



GURUVE 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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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

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

1 General Characteristics of the District

Guruve District is one of the eight Districts in Mashonaland Central Province and situated 150 kilometers North of Harare at the foot of the Great Dyke. It is connected by a 150 km wide tarred road from Harare. The bulk of the roads are gravel. The geocodes for the district are 16°22'19"S 30°36'22"E (-16.3720600, 30.6060700). The district is bordered by Mbire District to the North, Zvimba District (Mashonaland West Province) to the South-west, Muzarabani District to the East and Mazowe District to the South-east. The district is rich in wildlife and granite stones, which are used make tombstones and crafts. The district houses the famous Tengenenge sculpture community.

The figure below shows the map of Guruve District:

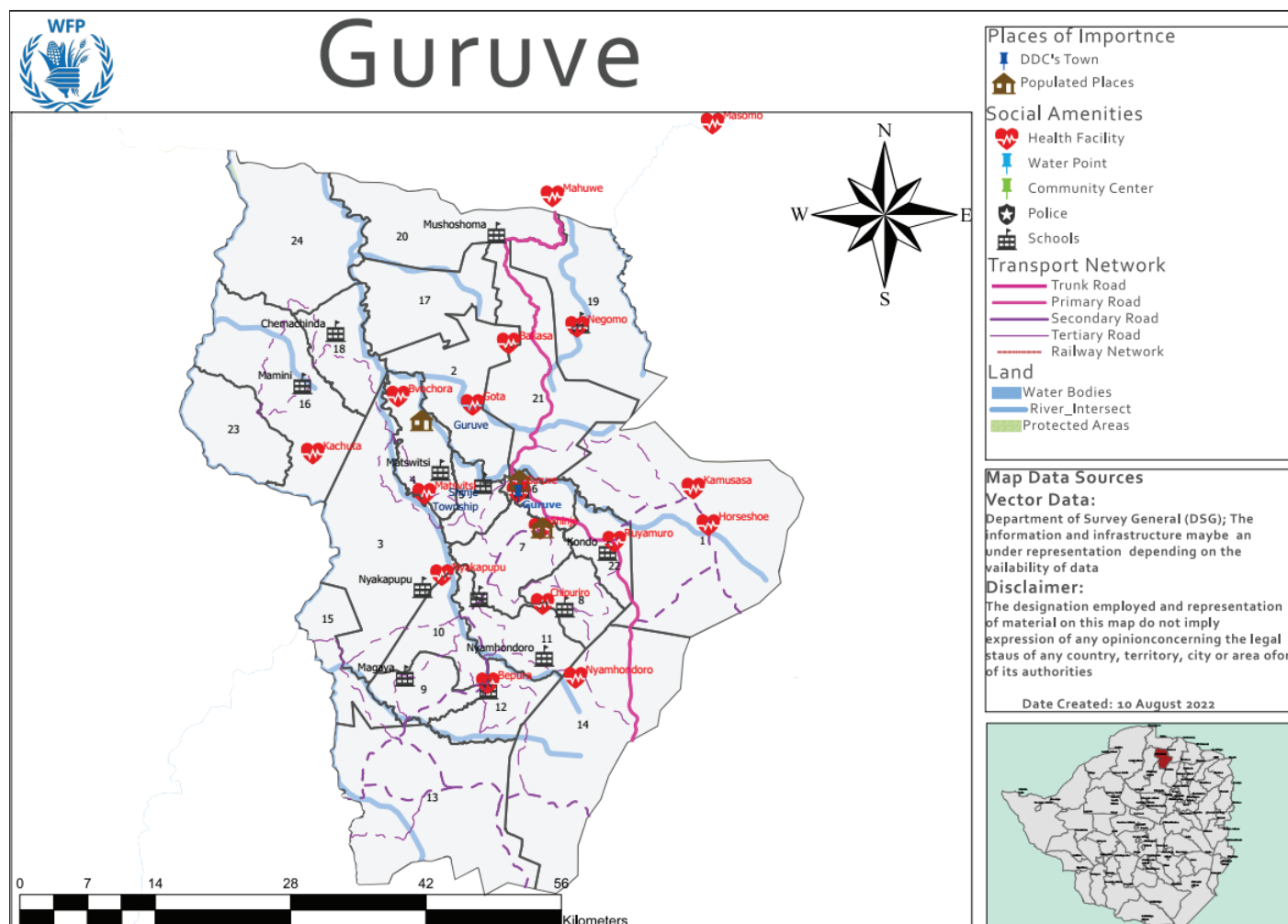


Figure 1: Map of Guruve District

1.1 Administrative Information

Guruve has a land size of approximately 310, 153 hectares and has 24 administrative wards. Guruve Growth Point is the main business centre. There are seven smaller business centres namely, Mudhindo, Ruyamuro, Kachuta, Bvochora, Shinje, Ruvinga and Bakasa.

The district is divided into two agro ecological regions namely 2A and 3. In region 2A the altitude ranges from 1200 - 1400m and receives reliable rainfall 750 - 1000mm. In region 3 the altitude ranges from 900 - 1000m and the region receives 650 -800 mm.

1.2 Settlement Type

The district is divided into seven farming sectors namely Small-Scale Commercial farmers, A1, A2, Communal area, Large Scale Commercial Area and Old Resettlement that surround the growth point (Table 1).

Table 1: Settlement Types in Guruve District

Settlement Type	Wards																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Small Scale Commercial Farming																									
A1																									
A2																									
Communal																									
Large Scale Commercial Farming																									
Old Resettlement																									
Growth point																									

Source: Guruve Rural District Council

1.3 Main Business Centers

Guruve Growth Point is the main business centre, where government offices are located. At the centre there are several shops, bottle stores, hardware shops, grinding mills, and service stations. There are also vending areas. There is one GMB depot servicing the needs of the entire district. There is one post office and one commercial bank to meet the financial needs of the community. The growth point has recorded steady growth over the past few years. It has grown with regards to expansion of residential areas, commercial and industrial complexes. There are a number of schools, both primary and secondary in the area, Churches, a Hotel, Government departments, small industries, and a hospital. There are also seven smaller business centres scattered across the district (Table 2) namely, Mudhindo, Ruyamuro, Kachuta, Bvochora, Ruvinga, Bakasa and Shinje where Guruve Rural District Offices are located. The table below shows main business centres in Guruve District:

Table 2: Main Business Centres

Ward	Business Centre	Catchment Area
6	Guruve Growth Point	24 wards
12	Mudhindo	3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
22	Ruyamuro	1, 6, 8 and 22
18	Kachuta	16, 18, 23 and 24
16	Bvochora	16 and 23
7	Ruvinga	7 and 8
20	Bakasa	19, 20 and 21
7	Shinje	6, 7 and 8

Source: Guruve RDC

1.4.1 Traditional Leadership in Guruve

The district has two chiefs namely Chief Chipuriro and Chief Bepura and a total of five headmen namely Mushoshoma, Kazunganga, Mamini, Nyamhondoro and Mukwenya. There are 389 appointed Village Heads.

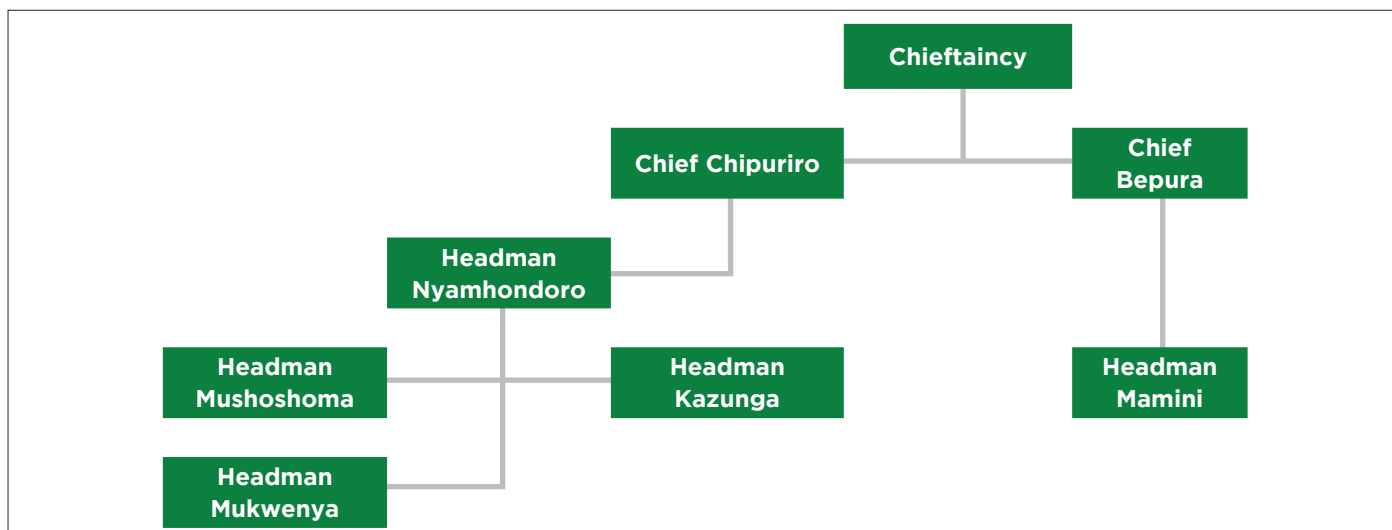


Figure 2: Traditional Leadership in Guruve District (Source: Local Government)

1.4.2 Police Posts

There is one police station, one police post and four police bases in Guruve District.

Table 3: Police Post

Ward	Police Post	Catchment
6	Guruve Police Station	All 24 wards, Muzarabani District, Mbire District, Part of Mazowe District
13	Velvikia Police Post	13, 14, 15 and 9
12	Mudhindo Police Base	9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14
18	Kachuta Police Base	16, 18, 23 and 24
Source: ZRP Guruve		

1.4.3 Magistrate

There is one magistrate's court, which also provides services to Mbire, Muzarabani and Mazowe Districts.

1.4.4 Old People and Children's Homes

There are no old peoples and children's homes facilities in the district.

1.4.5 Population Information

The projected population below was calculated based on the ZimSTAT 2012 Population Census by applying the growth rate of 1.1%. The total population in Guruve District is 140, 240.

Table 4: Guruve Population Projections by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	HH 2012	Average HH Size	Pop 2012	Male	Female	Projected 2021 Population
1	Horseshoe	1916	4.5	8,713	4,502	4,211	9,914
2	Nyamanji	727	5.3	3,842	2,002	1,840	4,372
3	Nyakapupu	397	4.7	1,856	936	920	2,112
4	Mukwenya	1,044	4.5	4,704	2,262	2,442	5,353
5	Nyangavi	1,345	4.1	5,547	2,645	2,902	6,312
6	Suoguru	1,964	3.8	7,388	3,486	3,902	8,406
7	Ruwinga	1,583	5.0	7,970	3,559	4,411	9,068
8	Shayabvudzi	1,011	4.4	4,400	2,117	2,283	5,007
9	Hwadaya	1,266	4.3	5,452	2,552	2,900	6,205
10	Nyandoro	1,050	4.3	4,468	2,158	2,310	5,084
11	Nyamhondoro	1,613	4.1	6,581	3,057	3,524	7,488
12	Mudhindo	1,556	4.1	6,400	3,094	3,306	7,282
13	Victory Block	1,366	4.6	6,282	3,253	3,029	7,148
14	Victory Block	1,213	4.0	4,888	2,595	2,293	5,562
15	Chiwe	465	4.9	2,298	1,199	1,099	2,615
16	Mamini	1,511	4.4	6,722	3,281	3,441	7,649
17	Gota	323	4.8	1,549	773	776	1,763
18	Kachuta	1,058	4.1	4,388	2,143	2,245	4,993
19	Negomo	1,625	4.5	7,313	3,577	3,736	8,321
20	Kadzimwenje	975	4.5	4,342	2,121	2,221	4,941
21	Gwakwe	1,198	4.9	5,923	3,071	2,852	6,738
22	Ruyamuro	1,633	4.6	7,532	3,464	4,068	8,571
23	Kemutamba	616	4.6	2,804	1,415	1,389	3,190
24	Mushongahande	498	4.2	2,105	1,024	1,063	2,396
Total		27, 953	4.4	123, 467	60, 304	63, 163	140, 490

Source: ZimSTAT

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

1.5 Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation is characterized by sparse to dense woodland with Savannah grasses. Communal areas have sparse vegetation whereas medium to dense vegetation cover is found in resettlement areas and the former purchase lands of Gota and Nyakapupu. The heavy metal laden Great Dyke has very sparse and stunted vegetation endemic to the Great Dyke area. Some acacia, water berries and brachystegia species are the common tree species in the district. Exotic tree species of the Eucalyptus order are playing an important role in revegetating most areas. Lantana Camara is invasive tree that has spread to almost every communal ward in the district eating up grazing land and waterways.

