



GUTU 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 the 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 multistakeholder 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 to food inaccessibility in urban areas. From, these existing challenges were further compounded by the effects of COVID-19 and the lockdown measures which were put in place to curb its spread. To understand the evolving changes, it was necessary to update all the 60 rural District Profiles to more accurately identify and address the humanitarian and programmatic needs in Zimbabwe. The 2016 District Profiles had reached their full life span of five years.

The District Profiles were compiled using other existing information products such as the ZimVAC Livelihoods Assessment Reports, national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and community action plans, among other key reference documents. The district profiles provide ward-level analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub district level. These are developed as a public good to support Government, UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes.

These risk profiles provide a comprehensive sub district level overview focusing on infrastructure, water and sanitation, communication, livelihoods, poverty, climate, crops, livestock, markets, hazards and shocks, development indicators and priorities, food and nutrition security conditions and recommendations.

It is my greatest hope that all stakeholders will find this updated information useful in further refining their programmes and targeting criteria for the development of Zimbabwe.

Acknowledgements

The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) would like to appreciate the support provided by the World Food Programme who worked tirelessly to ensure the successful completion of the district profiles.

Special thanks go to the various Government line ministries and departments, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs for sharing of information, technical support, facilitation, and collaboration

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

Our sincere gratitude goes to WFP Zimbabwe and the Government of Zimbabwe for funding for the activity.

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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

1.1. Gutu District Map

The map shows the location of Gutu district, institutions in the district, boundaries of the district, transport network and hydrology of the district (Figure 1).

