	Low	77	63.40	1005	495	Masvingo Mutema Middlelevel Communal	Primarily agricultural, growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Casual Labour- Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	675	45	5	10	17	12	Irrigation scheme r ehabilitation, Dip tank rehabilitation, Market Gardening
2	1535	1	Medium	Medium	96	60.20	1028	507	Masvingo Mutema Middlelevel Communal	Primarily agricultural, growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour -Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4. Alluvial Mining	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	691	45	4	9	21	15	Dam rehabilitation, Dip Tank Rehabilitation, Establishment of borehole at Madamombe clinic

Summary by Ward

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Titon (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to tablets /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor HHS	No. of Non Poor HHS	Lifehood Zone	Lifehood description	Agro-ecological zones	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Live Stock (%)	Aver Age Cattle	Aver Age Goats	Aver Age Poultry	Food security ratings	Ward Priority
3	1737	0	Medium	Medium	40	7030	164	573	Mavingo Mutare Middlelevel Communal	Primarily agricultural; growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour-Farm activities	2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4. Alluvial mining	Inadequate	Severe	High	782	45	4	9	22	4	Irrigation scheme rehabilitation, Clinic construction finalization, Dip tank Rehabilitation
4	1040	1	High	Medium	87	6640	697	345	Mavingo Mutare Middlelevel Communal	Primarily agricultural; growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour-Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	468	45	6	7	18	1	Dip tank rehabilitation, Water points rehabilitation

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Titon (High, Medium, Low)	HM/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to tables /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor HHS	No. Of Non Poor HHS	Lifefood Zone	Lifefood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought	Flood	Live stock Ownes	HH Owning Live Stock (%)	Aver Age Cattle Owner shp	Aver Age Goats Owner shp	Aver Age Poultry Owner shp	Food Insecu rity rankings	Ward Priority
5	1233	1	Low	Low	74	64.20	826	407	Mwenzi, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low, around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing Labour-Farm activities	1. Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	555	45	3	10	20	3	Dam rehabilitation Dip Tank Rehabilitation
6	6305	1	High	Low	94	5810	4,224	2,081	Mwenzi, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing Labour-Farm activities	1. Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	High	2837	45	6	17	22	19	Road rehabilitation, market, gardening
7	1041	0	Low	Medium	81	6580	697	344	Mwenzi, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing Labour-Farm activities	1. Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	High	Severe	Moderate	468	45	5	9	16	5	Road rehabilitation, Clinic Construction

Summary By Ward

Ward No	Health Facility	Tiltion (High Medium Low)	HIV/AIDS			No. of Non Poor HHs	No. of Poor HHs	Poverty level %	Access to roads /%	Health Facility	Main Title (High Medium Low)	Na Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Risk	Flood Risk	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Live Stock	HH Owning Cattle	Average Age Cattle	Average Age Goats	Average Age Poultry	Food Insecurity rankings	Ward Risky
8	1116	0	High	High	41	65.00%	748	368	Mwenze, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	. Annual rainfall is low around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour-Farm activities	1. Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4. Alluvial mining	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	502	45	5	15	20	13	Market gardening	Establishment of vocational skills training centre				
9	981	1	High	Low	65	60.50%	657	324	Mwenze, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	. Annual rainfall is low around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour-Farm activities	1. Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	441	45	5	10	16	9	Dam, Irrigation scheme rehabilitation, market gardening					
10	1011	0	Medium	Medium	52	65.90%	677	334	Mwenze, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	. Annual rainfall is low around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing-Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding Labour-Farm activities	1. Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	455	45	5	12	23	2	Clinic construction, Road rehabilitation, Dip Tank Rehabilitation					

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Titlen (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to toilets /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor HHS	No. of Non Poor HHS	No. Of	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood description	Agro-ecological zones	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Live stock (%)	Aver Age Cattle Owner ship	Aver Age Goats Owner ship	Aver age Poultry Owner ship	Food security ratings	Ward Priority
11	1,041	0	High	Medium	46	6150	697	344	Mwenzi, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion.Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. -Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding Labour-Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	468	45	5	22	20	6	Market gardening, Rehabilitation of piped water scheme, Dip tank Rehabilitation
12	1,086	1	High	Low	30	6660	728	358	Mwenzi, Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion.Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing.- Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	489	45	5	14	25	14	Chnic construction finalization, Market gardening,