Table 5: Vegetation Type in Guruve District

Vegetation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Trees																								
Brachystegia speciformis (Musasa)																								
Julbernardia globiflora (mnondo)																								
Parinari ceratellifolia (muhacha)																								
Uapaca kirkiana (muzhanje)																								
Acacia																								
Brachystegia boehmii (mupfuti)																								
Combretum species																								
Grass																								
Andropogon Digitaria																								
Eragrostis																								
Hyperthelia species																								
Hypenhania species																								
Hyperthelia																								
Heteropogon																								
Setaria species																								
Source: AARDS																								

1.6 Land Degradation

The major factors causing land degradation include but not limited to:

- Trampling by animals in communal areas particularly wards 4, 5, 19, 20, 23 and 24.
- Artisanal mining particularly in the western wards covering the Kachuta communal land and Nyakapupu areas, ward 1 and 14 along the Great Dyke and Gota area. The un-surveyed mine roads and excavated areas are susceptible to water erosion and gully formation.
- Barren land, throughout the district are open to degradation.
- Cultivation on steep slopes particularly wards 19 and 20 where the land is hilly.
- Stream bank cultivation, a practice witnessed along all major rivers, dams and perennial stream.
- Deforestation mainly driven by wood energy for tobacco curing. Trees in the watershed zones are erroneously cut culminating in land degradation.
- The district faces uncontrolled veld fires burning underlying vegetation and humus therefore destroying existing and sprouting vegetation making the land susceptible to forces of erosion.
- Road culverts failures result in gully formation. Areas affected include ward 1, 13 and 15.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

The number of schools have increased and the district managed to establish Guruve Vocational Training Centre. Out of the 34 secondary schools in Guruve 3 are privately owned, 5 are owned by churches and the remainder are owned by Guruve Rural District Council. Out of the 66 primary schools 4 are privately owned, 2 are owned by churches, 1 is owned by the Government of Zimbabwe and the remainder are owned by Guruve Rural District Council. Figure 3 shows the number of primary and secondary schools in Guruve District comparing the year 2016 against the year 2021.

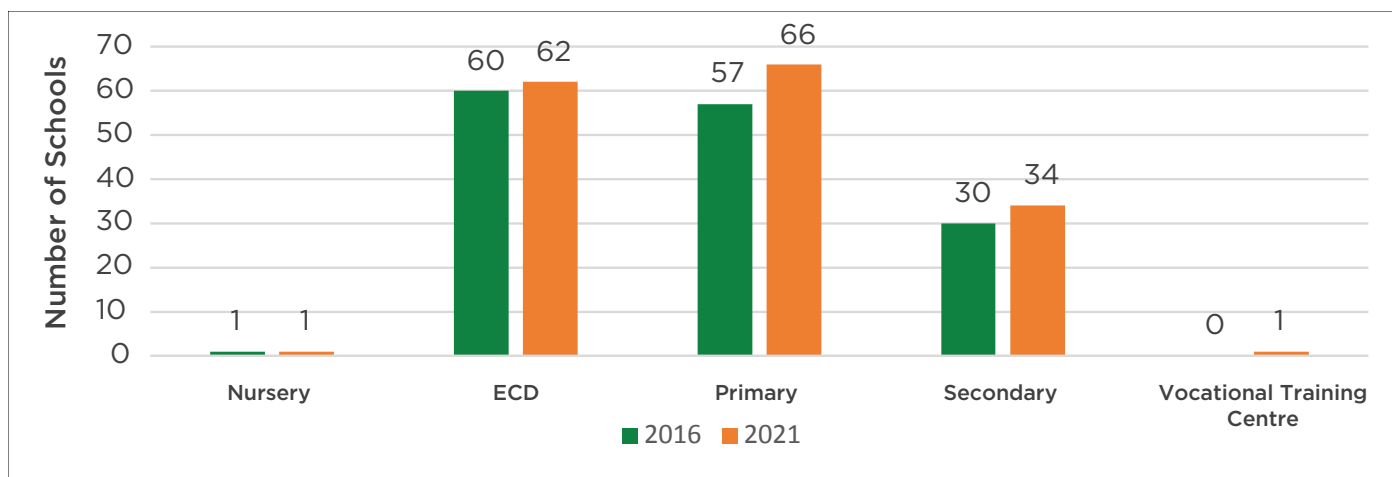


Figure 3: Number of Education Facilities in Gurube District (Source: MoPSE)

Table 6: Number of Primary and Secondary Schools in Gurube District

Years	Wards																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
2016	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	56
2021	6	4	4	3	2	7	3	2	2	1	2	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	66
2016	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	30
2021	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	34

Source: MoPSE

KEY:



Secondary Schools



Primary Schools

Challenges faced in the education sector:

- Most of the schools have inadequate learning classrooms.
- There are insufficient water and sanitation facilities.
- Most pupils walk long distance to school especially in resettlement areas.
- There is inadequate accommodation for teachers.
- There is high staff turnover.
- Most of the schools are not electrified.
- There is inadequate teaching aids and devices (textbooks, stationery, and computers).
- Lack of internet connectivity.
- Poor road networks.

2.2 Health Facilities

There are a total of 20 health facilities in the district which comprise of one hospital and 19 clinics. Most of the health facilities are under Gurube District Rural Council.

Table 7: Health Facilities in Gurube District

Name of Health Centre	Ward	Catchment Area (Wards)	Authority
Gurube District Hospital	6	All wards	Government
Gurube Centre	6	2, 5, 6 and 21	Council
Ruyamuro	22	1, 8, 14 and 22	Council
Bakasa	20	19, 20 and 21	Council
Bepura	12	9, 10, 12, 13 and 14	Council
Bvochora	16	16, 18 and 23	Government
Nyamhondoro	11	8, 11 and 14	Government
Shinje	7	7 and 22	Government
Negomo	19	19	Government
Kemutamba	23	23	Council
Gota	17	17	Council

Table 7: Health Facilities in Guruve District (continued)

Name of Health Centre	Ward	Catchment Area (Wards)	Authority
Kachuta	18	18 and 24	Council
Brandon	13	13	Council
Birkdale	14	14	Council
Chipuriro	8	7, 8 and 11	Council
Mugarakamwe	9	3, 9 and 15	Council
Camsasa	1	1	Council
Nyakapupu	3	3 and 10	Council
Nyamupfuta	2	2	Council
Matsvitsi	4	3,4	Council
Source: MOHCC			

Challenges

- High staff turnover.
- Patients walk long distances to reach the health facilities.
- Low stock status of medicines.
- Inadequate vehicles.

3 Water and Sanitation Information

3.1 Water Information

The number of water sources has had a significant increase from 2016 (943 boreholes) to 2022 (989 boreholes) in the district due to borehole drilling by DDF as well as other private partners that have come in hand in some wards. Currently there are 989 boreholes and deep wells in the district. However, the number of non-functional boreholes and deep wells (304) has remained high in the district because of lack of spare parts. Most boreholes have galvanized pipes shortages due to rust causing leaks and thread loosening on the pipes and rods. This has led to deterioration on the number of functional boreholes as well as cylinders and pump stands. The spare parts are also very old and therefore most of the boreholes need total rehabilitation which was last carried out in 2017. Only 70 boreholes out of 989 boreholes were rehabilitated.

Table 8: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward		Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/Deterioration Compared to 2016
	2016	2022				
1	26	27	17	10	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
2	24	26	18	8	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
3	35	35	23	12	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
4	46	46	31	15	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
5	68	70	52	18	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
6	34	36	24	12	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
7	51	55	40	15	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
8	50	52	39	13	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
9	45	46	35	11	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
10	58	60	44	16	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
11	172	174	137	37	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
12	69	70	49	21	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
13	34	36	22	14	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
14	28	30	18	12	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
15	17	20	12	8	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
16	20	22	12	10	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
17	13	17	10	7	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
18	25	25	17	8	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
19	31	32	22	10	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
20	19	22	11	11	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
21	20	24	15	9	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling

Table 8: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward		Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/Deterioration Compared to 2016
	2016	2022				
22	24	27	17	10	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
23	15	17	10	7	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
24	19	20	10	10	Lack of spares	Borehole drilling
Total	943	989	685	304		
Source: DDF						

Reasons for non-functioning of the boreholes:

- Lack of spare parts and tool kits for the District Maintenance team.
- Unavailability of transport for operations and maintenance.
- Lack of community ownership, communities lack the concept of community-based management.
- Lack of training of Village Pump Minders (VPM) and Water Point Committees (WPM).

3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Most of the households in Guruve District do not have improved sanitation facilities due to lack of resources and lack of knowledge on the construction of improved sanitation facilities. The table below shows sanitation facilities by ward.

Table 9: Sanitation Facilities

Ward	Number of Households	Number of Toilets	Sanitation Coverage (%)
1	1,772	779	44
2	1,140	45	4
3	1,660	49	3
4	1,895	38	2
5	1,023	31	3
6	1,567	63	4
7	1,834	440	24
8	609	12	2
9	1,660	282	17
10	2,104	484	23
11	1,930	174	9
12	2,475	124	5
13	1,115	89	8
14	663	212	32
15	1,412	155	11
16	308	9	3
17	877	26	3
18	1,476	517	35
19	1,745	366	21
20	264	74	28
21	2,375	214	9
22	1,176	24	2
23	1,176	164	14
24	970	184	19
Total	33, 176	4,225	13
Source: MOHCC			

3.3 Transport

There are two major national roads in the district namely Harare - Guruve road and Guruve - Rafingora road. The roads are accessible, but they need major rehabilitation.

3.4 Communication

All mobile network providers are available in the district and their coverage is shown below. There are still some wards where mobile communication remains a challenge. Generally, there has been an improvement in the network coverage comparing the year 2016 against 2021.

Table 10: Network Coverage by Ward in Guruve District

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2016	Econet	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	NetOne	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Telecel	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
2021	Econet	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	NetOne	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Telecel	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Source: Telecommunications

KEY Good Fair Poor

4.0 Main Livelihood Sources

4.1 Main Livelihood Zones

Guruve district comprises of two main livelihood zones, namely Highveld prime communal and Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement.

High Prime Communal

Crop production is the main source of income and food across all social groups. The main crops that are being produced include cereals, legumes, leaf crops, horticultural crops and also livestock production (poultry, goats and cattle).

High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement

Crop production is the main source of income and food. The main crops that are being produced include cereals, cash crops and also livestock production (poultry, goats and cattle).