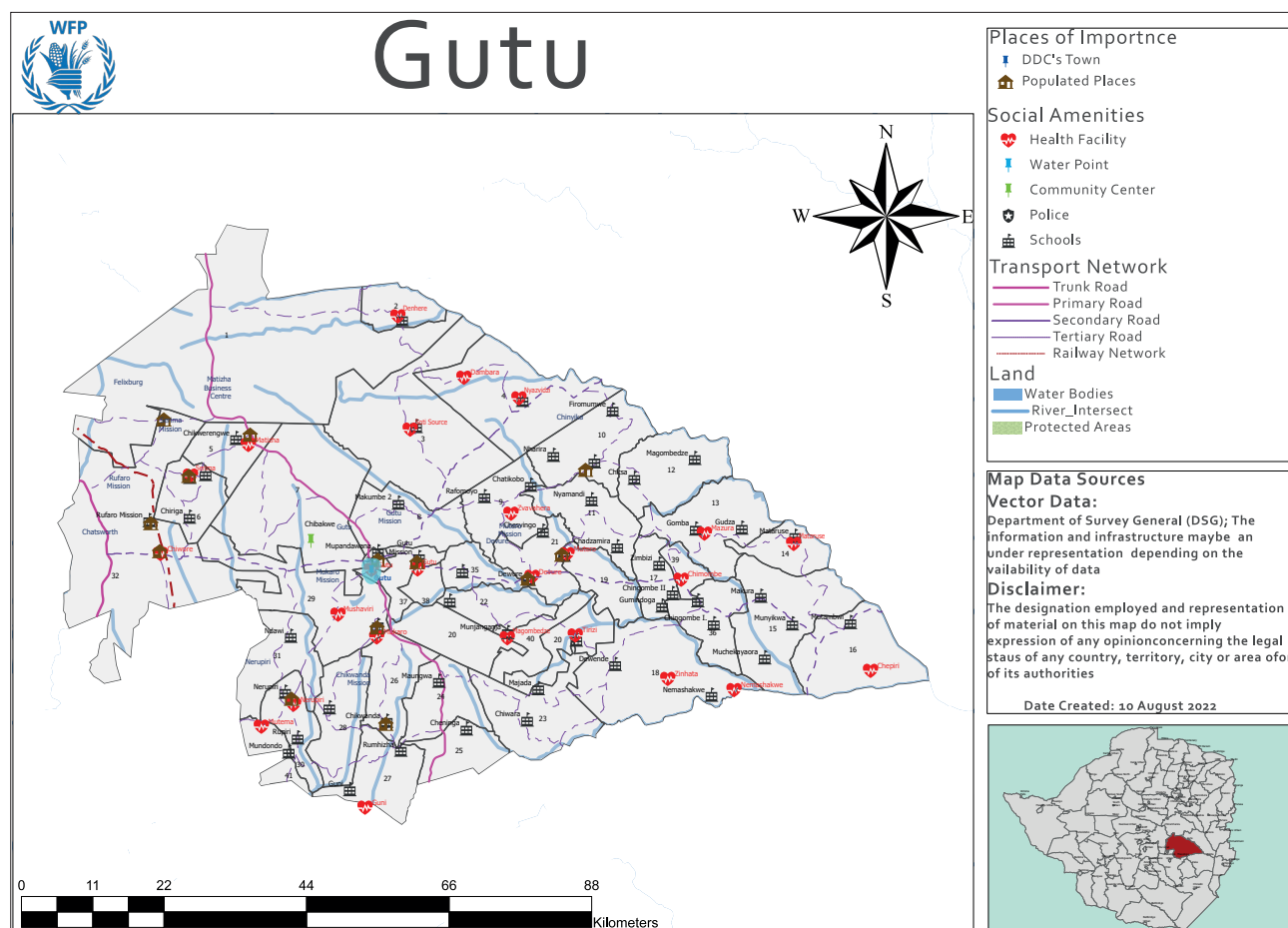


Figure 1: Map of Gutu District (Source: WFP)

1.2. Administrative Information

Gutu district is the third largest district in Masvingo province, South of Zimbabwe, after Chiredzi and Mwenezi. It is the northernmost district in the province. The name “Gutu” is historically reported to have emerged from “Chinomukutu wemiseve” – meaning, “the one with a load of arrows”. It borders Chikomba district to the south, Buhera district to the west, Bikita district to the northwest, Masvingo district to the north and Chirumanzu district to the east. It is located at an elevation of 1,134 meters above sea level and its coordinates are 19°40'0" S and 31°19'60" E in DMS (Degrees Minutes Seconds) or -19.6667 and 31.3333 (in decimal degrees). Its UTM position is UD22, and its Joint Operation Graphics reference is SE36-13.

Administrative Information

It is one of the few districts in the country that suffers from overpopulation with a population density of 28.79 people per square kilometer. Mupandawana is the district service center which was designated as the growth point during the early years of independence. It is classified as urban and comprise of four wards namely 33, 34, 37 and 7. Recently it has been awarded a town status with a town board. Gutu rural district council is in charge of the day to day running of the district. Originally, the district had 36 wards but due to the delimitation exercise of 2008, wards increased to 41. The population for the district is 203,083 and other administrative information is as outlined below:

- Number of traditional leaders -11 chiefs, 20 Headmen
- Number councilors 41 elected and 3 appointed councilors
- Number of magistrates 2, number of prosecutors 2
- Number of police stations 3, 13 satellite police posts

1.2. Population Information

The district has got a population of 203, 083 which is ward disaggregated as outlined in (Table 1) below:

Table 1: 2022 Gutu District Population Projections by Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Projected 2022 Population
1	Eastdale	2,202	10,332	11,709
2	Denhere	821	3,409	3,863
3	Tongogara	860	4,546	5,152
4	Nyazvidzi	537	2,508	2,842
5	Matizha	1,017	4,274	4,844
6	Serima	1,198	4,870	5,519
7	Condor	1,237	5,769	6,538
8	Gona	2,031	8,740	9,905
9	Zvavahera	1,360	5,599	6,345
10	Chinyika	1,537	6,262	7,097
11	Nyamande	1,554	6,122	6,938
12	Chitsa	1,642	6,701	7,594
13	Mazuru	1,865	7,594	8,606
14	Mataruse	632	2,936	3,327
15	Munyikwa	2,575	11,138	12,623
16	Kubiku	1,695	7,303	8,276
17	Bhasera	742	3,042	3,447
18	Dewure East	1,050	4,730	5,360
19	Guzha	954	3,834	4,345
20	Dewure West	328	1,517	1,719
21	Munyaradzi	1,066	4,075	4,618
22	Mupata	873	3,680	4,171
23	Chiwara	1,732	7,537	8,542
24	Maungwa	1,224	5,087	5,765
25	Chitando	1,021	4,144	4,696
26	Mukaro	1,081	4,518	5,120
27	Makore	1,199	5,204	5,898
28	Chimedza	1,091	4,710	5,338
29	Mushaviri	767	3,632	4,116
30	Nerupiri	846	3,535	4,006
31	Ndahwi	1,160	4,764	5,399
32	Chatsworth	1,872	8,380	9,497
33	Mupandawana	372	1,390	1,575
34	Mupandawana	1,741	6,968	7,897
35	Mushayavanhu	826	3,223	3,653
36	Chimombe	1,077	4,600	5,213
37	Chipangane	1,365	5,938	6,729
38	Chidembo	372	1,568	1,777
39	Zimbizi	547	2,173	2,463
40	Magombedze Chivave	694	2,909	3,297
41	Mutema	909	3,822	4,331
Total				230, 152