Summary By Ward

Ward No	Health Facility	Tuition (High Medium Low)	HIV/AIDS (High Medium Low)	Access to toilets /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor H-Hs	No. Of Non Poor H-Hs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of income	Coping Strategies	Canal Production	Do-ught	Flood	Life stock Ownes	HI Owning Life Stock	Aver Age Cattle	Aver Age Goats	Aver Age Poultry	Food security ratings	Ward Priority
13	1033	1	Medium	68	5750	692	341	Mwenzi Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low,around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	45	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	465	45	3	10	20	7	Market gardening, Rehabilitation of pied water scheme, Road rehabilitation
14	1381	2	Low	62	6930%	925	456	Mwenzi Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low,around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region IV	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing, Alluvial artisanal mining Casual Labor farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4.Alluvial mining	Moderate	Severe	High	621	45	5	9	22	28	Irrigation Scheme rehabilitation, Piped water scheme rehabilitation, Road rehabilitation, Market gardening
15	1472	1	Low	82	6650	986	486	Mwenzi Central Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low,around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region IV	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing, -Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	662	45	5	11	18	31	Dam, Market gardening, Road rehabilitation, Water Supply for Chiredza clinic

Ward No	Health Facility	Mikru Tikon (High Medium Low)	HIV/AIDS		Access to toilets /%	Poverty level %	No. of HHs		No. of HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Live Stock (%)	Average Age Cattle Owner Ship	Average Age Poultry Owner Ship	Food security ratings	Ward Priority	
			High	Medium			No. of HHs	No. of HHs															
16	1828	1	High	High	54	66.50	1225	603	Mwenzi, Central/Chivi and South Midlands Communal	Annual rainfall is low, around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region IV	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Fishing. Labour-Farm activities. Alluvial artisanal mining.	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group,4. Alluvial mining	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	823	45	5	14	20	30	School establishment, Irrigation scheme rehabilitation, market gardening, Dip Tank rehabilitation
17	1265	1	High	Medium	41	70.40	848	417	Mwenzi, Central/Chivi and South Midlands Communal	Annual rainfall is low, around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Half of the wards is in natural region Va and the half is natural region 4	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour-Farm activities,Alluvial artisanal mining	1.Casual labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	599	45	5	10	19	18	Irrigation Scheme rehabilitation, Piped waterscheme rehabilitation,Road rehabilitation,Market gardening
18	1346	0	Medium	Medium	42	66.30	902	444	Mwenzi, Central/Chivi and South Midlands Communal	Annual rainfall is low, around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region IV	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Fishing, Labour-Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	606	45	5	8	20	29	Irrigation scheme rehabilitation, road rehabilitation, rehabilitation

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Titlen (High Medium Low)	HN/AIDS (High Medium Low)	Access to toilets /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor HHS	No. of Non Poor HHS	Agro-ecological zones	Livelihood zone description	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Lie Stock (%)	Aver Age Cattle Owner Ship	Aver Age Goats Owner Ship	Aver Age Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity ratings	Ward Priority
19	1445	0	Medium	Medium	51	6920	968	477	Natural Region Va	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing. Labour-Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	650	45	4	13	20	11	Road rehabilitation, Market gardening, Dip tank Rehabilitation
20	1489	0	Medium	Medium	45	6460	988	491	Natural Region IV	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing-Casual Labour (Road Construction-Mwingo Beitbridge Highway)	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	670	45	4	10	20	25	dam, irrigation scheme rehabilitation, clinic construction completion, dip tank rehabilitation
21	1592	0	Medium	Medium	28	7400	799	393	Natural Region Va	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing.	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group 4. Alluvial mining	Moderate	Severe	High	536	45	5	14	22	16	Irrigation schemes rehabilitation, Clinic construction finalization, dip tank rehabilitation
22	1503	0	Medium	Medium	37	6770	1007	496	Natural Region Va	.Annual rainfall is low; around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing-Casual Labour (Road Construction-Mwingo Beitbridge Highway) Fishing	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	676	45	4	10	24	24	Dams, irrigation schemes establishment, Fishery Establishments and market linkages, Road rehabilitation