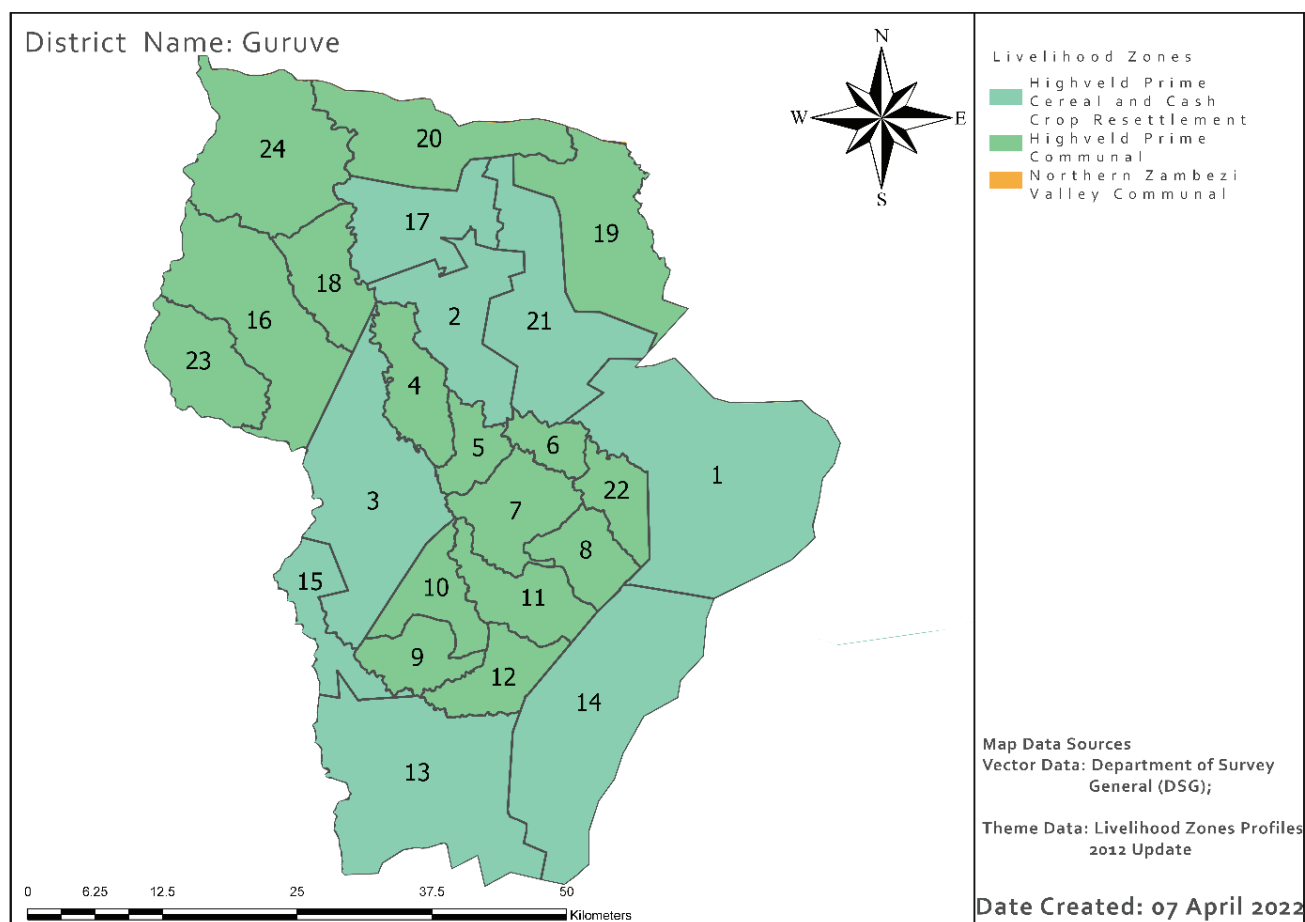


Figure 4: Livelihood Zones by Ward

Table 11: Economic Zones in Guruve District

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EZ																								

Source: AARDS and Local Government

KEY Highveld Prime Communal Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement

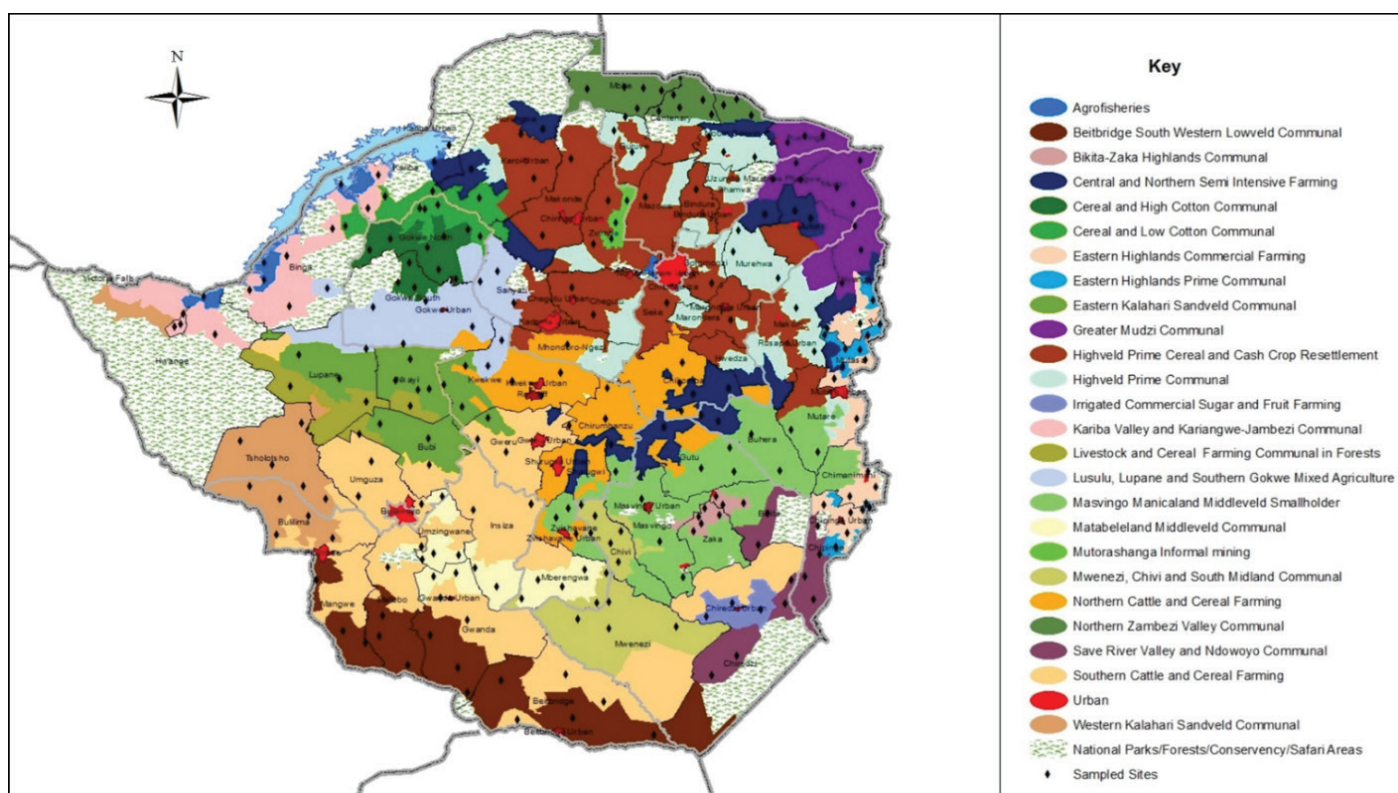


Figure 5: Main Livelihood Sources by Ward

Main Livelihood Activities

Most of the households in Guruve District depend on farming, mining and retailing. The main livelihood activities in Guruve District include crop and livestock production, casual labour, petty trading, artisanal mining, large scale mining, craft work and cross border trading. Crop and livestock production is done in all wards. Casual labour is mainly done by the poor households and more prominent in Wards 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21 and 22. This usually consists of Land-preparation, planting, harvesting, weeding, brick moulding and domestic chores. Petty trade which includes vending of clothing, vegetables and household utensils is done across all the wards in the district. Mining is done in Wards 3, 5, 7, 12, 16, 23, 24, 17, 19, 1 and 6. In Ward 6 there is craft work. Table 11 shows the main livelihood sources in the district by ward.

Table 12: Main Livelihood Sources by Ward.

Main Livelihood Sources	Wards / Area	Comments	Description
Crop and livestock production	All wards	The low wealth quintile households mainly practice casual labour. The high wealth quintile households mainly practice cereal, cash crops and livestock production.	These households practice dry land farming as well as irrigable farming. The examples of crops include maize, tobacco, soybeans, sugar beans, groundnuts, African peas and horticulture (leaf vegetables, tomatoes, onions, carrots, sugar beans. All types of poultry, cattle, and goats.
Casual labour	1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21 and 22	Low wealth quintile households survive through casual labour.	Land-preparation, planting, harvesting, weeding, brick moulding and domestic chores.
Petty trading	All wards	All wealth quintiles	Vending (clothing, vegetables, household utensils)
Artisanal mining	3, 5, 7, 12, 16, 23, 24, 17 and 19	All wealth quintiles	

Table 12: Main Livelihood Sources by Ward (continued)

Main Livelihood Sources	Wards / Area	Comments	Description
Large scale mining	1 and 6	High wealth quintile	Chrome, gold
Craft work	4	All wealth quintiles	Weaving, sculpture, pottery
Cross border trading	All wards	All wealth quintiles	Buy and sell assorted products
Source: Gurube RDC			

4.2 Natural Regions and Climate

The district is in five agro-ecological zones namely IIa, IIb, III, IV and Va (Figure 6). The district typically receives moderate to high rainfall and the project implementation should ensure that trenching is planned for off the rain season period. Rainy season starts in November and ends in March. There are 9 wards that are in region IIa, namely wards 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Intensive farming is practiced in this region. It covers ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 21 and 22. Region III comprises of ward 2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 21 and there is semi-intensive farming. Region IV covers wards 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23 and 24. Natural region Va, which is suitable for extensive farming partly covers wards 20 and 24.

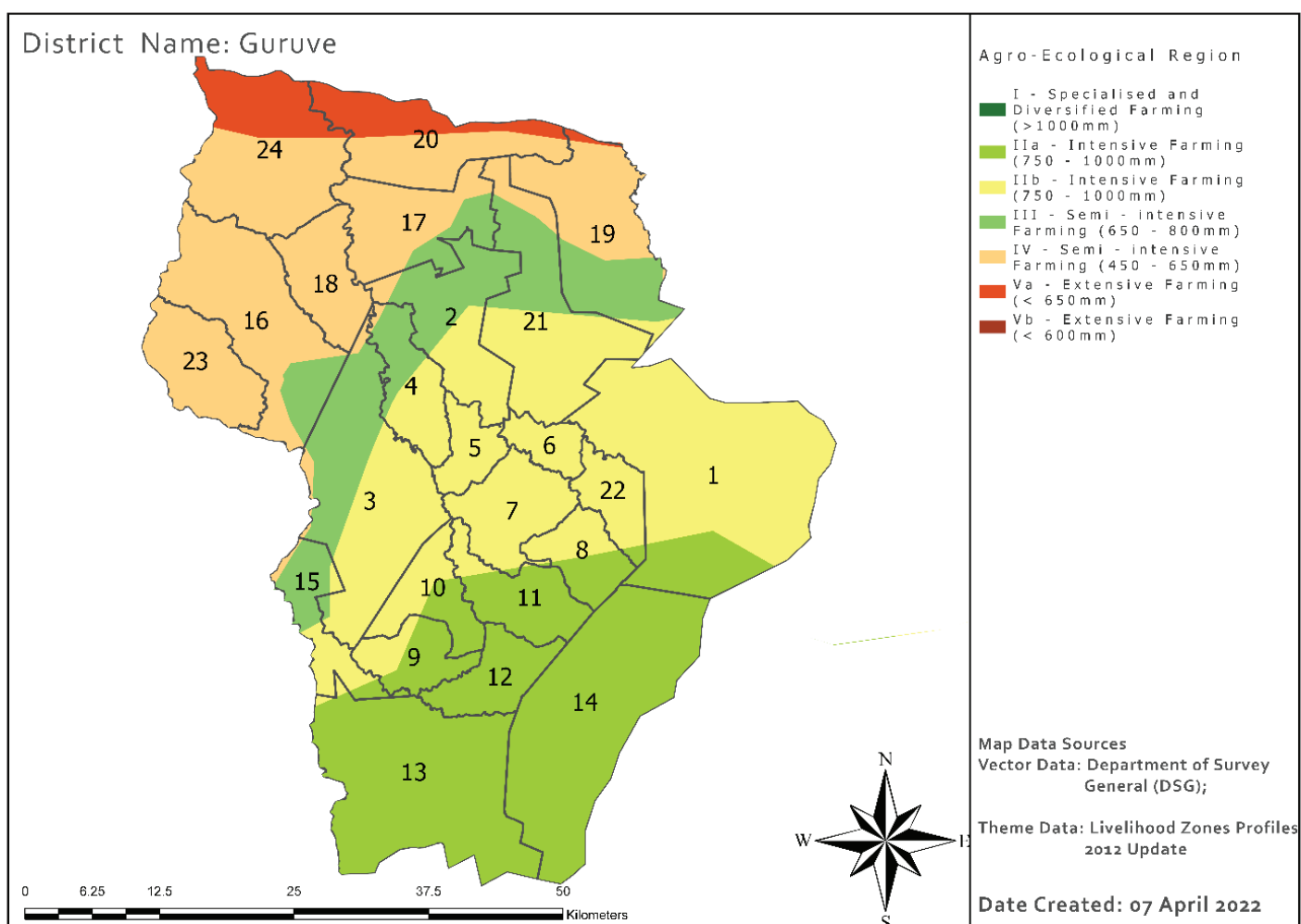


Figure 6: Agro-ecological Regions in Gurube District (Source: AARDS)

The typical tropical seasons in Gurube are divided into winter and summer with cool winter temperatures ranging between 11 and 29 degrees Celsius and warm summer temperatures ranging between 23 and 32 degrees Celsius. There are occasional incidences of frost in winter.

