



GOKWE NORTH District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide 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.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics of the District

Gokwe North District is found in the Midlands Province. The district is located in the extreme north of the province. It shares common borders with Binga District (Matabeleland North Province) to the West, Gokwe South to the Southern side, Kadoma District to the East and Hurungwe District to the North (both of Mashonaland West Province).

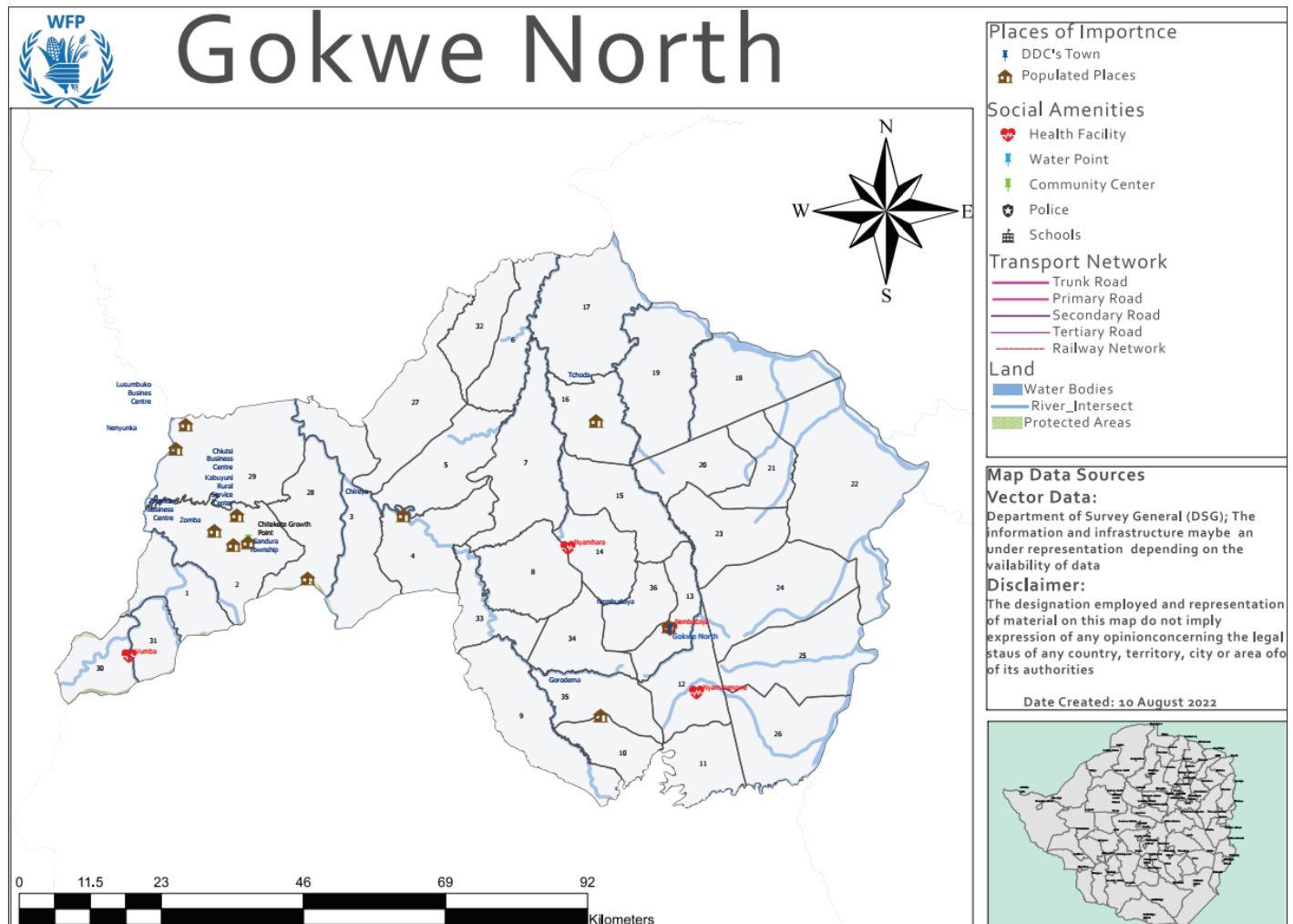


Figure 1: Map of Gokwe North (Source: WFP)

1.1 Administrative Information

Gokwe North District in the Midlands Province was established in July 1993 following the amalgamation of Rural and District Councils. Prior to that, the district was part of a single Gokwe District under Cheziya Gokwe District Council. Part of the latter now comprise Gokwe South RDC and Gokwe Town Council. The entire District is under chieftaincy of Chiefs Chireya, Nenyunka and Simchembu and 11 headmen.

In terms of size, the district covers approximately 703 354 hectares (7 033.54km²) and is divided into 36 Wards.

1.1.1 Farming Sectors

The district is divided into three farming sectors namely:

- a) Small scale Commercial farming area (SSCFA) with 78 516 ha.
- b) Communal area with 535 795 ha.
- c) Resettlement area with 89 043 ha.

1.1.2 Temperature and Rainfall

The district's mean and annual temperature varies from 20-30 degrees Celsius. The summers are characteristically hot while winters are mild. Consequently, the annual evaporation rates are also very high, in fact three times the annual rainfall. Therefore, large water reservoirs are necessary to ensure adequate water for irrigation, animal and domestic consumption is available throughout the year.

- Gokwe North District lies between 600 – 1 200m above sea level. (Topography).
- Generally, the land drops gently in altitude as we go Northwards and Westwards.
- Some of the District Wards are almost flat 0,5% slope e.g wards 6, 13 and 32 hence prone to flash floods.
- Gently undulates 2-5% slope e.g ward- 2, 3, 6, 13, 28, 4,1 , 30 and 31.
- Undulating 5 – 10% slope e.g ward 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35.
- And Hilly 15 – 30% slope e.g ward 17, 18, 19, 22, 27, 32 and 29.
- Some notable high mountains include the Nyamuroro mountains in Makore Ward 12, Mavhirivhi mountains bordering Gokwe North and Gokwe South.

Most areas are inaccessible during the rainy season because of the nature of the soils. The main soil type on dust roads is heavy clays that are slippery and difficult to navigate when wet. The collapsible nature of the soils (sodic & sandy) contributes to cracking/destruction of most buildings in the district and the washing away of road structures e.g bridges (culverts) by the flowing rivers.

1.2 Settlement Types

There is one growth point in Gokwe North district called Mtora Growth point. The three resettlement area wards are 20, 21, 22, 23. The Small Scale Commercial farms are in wards 24, 25 and 26.

Table 1: Settlement Types in Gokwe North

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2016	No of Wards 2022
Urban	0	0
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area	4	4
Communal	29	29
Small Scale Commercial Farms	3	3
Source: Gokwe North Rural District Council		

1.3 Main Business Centres

The district has one growth point called Mtora Growth Point, 15 Rural Service Centres (Kabuyuni, Tchoda, Zumba, Chireya, Msadzi, Kuwirirana, Rukara, Norah, Zhomba, Vumba, Copper Queen, Madzivazvido, Goredema and Tsungai) and 92 other ordinary business centres.

Table 2: Main Business Centres

Ward	Business Centre	Catchement Area
13	Nembudzia Growth Point	36 wards
11	Chinyenyetu	11,26
11	Kuwirirana	11
4	Chireya	4
2	Kabuyuni	2
16	Tchoda	16
5	Zumba	5
6	Mashame	6
20	Musadzi	20
21	Norah	21
23	Tsungai	23
3	Madzivazvido	3
35	Goredema	35
33	Kahobo	33
4	Kajirivanda	4
34	Denda	34
15	Tiki	15
15	Kadzidirire	15
25	Dewe	25
13	Maselukwe	13
13	Nyamuroro	13
7	Dambamazura	7
14	Nyamhara	14
14	Mutehwe	14
10	Gwebo	10
18	Gandavaroyi	18
19	Munyatipanzi	19
17	Gunguwe	17
29	Bonje	29
18	Mavanga	18
25	Copper Queen	25
8	Masemo	8
34	Mvumba	34
7	Chota	7
7	Murunguziva	7
28	Sandura	28

Source: Gokwe North RDC

1.4 Traditional leadership

1.4.1 Traditional leadership in Gokwe North

Among the chiefs, Chief Chireya has the biggest area.

Table 3: Traditional Leaders

Chief	Headman
Chireya	6
Nenyunga	3
Simchembo	3
Total	12

Source: Local Government Gokwe

1.4.2 Councillors

The district has a total of 36 councillors comprising 29 males and 4 females.

1.4.3 Police Posts

There is one police station, one police post and six police bases.

Table 4: Police Posts And Heir Catchment Areas

Ward	Police post	Catchment Area
13	Nembudziya Police Station	District wide
4	Chireya Police Post	3, 4, 5 and 27
16	Tchoda Police Base	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 6 and 32
21	Zenda Police Base	21 and 22
2	Chitekete Police Base	1, 2, 28, 2 and 31
10	Gwebo Police Base	9, 10, 34 and 35
13	Mtora Police Base	13, 14, 36, 11, 12, 24, 25 and 26
8	Masemo Police Base	8, 33 and 34

Source: ZRP Gokwe District

1.5 Magistrates and Prosecutors

There is a mobile criminal and civil court. The court operates two days per week. This is a notable improvement because in 2016 there was no court in the district.

1.6 Old people's and Children's homes

The district has no such facilities.

1.7 Population Information

The projected population was calculated based on the ZimSTATS 2012 Population Census by applying the growth rate of 1.1%. The total projected population in the district is 240 352 compared to 244 976 in 2012.

Table 5: Gokwe North Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Female Population	Projected 2021 Male Population	Projected 2021 Population
1	Simchembo 1	1345	6305	3410	2967	6590
2	Nenyunka A	3271	16075	8558	7629	16418
3	Madzivazvido 1	1709	13798	4463	6526	8597
4	Chireya 1	1948	10056	5090	4803	9857
5	Chireya 5	1746	8821	4601	4224	8881
6	Mashame 1	891	4879	2255	2369	4409
7	Chireya 4	1691	8451	4330	4166	8452
8	Chireya 2	1548	7883	4078	3796	7874
9	Chireya 3	2068	10049	5154	4937	10056
10	Goredema 1	1037	5006	2652	2349	5010
11	Makore 1	1826	8233	4222	3991	8214
12	Makore 11	1572	7142	3696	3425	7141
13	Nembudzia 1	1341	6309	3293	3022	6311
14	Nembudzia 2	1461	6699	3473	3169	6730
15	Nembudzia 3	1472	6715	3475	3216	6681
16	Gumunyu 1	979	4443	2283	2173	4454
17	Gumunyu 3	1081	5293	2639	2253	5244
18	Gumunyu 2	1083	5339	2741	2578	5308
19	Gumunyu 4	1277	6012	3163	2892	6169
20	Musadzi Res. Scheme	923	5089	2575	2514	5085
21	Norah Res. Scheme	826	4196	2098	2064	4098
22	Nyaurungwe	1651	8187	3889	4040	8290
23	Tsungai Res. Scheme	1346	6706	3473	3183	6693
24	Copper Queen 3	394	2185	1071	1109	2168
25	Copper Queen 2 Central	640	3266	1638	1633	3269
26	Copper Queen 1	550	2676	1341	1329	2685
27	Chireya 6	1050	5781	3011	2801	4814
28	Madzivazvido II	1557	7993	4210	3846	8109
29	Nenyunka A	808	3678	1937	1741	3681
30	Simchembo 11	1364	6536	3439	3102	6525
31	Simchembo 3	1520	7173	3779	3306	7175
32	Mashame 2	613	2751	1642	1340	3203
33	Chireya 7	1095	5665	2944	2717	5707
34	Chireya 8	1188	6186	3212	2963	6157
35	Goredema 2	1496	7080	3677	3410	7068
36	Nembudzia 4	2903	12320	6373	5898	12229
		49270	244976	123885	109174	240352
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

1.8 Vegetation Characteristics

Where land has not been cleared for cultivation, vegetation is predominantly the Tree Bush Savanna (TBS) and the Tree Bush Thickets (TBT) known as Jesse Bush in various parts of the district. The Mopane tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) is the predominant tree species in the Natural Regions IV and V of the district.

Few microclimate patches of Natural Region 11B comprising trees like *Brachystegia* spp, *Julbernadia*, *Terminalia* and *Combretum* species are also found in the district.

Vegetation cover has been increasingly diminished by the clearing of land for crop production. The depletion rate has been more or less proportionate to the population growth rate and due to immigration and natural increase coupled with the change in agriculture patterns whereby farmers have turned to cash cropping (cotton, tobacco, sesame and grain production) rather than subsistence farming.

Major grasses are *hyperrhenia* spp, *heteropogon*, *hyperthelia*, crow's foot, *themeda* spp in good grazing areas while *sporobolus* is prevalent in overgrazed areas.

1.9 Land Degradation

Environmental issues in Gokwe North District include:

1.9.1 Gullies

Very deep gullies of up to 5m are a major environmental issue in the District especially in areas such as Simchembo Ward 1, 30 and 31. Nenyunka Wards 2 and 29. Chireya Wards 4, 8,9,33 and 34 and Goredema Wards 10 and 53. They are mainly found in the catchments of major rivers such as Sengwa, Ume, Kaongo, Denda, Buse, Mudzingwe, Kamwa where the terrain slopes generally towards the rivers. A total number of 109 gullies with an estimated eroded soil volume of 690 539.9m³ affecting an area coverage of 206 561.7m² were mapped. The gullies in these stated areas are forming on difficult to manage sodic soils and deep Kalahari Sands. As a result, community initiatives to rehabilitate them are not a success. Gully erosion is mainly caused by dragging of sleighs along waterways, cattle trampling in restricted grazing areas due to grazing land encroachment for arable land cultivation.

In Nenyunka area Ward 2 Zhomba Gully erosion is threatening Zhomba Clinic and Primary School and in Ward 4, Chireya, Gully erosion is threatening Chireya Mission Hospital, Chireya Primary School and Chireya Business Centre. Zanda Primary School is also under threat in Gumiremhete Village Ward 9.

In Chireya 1 Ward 4, the gully is being rehabilitated by World Wide Fund in collaboration with government ministries.

1.9.2 Stream Bank Cultivation and Siltation

Severe stream bank cultivation was noted in the district in rivers such as Ume in Ward 4, 33 and 34, Buse in 30, Sengwa in Ward 31, Mudzongwe in Ward 11, Mavhivhi in Ward 11, Kamwa in Ward 36, Denda in Ward 9, Kaongo in Ward 35, contributing to severe siltation of the same water courses. Gardens and fields are mostly cultivated within the riverbanks as well as at the river beds. In most rivers the level of siltation is worsened by the slumping and collapsing of unstable riverbanks. 33 inspections were conducted on stream bank cultivation. The affected rivers and water courses have a cumulative stretch of 80km of garden and crop cultivation.

The universal driver of stream bank cultivation in the district is unpredictable and erratic rainfall patterns which have forced farmers to move into riverbanks and beds for cultivation where crops enjoy adequate moisture regimes and fertile alluvial soils. In other words, stream bank cultivation is practiced as an alternative strategy to curb drought through improved harvests. This environmental problem has become serious in the district as traditional leaders are also involved in the practice to the extent of even allocating the pieces of land in these sensitive areas.

1.9.3 Illegal Gold Panning

Illegal gold panning activities are taking place in these areas as a way of sustaining people's livelihoods off cropping season. Several raids and evictions of the illegal gold panners especially in the Zenda area in Norah ward 21 were conducted by the police together with the EMA but the panners revert to the panning sites within two weeks soon after realizing the panning site is no longer manned by the police force. Political interference and corruption on the part of regulating authorities and forces are undermining all the efforts to curb land degradation as some senior members of the security sector, government officials and traditional leaders are being implicated in these illegal mining activities.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

Table 6: Schools in Gokwe North District

School	2016	2021
Primary	118	125
Secondary	58	59
Vocational Training Centre	1	1
Nurseries	2	2
ECD	118	125
Number of Electrified Schools (Primary & Secondary)	19	19
Source: MoPSE		

The number of schools has increased since 2016 by 7 satellite schools and one secondary school which is yet to be opened. Specific details on enrolment, electrified schools, ECDs and staffing see Annexure 1.

2.2 Challenges in Schools

Some schools lack adequate infrastructure and office furniture for quality education. Some still use pole and dagga as classrooms and teachers houses. Accommodation for teachers is still a major problem in most schools. The student teacher ratio is still very high. There is high staff turnover in the schools. Pupils are still walking long distances to get to schools and therefore more schools are needed. Most schools were embarking on school feeding programme and some extends their projects so that they continued feeding their learners.