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

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

The main tree, bush, shrub and grass vegetation consists of grasslands, shrubland and woodlands. Dominant trees species are Musasa (*brachystegia sperciformis*) and Mutondo (*julbanadia globiflora*) while dominant grass are thatch grass namely, spear and love grass. The woody vegetation is often characterized by `large

numbers of (*dichrostachys cinereous*) and different acacia species. The grass species in pasture lands have low amount of biomass. The high population density in communal areas leads to severe degradation of vegetation and soil.

1.4. Land Degradation

The soil types in the district are mainly sandy and sandy loamy soils which require much conservation works. Hence agricultural activities without much conservation works leads to land degradation. Also, a high population density is a contributory factor to land degradation. Illegal mining activities being carried out at Zoma area and extraction of construction material has significantly contributed to land degradation in the district.

1.5. Development Indicators

This section outlines the education and health development facilities in the district as outlined in the following tables:

1.5.1. Education Information

The district has got 178 primary schools, 60 secondary schools with 8 of these being boarding schools

1.5.2. Health Facilities

The district has got 3 types of health institutions, those that are council run, government run and mission run health institutions as outlined in (Table 2) below:

Table 2: Health Facilities by Type

Health Institution	Location (Ward)	Ownership/ Authority	Piped Water	Electrified	Number of Running Ambulances
Gutu Mission	37	Mission	Yes	Yes	0
Gutu Rural	34	Government	Yes	Yes	3
Serima	6	Mission	Yes	Yes	1
Matizha	5	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Chiwore	32	Council	Yes	Yes	0
Mushaviri	29	Government	No	Yes	0
Cheshuro	30	Council	No	Yes	0
Mutema	41	Government	No	Yes	0
Chinyika	10	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Chitando	24	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Chimombe	17	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Mazuru	13	Council	Yes	Yes	0
Munyikwa	16	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Mataruse	14	Council	Yes	Yes	0
Chepiri	16	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Nemashakwe	18	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Tirizi	20	Council	Yes	Yes	0
Zinhata	18	Council	No	Yes	0
Majada	23	Government	No	Yes	0
Guni	27	Private	Yes	Yes	0
Chivave	40	Council	No	Yes	0
Chitsa	12	Council	Yes	Yes	0
Nyazvidzi	4	Council	No	Yes	0
Soti source	3	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Denhere	2	Council	Yes	Yes	0
Dambara	4	Council	No	Yes	0
Zvavahera	9	Government	Yes	Yes	0
Mutero	19	Mission	Yes	Yes	0
Mukaro	29	Mission	Yes	Yes	0
Dewure	35	Council	Yes	Yes	0

There are other health facilities under construction in the district that's includes Muchekayawora clinic (ward 15), Ndawi clinic (ward 31), Chimedza clinic (ward 28), Makumbe clinic (ward 8), Chihambakwe clinic (ward 25), Mushayavanhu clinic (ward 35), Simbanegavi clinic (ward 22), Zoma clinic (ward 1).

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1. Water and Sanitation Information

In communal areas and old resettlements majority of households use water from unprotected wells and rivers for drinking with the few accessing water from the scarce boreholes. Households near institutions like schools and clinics together with people in the institutions use water from boreholes at the institutions. Gutu Mission Hospital use borehole water but the water source needs attention. However, urban dwellers use running water from taps and protected wells. In A1 and A2 settlements, communities use borehole water. (Table 3) below outlines borehole coverage by ward:

