



# GOROMONZI 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.

# Acknowledgements

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

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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

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



## 1. General Characteristics Of The District

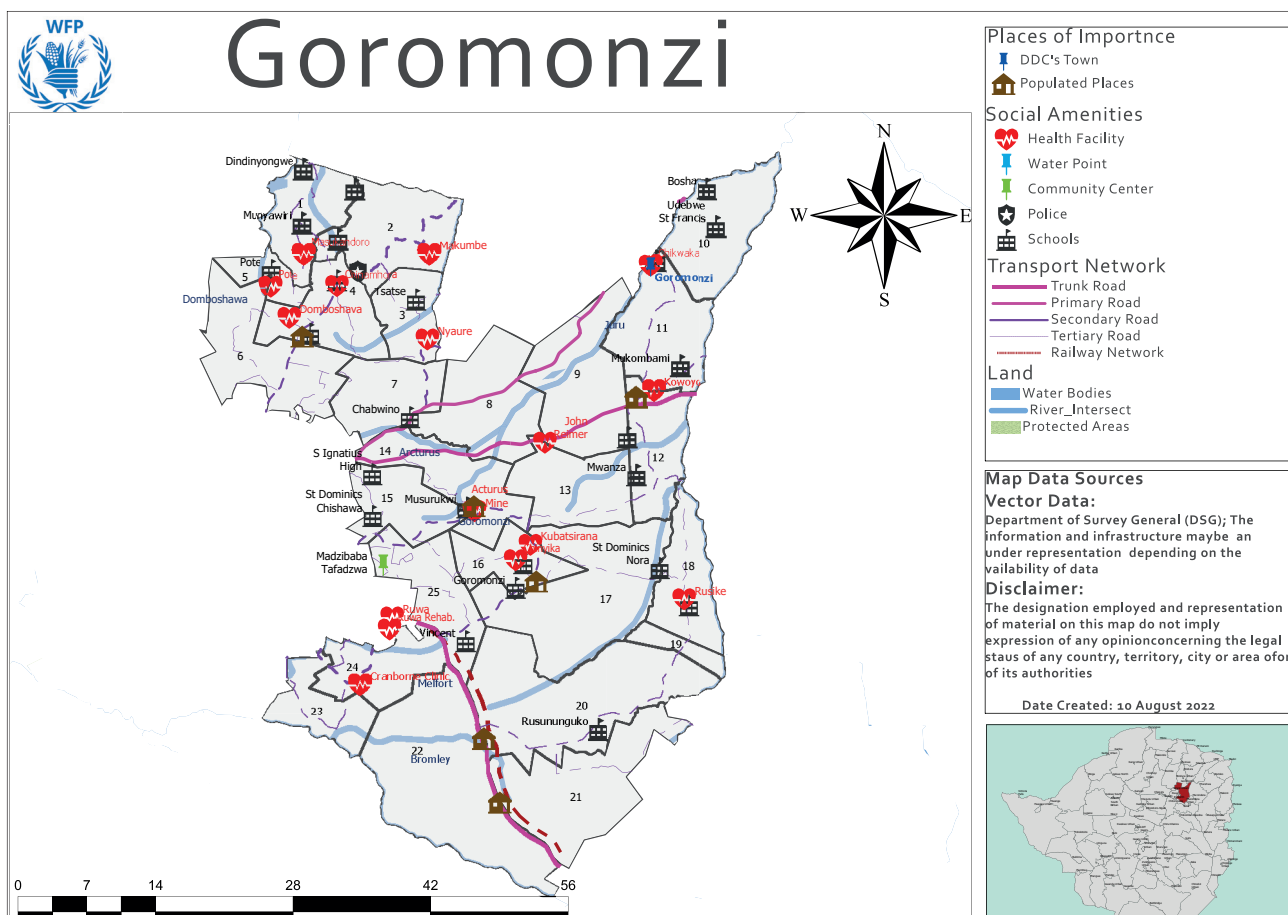


Figure 1: Map of District

### 1.2. Administrative Information

Goromonzi is a peri urban district in Mashonaland East (Mash East) Province. The district has population of **277 696**. There are **140 237** females and **137 459** males in the Goromonzi. The percentage of females is **50, 5%** while that of males is **49, 5%**. The average family size for Goromonzi is **4** people per household. Goromonzi is the most populated district in Mashonaland East province. The annual District population growth rate stands at **2,3%**. The percentage of economic active males is **61,9%** while that of females is **38,1%**. The District has a total of **138 517** economically active people as projected from the 2012 National Census figures. To the north east, Goromonzi borders with Shamva, Mazowe is to the North West and Bindura is to the north (Mashonaland Central), Murehwa is to the east of Goromonzi and Marondera district in Mash East is to the south of the district while Seke district, also in Mash East is also to the south west of Goromonzi. Harare is to the west of Goromonzi. It is in mainly natural farming region II A while some areas such as Dzvetve Ward 10 and Gutu Ward 11 are in ecological region II B. Almost of the district's population are subsistence farmers. The district has 25 wards under Goromonzi Rural District Council and 3 Chiefs namely Chief Chikwaka, Chief Rusike and Chief Chinamhora. Among the chiefs, chief Chikwaka has the biggest area.

#### 1.2.1. Traditional Leaders

Table 1: Traditional Leaders (Source Local Government Goromonzi)

Chief	Wards	Number of Headmen
Chikwaka	9-17	42
Rusike	18-24	1
Chinamhora	1-8, 25	4

Source: Local Government Goromonzi

#### 1.2.2. Constituencies

The district has 3 constituencies namely Goromonzi North which covers wards 9-16, Goromonzi South which covers wards 17-25 and Goromonzi West which covers wards 1-8.

### 1.2.3. Councillors

The district has a total of 25 councillors comprising 22 males and 3 females.

### 1.3. Institutions for Vulnerable Groups

Table 2: Institutions for Vulnerable Groups

Name	Wards	Target
Melfort Old People's Home	20	Elderly
Tirivanhu Home	25	Mentally challenged
Makumbe Children's Home	2	Children in need of care
Domboshava Children's Home	4	Children in need of care
Shearly Cripps Children's Home	12	Children in need of care
Ivordale Children's Home	9	Children in need of care

The district has various institutions to cater for different vulnerable groups. There are 4 Children's homes, 1 Old people's home and 1 home for the mentally challenged. Of the 4 children's homes 3 have housing units, whilst 1 need renovations to suit the National Residential Standards which requires housing units. The home for the mentally challenged needs security wall or fence, because without security the residents often run away from the institution unnoticed. The Old people's home needs funds to employ caregivers and nurse aids for the elderly.

### 1.4. Agriculture and Climate

**Altitude:** 1 300m-1 550m

**Average temperature:** 15-25°C

**Agro-Ecological Regions:** IIa and IIb

**Average normal rainfall:** 750-900mm

**Area:** 254 072ha

**Arable land:** 168 000 ha

**Irrigable Land:** 7 000ha

Main Crops Grown: Maize, winter wheat, barley, soya beans, tobacco, groundnuts, sunflower, Bambara nuts, sesame, as well as vegetables, beans, tomatoes and potatoes.

Export crops: Blueberries, chillies, granadillas, aloe vera and peas.

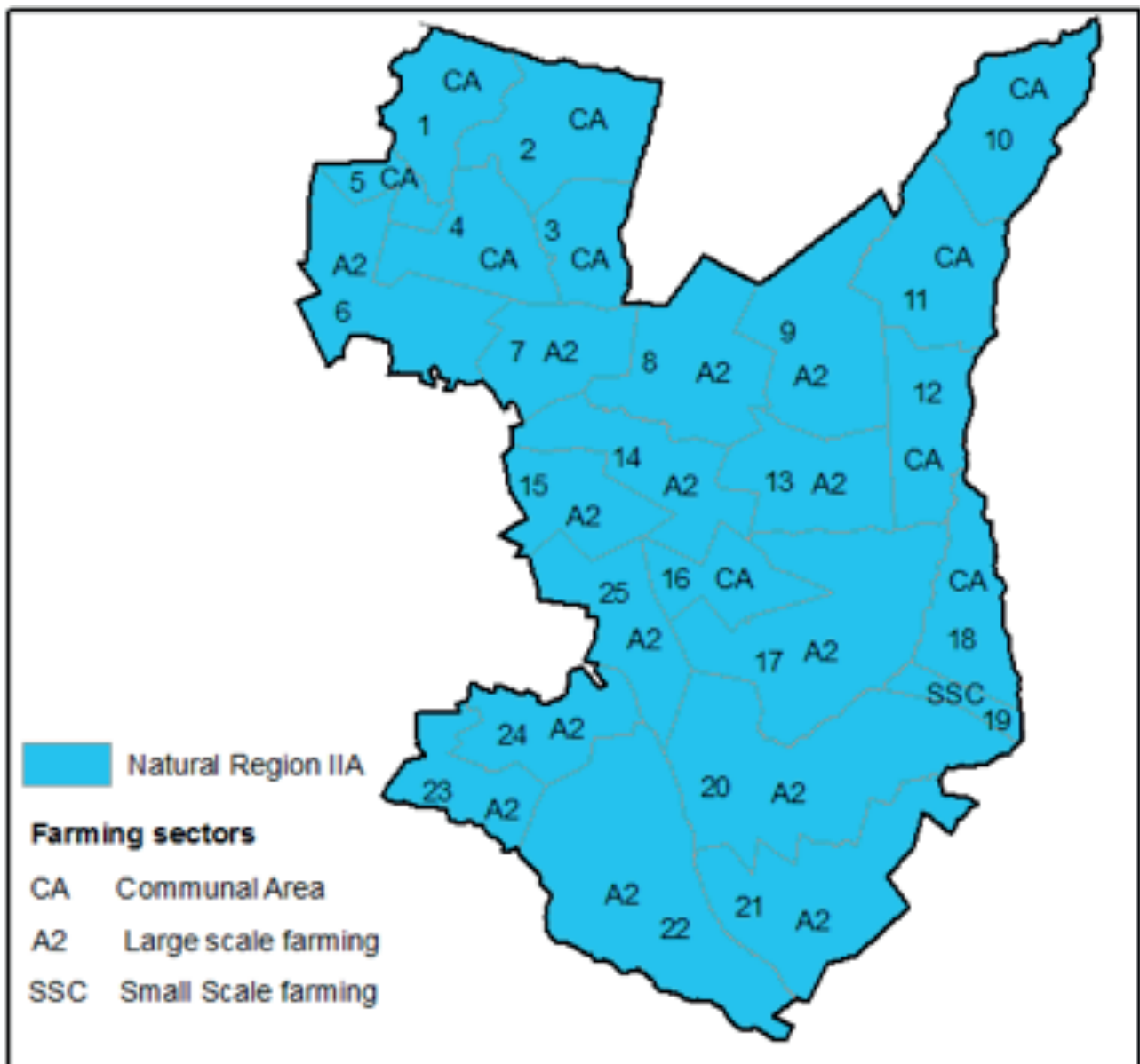
### 1.5. Farming Sectors

Goromonzi has six farming sectors that is Large Scale Commercial Area (LSCA), A2, A1, Small Scale Commercial Area (SSCA), Communal Area (CA) and Peri-Urban (PU).

Table 3: Farming Sectors

Farming sector	Area(ha)	%	Population	%
LSCA	9655	3.8	29	0.1
A2	104523	41.1	531	1.85
A1	18438	7.25	3079	10.7
SSCA	2000	0.79	83	0.29
CA	88600	34.9	24352	84.8
PU	30856	12.1	644	2.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>254 072</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28718</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Source: Ministry of Lands</b>				





**Figure 2: Farming Sectors**

### 1.6. Mining

The district has very huge lithium deposits at Vuta Ward 13's Prospect Resources' Arcadia Lithium Mine. Arcadia lithium mine has the biggest deposits of lithium in Africa which was commissioned on 28th November 2018 by H.E. President Emmerson Mnangagwa.

Goromonzi has gold deposits at Arcturus Mine in Arcturus/Cromlet Ward 14 and Ceylon Mine in Vuta Ward 13, owned by TN Gold Private Limited Company, the mine has the potential to employ 700 workers when fully operational.

Goromonzi has other small scale gold mines near Arcturus Mine. Mistress and Nelcon mines in Glen Forest Ward 6 extract feldspar stones that are crushed to make scouring powder (vim) tile grout and tile adhesive. In addition there are various quarry mining ventures which produce aggregate stones, 3/4 stones among other by products.

### 1.7. Population Information

The projected population was calculated based on the ZimSTATS 2012 Population Census

Table 4: 2021 Goromonzi District Population Projections

Ward	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	2016 Estimated Population	2021 Estimated Population
1	Munyawiri	2672	8689	9405	10687
2	Mawanga	3881	12622	13662	15525
3	Shumba	1518	4936	5343	6071
4	Murape	9376	30490	33003	37503
5	Pote	1800	5853	6335	7199
6	Glenforest	3744	12174	13178	14974
7	Munhenga	1815	5901	6387	7258
8	Remari	1762	5730	6202	7048
9	Ivordale	1403	4563	4939	5612
10	Dzvete	2195	7138	7726	8780
11	Gutu	2638	8579	9286	10552
12	Mwanza	4472	14543	15742	17888
13	Vhuta	888	2888	3126	3552
14	Cromlet	2975	9676	10474	11901
15	Chishawasha	2035	6618	7164	8140
16	Chinyika	5005	16276	17618	20019
17	Goromonzi	1536	4996	5408	6145
18	Rusike	2423	7881	8531	9694
19	Shangure	82	268	290	330
20	Melfort	1707	5552	6010	6829
21	Great Bromley	1074	3494	3782	4298
22	Bromley	2253	7328	7932	9013
23	Twentydals	1883	6122	6627	7530
24	Mandalay	1730	5627	6091	6921
25	Ruwa	8306	27012	27272	33225
<b>Total Population</b>			<b>224956</b>	<b>243,533</b>	<b>276696</b>
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>					

### 1.8. Settlement Types

There is one growth point in Goromonzi district called Juru Growth point. There are five RSCs namely Majuru, Melfort, Rusike, Zimbiru and Chirodzero. The majority of the wards are resettlement and communal areas.

Table 5: Settlement Type

Settlement Type	No of Wards- 2016	No of Wards- 2021
Urban		
Growth point	1	1
Rural Service Centers	5	5
Resettlement area	14	14
Communal	11	11
Estate Farms		

### 1.9. Vegetation and Soil Characteristics

The main vegetation includes *Brachystegia bohemi* and *Brachystegia speiciformis* and the main grass is the thatching grass. The main soil types include sandy loam soils and the deep red soils.