Table 13: Temperatures in Gurube District (January - December)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Normal (°C)	20.6	20.3	20.0	18.9	16.8	14.7	14.6	16.6	20.1	22.2	21.9	20.7
Warmest (°C)	20.6	25.7	26.0	25.6	24.2	22.4	22.4	24.6	28.0	29.4	28.3	26.2
Coldest (°C)	17.0	16.8	16.0	14.0	11.1	8.7	8.3	9.7	13.0	15.8	16.8	16.9

4.3 Mean Annual Rainfall

In a typical year rain starts in November and ends in March. The district receives annual rainfall averaging between (650-1000 mm /annum). Agro ecological region IIa and IIb receives rainfall of 750mm -1000mm/annum. In region III, the rain ranges from 650mm – 800mm/annum. In zone IV, the rainfall ranges from 450 mm to 650mm while region V receives less than 600mm/annum.

In 2016/17 season to 2020/21 the average rainfall recorded was between 539 and 810mm, which is lower than the expected and this could be due to effects of climate change.

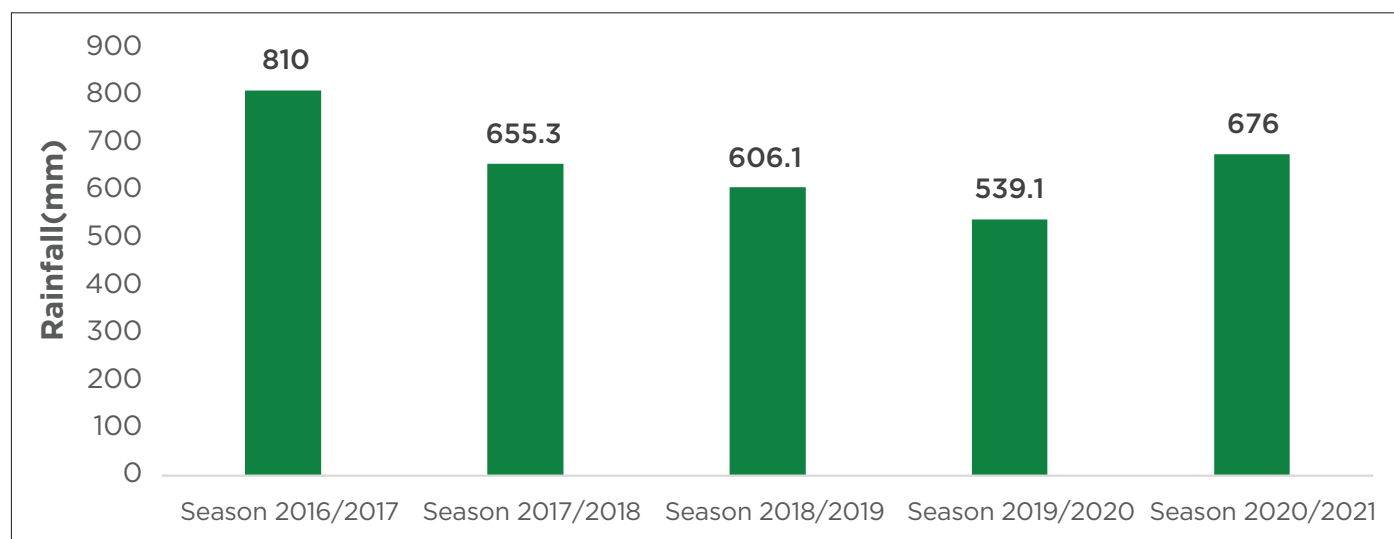


Figure 7: Cumulative Rainfall Pattern for Guruve District

4.4 Drought Prone Areas

As a result of climate change, there has been changes in rainfall distribution throughout the district posing a serious threat to crop and livestock production. The table below shows the drought prone areas in Guruve District.

Figure 8: Drought Prone Wards

Ward Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Drought status	Mild	Mild	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Mild	Mild	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Mild	Mild	Severe	Severe
Source: Guruve CPU																								
KEY	Mild				Moderate				Severe															

4.5 Flood Prone Areas

There are no flood prone areas in Guruvu District, however the risk of floods remains moderate.

Flood Risk Classification

- District boundary
- Low
- Medium
- High

Scale: 0 45 90 180 Kilometers

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4.6 Hydro-geological Conditions

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and domestic purposes. All the major dams are being affected by siltation and dam walls need maintenance. The table below shows the major dams by ward in Gurube District.

Table 14: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Major dams	MGL	WARDS																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Matetano Tengenenge	2,700																								
Chikonyora	1,320																								
Muzhanje	420																								
Tenanog	1,800																								
Chengoma	450																								
Mangondo	600																								
Penrose	1,800																								
Nanital	900																								
Camsasa	318																								
Gurungwe Estate	1,150																								
Siyalma	2,159																								
Karoo	1,800																								
Nyabvuti	900																								
Nyamupfuta	900																								
Chimanikire	4,000																								
Brandon	4,950																								
Mtsviti	1,350																								
Vilvekia	900																								
Brookfield	1,300																								
Disi	1,430																								
Kazilo	1,350																								
Birkdale	700																								
Mwembezi	450																								
Mudhindo	120																								
Chiropa	600																								
Nyamuseve	600																								
Redlichen	350																								
Maidavale	630																								
Dunaverty	1,630																								
Amajuba	995																								
Chiringe	450																								
Manovi	450																								
Dande (under construction)	15, 000																								

Source: Lower Manyame Sub-Catchment Council

4.7 Soil Type and pH

In Guruve District the soils are mainly sandy loams, loam sands and pockets of sandy clay loam. Sandy clay in Kachuta, Nyakapupu, Gota, Horseshoe and V block. Sandy clay is in all the communal areas. The bulk of the soils in Guruve District are moderately acidic which results in low yields, therefore, there is a need to recommend for soil conditioning. The figure below shows the PH levels for the soils in Guruve District.

4.8 Soil Types

The dominant soil types in the district include sandy soils, sandy loam and heavy clay soils. The majority of the wards (21) have sandy clay. Only ward 14 has sandy loam soils with wards 20 and 22 having sandy soils.

Ward Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Soil type																								
Source: AARDS2021																								
KEY																								

Figure 10: Soil Types by Ward

5.0 Crop Information

5.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The District has six farming sectors, namely Small Scale Commercial Farming Area, A1, A2, Communal Large Scale Commercial Farming and Old Resettlement Area.

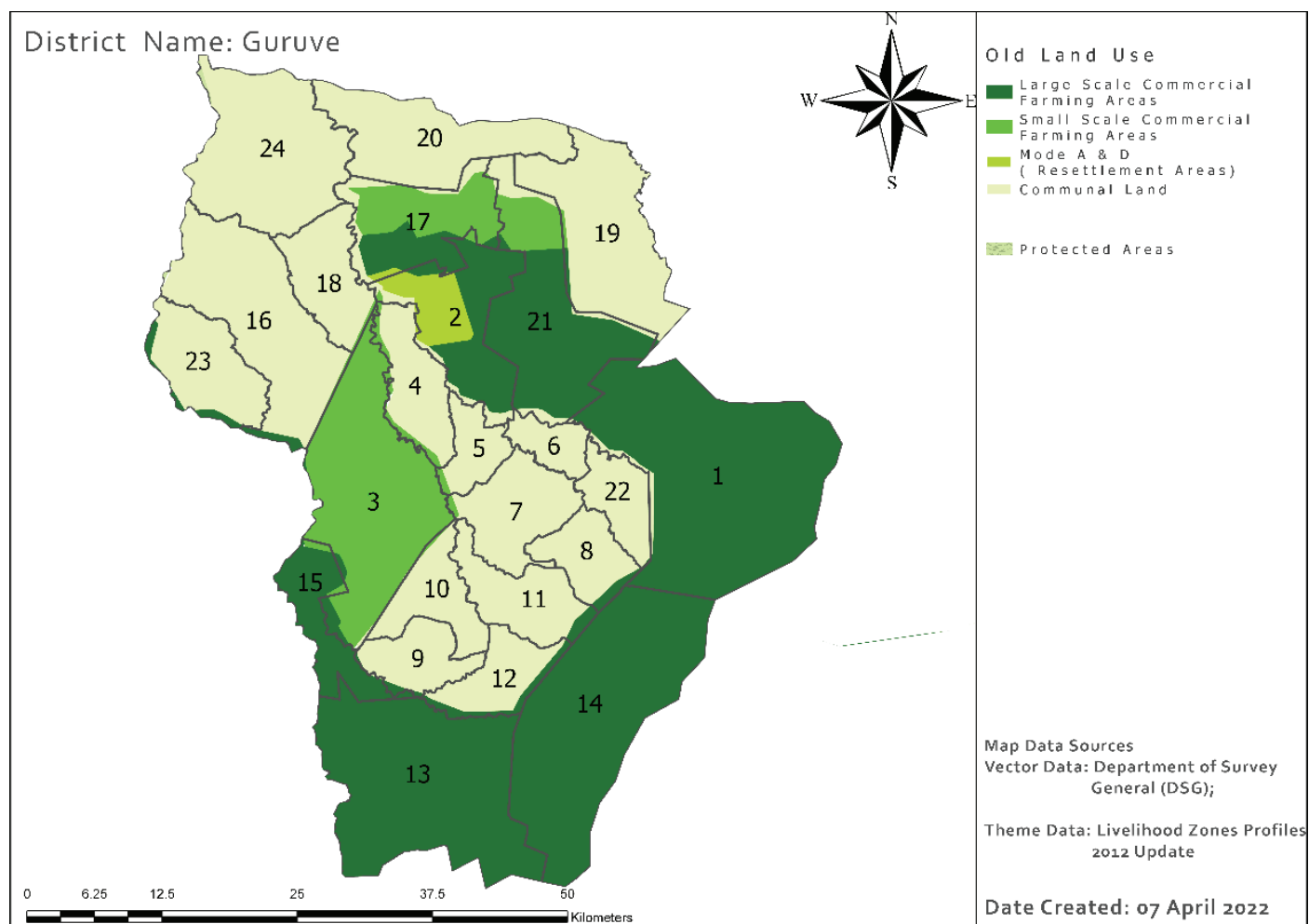


Figure 11: Major Crops Produced in Guruve District

Guruve is divided into six farming sectors and has a total of 30,725 households. The total arable land in Guruve District is 63,490.733. Table 15 shows farming sectors and area coverage. The highest proportion of the households is in the communal areas (79%) and is occupying 18% of the arable land. A quarter of the land are A1, occupied by 16% of the households whilst another quarter are large commercial farms.