Table 3: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Source	Functional Boreholes	Non- functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functional of Borehole
1	Borehole	20	5	Spares
2	B/h and D/well	23	2	Shortage of spares
3	Borehole	9	10	Collapsed and shortage of spares
4	Borehole	19	8	Spares
5	Borehole	14	7	Spares
6	Borehole	15	7	Spares
7	Borehole	6	2	Spares
8	Borehole	34	12	Spares
9	Borehole	23	7	Spares
10	Borehole	28	9	Spares
11	Borehole	29	5	Spares
12	Borehole	31	13	Spares
13	Borehole	35	10	Spares
14	Borehole	21	15	Spares
15	Borehole	35	12	Spares
16	Borehole	27	15	Spares
17	Borehole	22	7	Spares
18	Borehole	6	3	Spares
19	Borehole	35	9	Spares
20	Borehole	5	3	Spares
21	Borehole	22	5	Spares
22	Borehole	34	10	Spares
23	Borehole	22	11	Spares
24	Borehole	26	12	Spares
25	Borehole	22	8	Spares
26	Borehole	13	5	Spares
27	Borehole	19	9	Spares
28	Borehole	14	4	Spares
29	Borehole	30	7	Spares
30	Borehole	34	7	Spares
31	Borehole	13	5	Spares
32	Borehole	1	-	-
33	Borehole	2	-	-
34	Borehole	3	-	-
35	Borehole	17	4	Spares
36	Borehole	26	-	-

Table 3: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Source	Functional Boreholes	Non- functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functional of Borehole
37	Borehole	7	2	
38	Borehole	15	2	
39	Borehole	20	7	
40	Borehole	23	5	
41	Borehole	10	5	
Totals		810	269	

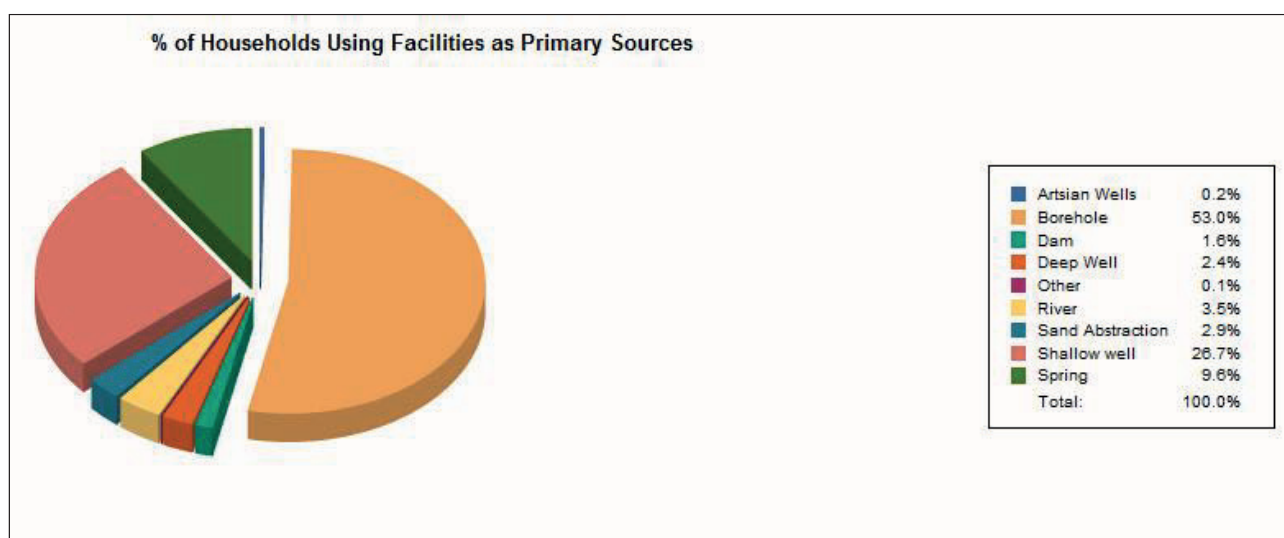


Figure 2: Toilet Facilities

Urban dwellers and some institutions were designed to use flush system, but majority of water closets are not functioning hence majority of institutions use Blair toilets. In communal areas most people use pit latrines and blair toilets. However, in A1 and A2 farming area people mainly use bush. The limited availability of toilet facilities has resulted in prevalence of diarrhoea diseases in both communal and resettlement areas.

Table 4: Toilet Access by Ward

Gutu District Toilet Access by Ward				
Ward Number	Total Villages	Total Households	HH with Latrine Access Percentage	HH with Safe Type Hand Washing Percentage
01	44	1,596	47.18	19.55
02	28	1,153	19.69	14.74
03	35	673	62.11	34.47
05	39	1,226	44.13	39.07
06	47	1,463	48.39	12.65
07	42	1,162	45.09	36.40
08	55	2,620	49.62	44.16
09	59	1,551	44.75	33.33
10	58	1,991	28.63	28.03
11	33	1,420	38.17	19.58
12	53	2,642	31.79	26.53
13	68	2,673	25.96	19.42
14	25	827	45.59	34.58
15	64	2,767	33.18	6.07
16	38	2,438	28.71	21.37
17	45	995	54.47	53.67