Table 6: Vegetation and Soil Characteristics

Ward Characteristics	Ward Characteristics
1-5	<i>Brachystegia bohemi</i> (Mupfuti), <i>Julbernardia globiflora</i> (Mnondo) <i>Uapaka kirkiana</i> (muzhanje). Muhacha ( <i>Parinari</i> ) and muhute ( <i>Syzygium</i> ) in wetter areas. The grass cover is composed largely of thatching grass ( <i>Hyperhennia</i> ) , Tsinde ( <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> ) <i>Heteropogon</i> Soils: sandy loam soils derived from granitic parent rock material.
6,7,8,9, 13,14	<i>Brachystegia speciformis</i> (Msasa), Acacia, Grasses: Thatching grass ( <i>Hyperhennia</i> ), Stargrass, Soils : Deep red soils derived from dolorite parent rock material
10,11,12, 15,16, 17,18	<i>Brachystegia bohemi</i> (Mupfuti), <i>Julbernardia globiflora</i> (Mnondo) <i>Uapaka kirkiana</i> (muzhanje). Muhacha ( <i>Parinari</i> ) and muhute ( <i>Syzygium</i> ) in wetter areas. <i>Parinari</i> (Muhacha) The grass cover is composed largely of Thatching grass ( <i>Hyperhennia</i> ) , Tsinde ( <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> ) <i>Heteropogon</i> grass Soils: Sandy loam soils.
19 -25	<i>Brachystegia speiciformis</i> (Musasa), <i>Julbernardia globiflora</i> (Mnondo), <i>Uapakakirkiana</i> , Water berry (Muhute) <i>Syzygium</i> in wetter areas, <i>Parinari</i> (Muhacha) <i>Parinari</i> , Acacia and Gum trees ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> ) Introduced Star grass, Katambora grass, <i>Eragrotis lovegrass</i> , <i>Sporobolus</i> Soils: Granitic derived sandy soils
<b>Source: AARDS</b>	

### 1.10. Land Degradation

Land degradation is a challenge in the district and the main features of land degradation include:

- Gullies caused by soil erosion are scattered across the district. Slopes are mostly affected as they do not have contours to reduce the effects of erosion.
- Deforestation has become rampant in tobacco growing areas, but the government regulations and restrictions are somehow controlling the situation.
- Veld fires are also a problem especially during the dry seasons.
- Illegal gold panning in wards 13 and 14 as well as illegal sand extraction for construction works in Harare further contribute to land degradation and river and dam siltation.
- Stream bank cultivation is resulting in siltation of rivers and dams. This has reduced the water holding capacity of the rivers and dams resulting in the rivers and dams drying up earlier than normal which affects irrigation schemes that are dependent on rivers and dams

**NB;** There is need for gully reclamation, reforestation, and provision of awareness on the impacts of veld fires and stream bank cultivation.

## 2. Development Indicators

### 2.1. Education

Table 7: Number of Schools in Goromonzi( Source Ministry of Education)

School	2016	2021
Primary	73	76
Secondary	25	26
Vocational Training Centre	3	3
ECD	73	76
Number of Electrified Schools	8	94

The District Schools Inspector for Goromonzi is also in charge of Ruwa Urban schools. The number of schools has increased since 2016 by four schools, which are 3 primary schools and one secondary school. Electrified schools have increased by 8 schools since 2016.

There are **76 registered** primary schools in Goromonzi. There is 1 Government primary school and the remaining 75 are either council, mission or privately run.

There are 26 registered Secondary schools of which are registered for Ordinary Level exams only and 12 are registered for Advanced level. Only 3 secondary schools are run by Government and the rest are either run by council, mission or privately.

The district has 3 Vocational training centres; Domboshava Training Centre; Jamaica-Inn Training Centre and Ruwa skills Training Centre. There is an influx of private colleges and institutions at most of the business centres and residential areas especially in ward 2, ward 4, ward 16, ward 12, ward 25 and Ruwa urban.

### 2.1.1. Education Information by Ward

Table 8: Education Information By Ward

Ward	Name Of Wards	Number Of Primary Schools	Number Of Secondary Schools
1	Munyawiri	3	3
2	Mawanga	5	3
3	Shumba	3	1
4	Murape	5	2
5	Pote	2	1
6	Glenforest	2	1
7	Munhenga	3	4
8	Remari	3	1
9	Ivordale	1	
10	Dzvete	3	1
11	Gutu	6	2
12	Mwanza	4	2
13	Vhuta	1	
14	Arcturus	3	1
15	Chishawasha	3	3
16	Chinyika	4	3
17	Goromonzi	2	
18	Rusike	4	1
19	Shangure	1	
20	Melfort	4	1
21	Bromley	2	1
22	Great Bromley	2	2
23	Twentydales	1	
24	Mandaly Park	1	
25	Ruwa Community	2	1
	Ruwa Urban	7	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>26</b>

The distribution of both primary and secondary schools seems to be proportional with population. This is good as most students do not have to travel long distances in order to access education. This accounts for higher literacy rate in the district.

### 2.1.2. School attendance by boys and girls in Goromonzi District 2016-2022

Table 9: School Attendance by Gender (Source Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2016	38399	37365	75764
2017	38895	38216	77111
2018	37931	40875	78806
2022	44029	43523	87552

There is a general increase in school attendance by both boys and girls since 2016. In all the years, more boys than girls were going to school, except for 2018. In 2018, a drop in the number of boys going to school was also noted. The trend of having more boys than girls attending school could be due to economic hardships. Parents are prioritizing educating the boy child over the girl child.

## 2.2. Health

### 2.2.1. Facilities by type

Goromonzi has health facilities in all wards. There are 7 government clinics, 20 council clinics and 1 church owned clinic. The District Medical Officer for Goromonzi is also in charge of Ruwa Urban health facilities. The district needs more health facilities as some health facilities have big catchment areas for example ward 4 (Murape), ward 16 (Chinyika) and ward 25 (Caledonia). This results in patients waiting for a long time before being attended to. There is also high staff attrition rate. Currently there are two health facilities under construction in wards 9 and 17.

Distribution of Health Facilities in Goromonzi District, 2021

Table 10: Distribution of Health Facilities in Goromonzi District

Ward	Name Of Wards	Health Centre	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Munyawiri	Masikandoro	Council
2	Mawanga	Makumbe	Government
3	Shumba	Nyaure	Council
4	Murape	Chinamora	Council
		Dtc	Government
5	Pote	Pote	Council
6	Glenforest	Joan Rankine	Council
7	Munhenga	Chabwino	Council
8	Remari	Pagejo	Council
9	Ivordale	John Reimmer	Council
10	Dzvete	Bosha	Government
11	Gutu	Kowoyo	Council
		Chikwaka	Government
12	Mwanza	Mwanza	Government
13	Vhuta	Kubatsirana	Council
14	Arcturus	Arcturus	Private
15	Chishawasha	St Josephs	Church
16	Chinyika	Chinyika	Council
16	Chinyika	Zpcs	Government
17	Goromonzi	Kubatsirana	Council
18	Rusike	Rusike	Council
19	Shangure		
20	Melfort	Melfort	Council
21	Bromley	Bromley	Council
22	Great Bromley	Xanadu	Council
23	Twentydales	Cranborne	Council
24	Mandaly Park		
25	Ruwa Community	Caledonia	Council
		Ruwa Rehab	Government
		Ruwa Poly	Council
		Ruwa Clinic	Council

All the health facilities in the district are currently functional with the exception of Arcturus clinic which under private ownership

## 2.2.2. Human Resources for Goromonzi Health Department

Table 11: Human Resources for Goromonzi Health Department (Source Min of Health and Child Care)

Ward	Ward Name	Name Of Health Facility	Doctors		Nurses		Ancillary		EHTs	
			In post	Vacant	In post	Vacant	In post	Vacant	In post	Vacant
1	Munyawiri	Masikandoro			2	1	1	1	1	0
2	Mawanga	Makumbe	4	0	56	7	59	12	0	1
3	Shumba	Nyaure			3	2	1	1	1	0
4	Murape	Chinamora			3	2	1	1	1	0
		DTC*							1	0
5	Pote	Pote			3	2	2	2	1	0
6	Glenforest	Joan Rankine			3	0	2	0	0	1
7	Munhenga	Chabwino			2	1	2	0	1	0
8	Remari	Pagejo			2	1	1	1	1	0
9	Ivordale	John Reimer			5	0	3	0	1	0
10	Dzvete	Bosha			2	1	2	0	1	0
11	Gutu	Kowoyo			3	0	2	0	1	0
		Chikwaka			20	1	6	2	1	0
12	Mwanza	Mwanza			3	2	1	1	1	0
13	Vhuta	Kubatsirana			3	0	1	1	1	0
14	Arcturus	Arcturus								
15	Chishawasha	St Josephs			8	2	8	1	1	0
16	Chinyika	Chinyika			2	1	3	0	1	0
16	Chinyika									
17	Goromonzi									
18	Rusike	Rusike			3	1	2	0	1	0
19	Shangure									
20	Melfort	Melfort			4	0	2	0	1	0
21	Bromley	Bromley			2	1	2	0	0	1
22	Grt Bromley	Xanadu			2	1	1	1	1	0
23	Twentydales	Cranborne			2	1	1	1	1	0
24	Mandaly Park									
25	Ruwa Community	Caledonia*								
		Ruwa Rehab	3	0	45	6	47	5	1	0
		Ruwa Poly			10	2	0	0	1	0
		Ruwa Clinic			7	4	4	0	1	0
<b>Total For The District</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>

All established posts for doctors are filled in the district. There are 39 vacant posts for nurses. A high staff turnover has been noted among nurses who have left the Ministry for greener pastures. There are also 30 vacant posts for ancillary staff and 6 vacant posts for EHTs. There are 2 health facilities namely Caledonia and Domboshava Training Centre clinics who are operating with staff seconded from other facilities as they do not have established posts of their own. The district currently only has two ambulances which are both stationed at the District Hospital which is located at far corner of the district



## 2.3. Nutrition and Health

### 2.3.1. Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

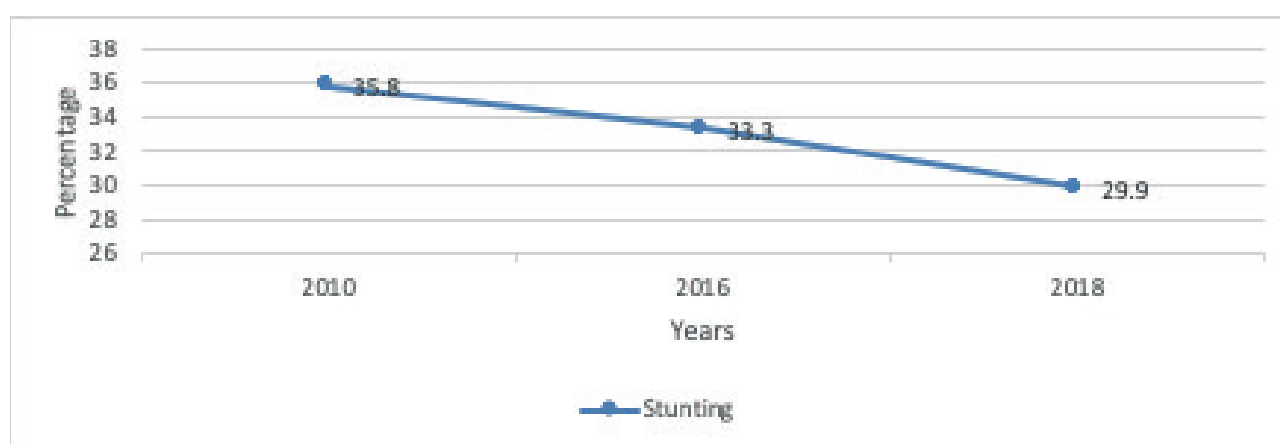
Table 12: Health and Nutrition Indicators (ZimVac, NNS2018, DHIS2)

Indicator	Prevalence As A Percentage	
	2016	2021
Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	1.0	1.0
Severe Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months (*DHIS2)	1.0	0.78*
Global Acute Malnutrition 6-59 months	2.0	1.0
Stunting in children 6-59 months	33.3	29.9**
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15-49 years	1	9.46
Prevalence of HIV in Females 15-49 years	1	11.14
Prevalence of HIV in males 15-49 years	14.5	7.7
Incidence of TB (per 100 000 population)	622	105

There is a slight decrease on the malnutrition indicators between 2016 and 2021. Global Acute Malnutrition dropped by 1 % as reported in the ZIMVAC reports. Moderate Acute Malnutrition rates were unchanged and stunting prevalence reduced by 3.3% between 2016 and 2021.

There was about 6% drop in the prevalence of HIV and TB incidence dropped from 622 per 100 000 population to 105 per 100 000.

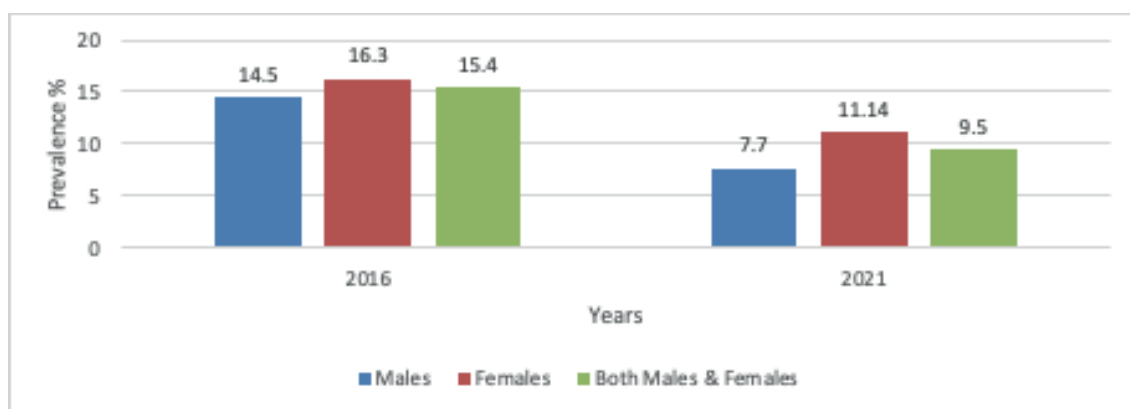
### 2.3.2. Trends in Stunting Prevalence in the District



**Figure 3: Stunting Prevalence in Goromonzi District, 2010-2018**  
(Source: ZIMVAC. 2016 and National Nutrition Survey, 2018 Reports)

The main nutrition challenge in the Goromonzi district is stunting. Stunting prevalence is declining steadily since 2010. The prevalence of stunting dropped by about 6% from 35.8% in 2010 (National Nutrition Survey Report, 2010) to 29.9% in 2018 (National Nutrition Survey Report, 2018). However the stunting prevalence is still very high with approximately one in every 3 children below 5 years being stunted in the district. There is need for more efforts on stunting reduction interventions in the district.