2.3 Health Facilities by Type

There are 22 health facilities in the district. 1 district hospital and 22 clinics. The district needs more health facilities as some health facilities have a catchment area of 4 wards. This results in people walking or travelling long distances so that they may access health services. There is also high staff attrition rate. The district currently only has two ambulances – one is stationed at the district hospital and one at Burure which is a mission clinic. No new clinic has been built in the last 5 years.

Table 7: Gokwe North Health Facilities

Health facility	Authority	Catchment Area Wards	Staff Establishment	Current in Post	Population Covered
Gokwe North	Government	All 36 wards	266	208	9430
Chireya Mission	Mission	4, 5 and 6	30	20	17712
Mtora Mission	Mission	13, 36 and 12	26	24	17340
Denda	Mission	34 and 8	5	4	13002
Nenyunga	Mission	29	5	4	8121
Goredema	Mission	35, 10	6	5	10708
Burure	Mission	28	7	4	9431
Norah	Government	21	7	4	10979
Tsungai	Government	23	6	5	12664
Musadzi	Government	20	6	4	12391
Gandavaroyi	Government	18	6	4	8760
Zumba	Government	27, 5	4	5	14318
Simchembo	Government	1, 31	7	6	14227
Madzivazvido	Government	3	7	5	14642
Kadzidirire	Government	15, 14	6	3	11875
Kahobo	Council	33, 7	6	4	12219
Kuwirirana	Council	11, 10	6	4	16289
Rubatsiro	Council	12, 26, 25 and 24	6	3	4957
Gumunyu	Council	16, 17 and 19	6	6	13548
Vumba	Council	30	6	3	6871
Mashame	Council	6, 32 and 17	6	4	11627
Zhomba	Council	29, 2	6	4	14913
Source: MoHCC					

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe water causes the following diseases

- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Schistosomiasis

The Zimbabwean National Water Policy 2013 specifies that water for primary needs is a right for all Zimbabweans which shall be given first and highest priority in the provision of services. Although Unicef has intervened there is still need for more supporting programmes to ensure that the whole district is hundred per cent covered. According to the sphere standards, the maximum distance that any household should travel to the nearest water point is 500m. Currently according to the ZIMVAC Report 2021, the percentages of the people walking to the nearest main water source for the Gokwe North is depicted below.

Table 8: Statistics On Walking Distances To The Main Water Source

District	Percentage
Less than 500m	40
More than 500m but less than 1 km	34
1 km and above	26
Source ZIMVAC RLA 2021.	

Boreholes in Gokwe North are being mostly affected by coal deposits in the district which causes corrosion, resulting in borehole components to be corroded. Boreholes in Gokwe North are very deep and there is a lot of pressure to them since there are few dams and rivers-therefore they save animals and the communities. The District does not have transport and spares for borehole maintenance.

Table 9: 2021 Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
1	5	5	3	2	Corrosion of borehole components	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
2	7	7	4	3	Corrosion of borehole components	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
3	4	4	4	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
4	4	4	3	1	Corrosion of borehole components	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
5	3	3	3	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
6	6	6	6	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
7	8	8	5	3	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
8	11	12	12	-	All boreholes are functional	Adra drilled 1 borehole
9	4	4	4	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
10	9	9	9	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
11	23	23	20	3	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
12	9	11	9	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Caritas drilled two boreholes but unfortunately 2 broke down and they are no spares to repair
13	19	24	23	1	Few boreholes available results in overuse	5 boreholes were drilled during the period by Adra and Caritas .
14	10	10	7	3	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
15	15	15	11	4	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
16	14	16	14	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Two boreholes were drilled by World Vision. Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
17	11	13	11	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
18	13	13	11	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
19	8	8	4	4	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs

Table 9: 2021 Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Main water sources per ward 2016	Main water sources per ward 2022	Functional boreholes	Non-functional boreholes	Reasons for the non-functioning of the boreholes	Reasons for improvements/ deterioration compared to 2016
20	17	17	14	3	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
21	21	21	7	5	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
22	18	18	11	7	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
23	8	8	6	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
24	9	9	6	3	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
25	7	7	3	4	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
26	16	16	12	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
27	5	5	3	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
28	3	3	3	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
29	9	12	9	3	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
30	5	5	4	1	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
31	9	9	7	2	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
32	6	10	10	-	All boreholes are functional	4 New boreholes were drilled
33	8	8	7	1	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
34	5	5	4	1	Few boreholes available results in overuse	Unavailability of spares for borehole maintenance and repairs
35	7	7	7	-	All boreholes are functional	No change
36	12	12	12	-	All boreholes are functional	No change

Source: DDF 2021

3.1.1 Sanitation Facilities

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and is an important determinant for stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce such diseases and can lessen the adverse health impact of other disorders responsible for health. An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Types of improved sanitation facilities include flush, or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine with slab and use of a composting toilet. Unimproved sanitation facilities are those facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human conduct and include pit latrines without a slab or plat form, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. Most of the households in the district practice open defecation in fields, forestry, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces or disposal of human faeces with solid waste.

Table 10: Toilet Access By Ward

Ward	No. Of households	Number of toilets	Sanitation coverage (%)
1	1057	116	11
2	2016	564	28
3	1718	64	4
4	1520	394	26
5	7840	359	5
6	2275	115	5
7	467	87	19
8	604	35	6
9	1246	111	9
10	1082	186	17
11	3800	423	11
12	3400	276	8
13	3151	496	16
14	2520	274	11
15	3020	523	17
16	1392	283	20
17	1081	260	24
18	1449	266	18
19	980	375	38
20	1709	149	9
21	1578	117	7
22	2491	128	5
23	1108	314	28
24	645	510	79
25	1870	89	5
26	2153	229	11
27	1501	207	14
28	2080	560	27
29	862	130	15
30	2048	267	13
31	1616	75	5
32	1086	23	2
33	1692	53	3
34	1312	129	10
35	1616	244	15
36	2144	370	17
Source: MoHCC Primary data 2021			

Only 1 ward has managed to reach 50% sanitation coverage which is ward 24. There is need for more toilet construction. The toilets mentioned above are mostly UBVIP and BVIPs.

3.2 Transport And Communication

The district is covered by Netone, Telecel and Econet boosters. In every ward there are pockets of network availability although at times the signal strength is poor. Gokwe North District has 6 Econet Boosters, 4 Netone Boosters and 1 Telecel Booster which is currently non-functional.

Table 11: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Econet	Netone	Telecel	Comments
1	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
2	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
3	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
4	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
5	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
6	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
7	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
8	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
9	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
10	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
11	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
12	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
13	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
14	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
15	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
16	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
17	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
18	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
19	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
20	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
21	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
22	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
23	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
24	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
25	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
26	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
27	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
28	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
29	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
30	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
31	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
32	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
33	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
34	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
35	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward
36	Available	Available	Not Available	Network is available in some parts of the ward

Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District

4. Main Livelihood Zones And Livelihood Sources

Table 12: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Cereal and High Cotton Communal	<p>Crop production is the main source of income and food source across wealth groups in this livelihood zone. There is potential for increased production for poorer households if challenges with draught power, low cultivated acreage are addressed. Through the adoption of climate proved smart agriculture practices (PFUMVUDZA-NEW SEASON) access to appropriate seed and fertilisers has improved. Extension services and monitoring of agriculture activities could be strengthened through support by the MOA's Department of Extension Services (AARDS).</p> <p>Cotton production is directly affected by producer prices with farmers contemplating reducing cotton acreage due to poor prices. There is a need for transparency in the price structures offered by cotton buyers, as well as a review of the terms for contract farming to ensure viability of this cash crop. The reliance on cotton for income places the population in this zone at a greater risk to price fluctuations.</p> <p>The very poor and poor households have significant income from on-farm and off-farm activities and in years of drought, on-farm activities are severely affected resulting in a reduction or complete loss of income. Labour payment terms must be monitored closely as these have a direct impact on income for poorer households.</p> <p>Expenditure on social services is low for all wealth groups and this is partly due to interventions in the health and education sectors. Though the education system is subsidized, there are still relatively high expenditures related to higher levels of educational attainment, presenting obstacles for poorer households. Additionally, there is a general lack of facilities, highly qualified teachers, classrooms and school supplies. Food aid is distributed in this zone to poor and very poor households, resulting in difficulties for understanding if and how these households source their food requirements in years of normal and poor production.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36
Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	<p>Crop production is the main source of income and food in this zone and there is potential for increased production for poorer households if challenges of draught power and low acreage are improved along with access to appropriate seed and fertilisers. Extension services and monitoring of agriculture activities could be strengthened through support by the MOA's Department of Extension Services (AARDS). In areas where irrigation is feasible, it would assist local farmers during the mid-season dry spell.</p> <p>Cotton production is directly affected by producer prices with farmers contemplating reducing cotton acreage due to poor prices. Current pricing does not always offer viable returns to farmers. There is a need for transparency in the pricing structures offered by cotton buyers, as well as a review of the terms for contract farming to ensure viability of this cash crop. The reliance on cotton for income places the population in this zone at risk of unstable incomes resulting from fluctuations in cotton prices.</p> <p>Livestock production is low in the zone, and this reduces the coping capacity of households in bad years. Restocking programmes could support the stability of livelihoods from year to year as well as increasing crop cultivation.</p> <p>Exploitation of natural resources needs to be strengthened to allow sustainable access to wildlife resources for the local community. The strengthening of the CAMPFIRE scheme will provide a framework for communities to legally benefit from existing natural resources.</p> <p>There is poor road access in the zone with most roads and bridges requiring repair to improve access in the zone. The poor accessibility has implications for market access and competitive pricing on purchases and sales.</p> <p>Food Aid in this zone has been present for the past 10 years with very poor and poor households becoming dependent on assistance. This has resulted in a decline in coping mechanisms and with no incentives for the expansion of existing livelihood strategies. This has critical implications on livelihood security for these households in the long-term. Any emergency food aid must be strictly targeted, and the handout approach reviewed.</p> <p>Very poor and poor households earn significant income from on-farm and off-farm activities and in times of drought, on-farm activities are severely affected resulting in reduction or loss of income. Labour payment terms should be monitored closely.</p> <p>Expenditure on social services is low for all wealth groups and this is partly due to interventions in the social, health and education sectors. Despite subsidies, education is not truly accessible for all and future interventions should increasingly target poorer households in order to increase their enrolment levels. Other challenges include lack of facilities, highly qualified teachers, electricity and school supplies.</p>	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18

Table 12: Summary Of Economic Zones (Continued)

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
South Eastern Gokwe North Mixed Agriculture	<p>The zone is classified as Natural Region IV. Rainfall is fairly reliable and averages 450-800mm a year. In normal years, agriculture is relatively successful, and the zone is traditionally known as a cereal surplus producing area especially for areas in agro ecological region III. In general, livelihoods are based on cereal and cash crop cultivation supplemented by animal husbandry. Road infrastructure in some parts of the zone is poor. Hence marketing of goods is difficult, and the prices received by farmers are low. The main crops grown are maize and cotton, and sorghum grown in the area. Cotton production fluctuates greatly in response to changes in market prices. When demand and price are low, farmers favor planting maize over cotton. Market gardening, as an all-year activity, is prominent in some of the wards in Gokwe South as is sweet potato production. The Sanyati River passes through the zone, providing opportunities for fishing and gold panning.</p> <p>Cereal marketing occurs through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), local markets, private buyers and contract farming. Cotton is sold to cotton companies, e.g., COTCO, Alliance, Shawasha. The Olam cotton ginnery at Nembudziya purchase and process cotton from the farmers in the district. Cotton arrives from various depots via a network of cotton collection points which exist at most business centres throughout the district. Market garden produce is sold at Mtora Business centre and other surrounding towns such as Kwekwe, Gweru, Bulawayo and Harare. Roadside marketing also plays a major role. Livestock are sold to local butchers, private buyers and beef committees. In terms of labour markets, most people find employment locally although some travel to major urban areas in Zimbabwe and other neighbouring countries.</p>	24, 25 and 26

Fig: National Livelihood Zones Map

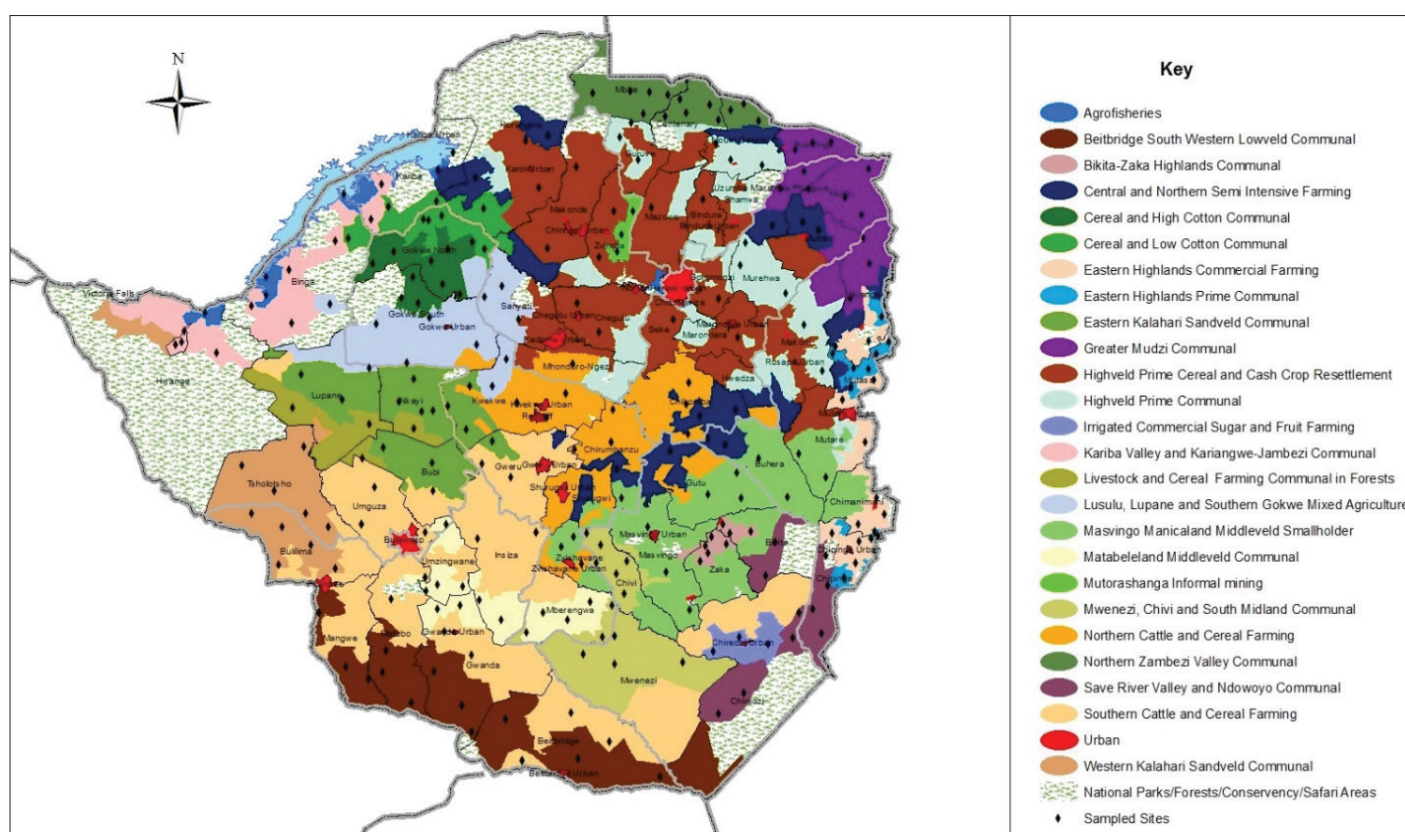


Figure 2: Livelihood Zones (Source: HEA Baseline 2010)

According to the National Livelihood Zones Map, Gokwe North District has two livelihood zones which are Cereal and High Cotton Communal covering 25 (twenty-five) wards and Cereal and Low Cotton Communal covering 11 (eleven) wards.

4.1 Wealth Breakdown

Zone 6: Cereal And High Cotton Communal

Wealth in this zone is dependent on income from the sale of cotton and cereals rather than the size of land owned. Better off households have sufficient resources – tools, hired labour, animal traction, fertilizer and so on – to cultivate larger areas of land and they produce a relatively good harvest. Three percent of farmers own tractors or lorries which they use for both cultivation and for transporting produce to the markets and sales points. By contrast, the poor devote most of their land to food crops. Moreover, they must rent or borrow draught power. In addition, to meet immediate cash needs, many poor households must look for work and this takes them away from critical tasks on their own fields.