Table 4: Toilet Access by Ward (continued)

Gutu District Toilet Access by Ward				
Ward Number	Total Villages	Total Households	HH with Latrine Access Percentage	HH with Safe Type Hand Washing Percentage
18	29	608	58.39	55.26
19	41	1,263	43.86	25.02
20	2	38	13.16	2.63
21	39	1,056	64.02	0.00
22	29	1,084	42.90	24.17
23	58	2,839	53.96	45.79
24	32	1,658	36.97	24.19
25	22	1,262	53.25	47.54
26	36	1,300	55.85	52.77
27	29	1,706	48.83	32.65
28	21	1,417	34.37	31.69
29	26	1,078	40.35	32.93
30	38	1,516	39.71	31.07
31	36	1,191	46.01	0.00
32	15	1,288	36.26	29.74
35	23	978	59.71	54.91
36	56	2,246	52.09	36.78
37	19	1,220	33.85	26.15
38	22	827	48.25	43.05
39	51	1,237	24.25	13.18
40	33	984	31.30	23.68
41	19	1,007	44.09	39.82
Total	1,409	55,000	41.70	29.08

3. Transport and Communication

The main transport network in the district is mainly by road. However, the majority of the roads are dust and there is only one tarred road which passes through the district from Chivhu to Masvingo to Mutare road. To a limited extend the railway is also used and it passes through Chatsworth where there is a railway station. There are 3 responsible road authorities (Ministry of Transport, DDF, and Rural District Council) responsible for road network maintenance in the district. Ministry of transport is responsible for the maintenance of 3 primary roads which are Chivhu-Lothian (wide net), Chatsworth -Kurai road (42km narrow net which runs from Masvingo turnoff to Nyika boarder and Gutu-Buhera road). DDF is mainly responsible for maintenance of secondary roads in the district. There are 5 DDF base stations in the district i.e Tongogara unit 1 (maintain 166km), Basera unit 2 (maintain 179km), Dewende unit (maintain 170km), Nerupiri unit 4 (maintain 176km) and Serima unit 5 (maintain 120km). Gutu rural district is responsible for maintenance of tertiary roads that is all roads from secondary roads that goes to schools, clinics or any other institutions.

Majority of people in Gutu district use mobile phones and Econet has got wider network coverage. Netone has got improved network coverage in wards on the eastern and southern parts of the district in wards such as 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30.

Table 5: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Networks Available
1 -12, 19 – 23, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40 and 41	Econet
13 – 18, 24 – 28, 30, 36 and 39	Econet and Netone
33 and 34	Econet, Telecel and Netone
Source: DDF	

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The common livelihoods that are undertaken by the majority of communities in Gutu district includes farming (crop and livestock), artisanal mining, casual labour, vending, cross border trading, remittances, business operators, formal employment, market gardening. The table below summarizes the common livelihoods ranked in order of priority:

Table 6: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Cattle and Cereal Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The zone is characterised by old resettlement, small scale farmers and a few large-scale commercial farmers with majority of farmers being A1 and A2 and small-scale farm holders who benefited from the fast track land reform programme of 2000 -Overall soils in this zone are more suitable for game and cattle than for agriculture and therefore crop productivity is relatively low -Average annual rainfall varies across the zone. In the northeast rainfall averages a relatively high 650mm-800mm -The newer farm owners have introduced more cereal production on land that was previously reserved for game and cattle ranching -The main sources of food for farm owners in all wealth groups is from own production Income comes from two main sources which are cattle and cereal sales The chronic hazards include erratic rainfalls and veld fires 	1, 7, 32, 29, 3 and 4,
Central and Northern Semi Intensive Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The zone includes communal lands widely scattered in pockets -The zone is classified under natural regions 3 and 4 with an annual average rainfall of 650mm-800mm -Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated -Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tick-borne diseases) are also widespread in this zone -The zone is affected by drought roughly every 1-3 years out of ten -Coping strategies include an increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits 	2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41
Masvingo, Manicaland Middleveld communal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zone contains large communal areas along with old resettlement areas, A1 and small-scale commercial farmers. Livelihoods are characterised by cereal agriculture complemented by cash cropping, animal husbandry and remittances -Most of the land is classified under natural region 3,4, and 5 with mean annual rainfall of 450mm-800mm -The main commodity markets for both grain and livestock include local and distant buyers -Wealth in this zone depends on the area and quality of land cultivated, number of animals owned and remittances received -Sources of cash for the poor include seasonal and contract employment -Chronic hazards include crop and animal pests -Periodic hazards include veld fires which destroy pastures 	15, 16 and 18