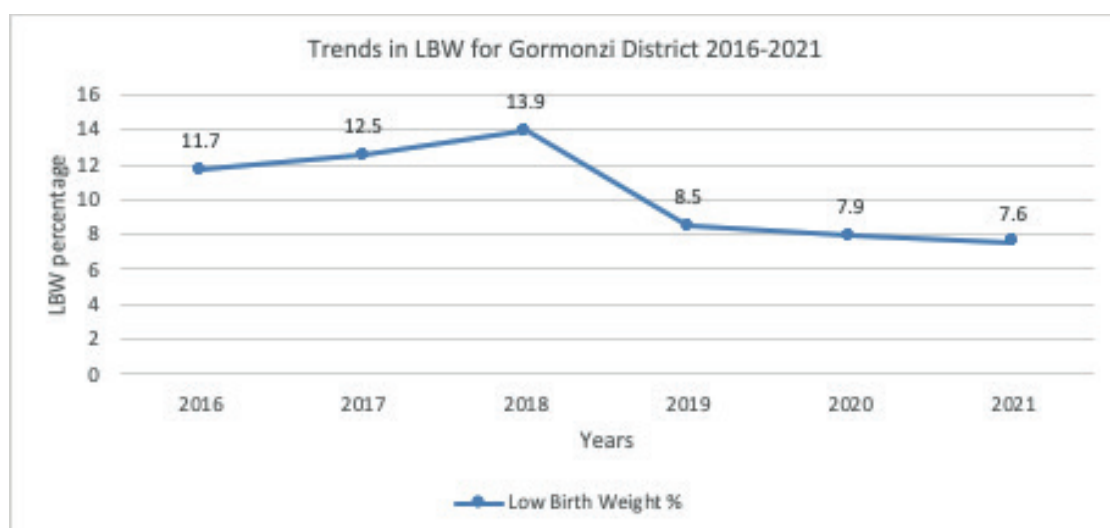
### 2.3.3. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS



**Figure 4: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS**

(Source Zimbabwe National and Sub-National HIV Estimates Report 2021)

The HIV prevalence in the district is estimated to be about 9.5% (Zimbabwe National and Sub-National HIV Estimates Report, 2021). The prevalence of HIV declined by about 6% between 2016 and 2021 and the prevalence was higher in females as compared to males. Hotspots in the district include wards 4, 12, 16, 20 and 22 as some of them are urban setup. There is need to increase HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns to curb the spread of the disease.



**Figure 5: Trends in LBW for Goromonzi District, 2016-2021 (Source: DHIS2)**

### 2.3.4. Low Birth Weight Trends

The low birth weight rate for the district has dropped from 11.7% in 2016 to 7.6% in 2021. There was an increase in the low birth weight from 2016 to 2018 and thereafter, a downward trend has been maintained.

### 2.3.5. Feeding Practices in children under 2 years of age

There was an improvement in the feeding practices for children below 2 years of age in the district between 2020 and 2021. Minimum Acceptable Diet improved from 0% in 2020 to 7.5% in 2021. A minimum acceptable diet is an indicator that combines information on children who received the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency.

**Table 13: Feeding Practices in Children Under the Age of 2 years**

Feeding Practice	Percentage of Children	
	2020	2021 (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	12.8	10.0
Minimum Dietary Diversity	5.1	27.5
Minimum Acceptable Diet	0	7.5
Exclusive Breastfeeding	No data	No data
Bottle Feeding	No data	No data

Source ZimVAC Reports 2020 & 2021

### 2.3.6. Food consumption by women and in the household

Women Dietary Diversity Score (MDD-S) increased from 23% in 2020 to 54% in 2021). There was also a remarkable improvement in the consumption of vitamin A rich, iron rich and protein rich foods by women of child bearing age. The biggest improvement was noted on consumption of iron rich food which increased from 27% to 87.9%. (Figure-Map on Iron Rich Foods). The proportion of households that experienced moderate to severe hunger decreased by 7%.

Table 14: Food Consumption Patterns of Women of Child Bearing Age (ZimVac Reports 2020 & 2021)

Indicator	Percentage of women meeting the indicator	
	2020	2021
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	23	54
Iron rich foods	27	87.9
Vitamin A rich foods	98	99.2
Protein Rich Foods	47	86.6
Household	16	9

### 2.3.7. Household Food Consumption Score

There was an improvement in the food consumption score between score between 2020 and 2021. In 2020, 62% of the households had a poor food consumption score as compared to 2021 where 26% of the households were reported to have a poor food consumption score.

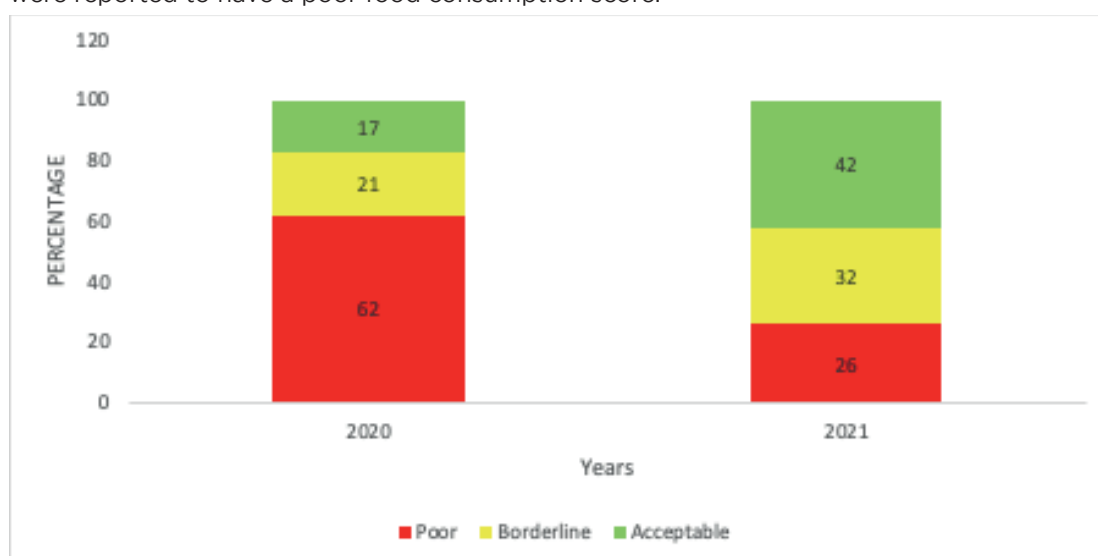


Figure 6: Goromonzi Food Consumption Score (Source: ZIMVAC 2021)

### 2.3.8. Top 10 common diseases

The table below shows the top 10 disease conditions in the district. The top 10 disease conditions remained relatively the same for the two periods with the exception of Bilharzia and Aids related conditions which replaced Malaria and Tuberculosis in the top 10 for 2021.

Table 15: Top 10 Common Diseases

Disease/Condition	2016	2021
1.	ARI	ARI
2.	Diarrhoeal diseases	Diarrhoeal diseases
3.	Skin diseases	Injuries
4.	Injuries	Skin diseases
5.	Malaria	STIs
6.	STIs	AIDS related conditions
7.	Eye conditions	Eye conditions
8.	Ear conditions	Ear conditions
9.	Tuberculosis	Bilharzia
10.	Dental conditions	Dental conditions

### 2.3.9. Maternal Mortality

During the period from 2016 to 2021 MMR rates fluctuated between 17 per 100 000 and 119 per 100 000. The lowest rates of 17 per 100 000 were reported in 2016 and 2018 while the highest of 119 per 100 000 rate was reported in 2019.

Table 16: Maternal Mortality (source DHIS2)

Mortality	Estimate 2016	Estimate 2021
Maternal Mortality Ratio	17	45

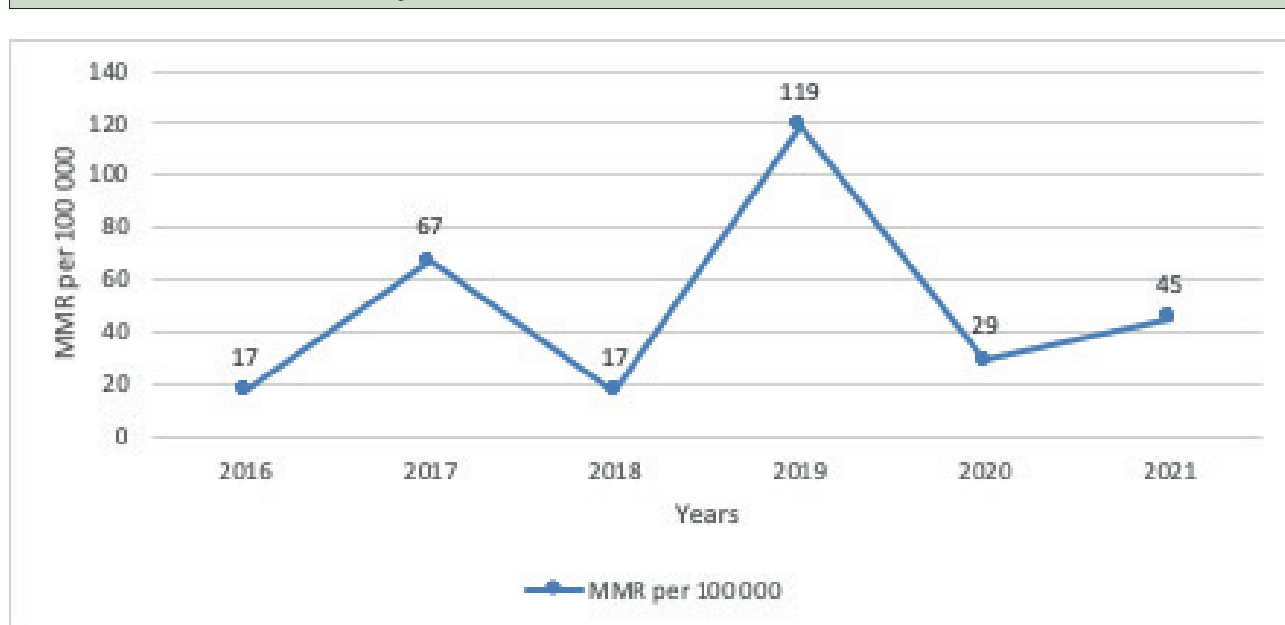


Figure 7: Maternal Mortality Ratio Trends – Goromonzi District 2016-2021

## 3. Other development indicators

### 3.1. Water and Sanitation Information

According to the ZIMVAC report 2021 almost all wards in Goromonzi district have boreholes as a source of safe water. 89% percent of the district has access to basic water services, 6% has access to unimproved water services and 5% has limited access to water services. 84% of the population travels less than 500m to the water source and only 2% travels more than a kilometer to the water source. The Goromonzi Rural District Council and DDF have been working flat out to improve water services in the district. Partners like Latter Day Saints Charities, Joaniter and Welthungerhilfe came in to complement government efforts, hence the 89% has been achieved. However, a significant number of boreholes need technical experts and parts to be revived.

Table 17: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main water sources per ward	Functional boreholes	Non-functional boreholes	Reasons for the non-functioning of the boreholes?
1	Boreholes and wells	36	4	Needs mechanical rehab
2	Boreholes and wells	25	3	Needs mechanical rehab
3	Boreholes and wells	25	4	Needs mechanical rehab
4	Boreholes and wells	20	2	Needs mechanical rehab
5	Boreholes and wells	32	4	Needs mechanical rehab
6	Boreholes and wells	0	0	
7	Boreholes and wells	27	4	Needs mechanical rehab
8	Boreholes and wells	1	0	Needs mechanical rehab
9	Boreholes and wells	3	0	Needs mechanical rehab
10	Boreholes and wells	39	6	Needs mechanical rehab
11	Boreholes and wells	38	7	Needs mechanical rehab
12	Boreholes and wells	47	8	Needs mechanical rehab
13	Boreholes and wells	5	1	Needs mechanical rehab

14	Boreholes and wells	5	0	
15	Boreholes and wells	17	1	Needs mechanical rehab
16	Boreholes and wells	48	6	Needs mechanical rehab
17	Boreholes and wells	5	0	
18	Boreholes and wells	39	6	Needs mechanical rehab
19	Boreholes and wells	3	0	
20	Boreholes and wells	3	1	Needs mechanical rehab
21	Boreholes and wells	11	1	Needs mechanical rehab
22	Boreholes and wells	11	1	Needs mechanical rehab
23	Boreholes and wells	4	0	
24	Boreholes and wells	4	1	Needs mechanical rehab
25	Boreholes and wells	30	1	

### 3.2. Sanitation Facilities

Goromonzi district has improved sanitation services. The district has 83% of improved sanitation facilities, 12 % of unimproved sanitation facilities and 5% open defecation according to ZimVAC report 2021.