Ward No	H+5	Health Facility	Tiltion (High Medium Low)	HM/AIDS (High Medium Low)	Access to toilets /%	Poverty level %	No. of HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood description	Agro-ecological zones	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Cattle	Average Age Cattle Owner	Average Age Goats Owner	Average Age Poultry Owner	Food Insecurity ratings	Ward Priority
23	1676	2	Low	Medium	30	68.90	1023	553	Mwenesi Central/Chivi and South Midlands Communal	.Annual rainfall is low, around 500-600mm and soils are poor and prone to erosion. Despite being better suited for animal husbandry, this is not an agro-pastoralist zone.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock/rearing Labour-Farm activities	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	754	45	5	13	21	17	Irrigation schemes establishment, Piped water scheme establishment,Road rehabilitation
24	538	1	High	Medium	69	68.90	360	178	Masvingo Mutema Middlelevel Communal	Primarily agricultural, growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unsuitable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential	The ward is predominantly in natural region Va and approximately 10% of the ward is in natural region 3.	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing-Casual Labour(Road Construction-Masvingo Belt/bridge Highway)-> Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding/fishing	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group 4.Alluvial mining	Inadequate	Severe	High	242	45	4	12	20	22	Irrigation schemes establishment, tank rehabilitation, Fishery Establishments & Market Linkages

Summary By Ward

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Thickn (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to toilets /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor HHS	No. Of Non PoorHts	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecol ogicalzones	Source Of income	CopingStrategies	Casual Production	Dro ught Pene	Flood Pene	Like stock Ownas	HH Owning Live Stock (%)	Aver Age Cattle Owner Shp	Aver Age Goats Owner shp	Aver age Poultry Owner shp	Food Insecu rity ratings	Ward Priority
25	2,067	1	High	High	33	62.80	1,385	682	Masvingo Mutare Middleveld Communal	Primarily agricultural; growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Half of the ward is in natural region Va and the half is natural region 3	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing.- Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding Fishing Alluvial artisanal mining	1.Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4. Alluvial Mining	Moderate	Severe		930	45	4	10	26	32	Market gardening, Piped water scheme rehabilitation, dip tank rehabilitation
26	2,409	1	High	Medium	31	71.70	1,614	795	Masvingo Mutare Middleveld Communal	Primarily agricultural; growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing.- Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding Alluvial artisanal mining	1.Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4. Alluvial Mining	Inadequate	Severe	Moderate	1084	45	4	10	19	10	Dams.school establishment, Road rehabilitation

Ward No	HHS	Health Facility	Health (High Medium Low)	HIV/AIDS (High Medium Low)	Access to Markets /%	Poverty level %	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Agro-ecological zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Live Stock	HH Owning Live Cattle	Aver Age Goats	Aver Age Poultry	Food Insecurity ratings	Ward Priority
27	1,481	1	High	High	28	71.70	992	489	Natural Region Va	Rainfed for crops and livestock rearing. -Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding Fishing	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3. Asset sales by better off group 4.Alluvial Mining	High	Severe	Moderate	666	45	5	12	22	20	irrigation schemes establishment, road rehabilitation, dip tank rehabilitation
28	1975	1	High	Low	37	68.90	1323	652	Half of the ward is in natural region Va and the half is natural region 3	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing-Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding Fishing-Small scale Mining/Alluvial artisanal mining	1.Casual Labour 2.Reduction in meal consumption 3.Asset sales by better off group 4.Alluvial mining	Moderate	Severe	High	889	45	6	10	15	23	market gardening, vocational skills training establishment

Summary By Ward																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ward No	Matru Tiken (High Medium Low)			HIV/AIDS (High Medium Low)			Access to basic services (%)			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 Phone		Road Phone		Live stock Owners		HH Owning Live Stock (%)		Aver Age Cattle Owner Ship		Aver Age Goats Owner Ship		Aver age Poultry Owner Ship		Food Insecurity rankings		Ward Priority																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	No	HHS	Facility	High	Medium	Low	35	69.30	779	394	Mwaringo Murene Middlefield Communal	Primarily agricultural growing of crops and keeping livestock. Zone can be described as unreliable for crop production but production of small grains is of moderate potential.	Natural Region Va	Rainfed agriculture for crops and livestock rearing-Construction and casual labour during building and brick moulding	1.Casual Labour 2. Reduction in meal consumption ³ . Asset sales by better off group	High	Severe	Moderate	523	45	4	11	21	21	21	Youth vocational skills training establishment, school establishment,																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

Summary By Ward

Annex**Chivi District Profiling Team**

Innocent Matingwina	District Development Coordinator	Local Government
Jacobson Pedzisai	Nutritionist	Ministry Of Health and Child Care
Taringana Makiwa	District AARDS Extension Officer	AARDS
Maxwell Zhou	District Social Development Officer	Ministry of Public Services Labour and Social Welfare

NOTES

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

[illegible]

NOTES

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

[illegible]

NOTES

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

CHIVI

District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

