



GOKWE SOUTH 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	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
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
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
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

The district lies 970mm above sea level giving into Mapfungautsi Plateau. Gokwe South District covers a total area of 11, 477,41km including Chirisa game park and Sengwa wildlife research area covering 1,338 square km and 373 square km respectively. It has an estimated population of 330, 036. The District has two farming sectors which are Communal Area (CA) and Small Scale Commercial Farming Area (SSCFA), 40% of the district falls under Agro-ecological Region IV and 60% is in Region III. Ecological Regions 3 and 4 characterised by low and erratic rainfall patterns predominantly cover the district. The climatic conditions are suitable for drought resistant crops such as cotton, which is the main economic activity in the area; maize is grown at a small scale during the rainy season. Cattle rearing is practiced on a limited scale as most of the animal herds were depleted during the drought periods since then there has been no restocking.

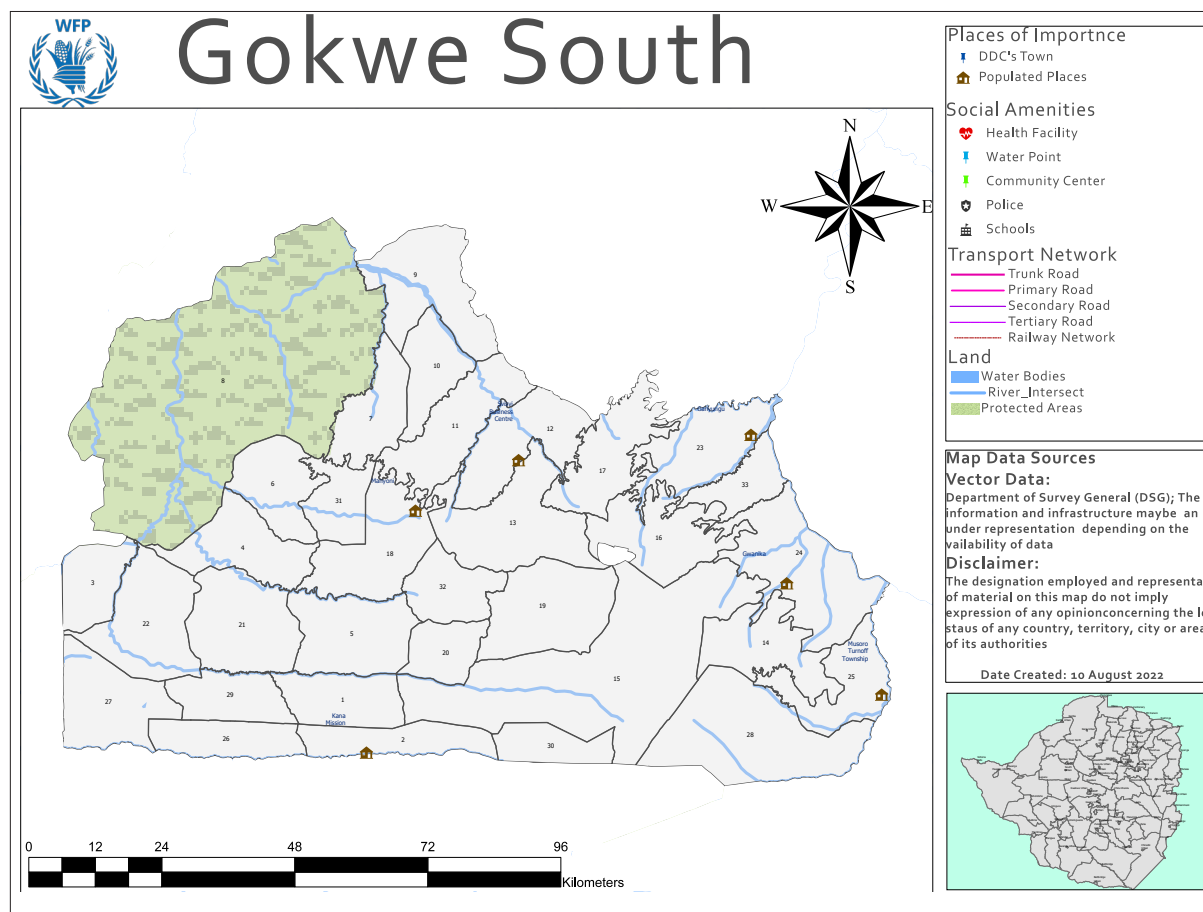


Figure 1: Map Of District

1.1. Administrative Information

Gokwe South District lays North-West of Midlands Province. It is bordered in the north by Gokwe North District, in the east by Kwekwe District, in the South by Nkayi and Lupane Districts and in the West by Binga District. It is situated at about, 310km to the South-West of Harare. The Shangwe and Tonga are the indigenous inhabitants but most people come from all over Zimbabwe. It is the largest district in the Province if not in Zimbabwe. It has 32 communal wards, one Small Scale Commercial Farming Area (Ward) and 6 urban wards. The districts have seven chiefs namely Njelele, Mkoka, Jiri, Nemangwe, Masuka, Mutendi and Sai. Under these chiefs there are 11 Headmen namely Chirima, Msala, Ndhlalambi, Huchu, Ngomeni, Mugwira, Masuka, Mudengezegwa, Chisina, Katema and Muyambi. **Table 1** below shows the ward zoning according to chieftainship and headmen.

Table 1: Ward Zones And Chieftainship

Zone Name	Wards
Njelele Zone wards:	Chemagora (28), Njelele 1 (16), Njelele2 (15) and Njelele 3 (14)
Chisina Zone Wards:	Chisina1 (23), Chisina2 (24), Chisina 3 (25) and Chisina 4 (33)
Ngomeni/ Muyambi Wards:	Ngomeni (5), Muyambi 1 (1), Chirima 1 (2) and Mkoka (26)
Western Boundary Wards:	Sai 4 (3) Jiri 1 (21), Jiri 2 (22), Msala (27) and Muyambi 2 (29)
Huchu/Masuka Wards:	Huchu (7), Masuka (8), Nemangwe 5 (9) and Nemangwe 4 (10)
Nemangwe/Jahana Wards:	Nemangwe 3 (11) Nemangwe 2 (12), Nemangwe 1 (13) and Jahana (17)
Ndhlalambi/ Chirima Wards:	Ndhlalambi 1(19), Ndhlalambi 2 (20), Ndhlalambi 3 (32) and Chirima 2 (30)
Sai/ Manyoni wards:	Sai 3 (4), Sai 2 (6), Sai 1 (18) and Sai 5 (31)
Gokwe Centre Wards:	1-6

Table 2: Main Business Centres And Service Institutions By Ward

Ward #	Ward Classification	Ward Name	Business Centres	Service Institutions
1	Rural	Muyambi 1	Manoti, Dzvuke, St. Hughes, Dumu	Dzvuke Clinic (Satellite)
2	Rural	Chirima 1	Kana, Ndarire, Tachi	Kana Mission Hospital
3	Rural	Sai 4	Kangula, Queen	
4	Rural	Sai 3	Sengwa Bridge, Muchurinji, Chipanagare, Sai	Sai Clinic. Sengwa Bridge ZRP base
5	Rural	Ngomeni	Mateta 2, Jabula, Mawisa, Bopoma, Ngomeni	Mateta 2 Clinic, Mateta 2 ZRP Base.
6	Rural	Sai 2	Gundura, Kasango, Charama Business Centre	Mangidhi Clinic, Mangidi ZRP Base
1	Urban	Sasame	Gokwe Craft	Catholic University. Churches. Shingai Training Centre. Lodges, Aviation, St Agness Children's Home
2	Urban	Nyaradza	Gokwe Centre	Main Bus Terminus, Supermarkets. Leisure Lounge, Cotton Company of Zimbabwe Ginnery, Montana Meats
3	Urban	Njelele	Njelele and Gokwe Centre	Government Offices. District Hospital, Lodges, Town Council, Rural Council, ZRP Main Camp, Banks. Cheziya Clinic, Kwekwe Polytechnic Campus, Prison and Correctional Services. DDC, AARDS, DDF, Chikunguru Sports Club
4	Urban	Mapfungautsi	Sunset	Mapfungautsi Poly Clinic Airstrip
5	Urban	New Mapfungautsi		Gokwe Hotel
6	Urban	Ngoma	Ngoma, Kambasha	
7	Rural	Huchu	Chibasa, Joboringo, Mutambisi, Zingoni	Huchu Clinic
8	Rural	Masuka	Tank 9, Tank 7, Tank 5 and 2	Musasa Shelter, Tank 9 ZRP Base, Masuka Clinic
9	Rural	Nemangwe 5	Mutimutema, Nyagombe, Mhamahangwa, Msita	Msita Clinic
10	Rural	Nemangwe 4	Mugwangi, Masakadza, Bengwe, Dzire, Kaguta	
11	Rural	Nemangwe 3	CMB, Singwizi, Tare, Ngani	Sasame clinic
12	Rural	Nemangwe 2	Halfway, Svisvi, Kwaramba, Kasuwe, Boyi	Svisvi clinic
13	Rural	Nemangwe 1	Ganye, Zambezi, Jarawaza, Chemumvuri, Dera, Chiurai, Charama Cross	Ganye Clinic
14	Rural	Njelele 3	Gomoguru, Mapu, Mutyoraui, Taonesa	
15	Rural	Njelele 2	Bomba, Njelele, Mapfumo, Gababe, Matambo	Chemahororo Clinic, Njelele Clinic
16	Rural	Njelele 1		
17	Rural	Jahana.	Nhongo, Bejani, Jahana, Satengwe, Insukamini	Jahana Clinic
18	Rural	Sai 1	Sachingoma, Charama Cross, Nyahuni, Dzivarenganwa, Manyoni	Manyoni Clinic
19	Rural	Ndhalalambi 1	Nyaradza, Mateta1, Mlalazi, Gwehava, 37, Kudiwa	Nyaradza Clinic

Table 2: Main Business Centres And Service Institutions By Ward (continued)

20	Rural	Ndhlalambi 2	Gawa, Mukombegumi, Batanai, Kadziramambo, Bopoma	
21	Rural	Jiri 1	Jiri, Choto, Ndoza, Sengejira, Mavisa, Chehanga	Ndoza Clinic
22	Rural	Jiri 2	Maboike, Marapira, Marimasimbe, Zengeya, Gwetsanga, Rongaronga, Masekesa, Marirangwe	Katema Clinic, ZRP Base
23	Rural	Chisina 1	Tongwe, Gwamure, Ganyungu, Marungu, Chidamoyo, Mudzongwe, Chavanyati, Kasikana, Madenhe	Tongwe Clinic, Ganyungu Clinic, Tongwe ZRP Base, Umunyati Cooperative
24	Rural	Chisina 2	Gwanika, Manhede, Mzalahedwa, Mutange	Mutange Clinic, Gwanika Clinic, Ndabambi Clinic, Gwanika ZRP Base.
25	Rural	Chisina 3	Chevecheve, Krima, Matanda, Chidoma, Chemowa, Machengere	Krima Clinic, Krima ZRP Base, St. Tabeth Children's Home
26	Rural	Mkoka	Mkoka, Gadza, Selima, Mawundura, Kana 2	Mkoka Clinic
27	Rural	Msala	Msala, Kambe, Mbungu, Lutotswana, Sengejira, Chevecheve, Guluka, Mwambani	Msala Clinic
28	Rural (Small Scale Commercial Farming Area)	Chemagora	Rudge Business Centre	ZRP Base
29	Rural	Muyambi 2	Lukukwe, Manoti, Chemba	Manoti Clinic
30	Rural	Chirima 2	Nyaje, Mateme	Njaje Clinic, Mateme Clinic
31	Rural	Sai 5	Masikati, Parowa, Kombo, Mangisi, Dangarembizi, Benegurire	Chatave Clinic
32	Rural	Ndhlalambi 3	Gawa, Dera	Gawa Clinic
33	Rural	Chisina 4	Nyamacheni	

Source: Gokwe South RDC Businesses Register 2021

1.2. Population Information

Table 3: 2021 Gokwe South Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	POP 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Muyambi 1	2,286	10, 511	16, 423
2	Chirima 1	1,574	7,903	12, 348
3	Sai 4	685	3,321	5,189
4	Sai 3	1,650	8,197	12, 807
5	Ngomeni	2,407	11, 778	18, 403
6	Sai 2	1,456	7,139	11, 154
7	Huchu	1,337	6,375	9,960
8	Masuka	1,861	8,831	13, 798
9	Nemangwe 5	3,670	18, 471	28, 860
10	Nemangwe 4	2,422	11, 661	18, 220
11	Nemangwe 2	2,627	12, 451	19, 454
12	Nemangwe 1	2,211	10, 913	17, 051
13	Nemangwe 1	2,668	13, 428	20, 981
14	Njelele 3	2,018	10, 095	15, 773
15	Njelele 2	2,691	13, 334	20, 834
16	Njelele 1	2,029	10, 087	15, 760
17	Jahana	1,243	6,322	9,878
18	Sai 1	1,879	9,305	14, 539
19	Ndhlalambi 1	2,770	13, 666	21, 353
20	Ndhlalambi 2	1,309	6,558	10, 246
21	Jiri 1	2,086	9,809	15, 326
22	Jiri 2	1,538	7,263	11, 348
23	Chisina 1	3,096	14, 553	22, 739
24	Chisina 2	4,066	18, 765	29, 320
25	Chisina 3	2,282	10, 959	17, 123
26	Mkoka	1,209	6,322	9,878
27	Chemagora	1,852	9,501	14, 845
28	Muyambi 2	636	3,331	5,204
29	Chirima 2	1,384	6,953	10, 864
30	Sai 5	843	4,231	6,610
31	Ndhlalambi 3	819	4,242	6,628
32	Chisina 4	1,026	4,628	7,231
33	Muyambi 1	1,116	5,079	7,935

Source: ZimStat Census report 2012

For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<https://www.zimstat.co.zw>)

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

Gokwe South has got two broad forest categories namely savannah and woodlands. Forest types are varied and are of the following types; *Miombo Woodlands*, *Mopane Woodlands*, *Baikiaea Woodlands*, *Acacia Woodlands*, *Terminalia-Combretum Woodlands*, etc.

- Prevalent tree species (not in any order of dominance) are; *Miombo*, *Colophospermum Mopane* (Mopane), *Terminalia*, *Combretum*, *Burkea*, *Acacia*, *Kigelia*, *Marula*, and *Parinari* found on woodlands and vleis.
- The district is also endowed with both annual and perennial grass types ranging from terrestrial to aquatic grasses as influenced by the varied ecosystems found within the district. The most common grass species within the district are of the following types or species; *Hyparrhenia*, *Setaria*, *Eragrostis*, *Sabi*, *Chloris* and *Sporobolus*, etc.
- Dominant weed species are: - *Amaranthus*, *Graecizans*, *Bidens*, *Crotalaria Achroleuca*, *Solanum Scabrum*, *Hibiscus Roselle*, some patches with *Water Hyacinth* and *Vernonia Hymenolepis*, etc.
- The most common invasive alien species within the district is *Lantana Camara*.