Table 18: Coverage of Sanitation Facilities by Ward

Ward	BVIP	Flush	2	2021
1	817	0	21.51	23
2	600	168	24.97	26
3	649	1	19.71	21
4	537	1245	42.56	44.3
5	332	0	31.34	32.1
6	554	554	50.96	51.4
7	560	20	35.91	38
8	312	15	11.03	15
9	500	6	42.14	43
10	598	10	7.2	11
11	666	16	47.14	48
12	966	433	10.17	16
13	383	10	32	33
14	1267	60	16.43	17
15	524	72	26.40	28
16	450	1042	33.10	34
17	187	35	21.52	22
18	736	0	32.57	34
19	67	12	30.86	31.4
20	387	720	3.54	5
21	419	81	26.50	27.1
22	614	40	3.09	4
23	214	42	31.10	34
24	191	53	19.4	22
25	78	6221	19	21

**Source: Ministry of Health. (This was the picture in 2020 but there could be some slight improvement)**

## 4. Transport and communication

#### 4.1. Road Network

Wide Mat or two-way roads maintained by the Transport Ministry and Infrastructural Development, Goromonzi Depot

Table 19: Road Network in Goromonzi District

Route Number	Name Of Road (From-To)	Length Of Road In Km
113	Shamva Road (Mutoko Road Tollgate - Musiiwa Business Centre)	34
148	Makumbi Rd (Printflow, Harare - Nyaure Bridge near Muchapondwa/ Supa Business Centre)	56
203	Mutare Road (Harare Main Post Office - 11 Months just after Jaggers Msasa)	15
235	Goromonzi Rd (Goromonzi Turn Off - ZRP Goromonzi)	12
330	Seke Road (Harare Main Post Office - Mabhouwa Business Centre)	57
262	Arcturus Rd (Enterprise Road, Harare - Silveria House)	19, 5
	Cripps Road (Mupedzanhamo Flea Market, Mbare - Coca Cola Depot, Harare)	3
	Enterprise Rd (Robert Mugabe Road - Shamva Road Turn Off)	20
	Chiremba Rd (Robert Mugabe Road - Chanzi Shopping Centre)	6
	Glenara Avenue (Coca Cola Depot in Harare - Enterprise Road in Harare)	10
<b>Total length</b>		<b>232, 5</b>

2. Narrow mat or one lane roads maintained by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development, Goromonzi Depot

Table 20: Road Network

Route Number	Name Of Road (From-To)	Length Of Road In Km
235	Goromonzi Road	0,5
236	Eton Road (ZRP Goromonzi on the way to Rusike Communal Area)	3, 7
262	Arcturus Road (Silveria House- Arcturus Post Office)	3
Total length	18, 7	

3. Gravel roads maintained by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development, Goromonzi Depot

Table 21: Gravel Roads Network in Goromonzi

Route Number	Name Of Road (From-To)	Length Of Road In Km
114	Christian Road (Mutoko Road- Ewanrigg Botanical Garden to Shamva Road)	6, 3
144	Munyawiri Rd (Chirodzero/Domboshava Showground Business Centre - Munyawiri Ward 1)	18, 3
191	Sasa Road (Denda -Shumba Ward 3)	11
192	Denda Road (Chabwino Farm, Shamva Road - Motsi Business Centre after Mutanhaurwa School)	9
235	Goromonzi Road (Goromonzi/Majuru Business Centre - Kubatsirana/Base Camp Clinic)	5, 2
275		0, 5
<b>Total length</b>	<b>50, 3</b>	



Total length of roads maintained by the Goromonzi Rural District Council (GRDC):

Type of road	Total length in Km
Gravel roads	975
Narrow mat	65
Grant total length	1 040

Network maintained by the District Development Fund (DDF)

a) Roads maintained by Unit 1, Munyawiri Base Camp

Road Number	Road Name	Length in Km	Class of road	Number of culverts	Main Structure in Number (bridges, etc.)
C31-105	Juru-Chiparambe-Dzvete	29	H	15	4
106	Mavhudzi-Chiringa	3	H	4	1
107	Parirewa-Gandami	16	M	46	3
108	Chinamora-Jingo	12	H	48	2
109	Chirimuta-Makumbe Turn Off	5	H	9	1
110	Munyawiri-Pote-Molife	18	H	40	2
113	Makumbe-Tsatse A&B	8	H	27	4
202	Pote-Rusumbe	7	L	5	
203	Molife-Munyawiri	8	H	8	
303	Nyaure Clinic-Mashinge	7	L	8	1
321	Mutake-Ngomakurira	3	L	0	
324	Gukwe-Chehamba	3	L		1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>			

b) Roads maintained by Unit 2, Marufu Base Camp

Road Number	Road Name	Length (Km)	Class of road	Number of culverts	Main Structure in Number (bridges, etc)
C31-101	Goromonzi-Gardiner	11	H	33	4
102	Shangure-Juru	31	H	45	4
103	St Dominics-Mhembere	3	H	6	1
104	Mwanza-Chinyika Farm	4	H	5	Nil
105	Juru-Chiparambe-Dzvete	16	H	41	Nil
111	Chisi-Manjonjo	3	H	6	1
112	Juru-Mukombami	10	H	28	4
114	Nyamadzawo-Kubatsirana	4	M	5	Nil
S*A101	Shangure Centre Road	2	L	4	Nil

C*201	Beacon-Zambezi	5	L	7	1
204	Chiparambe-Mudze Dip	12	L	9	3
205	Mukombami-Chiparambe	7	L	6	3
206	Kowoyo-Dehwe-Marufu	12	L	9	2
301	Rusike-Kandengwa	6	L	6	2
310	Devera-Muduvisa	10	L	7	2
311	Mwanza-Loop Road	5	L	7	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>			

**Key:** H= High class road where there is a high volume of traffic  
M= Medium class road where there is a medium volume of traffic  
L= Low class road where there is a low volume of traffic

#### 4.2. Communication Network

There are four main networks in the district, namely Econet, Telecel, Net one and Telone. Econet has the strongest signal and widest coverage and as a result it is used by a greater percentage of the population. Telone is not very common in the communal areas except on some government institutions and residential areas in growth points. WiFi usage is increasing in urban areas especially with the introduction of hotspots. The table below shows the mobile network coverage by ward. Generally, the Telecel network has deteriorated across the district. The district still needs more improvement in terms of network connectivity in the resettlement and even some wards of the communal sector.

Table 22: Communication Network

Ward no	Telecel	Econet	Net one	Telone
1	poor	Fair	Good	Good
2	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
3	poor	poor	poor	poor
4	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
5	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
6	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
7	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
8	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
9	poor	Good	Fair	Good
10	poor	Fair	Good	Good
11	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
12	poor	Good	Fair	Good
13	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
14	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
15	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
16	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
17	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
18	poor	Fai	Fair	Good
19	poor	Fair	Fair	Nil
20	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
21	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
22	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
23	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
24	poor	Fair	Fair	Good
25	poor	Fair	Fair	Good

## 5. Main Livelihood Sources

The district falls into two economic zones i.e. the Highveld Prime Communal and the High Veld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement. These are cereal and cash crop production zones, which are the main sources of livelihood in the district. The table below shows a summary of economic zones

Table 23: Main Livelihood Sources(HEA Baseline Report ,2012)

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	6; 7; 8; 9; 14; 13; 17; 25; 24; 23; 21; 20; 19 and 4
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone center on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although it is limited due to high population density. Poor road network limits trade.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 18

The main livelihood activities include formal employment as some of the residents of the district are employed in Harare and within the district, this is followed by crop production and sales, while a small proportion of the households depend on mining. **Figure 9** shows the wards that mainly depend on the different livelihood activities.

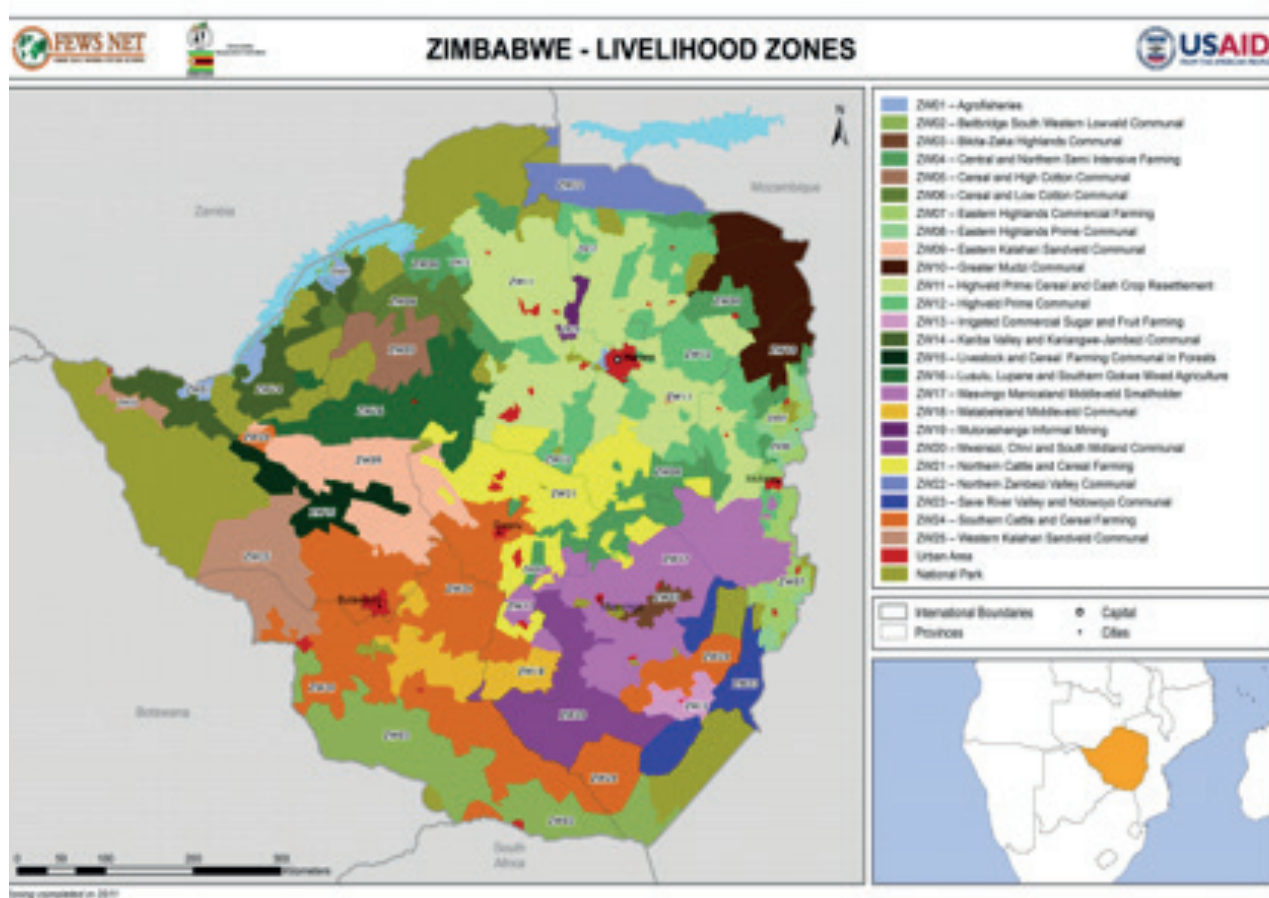


Figure 8: Main Livelihood Activities

Table 24; Main Livelihood Activities

Livelihood Options	Wards
Employed formal	1-25
Crop production and sales	All wards except urban wards
Artisan mining, Mining	4, 6, 12, 13, 14

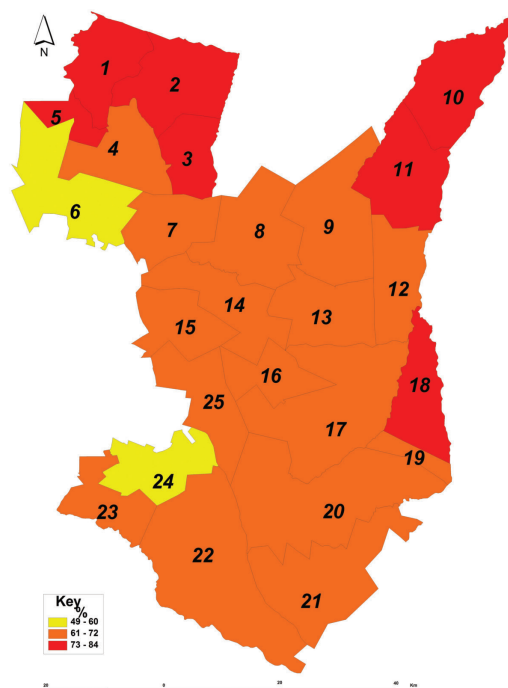


Figure 9: Goromonzi Poverty Map (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015)

The average poverty prevalence for Goromonzi District was 62.4%. Ward 1 has the highest poverty prevalence at 77.4%, while ward 6 has the lowest prevalence at 53.4%. Poverty is more prevalent on the peripheral areas of the district such as ward 1; ward 2; ward 3 and ward 5 on the Northern border of the district, as well as ward 10; 11 and 18 on the Eastern boarder of the district. All of these wards are primarily communal areas.

## 7. Agriculture information

### 7.1. Natural regions and climate

Goromonzi has 2 natural regions, the majority of wards falling in region IIa and only one ward in IIb. See the table and maps below.

#### Summary of natural regions by ward

Table 25: Summary of Natural Regions

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIa	Rainfall up to 1000mm, few midseason dry spells Intensive crop and livestock	1-9,11-25
IIb	It's a subregion of IIa and has more midseasons of dry spells. Cotton is only odd crop grown in this region of the District.	10