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report

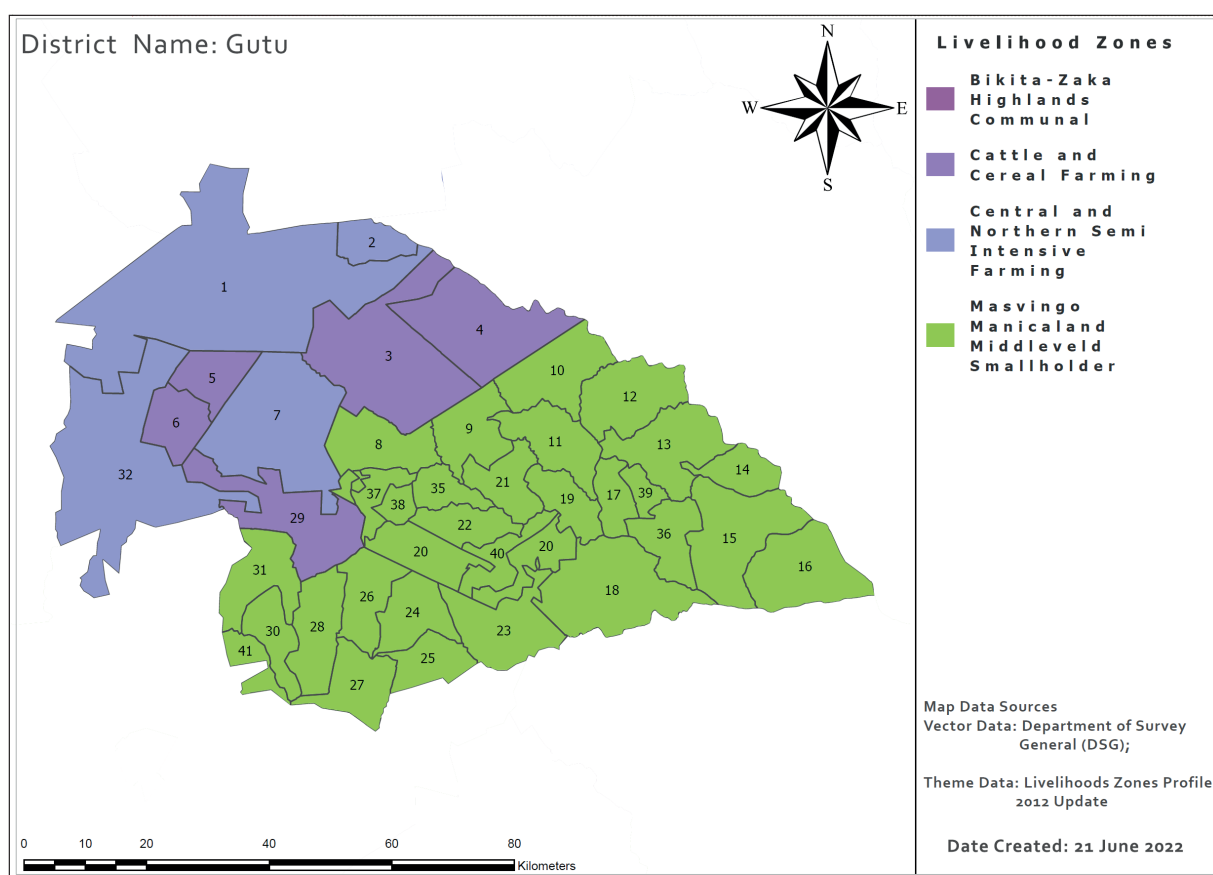


Figure 3: National Livelihoods Map for Gutu

Sources of Income Include:

- In typical agricultural seasons, sale of crops is the main source of income mainly for the wards in agro ecological region III.
- In bad seasons, the poor households get most of their income and food from casual labour which they provide to well off households at the peak of the agricultural season and as a result they have less time to work on their own fields and this reduces their chances of having adequate food.
- Beer brewing
- Prostitution in some wards at main business centres
- Vending and petty trading.
- Poor households receive NGO food aid, government support and remittances from relatives outside.