Table 15: Area Coverage of Main Farming Sectors and Proportion of Households in the District

Farming Sector	Area		Households	
	Hectares	Percentage %	Number	Percentage %
Small scale commercial farming	6, 335.1	9.98	660	2.15
A1	5, 996.0	25.19	4,895	15.93
A2	12, 833.2	20.21	352	1.15
Communal	1, 464.2	18.06	24,210	78.80
Large scale commercial farming	5, 877.2	25.01	11	0.04
Old resettlement	985.0	1.55	597	1.94
Total	63, 490.7	100.0	30, 725	100

The major crops grown in Guruve are maize, tobacco, groundnuts, traditional grains, soya beans, sugar beans, cotton, sunflower, sweet and Irish potatoes (Figure 9). maize, tobacco, soya beans are grown across all the wards. Sugar beans are grown across the 20 wards except wards 1, 13, 14 and 21 which are Large Scale Commercial Farming. Wheat is grown only in large scale commercial farming areas, that comprise wards 1, 13, 14 and 21. Only 2 wards (3 and 17) produce Irish potatoes.

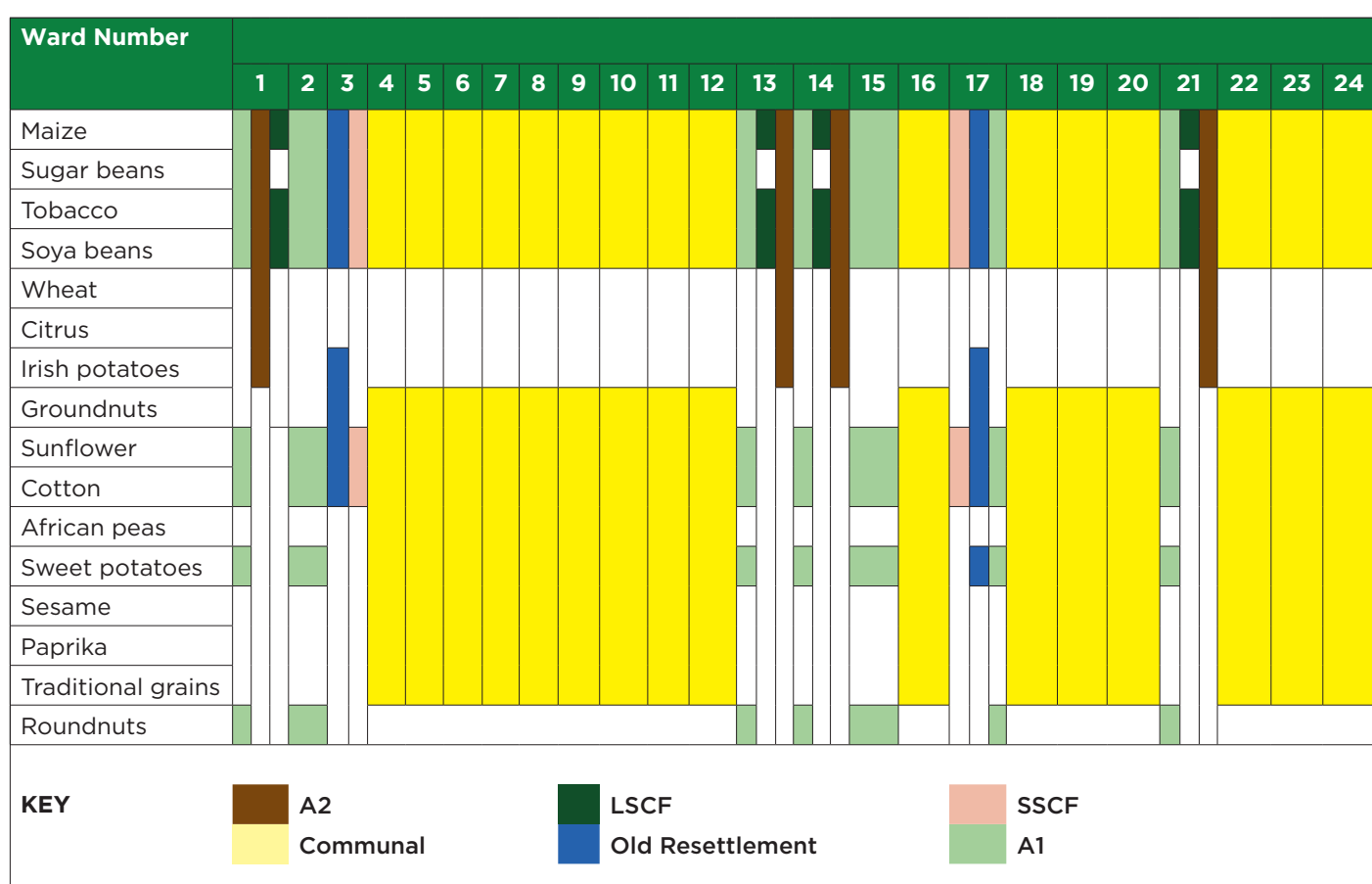


Figure 12: Major Crops Produced in Guruve District by Ward (Source: AARDS/Lands)

5.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district has two major irrigation schemes and crops that are grown include wheat, maize, soya beans and sweet-potatoes. There are plans in place to include horticulture in the cropping calendar. The table below shows the irrigation schemes in Guruve District:

Table 16: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
1	Siyalima	50	Functional
21	Nyamuseve	50	Functional

5.3 Challenges Faced by Farmers

- Droughts .
- Poor rainfall distribution resulting in severe wet or dry spells.
- Outbreak of diseases and pests such as Fall army worm and African army worm.
- High cost of inputs.
- Late onset of the rain season (effective rains).
- Lack of draught power for early land preparation
- Shortage of markets for produce
- Lack of adequate knowledge on crop production .

6.0 Crop Production Trends

6.1 Crop Production Trends

In the 2016/17 farming season, most farmers got support from the government through command agriculture. During the year 2017/18 there was poor rainfall distribution resulting in the decline of crop production. For the seasons 2019/20 and 2020/21 there was an increase in crop production as a result of even rainfall distribution.

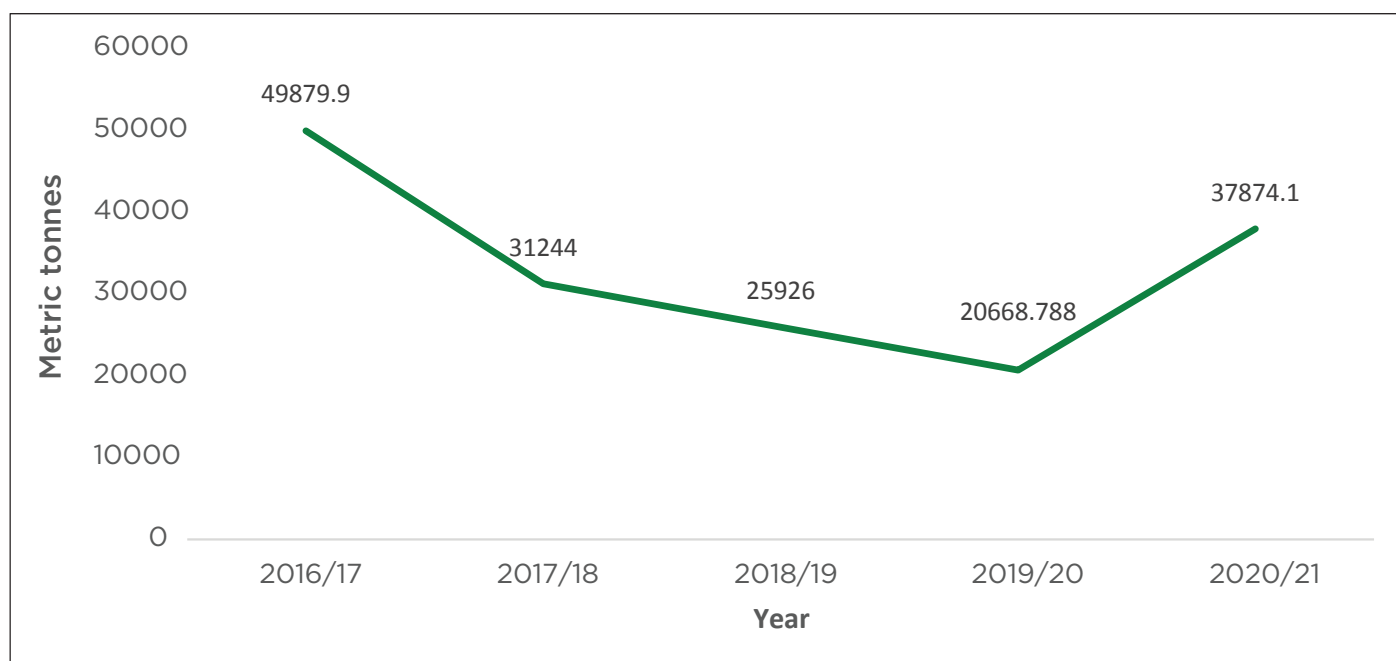


Figure 13: Crop Production Trends

6.2 Cropped Area Hectares

The table below shows the cropped area in Guruve District for the past five years:

Table 17: Cropped Area Hectares

Crop	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Maize	21 304.6	31, 244	37 038	35, 156	34, 431
Sorghum	24.11	54	136	102.75	209
Cotton	1, 018.8	360	401	768.7	1,431
Tobacco	5, 782.81	5,970	8,728.32	7,282	6,910
Groundnuts	903.1	708	1860	658	805
Soya beans	1, 267.3	1,694	906	756	1,461
Sugar beans	1, 019.2	501	4,016	1,178	1,520
Cow peas	219.35	192	562	298	294
Groundnuts	25.19	25	63	19.3	21
Sweet potato	190.1	42	126	54	194
Rapoko	16.5	20	11	16	6

Source: AARDS

As shown in the table above the area planted for crops is not uniform from 2016 to 2021 due to changes in weather and availability of supporting partners.

6.3 Cropped Area Trends for Major Crops

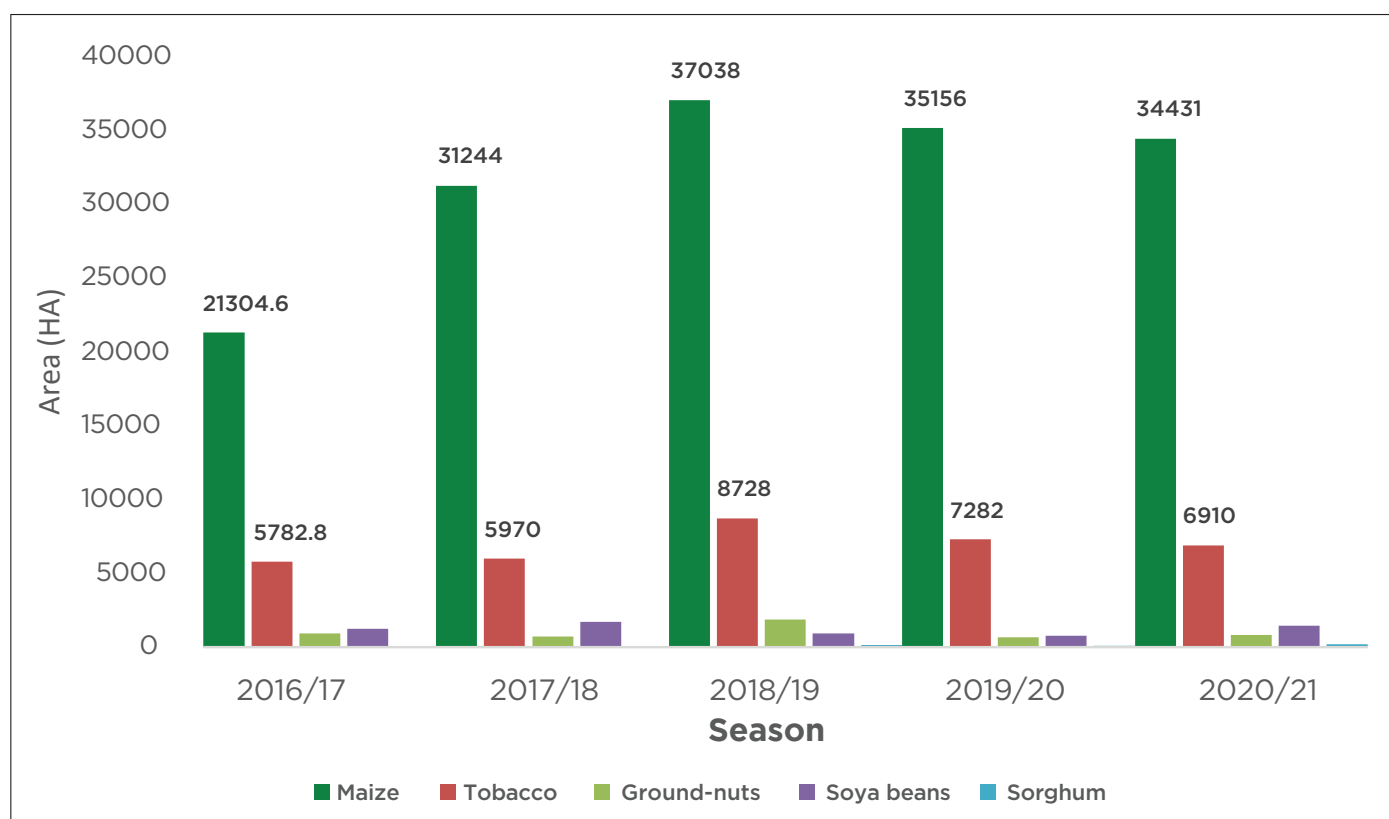


Figure 14: Cropped Area of Major Crops

Source: AARDS

There has been an increase in the area planted for maize due to the introduction of Government programs such as Command Agriculture and the Presidential Input Scheme. There has been an increase in the area planted for tobacco due to an increase in the number of contracting companies. There has been no significant change in the area planted for soya beans, sorghum and groundnuts due to lack of support from the Government and development partners.