All of these factors reduce their potential harvest.

The zone is also characterized by fairly large households owing to polygamous practices. Women and children serve as an important labour source for labour intensive cotton farming in most households. Children's educational levels are strongly linked to their potential income earning capabilities and in turn to a household's wealth status. Children from poor households tend to stop after completing compulsory primary school, while those from middle and better off households usually complete their secondary education. Some better off households send their children on to tertiary level education.

Zone 7: Cereal And Low Cotton Communal

The key determinants of wealth in this zone are livestock holdings, area of land cultivated, and income earned from the sale of cotton. Better off households cultivate larger areas of land; they have the necessary farming implements. By contrast, poor and middle-income households depend on their own labour capacity as they cannot afford to hire labour. In the case of the very poor and poor, limited labour capacity for their own crop production is exacerbated by the pressing need to earn an income: they are obliged to juggle time on their fields with working for others to earn cash to meet immediate needs.

The educational attainment of children is strongly linked to their potential income earning capabilities. Children of poor households tend to stop after completing compulsory primary school, while those from middle-income and better off households usually complete their secondary education. Polygamy is fairly common in this zone. Men from poorer and middle-income households are more likely to have a second wife than richer men. Although the payment of bride price might be seen as a possible constraint to the number of wives a man might have, polygamous marriages also increase the labour capacity of the household.

Zone 17: Lusulu And Lupane Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture

Wealth in this zone is determined by three factors: (i) the area of land cultivated; (ii) the type of crop planted; and (iii) the number of animals owned. Most poor households limit cultivation to cereals only. Typically, they plant a mix of maize, sorghum and millet. This crop mix spreads the risk in case any one of the crops fails. Most of the harvest is consumed although some sorghum is used to brew beer. The poor cultivate a smaller area due in part to labour constraints. Moreover, the poor have to juggle their time between tending their own fields and finding some other means of earning food or cash to meet short term needs. By contrast, middle and better off households are better able to gamble on the season. In general, they concentrate on maize and cotton and plant few other cereals. Wealthier households also have the productive assets (land, labour – family and/or hired - ox ploughs and cart) needed for successful agriculture. About half of the cattle owned tend to be milking cows and milk contributes a source of protein and calories to the diet of middle and better off households. While cattle are kept by wealthier households mainly as a source of savings, goats are more commonly sold when the household has extra expenses to cover.

Polygamy is fairly common in this zone. Men from wealthier households are more likely to have a second or even a third wife than poorer men. The educational attainment of children is strongly linked to their potential income earning capabilities. Children of poor households tend to stop after completing compulsory primary school. Those from wealthier households usually complete their secondary education.

5. Poverty Levels

Table 13: Poverty Levels By Ward

Ward No.	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Poverty Gap Index (%)	Poverty Severity Index (%)	Gini Index (%)
29	82.5	34.7	18.3	29.9
30	82.4	33.5	17.7	32.4
27	82.1	34.0	17.9	31.4
32	81.5	32.9	17.3	32.9
33	80.8	33.8	17.8	31.8
1	80.8	33.9	17.8	31.1
31	80.6	33.0	17.2	31.0
9	79.9	34.2	18.1	31.2
28	79.4	34.3	18.0	30.5
6	79.1	32.5	16.8	30.8
8	79.1	26.4	13.1	34.0
3	79.0	27.4	13.7	32.7
5	78.6	28.2	14.2	32.3
34	78.5	29.7	15.1	32.0
7	78.1	26.9	13.3	32.4
2	78.0	26.0	12.9	33.9
18	77.6	30.9	15.8	31.7
10	77.5	32.7	17.1	31.5
4	77.0	30.8	15.9	32.1
35	75.8	22.0	10.6	33.9
17	75.1	22.0	10.5	33.2
19	74.5	28.6	14.5	32.5
14	73.3	21.1	10.1	34.5
22	71.2	19.8	9.4	34.6
13	70.8	21.2	10.0	32.9
12	69.5	20.0	9.4	34.2
15	69.2	37.0	20.2	30.9
11	67.7	34.2	18.0	30.7
16	66.9	37.4	20.4	31.0
36	60.7	36.6	19.7	29.9
21	60.0	35.1	18.6	30.3
20	59.8	36.1	19.4	30.5
25	58.8	35.5	19.0	31.0
23	57.8	33.8	17.9	31.6
26	56.3	31.3	16.1	31.4
24	55.2	23.5	11.7	38.1
District	73.2			

Source: Poverty Atlas 2015

About 20 communal wards in the district have a poverty prevalence of between 75.8-82.5%. Nenyunga ward 29 has the highest poverty prevalence. These wards belong to drought prone areas and in their severity order 29, 30, 27, 32, 33.1, 31, 9, 28, 6, 8, 3, 5, 34, 7, 2, 18, 10, 4 and 35. Soils in these wards are either heavy Clays which need a lot of water or Sandy soils with poor inherent fertility. The district poverty prevalence is at 73.2%

6. Agriculture Information

6.1 Natural Regions And Climate

According to a study carried out by ZINGSA, Gokwe North is classified according to agro ecological regions 4 and 5a. The majority of wards are in region 4 and a few in region 5a (Wards 1, 2, 29, 30 and 31)

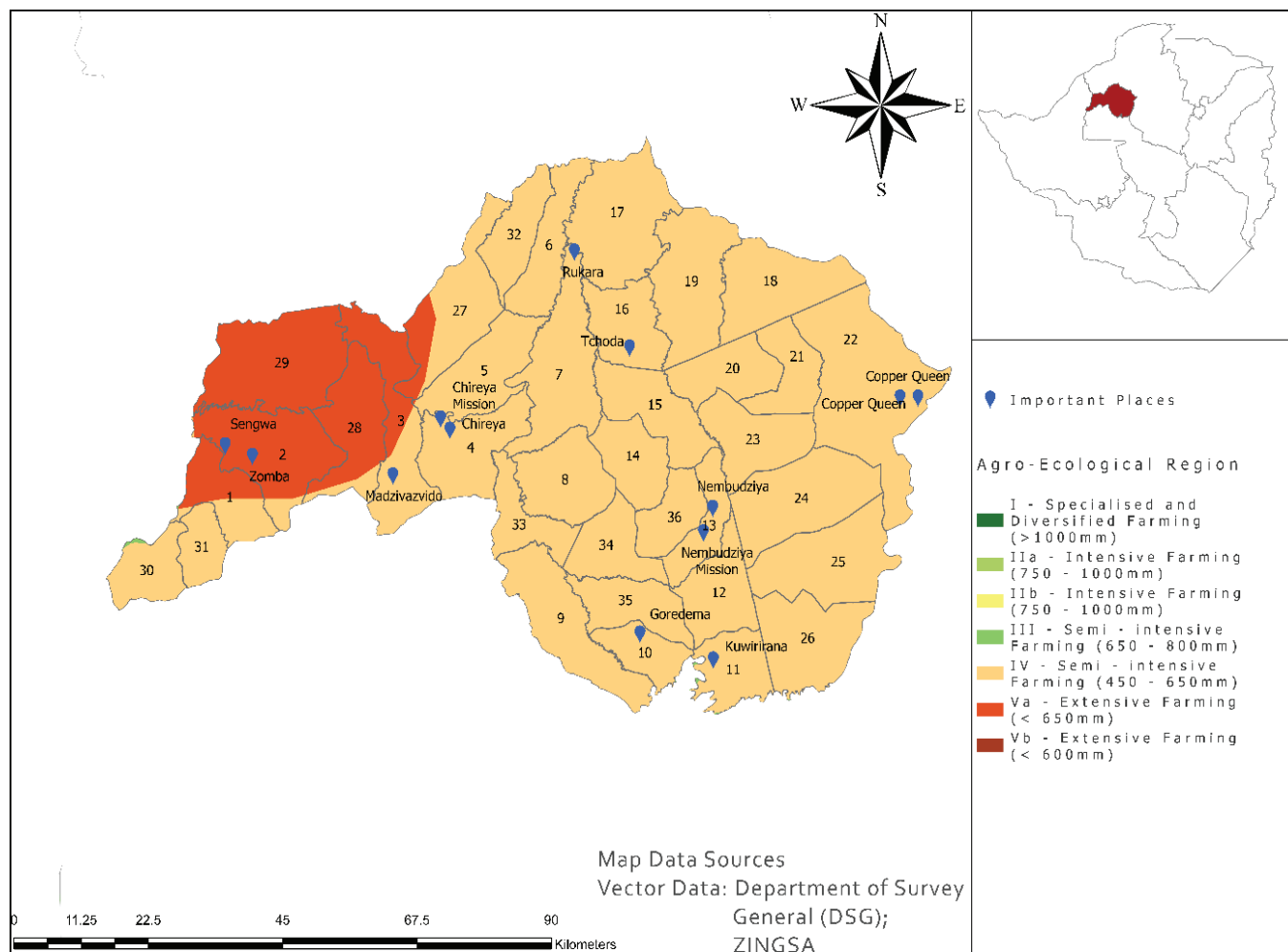


Figure 3: Map Showing Gokwe North Natural Regions By Ward (Source: DSG)

Table 14: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
IV	District area under NR IV is 547 854 hectares which covers 87% of the district total area. Rainfall received is about 450-650mm per annum and it is unreliable. It has less than 14 wet pentads and has periodic droughts. Farmers practice dry land crop production, livestock rearing and vegetable production.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36
Va	District area under NR V is 78 500 hectares which covers 13% of the district total area. Rainfall received is low, erratic and less than 400mm per year. Farmers practice beef production and growing of more drought tolerant crops (small grains) and the usual cash crop cotton (white gold) which is grown as a norm in Gokwe North. Small livestock programmes are also in place.	1, 2, 3, 28, 29, 30 and 31

6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Gokwe North District lies in low lying agro-economic ecological regions IV and Va. The rainfall pattern in the district is in two categories, that is areas which receive rainfall ranging between 700-800mm and areas receiving between 400-700mm. The rainfall is often erratic and parts of the district in particular those in regions IV and V are prone to droughts. The rainfall patterns limit the range of crops farmers can grow since dry land farming is the dominant method of crop cultivation. The trend for the annual rainfall shows that there is climate variability in the rainfall pattern.

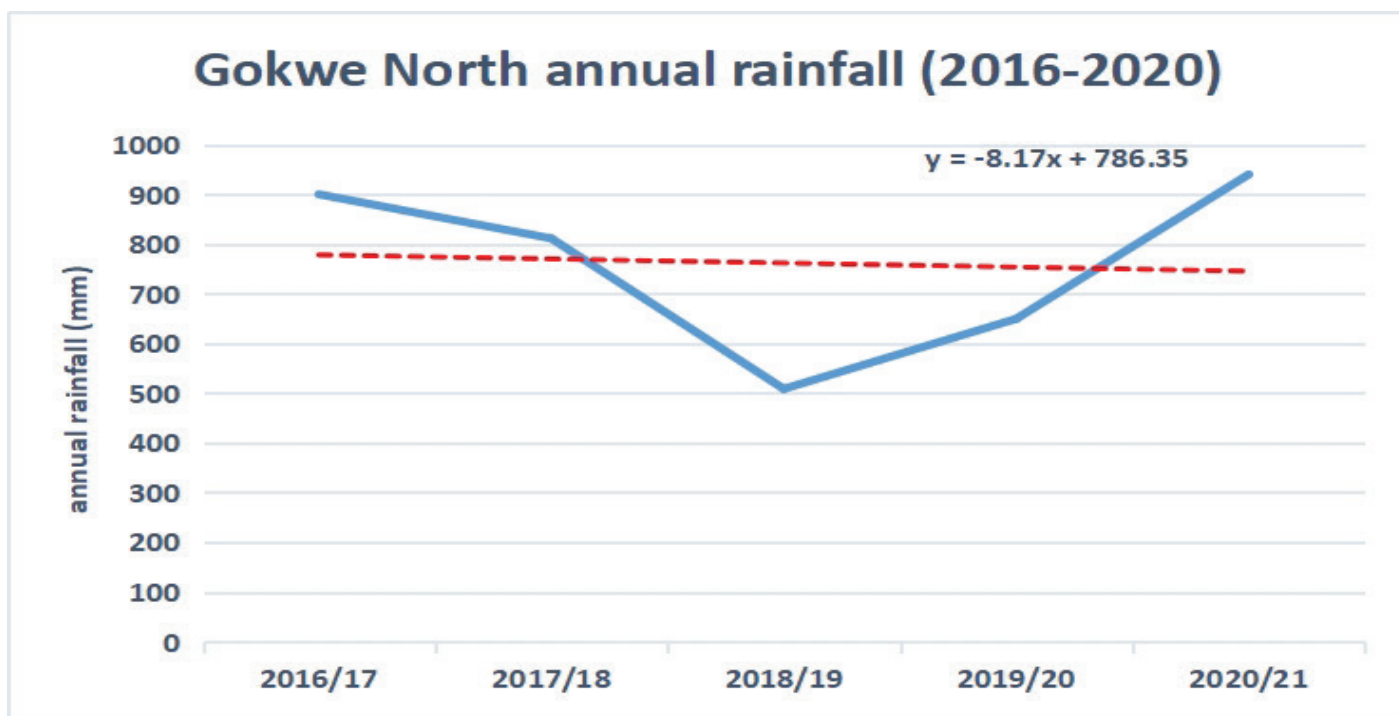


Figure 4: Rainfall (Source: AARDS)

6.3 Drought Prone Areas

The map shows that the district is categorized into two that is the severe and moderate. Wards 30, 31, 29, 2, 1, 28, 3, 27, 6, 32, 10, 35 and 9 are into the severe category and the majority of the wards are in the moderate zone.

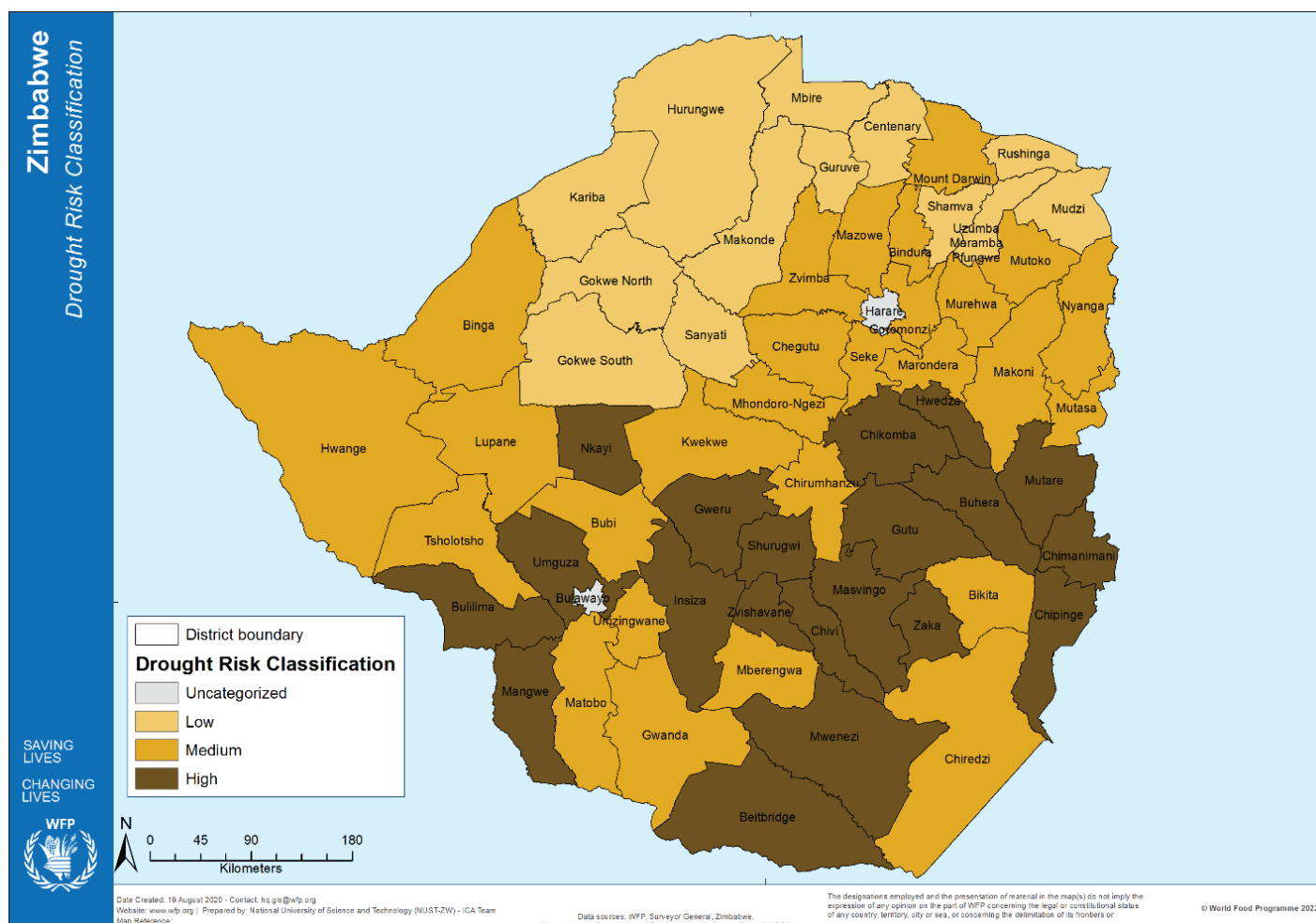


Figure 5: Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

6.4 Flood Prone Areas

Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13 and 17 are flood prone. These wards have low lying areas along river basins.