1.4. Land Degradation

Generally the land is hilly with undulating terrains towards rivers and plateaus. There are three common soil types ranked as follows:-

- 60% Kalahari sands from granite rocks. These are sodic soils that generally have a high erodibility factor.
- 30% are red clay soils.
- 10% Black alluvial soils found within streams and river banks (riparian land).
- Since the bulk of the soils are of a sandy nature (sodic soils), land degradation as is accelerated by indiscriminate tree cutting and other destructive human activities and/or practices on the environment such as stream bank cultivation, mineral panning, alluvial mining, overgrazing, as well as being caused by phenomena such as veldt fires and floods, etc. have manifested in the form of rills, gullies, silted water bodies, bare forest land, etc. These resultant environmental situations or conditions have negatively impacted on agricultural yields in both livestock rearing and field crop production.
- Artisanal mining in Masoro area (Chisina wards) have resulted in indiscriminate tree cutting leading to accelerated soil erosion as the soil would be left bare and susceptible to the agents of erosion. This situation subsequently leads to siltation of water bodies. Mineral panning has also seen or resulted in quite a number of open pits and trenches left uncovered after the exhaustion on the gold ore. These pits and trenches are a hazard to humans, livestock and wildlife, should they have fallen into them.
- Veldt fires within Chemagora ward, Nemangwe wards and Jahana ward have greatly contributed to regrettable wildlife losses, loss of tree species of commercial value and have also, in some instances resulted in property destruction.
- Invasion by *Lantana Camara* has greatly reduced the total grazing areas as this weed (*Lantana Camara*) does not allow or support any under growths within the confines of its canopy.
- Alluvial mining has resulted in water pollution and siltation of water bodies especially Munyati River where this type of mining is usually practiced or carried out.

2. Development Indicators

Table 4: Distribution Of Services By Zones

Zone	Roads	Health	B/C	D/ Tanks	Dams	River	Borehole		Households	Villages
							WRKN	BRKN		
Njelele	2	6	8	8	5	4	48	32	7,374	72
Chisina	3	4	30	6	2	3	60	48	10, 560	127
Ngomeni/ Muyambi	1	2	8	3	0	3	49	37	7,476	131
Western Boundary	3	5	27	3	5	2	40	23	7,545	231
Huchu/Masuka	3	3	17	5	0	8	55	46	9,290	192
Nemangwe/ Jahana	1	3	23	10	3	5	53	42	8,749	127
Ndhhlambi Chirima	3	5	20	8	1	3	36	39	5,948	114
Sai/Manyoni	3	4	19	9	6	1	47	36	5,801	57
Gokwe Centre	3	2	1	0	0	1	7	3	5,211	0
Total	22	34	153	52	22	30	395	306	67, 954	1,051

Source: Gokwe South RDC Social Services Department; DDF Water and Roads Division

Table 5: Primary Schools By Ward

Name	Ward	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Batanai	20	112	110	222
Bhejane	17	268	223	491
Blue gum	25	410	379	789
Bopoma	5	187	147	334
Bova	16	346	347	693
Boyi	12	241	242	483
Chamatendera	10	93	128	221
Charama	6	281	269	550
Chavanyati	23	76	114	190
Chegama	19	253	248	501
Chehamba	27	157	160	317
Chehanga	21	201	209	410
Chemba	29	165	199	364
Chemowa	25	288	290	578
Chibasa	7	244	204	448
Chidamoyo	23	83	88	171
Chidoma	25	333	313	646
Chiedza	5	286	277	563
Chita Chezvipo Zvemoto	1 Urban	436	426	862
Chiumbu	23	383	404	787
Chiurai	13	175	190	365
Choto	4	198	195	393
Davambi	25	268	290	558
Dopota	8	322	347	669
Dzire	10	499	443	942
Dzvuke	1	332	303	635
Gababe	15	276	319	595
Gadza	26	196	187	383
Ganye	13	330	357	687
Ganyungu	23	588	488	1,076
Gawa	32	241	284	525
Gokwe St. Agnes	1 Urban	864	851	1,715
Gwanyika	14	488	508	996
Gwarusonde	13	234	226	460
Gwavi	11	424	445	869
Gwehava	15	377	393	770
Gwenungu	24	366	343	709
Gwenya	24	197	226	423
Gwetsanga	22	204	163	367
Huchu	7	255	257	512
Insukamini	17	109	99	208
Jahana	17	105	99	204
Jiri	21	106	92	198
Joboringo	7	175	206	381
Jororo	32	157	158	315
Kadziramwanda	5	129	147	276
Kaguta	10	356	372	728
Kambe	27	269	270	539
Kanetowa	4	259	279	538

Table 5: Primary Schools By Ward (continued)

Kapfunde	5	220	228	448
Karova	31	261	256	517
Karuware	4	146	138	284
Kasango	6	208	275	483
Kasikana	23	209	208	417
Kasuwe	12	360	337	697
Krima	25	378	394	772
Kubenengurira	31	279	290	569
Kwaramba	12	137	159	296
Lukukwe	29	256	272	528
Lutotshwana	27	234	237	471
Maboke	22	222	226	448
Machakata	15	506	472	978
Magede	26	174	148	322
Maliyami	24	176	231	407
Mamhangwa	9	283	241	524
Mangisi	31	237	250	487
Manyena	18	255	269	524
Manyepa	18	279	256	535
Manyewu	23	152	179	331
Manyoni	18	314	295	609
Mapfumo	15	497	480	977
Mapfungautsi	Urban	616	651	1,267
Mapiwa	30	142	135	277
Mapu	14	420	465	885
Marirangwe	22	139	145	284
Masawi	15	101	127	228
Masekesa	4	97	89	186
Masuka	8	298	306	604
Mateme S.D.A	15	140	135	275
Mateta 1	19	185	208	393
Mateta 2	20	307	341	648
Matura	21	97	108	205
Mawisa	5	173	176	349
Mazinyo St. Hughs	1	466	388	854
Mbungu	27	395	362	757
Mkoka	26	140	184	324
Mlalazi	19	328	318	646
Msala	27	128	130	258
Mtanki S.D.A	24	244	258	502
Muchirinji	4	224	211	435
Mudzimundiringe	22	213	228	441
Mudzongwe	23	380	382	762
Murandu	23	231	202	433
Murwira	22	108	99	207
Muroorwa	8	124	144	268
Musita	10	364	445	809
Mutange	24	240	193	433
Mutendi	8	141	150	291
Muyambi	1	403	405	808
Mwambani	29	346	374	720
Mwembesi	25	160	152	312

Table 5: Primary Schools By Ward (continued)

Ndarire	2	130	117	247
Ndhlalambi	20	289	338	627
Ngani	11	352	324	676
Ngomeni	5	357	290	647
Ngondoma	15	366	399	765
Nhongo	17	137	147	284
Nyagombe	9	332	278	610
Nyahuni	18	167	180	347
Nyaje	30	475	426	901
Nyamacheni	33	284	299	583
Nyamhunga	5	127	113	240
Nyaradza	19	624	675	1,299
Nyarupakwe	23	124	96	220
Paradza	21	168	157	325
Pokwe	9	301	249	550
Ronga ronga	22	141	141	282
Rugora	9	494	561	1,055
Sacred heart	2	401	379	780
Sasame	13	514	522	1,036
Satengwe	17	210	183	393
Savaranda	9	918	986	1,904
Sawi	32	215	212	427
Sayi	4	327	289	616
Selima	26	205	208	413
Sengwa	15	451	480	931
Simbe	15	269	293	562
Sizanani	20	217	242	459
St. Boniface Tare	11	568	539	1,107
St. Cuthbeths Masoro	24	381	367	748
St. Pauls	5 Urban	476	491	967
Sungwiza	11	147	147	294
Svisvi	12	417	456	873
Tachi	2	109	151	
Zambezi	13	207	186	393
Zarova	11	234	243	477
Zengeya	22	257	212	469
Zhamba	3	189	186	375
Zhombe S.D.A.	15	439	440	879
Zimbodza	7	319	309	628
Tot reg 135		37, 811	36, 926	74, 737
Tot sat 6		1,328	1,218	2,546
Grand total 141		38, 650	38, 843	77, 233

Source: MoPSE Gokwe District

Table 6: Secondary Schools By Ward

School	Ward	Grand total		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Batanai	1	189	200	389
Bengwe	10	175	174	349
Chevecheve	25	275	271	546
Cheziya Gokwe	6 Urban	538	523	1,061
Chidoma	25	452	474	926
Chitombo	4	263	272	535
Choto/Tafara	21	127	131	258
Defe	8	200	228	428
Dzivarengamwa	18	217	237	454
Dzvuke/Muchadeyi	1	118	161	279
Ganye	13	346	309	655
Gawa	32	128	100	228
Gukure	9	251	298	549
Guluka	27	167	152	319
Gwamure	23	257	264	521
Gwanyika/Gomoguru	14	387	415	802
Gwarusonde/Sawi	32	186	151	337
Gwehava	15	110	101	211
Hovano	15	413	436	849
Kana	2	195	197	392
Kasango/Rufaro	6	102	115	217
Kasuwe	12	118	136	254
Katsunga	5	70	90	160
Kushinga (Rumhumha)	19	138	147	285
Logos	Urban 1	0	420	420
Lukukwe/Chitepo	29	135	145	280
Maboke	22	132	146	278
Machakata	16	250	223	473
Mafungause/ Mapfungautsi	24	106	96	202
Manyoni	18	239	228	467
Marimasimbe	22	257	254	511
Marirangwe	22	71	62	133
Masuka	8	122	125	247
Mateme	15	239	262	501
Mateta (Rujeko)	5	427	436	863
Mazinyo	1	127	141	268
Mkoka/Tichakunda	26	109	194	303
Mtanki/Chisina	24	244	273	517
Muchirinji	4	225	237	462
Mbungu	27	55	65	120
Nemangwe	11	374	445	819
Ngomeni	5	145	173	318
Njelele	2 Urban	756	680	1,436
Nyaje	30	135	131	266
Nyamacheni	33	88	124	212
Nyaradza	19	243	226	469
Nyoka	12	239	284	523
Rutendo	5	80	91	171

Table 6: Secondary Schools By Ward (continued)

Sayi	4	132	196	328
Selima	26	95	124	219
St. Boniface Tare	11	235	303	538
St. Paul's Gokwe	5 Urban	337	286	623
Sunganai	7	160	202	362
Sayi	4	132	196	328
Selima	26	93	124	219
St. Boniface Tare	11	235	303	538
Sungani	7	160	202	362
Tongwe	23	348	329	677
Vulindlela	17	191	200	391
Zhamba	3	63	63	126
Registered 48		189	200	389
Satellite 8		175	174	349
Grand total 56		11, 781	12, 746	24, 527
Source: MoPSE Gokwe District				

The district has 141 primary schools and 56 secondary schools of which, 4 are primary schools and 4 secondary schools are located at the urban centre. All wards have at least 3 primary schools. Secondary schools are distributed across the district though some cater for 2 wards. The district has 4 boarding high schools namely Cheziya Gokwe, Logos (Girls High), Manyoni (Low cost) and Mateta Rujeko (Low cost). The district has two tertiary institutions viz Gokwe Vocation Training Centre a government institution and Shingai Training Centre a Roman Catholic Gokwe Diocese.

2.1. Health Facilities By Type

2.1.1. Health Facilities

The district has 33 clinics and two hospitals. The district hospital is located at Gokwe Town while Kana Hospital a Roman Catholic institution is located in Ward 2, Kana Business Centre about seventy (70) km South West of Gokwe Town. The clinics are located in all the settlement types though some have to service 2 or 3 wards.

Table 7: Health Facilities Distribution

	Name Of Clinic	Ward	Responsible Authority
1	Chemahororo	15	RDC
2	Cheziya	Urban	GTC
3	Chitapo	16	RDC
4	Chitave	31	RDC
5	Gawa	32	RDC
6	Gokwe General Hospital	Urban	Government
7	Gwanika	24	RDC
8	Huchu	7	RDC
9	Jahana	17	RDC
10	Jiri/Ndoza	21	RDC
11	Kana Mission Hospital	2	Roman Catholic
12	Katema	21	Government
13	Krima	25	RDC
14	Mangidhi	6	RDC
15	Manoti	1	RDC
16	Manyoni Baptist	18	Baptist
17	Masuka	8	RDC
18	Mateme	30	SDA
19	Mateta	5	Government
20	Mkoka	26	RDC
21	Msala	27	RDC
22	Msita	9	RDC

Table 7: Health Facilities Distribution (continued)

23	Mtanke	24	Baptist
24	Ndabambi	24	RDC
25	Ndhlalambi	20	RDC
26	Njelele	15	RDC
27	Nyaje	30	Government
28	Nyamhunga	5	RDC
29	Nyaradza	19	RDC
30	Sai	6	RDC
31	Sesame	11	Baptist
32	Svisvi	12	Government
33	Tongwe	23	RDC
34	ZRP	Urban	Government
35	Zhamba	3	RDC
Source: Ministry of Health & Child Care Gokwe Hospital			

2.2. Types Of Settlements

Table 8: Settlements

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2022
Urban	6	6
Growth point	0	0
Resettlement area	0	0
Communal	32	32
Estate Farms	0	0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1	1
Source: Department of Physical Planning		

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1. Water And Sanitation Information

Table 9: Water Sources Distribution By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non Functional Boreholes	Reasons For Non Functionality	Reasons For Improvement / Deterioration Compared To 2016
1	Boreholes	22 Boreholes	17	5	Worn out Pump stands and cylinders	Some dried up, others were left open and stones were thrown in
2	Boreholes	13 Boreholes	10	3	Worn out Pump stands and Cylinders	Some dried up while others were left open and stones were thrown in
3	Boreholes	6 Boreholes	6	0		
4	Boreholes	14	11	3	Worn out components	
5	Boreholes	2 Protected wells and 36 boreholes	2 protected wells and 27 boreholes	11	Worn out Pump stands, Pipes and Cylinders	Some dried up while others were left open and stones were thrown in
6	Boreholes	2 PWS and 10 boreholes	2 PWS and 6 boreholes	4	Worn out Pump stands, Pipes and Cylinders	Some dried up, others collapsed and others were left open, vandalised
7	Boreholes	2 PWS and 6 B/Hs	2PWS and 6 B/Hs	0		There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention

Table 9: Water Sources Distribution By Ward (continued)