6.4 Grain Marketing Board Trends for Cereals

Table 18: Marketing Trends of Cereal Sold to the Grain Marketing Board by Farmers

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize (t)	528.370	13 753.230	15 475.266	7 531.092	2 213.207	21 227.080

Source: GMB

Deliveries of cereals to GMB have been affected by season focus, partner availability and price and payments by GMB.

6.5 Cropping Calendar

Table 19: Cropping Calendar for Guruve District

Activity	Jan	Fe	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Land preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Harvesting												
Marketing												

Source: AARDS

Agricultural activities start in July by doing land preparation, followed by planting which stretches from October up to December. Other agricultural management practices include weeding, harvesting and marketing are normally from November up to April.

7.0 Livestock

7.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership

Ordinarily most communal households own only cattle or more cattle than goats. In Guruve the environment is suitable to all classes of livestock. Farm households have more cattle than non-farm households.

Table 20: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Agro-ecological Region	2016				2021			
		Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Chicken	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Chicken
1	2a	513	550	350	1,298	1,080	619	396	3,650
2	2a	2,775	896	41	5,902	3,342	965	87	8,254
3	3	2,332	909	42	3,480	2,899	978	88	5,832
4	2a	3,367	257	5	1,990	3,934	326	51	4,342
5	2a	3,590	3,180	45	8,560	4,157	3,249	91	10, 912
6	2a	3,064	316	101	1,413	3,631	385	147	3775
7	2a	4,199	150	-	2,330	4,766	219	46	4,682
8	2a	2,644	1,800	7	1,250	3,211	1,869	53	3,602
9	2a	1,100	625	-	747	1,667	694	48	3,099
10	2a	1,095	2,300	48	2,144	1,662	2,369	94	4,496
11	2a	5,130	800	25	1,500	5,697	869	74	3,852
12	2a	2,230	850	55	1,500	2,797	919	101	3,852
13	2a	4828	1,500	169	4,512	5,395	1,569	215	6,864
14	2a	1,150	690	25	2,780	1717	759	75	5,132
15	2a	2,279	445	53	3,093	2,846	514	99	5,445
16	2a	2,645	115	100	2,220	3212	184	146	4,572
17	2a	1,052	129	15	1,015	1,622	198	64	3,367
18	2a	3,571	300	45	2,695	4,138	369	91	5,047
19	3	2,277	174	32	4,052	2,844	243	83	6,404
20	3	2,795	770	37	2,880	3,362	839	83	4,238
21	2a	4,065	129	96	3,320	4,640	198	142	5,672
22	2a	2,644	125	-	2,620	3,211	200	46	4,972
23	3	1,220	3,360	50	1,720	1,787	3,429	96	4,072
24	3	3,480	700	28	1,300	4,047	769	78	3,652
Total		64, 045	21, 070	1,369	64, 321	77, 664	22, 732	2,494	120, 785
Source: Livestock									

7.2 Main Livestock Diseases

There have been no cases of Foot-and-Mouth and Anthrax diseases in Guruve District, however Rabies remains the most prevalent disease affecting mainly wards 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 10, 23 and 24. The wards that are commonly affected by Newcastle are wards 2, 6, 8 and 24 while Lumpy skin is prevalent across all the wards. Theileriosis is prevalent in wards 1, 12, 17, 21 and 22. Control of these diseases has been affected by shortages of resources and high cost of veterinary drugs.

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rabies																								
Newcastle disease																								
Lumpy skin																								
Theileriosis																								
Source: Livestock																								

Figure 15: Main Livestock Diseases in Guruve District

7.3 Dipping Facilities

There has been an increase in the number of dip-tanks that need rehabilitation due to the shortage of resources for maintenance. Only four dip tanks are working up to standard.

Table 21: Dipping Facilities in Guruve District

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
42	42	0	38
Source: Livestock			

The number of dip tanks has remained the same in all wards between 2016 and 2021

Table 22: Number of Dip Tanks by Ward in Guruve District

Year	Wards																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2016	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1
2021	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1
Source: Livestock																								

7.4 Animal Health Centres

The district has a total of 17 functional animal health centres. Animal health centres in wards 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, 15 and 16 need proper infrastructure.

Table 23: Animal Health Centres in Guruve District

Number of functional animal health centres	17
Number of non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of community animal health workers/paravets	18

Some of the animal health centres needs establishment of proper offices.

Out of 24 wards the district has 17 functional animal health centres hence the need to capacitate all the wards to ensure effective control of livestock diseases.

Table 24: Functional Health Centers by Ward

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Number of functional health centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	

7.5 Other Livestock Establishments

Fodder production is still in its infant since the program has been recently launched by the government. There is need to capacitate and lobby for aquaculture.

Table 25: Other Livestock Establishment in Guruve District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (capture fisheries)	1
Aquaculture (ponds)	15
Apiculture	12
Dairy farms	1
Feedlots	8
Fodder production	13
Source: Livestock	

7.6 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Siltation of natural water bodies due to stream bank cultivation hence livestock traveling long distance to water sources.
- Inadequate water sources for livestock.
- Unavailability and unaffordability of improved breeds.
- Poor market channels.
- Diseases such as black leg, lumpy skin, January disease.
- Inadequate grazing pastures leading deterioration of grazing areas.
- Few dip tanks resulting in livestock traveling long distances to dip tanks.
- Shortage of acaricides.

8.0 Markets

8.1 Livestock Markets

There is no formal trading in terms of livestock. The livestock markets are mainly between farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries and restaurant, public auction by Guruve RDC.

Table 26: Average Prices of Livestock

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type of Market
Cattle	250	200	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, public auction by Guruve RDC.
Goats	20	25	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries and restaurant, public auction by Guruve RDC.
Sheep	50	60	Farmer to farmer
Pigs	80	120	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries.
Broilers	5	6	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries and restaurant.
Indigenous Chickens	3	5	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries and restaurant.

[illegible]

Shortage of disposable income has caused the price of cattle to decrease. Due to outbreak of January disease farmers are disposing their livestock only to reduce risk as a result of low demand. For other livestock prices increased due to increased demand since consumers had become skeptical about beef due to increased deaths as a result of diseases.

8.2 Crop Markets

The main markets for crops are Gurube Centre, Kachuta, Bakasa, Mudhindo, and Ruyamuro as shown in Table 26.

Table 27: Main Markets for Crop Produce

Market name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of commodity	Availability
GMB Guruve GMB Kachuta	6,18	Maize, soya beans, sorghum, ground-nuts, cow peas	Farmers from all wards	Always available
Farmer to farmer	All wards	All crops	Other households	Sometimes available
Distant Markets (Neighbouring Districts)		Tobacco and all crops	Farmers	Sometimes available

8.3 Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward

Maize grain and rice are available in all the wards. Mealie meal is mainly available in business centres such as Kachuta and Guruye Growth Point.

Table 28: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Maize meal	Sometimes available					Readily available	Sometimes available							Available	Sometimes available											
Maize meal (10kg)	Sometimes available	Available				Readily available	Available			Available																
Maize grain	Available																									
Beans	Sometimes available					Available											Sometimes available	Available		Available						
Other small grain	Sometimes available		Available																							
Rice	Available																									
KEY	<div><div></div> Readily available<div></div> Available<div></div> Sometimes available</div>																									

Maize grain prices vary from USD3.50 to USD4.00. The price of beans and other small grain is similar across the wards at USD0.50 and USD5.00 respectively. Rice price ranges from USD1.80 to USD2.00.

Table 29: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maize Grain (bucket)	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Beans (500g)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Other Small Grain (bucket)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Rice (per 2 kgs)	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

8.4 Market Challenges

- Shortage of ready cash (US\$), farmers resort to barter trading.
- No standardized price for produce.
- Delays in processing of payments.
- Poor road network.
- Price fluctuations.
- Distant markets.

8.5 Labour Markets

Crop and livestock production provides most seasonal labour opportunities and firewood selling provides the least labour opportunities in the district.

Table 30: Labour Markets Available in Guruve District

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Casual labour	40%																							
Brick moulding	20%																							
Artisanal mining	40%																							
Petty trading	30%																							
Crop and livestock production	90%																							
Skilled trade / artisan	8%																							
Firewood selling	5%																							
Source: AARDS																								

8.6 Market Seasonal Calendar

In a typical year people rely on food purchases from January to March. The lean hunger period starts from October and peaks in January and ends in March.

Table 31 : Market Seasonal Calendar for Guruve District

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/hungry period												
Source: AARDS												

8.7 Calendar for Food Purchases for a Drought Year in Guruve District

A drought year for Guruve is characterized by food purchases for 10 months (January-March then June-December) and lean hunger period will be all the months of the year.

Table 32: Calendar of Food Purchases for a Drought Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/hungry period												

Source: AARDS

8.8 Market Challenge

- Shortage of ready cash (US\$), farmers resort to barter trading
- No standardized price for produce
- Delays in processing of payments
- Poor road network
- Price fluctuations
- Distant markets

9 Common Hazards

9.1 Periodic and Common Hazards

In Guruve District the major hazards are fall army worm, veld fires, hailstorms, and dry spells, which are prevalent in all wards. Fall and African army worms are a result of the inadequacy of traps for surveillance (Table 33).

Table 33: Periodic and Chronic Hazards in Guruve District by Ward

Hazards		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Malaria	Periodic																								
African army worm																									
January disease																									
Fall army worm	Chronic																								
Veld fire																									
Hailstorms																									
Dry spells																									
Road accident																									
Land degradation																									

Source: AARDS and MOHCC

10 District Development Priorities

10.1 Guruve District Development Priorities

The major development priorities required in Guruve District include income generating projects, irrigation infrastructure development, water supply-boreholes, and piped water schemes, agricultural markets availability and access development, road infrastructure development. The table below shows the major development priorities in Guruve District:

Table 34: Development Priorities in Guruve District

Development Priority	Rank	Wards Targeted	Comment
Income generating projects	1	All ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to set aside funds for all vulnerable groups • Source of funding Guruve RDC
Irrigation infrastructure development	2	1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need for irrigation establishment and rehabilitation in all wards with perennial water sources. • Source of funding Guruve RDC and Irrigation Department
Water supply-boreholes, piped water schemes	3	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling and fitting of 10 new boreholes in wards 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 24 • Rehabilitation of boreholes in all wards • Establishment of 2 piped water schemes in ward 7 and 22. • Water connection to 400 residential stands in ward 6 and 7. • Source of funding Guruve RDC, ZINWA, DDF, Eureka Gold Mine

Table 34: Development Priorities in Guruve District

Development Priority	Rank	Wards Targeted	Comment
Agricultural markets availability and access development	4	All wards	There are few agricultural markets and poor road networks.
Road infrastructure development	5	All wards	Most of the roads are in bad state hence the need for road rehabilitation programs in wards source of funding Guruve RDC
Source: Guruve RDC			

11 Food Security

Food insecure households decreased in 2021 due to government programs such as Command Agriculture and Pfumvudza. The table below shows 2016 and 2021 food security. In 2016 only ward 1, 2, 8, 21, 23 and 24 were food secure and in 2021 all wards were food secure.