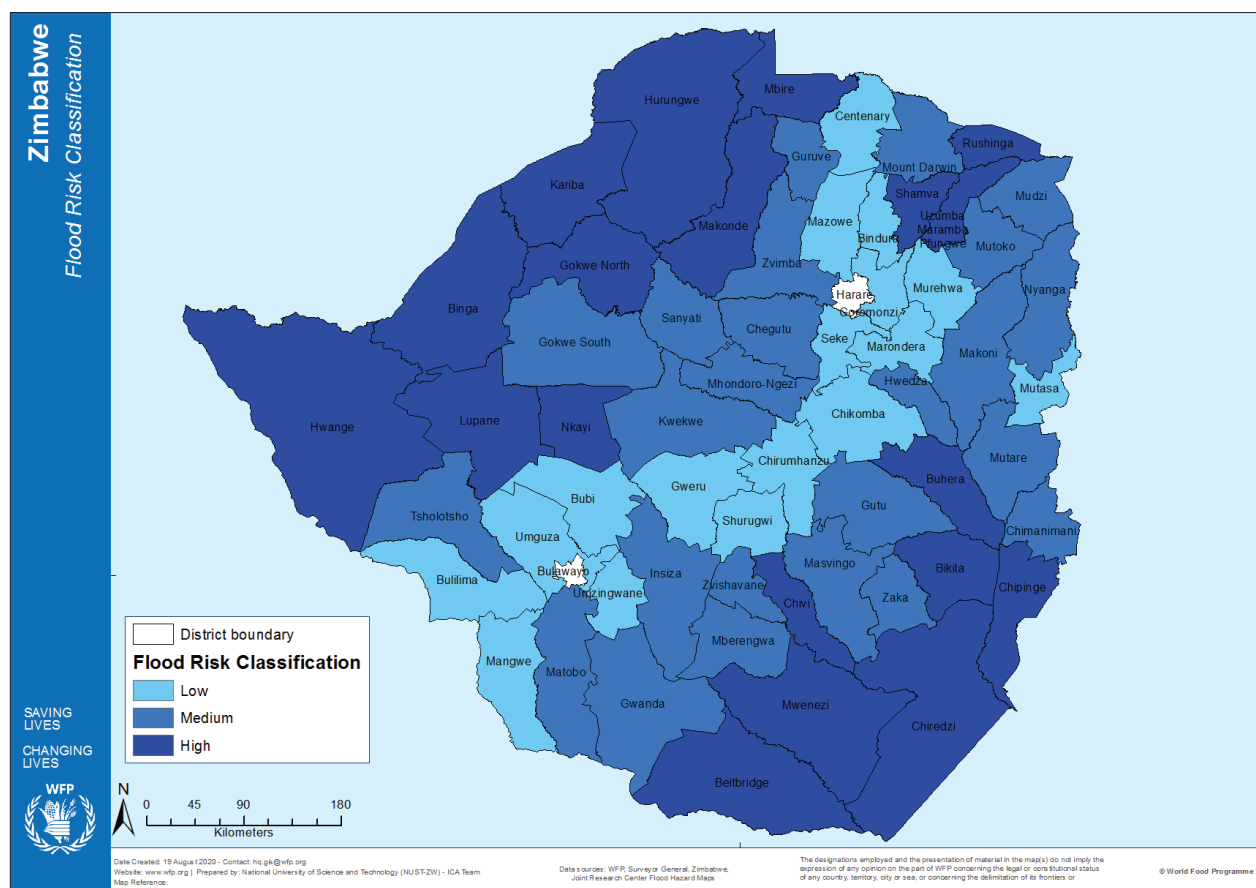


Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

6.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

We have 16 major dams in Gokwe North District in 2022. The perennial dams in Gokwe North are Kafushaire, Nyamasaka, Murunguziva and Vimbe dams which are used for nutrition gardens, livestock keeping and domestic uses.

Table 15: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward number	Ward name	Major dams in the ward 2016	Major dams in the ward 2022	Comment
7	Chireya IV	Murunguziva	Murunguziva	Perennial
6	Mashame1	Kafushaire	Kafushaire	Perennial
13	Nembuzia 1	Chiwashira	Chiwashira	Perennial
11	Makore 1	Kagwegwe	Kagwegwe	Annual
2	Nenyunga 2	Kabuyuni	Kabuyuni	Annual
2	Nenyunga 2	Muzala	Muzala	Annual
12	Makore 1 & 2	Chahonyesa	Chahonyesa	Annual
2	Nenyunga 2	Moses	Moses	Annual
16	Gumunyu 1	Nyamasaka	Nyamasaka	Perennial
28	Madzivazvido 2	Gwadama	Gwadama	Annual
21	Norah	Green dam	Green dam	Annual
23	Tsungai	Shumba	Shumba	Perennial. The dam is used for brick moulding and fisheries.
13	Nembudzia 1	Mbumbuzi	Mbumbuzi	Annual
13	Nembudzia 1	Maselukwe	Maselukwe	The dam wall was washed away in 2020.
14,15	Nembudziya	Vimbe	Vimbe	Perennial. The dam is also used for fisheries.
22	Nyaurungwe	White dam	White dam	Perennial

Source: AARDS

6.6 Soil Type And pH

Most wards have soil ph which are slightly acidic to mildly acidic. This means that majority of crops can be grown in these soils even in the absence of lime.

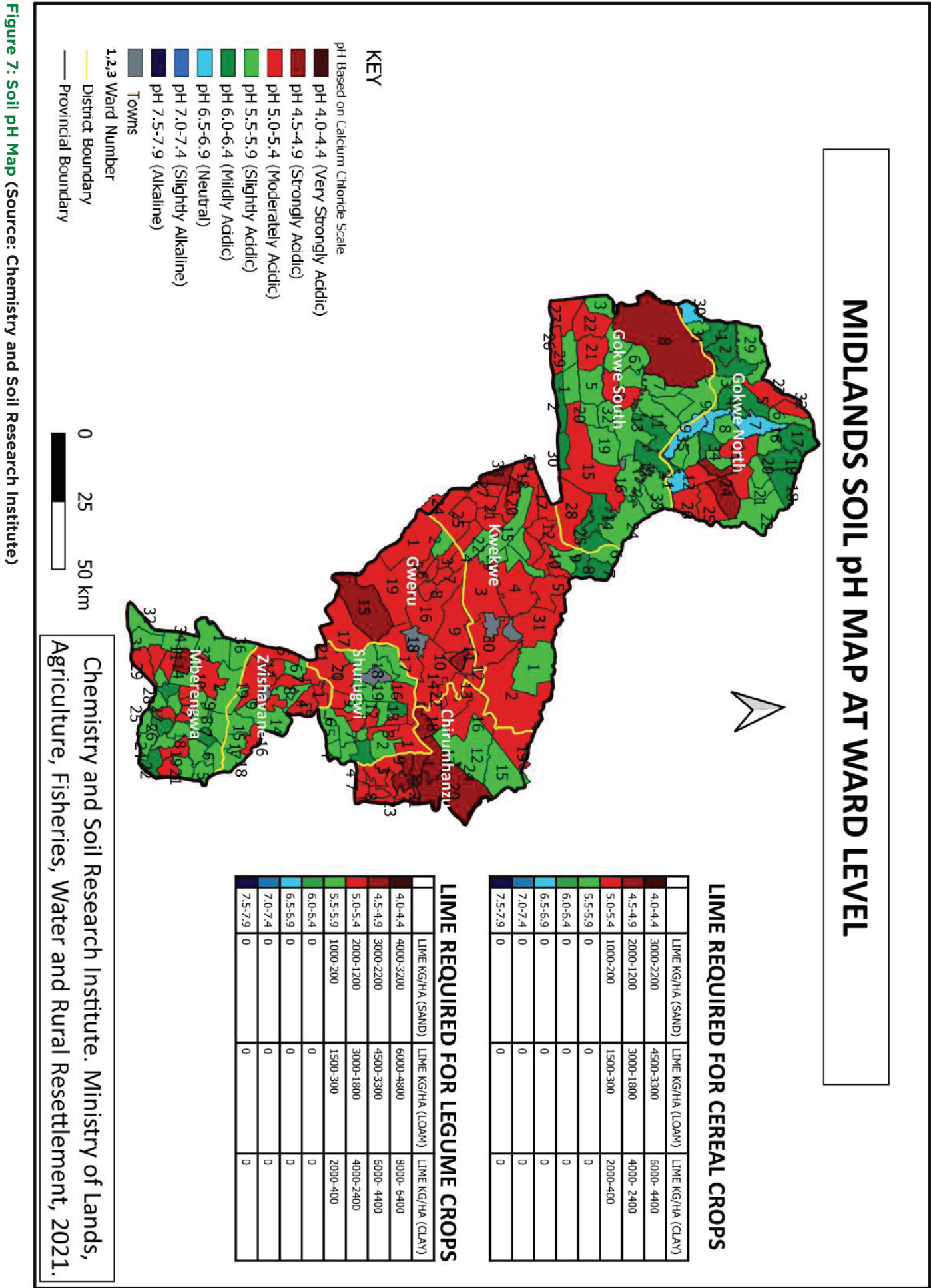


Figure 7: Soil pH Map (Source: Chemistry and Soil Research Institute)

6.6.1 Soil Type

The dominant soil types in the district are loamy sands, sandy loams, sandy clay, clay, clay loam and heavy clay.

Table 16: Soil types by ward

Ward	Ward Name	Dominant Soil Types
1.	Simchembu 1	Loamy sands to sandy loams
2.	Nenyunka B	Clay, Loamy sands to sandy loams
3.	Madzivazvido 1	Loamy sands to sandy loams
4.	Chireya 1	Loamy sands to sandy loams
5.	Chireya 5	Sandy clay to clay
6.	Mashame 1	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
7.	Chireya 4	Loamy sands to sandy loams
8.	Chireya 2	Loamy sands to sandy loams
9.	Chireya 3	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
10.	Goredema 1	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
11.	Makore 1	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
12.	Makore 2	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
13.	Nembudziya 1	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
14.	Nembudziya 2	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
15.	Nembudziya 3	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
16.	Gumunyu 1	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
17.	Gumunyu 3	Clay to heavy Clay
18.	Gumunyu 2	Sandy loams, sandy clay loam to clay loam
19.	Gumunyu 4	Sandy loams, sandy clay loam to clay loam
20.	Musadzi	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
21.	Norah	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
22.	Nyaurungwe	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
23.	Tsungai	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
24.	Copper queen 3	Loamy sands, clay loam to heavy clay
25.	Copper queen 2	Sandy loams, clay loam to clay
26.	Copper queen 1	Sandy loams, clay loam to sandy clay
27.	Chireya 7	Loamy sands to sandy loams
28.	Madzivazvido 2	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
29.	Nenyunka a	Sandy loams, clay loam to sandy clay
30.	Simchembu 2	Clay, Loamy sands to sandy loams
31.	Simuchembu 3	Loamy sands to sandy loams
32.	Mashame 2	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
33.	Chireya 7	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
34.	Chireya 8	Sandy loams, clay loam to sandy clay
35.	Goredema 2	Sandy loams, clay loam to sandy clay
36.	Nembudziya 4	Sandy loams, clay loam to sandy clay

Source: AARDS, 2021

7. Crop Information

7.1 Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

The district has three farming sectors, namely Small-Scale Commercial Farming Area, Communal area and Old Resettlement area. The major crops are maize as staple crop, cotton as a cash crop and others like sorghum, groundnuts and millets. Communal sector with 29 wards covers the biggest area of the district followed by Old Resettlement area with 4 wards and lastly Small-Scale Commercial Sector with 3 wards.

Below is a table showing farming sectors, area covered by each sector and the crops grown.

Table 17: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Wards	Area (Ha)	Total Area (%)	%
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area (SSCFA)	24, 2 and 26	78516	11	Maize, Cotton, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Millets, Sunflower, Tobacco, Pulses
Communal Area	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36	535795	76	Maize, Cotton, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Millets, Sunflower, Tobacco, Pulses, Sesame
Old Resettlement Area	20, 21, 22 and 23	89043	13	Maize, Cotton, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Millets, Sunflower, Tobacco, Pulses, Sesame

Source: AARDS 2021

7.2 Irrigation Scheme

The district has one irrigation scheme at Vimbe ward 15. The irrigation scheme supports horticulture agriculture. There is only one scheme because of the drought periods being experienced caused by change of climate there is need for irrigation schemes. The dams that the district has are small earth dams which have no capacity to command irrigation

7.3 Challenges Faced by Farmers

- High inputs cost
- Low producer prices
- Lack of crop markets
- Poor rainfall distribution
- Drought s/Dry spells incidences
- Erratic rains
- Few small earth dams which are not perennial
- Lack of big dams for irrigation
- Inputs are mainly found at main business centres thereby limiting access to the majority of farmers.
- Crop pests such as Fall Army Worm in cereals, Cotton Mealy Bug in bug and Tuta Absoluta in Tomatoes.

7.4 Crop Production Trends

There is a general fluctuation of area planted to various crops.

7.4.1 Maize

For maize, this is observed in the area planted in 2016/17 season which was 61126 hectares. The area was boosted by the introduction of the Command Agricultural Scheme. This resulted in more area put under maize. In 2018/19 season, the area started to decrease due to tighter screening procedures by CBZ Bank in the selection of command agricultural beneficiaries. Inputs cost were also a prohibiting factor which resulted in reduced area planted from 63,428Ha to 54600 Ha. The 2020/21 season and 2021/22 farming season saw a great improvement due to the introduction of the Climate Proofed Presidential Input Scheme which saw a lot of households receiving farming inputs hence the increase in area planted.

7.4.2 Small Grains

There is a general increase in the small grains production especially the sorghum production. Rapoko production is on the decline due the cumbersome nature of the processing it requires.

7.4.3 Cotton Production

Cotton area planted continues to freefall due to the poor remuneration that the farmers were getting. The non-payment as well as delayed payment by cotton merchants has also pushed the farmers from this once highly regarded crop to other crops such as tobacco.

Table 18: Crop Production Trends

Crop	2016/17 Ha	2017/18 Ha	2018/19 Ha	2019/20 Ha	2020/21 Ha	2021/22 Ha
Maize	61126	63429	54600	51892	65956	74340
Sorghum	8047	8392	4633	13002	12892	10446
P.Millet	519	316	475	560	448	410
Rapoko	1081	430	209	426	236	167
Cotton	50139	52718	53089	46439	53488	49261
Groundnuts	2670	14093	8579	8259	11665	12958
Cowpeas	5694	5783	2604	6931	5846	4404
Soya	29	32	-	1.2	148	60
Tobacco	77.8	109	203	23	63	143
Sunflower	159	29	396	48	539	523
Bambara	128	1600	868	616	776	1048
Sweetpotato	513	523	141	210	164	136
Sesame	2422	2465	97	21	305	11
Chilli	129	100	-	-	-	0
Rice	8.4	8	18	-	3	1.4
Sugar beans	2.4	3	18	-	-	80
Source: AARDSPRIMARY DATA 2021						

7.4 GMB Marketing Trends

Table 19 shows a growing trend of cereals being sold to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB). This is a result of competitive prices which are now being used by GMB for buying cereals and shorter timeframe for payment processing.

Table 19: Marketing Trends Of Cereals Sold To Grain Marketing Board By Farmers

Crop	2018/19 (MT)	2019/20 (MT)	2020/21 (MT)
Maize	171.942	151.220	13 054.596
Sorghum	0.767	388.971	1646.863
Source: GMB Nembudziya Depot			

The table shows a growing trend of cereals being sold to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB). This is a result of competitive prices which are now being used by GMB for buying cereals and shorter timeframe for payment processing.