8	Shallow wells	Shallow wells	n\	n\		
9	Boreholes	2PWS and 11 B/Hs	2PWS and 8B/Hs	3	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner intervention
10	Shallow wells and artisanal wells	Shallow wells and artisan wells	n\	n\		
11	Boreholes and Artesian Wells	11 B/Hs and Artesian Wells	2 Protected wells and 5B/Hs	4 Boreholes	Worn out components	Some dried up, collapsed or vandalised
12	Protected wells and shallow wells	5 Protected wells and shallow wells	9	2	Worn out components	
13	Boreholes and shallow wells	9 Boreholes and shallow wells	9	5	Worn out components	1 borehole was drilled
14	Boreholes and shallow wells	15 Boreholes and shallow wells	9	6	Worn out components	
15	Boreholes and shallow wells	28 Boreholes and shallow wells	25	3	Worn out components	3 boreholes were drilled
16	Boreholes and shallow wells	23 Boreholes and shallow wells	23	23	Worn out components	Intervention from Medra
17	Boreholes and shallow wells, springs	13 boreholes and shallow wells, spring	9	4	Worn out components	
18	Dams and Boreholes	Dam and 17 boreholes	13	4	Worn out components	
19	Boreholes and shallow wells	22 boreholes and shallow wells	16	6	Worn out components	
20	Boreholes	13 Boreholes	10	3	Worn out components	2 boreholes were drilled
21	PWS and boreholes	1 PWS and 13 boreholes	13	13	Worn out components	
22	Boreholes	7 PWS and 9 borehole	16	16	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner intervention
23	Boreholes	34 Boreholes	30	4	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner intervention
24	Boreholes, Munyati River and Dam	38 Boreholes	33	5	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention
25	Boreholes	18 Boreholes	13	5	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention
26	Boreholes	19 Boreholes	15	4	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention

Table 9: Water Sources Distribution By Ward (continued)

27	Boreholes	11 Boreholes	9	2	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention
29	Boreholes	17 Boreholes	13	4	Worn out components	Some dried up and others were left open and stones thrown in.
30	Boreholes	16 Boreholes and 2 protected wells	11	5	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention
31	Boreholes	12 Boreholes and 2 protected wells	5	7	Worn out components	
32	Boreholes	17 Boreholes	12	5	Worn out components	There was improvement in water supply drilling and rehabilitation due to partner Intervention
33	Boreholes and dams	12 Boreholes	11	1	Worn out components	

Source: WASH

3.1.1. Water Management Issues

- Nemangwe area water table very deep and the ground water is full of fluorides and other saline materials which poses a challenge in carrying out agricultural activities such as nutrition gardens.
- Soils are collapsible sand making drilling difficult and expensive.
- Communities are poor or not willing to participate financially in the management or operations of their water points.
- Some water have some salts making tear and wear of leather cups faster.
- Most areas still use sand abstraction (mufuku) as source of water.

The district has a number of water sources for human use. Sanitation facilities are largely Blair toilets across all the rural wards. The district's main water sources are boreholes, artisan wells, deep wells, dams and piped water schemes. The majority of these water sources are in need of urgent rehabilitation with all piped water schemes in need of a lot of attention.

Water quality is one of the great challenges in the district. Water has heavy minerals (salty water) and there is a need for de-salinating agents to soften the water. These heavy salts have led to tinted teeth for some community members especially in the Nemangwe area.

3.2. Sanitation Facilities

Table 10: Toilet Access By Wards

Ward	Number Of Toilets
1	71
2	105
3	27
4	122
5	207
6	108
7	88
8	15
9	144
10	219
11	128
12	331
13	202
14	191
15	424
16	226
17	100
18	374
19	605
20	24
21	132
22	126
23	222
24	756
25	395
26	150
27	118
28	
29	146
30	53
31	26
32	100
33	118
Total	6,053
Source: WASH Gokwe South	

The table below shows level of household sanitation coverage in the district. According to the survey there are challenges in household access to improved sanitation facilities as households with access range between 3.6% and 25% hence Diarrhea being one of top causes of mortality in the district.

3.2.1. Household Sanitation Coverage

Table 11: Household Sanitation Coverage

Ward	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine	% Of HHs With Safe Type Of Latrine In Use	% Of HHs With Hand Washing
Ward 1	47	2,432	17.15	2.92	3.78
Ward 2	29	1,328	24.85	7.91	10.09
Ward 3	14	779	17.97	3.47	1.93
Ward 4	19	2,880	15.00	4.24	1.46
Ward 5	25	3,492	23.91	5.93	11.20
Ward 6	13	1,947	20.34	5.55	17.21
Ward 7	30	1,095	22.65	8.04	4.20
Ward 8	78	2,226	21.07	0.67	6.60
Ward 9	34	4,308	48.44	3.34	10.65
Ward 10	44	2,766	38.79	7.92	6.87
Ward 11	34	3,730	37.94	3.16	17.43
Ward 12	31	2,782	41.37	13.16	1.08
Ward 13	32	3,333	26.43	6.06	4.35
Ward 14	26	2,746	29.39	9.47	14.17
Ward 15	29	3,104	47.16	13.66	12.31
Ward 16	28	3,745	40.77	6.03	11.56
Ward 17	22	1,680	12.44	5.95	1.31
Ward 18	20	1,743	71.72	63.63	97.53
Ward 19	39	4,395	16.79	13.77	4.51
Ward 20	20	1,678	6.44	1.43	0.95
Ward 21	82	2,572	13.45	5.13	12.71
Ward 22	62	1,963	12.23	6.42	11.16
Ward 23	34	3,909	35.89	5.68	5.78
Ward 24	49	3,716	39.40	20.34	22.39
Ward 25	31	3,563	34.66	11.09	12.55
Ward 26	33	1,819	27.87	8.47	13.14
Ward 27	41	2,341	14.65	5.04	6.58
Ward 29	24	1,525	15.87	9.57	0.00
Ward 30	20	1,459	21.80%	3.63	2.33
Ward 31	10	2,022	11.37	1.29	5.04
Ward 32	25	1,511	24.42	6.62	14.56
Ward 33	12	1,327	44.84	8.89	49.36
Total	1,037	79, 916	29.12	8.62	11.60
Source: RWIMS					

Table 12: Condition Of Water Sources

Boreholes		Deep Wells		Dams		Piped Water Schemes		Artesian Wells	
Total	Broken down	Total	Broken down	Total	Broken down	Total	Broken down	Total	Broken down
643	377	102		45		6	6	11	

3.3. Transport And Communication

Table 13: Transport And Communication Network Coverage By Ward

Roads	Wards Covered	Network Coverage
Gokwe – Kiekie Road 140km	14, 15, 16 and 28	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe – Manoti /Msala Road 120km	15, 19, 20, 32, 5 and 1	Econet, Netone
Gokwe – Nkayi Road 55km	19 and 30	Econet, , Netone
Gokwe – Nemangwe Road 78km	16, 13, 12, 11, 10 and 9	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe – Jahana Road 43km	16 and 17	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe – Masoro (Gwenungu Road) 90km	15, 24 and 25	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe – Masoro (Nyarupakwe Road) 110km	24, 23 and 33	Econet, Netone
Gokwe - Mapu Road 50km	14 and 15	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe – Manyoni Road 40km	19 and 13	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe - Sai Road 150km	19 and 32	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Gokwe – Simbe Road 29km	16	Econet, Telecel, Netone
Source: Mobile network service providers		

The roads in the district are largely dust roads with the exception of the trunk roads that link Gokwe town with Kwekwe and Kariba/Binga. The tarred trunk roads require resurfacing since they have a lot of pot holes. The district does not have any rail network. The district has a fixed telephone network that is limited to the urban centers only. It is also serviced by the 3 mobile operators namely Econet, Telecel and Netone. Despite having all the networks within the district, the district has other wards such as Ward 27, 8, and 24 where network coverage is still a challenge. Telone has also its offices within the district.

3.4. Main Livelihood Sources

Lusulu Lupane And Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture

Is a middleveld zone that supports both livestock production and crop production; maize grows well here and provides food and income. Cotton is the chief cash crop for all; livestock sales bring in income mainly for the better offs. Daily wage work for poor farmers is still essential much of the year.

Greater Northern Gokwe High Cotton Producing

The majority of the wards in this zone are known for being one of the most productive in the district and classified as natural Region 4. Average annual rainfall 540 mm. Despite its dry hot climate and relatively low water table, in normal years this zone supplies neighboring zones with staple grain. The zone is suited for cotton growing and this is the major cash crop for most HHs. In recent years, the farmers resorted to more food crops at the expense of cash crops due to low market prices of cotton. Cash crop sales provide the major source of income. The other livelihood activities engaged by households include artisanal mining, remittances, petty trade, and skilled labour such as building and commercial sex work.

Challenges Being Encountered

The challenges being faced on livelihood sources include high inputs costs, climate change causing low crop yields poor road network affecting marketing, poor crop and livestock prices and hyperinflation.

Table 14: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Rain-fed agriculture in all wards	All wards
Agriculture	Irrigation farming	15 and 24
Artisanal mining	Small-scale mining	24 and 25
Remittances	People receiving remittance from urban areas and diaspora	All wards
Buying and selling	Flea markets and entrepreneurship	Urban Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Source: AARDS		

3.4.1. Poverty Levels

The poverty levels since 2016 have not improved for the district.

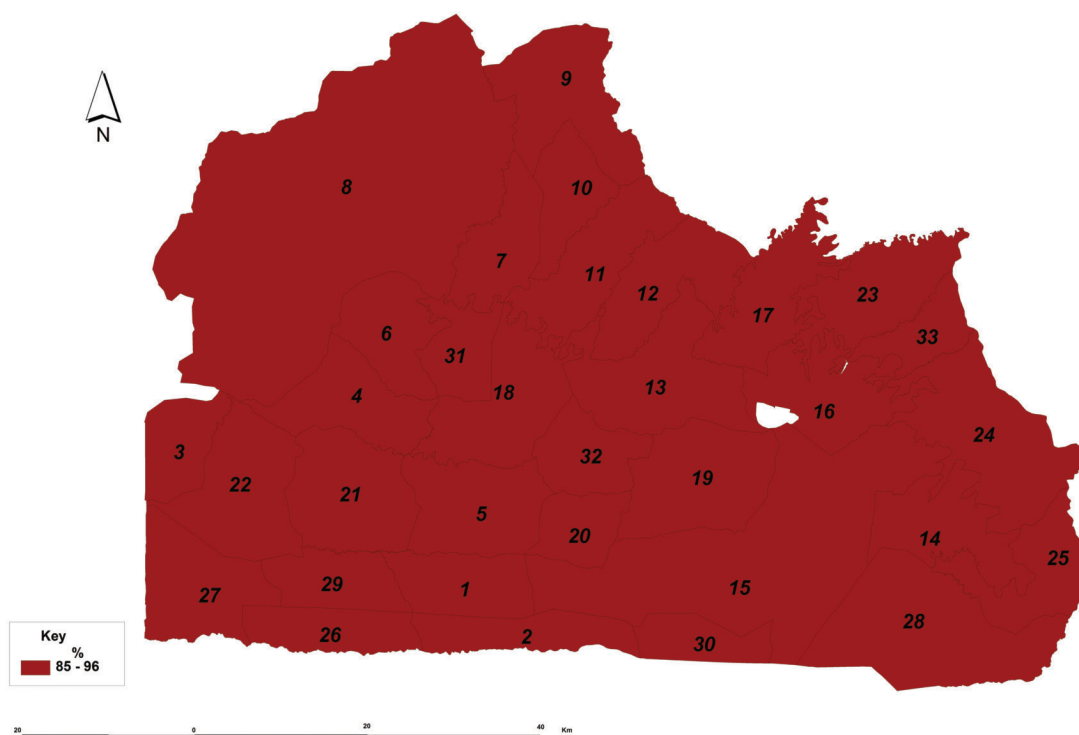


Figure 2: Poverty Map For The District By Ward (Source: ZimSTAT)

4. Agriculture Information

4.1.1 Agro-Ecological Regions And Climate

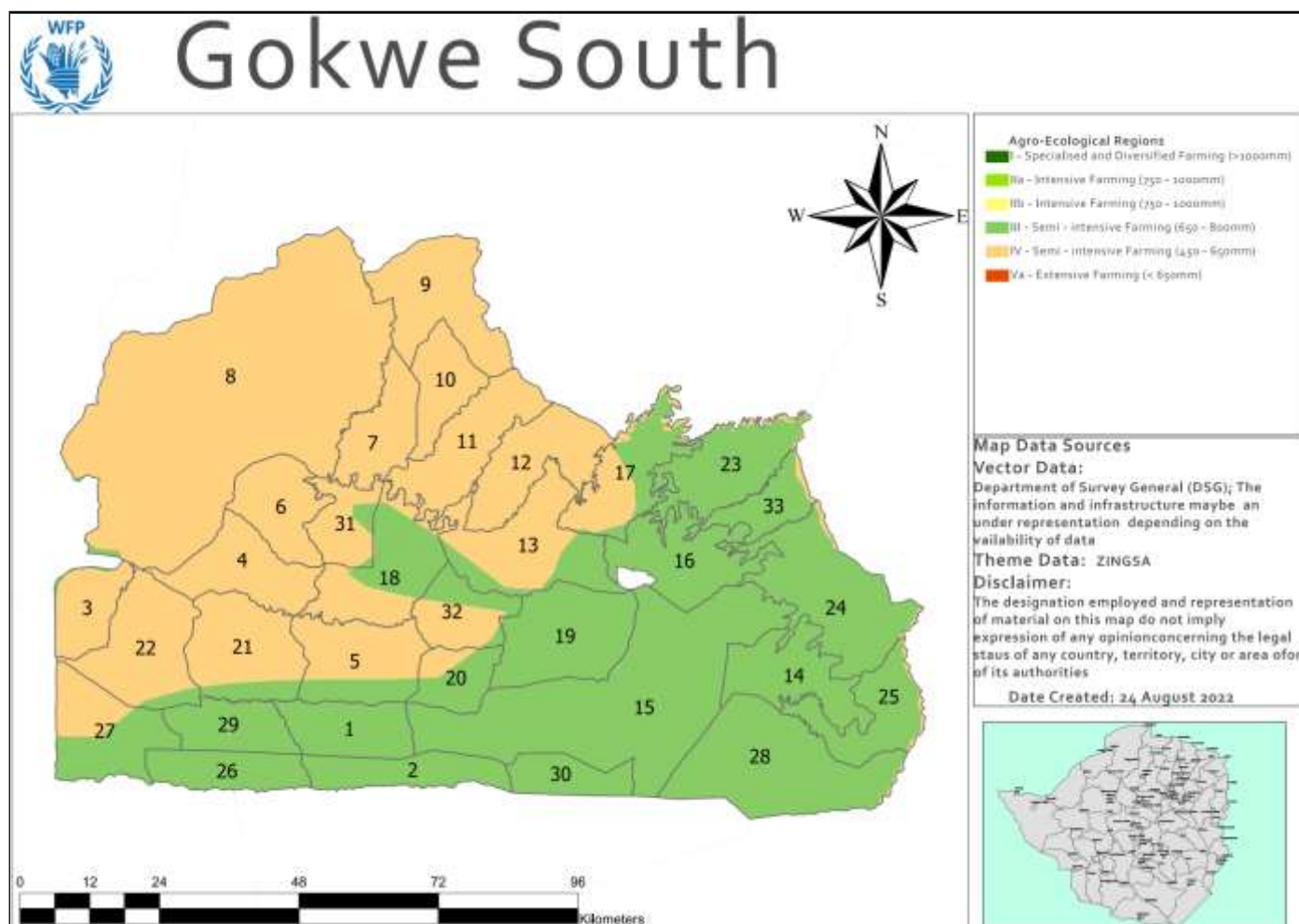


Figure 3: Gokwe South Agro-Ecological Regions Map

Table 15: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
Region 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Region 3 is characterized by annual rainfall of 500-750 mm, mid-season dry spells and high temperatures. Production systems are drought tolerant crops and semi-intensive livestock farming based on fodder crops. The predominant farming system is smallholder agriculture. Ward 15 and 24 have Irrigation schemes that is Chemahororo and Mutange. 	15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 32, 12, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25 and 28
Region 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Region 4 is characterized by annual rainfall of 450-650 mm, severe dry spells during rainy season and frequent seasonal droughts. Smallholder farmers grow drought tolerant varieties of crops. It is more suitable for extensive cattle production and wild life production. 	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