Table 36: Cereal Production by Ward

Ward	Cereal Production			
	2016		2022	
	Total Cereals	Surplus / Deficit	Total Cereals	Surplus / Deficit
1	2,038	229	7,066	5,876
2	849	404	7,252	6,927
3	239	24	7,238	6,984
4	524	-21	3,458	2,816
5	181	-462	2,426	1,669
6	199	-657	1,634	625
7	430	-493	2,578	1,490
8	1,188	-678	1,983	1,384
9	632	0	2,870	2,126
10	435	-83	1,978	1,368
11	701	-61	3,860	2,962
12	494	-247	1,484	610
13	85	-643	3,353	2,495
14	326	-240	3,623	2,956
15	257	-9	1,418	1,104
16	540	-239	1,472	554
17	149	-30	2,983	2,771
18	413	-95	1,976	1,377
19	552	-295	1,622	624
20	200	-303	873	280
21	977	291	5,098	4290
22	673	-199	2,763	1734
23	918	593	3,888	3,505
24	499	255	2,903	2,606
Total	12, 699	-1,602	75, 999	59, 141
Source: AARDS				

There has been an increase in the production levels from 2016 to 2021. All the wards that used to be food deficit are now self-sufficient.

11.1 Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 37 : Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Group	Characteristics
GROUP A Resilient	Have more than 20 cattle, produce more than 30 tonnes of grain, have houses in the town and growth point, send children to group A schools. They grow more than 20 hectares of maize, tobacco, soya, mainly cash crops, have enough cash, access to health facilities, are food secure, already benefit from growth and development through their own efforts through farming. They are able to manage drought seasons and shocks without external assistance.
GROUP B Food Secure	The group is self-reliant they have at least a beast and limited resources. They have access to land of at least 2 hectares and produce at least 500kg/ha of maize. This group has access to health facilities. They are not sufficiently able to meet food needs during drought seasons or in the event of shocks without selling produce or assets. The group may need minimum support during a crisis to safeguard their assets.
GROUP C Food insecure	Caretaker of other people's lands, mostly depend on donors. Households are highly food insecure as a result continuous exposure to drought, dry spells and high cost of inputs obstructing their ability to recover lost assets. They normally benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions at the same time improving their access to food. This group needs maximum support from the government and other development partners to strengthen the resilience.
GROUP D Highly food insecure	This is the most insecure and vulnerable group. This group does not have assets, descent shelter and land to cultivate. They rely more on begging. The group is made up of vulnerable groups i.e. orphans, chronically ill, widows/widowers and the elderly. They are highly food insecure, and are prone to exploitation and abuse i.e. child marriages, gender based violence, high school drop outs. They are always food insecure and need continuous social support programs.

11.2 Coping Strategies

The main coping strategies in the district include livestock sales, petty trading, artisanal mining, casual labour, brick moulding, crop sales and gardening (Table 35). Crop sales is practiced across all the wards. Casual labour is mostly available in summer whilst crop sales are common in a normal season.

Table 38: Table Coping Strategies by Ward

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Brick moulding																								
Casual labour																								
Crops sales																								
Gardening																								
Gold panning																								
Livestock sales																								
Petty trade																								

Source: AARDS

11.3 Guruve District Ranking of Food Insecure Wards.

Findings in Guruve District show that food insecurity is rife among the farm workers living in resettled farms whilst the owners of the farms are food secure. The wards with resettled farms are 1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 17, and 21. The table below shows the ranking of food insecure wards.

Table 39: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward Number	Population	Food Poverty Prevalence (%)	Average Cereal from Own Production	Food Insecurity Ranks
1	8,473	27.00	5,876	23
2	3,384	28.60	6,927	24
3	2,214	25.30	6,984	12
4	4,664	37.30	2,816	14
5	5,514	30.00	1,669	13
6	7,300	18.50	625	15
7	6,625	27.30	1,490	16
8	4,367	30.60	1,382	20

Table 39: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

Ward Number	Population	Food Poverty Prevalence (%)	Average Cereal from Own Production	Food Insecurity Ranks
9	5,286	33.30	2126	7
10	4,150	32.10	1368	10
11	6,229	28.50	2962	11
12	6,343	32.60	610	18
13	6,173	28.30	2495	8
14	4,879	26.80	2956	17
15	2,241	27.00	1104	9
16	6,675	36.40	13808	4
17	1,545	32.50	2771	19
18	4,347	31.30	1377	5
19	7,302	42.30	624	1
20	4,289	39.10	280	2
21	5,826	27.90	4290	21
22	6,961	30.90	1734	22
23	2,791	40.10	3505	6
24	2,103	37.00	2616	3

Source: Zimbabwe Food Poverty Atlas (2016)

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

Table 37 shows the seasonal calendar for Guruve in a typical year. Casual labour is available across all the months.

Table 40: Seasonal Calendar for a Typical Year

Ward	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Attending to development meeting												
Brick moulding												
Building												
Casual labour												
Harvesting of produce												
Land preparation												
Planting of summer crop												
Land preparation for tobacco												
Planting horticultural produce												
Procurement of inputs												
Sales of agricultural produce												
Selling horticultural produce												
Sowing tobacco												
Tobacco harvesting												
Tobacco sales												
Weeding												

Source: AARDS

12 Health and Nutrition

The prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition, severe acute malnutrition, low birth weight and overweight has remained constant for the past 10 years. However, there has been an increase of 5.1% in the prevalence of stunting for the past 12 years.

12.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition

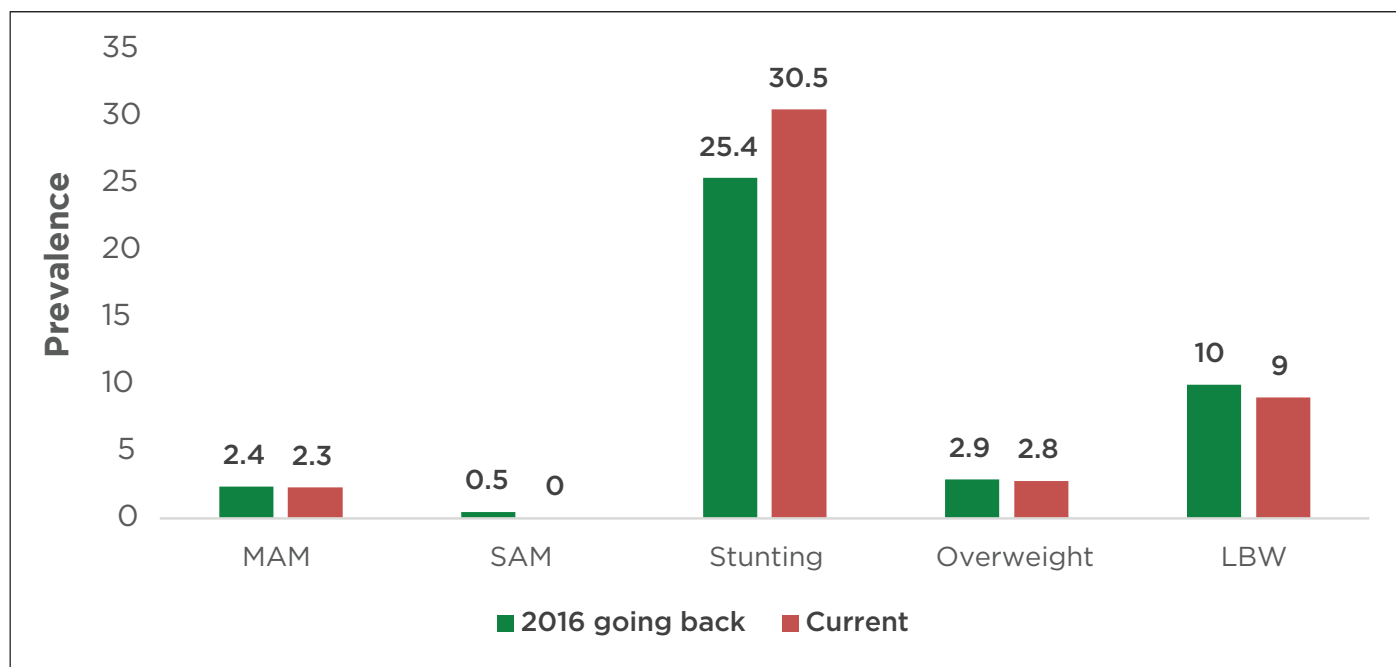


Figure 16: Prevalence of Malnutrition in Gurube District (Source: DHIS2, NNS 2010, NNS 2018)

12.2 Household Food Consumption Score

As shown in the figure above there is a general increase in the proportion of households consuming a poor diet in Gurube District over the past two years.

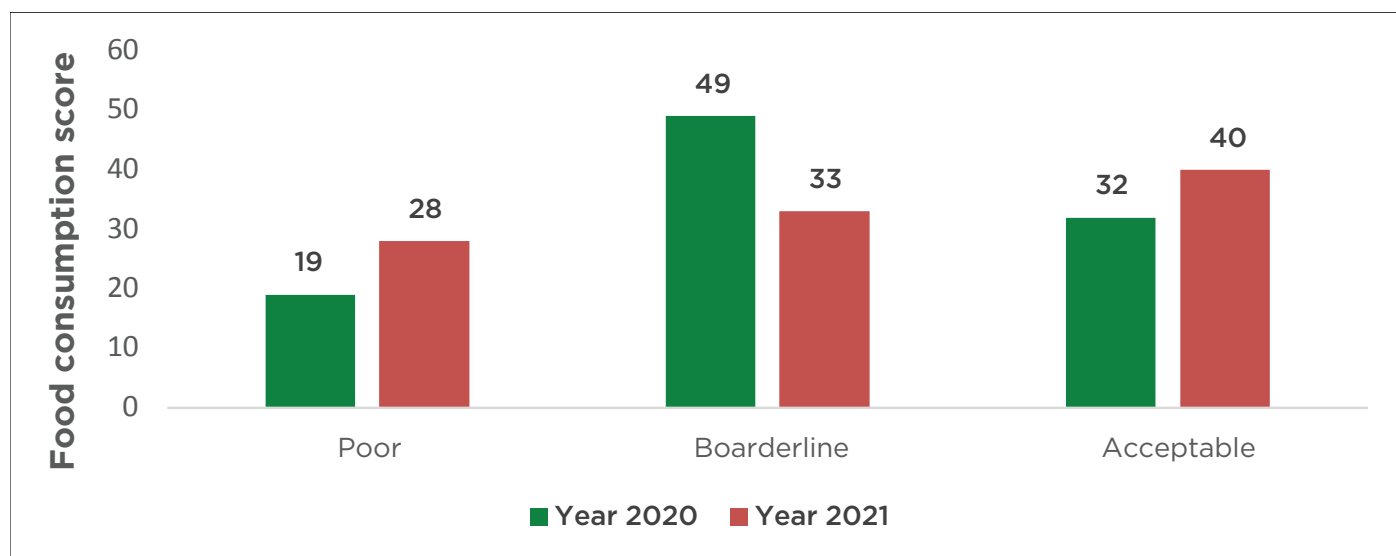


Figure 17: Household Food Consumption (Source: ZIMVAC 2020, 2021)

12.3 Consumption of Iron, Protein and Vitamin A

As shown in the figure above there has been a general increase in the consumption of iron, vitamin A and protein rich foods among households in Gurube District in the previous two years. However, the minimum dietary diversity for women has remained low although there has been a 12% increase of women consuming a diversified data.