7.5 Cropping Calendar

The season usually in October with farmers doing land preparation followed by planting from November to early January. Other management practices include weed control, top dressing, and pest and disease management as well as harvesting which ends around April-May.

Table 20: Cropping Calendar

Crop	Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize	Land preparation												
	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Topdressing												
	Control of Pests												
	Harvesting												
Cotton	Land Preparations												
	Planting												
	Fertilization												
	Thinning												
	Scouting and Spraying												
	Picking												
	Stalk Destruction												
	Marketing												
Sorghum	Land Preparation												
	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Topdressing												
	Control of Pests												
	Harvesting												
Groundnuts	Land Preparation												
	Planting												
	Weeding												
	Control Pests												
	Harvesting												

Source: AARDSPRIMARY data 2021

7.6 Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward

Eight wards in the district have a surplus cereal namely wards 6, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 32. The other 28 wards have a deficit in cereals. Of the 28 wards which have a deficit 25 Wards are already in the food deficit mitigation programme. The programme is distributing cereals to households.

Table 21: Cereal production and adequacy by ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Pop 2012	Food required (t)	Total Maize Production (t)	Total Small grain production (t)	Surplus/ deficit	Status Deficit/ Surplus
1	Simchembo 1	6590	1318	794	59	(468)	D
2	Nenyunka A	16418	3284	1830	100	(1354)	D
3	Madzivazvido 1	8597	1720	995	23	(702)	D
4	Chireya 1	9857	1972	1000	91	(881)	D
5	Chireya 5	8881	1777	950	332	(495)	D
6	Mashame 1	4409	882	1055	68	241	S
7	Chireya 4	8452	1691	567	80	(1044)	D
8	Chireya 2	7874	1575	543	56	(976)	D
9	Chireya 3	10056	2012	345	87	(1580)	D
10	Goredema 1	5010	1002	705	77	(220)	D
11	Makore 1	8241	1649	848	40	(761)	D
12	Makore 11	7141	1429	735	133	(561)	D
13	Nembudzia 1	12229	2446	1248	164	(1034)	D
14	Nembudzia 2	6730	1346	634	35	(677)	D
15	Nembudzia 3	6681	1337	708	60	(569)	D
16	Gumunyu 1	4454	891	690	51	(150)	D
17	Gumunyu 3	5244	1049	392	34	(623)	D
18	Gumunyu 2	5308	1062	492	50	(520)	D
19	Gumunyu 4	6169	1234	590	42	(602)	D
20	Musadzi	5085	1017	868	39	(110)	D
21	Norah	4098	820	1247	162	589	S
22	Nyaurungwe	8290	1658	1003	24	(631)	D
23	Tsungai	6693	1339	990	241	108	S
24	Copper Queen 3	2168	434	538	37	141	S
25	Copper Queen 2 Central	3269	654	941	40	327	S
26	Copper Queen 1	2685	537	741	54	258	S
27	Chireya 6	4814	963	1103	85	225	S
28	Madzivazvido II	8109	1622	978	71	(573)	D
29	Nenyunka A	3681	737	320	66	(349)	D
30	Simchembo 11	6525	1305	586	65	(654)	D
31	Simchembo 3	7175	1435	550	51	(834)	D
32	Mashame 2	3203	641	1100	46	505	S
33	Chireya 7	5707	1442	600	94	(748)	D
34	Chireya 8	6157	1235	510	231	(494)	D
35	Goredema 2	7068	1414	540	81	(793)	D
36	Nembudzia 4	6311	1263	869	74	(320)	D
Total		240352	48192	28110	3043		

Source: AARDS

8. Livestock Information

8.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership

The main livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry. Cattle ownership is low in communal wards (**Table 22 & 23**).

Table 22: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle holding	Average Goats holding	Average Sheep holding
1	623	928	13
2	2162	3256	42
3	662	721	10
4	786	806	13
5	987	1035	35
6	401	607	22
7	701	1367	5
8	512	1390	14
9	860	1050	10
10	366	598	8
11	469	654	17
12	720	716	19
13	966	520	11
14	990	812	13
15	1130	0	1260
16	1032	1090	25
17	685	890	613
18	864	1190	27
19	875	1137	7
20	865	613	4
21	916	582	2
22	1218	1021	5
23	925	572	6
24	790	1100	12
25	600	900	4
26	680	1001	7
27	510	701	20
28	2250	3312	82
29	213	484	8
30	631	833	21
31	526	724	18
32	590	715	19
33	634	1411	7
34	705	1152	8
35	790	1245	14
36	1720	4	2536

8.2 Livestock Census

The district has a total of 139 735 cattle, 199 758 goats, 7426 sheep and 268 801 chickens (**Table 23**).

Table 23: Livestock Census

Ward number	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chickens
1	2938	7321	103	3663
2	9783	14434	287	15169
3	3314	4326	125	7001
4	3530	5130	237	5442
5	5007	6813	505	8405
6	2602	4303	122	6904
7	3784	3878	36	3640
8	2689	3959	200	3150
9	2972	4210	43	6144
10	3552	5778	122	3768
11	2193	4971	50	4050
12	2336	5814	154	3140
13	4195	2860	65	17850
14	4343	6986	49	13150
15	6170	9360	0	18900
16	3210	4654	340	6370
17	1978	3709	1335	3179
18	2679	3990	78	4500
19	10197	13672	1845	16113
20	5765	3965	35	11600
21	4590	4670	11	7870
22	4142	3651	46	4971
23	5994	3454	30	9900
24	3200	2300	70	6700
25	2400	1900	56	4900
26	2670	2100	62	5200
27	2400	4297	113	5963
28	9671	15133	583	16411
29	1050	4573	140	5411
30	2879	5924	94	1334
31	2978	4983	64	2869
32	2402	4552	125	5929
33	3657	3995	78	3144
34	2842	3821	106	10019
35	2366	5208	53	10418
36	3257	9064	64	5624
Total	139735	199758	7426	139735
Source: AARDS 2021				

8.3 Main Livestock Diseases

Rabies, Newcastle, Lumpy Skin and Heart are the most prevalent diseases in the district. Anthrax and Foot and Mouth are found in some wards (**Table 24**).

Table 24: Main Livestock Disease

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies	All wards
Newcastle disease	All wards
Anthrax	2, 5, 14, 16, 23, 30, 33 and 34
Foot and Mouth	1, 2, 28, 29, 30 and 31
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	None
Source: Department of Veterinary Services 2021	

Over the years some diseases have remained prevalent in the district. Anthrax and Foot and mouth occur in selected wards. There have been no Theileriosis cases recorded in the district.

8.4 Dipping Facilities

58 dip tanks out of 90 require rehabilitation. Only 6 of these dip tanks are under rehabilitation. Over the years the dip tanks are deteriorating but maintenance is poor (**Table 25**).

Table 25: Dipping Facilities

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks currently under rehab	Number of Dip Tanks requiring rehab
90	87	6	58
Source: Dept of Vet Services 2021			

There are various water sources for the dip tanks which include borehole, wells, dams, springs and race. Some dip tanks are not functional and there is one which is still under construction (**Table 26**). There is need for construction of more dip tanks and rehabilitation of some already existing dip tanks.

Table 26: Dipping Facilities By Ward

Animal Health Monitoring Centre	Dip Tank	Ward	Source of Water	Perennial/ Seasonal	Functional/ Not Functional	Stock Owners	Cattle Census	Sheep	Goats
Chireya	Chireya	5	Bore and river	Perennial	Functional	258	1861	150	2318
Chireya	Hongoro	6	River	Seasonal	Dry	304	2028	197	7042
Chireya	Katamba	5	Spray race	Seasonal	Dry	171	1361	120	1389
Chireya	Mutiura	6	Dam	Seasonal	Dry	235	1769	120	2194
Chireya	Kajirivanda	4	Sring	Perennial	Functional	309	1748	162	6024
Copperqueen	Masvingo	24	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	43	545	1	431
Copperqueen	Chehanga	24	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	35	511	0	534
Copperqueen	Ukomo	24	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	49	553	0	629
Copperqueen	Mupawa	24	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	13	255	0	445
Copperqueen	Ungwe	26	Borehole	Borehole/ river	Non functional/ dry	48	737	17	927
Copperqueen	Nyamwembe	25	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	65	706	18	1032
Copperqueen	Mutembera	26	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	74	966	14	1340
Copperqueen	Marowa	25	Spring	Perennial	Functional	214	2028	24	1992
Copperqueen	Chiyangwa	26	Borehole/ river	Perennial	Functional	65	933	94	1154
Copperqueen	Kakokorodzi	24	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	25	515	0	445

Table 26: Dipping Facilities By Ward

Animal Health Monitoring Centre	Dip Tank	Ward	Source of Water	Perennial/ Seasonal	Functional/ Not Functional	Stock Owners	Cattle Census	Sheep	Goats
Denda	Denda	34	Spring	Perennial	Functional	212	2231	130	5120
Denda	Bume	33	Borehole	Seasonal	Non function	162	2378	99	2240
Denda	Gandavacheche	8	Under construction	Seasonal	Functional	146	2157	78	2821
Denda	Umbe 1	34	Spray race	Seasonal	Functional	145	1953	81	6120
Denda	Umbe 2	34	Spray race	Seasonal	Functional	77	1606	90	5001
Gandavaroi	Gandavaroi	19	River	Perennial	Functional	152	2275	38	1251
Gandavaroi	Mavanga	18	River	Seasonal	Dry	178	1171	54	1120
Gandavaroi	Machichiri	19	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	183	1290	36	1269
Gandavaroi	Munyatipanzi	19	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	152	1223	16	812
Goredema	Goredema	35	Spring	Perennial	Function	188	2806	61	1941
Goredema	Mudondo	10	Borehole	Perennial	No functional	166	3200	44	1199
Goredema	Masosoni	10	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	74	1150	47	1043
Goredema	Zanda	9	Well	Seasonal	Dry	89	1113	53	1921
Kuwirirana	Makore	11	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	510	2370	33	1280
Kuwirirana	Chikarimatsito	26	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	110	934	36	620
Kuwirirana	Matavire	11	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	410	1193	25	795
Kuwirirana	Mapanda	12	Wells	Seasonal	Functional	310	1064	26	623
Kuwirirana	Mavhirivhi	11	Spray race	Seasonal	Dry	239	1145	23	615
Madzivazvido	Madzivazvido	4	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	300	2373	157	3315
Madzivazvido	Burure	28	Borehole	Seasonal	Fuctional	256	1782	65	2058
Madzivazvido	Nyawaya	28	Race	Seasonal	Functional	112	973	71	1642
Madzivazvido	Kabuyuni	2	Dam	Seasonal	Dry	200	1958	65	1296
Madzivazvido	Kapunga	28		Seasonal	Fuctional	130	1193	73	1395
Masemo	Masemo	8	Race	Seasonal	Fuctional	151	1265	81	2207
Masemo	Kachahwa	8	Race	Seasonal	Fuctional	159	1257	97	2145
Masemo	Kasavaya	4	Spray race		Fuctional	167	1266	87	1973
Masemo	Mavimbi	4	Spring	Perennial	Functional	182	1821	93	2404
Mashame	Mashame	6	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	235	1241	103	1112
Mashame	Chitubu	6	Well	Perennial	Functional	115	949	31	717
Mashame	Mutsiva	32	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	258	1463	130	3000
Mashame	Kafushaire	6	Dam	Perennial	Full	243	1482	100	1350
Mashame	Nyamatsito	17	Dam	Perennial	Full	147	1149	204	1124
Musadzi	Musadzi	20	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	420	1893	11	581
Musadzi	Chaminuka	20	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	291	2018	14	538
Musadzi	Sigangwe	21	Borehole	Seasonal	Non fuction	237	2003	0	384
Musadzi	Matumbe	21	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	240	1576	15	494
Murunguziva	Murunguziva	7	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	162	1569	16	3098
Murunguziva	Mutehwe	14	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	786	2671	12	1050
Murunguziva	Kadzidirire	15	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	225	1363	13	3192
Murunguziva	Nembudziya a	36	Borehole	Seasonal	Non function	479	2199	16	2370
Norah	Mpininiwanhowa	21	River	Seasonal	Dry	149	1287	0	1286

Table 26: Dipping Facilities By Ward (Continued)

Animal Health Monitoring Centre	Dip Tank	Ward	Source of Water	Perennial/ Seasonal	Functional/ Not Functional	Stock Owners	Cattle Census	Sheep	Goats
Norah	Shumba	23	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	440	2099	47	2100
Norah	Hwadze	21	Borehole/ wells	Perennial	Functional	132	1491	20	1491
Norah	Whitedam	22	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	136	1150	0	1145
Norah	Mangorohwe	21	Well	Perennial	Functional	115	1143	0	439
Norah	Mutukani	22	River	Perennial		140	1093	0	1093
Nyaurungwe	Nyaurungwe	22	Borehole	Seasonal	Nn functional	137	1160	61	5446
Nyaurungwe	Copperking	22	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	65	612	12	5337
Nyaurungwe	Ronga	22	Borehole	Seasonal	Functional	85	562	67	4110
Nyaurungwe	Kasonde	22	River	Perennial	Fuctional	37	437	12	5228
Nyaurungwe	Matize	22	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	70	1002	41	6015
Simchembo	Simchembo 2	2	Sprayrace	Seasonal	Fuctional	198	1326	18	830
Simchembo	Unyabo	31	Spray race	Seasonal	Fuctional	250	950	15	565
Simchembo	Rufaro	2	Spray race	Seasonal	Fuctional	180	957	16	750
Simchembo	Nadove	1	Race	Seasonal	Fuctional	365	1864	24	876
Tchoda	Nyamasaka	16	Dam	Perennial	Functional	409	1901	114	3013
Tchoda	Gumunyu	16	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	186	1428	81	1940
Tchoda	Tenda	17	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	97	705	59	833
Tchoda	Chitsa	17	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	198	1071	55	1983
Tchoda	Sumbe	15	Race	Perennial	Functional	109	744	35	824
Tiki	Mhumha	36	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	655	1886	25	260
Tiki	Nembudziya B	36	Dam	Perennial	Functional	780	789	35	408
Tiki	Nembudziya C	15	Race	Seasonal	Functional	654	1817	16	295
Vumba	Kasawi	30	Race	Seasonal	Functional	110	1250	65	1810
Vumba	Malilime	30	Spray race	Seasonal	Functional	132	1304	70	1560
Vumba	Vumba	30	Spray race	Seasonal	Functional	150	1553	100	1750
Vumba	Madhamu	31	Spray race	Seasonal	Functional	121	1315	115	1620
Zhomba	Zhomba	29	Spring	Seasonal	Dry	260	2056	53	1790
Zhomba	Kamakuyu	2	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	162	1140	56	1381
Zhomba	Sengwa Mine	30	Spray race			169	1161	50	948
Zhomba	Nenyunga	29	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	122	912	41	835
Zumba	Zumba	5	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	162	1331	130	2947
Zumba	Gura	1	Race	Seasonal	Functional	160	1420	60	2013
Zumba	Sikwiti	27	Race	Seasonal	Functional	241	1776	130	3000
Zumba	Kasenda	5	Borehole	Seasonal	Non functional	209	1295	69	3259

8.5 Animal Health Centres

The Community Animal Health workers/Para vets were established by a government partner namely ADRA and they exist in the following wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 (**Table 27 and 28**). Distribution of the paravets is around 10 per ward.

Table 27: Functionality of Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	19
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Para vets	315

Table 28: Functional Animal Health Centres By Ward

Wards	Number Of Functional Health Centres
2	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
8	1
10	1
11	1
13	1
14	1
16	1
18	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
25	1
28	1
34	1

Only 19 wards out of 36 wards have Animal Health Centres. There is need for more animal health centres as livestock diseases are on the increase since 2016.

8.6 Livestock Holding

Households in Gokwe North own more goats compared to cattle (**Table 29 & 30**). The environment in the district is favourable for goats. Farm households own more livestock compared to non-farm households.

Table 29: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	Who Own Cattle	Who Own Goats
All Households	49270	40	65
Farm Households	1584	47.5	72
Non-Farm Households	47686	39.6	58

8.7 Distribution Of Herd Size

Table 30: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Number Of Households (Cattle)	Number Of Households (Goats)
0	29628	17245
<5	5893	3203
>5	13749	28823

There are more households who own more than 5 livestock compared to less than 5 livestock. A greater number of households do not own livestock.

8.8 Other Livestock Establishments

The district does not have any dairy farms and feedlots. Fodder is still in its infancy. Due to unavailability of perennial water sources fish production is affected (**Table 31**).