4.1.2. Mean Rainfall Trend Analysis

Table 16: Mean Rainfall Trends 2016-2021

2016 - 2021 Season					
Wards	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
1	562	498	586	417	562
2	946	722	202	422	487
3	432	470	401	420	640
4	482	479	490	530	615
5	696	544	297	432	511
6	450	512	520	560	621
7	452	490	410	430	682
8	450	520	470	500	675
9	470	490	501	450	672
10	455	325	468	455	564
11	475	342	495	482	575
12	512	375	498	491	586
13	662	687	713	592	1,553
14	450	450	500	540	620
15	480	470	490	530	610
16	450	510	520	560	620
17	460	490	540	555	610
18	460	543	540	540	555
19	735	915	849	609	1,336
20	640	567	302	476	649
21	460	511	460	500	660
22	464	470	495	441	651
23	417	389	433	442	1,049
24	444	387	420	458	979
25	430	510	510	550	630
26	543	397	427	412	557
27	409	376	433	463	573
28	490	500	560	540	540
29	426	369	428	401	566
30	1,162	592	317	556	1,184
31	458	496	450	478	688
32	650	675	692	626	1,172
33	421	412	398	353	859
Total	17, 493	16, 483	15, 815	16, 211	23, 851
Mean Rainfall	530.09	499.48	479.24	491.24	722.76

Source: Met Department

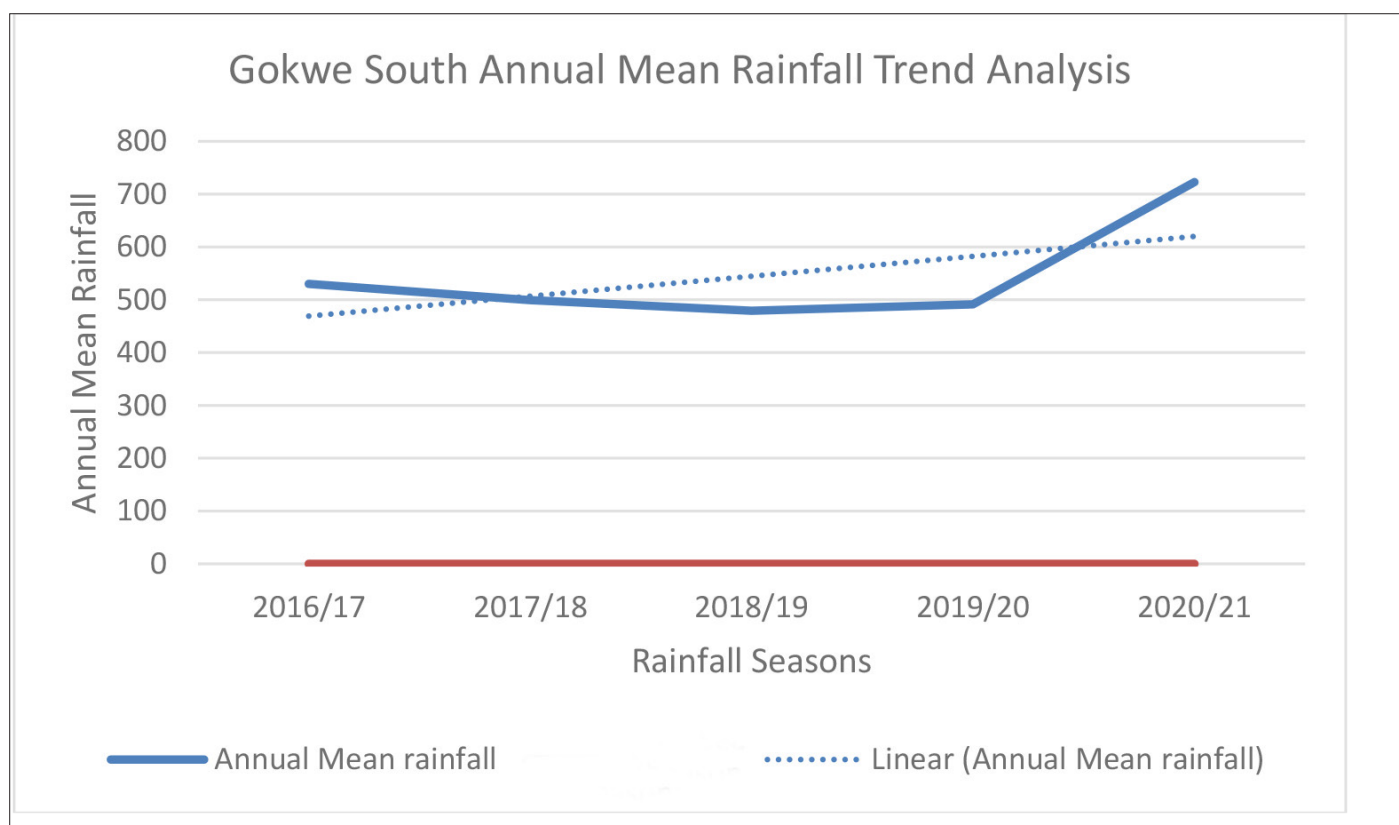


Figure 4: Mean Rainfall Graph (2016-2021)

- Gokwe South District has been experiencing a downward trend in the terms of the annual mean rainfall figures since the 2016/17 agricultural season. However, the 2020/21 agricultural season was the only exception which received high rainfall influencing better crop yields.
- This trend shows that Gokwe South as a district is susceptible to low and erratic rains resulting in frequent droughts.
- The 2021/22 agricultural season experienced a significant drop in the mean rainfall received and the distribution was poor coupled with long dry spells especially during the month of February This had negative effects on crop production.

4.1.3. Cropping Calendar

Table 17: Gokwe South Cropping Calendar

Crop	Activity	Month
Maize	Planting	October to December
	Weeding	November to February
	Topdressing	November to February
	Control of Pests	November to February
	Harvesting	April to June
Cotton	Land Preparations	April to September
	Planting	October to mid-December
	Fertilization	October to mid-December
	Thinning	December
	Scouting and Spraying	November to March
	Picking	April to June
	Stalk Destruction	June to August
	Marketing	May to August
Sorghum	Land Preparation	April to October
	Planting	October to December
	Weeding	November to February
	Topdressing	November to February
	Control of Pests	November to February
Groundnuts	Land Preparation	April to October
	Planting	October to November
	Weeding	November to February
	Control Pests	November to February
	Harvesting	April to June

Source: AARDS

4.1.4. Drought Prone Areas

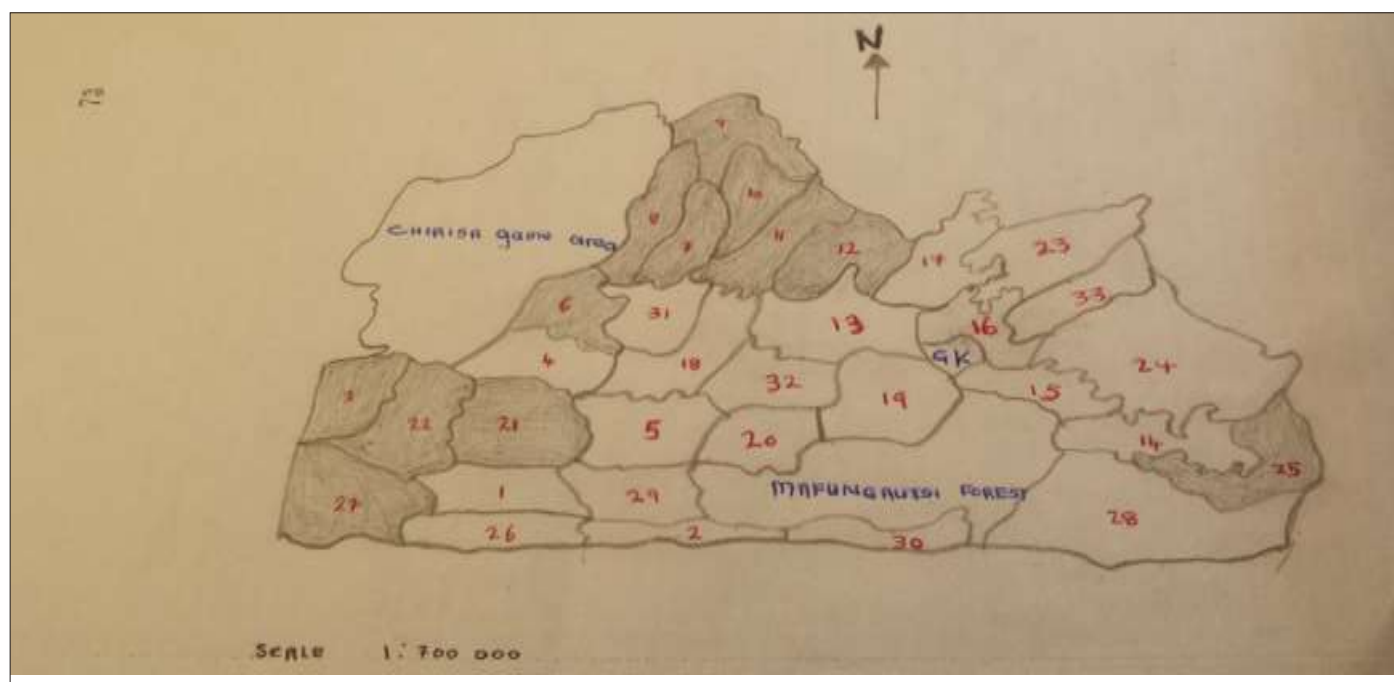


Figure 5: Drought Prone Areas Map (Source: Civil Protection Unit)

The wards that are drought prone are Ward 7, 8, and 9, 10, 11, 12 as highlighted in **Figure 5** above. According to **Figure 6** below the district has low drought risk classification.

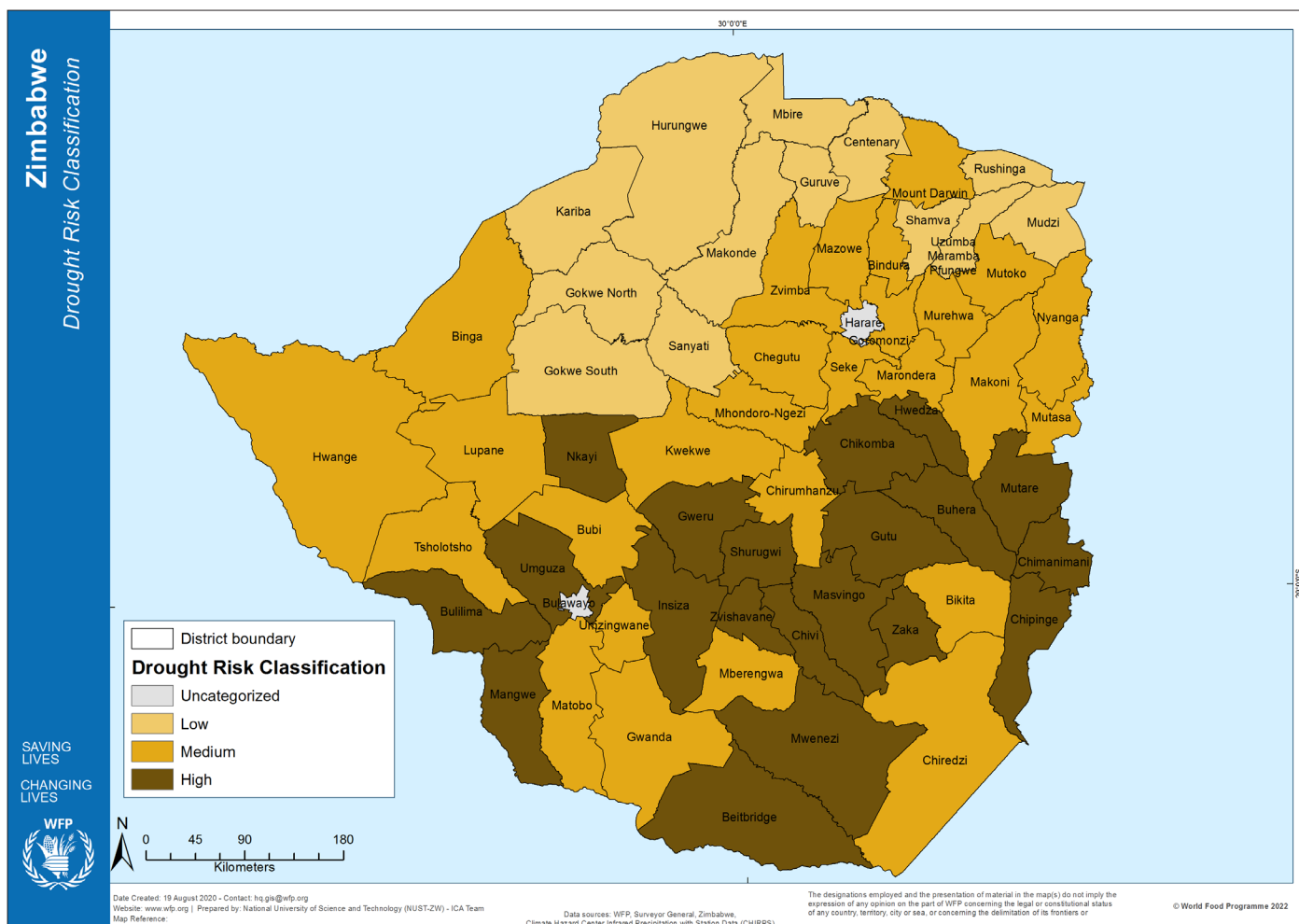


Figure 6: Zimbabwe Drought Risk Classification Map (Source - WFP ICA)