## Map of Natural regions

District Name: Goromonzi

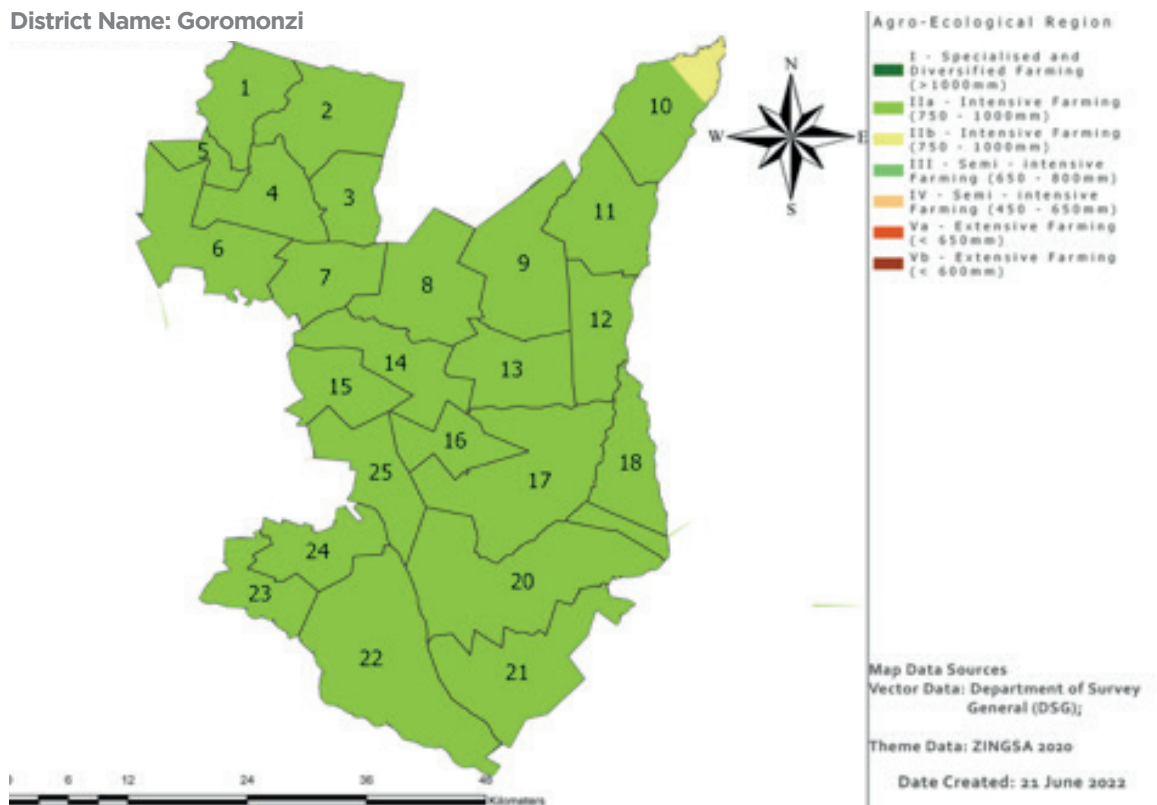


Figure 10: Goromonzi Main Rain Map

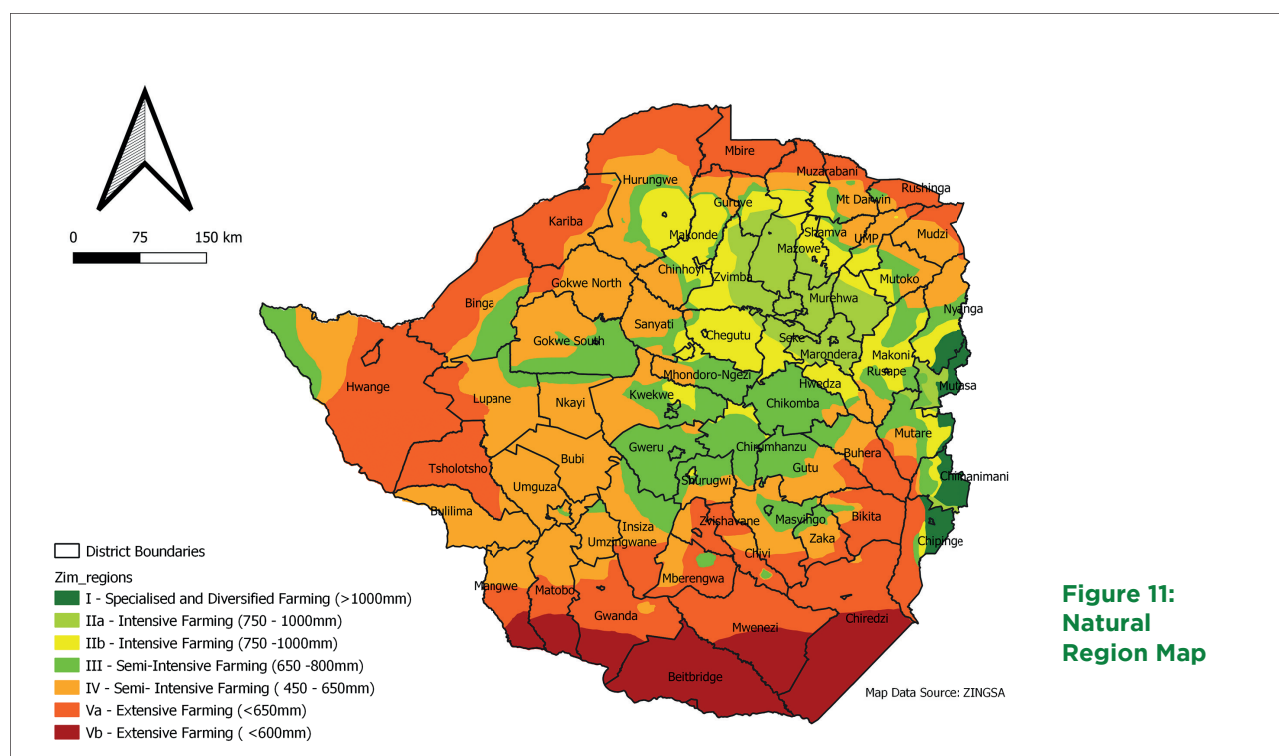
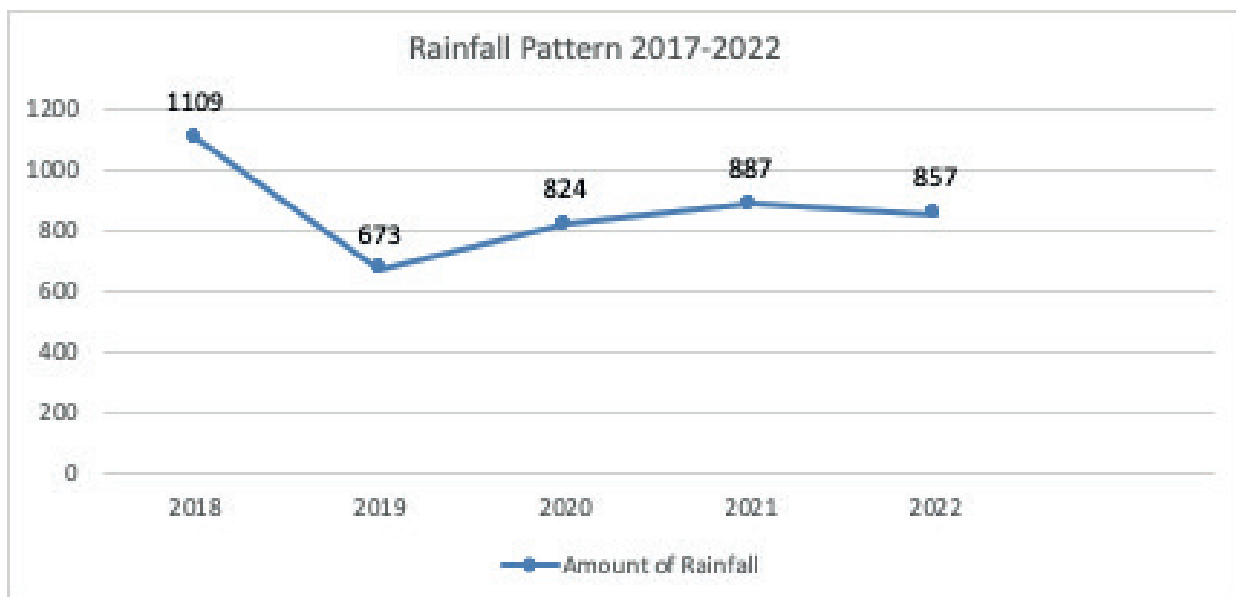


Figure 11: Natural Region Map

## 7.2. Mean annual rainfall

Looking at the 5 year period 2018-2022, there is no major difference in the total amount of rains received in the district. The differences are seen in:

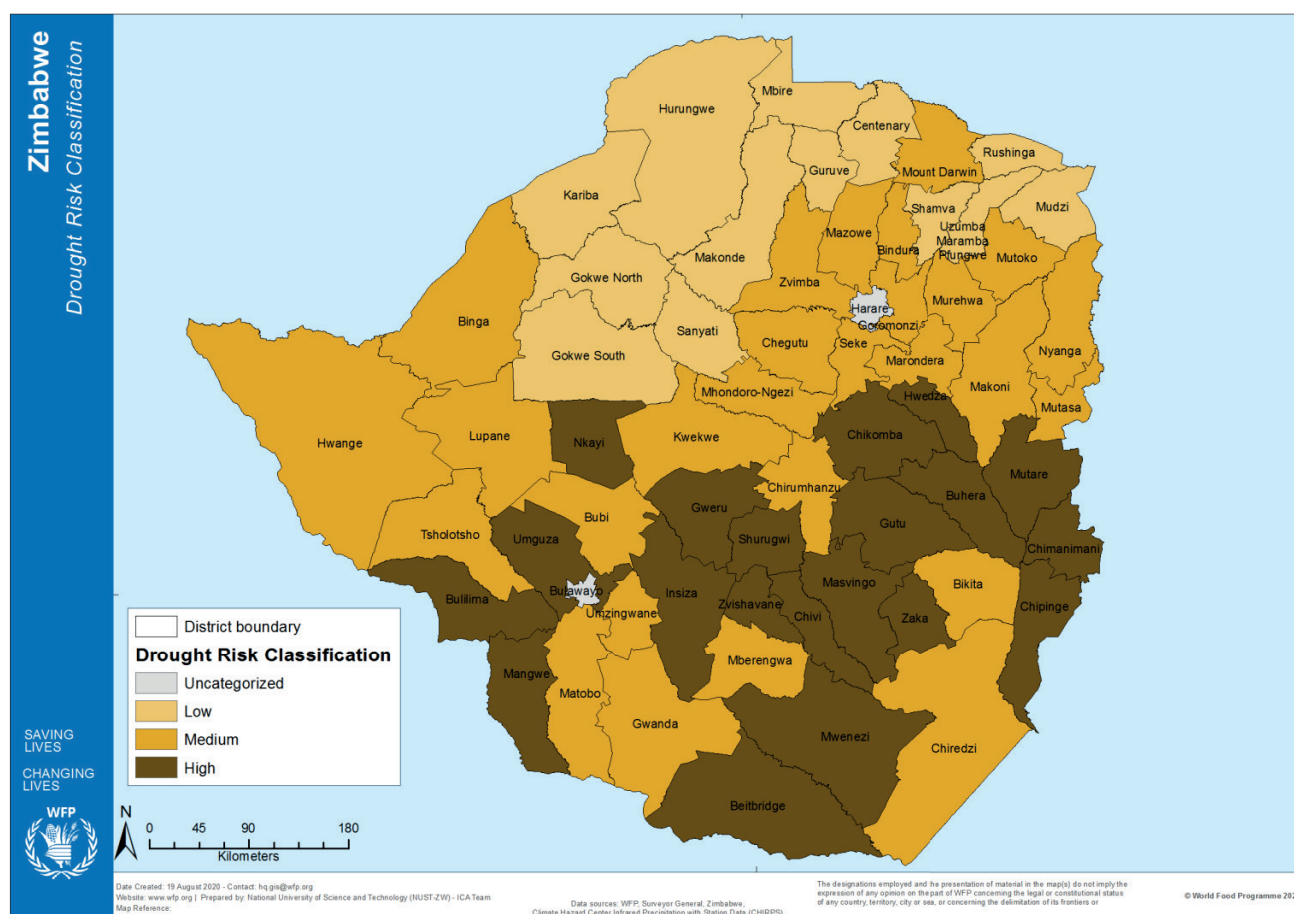
- onset and end of rain season now unpredictable
- the distribution of rain is not uniform in the rainy months
- the rains are accompanied by heavy wind, are violent with lightning strikes and accompanied by big hailstones
- there are long dry spells experienced in the season



**Figure 12: Rain Fall Pattern**  
Source: AARDS rainfall records

### 7.3. Drought prone area

Wards 10, 11, 12, 16, 18 and 19 have sandy soils with poor water holding capacity; they tend to dry up fast in the event of a prolonged dry spell and high temperatures.



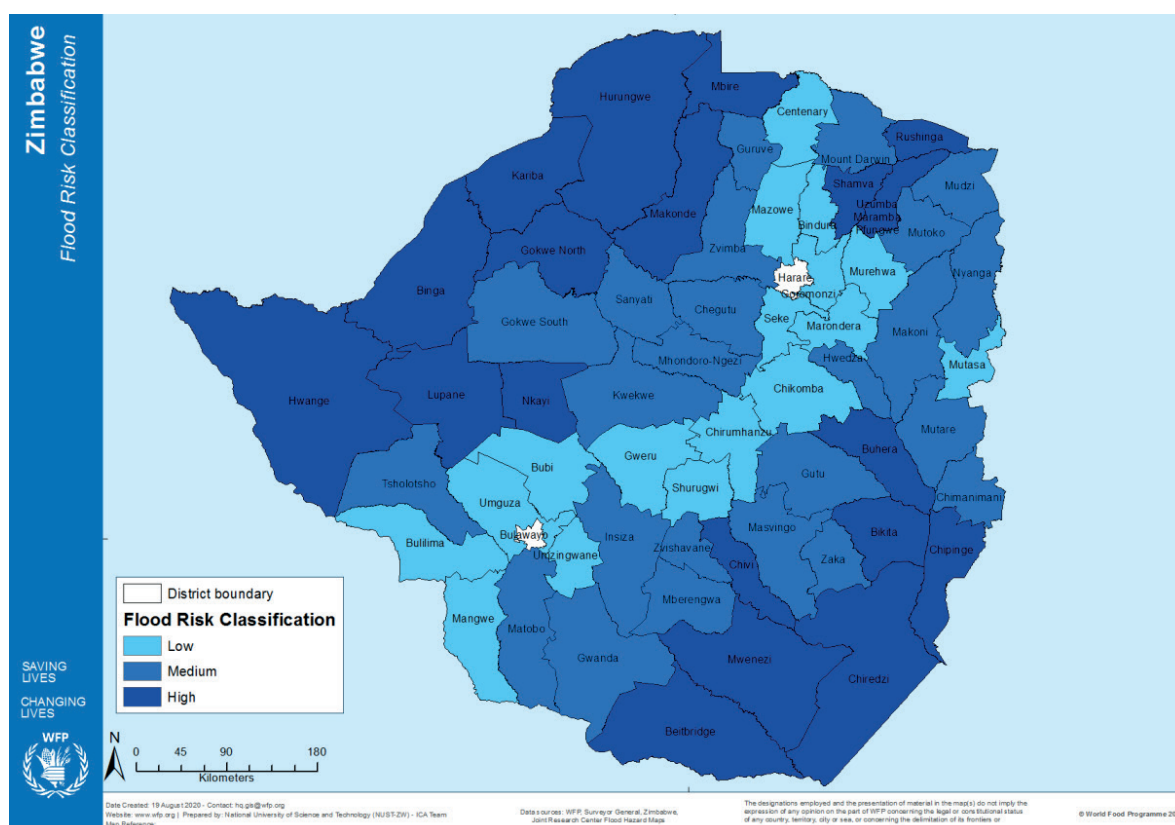
**Figure 13: Flood Prone Areas Map ( Source WFP)**

Source: Meteorological department.

### 7.4. Flood prone areas

Goromonzi is at low risk of flooding due to its topography and drainage to big rivers. Only flat and low-lying areas in wards 22, 23 which are along Manyame River basin, are prone to flooding.





**Figure 14: Flood Prone Areas (Source ZINWA)**

## 7.5. Hydro-geological conditions

The district is endowed with many dams along the courses of its major rivers.

### Major rivers

- Mubvinzi river feeding the dams at Chabwino, Strathlone, Msinje, Frascati along Mutoko road area.
- Chinyika river that feeds into Chinyika, Belmont, Belvedere dams
- Nora river feeds into Sanga dam and at the confluence with Nyague river is the site of Kunzvi dam
- Tributaries of Manyame River feeds into the Glen Avon, Xanadu and Dunstan
- All the major rivers are perennial, and few are seasonal

## 7.6. Distribution of major dams by ward

The table below shows dams in Goromonzi district and the respective areas they are found.