Challenges Faced by Communities:

- Shortage of cash to buy food and non-food basic needs.
- Shortage of land for farming and livestock pastures.
- Inadequate agricultural implements and inputs
- Lack of draught power, poor families cannot afford to hire implements from DDF (District Development Fund) or well off households thus delaying crop cultivation leading to low yields.
- Low rainfall affects crop production in agro ecological regions IV and V.
- Lack of readily available markets.

Table 7: Summary of Sources of Income

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Mining	Small scale mining	1, 23 and 32
Agriculture	Rain-fed agriculture	All wards except 33 and 34 which are urban wards.
Agriculture	Irrigated crop production	1, 7, 9, 13, 22 and 23,
Agriculture	Livestock production	In all wards
Small and medium enterprises	Retailing	All wards.
Small and medium enterprises	Informal sector (vending, cross border trading, hairdressing etc)	All wards

5. Poverty Levels

In Gutu District Wards 14, 15, 16, 23, and 40 are hardly hit by poverty whilst parts of Wards 33 and 34 have low poverty levels.

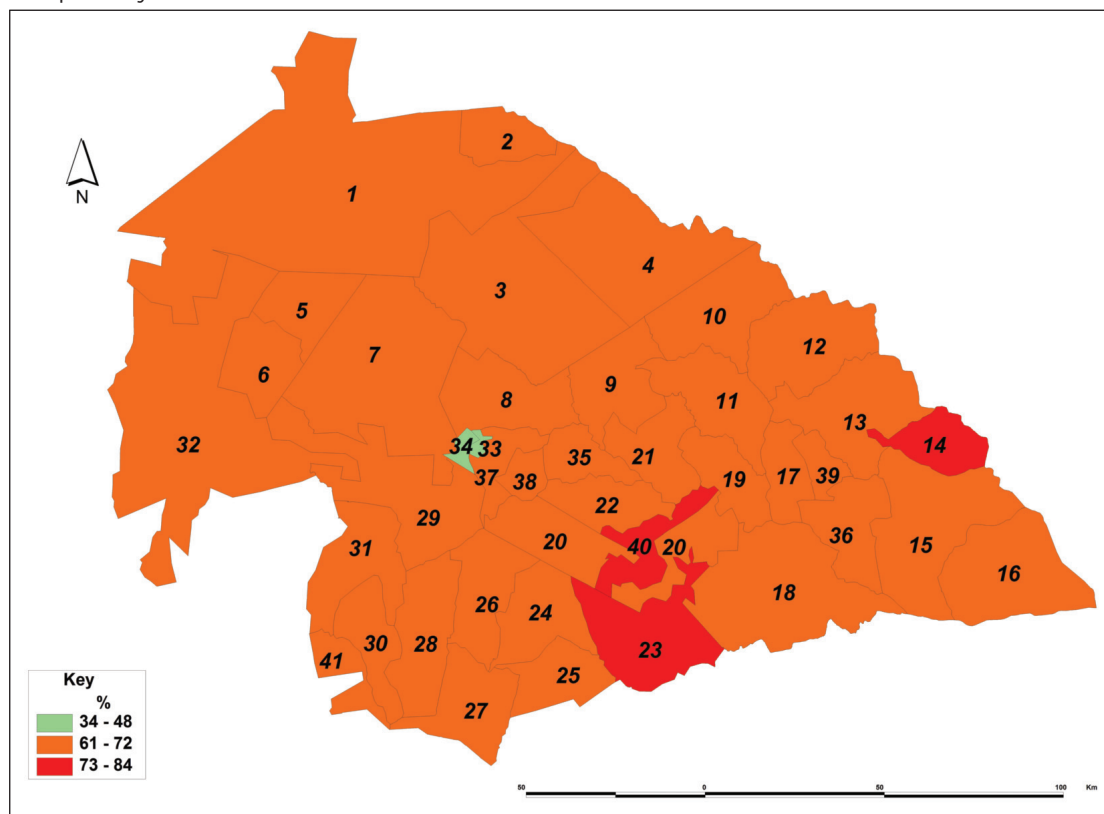


Figure 4: Poverty Level by Ward

6. Agriculture Information

6.0. Agroecological Regions and Climate

Gutu district has three agro-ecological regions with region 4 forming the bulk of the district, followed by region 3 and region 5a (Figure 5).