4.1.5. Flood Prone Areas

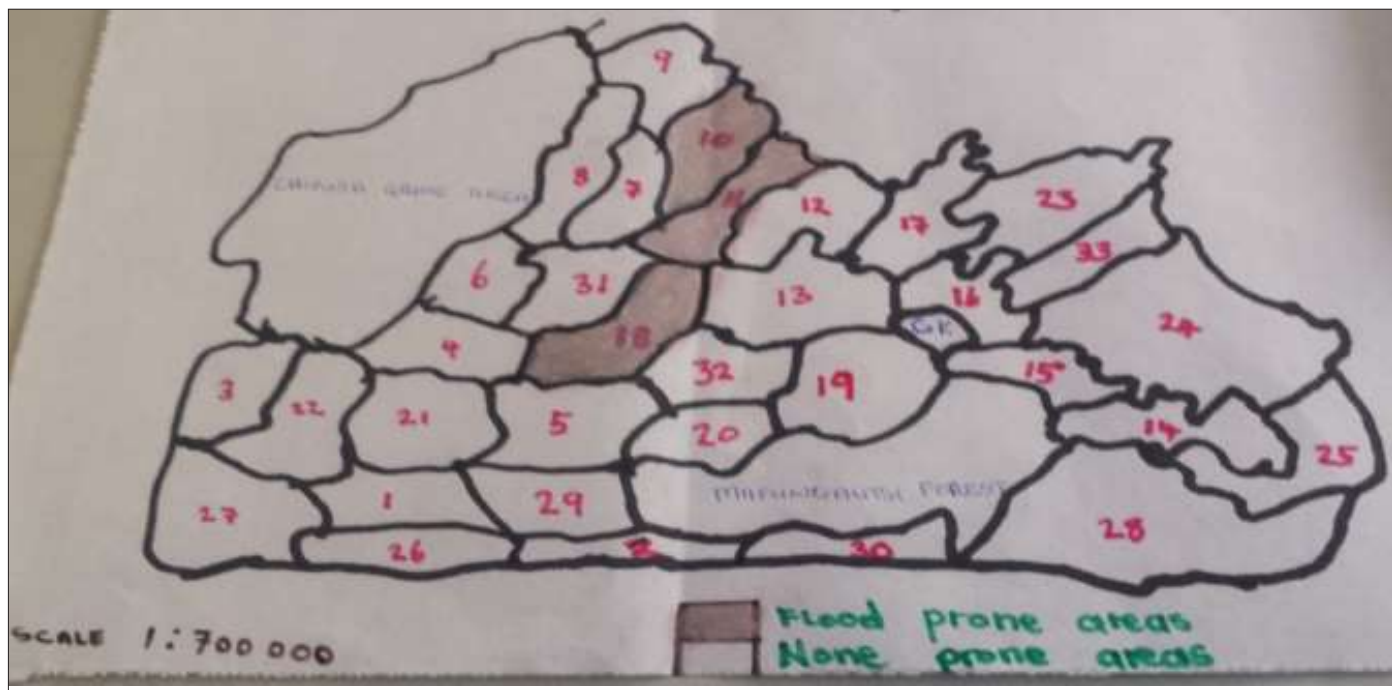


Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas Map (Source: Civil Protection Unit)

Some areas within Jahana ward and mostly all those areas with quite a substantial amount of wetlands close by or within their localities are prone to flooding. Some areas within Nemangwe wards at an average distance of about 500m to 1km on either side of major rivers e.g. Sasame River. Njelele wards from Hovano towards Masoro are also prone to flooding. Ganyungu area, due to its low lying position as we move towards Sanyati with the area serving as the run-off disposal point of the elevated points/areas on the Western and North-Western sides, is also prone to flooding. According to **Figure 8** below the district is classified as in the medium risk profile for flood risk.

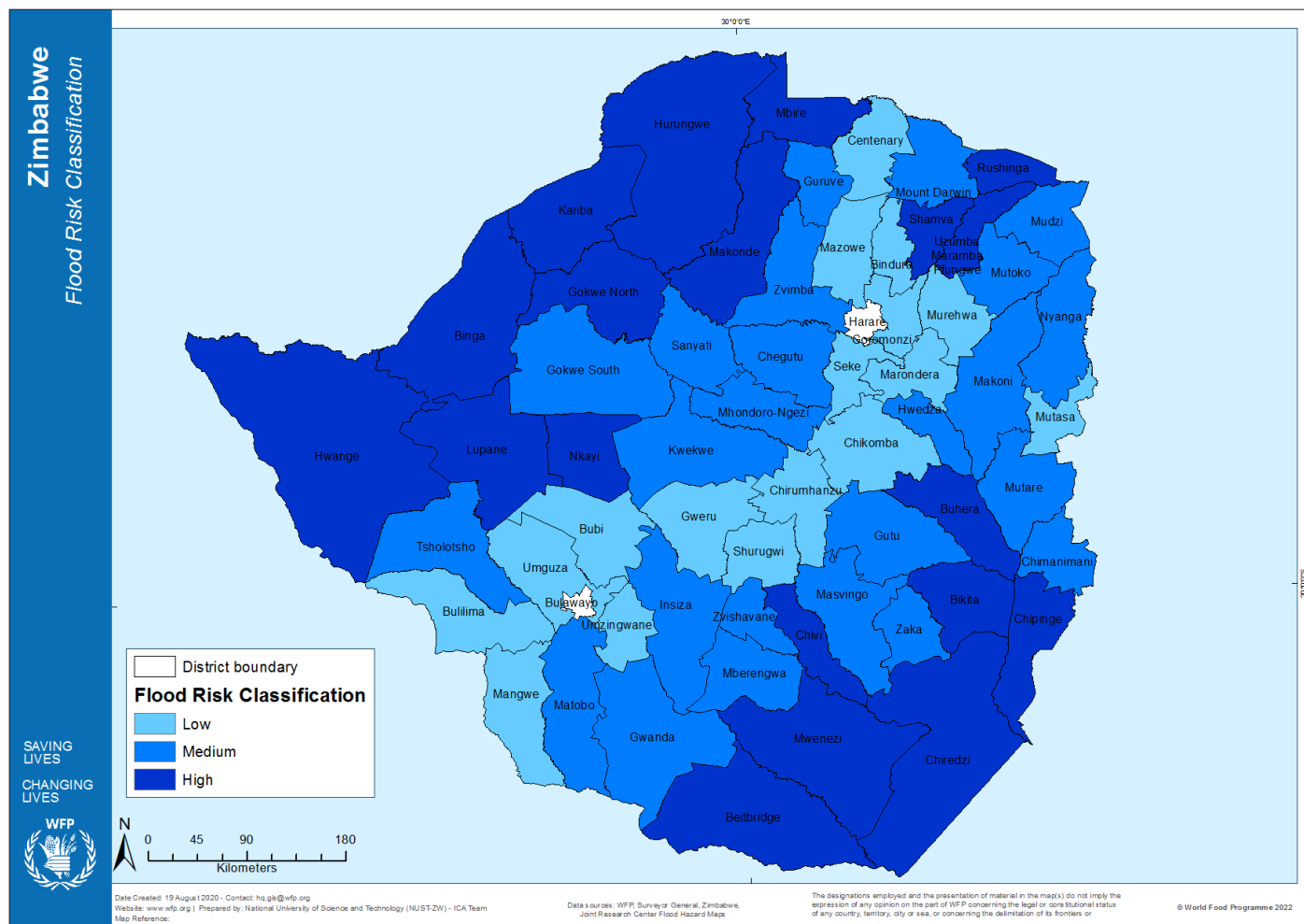


Figure 8: Zimbabwe Flood Risk Classification Map

4.1.6. Hydro-Ecological Conditions

- No major changes in the conditions and distribution of rivers and dams in the district have been reported as no new dams were constructed. The distribution of major dams and rivers is highlighted in **Table 18** below
- Most of the rivers are seasonal rivers except Sengwa which is perennial but now facing siltation challenges due to river bank cultivation.
- The challenge of rivers that dry up early into the season limit livelihood options for the people of Gokwe South and also affect irrigation schemes in Wards 15 and 24
- Some people are using rivers like Munyati for illegal gold panning, vegetable production and fishing as livelihoods options.

Table 18: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward	Major Rivers In The Ward
4	None	Sengwa
8	Defe	
9	Mateesanwa –Nemangwe	Sasame
12	None	Svisvi
13	Marope – Ganye; Ganye – Ganye	Sasame
15	Sengwa 1 – Mapfumo; Chemahororo – Zhombe SDA; Njelele – Njelele BC Gwehava – Gwehava	Sengwa, Chemahororo
16	Bova – Bova	Sasame
17	Tsetsebbe – Jahana; Tank Dam – Jahana; Sable – Jahana	Sasame
18	Manyoni	Manyoni
19	Sengwa 2 – Sokhwela	Sengwa, Mbumbuzi
21	Chehungwe – Jiri 1; Masekwe – Jiri 1	Sengwa
22	Bako Makondo – Jiri 2	Lutope
23	Maheremente	Mudzongwe, Munyati
24	Mutange	Mutange, Munyati
25	Maliambi	Maliambi, Mutangi, Munyati
33	Nyamacheni- Chisina	Nyamacheni, Munyati

Source: ZIMWA

5. Agricultural Information

5.1.1. Farming Sectors

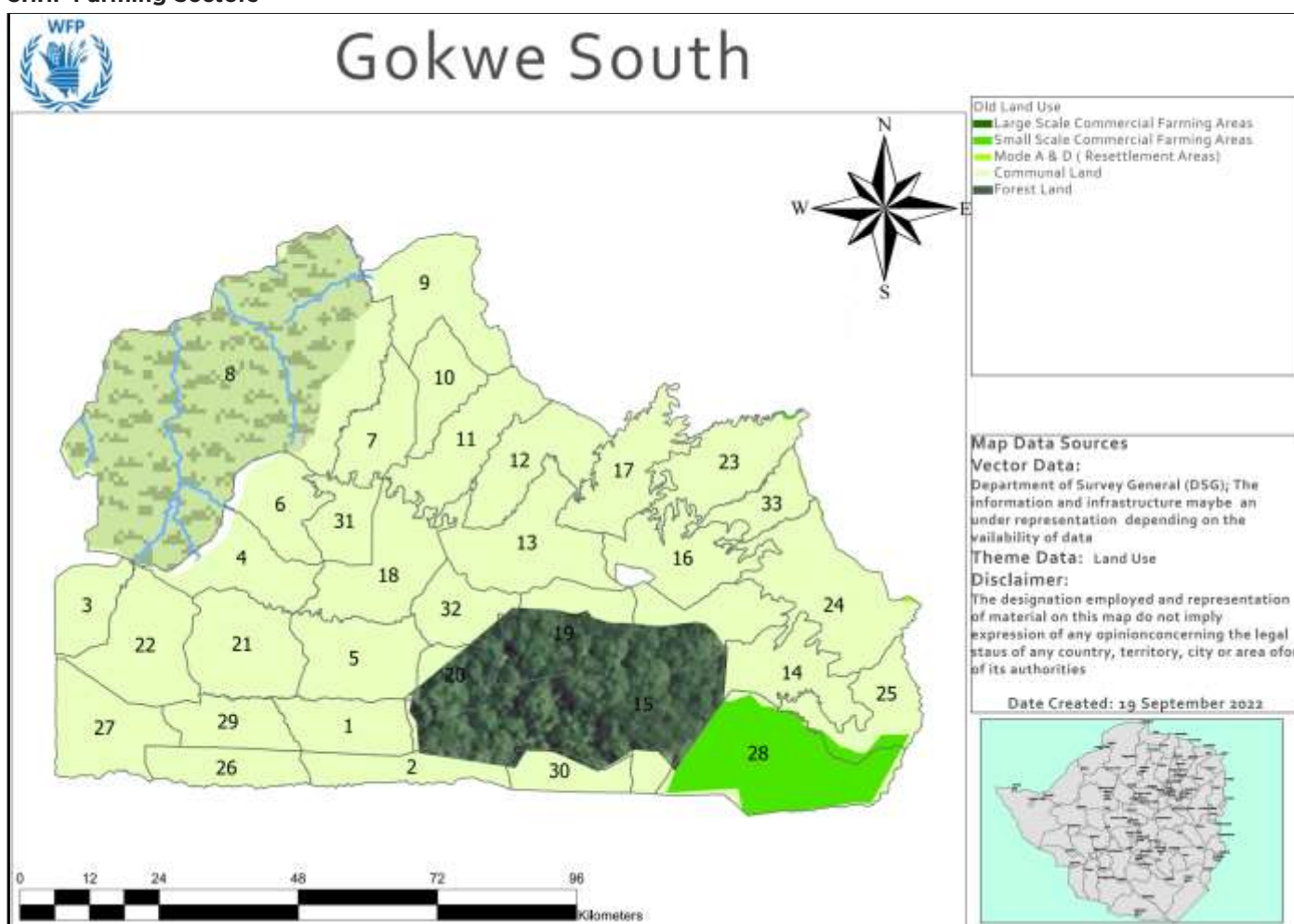


Figure 9: Main Farming Sectors In The District

The main farming sectors in the district are Communal (CA) and Small Scale Commercial Farming (SSCFA) sectors (**Figure 9**). According to AARDS, the CA sector covers about 68, 754.6 hectares with an approximate population of 79, 399 whilst the SSCFA sector is sitting on 4,500 hectares with a population of about 840 people.