**Table 26: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward**

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward
22	Glen Avon, Dunstan And Xanadu
13	Chinyika, Atlanta, Mashonakop, Rudolphia, Lawfield
20	Nyambanje Dam
9	Strathlone, Ivordale, Frascati
16	Chinyika
17	Belvedere And Belmont
6	Mary And Willesden
14	Mapfeni
7	Chibvuti, Gamari and Gulliver At Chabweno, Killarney
21	Nyambuya and Entre Rios
8	Msinje
20	Sanga
23	Woodlands
18	Kunzvi Under Construction Since 2012

## 8.1. Farming sectors and crops grown

Table 27: Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Farming sector	Area(ha)	%	Population	%
L	9655	3.8	29	0.1
A2	104523	41.1	531	1.85
A1	18438	7.25	307	10.7
S	2000	0.79	83	0.29
C	88600	34.87	24352	84.8
P	30856	12.1	644	2.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>254 072</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28712</b>	<b>100</b>

## 8.2 Irrigation Schemes

**Table: Distribution of irrigation schemes by ward**

There are 11 irrigation schemes, 6 are functional, 4 non-functional and 1 partially functional as indicated in the table below.

Table 28: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
7	Chabweno A	50	functional
7	Chabweno B	41	functional
7	Chibvuti	80	functional
10	Dzvete	16	functional
12	Nhivi	2	Partly functional
16	Chinyika	18.5	functional
17	R/E Belvedere	80	Non functional
18	Dudzu	10	Non functional
14	Gilnocke	50	Functional
15	Rochester	80	Non functional
22	Buena Vista	80	Non functional

## 8.3 Challenges

- Transformer breakdowns and vandalism at Rochester and Buena Vista farms
- Vandalism to irrigation equipment...centre pivot vandalized at Chabwino B farm
- Theft of aluminum pipes in irrigation
- Unproductive irrigation management committees at some irrigation

## 8.3. Crop Production Trend

### 8.4.1. Cereal production

Cereal Production in the 2021/22 Agricultural season was generally low for all the cereals.

Table 29: Cereal Production

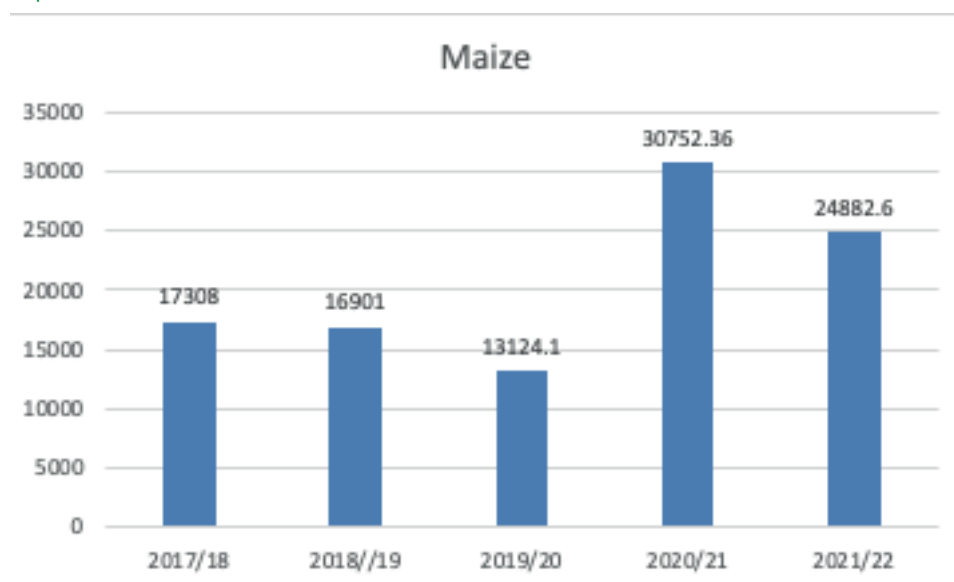
Ward	Maize Area	Prod	Sorghum Area (Ha)	Prod	Rapoko Area	Prod
1	1251	3502.8	8.4	11.76	5.7	3.42
2	1163	3256.4	5	7	10	6
3	800	2240	2.5	3.5	1	0.6
4	652.3	1826.44	3.4	4.76	8.8	5.28
5	1347.8	3773.84	4.3	6.02	2.4	1.44
6	620	1736	3	4.2		0
7	1007.5	2821	3	4.2	2.3	1.38
8	1202	3365.6	60	84	0	0
9	1584	4435.2	102	142.8		0
10	1370	3836	20	28	3	1.8

11	1293	3620.4	3.5	4.9	5	3
12	1408	3942.4	14	19.6		0
13	1112	3113.6		0		0
14	839	2349.2	3	4.2	1	0.6
15	435	1218	0.5	0.7		0
16	1496	4188.8	4.5	6.3	1.5	0.9
17	1378	3858.4	2	2.8		0
18	703	1968.4	6.6	9.24	8.7	5.22
19	48	134.4		0		0
20	352	985.6	10	14		0
21	777	2175.6	4.5	6.3		0
22	2154	6031.2	35	49		0
23	755	2114	3.5	4.9		0
24	245	686	3.8	5.32		0
25	890	2492	6	8.4	0	0

### Cereal Production Trends From 2017/18 Season To 2021/22 Season

Maize production decreased during the 2019/20 season, compared to 2017/18. There was an increase in maize production in the 2020/21 season

Table 30: Maize production Trends



### Small Grain Production

The production of small grains is generally low.

Table 31: Small Grains Productions

Season	Sorghum	Rapoko
2021/22	80.4	40.7
2020/21		284.1
2019/20	146.2	116.28
2018//19	14	102
2017/18		

### 8.4.2. Wheat Production Trend

Wheat Production in the district has increased since 2017

Table 32: Wheat Production Trends

		Area planted (Ha)	Production (Ton)
Wheat	2017	1905	8001
	2018	2185	9177
	2019	1975	8295
	2020	2654	11147
	2021	4132	17354

Climate smart agriculture in the form of Pfumvudza taking advantage of presidential inputs resulted in a leap in the area put under maize in 2020/21 season.

There is a gradual increase in the area planted to traditional grains like sorghum and rapoko which are drought tolerant as farmers heed the trainings on crop diversification.

## 9. Livestock

### 9.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership

The Average cattle holding per household is generally low except in ward 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Table 33: Average Livestock Holding

Ward (Or Dip Tank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	2	3	0	8
2	1	3	0	6
3	2	2	0	7
4	1	1	0	6
5	3	2	0	8
6	15	1	3	5
7	13	0	1	4
8	15	0	1	10
9	15	4	3	22
10	4	5	0	11
11	4	6	0	16
12	4	5	0	11
13	7	2	3	16
14	6	2	0	14
15	3	5	3	11
16	2	2	0	12
17	9	5	2	13
18	4	3	0	12
19	5	1	0	12
20	6	0	0	5
21	9	0	0	6
22	10	2	0	7
23	7	0	0	5
24	12	1	0	4
25	8	3	0	6

## 9.2. Main Livestock Diseases

The main diseases affecting livestock are rabies, Newcastle disease, lumpy skin heart water and Theileriosis.

Table 34: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards
Rabies:	17, 22 and 14
Newcastle disease:	18, 16, 12 and 14
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth:	Nil
Lumpy skin	16, 18, 22 and 20
Heart water	13,12
Theileriosis	18, 22, 20, 14 and 13

## 9.3. Dipping Facilities

There are 33 functional diptanks across the district and of these 7 require rehabilitation.

Table 35: Dipping Facilities

Ward	No. Of Dip Tanks	No. Of Functional Diptanks	No. Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	No. Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
Total	33	33	0	7
1	2	2	0	1
2	4	4	0	0
3	1	1	0	1
4	2	2	0	0
5	1	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	1	1	0	0
10	2	2	0	1
11	4	4	0	2
12	2	2	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
14	1	1	0	0
15	2	2	0	1
16	2	2	0	0
17	1	1	0	0
18	4	4	0	1
19	2	2	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	2	2	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0

#### 9.4. Animal Health Centres

The district is serviced by 15 Animal Health Centres. There are also 48 community animal health workers who support the communities.

Table 36: Animal Health Centres

Number Of Functional Animal Health Centres	15
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	48

#### 9.5. Livestock Holding

At least 60% of households own cattle and 51% own goats

Table 37: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	38000	60	51
Farm Households	15200	40	46
Non-Farm Households	1140	0	3

#### 9.6. Livestock Census By Ward

The table below outlines cattle holding by type. Most Wards hold cows as compared to other types.

Table 38: Livestock Census By Ward

Farming Sector / Ward	Cows	Bulls	Heifers	Oxen	Steers	Calves	Total
1CA	130	11	46	85	0	48	310
2CA	209	23	57	60	65	75	364
3CA	168	4	158	36		134	500
4CA	56	11	39	22	35	61	224
5CA	185	21	87	90		83	466
6A1							
6A2	234	47	353	29	293	218	1174
7A1	86	8	22	10	6	10	142
8A1							
A2	447	54	295	0	168	186	1150
9A1	281	73	186	185	89	114	928
A2	341	37	206	11	164	198	957
10CA	1032	1153	750	784		695	3451
11CA	930	18	1030	780	432	326	3516
12CA	1271	31	120	300	77	170	1969
13a1	257	27	164	133	1	154	736
13a2	67	67	39	25	28	41	204
14A1	93	26	45	22	43	29	258
14A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14LSCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15CA	366	25	117	69	62	131	770
16CA	510	65	125	170	130	200	1200
17A1	391	53	221	0	235	181	1081
17A2	555	35	266	0	190	141	1187
17LSCA	130	15	66	0	56	45	312
18CA	1250	205	820	980	-	695	3950
19SSCA	350	8	70	28	20	45	521
20A1	168	31	81	47	27	69	423
20A2	405	53	189	99	232	184	1162



20 Isca	368	130	141	30	286	206	1161
21A1	1095	78	551	45	396	585	2750
21A2	4650	181	850	30	700	69	2295
22A1	1220	181	812	80	330	427	3050
22A2	901	77	522	64	572	382	2518
22LSCA	197	8	154	0	87	55	501
23A1	119	7	35	23	39	58	281
23A2	97	25	50	0	40	33	245
23LSCA	50	4	60	2	80	40	116
23PU	62	7	26	0	34	32	161
24A1	10	3	6	13	5	6	43
24A2	25	4	10	18	4	12	73
24PU	40	7	12	0	6	19	84
25PU	227	20	98	15	64	140	589
DS TOT	19413	2869	9151	4250	5127	6464	40 443

## Dairy

Table 39: Dairy Livestock by Ward

Class	Cow S	Heifer S	Bulls	Calves	Totals
Ward 11	2	1			3
Ward 4	9	2	1	8	20
Ward 7A2	12	3	2	8	25
Ward6	3	9	2	12	26
Ward 8A2	13	3	2	8	26
Ward 9	90	28	0	36	156
Ward 11	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 12	8	0	2	0	11
Ward 13	365	416	0	145	926
Ward 17A2	9	2	2	5	18
Ward 17LSCA	22	12	4	13	51
Ward 20 A2	103	18	0	0	121
Ward 25	9	2	2	4	17
	636	496	17	239	1388

## Sheep

The table below outlines sheep ownership by type . Most wards own ewes

Table 40: Sheep Ownership By Ward

Ward	Ewes	Ram	Lamb	Totals
Ward1	53	9	12	74
2	25	15	13	53
3	0			
4	10	2	0	12
5	26	8	10	
6	42	25	80	
7A1	151	53	58	262
7a2	23	3	11	37
8A1	151	53	58	262
8A2	23	3	11	37
9	48	12	22	82

10	0	0	0	34
11	3	1	1	5
12				
13a2	233	10	62	305
14b1	11	5	7	23
15				
16	89	21	72	182
17A1	74	7		81
17 A2	19	15		34
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20a1	0	0	0	
2A2	72	16	23	111
20 LSCA	224	17	21	
21B	0	0	0	25
21B2	0	0	0	490
23	0	0	0	0
24				
25				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1840</b>

## Goats

Generally, most households own does as compared to other types of goats.

Table 41: Goats Ownership

Class of Livestock	Does	Bucks	Kids	Totals
Ward 1	795	102	46	933
2	465	205	438	918
3		150		1200
4	208	21	100	329
5	261	53	98	412
6	190	74	106	370
7A1	428	101	212	516
7A2	55	10	13	78
8A1	428	101	212	516
8A2	55	10	13	78
9	291	218	216	725
10				915
11	1206	526	621	2353
12	589	33	0	622
13	87	17	41	145
14b1	19	31	32	82
15	93	29	123	245
16				2100
17a1	285	105	0	390
17A2	290	82	0	372
17LSCA	28	3	0	31
18	1500	300	400	2200
19	140	20	35	195
20 A1	91	39	27	170
20A2	293	46	138	477

20LSCA	490	28	40	667
25	197	83	149	429
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>13081</b>

Pig ownership is generally low ,with most wards owning growers compared to other types of pigs.

Table 42: Pigs Ownership

Class of Livestock	Sows	Boars	Piglets	Growers	Totals
WARD 1	805	52	255	0	1,112
2	221	110	400	482	1,213
3		10			128
4	231	81	201	300	813
5	182	21	-	211	414
6	300	90	350	270	1010
7A1	10				10
7A2	1				1
8A1	10				10
8A2	1				
9	163	14	38	339	554
10					728
11	101	8	836	727	1673
12	25	4			29
13					
14b1	46	6		52	104
15	30	28	132	97	287
16	300	30	470		800
17A1	64	11			75
17A2	8				8
18	55	10	250		305
19	3	1	17	4	24
20A2	39	14	45		98
20LSCA	105	17	46		168
21B					15
21B2					40
25	204	21		1170	1395
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2907</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>3040</b>	<b>3652</b>	<b>9 799</b>

### 9.7. Distribution of herd size

Majority of households do not own cattle.

Table 43: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number of livestock per household	Cattle	Goats
0	22800	
<5	6846	9880
>5	7630	664

### 9.8. Other Livestock Establishments

Other livestock establishments in the district are outlined in table 44 below.

Table 44: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	2
Aquaculture (Ponds)	89
Apiculture	73
Dairy Farms	24
Feedlots	16
Fodder production	3

### 9.9. Challenges faced by livestock farmers

- Markets especially broiler farmers some markets pay farmers using swipe or rtgs whereas most shops sell feeds, vet chemicals in USD
- Cost of feeds, vet chemicals too high for farmers to make profit
- Stock feed manufacturers do not sell ingredients to promote farmers to make their own feeds. they prefer farmers to buy mash
- Some farmers ignore the call to dip their livestock
- Inbreeding in the communal areas is a challenge

### 10. Crop Markets

Commodity availability and prices per ward as of November 2021 is outlined in table 46 below.

Table 46: Commodity Availability and Prices

ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1
25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	1	10	1

## 11. Labour Markets

Labour opportunities such as crop farming, casual labour, petty trading, skilled trade and livestock selling are found in all wards. Crop farming has the highest percentage of household accessing the livelihood..