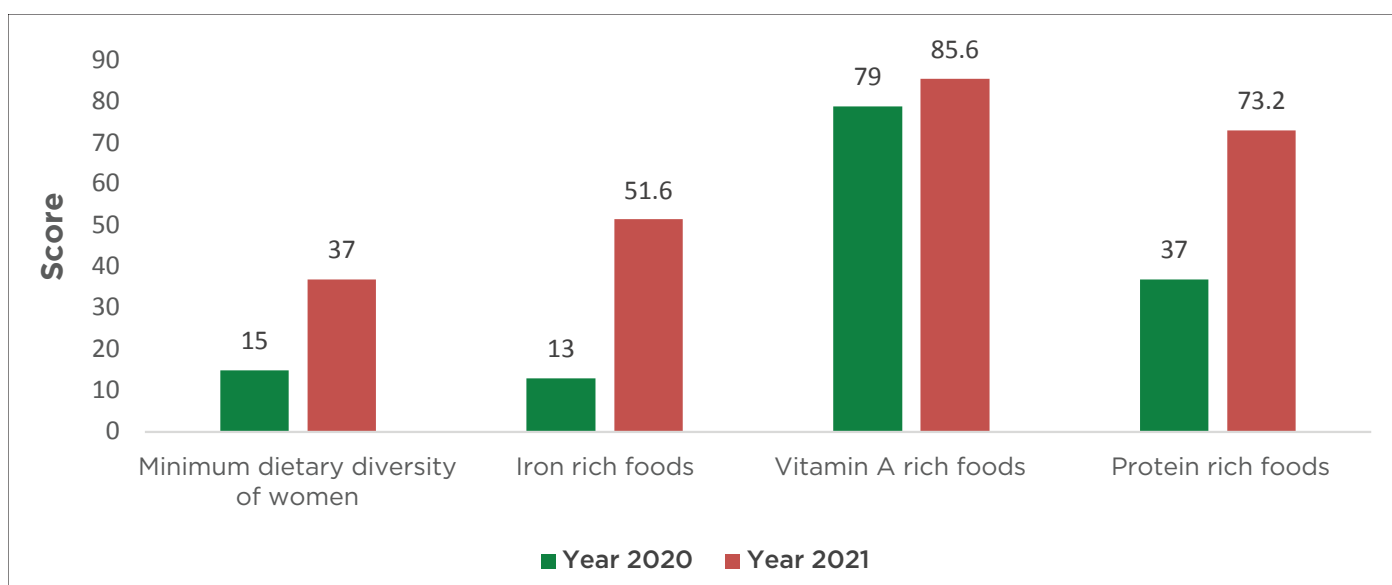


Figure 18: Consumption of Iron, Vitamin A, Protein Rich Foods and Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women (Source: ZIMVAC 2020, 2021)

12.4 Feeding Practices for Children Below 2 Years in Guruve District.

According to the table above, there has been an increase in the minimum dietary diversity comparing the year 2018 against 2021. However, the minimum dietary diversity has remained low at an unacceptable rate hence there is a need to strengthen the Infant and Young Child Feeding program.

Table 41: Feeding Practices in Children Below 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practice	Year 2018	Year 2021
Minimum meal frequency	24.6	76.2
Minimum dietary diversity	6.3	38.1
Minimum acceptable diet	14.8	14.3
Exclusive breastfeeding	45.5	Not available

Source: NNS 2018, ZIMVAC 2021

12.5 Top Ten Diseases/Conditions

There has been an increase in hypertension, diabetes mellitus and skin diseases in Guruve District over the past five years, hence there is a need to conduct an assessment to determine the causes of the increase and formulate interventions to address the problems identified. The district has also been characterised by a decrease in diarrhoeal disease over the past five years and this can be attributed to increased knowledge on the importance of hygiene and use of proper water and sanitation facilities.

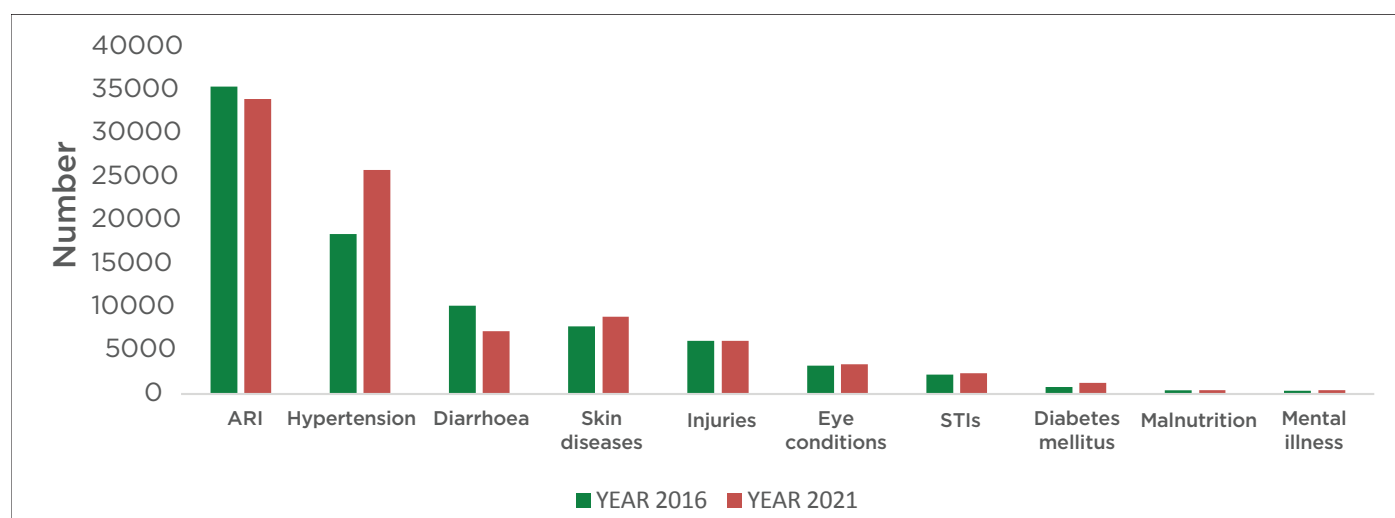


Figure 19: Top Ten Diseases/Conditions in Guruve District (Source: MOHCC DHIS2)

12.6 Top 5 Causes of Mortality

The top five causes of mortality in Guruve District include pneumonia, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, TB/HIV and AIDS related illnesses and injuries.

Table 42: Top 5 Causes of Mortality

Causes of Mortality
1. Pneumonia
2. Diabetes mellitus
3. Hypertension
4. STIs
5. TB/HIV and AIDS related illnesses
Source: MOHCC DHIS2

12.7 Prevalence of Mortality in Children and Women

The infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio and prevalence of TB has remained high in the district hence there is a need to investigate the causes and formulate interventions to address the problems that would have been identified.

Table 43: HIV/TB Prevalence and Mortality in Children and Women

Indicator	Percentage
Infant mortality	6.89/1000
Child mortality	3.72
Under-5 mortality	4.1
Maternal mortality ratio	18.64/100000
Prevalence of HIV	10
Prevalence of TB	34/100000
Source: MOHCC DHIS2	

13 Development Partner Profiling

Table 44: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus.

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc.)	Area of Intervention (More Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Pathways	Health, Education, Social economic stability	HIV/AIDS mitigation	All wards	Social Welfare, Health, Education	2018 - 2022
Zvandiri	Health	HIV/AIDS mitigation	12, 22 and 6	Social Welfare, Health, NAC	10 years
Zwecro	Community Based Organization	Women empowerment and children	All wards	Social Welfare, Health, Education	Demand driven
Musasa	Gender Based Violence	Gender based violence and women empowerment	All wards	All Stakeholders	2018 - 2022
Camfed	Education	Campaign for female education school fees payments	All ward	Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, MOHCC	

14.0 Summary by Ward

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1772	1	Medium	Medium	1%	44%	27	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food.	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour	7,066	Mild	No	1080	619	396	3650	23	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
2	1,140	1	Low	Medium	1%	4%	28	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour	7,252	Mild	No	3342	965	87	8254	24	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
3	1,660	1	High	Medium	2%	3%	25.3	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, artisanal mining	7,238	Moderate	No	2899	978	88	5832	12	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
4	1,449	1	High	Medium	2%	2%	37.3	High Prime Communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Petty trading, brick moulding, artisanal mining, gardening	3,458	Moderate	No	3934	326	51	4342	14	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
5	1895	0	Medium	Medium	3%	3%	30	High Prime Communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Petty trading, brick moulding, crop sales, casual labour	3,426	Severe	No	4157	3249	91	10912	13	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
6	1,023	1	Medium	High	4%	4%	18.5	High prime communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Petty trading, brick moulding, crop sales, gardening	1,634	Moderate	No	3631	385	147	3,775	15	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
7	1,567	1	Low	Medium	5%	24%	27.3	High prime communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Brick moulding, crop sales, gardening	2,578	Moderate	No	4,766	219	46	4,682	16	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
8	1,834	1	Low	Medium	19%	2%	30.6	High prime communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Brick moulding, crop sales, gardening	1,983	Moderate	No	3,211	1,869	53	3,602	20	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
9	609	1	Low	Low	5%	17%	33.3	High prime communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, petty trading, artisanal mining, brick moulding, gardening	2,870	Severe	No	1,667	694	48	3,099	7	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure

14.0 Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hts	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
10	1,660	0	Low	Medium	2%	23%	32.1	High Prime communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, petty trading, artisanal mining, brick moulding, gardening	1,978	Moderate	No	1,662	2,369	94	4,496	10	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
11	2104	1	Low	Medium	7%	9%	28.5	High Prime Communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop sales, casual labour, petty trading gardening	3,860	Moderate	No	5697	869	74	3,852	11	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
12	1,930	1	Medium	High	1%	5%	32.6	High Prime Communal	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, petty trading, brick moulding, gardening	1,484	Moderate	No	2,797	919	101	3,852	18	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
13	2,475	1	Medium	Medium	1%	8%	28.3	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour	3,353	Mild	No	5,395	1,569	215	6,864	8	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
14	1,115	1	Low	Medium	2%	32%	26.8	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour	3,623	Mild	No	1,717	759	75	5,132	17	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
15	663	1	Low	Medium	2%	11%	27	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop sales, casual labour, petty trading, artisanal mining, brick moulding, gardening	1,418	Moderate	No	2,846	514	99	5,445	9	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
16	1,412	1	Low	Medium	2%	3%	36.4	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	3	Crop and livestock production	Crop sales, casual labour, petty trading gardening, artisanal mining	1,472	Moderate	No	3,212	184	146	4,572	4	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
17	308	1	Medium	Low	0%	3%	32.5	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, artisanal mining	2,983	Moderate	No	1,622	198	64	3,367	19	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure

14.0 Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hts	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
18	877	1	Medium	High	1%	8%	28.3	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour	3,353	Mild	No	5,395	1569	215	6,864	8	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
19	1,476	1	Medium	High	1%	21%	42.3	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	3	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, artisanal mining	1,622	Severe	No	2,844	243	83	6,404	1	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
20	1,745	1	Medium	High	1%	28%	39.1	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	3	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, petty trading, brick moulding, gardening, artisanal mining	873	Severe	No	3,362	839	83	5,238	2	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
21	264	0	Low	Medium	2%	9%	279	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour	5,098	Mild	No	4,640	198	142	5,672	21	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure
22	2,375	1	High	High	12%	2%	30.9	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	2a	Crop and livestock production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, petty trading, brick moulding, gardening	2,763	Mild	No	3,211	200	46	4,972	22	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
23	1,176	1	High	High	2%	14%	40.1	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	3	Crop and livestock production	Artisanal mining and crop sales	3,888	Severe	No	1,787	3429	96	4,072	6	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure
24	970	0	Low	Low	2%	19%	37	High Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Crop and livestock production is the main source of income and food	3	Crop and livestock production	Artisanal mining and crop sales	2,903	Severe	No	4,047	769	78	3,652	3	Income generating projects, water supply, agricultural markets, road infrastructure

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Tavenhave Daphne	DDC	Local Government
Cain Loki	District Agronomist	AARDS
Raymond Matabire	District Nutritionist	MOHCC
Godfrey Chirume	District Social Development Officer	Social Welfare

NOTES

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

GURUVE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