Table 31: Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	2
Aquaculture (Ponds)	54
Apiculture	478
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	0
Fodder production	15
Theileriosis	None

Source: Department of Veterinary Services 2021

8.9 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

There is very limited local market of livestock. Farmers lack funding. Some of the farmers take livestock production for granted and have no zeal to produce at commercial level. A general lack of interest in most communal farmers in acquiring technical knowledge on various livestock management techniques. FMB outbreaks restrict marketing of cattle to profitable markets.

9. Markets

The livestock markets found in Gokwe North are farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, farmer to local restaurants, private buyers and public auctions

9.1 Livestock Markets

There are no formal livestock markets in the district. Farmers sell their livestock to local butcheries, to other farmers or to middlemen who in turn sells to abattoirs outside the district (**Table 32**).

Table 32: Average Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us\$)	Average Price 2022 (Us\$)	Type Of Market
Beef cattle	220	300	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers, public auctions and Beef committees Main Market Farmer to Local butcheries
Goat	15	20	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers, public auctions and Non-Governmental Organisations Main market Farmer to Local butcheries and Restaurants
Sheep	40	40	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers and public auctions Main Market Farmer to Farmer
Pig	40	40	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers Main Market Farmer to Local butcheries
Indigenous Chicken	4	4	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers Main Market Private buyers

9.2 Crop Markets

The main crops produced in the district include cotton and maize. The major market for maize is Grain Marketing Board (GMB) followed by Chibuku Breweries and the informal maize market. Cotton is bought by various cotton companies that include Cotton Company of Zimbabwe (Cottco), Alliance, Olam, Grafax, and China Africa. The District has one cotton ginnery known as Olam Private limited Company. **Table 33 and 34** show the typical commodity availability and prices. The availability and prices are affected by events like droughts and other market forces.

Table 33: Main Markets For Crop Produce

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Mtora	13	Maize, groundnuts, watermelons, tomatoes, onions	Local farmers, Harare, Gokwe centre	Readily available
Chireya	4	Maize, groundnuts, watermelons, tomatoes, onion	Local farmers, Harare, Gokwe centre	Sometimes available
Chitekete	2	Maize, groundnuts, watermelons, tomatoes, onion, butternuts	Local farmers, Harare, Gokwe centre	Available in adequacy
Source: AARDS, 2021				

The main markets for crop produce are Mtora, Chireya and Chitekete. There is need for more markets of crop produce to be established.

Table 34: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward No	Commodity Availability						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal US\$/10kg	Maize Grain US\$/bucket	Cooking Oil US\$/2 litre	Beans US\$/500g	Other Small Grain US\$/Bucket
1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	5
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	2	3.8	1	4
3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	5
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	2	3.8	1	8
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	2	4	1	8
6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1.5	4
7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	2	3.9	1	4
8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1	7
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	2	4	1	5
10	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	5
11	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	3	3.8	1	8
12	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	7
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4.5	3	3.8	1	7
14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.6	1	4
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	2	4	1	5
16	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	3	3.5	1	8
17	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.5	1	6
18	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1	5
19	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1	4
20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5.5	2	3.8	1	6
21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5.80	2	3.8	1	4
22	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1.50	8
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5.8	2	3.5	1	6
24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	3	3.8	1	6
25	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	3	3.8	1	8

Table 34: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021 (Continued)

Ward No	Commodity Availability						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal US\$ /10kg	Maize Grain US\$/ bucket	Cooking Oil US\$ /2 litre	Beans US\$ /500g	Other Small Grain US\$/Bucket
27	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	5
28	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	4
30	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1	5
31	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.7	1	6
32	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1	7
33	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	5
34	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	3.8	1	5
35	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	2	4	1	4
36	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	3	3.8	1	8

Source: AARDS

Maize meal is not found in all wards in the district. People prefer maize grain to maize meal. Only 9 wards have access to maize meal.

9.3 Labour Markets

Table 35 presents labour opportunities available in the district. Labour opportunities such as crop farming, casual labour, petty trading, skilled trade and livestock selling are found in all wards.

Table 35: Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Casual Labour	All wards	All Wards	40%
Brick Moulding	23, 2 and 12	23, 2 and 12	50%
Firewood Selling	24, 25, 26 and 23	23, 24, 25 and 26	60%
Gathering and selling of wild fruits	2,11,13,	2, 11 and 13	20%
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards	100%
Livestock selling	All wards	All wards	60%
Petty trading	All wards	All wards	30%
Artisanal mining	21, 22, 24, 25, 5, 17 and 18	5, 21, 22, 24, and 25, 18, 17	35%
Skilled trade /Artisans	All wards	All wards	5%

9.4 Markets Seasonal Calendar

A typical year people rely mostly on food purchases from December to March. The lean hungry period is from July to March (**Table 36**).

Table 36: Slp Calendar For A Typical Year

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

A bad year for Gokwe North is characterized by food purchases for 9 months that is people buy food from June up to February. The lean Hungry period runs for the whole year (**Table 37**).

Table 37: Slp Calendar For A Bad Year

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

9.5 Challenges In Markets

- Poor infrastructure e.g. bad roads.
- Price fluctuations e.g. cotton selling price.
- No standardized prices for produce and livestock.
- Delays in processing of payments by GMB.
- There are farmer associations.

- No value addition of produce.
- No designated marketplace for selling livestock.
- Restricted animal movement thereby limiting markets.
- Poor breeds which do not fetch higher prices on the market.

10 Common Hazards

Gokwe North is affected with a plethora of hazards. The major hazards include drought, floods, human and animal conflict among other hazards. Some hazards affect the whole district such as drought, animal and human diseases, lightning and crop pests such as Tuta absoluta in tomatoes, fall army worm in cereal crops and cotton mealy bug in cotton (**Table 38**).

Table 38: Hazard Profile And Mapping

Type Of Disaster Incidents	Season	Persons Affected	Livestock Affected	Ward Covered	Socio-Economic Costs
Drought	1982/83 1991/92 1994/95 2001/2 2004/5 2008/9 2012/13 2015/16 2017/18 2019/20	All people	All livestock	All wards	All efforts to procurement and sourcing of food from external sources
Destruction of crops by wildlife	2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2019			1, 2, 30, 29 and 31	People are left to look elsewhere for food or resort to storage foodstuff
Floods/storms	2003/4 2005/6 2016/17 2018/19 2020	Infrastructure collapsed i.e. houses, bridges		17, 6, 4, 29, 1, 26, 9, 10 and 13	Inaccessibility of communal and service centres
Anthrax	2015-16 2017/18 2019/20	1 case reported	A lot of cases	1, 2, 5, 14, 16, 23, 29, 30, 33 and 34	Loss of livestock, human contamination
Cholera	1999 and 2008/9				Loss of human life
New castle	Yearly		Over 250000 birds per year	All wards	Loss of livestock
Malaria	1980s to date	General population		District wide	Loss of human life
Measles	2011	Under 5		6, 11, 10 and 9	Morbidity in children
Rabies	Annually			District Wide	Animal deaths, human deaths
Gullies	Annually			District wide	Destruction of infrastructure, transportation, agriculture
Pests	2012/2014 /2017 2018/19.2020			District wide	Crop loss, livestock
Veld fires	Annually			28	Pastures, crops, livestock
Foot and mouth	2015-16		Animals affected	1, 2, 28, 29, 30 and 31	Pastures, crops, livestock
Lightning	Annually		All wards		No livestock sales or movement, expenses during control of the outbreak
Lump skin Disease	Annually		All wards		Loss of livestock
Heart water	Annually		All wards		Loss of livestock

Source: Civil Protection Unit Plan 2021

10.1 Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Table 39 summaries the periodic and chronic hazards faced by the district by ward.

Table 39: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward No	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Simchembo 1	Human and animal diseases Human and Wildlife Conflict Floods	Drought
2	Nenyunka A	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases Lightning	Drought Gullies
3	Madzivazvido 1	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases Floods	Drought
4	Chireya 1	Floods Human diseases e.g. Malaria, Whirlwind	Drought Gullies
5	Chireya 5	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases, Lightning	Drought
6	Mashame 1	Human and Wildlife Conflict Floods	Drought
7	Chireya 4	Human and animal diseases, Lightning	Drought
8	Chireya 2	Human and animal diseases, Lightning	Drought, Gullies
9	Chireya 3	Floods, Human and animal diseases, Lightning	Drought, Gullies
10	Goredema 1	Floods, Whirlwind, Human and animal diseases	Drought Gullies
11	11 Makore 1	Whirlwind	Drought, Gullies
12	Makore 11	Whirlwind	Drought, Gullies
13	Nembudziya 1	Floods, Human diseases	Drought
14	Nembudziya 2	Human and animal diseases	Drought
15	15 Nembudziya 3	Human and animal diseases	Drought
16	Gumunyu 1	Whirlwinds, Human Wildlife Conflict, Lightning	Drought
17	Gumunyu 3	Human Wildlife Conflict, Whirlwinds, Lightning	Drought
18	Gumunyu 2	Human Wildlife Conflict, Whirlwinds, Lightning	Drought
19	Gumunyu 4	Human Wildlife Conflict, Whirlwinds, Lightning	Drought
20	Musadzi Res. Scheme	Human and animal diseases	Drought
21	Norah Res. Scheme	Human and animal diseases	Drought
22	Nyaurungwe	Human and animal diseases	Drought
23	Tsungai Res. Scheme	Human and animal diseases	Drought
24	Copper Queen 3	Human and animal diseases	Drought, Land degradation
25	Copper Queen 2 Central	Human and animal diseases	Drought, Land degradation
26	Copper Queen 1	Human and animal diseases	Drought, Land degradation
27	Chireya 6	Human and wildlife conflict Human and animal diseases	Drought, Land degradation
28	Madzivazvido II	Human and Wildlife Conflict	Drought, Land degradation
29	Nenyunka A	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases	Drought
30	Simchembo 11	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases	Drought
31	Simchembo 3	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases	Drought
32	Mashame 2	Human and animal diseases	Drought
33	Chireya 7	Floods, Human and animal diseases	Drought
34	Chireya 8	Human and animal diseases	Drought
35	Goredema 2	Floods	Drought, Gullies Land Degradation
36	Nembudziya 4	Human and animal diseases	Drought

11. District Development Priorities

Development priorities in the context of the district mean programs or projects that matter most for the district and are ranked according to their importance of need. **Table 40** presents district priorities extracted from the RDC Five Year Strategic Plan and Annual Rolling Plan.

Table 40: District Development Priorities for 2021

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Increased access to safe clean water	District Wide	There are few rivers and dams. People rely on underground water
2	Increased access to road facilities	District Wide	Due to lack of funding most of the roads are in bad state.
3	Improved access to health facilities	District Wide	School going Children walking long distances hence more schools are needed
4		District Wide	There are few health facilities considering the population and size of the district.
5	Access to dams for irrigation	14	Currently there is only one irrigation scheme in the district which is Vimbe in Ward 14. There is need for construction of bigger dams to cushion the population during dry spells since the rest of the population relies on rain fed agriculture.

Source: RDC STRATEGIC Plan 2021-2025

The district is negatively affected by poor road networks. Most of the areas in the district are inaccessible especially during the rainy season. The dilapidated road infrastructure has greatly affected the supply of goods and prices of commodities in the district. Prices of basic commodities and other services are high. On the other hand, there are few buyers for farmer's produce resulting in farm produce fetching low prices on the market. There are also few lucrative markets in the area. Therefore, there is need for more value addition initiatives. We also need to improve the road infrastructure as roads are regarded as an economic artery.

12.1 Food Insecurity Trends (Based on rural ZimVAC District data)

Gokwe North was a moderately food insecure district until 2013 when the food insecurity for the district has always been above the national average (figure 8 and 9). According to ZimVAC reports 2009 – 2016, food insecurity in the district has generally been on an upward trend and reached its highest in the 2015/16 at an average of 49% compared to the national average of 42%.

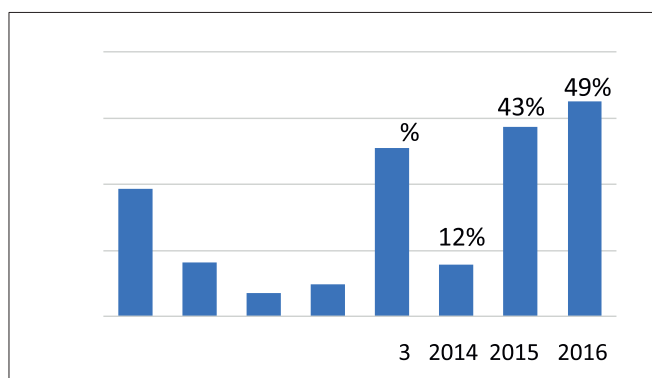


Figure 8: Gokwe North Food Insecurity Trends

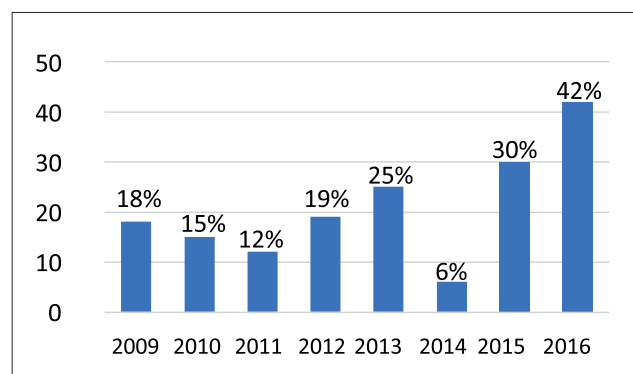


Figure 9: National Food Insecurity Trends

For the 2016/17 consumption period about 134 431 people were estimated to be food insecure at the peak of the lean period (**Figure 10**).

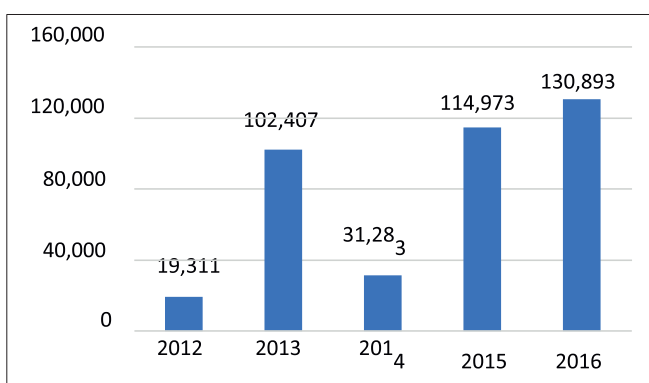


Figure 10: Food Insecure Population Trends

Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

Updated records show that food insecure households increased from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The proportion of food secure households decreased from season 2020 to 2021 (**Table 41**).

Table 41: Percentage Food Insecurity Trends From 2016/17 Year To 2021/22

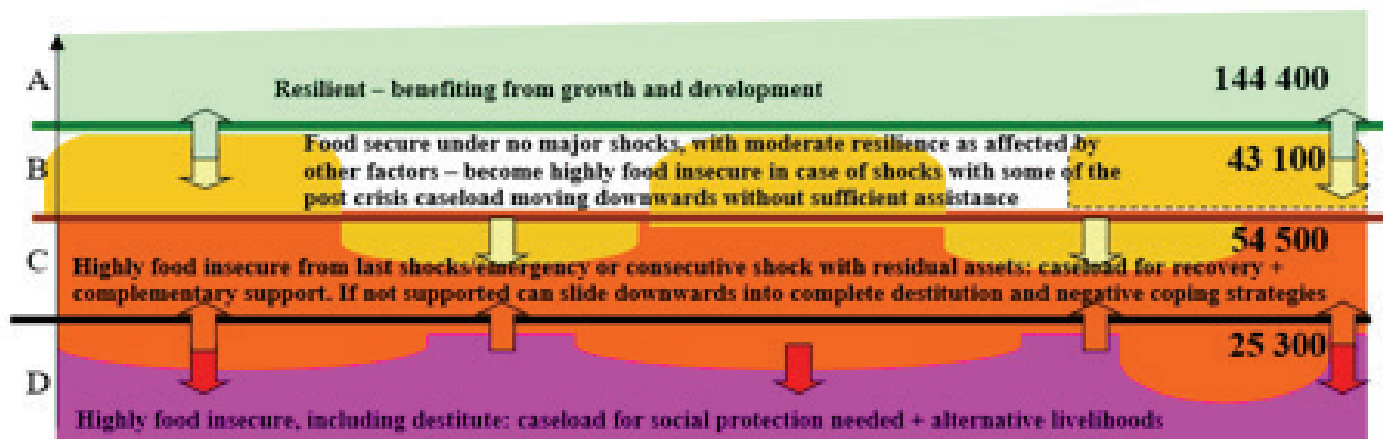
District Name	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Gokwe North	40%	21	47	77	65	24

Source: ZimVAC Reports

12.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

Gokwe North district has a 2016 estimated population of about 267 380 people. According to the WFP analysis a total of 25 300 people, (9%) of the population, are estimated to be chronically food insecure. These people rely on external assistance to meet their food requirements. About 54 500 (21%) are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. Nearly, 43 100 (16%) are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. A total of 144 400 (54%) are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. Figure 45 shows the graphical illustration of the different vulnerable groups.