5.1.2. Crop Production Trends

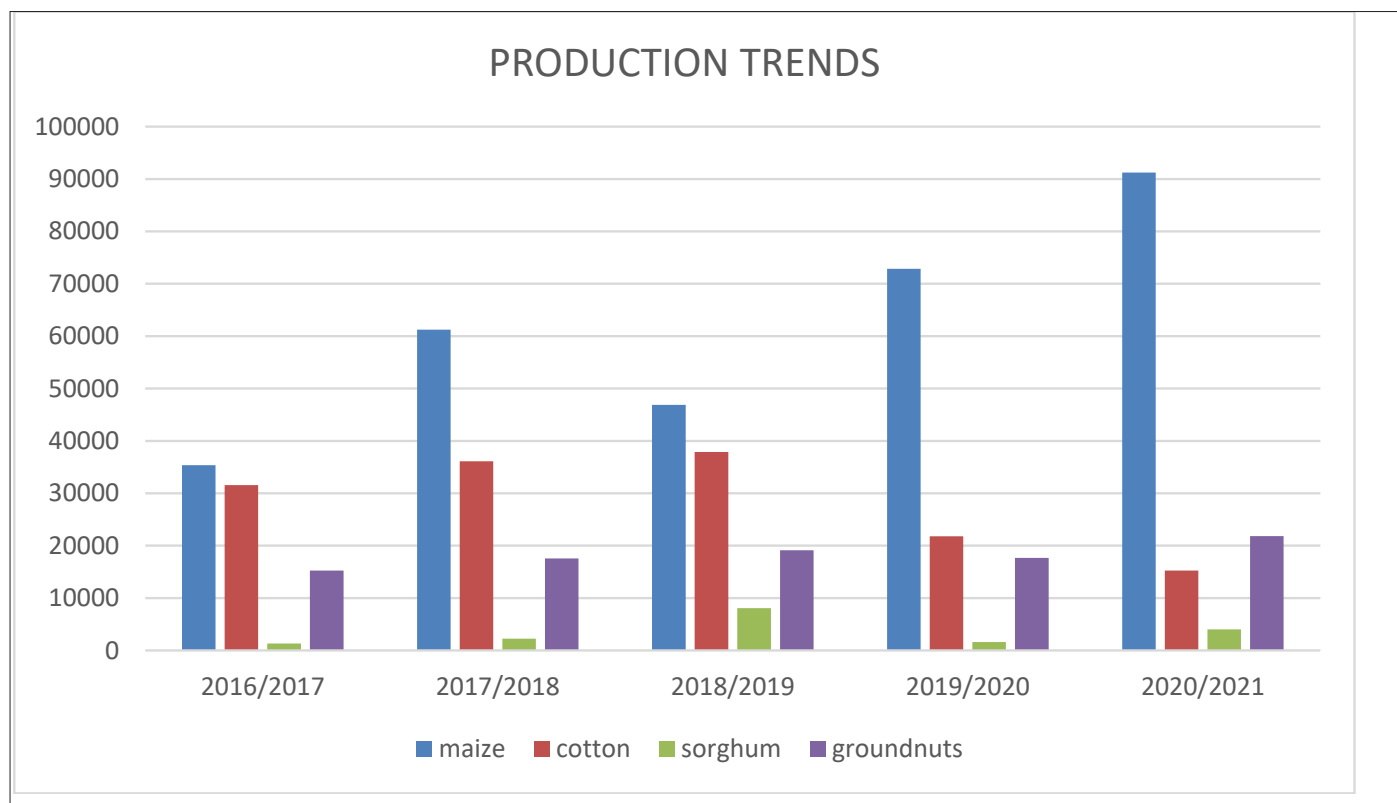


Figure 10: Crop Production Trends 2016-2021 (Source: AARDS)

Maize production has been on increasing trend, almost doubling, from below 40, 000 metric tonnes during the 2016/17 agricultural season to just above 90, 000 metric tonnes during the 2020/21 agricultural season (**Figure 10** above). The maize production can also be observed in groundnuts production. The production of the major cash crop (cotton) for the district has been on a downward trajectory since the 2018/19 agricultural season with almost a 50% drop in production (**Figure 10**). For ward-based crop production see **Table 19** below.

Table 19: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward	Population	Maize	Sorghum	Pearl Millet	Finger Millet	Total Cereal	Requirement	Surplus/ Deficit
1	11, 696	1,830	119	330	0	2,279	1,404	875
2	8,733	807	86	119	0	1,012	1,048	-36
3	3,807	1,258	8	74	0	1,340	457	883
4	9,053	1,249	251	128	0	1,628	1,086	541
5	13, 110	3,819	350	42	8	4,219	1,573	2,646
6	7,885	613	157	24	2	796	946	150
7	7,018	1,920	270	62	61	2,313	842	1,471
8	9,915	1,394	275	137	0	1,806	1,190	616
9	20, 475	3,756	783	82	0	4,621	2,457	2,164
10	13, 214	2,147	408	2	8	2,565	1,586	979
11	13, 825	8,255	2,004	234	0	10, 493	1,659	8,834
12	12, 047	1,802	799	6	0	2,607	1,446	1,161
13	14, 755	2,638	59	11	50	2,758	1,771	988
14	11, 161	4,486	68	12	1	4,568	1,339	3,228
15	14, 683	8,075	19	8	0	8,101	1,762	6,339
16	11, 105	4,948	182		0	5,130	1,333	3,797
17	6,985	1,652	131	3	16	1,802	838	964
18	9,985	1,548	39	356	0	1,943	1,198	745
19	15, 453	2,000	89	161	0	2,250	1,854	395
20	7,243	1,688	42	11	1	1,741	869	872
21	10, 905	844	287	158	12	1,302	1,309	-7
22	8,030	6,529	129	87	0	6,746	964	5,782
23	15, 846	4,431	3,300	58	7	7,796	1,902	5,894
24	20, 675	2,613	269	35	0	2,917	2,481	436
25	12, 131	1,631	121	8	2	1,763	1,456	307
26	6,982	313	50	160	0	523	838	315
27	11, 268	935	72	300	0	1,307	1,352	-45
28	3,669	596	0		0	596	440	156
29	7,657	935	71	240	0	1,246	919	327
30	4,663	1,108	15	10	0	1,133	560	573
31	4,666	3,163	216	228	2	3,609	560	3,049
32	5,127	1,319	31	146	5	1,501	615	886
33	5,634	689	402	13	3	1,107	676	431

Source: AARDS

5.2. Irrigation Schemes

According to AARDS the district has 2 irrigation schemes which are Mtange in Ward 24 covering 134 hectares and Chemahororo in Ward 15 covering 15 hectares

5.2.2. Challenges

High prices of inputs especially maize seed

6. Livestock

- Main livestock being kept in the district by livestock farmers include cattle, goats, chicken and donkeys
- The livestock population has not increased over the years due to frequent droughts and poverty levels and as a result the farmers have failed to restock significantly. Livestock numbers by ward are as in **Table 20** below.

Table 20: Livestock Population By Ward

Ward	Beef	Goats	Sheep	Donkey	Dairy	Chicken
1	5,317	2,433	99	511	0	6,321
2	4,714	558	186	200	0	8,398
3	1,640	820	0	75	0	1,700
4	6,738	3,834	0	586	0	14, 762
5	6,657	1,473	16	507	0	7,251
6	1,905	2,451	42	62	0	3,378
7	14, 992	18, 988	378	4,452	0	32, 436
8	15, 761	18, 567	77	4,200	0	31, 800
9	19, 221	20, 182	264	4,006	0	30, 000
10	5,172	2,951	57	175	0	4,736
11	736	4,592	363	531	0	15, 272
12	3,520	1,342	68	267	0	9,746
13	3,497	615	17	123	40	6,257
14	2,600	2,100	130	200	0	3,650
15	5,158	1,280	21	393	11	22, 466
16	3,217	714	0	284	130	7,241
17	4,018	634	14	183	4	10, 071
18	9,750	6,500	0	1,570	0	24, 375
19	6,720	2,971	0	312	2	8,290
20	7,155	4,050	0	585	0	8,731
21	2,650	1,640	15	145	00	3,100
22	2,400	1,380	13	85	0	2,740
23	8,512	6,313	57	446	0	3,970
24	7,485	9,827	47	2,714	0	13, 286
25	5,351	2,967	37	149	0	4,837
26	5,220	1,810	63	76	0	4,711
27	2,850	3,305	120	165	0	6,225
28	2,576	736	31	42	0	2,013
29	6,094	4,222	57	571	6,589	762
30	4,502	2,302	445	306	2,010	475
31	2,242	3,568	16	42	5,411	186
32	6,034	2,375	23	578	2,110	663
33	4,440	5,370	0	60	26, 300	340

Source: Veterinary Services Department

Table 21: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward (Or Dip Tank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	2	1	0	5
2	2	0	0	8
3	2	2	0	3
4	3	3	0	6
5	4	1	0	6
6	2	1	0	6
7	2	0	0	6
8	2	1	0	7
9	1	0	0	1
10	2	1	0	2
11	3	3	0	6
12	2	2	0	2
13	2	1	0	4
14	1	1	0	2
15	3	1	0	5
16	3	1	0	5
17	3	0	0	2
18	2	1	0	5
19	3	1	0	7
20	3	1	0	5
21	2	2	0	3
22	4	3	0	6
23	2	3	0	3
24	2	3	0	2
25	2	1	0	3
26	4	1	0	8
27	4	1	0	5
28	8	0	0	2
29	2	1	0	7
30	6	2	0	12
31	3	1	0	10
32	3	1	0	9
33	1	1	0	1
Source: Livestock Services Department				

Notes:

- There were no significant changes in average livestock holding for the majority of the wards due to limited financial resources to restock and also deaths experienced over the years were canceled by births.
- Ward 28 has high average cattle herd size per household because it is a Small Scale Commercial Farming Area and the people have better resources to restock even in the event of deaths due to diseases and poverty deaths are minimal in this area due to supplementary feeding,

6.1.1. Main Livestock Diseases

The main livestock diseases affecting livestock in the district are Rabies, Newcastle, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Lumpy Skin and Heart Water (Table 22).

Table 22: Livestock Diseases By Ward

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies	4
Newcastle disease	All wards
Anthrax	7, 8, 9 and 23
Foot and Mouth	8
Lumpy Skin	4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 28 and 30
Heart Water	4, 15, 17, 22, 27 and 28
Theileriosis	9, 10, 23 and 26
Source: Livestock Services Department	

6.1.2. Dipping Facilities

There are no dipping facilities that require rehabilitation in the district.

Table 23: Condition Of Dipping Facilities

Number Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
89	89	6	0
Source:			

6.1.3. Animal Health Centres

According to the Veterinary Services Department, the district has 23 functional animal health centers manned by 56 paravets or community health workers.

6.1.4. Other Livestock Establishments

Table 24: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	11
Aquaculture (Ponds)	19
Apiculture	56
Dairy Farmers	63 dairy farmers and 1 milk collection centre
Feedlots	6
Fodder production	42
Source: AARDS	

6.1.5. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Livestock equipment, drugs, chemicals and feed prices are beyond reach for many communal farmers
- Formal markets are generally limited, hence buyers enjoy monopoly hence no competitive prices for the farmers
- Business planning is being compromised due to inflationary environment
- The livestock farmers are facing inadequate financial support
- The livestock farmers face difficulties in securing loans due to stricter conditions such as collateral and high interests
- Poor households cannot afford to buy supplementary feeds to save their livestock in times of droughts leading to poverty deaths

7. Markets

- There are markets for crops and livestock at business centres in almost all of the wards and Gokwe centre provides the major market place for horticultural and cereal crops, however, some farmers like groundnuts, sweet potatoes and Mbambara nuts farmers travel outside the district like Kwekwe and Bulawayo for better markets.

7.1.1. Livestock Markets

They were no price changes since the farmers quote their prices in USD currency when selling their livestock

Livestock type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type Of Market
Beef cattle	250	250	Local
Goats	25	25	Local
Pigs	30	30	Local
Indigenous chickens	5	5	Local
Sheep	60	60	Local
Donkeys	80	80	Local

Source: Livestock Services Department

7.1.2. Crop Markets

Table 26: Main Markets For Crop Produce

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
Manoti and Mateta, GMB and Cottco	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	Maize, Sorghum, Groundnuts, Millet, Cotton	Own production	Seasonal
Cottco and Kana	2	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Sengwa and Dangarembizi	4	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Masakadza and CMB, GMB Gokwe Centre	7 and 8	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Masakadza and CMB	9, 10, 11 and 12	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Gokwe Craft and Gokwe GMB	13, 16 and 17	Horticulture produce, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production, Vending	Perennial, Seasonal
Bomba, Gokwe GMB	14 and 15	Horticulture, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet, Sweet potatoes	Own production & Vending	Perennial, Seasonal
GMB Manoti, Manyoni, Sayi, Cottco and Manyepa	18, 20, 21 and 22	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet, Mbambaranuts	Own production	Seasonal
Gokwe Craft, Nyaradza, Gokwe GMB, Market 37	19	Horticulture produce Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet,	Own production & vending	perennial, Seasonal
GMB Gokwe, Gwenungu Cottco	23, 24 and 33	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Empress	25	Horticulture, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production & vending	Seasonal, perennial
Manoti & Gadza	26	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Musala, Manoti, Lutotshwana	27	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Zhombe, Kwekwe, Gokwe GMB	28	Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet, Horticulture produce	Own production	Seasonal, perennial
Lukukwe, Chamber & Manoti	29	Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Nyaje & Mateme	30	Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Kombo & Dangarembizi	31	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal

Table 26: Main Markets For Crop Produce (continued)

Gava, Manoti & Mateta	32	Cotton, Maize, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Millet	Own production	Seasonal
Source: Economic Development department				

Table 27: Commodities Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Beans \$/500G	Other Small Grain \$/Bucket	Rice (Per 2 kgs)
1	Available	Available	0	Available		5	3	1	5	0
2	Available		0			6	3	1	5	0
3	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
4	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
5	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
6	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
7	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
8	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
9	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
10	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
11	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
12	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
13	Available		0			4	4	1	6	0
14	Available		0			5	4	1	5	0
15	Available		available			4	4	1	6	0
16	Available		available			5	4	1	6	0
17	Available	0	0	Available		4	4	1	6	0
18	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
19	Available		available			4	3	1	5	0
20	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
21	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
22	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
23	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
24	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
25	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
26	Available		0			6	3	1	5	0
27	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
28	Available		available			4	3	1	5	0
29	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
30	Available		0			5	3	1	5	0
31	Available		0			5	3	1	4	0
32	Available		0			6	3	1	5	0
33	Available		0			6	3	1	5	0
Source: ZimVAC										

7.1.3. Labour Markets

The labour opportunities are generally decreasing in the district due to Covid-19 pandemic, poor performing agricultural seasons and market failures.

Table 28: Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Artisanal mining	23, 24, 25 and 33	23, 24, 25 and 33	62
Brick moulding	2 and 25	2 and 25	46
Thatching	All wards	All wards	14
Weeding	All wards	All wards	14
Harvesting	All wards	All wards	14
Source: Economic Development Department			

8. Market Challenges

- Challenges in marketing small livestock (e.g. goats) due to the lack of structured markets and farmers often sell during bad seasons and they are taken advantage of by the buyers.
- The rural wards are situated a distance away from the major cities where markets normally offer higher prices and often compounded by the issue of poor roads network.
- Farmers sometimes are cheated by unscrupulous middlemen who offer ridiculously low prices which the farmer is forced to accept because of lack of alternative markets. The situation is further worsened during the lean months when traders exchange cereals for goats at rates that are skewed in favour of the traders.
- Cotton which is the main cash crop is affected by the low prices that are offered. Cotton marketing is largely dictated by international prices trends and have unviable in over the past years.