Table 47: Labour Markets

Labour opportunity	Ward offering this opportunity	Wards providing labour	Proportion of households accessing this opportunity
Casual Labour	All wards	All Wards	30%
Brick Moulding	All wards	All wards	20%
Firewood Selling	16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 24	16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 24	10%
Gathering and selling of wild fruits	2 and 17	2,	5%
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards	90%
Livestock selling	Ward 6-25	Ward 6-25	20%
Petty trading	All wards	All wards	60%
Artisanal mining	1, 4, 6, 13 and 14	1, 4, 6, 13 and 14	20%
Skilled trade /Artisans	All wards	All wards	5%
Sand abstraction	Ward 4, 12, 16 and 24	Ward 4, 12, 16 and 24	8%

## 12. Common hazards

The common hazards in the district are:

- Hailstorms
- Lightning's
- Land slides
- Accidents (Road, air and rail)
- Epidemics – typhoid, cholera, diarrhea and malaria
- January disease
- Drought
- Crop pests
- Veldt fires
- Covid 19
- Mining Disasters

## Drought Prone Areas

Goromonzi District lies in the mild drought prone areas of the country.

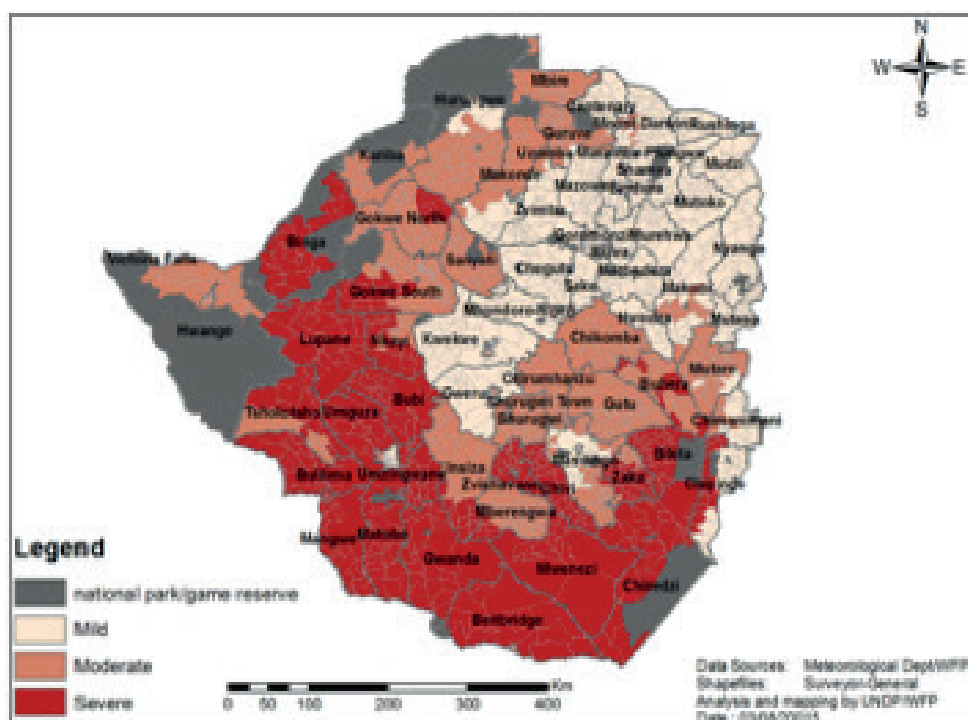
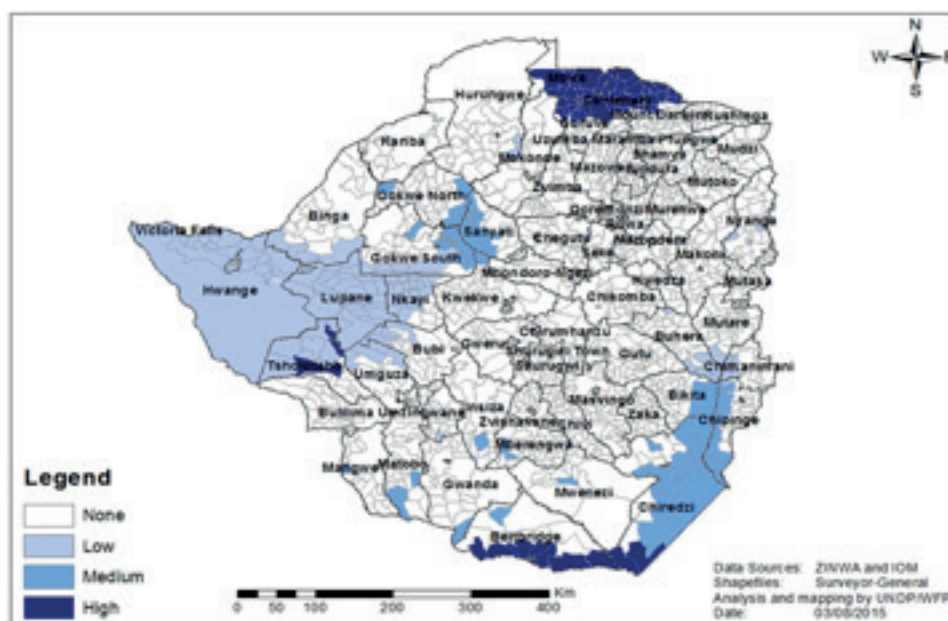


Figure 16: Drought Prone Area

## Flood Prone Areas

Goromonzi district is not prone to floods as shown in the map below



**Figure 15: Flood Prone Areas**

### 21.1. Hazard Profile and Mapping (medium, high, very high) at ward level

The table below outlines the common hazards affecting the district and reasons why the ward is at risk.

**Table 48: Hazard Profile and Mapping**

Hazard	Ward at risk	Affected elements	Why affected/ vulnerable
Hailstorms	All wards	Roads and bridges Houses, Crops and livestock School and Clinics Communication and power infrastructure	Climate change
Lightning's	All wards	Buildings People and live stock Power and communication Crop destruction	Climate change
Land slides	1, 2, 3 and 4	people to be affected - animals - all infrastructure - siltation of dams	Climate change
Accidents Road	20, 21, 22, 24, 14, 8, 9, 12, 17, 16, 6, 4, 2, 7 and 16	Roads, telecommunications people	Increased volume of traffic Poor state of the roads Human error
Air	All wards	People Air pollution	Faulty aircraft Technical faults
Train	20,22,24	People Rail Infrastructure	Human error
Epidemics malaria	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16 (Malaria)	People	Climate change

Typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea	2, 4, 12, 16 and 25	People	Climate change Overcrowded settlements Poorly planned settlements Poor sanitation water services
Rabies	All wards	People Animals	Unvaccinated dogs Shortage of anti rabies vaccine
January disease & red water	1-9, 13, 14, 17 and 19-24	Cattle	Lack of dipping facilities in some wards Reluctance to take cattle for dipping
Newcastle	All wards	Poultry	Lack of vaccination
Drought	All wards	People, animals and crops	Climate change
Crop pests	All wards	human beings and crops and livestock	Climate change
Veld fires	All wards	human beings and crops and livestock, infrastructure	Humans indiscriminate starting of fires Lack of fire guards
Covid-19	All wards	Human beings, Economic and Social livelihoods.	Globalization Failure to adhere to prevention guidelines
Mining Disasters	4, 14, 13 and 6,	human beings livestock, vegetation and land	Lack of proper mining equipment Illegal mining activities Poverty

## 12.2. Periodic and chronic hazards

The common periodic and chronic hazards affecting the districts are shown in **Table 49**. The most chronic hazards are natural or environmental and agricultural related

Table 49: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward number	Ward name	Periodic hazards/ Sudden on set	Chronic hazards
1	Munyawiri	Covid 19-Medium risk (MR) Rabies-MR Drought-MR Landslides-LR	January Disease-HR, Fall Army worm-HR, Hailstorms-MR, Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
2	Mawanga	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Landslides-LR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veld fires-HR Typhoid/Cholera/Diarrhoea-MR
3	Shumba	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Landslides-LR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
4	Murape	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Landslides-LR Mining-LR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR Typhoid/Cholera/ Diarrhoea-MR



5	Pote	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR, Drought-MR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR
6	Glenforest	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Mining-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
7	Munhenga	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR, January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Malaria-MR Hailstorms-MR
8	Remari	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Malaria-MR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
9	Ivordale	Covid 19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Malaria-MR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
10	Dzvete	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Malaria-MR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
11	Gutu	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR, Malaria-MR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veldt fires-HR
12	Mwanza	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR, Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR, Lightning-MR, Veldt fires-HR Typhoid/Cholera/ Diarrhoea-HR,
13	Vhuta	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Mining-MR-MR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR, Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR
14	Cromlet	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Mining-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Malaria-MR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR, Veldt fires-HR

15	Chishawasha	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR
16	Chinyika	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR, Fall Army worm-HR, Malaria-MR, Hailstorms-MR, Lightning-MR, Veldt fires-HR Typhoid/Cholera/ Diarrhoea-HR,
17	Goromonzi	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Traffic accidents-HR,	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR, Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR, Veld fires-HR
18	Rusike	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR, Lightning-MR, Veldt fires-HR
19	Shangure	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR, Veld fires-HR
20	Melfort	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR Train Accidents -LR	Traffic accidents-HR, January Disease-HR, Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veld fires-HR
21	Great Bromley	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR Veld fires-HR
22	Bromley	Covid-19-MR, Rabies-MR, Drought-MR Train Accidents-LR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR, Fall Army worm-HR, Hailstorms-MR, Lightning-MR, Veld fires-HR
23	Twentydales	Covid-19-MR Rabies-MR, Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR, Veld fires-HR
24	Mandalay	Covid-19-MR, Rabies-MR, Drought-MR Train Accidents -LR	Traffic accidents-HR January Disease-HR Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR Lightning-MR, Veld fires-HR
25	Ruwa	Covid-19-MR, Rabies-MR, Drought-MR	Traffic accidents-HR, January Disease-HR, Fall Army worm-HR Hailstorms-MR, Lightning-MR, Veld fires-HR Typhoid/Cholera/ Diarrhoea-HR,

Refer to the risk analysis below:

Damage Potential	Hazard Frequency/ Prevalence		
	low	Medium	high
low	VLR	LR	MR
medium	LR	MR	HR
high	MR	HR	VHR
Very high	MR	HR	VHR

LR – low risk; sustain ongoing measures

MR- medium risk & high risk – heightened/strengthened actions required

VHR – very high risk – immediate actions required

### 13. District Development Priorities

The Table below gives a summary of some of the developmental priorities in the district.

Table 50: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Construction of Clinics	3, 4, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18 and 20	8 Clinics funded by Devolution
2	Construction of Schools	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16; 17, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24	15 schools funded by Devolution
3	Borehole Drilling	6 wards TBA	Funded by Devolution
5	Road rehabilitation	All 25 wards	Funded under ERRP Phase 2
7	Irrigation rehabilitation	All 25 wards	
8	Dam Construction	18	Kunzvi Dam Construction Funded by ZINWA
9	Formal Mining	13	Lithium mining funded by Australian investors
<b>Source: Goromonzi Rural District Council Strategic Plan</b>			

### 14. Food Security

#### 14.1. Food Insecurity Trends

The food insecure households increased from 2018 through 2021. The situation is exacerbated by climate change. The table below shows the food insecurity trends in the district.

Table 51: Food Insecurity Trends in percentages (ZimVAC Reports)

District Name	FS_2016/17	FS_2017/18	FS_2018/19	FS_2019/20	FS_2020/21
Goromonzi	37	7	28	60	57

#### 14.2. Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ICA –WFP to compute)

#### 14.2. Visible vulnerabilities for the socio-economic groups

Table 52: Vulnerability Group Profiles

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics	Proportion
<b>Group A</b> <b>Resilient – Already benefiting from growth &amp; development</b> These households do not require food assistance, and these include ward 6, 14 and 25 plot holders with title deeds.	5
<b>Group B</b> <b>Meet food needs if no major shocks – with moderate resilience</b> These households require relief assistance during times of acute stress; these are found in all wards of Goromonzi and include civil servants.	35%
<b>Group C</b> <b>Highly food insecure from last shock/ consecutive shocks</b> These households represent an important niche for recovery activities. These particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness. This group can be found in all wards though the majority are in communal areas.	40

<b>Group D</b> <b>Highly food insecure – including destitute</b> These households are ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required. These households exist in wards 12, 22, 23 and 25.	20%
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#### 14.3. Coping Strategies – District Level, Or Ward Level (If Possible)

With regards to livelihoods coping strategies, the bulk of the district relies on selling assets in response to arising situations, however not many have assets to sell they do not have enough income to purchase more assets. The Table below gives a summary.

Table 53: District Coping Strategies

Coping strategy	Wards
Increased sell of labour	All wards
Increased sell of small livestock, increased sell of large live stock	All wards
Collection of wild fruit	2 and 17
Use of retained seeds	All wards
Increased remittances	All wards
Increased gold panning	1; 2; 4; 13 and 14
Reduced food consumption levels	All wards
Households selling productive assets	All wards
Households	All wards
Reduced non-food expenses	All wards

#### 14.4. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 54: Food Insecure Wards

Ward	Proportion of population 2021 HHs	Prevalence of poverty	Average cereal adequacy from own production	Food Insecurity rankings
1	2672	74	(70.64)	11
2	3881	73	(203.325)	5
3	1518	78	178.7	19
4	9376	66	(864.2)	1
5	1800	78	87.3	18
6	3744	45	(139.28)	8

Table 54: Food Insecure Wards (Continued)

Ward	Proportion of population 2021 HHs	Prevalence of poverty	Average cereal adequacy from own production	Food Insecurity rankings
7	1815	64	2603.2	22
8	1762	65	4596.56	24
9	1403	68	6167.64	25
10	2195	72	44.85	16
11	2638	77	(25.635)	13
12	4472	62	(220.64)	4
13	888	63	26.88	14
14	2975	66	3196.043	23
15	2035	61	(146.325)	7
16	5005	62	(301.4)	3

17	1536	64	1193.68	21
18	2423	72	(132.1)	9
19	82	62	38.16	15
20	1707	61	(116.84)	10
21	1074	65	65.37	17
22	2253	69	268.14	20
23	1883	63	(37.21)	12
24	1730	48	(146.35)	6
25	8306	67	(774.22)	2
<b>Source: Poverty Atlas 2015</b>				

#### 14.5. Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W matrix)

The Department of Social Development provided food assistance for the greater part of the period from 2016- 2021. Partners came in for Lean season assistance for specific periods. Plan International came into district for Lean Season assistance in 2017 from January –March targeting communal areas, funded by WFP. Terredes Hommes came into the District for Lean Season assistance in 2019 from January- March targeting communal areas, it was also funded by WFP. Oxfarm came with the Urban Social Assistance Programme and Resilience Building Programme which included cash-based food vouchers and trainings on economic empowerment projects with starter packs respectively from August 2020 to December 2021 and from Jan 2021 to date. The table below shows the food aid trend:

Table 55: Food Aid Trend

Organization	Type of Assistance	Period
Department of Social Development	FDMS- Grain Assistance	2016-2021 February
Plan International	Lean Season Food Assistance	2017 Jan-March
Terredes Hommes	Lean Season Food Assistance	2019 Jan- March
Oxfarm	Urban Social Assistance Programme	Aug 2020-Dec 2021
Oxfarm	Resilience Building Programme	Jan 2022- Dec 2022

The Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy covered all 25 wards of Goromonzi. The Programme targeted the most vulnerable households from January 2016 to February 2021. The target was 14 198 households.