Figure 11: Estimation Of Chronic, Transitory And Food Secure Populations



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

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: Household 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

12.3 Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Table 42 shows the socio-economic groups and vulnerability classification.

Table 42: Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

Group A Already resilient	This group constitute 1% of the population. These households are food secure, resilient to shocks, the majority own 10 roomed houses close to rural service centres, own tractors, trucks, plus or minus 250 herd of cattle and in most cases afford more than three meals per day. In this group, some of them visit traditional healers for protection and growth of their businesses. They rarely go to church. Group A members control most economic activities in the area. Some of the women in this group are comfortable being single. Group A members are alleged to be benefiting from resources meant for the vulnerable. They buy their food stuffs from across the border. In most cases they are the ones who provide casual labour opportunities to the other population as they are either farm owners or have their own businesses. The group has got the capacity to cope with shocks from their assets, investments, insurance policies and other cumulative livelihood gains. Households in this group usually do not have time to attend social gatherings due to other commitments, though they usually influence most decisions in the society. The group can afford to send their children to expensive schools and they go to expensive places for holidays. Men in this group are alleged to be married to one official wife and have a number of girlfriends. The group has few children averaging 3 and also alleged to have other children outside marriage. Financial management and asset protection programmes will go a long way in assisting this group from sliding downwards in the event of shocks.
Group B Food secure under no major shocks	The group is self-reliant though vulnerable to shocks. This group constitute 30% of the entire population and the majority own livestock, well-built structures, can afford to send their children to boarding schools, afford two meals per day and some of their houses are electrified or solar powered. The household's ability to cope with shocks is limited and they require emergency support to strengthen their resilience. This group comprises of, government employees, farmers and small business owners. They engage in financial savings groups such as Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALS) and can also afford to pay for medical aid and insurance policies. Group B participates in community activities and offers assistance to other groups that are more vulnerable, such as offering casual labour opportunities to Group C. Development and asset creation programs be enhanced for this group so that they do not slid downwards (into Group C or D) when faced with shocks.
Group C Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	This group is approximately 60% of the population. The group is highly food insecure and is incapacitated to cope with recurrent shocks. They do not own productive assets and they rely on support from other groups. They engage more in casual labour opportunities at the expense of their own fields. The majority of this group survives from casual labour, cannot afford medical bills, most of them believe that they are bewitched. The group rarely participates in developmental activities as they are deprived the platform to air their views. Children from this group rarely go to school. Polygamy is dominant in this group with a number of children averaging 10. Most children are not formally registered. Poverty driven activities such as theft, alcohol abuse, prostitution is high. Cases of Gender based violence are high. Children from this group are prone to early child marriages and child pledging. In the event of a shock, they struggle to recover and, in most cases, they lose shelter because most of the structures are poorly constructed. There is need to strengthen social protection programs for this group so as to improve their resilience in the event of shocks
Group D Highly food insecure, vulnerable,	This group constitutes 9% of the District population. This is the most food insecure and vulnerable group which suffers chronic food insecurity. The group is made up of social welfare cases, that includes orphans, chronically ill, widows, widowers and elderly. They have no assets. They have limited or no access to entertainment. The households are dependent on other groups which makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Group D members do not have descent shelter, have limited sources of income hence heavily rely on handouts. They are labour constrained. Most of them believe in traditional healers and prophets. Issues of early child marriages and child pledging is prevalent in this group along with issues of child abuse, GBV, school dropouts, abandonment of the disabled. There is need for continuous support so that lives may be saved in the event of shocks.

Source: (Gokwe North SLP Workshop 2019)

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

District Level coping strategies are as follows:

- Gold panning along Munyati river in Wards 24, 25, 26, 22 and 18 and gold mining in wards 21 (Zenda area) and 22.
- Casual labour in all wards e.g. brick moulding, farm labour.
- Livestock selling in all wards.
- Sale of artifacts such as mats in wards 11 and 12.
- Blacksmithing.
- Prostitution in wards 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21 and 22.
- Petty trading in all wards.

- Gardening in all wards.
- Crop sales in all wards.
- Reducing number of meals in all wards.
- Begging in all wards.
- Food Aid in all wards.

12.5 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

The ranking of food insecurity is based on poverty, production, livelihoods options and other factors that contribute towards food security in the district. **Table 43** shows the ranking of wards according to food insecurity and according to the ranking done by the district.

Table 43: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of population 2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	6590	80.8	(468)	36
2	16418	78	(1354)	11
3	8597	79	(702)	12
4	9857	77	(881)	10
5	8881	78.6	(495)	35
6	4409	79.1	241	34
7	8452	78.1	(1044)	33
8	7874	79.1	(976)	7
9	10056	79.9	(1580)	14
10	5010	77.5	(220)	4
11	8214	67.7	(761)	8
12	7141	69.5	(561)	22
13	6311	70.8	(1034)	17
14	6730	73.3	(677)	3
15	6681	69.2	(569)	28
16	4454	66.9	(150)	1
17	5244	75.1	(623)	31
18	5308	77.6	(520)	2
19	6169	74.5	(602)	30
20	5085	59.8	(110)	9
21	4098	60.0	589	25
22	8290	71.2	(631)	19
23	6693	57.8	108	16
24	2168	55.2	141	20
25	3269	58.8	327	23
26	2685	56.3	258	5
27	4814	82.1	225	6
28	8109	79.4	(573)	18
29	3681	82.5	(349)	24
30	6525	82.4	(654)	26
31	7175	80.6	(834)	27
32	3203	81.5	505	21
33	5707	80.8	(748)	29
34	6157	78.5	(494)	32
35	7068	75.8	(793)	13
36	12229	67.7	(320)	15

12.6 Seasonal Calendar

Cotton related activities occur almost throughout the entire year, while the majority of other crops are planted in November-December and harvested in April - May, making these months peak labour periods. The lean season occurs in December - January, until the green consumption of crops begins. The majority of food purchases occur between August and January. The harvest begins with green maize consumption in February, followed by a full harvest of maize, sorghum and millet

In a bad year the wet season starts on Dec and January instead of November in a normal year. All the other activities as listed on the normal calendar shifts forward by a month or two months (**Figure 12**).

Figure 12: Seasonal Calendar For A Typical Year

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
Legend		Planting			Cons. Green			Harvest			Off farm %	
		cattle			shoats			cattle and shoats				onfarm
Land Preparation												
Weeding												
Planting												
Harvest												
Green Consumption												
Cotton												
Cotton												
Crop Sales												
Gardening												
Livestock Sales												
Livestock Heats & Births												
Milk Production												
Other												
Lean Season												
Food Purchases												
Rainfall Pattern												

Source: AARDS

12.7 Food Aid Trends

The Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy is covering 25 wards (**Table 44**). The programme is targeting most vulnerable households which are receiving 10kgs per person of cereals (maize or sorghum). **Table 44 and 45** presents Gokwe North Drought Response by World Vision and by Government respectively.

Table 44: Food Security Livelihoodsx

Organization	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards covered
Government of Zimbabwe - Department of Social Development	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy	Food aid	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35 and 36

12.8 Food Assistance Beneficiaries

Table 45: Gokwe North Drought Response - World Vision

Wards	Ward Name	Targets by Period				
		No. of HH (2012 Census)	Population (2012 Census)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Simchembo 1	1345	6305	3328	4853	4770
2	Nenyunka B	3271	16075	8291	12054	11884
3	Madzivazvido 1	1709	13798	4342	8373	0
4	Chireya 1	1948	10056	4978	4338	7134
5	Chireya 5	1746	8821	4485	4811	0
6	Mashame 1	891	4879	2227	2391	0
7	Chireya 4	1691	8451	4268	6201	6117
8	Chireya 2	1548	7883	0	5795	5699
9	Chireya 3	2068	10049	5078	7344	7279
10	Goredema 1	1037	5006	2530	3694	0
11	Makore 1	1826	8233	4148	5453	0
12	Makore 11	1572	7142	3606	5267	0
13	Nembudzia 1	1341	6309	0	4639	0
14	Nembudzia 2	1461	6699	0	4960	0
15	Nembudzia 3	1472	6715	0	4925	0
16	Gumunyu 1	979	4443	0	3276	3224
17	Gumunyu 3	1081	5293	0	3845	3796
18	Gumunyu 2	1083	5339	0	3903	3842
19	Gumunyu 4	1277	6012	0	4578	4466
22	Nyaurungwe	1651	8187	0	6029	0
26	Copper Queen 1	550	2676	0	1153	0
27	Chireya 6	1050	5781	2936	3690	0
28	Madzivazvido II	1557	7993	4095	4355	0
29	Nenyunka A	808	3678	1859	2748	2665
30	Simchembo 11	1364	6536	3295	4793	4723
32	Mashame 2	613	2751	1618	1231	0
33	Chireya 7	1095	5665	2882	5093	4131
34	Chireya 8	1188	6186	3109	4527	4456
35	Goredema 2	1496	7080	3569	5788	0
36	Nembudzia 4	2903	12320	0	5733	0
Grand Total		43621	216361	70644	145840	74186

Table 46: FDMS Beneficiaries By Ward 2021/22

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Number Of Beneficiaries
1	Simchembo 1	1345	6305	2501
2	Nenyunka A	3271	16075	6373
3	Madzivazvido 1	1709	13798	5472
4	Chireya 1	1948	10056	3988
7	Chireya	1712	8451	3352
8	Chireya 2	1548	7883	3126
9	Chireya 3	2068	10049	3986
10	Goredema 1	1037	5006	1985
11	Makore 1	1826	8233	3265
12	Makore 11	1572	7142	2833
14	Nembudzia 2	1461	6699	2657
16	Gumunyu 1	979	4443	1762
17	Gumunyu 3	1081	5293	2099
19	Gumunyu 4	1277	6012	2384
20	Musadzi Res. Scheme	923	5089	2018
22	Nyaurungwe	1651	8187	3247
23	Tsungai Res. Scheme	1346	6706	2660
25	Copper Queen 2 Central	640	3266	1296
28	Madzivazvido II	1557	7993	3170
30	Simchembo 11	1364	6536	2590
31	Simchembo 3	1520	7173	2845
33	Chireya 7	1095	5665	2247
34	Chireya 8	1188	6186	2453
35	Goredema 2	1496	7080	2805
36	Nembudzia 4	2903	12320	2502
		37113	185635	73624

13. Nutrition

13.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB (district-level)

Table 46 shows the Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB. Stunting prevalence declined from 29 % in 2010 to 25.1% in 2018. The percentage of low birth weight is still very high.

Table 46: Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2.4
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.2
Stunting	25.1
Overweight and obesity	1.5
Low Birth weight	31.7
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	6.67
Prevalence of TB	0.2

Source: National Nutrition Survey results 2018

13.2 Feeding practices in children under 2 years of age

The feeding practices for children under two years are improving (Table 47).

Table 47: Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	Proportion of children meeting required minimum	
	2018	2021
Minimum Meal Frequency	8.1	27
Minimum Dietary Diversity	6.1	16
Minimum Acceptable Diet	2	11
Exclusive Breastfeeding	57.1	Not Available
Source: Zimvac And National Nutrition Survey Reports		

a. Food Consumption patterns by women and in the households
Household Food Consumption Score declined from 2018 to 2020 (Table 48).

Table 48: Food Consumption Patterns By Women (15-49 Years)

Indicator	Percentage	
	2020	2021
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	10.8	40.5
Source: Zimvac Surveys		

The Minimum Dietary Diversity score for women has improved from 10.8 to 40.5 %
Consumption of Iron rich and protein rich foods has been on the decline since 2021. On the positive side, Consumption of Vitamin A rich foods has greatly improved. The major Vitamin A source is mangoes

The Minimum Dietary Diversity score for women has improved from 10.8 to 40.5 %

Consumption of Iron rich and protein rich foods has been on the decline since 2021. On the positive side, Consumption of Vitamin A rich foods has greatly improved. The major Vitamin A source is mangoes.

14. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

Table 49 shows the top 10 diseases in the district. The top common disease in the district is Acute Respiratory Infection. In the past five years they have been emergence of new diseases such as Covid-19.

Table 49: Top Ten Diseases In The District

Disease/Condition	
1.	Acute respiratory infections (ARI)
2.	Diarrhoeal diseases
3.	Skin conditions
4.	Injuries
5.	Diseases of the eye
6.	Malaria
7.	Malnutrition
8.	Non communicable diseases (NCDs) – Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension
9.	COVID-19
10.	Tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS related conditions
Source: DHIS2 2021	

14.1 Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

The top cause of mortality in the disease is HIV/AIDS related illnesses (**Table 50**).

Table 50: Top Causes Of Mortality

Causes of Mortality	
1.	HIV/ AIDS related conditions
2.	Non communicable diseases (NCDs) – Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension
3.	Malnutrition
4.	Perinatal deaths (death of new borns < 7days)
5.	Pneumonia

14.2 Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

The maternal mortality rate for Gokwe North is 1 woman per 100 000 (**Table 51**).

Table 51: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

	Rate/Ratios
Maternal Mortality Ratio	1 Per 100 000
Source: DHIS 2021	

15. Development Partner Profiling

Table 52 shows a summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention).

Table 52: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ departments working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
WHH	Research	Food systems research Low input, sustainable agriculture	5, 6, 7, 32, 34 and 36	RDC, DDF, MOHCC, MLGPW	2021 to 2023
ADRA	WASH Education Economic Recovery and Market Systems	NAP for OVCs child protection-hygiene -water and sanitation and promotion of community development -nutrition -health -education	Kabuyuni constituency	MOPSE, MLGPW DDF, RDC, MOHCC	1/5/17to 30/4/22
Africa Ahead	WASH Food Security	Implementation of integrated food security and livelihood -WASH Project	5, 6 and 7	RDC, DDF, VET, MOHCC, Min of Womans Affairs, MOHCC, MLGPW	2021 to 2025
Africa Book Development	Infrastructural development	Infrastructural development -Books and furniture	30, 31	DDF, RDC, Public Works, MOPSE, Ministry of Women Affairs, MLGPW	2020 to 2025
World Vision	Infrastructural development Education Health Food Security Value addition	Education Health Agriculture Sponsorship Management Value Addition (processing of peanut butter and drying of vegetables)	13, 16, 17, 18 and 19	RDC, Public Works, DDF, MOHCC, EDUCATION, MLGPW	1/8/15 to 1/9/22
Red Cross	Food Security Health	Climate Smart Agriculture Training of Village Health Workers	1, 2, 28 and 29	MOHCC, AREX, MLGPW	
CAMFED	Education	Campaign for female Education school fees payments -menstrual hygiene -Mothers support Group in caring for OVC by engaging in incoming generating projects.	District wide	Ministry of Youth, RDC , Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, MOHCC, EMA, MLGPW	2006 to 2021
NAZ Action Against Hunger Africa Ahead	WASH Food Security Economic Recovery Systems	Eliminate chronic nutrition and hunger among vulnerable communities, training on climate smart agriculture and sustainable livestock production practices Food security, nutrition and livelihood, water and sanitation, health and hygiene	5, 6 and 7	RDC, DDF, AARDS, MLGPW VET, MOHCC RDC, DDF, AARDS, MLGPW VET, MOHCC	2021 to 2025 2021 to 2025