9. Common Shocks And Hazards

Gokwe South faces a number of common hazards which include droughts, flooding, lightning, veld fires, wildlife-human conflicts, social unrest, Covid-19 pandemic and HIV-AIDS. The district has experienced frequent droughts in all rural wards over the past 5 years except for the 2020/21 farming season which had a good harvest due to good rains that were received. The least affected with drought is the Small-Scale Commercial Farming Area which is in Ward 28.

- In Gokwe South droughts cuts across the majority of the rural wards especially the Western and Eastern part of the district in the Zambezi escarpment which lie in Natural Region 4 and over the past 5 years they have been receiving low rainfall and they are characterised by heavy clay soils.
- The wards that are severely affected by drought are Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25 and 33.
- The areas in the district which are usually moderately affected lie along the Mapfungautsi plateau and these include Wards like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32.
- The district has been experiencing flooding has been affecting low lying areas in Gokwe South continually during the rainy seasons over the 5 years especially all the urban wards and other rural wards such Wards 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 23.

Table 29: Summary Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High And Very High) At Ward Level

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment And Wards At Risk	Affected Elements	Reasons For Being Affected
Drought	All wards except Ward 28	People, livestock, crops, physical assets, wildlife, crop and livestock production	Insufficient rains affect crop production, livestock, livestock poverty deaths due to poor vegetation and other physical assets may be sold to buy food
Floods	6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 23	Roads, houses, vegetation, people, wildlife, crops	Heavy flooding can destroy infrastructure, wild and human life
Veld fires	15, 17 and 28	Livestock, wildlife, Vegetation	The fires destroys vegetation upon which livestock depends on and some wildlife can be killed during the outbreak of veld fires.
Wildlife-human conflicts	4, 6, 8 and 9	People and animals	People living close to the Chirisa game park can be killed by wildlife and some animals are killed through game poaching
Social unrest	23, 24, 25 and 33	People	Conflicts among artisanal miners
Lightning	2, 9, 13 and 15	Houses, other buildings, crops, livestock and people	People, houses and livestock especially cattle are susceptible to lightning resulting in deaths for livestock and people in some cases.
Covid-19	All wards	People	The disease affects people and quickly spreads among people
Crop pests	All wards except 28	Crops and people	Crops are affected by pests causing diseases and affecting crop yield
Livestock diseases	All wards except 28	Animals and people	Animals are affected by various diseases which affect human livelihoods as people depend on cattle and other livestock for draught power and meat
HIV/AIDS	Wards 1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 15, 23 and 30	People	Commercial sex activity is high at these business centres, rentals are cheap and artisanal mining

Source: ZimVAC

10. Food Security

10.1. Food Insecurity

- Gokwe South has been experiencing between moderate and high food insecurity due to poor and erratic rains in the past cropping season due to climate change resulting in low crop yields
- Some consumption seasons like 2019/20 and 2020/21 recorded high food insecurity levels
- Only one season which is 2017/18 cropping season recorded very low food insecurity and this was due to good harvests
- The worsening food insecurity levels are also compounding the poverty levels in the district as many people depend on agriculture for livelihood.

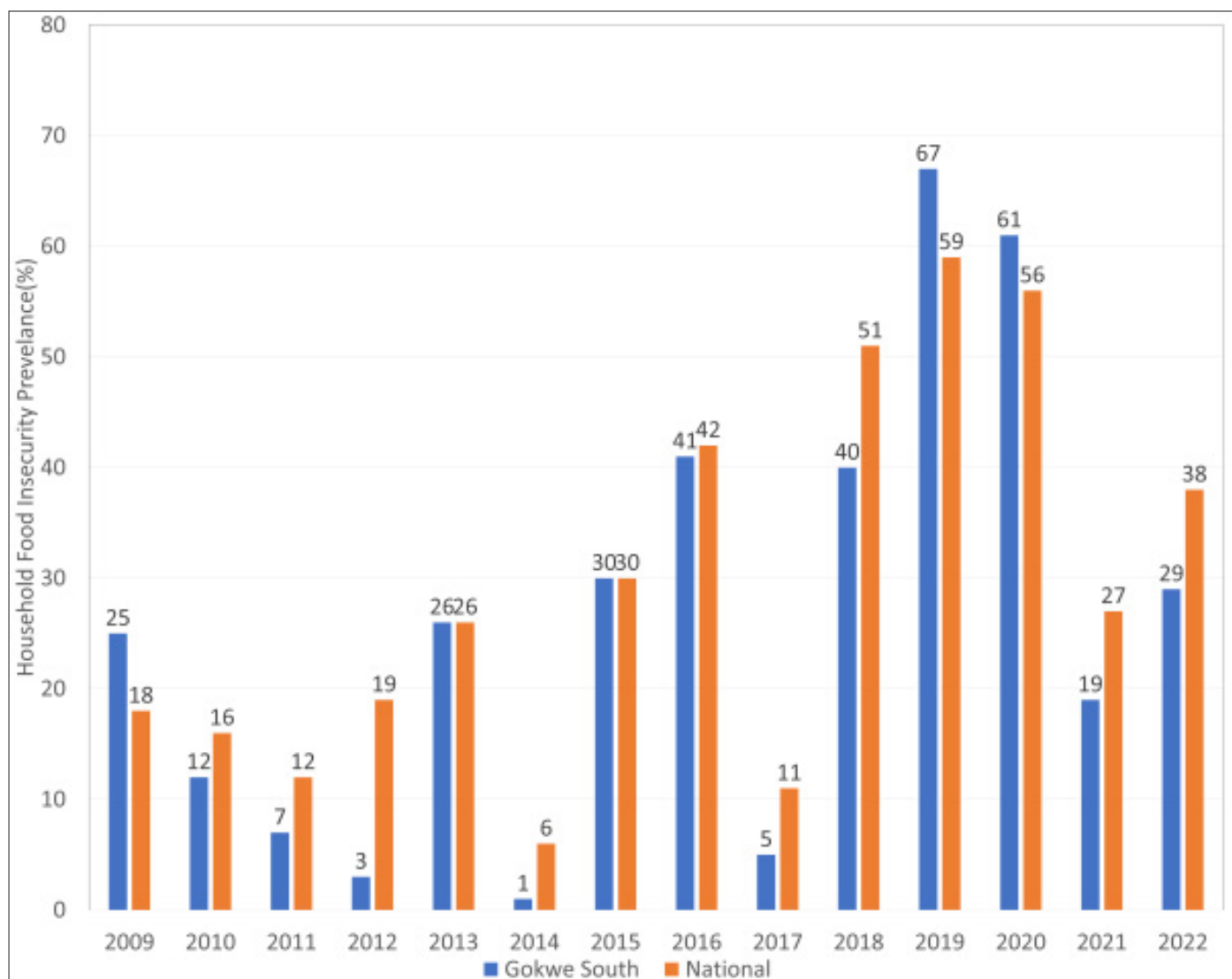


Figure 11: Food Insecurity Trends 2016-22 (Source: ZimVAC)

10.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

Gokwe South district has an estimated population of about 478, 082 people. According to the WFP analysis a total of 19, 123 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure. These people rely on external assistance to meet their food requirements. About 90, 836 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. Nearly, 71, 713 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 296, 411 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.

10.3. Socio-Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

GROUP A Already resilient Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programmes such as health education further capacity development early warning systems etc. Households would not require any food assistance	296, 411 people (62%)
GROUP B Food secure under no major shocks Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programs this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. It was identified that for HH that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programs. Households could require relief assistance during times of acute stress	71, 713 people (15%)
GROUP C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programs). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D). Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness	90, 836 people (19%)
GROUP D Highly food insecure including destitute These highly food insecure households – including the destitute – are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour - constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). 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-g (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required	19, 123 people (4%)

10.4. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

- The households in Gokwe South generally face challenges of draught power due low cattle herd sizes per households.
- The cattle and other livestock holding sizes per household has also been affected by frequent droughts.
- Labour constrained households especially the elderly households, persons with disabilities, female headed households, child headed, chronically ill face challenges on farming activities which are more labour intensive
- Poor households face challenges in accessing seed and other agriculture inputs early and they heavily depend on free input schemes which often comes late.
- Poor households cannot afford to buy supplementary feeds to save their livestock in times of droughts leading to poverty deaths.
- Many poor households have no proper sanitation facilities.

10.5. Coping Strategies

In the district, the following coping strategies have been employed by the people over the years in order to gain a livelihood:

- Casual labour
- Sale of household and productive assets
- Increased gold artisanal mining
- Increased wildlife poaching
- Relying on less expensive and preferred foods
- High demand for food aid and government support
- Reduction of number of meals
- Borrowing food from friends and or relatives
- Increased sale of livestock

11. Seasonal Calendar

11.1. Food Seasonal Calendar

Table 30: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Typical Consumption Period

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

Table 31: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Typical Consumption Period

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

12. Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

- The Food assistance in Gokwe South has been largely been conducted by the government through the Department of Social Development.
- The food basket from the government was 50kg grain or mealie meal either maize or sorghum per household and the government was supporting all wards during the Lean periods for the past 5 years.
- In 2019, the district got additional food support from HOCIC in partnership with World Food Programme and the food basket included cereals, vegetable oil and pulses.
- HOCIC was operating in Wards 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 21, 29, 26 and 33
- Currently the district is not getting food aid because the level of food insecurity was very low due to good harvests in the 2020/21 agricultural season.

13. Nutrition and Morbidity

13.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV And TB

- The trend on Moderate Acute Malnutrition have shown a slight increase from 1.3% in 2018 to 2.9% in 2021 and the district has a major nutrition challenge of stunting and it is recommended that nutrition sensitive development planning.
- The Severe Acute Malnutrition prevalence has dropped significantly since 2016 from 1.9% to 0% according to ZimVAC reports.
- The stunting rates are on the increase as shown in **Table 32** below from 29.6% in 2018 to 29.9% in 2021.
- The prevalence rate for TB is generally declining over the years

Table 32: Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Indicator	Prevalence (%)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.3	-	-	2.9
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0	-	-	0
Stunting	29.6	-	-	29.9
Overweight and obesity	2.9	-	-	-
Low Birth weight	31.9	-	-	31.9
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years (Zimbabwe National And Sub-National HIV Estimates report 2021)	-	-	-	9.4
Prevalence of TB	423	394	234	265
Source: Ministry of Health				

13.2. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Table 33: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	Proportion of Children Meeting Required Minimum			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Minimum Meal Frequency	7			7
Minimum Dietary Diversity	21	20		20
Minimum Acceptable Diet	5.6	2.9		0
Exclusive Breastfeeding	47.4	-		47.4
Bottle Feeding	-	-	-	-
Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018: ZimVAC 2019 to 2021				

- A minimum acceptable diet is an indicator that combines information on children who received the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency.
- It is essential to ensure appropriate growth and development for children aged 6-23 months
- In Gokwe South, following the ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods assessment, a very low proportion 7% of the children were consuming a minimum acceptable diet, which is low.

13.3. Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

- There has not been significant changes in the percentage of women consuming minimum dietary diversity in the district for the past 5 years
- The district witnessed an increase in women consuming Vitamin A rich foods and this can be attributed to the partner intervention on promoting the production and consumption of Orange maize
- The household food consumption score has been on a downward trend due to frequent droughts, increasing poverty levels and the Covid-19 pandemic which restricted movement and access to diverse food markets.

Table 34: Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

Indicator	Percentage (%)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women		32.4	20	32.4
Iron rich foods	58	24.5	55	25.8
Vitamin A rich foods	82.4	79.4	96	96.1
Protein Rich Foods	52.5	34.2	64	51
Household Food Consumption Score	51.9	48	44	43

Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018

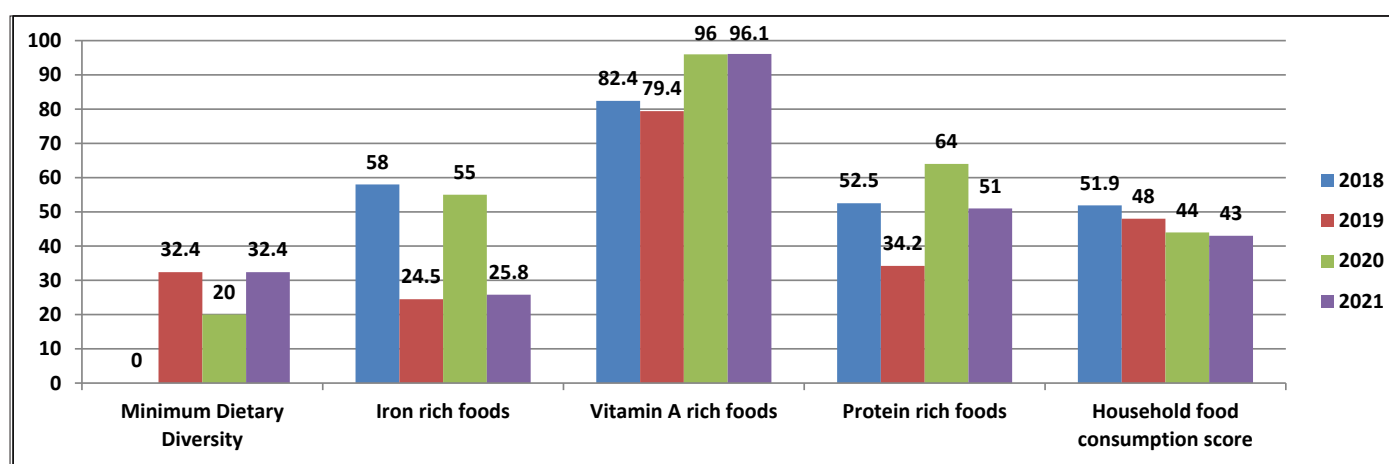


Figure 12: Food Consumption Patterns By Women And The Households (Source: ZimVAC)

13.4. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

Table 35: Top Ten Diseases In The District

Disease/Condition	
1.	Diarrhea
2.	Malaria
3.	Dysentery
4.	Ear Infection
5.	Acute respiratory infections
6.	Tonsils
7.	Bilharzia
8.	Diseases of the eye
9.	Skin diseases
10.	Dental diseases

Source: Ministry of Health & Child Care

13.5. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

- Diarrhea has remained one of top causes of mortality in the district due to poor water and sanitation facilities and the people in rural communities have limited access to clean and safe water.
- The behaviour of seeking early medical treatment is still low as most parents prefer using home remedies and only visit health centres when the situation has already deteriorated leading to deaths due to dehydration especially in cases of Diarrhea and Dysentery.
- In cases of dog bites it is contributed to top causes of mortality over the years due to non-vaccination of dogs by households due to the costs and the people bitten by dogs often seek treatment late resulting in deaths.
- In the district, the maternal deaths are still high there is still some people delivering in homes and visiting hospital late due to costs and distances and resulting in complications which might result in deaths

13.6. Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Table 36: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Mortality indicators		Percentage (%)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Infant mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Child mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Under-5 mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal Mortality Ratio	132	102	101	114	128

- Maternal mortality rate in Gokwe South for the past 5 years has been increasing since 2018.