Table 56: Food Assistance by Ward

Organization	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards covered
Government of Zimbabwe- Department of Social Development	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy	Food aid	1-25

#### 14.6. FDMS beneficiaries for February 2021 by ward

The number of beneficiaries under the FDMS programme is shown in table 57. The number benefitting across all the wards is far less than the projected population.

Table 57: Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Beneficiaries (Social Development and ZIMSTATS 2021)

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021 Projected Household population	Number of beneficiaries
1	Munyawiri	2672	650
2	Mawanga	3881	550
3	Shumba	1518	600
4	Murape	9376	650
5	Pote	1800	650
6	Glenforest	3744	250
7	Munhenga	1815	300

8	Remari	1762	300
9	Ivordale	1403	350
10	Dzvete	2195	650
11	Gutu	2638	650
12	Mwanza	4472	650
13	Vhuta	888	200
14	Cromlet	2975	350
15	Chishawasha	2035	600
16	Chinyika	5005	600
17	Goromonzi	1536	350
18	Rusike	2423	750
19	Shangure	82	120
20	Melfort	1707	350
21	Great Bromley	1074	450
22	Bromley	2253	450
23	Twentydales	1883	468
24	Mandalay	1730	250
25	Ruwa	8306	550
25	Caledonia	Caledonia was not in Goromonzi for 2012 Census	2450
<b>Total</b>			<b>14 198</b>

**NB:** The number of households on population in ward 19 excludes farm workers who are employed on contract basis.

#### 14.7. Food Assistance by Partners.

The table below shows the urban social assistance programme by Oxfarm:

Table 58: Food Assistance by Ward

Wards	Ward Name	Targets	Period
25	Caledonia	2505 households	
25	Caledonia	433 households	Jan-December 2022

#### 15. Development Partner Profiling

The table below shows the list of 33 development partners that are in Goromonzi and have various areas of focus which include Agriculture related, Child protection, Leadership, HIV/ AIDS, Women and Youth empowerment and Sexual and reproductive health.

Table 59: Development Partner Profiling

Name Of NGO	Physical Address	Contact Person's Details	Area Of Focus	Wards Covered	No Of Beneficiaries	Funding
ADRA(Adventist Development and Relief Agency)	2	Program Country Director Mrs Judith Musvosvi Tel 0242-7767786/88/93	Farmer Market School	Munyawiri Ward 1 and Chinyika Ward 16	40 Farming Households	Seventh Day Adventist Church Australia.
ACTION AID	26 Devine Road,Milton Park ,Harare.	Business Development Specialist Mr Pepukai Muchazondida	Pork Value Chain Project	Wards 16,17,18,25		European
AFRICAID		CATS Facilitator Tinashe Chigadza 0772589306	HIV and AIDS programmes on adherence to ART drug uptake on Children.	All Wards 1-25		ITECH
AMINA'S GIFT	Domboshava Goromonzi	Mr Lemekani Dimba	Care of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Ward 4		
CESHER ( Centre for Sexual Health and HIVAIDS Research Zimbabwe)	9 Mon mouth Road ,Avondale West , Harare	Program Officer Ms Deborah, T Takawira	HIV Work with Sexual Workers at Juru Rural Service Centre	Mwanza 12		USAID
CIVIC FORUM ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	15 Atkinson Drive ,Hillside Harare	Programs Coordinator	Human Development through Capacity building Programs to all including women and youths	All Wards 1- 25		European Union
COMMUTECH (Community Technology Development Organisation)	286 Northway Road ,Prospect,	Programme Officer Mr Fred Zinanga	Conservation Agriculture and Lean Season Food Assistance	Wards 4 and 2		
FACT (Family Aids Caring Trust)	2 Aerodrome Road ,Mutare.	Executive Director Getrude Shumba 020 66015.	HIV and AIDS Response on Sex Workers			United Nations Trust Fund
FST-Family Support Trust	Harare Central Hospital	Emilda Chapera	Child Protection			ZACH.

Table 58: Food Assistance by Ward (Continued)

Name Of NGO	Physical Address	Contact Person's Details	Area Of Focus	Wards Covered	No Of Beneficiaries	Funding
GENDER LINKS	30 Samora Machel Avenue. Nicos. Diamond Building	Priscilla Maposa	Women empowerment.	All Wards		
IDET (Integrated Development Trust)	No 7 Capri Road Highlands,Off Glenara Road ,Harare.	Programme Manager Mr Aaron Mareya	Youth Empowerment and Skills Training and Provision of Funding	Ward 25	200 Youths	American
ITECH		Memory Mavhu	HIVand AIDS Response	All Wards		
JPV-Jekesa Pfungwa Vuliqondo	44 Logan Road Hatfield Harare. PO Box CY2611 Causeway, Harare.	Director Mrs Bertha Jambaya 0779 806 931	Women Empowerment Projects	11 and 12		We Effect



KATSWE SISTERHOOD	171 Fife Avenue /7	Programme Officers Ms Mufaro Mushunje	Sexual Reproductive Health and women and girl child Empowerment			Canadian Embassy
LESSO	2253 Unit F Chitungwiza	Director Ms O. Mutombeni 0772916902	Psychosocial support to people living with HIV and AIDS	Caledonia Ward 25		
MAVAMBO ORPHAN CARE	St Fidelis Catholic Church .Old Mabvuku	Director Mr Danny Gomwe	Care of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	All Wards		USAID
MHURIIMWE	Nemhara Village Ward 16 Goromonzi	Mr Kasimonje	Child Protection	16		
NHAKA FOUNDATION	24 Van Praagh Avenue ,Milton	Director Mr Patrick	Orphans and Vulnerable Children Care and Construction of School Blocks	1,2,3,4,16 and 18		
OXFAM		Project Coordinator	Food aid to vulnerable households	25	14500	WFP
PIGAD(Partners of Integrated Growth Development)	4 Auto Drive Chisipite Harare	Project Manager Mr Charles 0773706334	Poultry projects .Layers with the support from Help From Germany	1,2,3,4,5,11,12,16 and 18		European Union
SAT	No 28 Leamington Road ,Greystone Park ,Harare	Programme Officer Mr Courage Muza	Poultry Value Chain Project			European Union

**Table 58: Food Assistance by Ward (Continued)**

Name Of NGO	Physical Address	Contact Person's Details	Area Of Focus	Wards Covered	No Of Beneficiaries	Funding
SAVE THE CHILDREN	221 Fife Avenue ,Harare	Programme Manager ;Mr Ezekiel Kanengoni	Training of Informal Traders and Farmers ,Construction of vegetable market shell at Chirodzero ICTs for Dev			European Union
SILVEIRA HOUSE	Acturus Road Chishawasha	Ignatius Mukombereka	Capacity Building ,Women and Youth Empowerment	12,18,22,23, and 24		Catholic Church
SMILE INTERNATIONAL	22 Hessel Road Borrowdale Harare.	Programme Officer Mrs Ketani Matiza	Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Widow Care.	Wards 1,2,5,11 and 12		

SNV	14 Natal Road Belgravia ,Harare.	Petronella Murambiwa	Youth Empowerment and Skills Training.	1,2,4,8,9 and 25		European Union
BUDDHIST COMPASSION RELIEF TZU CHI FOUNDATION	28 Cranleigh road Hatfield ,	Director 0772 908 608	Community Garden, Health services provision, Education Assistance	4,25		Taiwan Tzuchi Headquarters
WADZANAI CDT(Wadzanai Community Development Trust)	Makumbe Bussiness Centre Goromonzi	Director Mrs Apolonia Chonyera 0772 343 200	Piggery Pass on apiculture.	1,2,3,4,5,16 and 18		Norwegian Embassy
WOMEN SPACE	3 Kerry Road ,Avondale, Harare	Director Audry Chihota Charamba.				
ZACH	St Josephs Chishawasha Clinic	Media Matirongo	HIV and AIDS programmes. Child Protection	2,3,12,14,anbd 17		
ZCC (Zimbabwe Council of Churches)	27 St Patrick's Road,Hatfield	Director Maria Denhere	Livelihoods programs to farmers,Food aid to under 5s	16		Act For Peace
ZICHIRE VMC	28 Vanpraagh Milton Park , Harare	Alouis Bhanye	Male Circumcision.	All Wards 1-25		
ZWB-Zimbabwe women's Bureau	43 Hillside Road ,Hillside Harare	Director Mrs Ronika Mumbire	Women Empowerment Trainings	All Wards 1-25		
ZNNP+		Blessing Mhone	Psychosocial Support to people Living with HIV and AIDS.	All Wards 1-25		

### Coping Strategies Codes

Increased sell of labour -1
Increased sell of small livestock, increased sell of large live stock -2
Collection of wild fruit-3
Use of retained seeds-4
Increased remittances -5
Increased gold panning-6
Reduced food consumption levels -7
Households selling productive assets-8
Households having to borrow money from formal/ informal lenders-9
Reduced non-food expenses-10

Table 60: Summary By 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	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood zone Description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live-stock Owners	% HH Live-stock	Average Cattle Owner Ship	Average Goats Owner Ship	Average Sheep Owner Ship	Average Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rank-ings	Ward Priority
1	2672	1	Medium	Low	y	y	74	1977	695	4, 19	Cereal farming and informal mining	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour, mining	1,10	1251	y	N	1603	60	2	3	0	8	11	
2	3981	1	High	High	y	y	73	2833	1048	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10	1163	y	N	2228	60	1	3	0	6	5	
3	1518	1	Low	Low	y	y	78	1184	334	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	800	y	N	910	60	2	2	0	7	19	Clinics
4	9376	1	Medium	High	y	y	66	6188	3188	4, 19	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour, mining	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	652,3	y	N	5625	60	1	1	0	6	1	Clinics
5	1800	1	High	Low	y	y	78	1404	396	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	1347,8	y	N	1080	60	3	2	0	8	18	
6	3744	1	Low	Medium	y	y	45	1685	2059	4, 19	Cereal farming and informal mining	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour, mining	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	620	N	N	2246	60	15	1	3	5	8	
7	1815	1	Low	Medium	y	y	64	1161	654	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	1007,5	N	N	1089	60	13	0	1	4	22	
8	1762	1	Low	Medium	y	y	65	1145	617	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	1202	N	N	1057	60	15	0	1	10	24	
9	1403	1	Medium	Medium	y	y	68	954	449	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	1584	N	N	841	60	15	4	3	22	25	
10	2195	1	Low	Medium	y	y	72	1580	615	4	Cereal farming	Ila b	Farming, Fomal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	1370	y	N	1311	60	4	5	0	11	16	

Table 60: Summary By Ward (Continued)

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	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live-stock Owners	% HH Live-stock	Average Cattle Owner Ship	Average Goats Owner Ship	Average Sheep Owner Ship	Average Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rank-ings	Ward Priority
11	2638	2	Low	High	y	y	77	2031	607	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	1293	y	N	1582	60	4	6	0	16	13	
12	4472	1	Low	Medium	y	y	62	2772	1700	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	1408	y	N	2683	60	4	5	0	11	4	
10	2195	1	Low	Medium	y	y	72	1580	615	4	Cereal farming	Ilb	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	1370	y	N	1311	60	4	5	0	11	16	Clinics
11	2638	2	Low	High	y	y	77	2031	607	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	1293	y	N	1582	60	4	6	0	16	13	
12	4472	1	Low	Medium	y	y	62	2772	1700	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	1408	y	N	2683	60	4	5	0	11	4	
13	888	1	Low	Medium	y	y	63	559	329	419	Cereal farming and informal mining	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour, mining	12,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	1112	N	N	532	60	7	2	3	16	14	
14	2975	1	low	Low	y	y	66	1964	1011	419	Cereal farming and informal mining	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour, mining	12,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	839	N	N	1785	60	6	2	0	14	23	Clinics
15	2035	1	Medium	High	y	y	61	1241	794	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	435	y	N	1221	60	3	5	3	11	7	
16	5005	1	Low	High	y	y	62	3103	1902	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	12,4,5,7,8,9,10	1496	y	N	3003	60	2	2	0	12	3	

Table 60: Summary By Ward (Continued)

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	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood zone Description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live-stock Owners	% HH Live-stock	Average Cattle Owner Ship	Average Goats Owner Ship	Average Sheep Owner Ship	Average Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rank-ings	Ward Priority
17	1536	1	Low	Medium	y	y	64	983	553	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10	1378	y	N	921	60	9	5	2	13	21	Clinics
18	2423	1	High	Medium	y	y	72	1745	678	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	703	y	N	1453	60	4	3	0	12	9	Clinics
19	82	1	Low	Low	y	y	62	50	32	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	48	N	N	49	60	5	1	0	12	15	
20	1707	1	Low	Low	y	y	61	1041	666	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	352	N	N	1024	60	6	0	0	5	10	Clinics
21	1074	1	Low	Medium	y	y	65	698	376	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	777	N	N	644	60	9	0	0	6	17	
22	2253	1	Low	Low	y	y	69	1554	699	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	2154	y	Y	1351	60	10	2	0	7	20	
23	1883	1	High	Medium	y	y	63	1186	697	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	755	N	Y	1129	60	7	0	0	5	12	
24	1730	1	Low	Medium	y	y	48	830	900	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	245	N	Y	1038	60	12	1	0	4	6	
25	8306	4	High	High	y	y	67	5565	2741	4	Cereal farming	Ila	Farming, Formal employment, petty trade, casual labour	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10	890	N	N	4983	60	8	3	0	6	2	

## Annex

Goronmonzi - District Profiling Team		
Vivian Mateta	Principal Administrative Officer	MLGPW
Boston Guti	DAEO	AARDS
Paul Musarurwa	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Takudzwa P. Mapeza	Social Development Officer	MPSLSW

## NOTES

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## NOTES

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# GOROMONZI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