Summary By Ward

Ward No.	No. of HHs	No. of Health Facility	Main Nutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Description	Agro-Eco Logical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH owning live stock (%)	Average Cattle Owner Ship	Average Goats Owner Ship	Average Sheep Owner Ship	Average Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1345	1	high	Low	Low	Low	80.8	1087	258	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual labour Vending	D	High	High	623	46	2938	7321	103	3663	36	Access to clean water Infrastructure (education)
2	3271	1	high	High	Extremely Low	Medium	78	2551	720	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual labour Vending	D	High	High	2162	66	9783	14434	287	15169	11	Access to clean water
3	1709	1	medium	Low	Extremely Low	Extremely Low	79	1350	359	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual labour Vending	D	High	Low	662	39	3314	4326	125	7001	12	Education
4	1948	1	high	Low	High	Medium	77	1500	448	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual	D	High	High	786	40	3530	5130	237	5442	10	Infrastructure (education)
5	1746	1	medium	Low	Extremely Low	Extremely Low	78.6	1372	374	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Vending	D	Medium	High	987	57	5007	6813	505	8405	35	Access to clean water
6	891	1	z	Low	Medium	Extremely Low	79.1	705	186	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	S	Medium	High	401	45	2602	4303	122	6904	34	Education
7	1691	1	low	Low	Low	Low	78.1	1321	370	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	701	41	3784	3878	36	3640	33	Infrastructure (education)
8	1548	0	low	Low	Medium	Extremely Low	79.1	1224	324	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	512	33	2689	3959	200	3150	7	Access to clean water
9	2068	0	low	Low	Medium	Extremely Low	79.9	1652	416	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	High	860	42	2972	4210	43	6144	14	Education
10	1037	0	low	Low	Medium	Low	77.5	804	233	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	366	35	3552	5778	122	3768	4	Infrastructure (education)
11	1826	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	67.7	1236	590	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	Low	Low	469	27	2193	4971	50	4050	8	Access to clean water
12	1572	0	Low	Low	Medium	Extremely Low	69.5	1093	479	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	Low	Low	720	46	2336	5814	154	3140	22	Education
13	1341	2	Medium	High	Medium	Low	70.8	949	392	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour	D	Low	Medium	966	72	4195	2860	65	17850	17	Infrastructure (education)
14	1461	0	Low	Low	Low	Low	73.3	1071	390	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	Medium	Low	990	68	4343	6986	49	13150	3	Access to clean water
15	1472	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	69.2	1019	453	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	Medium	Low	1130	77	6170	9360	0	18900	28	Education
16	979	1	Medium	High	High	Low	66.9	655	324	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	Medium	Low	1032	68	3210	4654	340	6370	1	Infrastructure (education)

Ward No.	No. of HHs	No. of Health Facility	Main ution (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Liveli Hood Zone	Liveli Hood Zone Description	Agro -Eco Logical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH owning live stock (%)	Average Cattle Owner Ship	Average Goats Owner Ship	Average Sheep Owner Ship	Average Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
17	1081	0	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	75.1	812	269	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Medium	685	63	1978	3709	1335	3179	31	Access to clean water
18	1083	0	Medium	Low	High	Low	77.6	840	243	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Gold Panning Vending Casual LABOUR	D	High	Low	864		2679	3990	78	4500	2	Education
19	1277	0	Low	Low	Very High	Medium	74.5	951	326	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	875	80	10197	13672	1845	16113	30	Infrastructure (education)
20	923	1	Low	Low	High	Extremely Low	59.8	552	371	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Gold panning Casual Vending	S	Low	Low	916	70	4590	4670	11	7870	25	Education
21	826	1	high	High	High	Extremely Low	60.0	496	330	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Gold panning Casual Vending	S	Low	Low	916	70	4590	4670	11	7870	25	Education
22	1651	1	Low	Low	Very High	Extremely Low	71.2	1176	475	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Gold Panning Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	1218	73	4142	3651	46	4971	19	Infrastructure (education)
23	1346	1	medium	High	High	Medium	57.8	778	568	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	S	Low	Low	925	69	5994	3454	30	9900	16	Access to clean water
24	394	0	Low	Low	Very High	High	55.2	217	177	17	South Eastern Gokwe North Mixed Agriculture	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Gold panning Vending	S	Low	Low	790	56	3200	2300	70	6700	20	Education
25	640	0	Low	Low	Very High	Extremely	58.8	376	264	17	South Eastern Gokwe North Mixed Agriculture	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Gold Panning Casual Labour	S	Low	Low	600	60	2400	1900	56	4900	23	Infrastructure (education)
26	550	0	Low	Low	Low	Low	56.3	310	240	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Vending Casual Labour Gold Panning	S	Low	Low	680	65	2670	2100	62	5200	5	Access to clean water
27	1050	0	Low	Low	Medium	Low	82.1	862	188	7	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop farming Livestock Sales	S	Medium	Low	510	50	2400	4297	113	5963	6	Education
28	1357	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	79.4	1236	321	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	2250	61	9671	15133	583	16411	18	Infrastructure (education)
29	808	1	Low	Low	High	Low	82.5	667	141	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	High	213	30	1050	4573	140	5411	24	Access to clean water
30	1364	0	Low	Low	Low	Low	82.4	1124	240	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Labour Vending	D	High	High	631	48	2879	5924	94	1334	26	Education
31	1520	1	High	Low	Low	Extremely Low	80.6	1225	295	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	5a	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	High	526	35	2978	4983	64	2869	27	Infrastructure (education)

Summary By Ward

Ward No.	No. of HHs	No. of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Eco Logical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH owning live stock (%)	Average Cattle Owner Ship	Average Goats Owner Ship	Average Sheep Owner Ship	Average Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
32	613	0	Low	Low	Low	Extremely Low	81.5	500	113	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	S	High	Low	590	82	2402	4552	125	5929	21	Access to clean water
33	1095	1	High	Low	Low	Extremely Low	80.8	885	210	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour	D	High	Low	634	52	3657	3995	78	3144	29	Education
34	1188	1	Medium	Low	High	Low	78.5	933	255	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Vending	D	Medium	Low	705	54	2842	3821	106	10019	32	Infrastructure (education)
35	1496	1	Low	Low	Extremely Low	Low	75.8	1134	362	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour Vending	D	High	Low	790	60	2366	5208	53	10418	13	Access to clean water infrastructure
36	2903	0	low	Low	Medium	Low	67.7	1762	1141	6	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	4	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Casual Labour vEnding	D	Medium	Low	1720	58	3257	9064	64	5624	15	Education Safe clean water infrastructure

Annexure Details of Schools in the District
Gokwe North Primary And Secondary Schools

No	School	Ward	Electrified	Enrolment	ECD Classes	Staff Establishment		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Bande	13	Yes	464	61	5	7	12
2.	Batsirai	11	Yes	656	58	12	8	20
3.	Budiriro	32	No	325	56	4	3	7
4.	Bungwa	36	No	442	63	6	6	12
5.	Buno	36	No	248	5	5	1	6
6.	Burure	28	Yes	869	75	16	10	26
7.	Chaminuka	20	No	657	87	10	7	17
8.	Chemhondoro	5	No	823	88	11	7	18
9.	Chidora	5	No	446	35	7	4	11
10.	Chikanga		No	411	88	6	2	8
11.	Chikarimatsito		No	389	55	4	8	12
12.	Chinyenyetu	11	Yes	1039	103	15	17	32
13.	Chiodza	33	No	574	84	8	5	13
14.	Chirengwe		No	314	30	5	2	7
15.	Chireya St Dominics	4	Yes	1001	81	14	11	25
16.	Chirisa		No	814	106	13	6	19
17.	Chiromo		No	219	40	4	4	8
18.	Chomukuyu	7	No	326	30	5	3	8
19.	Chomuuyu	16	No	443	74	6	6	12
20.	Chota	7	No	492	40	5	5	10
21.	Dambazura	7	No	340	40	4	4	8
22.	Dekete	32	No	395	36	7	3	10
23.	Dewe	25	No	487	26	6	3	9
24.	Dindimutihwi	15	No	525	62	8	6	14
25.	Gandavacheche		No	530	20	9	5	14
26.	Gandavaroyi	18	No	632	66	7	7	14
27.	Ganganga		No	438	46	5	2	7
28.	Goredema	35	No	655	101	10	10	20
29.	Gura	7	No	375	37	6	3	9
30.	Gwebo	35	No	674	75	11	11	22
31.	Hongoro	3	No	946	100	7	8	15
32.	Hwadze	20	No	562	34	8	6	14
33.	Kabuyuni			1056	77	16	16	32
34.	Kadzidirire	15	Yes	569	51	9	7	16
35.	Kafushaire		No	411	33	5	2	7
36.	Kahobo		No	492	42	5	4	09
37.	Kaita		No	205	30	3	1	4
38.	Kajirivanda		No	821	77	9	12	21
39.	Kamwa	14	No	568	47	7	5	12
40.	Kamwambe	34	No	678	127	6	10	16
41.	Kasonde		No	230	43	4	3	7

Gokwe North Primary And Secondary Schools

No	School	Ward	Electrified	Enrolment	ECD Classes	Staff Establishment		
						Male	Female	Total
43.	Kuedza	11	No	478	51	9	3	12
44.	Kushinga		No	311	67	4	3	7
45.	Kwaedza	23	Yes	446	58	5	7	12
46.	Lunga	13	Yes	1088	128	13	19	32
47.	Mabwematema		No	298	36	2	3	5
48.	Machichiri	19	No	455	32	4	6	10
49.	Madhamu		No	700	39	4	6	10
50.	Madzivazvido	3	No	973	101	13	12	25
51.	Magee		No	515	40	6	7	13
52.	Makwiyo	32	Yes	262	16	4	2	6
53.	Mangorohwe		No	523	46	5	6	11
54.	Manyuli		No	326	44	6	2	8
55.	Marere		No	313	49	4	3	7
56.	Marowa		No	180	31	3	1	4
57.	Masemo	8	No	836	96	10	13	23
58.	Mashame	6	No	694	130	12	2	14
59.	Mashuma	17	No	481	95	9	7	16
60.	Masikiri	10	No	356	22	2	0	2
61.	Masosoni		No	402	45	4	5	9
62.	Matize		No	232	22	3	2	5
63.	Matunguru		No	767	87	11	11	22
64.	Mavanga	19	No	764	48	9	17	26
65.	Mavhirivhi	11	No	198	21	6	1	7
66.	Mhumha	36	No	826	22	12	7	19
67.	Muchowe	19	No	231	26	4	2	6
68.	Mudondo	10	No	771	53	7	16	23
69.	Munyatipanzi	19	No	535	69	9	3	12
70.	Mupawa		No	139	15	3	1	4
71.	Murunguziva	7	No	583	42	5	8	13
72.	Musadzi	20	Yes	657	87	10	6	16
73.	Musorowenzou	13	No	563	116	10	6	16
74.	Mutehwe	14	No	1021	89	15	13	28
75.	Mutimuri		No	356	89	4	4	8
76.	Mutukanyi		No	299	53	6	2	8
77.	Muyambukamwe		No	212	17	2	2	2
78.	Mvumba		No	687	122	7	7	14
79.	Mvumvudze	16	No	282	42	4	3	7
80.	Nembudzia	36	No	678	85	10	12	22
80.	Nembudzia	36	No	678	85	10	12	22
81.	Nenyunka	29	No	528	35	7	7	14
82.	Nevana	9	No	479	59	6	3	9
83.	Newmine		No	385	24	4	5	9
84.	Ngazana		No	401	25	6	4	10
85.	Norah	12	Yes	662	82	8	9	17
86.	Nyahondo	7	No	183	28	4	5	9
87.	Nyamasaka	16	No	241	23	3	2	5

Gokwe North Primary and Secondary Schools

No	School	Ward	Electrified	Enrolment	ECD Classes	Staff Establishment		
						Male	Female	Total
89.	Nyamazengwe	12	No	670	84	17	4	21
90.	Nyamhara	14	No	855	110	14	9	23
91.	Nyamuhwawo	15	Yes	606	68	9	8	14
92.	Nyamuponda	12	Yes	637	40	9	7	16
93.	Nyamuroro	13	No	1181	121	21	17	38
94.	Nyatso	12	No	758	112	10	7	17
95.	Nyaurungwe	22	No	753	65	8	8	16
96.	Ronga		No	407	59	7	4	11
97.	Rugare	18	No	297	36	3	2	5
98.	Sabala		No	425	93	10	6	16
99.	Sawirangwanda	27	No	716	102	5	6	11
100.	Shingayi	23	No	306	52	4	7	11
101.	Sibujulu		No	453	44	6	5	11
102.	Sikwiti	27	No	388	20	5	6	11
103.	Simchembu 1	31	No	1065	115	9	7	16
104.	Simchembu 2	1	No	783	62	12	7	19
105.	St Kizito Gumunyu	16	No	542	98	10	8	18
106.	Tafara	21	No	801	123	7	7	14
107.	Tenda	17	No	207	39	3	2	5
108.	Tongogara		No	316	34	6	1	7
109.	Tsungai	23	Yes	759	94	12	8	20
110.	Ukomo		No	87	16	3	1	4
111.	Umbe		No	482	61	4	8	12
112.	Ungwe		No	363	28	6	2	8
113.	Vumba	30	No	1195	44	22	6	28
114.	Zanda		No	662	55	11	7	18
115.	Zhomba	2	No	1243	52	20	17	37
116.	Zumba	5	No	933	79	13	7	20
117.	Zvanaka		No	372	59	6	3	9
118.	Zviyo	27	No	351	23	4	2	6
	Total			64 479	7 013			

Secondary

No	School	Ward	Electrified	Enrolment	Staff Establishment		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Batsirai	11	No	180	5	3	8
2.	Burure	28	Yes	308	5	6	11
3.	Chehwakwa	7	No	311	5	3	8
4.	Chinyenyetu (Makore)	11	Yes	651	13	12	25
5.	Chiodza	33	No	256	5	3	8
6.	Chireya	4	Yes	565	16	7	23
7.	Chomuuyu	16	No	662	8	6	12
8.	Copper Queen	25	No	240	7	2	9
9.	Dambamazura	7	No	208	5	2	7
10.	Dekete	32	No	143	5	2	7
11.	Denda/ Kamwambe		No	334	9	5	14
12.	Donza/Kamwambe	34	No	161	5	2	7
13.	Dukaupfu	13	Yes	685	19	12	31
14.	Gandavacheche		No	147	5	2	7
15.	Gandavaroyi	18	No	291	6	1	7
16.	Ganganga		No	142	6	1	7
17.	Gumunyu	16	Yes	453	18	1	19
18.	Gurawakanya	35	No	223	5	2	7
19.	Gwebo	35	No	143	2	3	5
20.	Hongoro	3	No	168	5	1	6
21.	Hwadze	20	Yes	95	4	3	7
22.	Kahobo		No	164	6	2	8
23.	Kamwa/Mbovhana	14	No	138	3	5	8
24.	Katamba	5	No	269	5	2	7
25.	Kubatana Nyamuroro	13	Yes	872	21	12	33
26.	Madzivazvido	3	No	385	0	3	3
27.	Masemo	8	No	248	7	2	9
28.	Mashame	6	No	353	7	3	10
29.	Matumbe		No	129	3	2	5
30.	Mashuma	17	No	198	7	3	10
31.	Mavanga	18	No	333	10	7	17
32.	Mbovhana	14	No	374	9	4	13
33.	Mhumha	36	No	151	5	2	7
34.	Mudondo	16	No	95	4	2	6
35.	Munyatipanzi	19	Yes	173	8	2	10
36.	Musadzi	20	No	401	9	5	14
37.	Musikavanhu	28	No	226	9	1	10
38.	Mutehwe	14	No	146	6	2	8
39.	Mutimuri		Yes	98	3	2	5
40.	Nembudzia	13	No	635	18	12	37
41.	Nenyunka	29	No	133	5	1	6

Secondary

No	School	Ward	Electrified	Enrolment	Staff Establishment		
					Male	Female	Total
43.	Norah	21	No	218	7	1	8
44.	Nyamazengwe	12	No	392	9	5	14
45.	Nyatso	12	No	209	5	2	7
46.	Nyaurungwe	22	No	168	3	5	8
47.	Sasikaritanda	19	No	161	6	2	8
48.	Sawirangwanda	27	No	245	6	2	8
49.	Sikwiti	27	No	150	4	3	7
50.	Simchembu 1	31	No	350	9	2	11
51.	Simchembu 2	1	No	437	8	4	12
52.	Sumbe	15	Yes	318	7	2	9
53.	Svibe	15	No	388	13	8	21
54.	Tafara Matumbe	23	Yes	123	3	2	5
55.	Tsungai	23	No	444	20	3	23
56.	Vumba	30	No	272	5	3	8
57.	Zhomba	2	No	521	13	8	21
58.	Zumba	5	No	359	8	3	11
59.	Zvanaka	18	No	117	2	0	2
	Total			16 864			

Source: District Education Primary Data

Annex District Profiling Team

District Team		
Martin Musakanda	DDC	MLGPW
David Munyau	CEO	GNRDC
Kumbirai Tinarwo	Livestock officer	AARDS
Jane Mapingire	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Edwin Pangeti	District coordinator	World Vision
Nyasha Saunyama	Social development office	Social Deveoplment

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GOKWE NORTH District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