14. Development Partners Profiling

Table 37: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Education and Related infrastructure improvement	All rural wards	To work closely with ministry of Education and other stakeholders
2	Dams/water reservoirs construction	2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 25, 27 and 32	To work with all relevant government stakeholders
3	Agriculture markets, availability and access development	All rural and urban wards	To work closely with Ministry of Agriculture, Development partners, Private sector and farmers
4	Health and related infrastructure improvement	1, 9, 5, 12, 19, 20, 26, 27, 32 and 33	To work closely with Ministry of Health for prioritization of wards
5	Electricity infrastructure development	All rural wards	To collaborate with ZESA and other stakeholders
6	Income generating projects promotion	All urban and rural wards	This is key to address high poverty levels in the district
7	Road infrastructure development	Rural and urban wards	To work with DDF, Roads department, Local authorities and other stakeholders
8	Gully reclamation	5, 7, 8, 19, 24 and 25	To work with all relevant stakeholders
9	Conservation works	All rural and urban ward	EMA and Police to work together and stop river/stream bank cultivation especially in rural wards

Table 38: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

No.	Name Of NGO/ PVO	Location And Address	Directors, Address And Phone No.	Mandate/Core Business	Area Of Operations	PVO Number And Date Of REG.	Validity Date Of Expiry.
1	Welt Hunger Hilfe- Agricultural Business Centre (WHH - ABC)	Gokwe Town, Industrial Site	Mr Mushoriwa 0772 850 854	Empowerment of young women and men and their participation in inclusive local economic growth within the overall concept of decent work for all.	Chisina Ward 23, 24, 25, 33 Njelele Ward 14, 15, 16 Sai (1) Ward 18 Ngomeni Ward 5 Jiri Ward 21 ,22 Nemangwe Ward 9, 10 and 11	PVO 21/2003	12/2021
	Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH - EXTRA)	Gokwe Town, Industrial Site	S. Mahachi District Coordinator	Emergency food aid and development projects. Provide funds for water supply and sanitation, agriculture and rural development.	All Wards except 14, 28 and 31		09/2020
Beef Enterprise Strengthening and Transformation (BEST)			Mr Changa 0775 361 308	Beef production			02/2023
Inclusive Poultry Value Chain (IPVC)				Poultry production			02/2022
(EMPRETEC)				Entrepreneurship			12/2021
Strengthening the competitiveness and potential for exports for inclusive value chains (scope4ivc)							01/2023
2	CARITAS	3830, Nyaradza, Gokwe	Fr V. Mavingire 0713 808 600	Humanitarian Work		Jiri Ward 22 Muyambi (1) Ward 1, 29 Sai Ward 6 Nemangwe Ward 9, 10 ,11, 12 and 13	

Table 38: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (continued)

3	Methodist Development Relief Agency (MeDRA)		F. Maziriri	Humanitarian relief programs To provide training	Njelele Ward 15, 16 Ndhlangambele Ward 19	PVO 17/2009	2025
4	Family Health International (FHI 360)	Mapanda Building Bag 323, Gokwe Centre	Don Harbick Nyikadzino Mahachi 0775 376 512 Clara Mujaha 0714 024 639	HIV Care & Treatment	Community All Wards		2023
5	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Office 102, Government Complex	Shingirai Mtabheni 0772 562 619 0718 508 383	Climate Change Sustainable Livelihoods	All wards		2020
6	AFRICAID	323 Mapanda Building, Gokwe	Martin Mataga (Zvandiri Mentor) 0775 769 309 Executive Director- Mcolla Willis 12 Stoneridge, Avondale, Harare +2634 335 805	HIV & AIDS prevention Treatment, Care and Support	Clinics/Hospitals • Kana Mission • Manoti Clinic • Msala Clinic • Jiri/Ndoza Clinic • Manyoni Clinic • Mateta Clinic • Nyaje RHC • Nyaradza Clinic • Cheziya • Njelele • Musita Clinic • Svisvi RHC • Huchu Clinic • Tongwe Clinic • Gwanika RHC • Chemahororo Clinic • Krima Clinic • Sesame RHC • Nyamhunga Clinic	PVO 09/2007	12/2022
7	Centre for Sexual Health and HIV AIDS Research Zimbabwe (CeSHHAR)	Harare	Yeukai Chikumbindi 0782 743 959	STI treatments and Awareness HIV testing	District wide All Wards	PVO 27/2014	12/2020

Table 38: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (continued)

8	Population services		Shyleen Chikahamadze 0779 416 983	Provides quality affordable and comprehensive reproductive health and family planning services including condom programming. Education and dissemination of information on sexually transmitted infections and HIV and AIDS	District wide. All Wards	W.13/87	Indefinite
9	Centre for Conflict Management Transformation (CCMT)	28 Oxford, Newlands, Harare	Tel: +263 (0242) 746016 Tel: +263 (0242) 776784	Peace building	Midlands Province	All wards	12/2021
10	Linkages for Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (LEAD) Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crop Development (FTFZ – CD)	Gokwe Centre Mr. Baleni 0779 909 168	Project Coordinator Prisca Nyagweta No. 3 Woodlands Close Mornington, Kadoma 0775 830 393	Reduce poverty Food security Improve household nutritional status to facilitate inclusive growth.	Njelele Ward 14, 15 ChisinaWard 25	19/11	6/2020
11	Fintrac Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development (FTFZ - LD)	Gokwe Dairy Cooperative Givemore Chiambiro 0778 790 796	Mr K. Ndoro Tel: +263 (0242) 309050	Commercializing beef and dairy farming.	Nemangwe Ward 13 Njelele 14, 15, 16 Ndhlalambi Ward 19	0484/2010	06/2020
12	Zimbabwe Woman's Bureau (ZWB)	No. 43, Hillside, Harare Martha Muraga 0717 633 711 0782 365 288	Ms Ronica Mumbire No. 43, Hillside Road, Harare		Gokwe Urban, Ngomeni Ward 5, Njelele Ward 16, Jahana Ward 17, Sai Ward 18, Ndhlalambi 1, 2 and 3	W. 045/78 Registered as a welfare organization	12/2025

Table 38: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (continued)

13	Abundant Life for All (ALFA)	Gokwe Agribank, Box 179, Gokwe	Sally Chademana Sesame Primary School	HIV Prevention OVC assistance Home Based Care and Income Generating project. Social and spiritual support	All Wards (Gokwe Urban)	PVO/30/2013	No Expiry date.
14	Justice for Children	Gokwe Magistrate Court	66 Black Way Drive, Belvedere, Harare 0772 368 615	Comprehensive access to justice for ALL children in Gokwe.	Gokwe North but visible at the Magistrate Court, Gokwe South.	PVO 07/12	12/2019
15.	CAMFED	CZM Primary School	Faith Nkala 0774 014 917	Empowerment of rural young women. Payment of school fees and other school supplies	56 Secondary Schools All wards	2003	No expiry
16.	Plan International	KWEKWE	Lynah Matsikitii Program Area Manager 055 -23511, 24203/4	Protection of children and families.		PVO/03/06	12/2020
17.	BAILWISI	Bulawayo	6 Hussar Rd, Khumalo, Box 3720 Khumalo, Bulawayo	Education and Culture Support (i.e Tonga, Shangwe, Korekore)2 Health and HIV and AIDS Disaster Risk Reduction	Gokwe South District	MA 735/2002	04/2022
18.	Christian Community Health Reform Initiative Trust (CCHEARI TRUST)	156, Greenvalley, Gokwe Town	17 Park Street, 2nd Floor, Shanda House Zakeyo Chirumezani 0779 108 664	Health related issues	Anywhere in Zimbabwe	MA 0000498/18	07/2022
19.	NILE & KILE	540, Nyaradza, Gokwe Town	G. Mapokotera 0777 437 215	Oral genealogy	Chief Njelele Gokwe South Njelele 14, 15 and 16		

Table 38: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (continued)

	Hope for a Child in Christ (HOCIC)	156, Greenvalley, Gokwe			Food security Women Empowerment Health promotion	Muyambi Ward 1, 29 Chirima Ward 2 Sai Ward 3, 4, 6 Ngomeni Ward 5 Huchu Ward 7 Masuka Ward 8 Nemangwe Ward 9, 10, 11, 12 Jiri Ward 21. 22 Chisina Ward 23. 24 Mukoka Ward 26 Msala Ward 27		
	Legal Resources Foundation	Moonlight Building, Gokwe			To improve access to justice and promote human rights.	Gokwe South District	WO41/84	02/2024
	Farm Community Trust (FCTZ)	House NO. 156, Greenvalley, Gokwe Mr Kurai 0775 434 258/ 0714 373 903	Mr Muhoma 0773 058 035		WASH in Schools Water, Sanitation and hygiene in schools. WASH Covid-19 (addendum) To reduce possible spread of Covid-19	Muyambi Ward 29 Njelele Ward 14,15,16 Sai Ward 18, 3, 6, 31 Chisina Ward 23, 25 Nemangwe Ward 9, 11, 12, 13 Mkoka Ward 26 Nemangwe Ward 11, 12, 13 Jiri Ward 21 Ndhilambi Ward 19 Muyambi Ward 1	4/2021 10/2020	
	Women & Land		Nobert Ncube 0777 375 313		Women empowerment	Njelele (2) Ward 15 Ndhilambi 1	PVO07/2009	08/2024
	World Vision	World Vision Offices 59 Joseph Rd, Mt Pleasant, Harare				All urban wards	PVO(W.O.26/79)	06/2022
Source: DDCs Office								

15. Summary Of Ward

Ward No.	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/ Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Hh Cattle Ownership	Average Hh Sheep Ownership	Average Hh Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	
1	2,286	Manoti	Low	Low	Low	Low	92.3%	2,010	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favorable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Coton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	4	moderate
2	1,574	Kana Mission Hospital	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.1%	1,464	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agri-culture	Conditions are favorable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	0	8	moderate	
3	685	Zhamba	Low	Low	Low	Low	94.0%=	642	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agri-culture	Conditions are favorable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 4: 450-600mm/ annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	2	0	3	Moderate

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

4	1,650	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.7%	1,531	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 4: 450- 600mm/ annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	3	3	0	6	moderate
5	2,407	Low	Low	Low	Low	92.4%	2,215	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	4	1	0	6	moderate
6	1,456	Low	Low	Low	Low	95.1%	1,377	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favorable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 4: 450- 650mm/ annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	6	Medium

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

7	1,337	Huchu	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.2%	1,242	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred primarily on growing maize for food and cotton for cash. The other pillar of rural income – particularly for better-off farmers – is animal husbandry (namely cattle, goats and poultry). Poor farmers purchase much of their food, generating income through casual or through gold panning.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low	2	0	0	6	severe
8	1,861	Masuka	Low	Low	Low	Low	92.8%	1,713	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	7	Moderate
9	3,670	Misita	Low	Low	Low	Low	94.7%	3,459	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred primarily on growing maize for food and cotton for cash. The other pillar of rural income – particularly for better-off farmers – is animal husbandry (namely cattle, goats and poultry). Poor farmers purchase much of their food, generating income through casual or through gold panning.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	High	1	0	0	1	Severe

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

10	2,422	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	92.7%	2,233	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred primarily on growing maize for food and cotton for cash. The other pillar of rural income – particularly for better-off farmers – is animal husbandry (namely cattle, goats and poultry). Poor farmers purchase much of their food, generating income through casual or through gold panning.	Region 4: 450-650mm / annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	High	2	1	0	2	Severe
11	2,627	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	91.8%	2,394	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred primarily on growing maize for food and cotton for cash. The other pillar of rural income – particularly for better-off farmers – is animal husbandry (namely cattle, goats and poultry). Poor farmers purchase much of their food, generating income through casual or through gold panning.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	High	3	3	0	6	Severe
12	2,211	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.1%	2,047	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred primarily on growing maize for food and cotton for cash. The other pillar of rural income – particularly for better-off farmers – is animal husbandry (namely cattle, goats and poultry). Poor farmers purchase much of their -food, generating income through casual or through gold panning.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	High	2	2	0	2	severe

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

13	2668		Low	Low	Low	Low	93.2%	2,474	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	4	moderate
14	2018		Low	Low	Low	Low	94.5%	1,894	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	1	1	-	2	moderate
15	2691	Chemahororo, Njelele	Low	Low	Low	Low	92.3%	2,467	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	3	1	0	5	moderate
16	2029		Low	Low	Low	Low	92.5%	1,867	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the	Medium	Low	3	1	-	5	moderate

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

17	1243	Jahana	Medium	Low	Low	Low	94.3%	1,169	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low	3	0	0	2	Severe
18	1879	Manyoni	Low	Low	Low	Medium	94.0%	1,757	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	5	moderate	
19	2770		Low	Low	Low	Low	93.6%	2,579	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	3	1	0	7	moderate	

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

20	1309		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	94.8%	1238	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	3	1	-	5	moderate
21	2,086	Jiri/ Ndoza	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	91.6%	1,903	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low	2	2	0	3	severe
22	1,538		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.8%	1,434	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low	4	3	0	6	severe
23	3,096	Tongwe	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	90.7%	2,830	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	High	2	3	0	3	Severe

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

24	4,066	Gwan-yika, Mtanke, N-D-ababi	Low	Low	Low	Low	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low	2	3	0	2	Severe
25	2,282	Krima	High	Low	Low	Low	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low	2	1	0	3	severe
26	1,209	Mkoka	Low	Low	Low	Low	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	4	1	0	8	moderate

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

27	1,852	Msala	Low	Low	Low	Low	95.3%	1,755	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	4	1	0	5	Medium
28	636		Low	Low	Low	Low	91.7%	576	Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming	The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm work- ers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportu- nistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Low	Low	7	0	0	2	Low

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

29	1,384		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.6%	1293	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	7	moderate
30	843	Mate- me/Ny- aie	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.6%	785	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, ground- nuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farm- ers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	6	2	0	12	moderate
31	819	Chitave	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	94.8%	768	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	3	1	0	10	moderate

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

32	1,026	Gawa	Low	Low	Low	Low	91.6%	933	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low				moderate
33	1,116		Low	Low	Low	Low	91.1%	1,010	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	Agriculture production (Cotton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low				Severe

16. District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Addmore Sirivoyi	DDE	Min of Local Government
Anyway Nkamba	Nutrition Assistant	Ministry of Health and Child Care
Simon Gumindoga	DAEO	AARDS
Alice Choto	SDO	DSD
Bennard Muromo	Field Officer	World Vision
Honest Mahlatini	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council

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GOKWE SOUTH District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