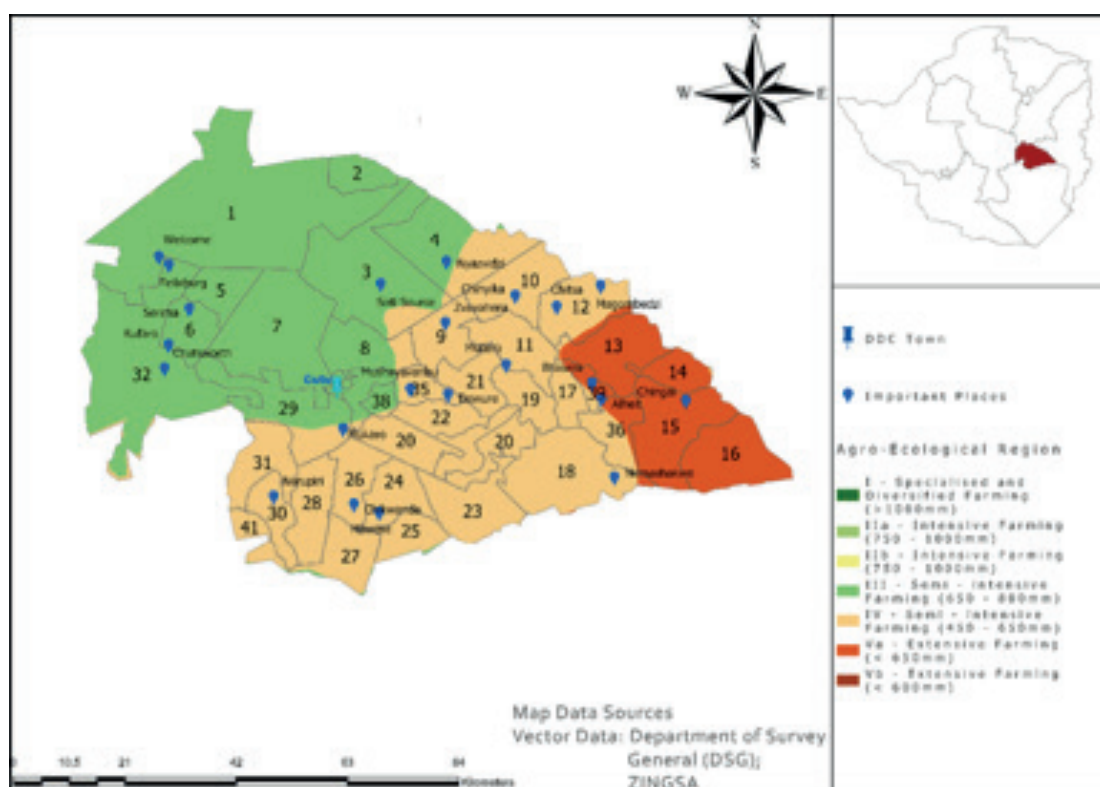


Figure 5: Agroecological Regions in the District (Source: Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe 2021)

Table 8: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Agroecological Region	Characteristics	Wards
III	Average annual rainfall ranges from 650mm-800mm, prone to severe mid-season dry spells. There are incidences of frost in low lying areas during the winter season. The region is suitable for crop farming (maize, sugar beans, cowpeas, wheat). Suitable for livestock production. The natural vegetation is mainly tree bush savanna and grasslands with dominance of species such as (<i>jubanadia globiflora</i> and <i>brachystegia speciformis</i> .)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 23, 29, 32, 35, 37 and 38
IV	Average annual ranges from 450mm-650mm, subject to periodic seasonal drought and severe dry spell during rainy season. Suitable for production of small grains and short season maize varieties. The region is also suitable for small livestock production (goats, chickens, sheep). The common tree species are acacia species	10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 40, 41, 13, 17, 18, 36 and 39
Va	This is the dry part of the district which receives below average rainfall of less than 450mm per annum. Suitable for small grains production (millets and sorghum), groundnuts, cowpeas. Maize and sugar beans can be grown under irrigation. Suitable for small livestock production and game ranching. The vegetation type is main tree bush savanna with predominantly acacia species	14, 15 and 16

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department, 2021

6.1. Mean Annual Rainfall

Rainfall usually range from 650mm-700mm per year and first effective rains are received in the 2nd week of November, intensifies from end of November to end of December and tails off end of March. More often the district suffers mid-season dry-spells in the month of January that affects crop and livestock production.

6.2. Drought Prone Areas

According to the 2021 Intergrated Context Analysis (ICA), the district is highly prone to drought (Figure Drought prone areas are located on the Eastern eastern part of the district (ward 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 36 and 39) in agro-ecological region 4 and 5. Crop production is mainly affected by below average annual rainfall and mid-season dry-spells.

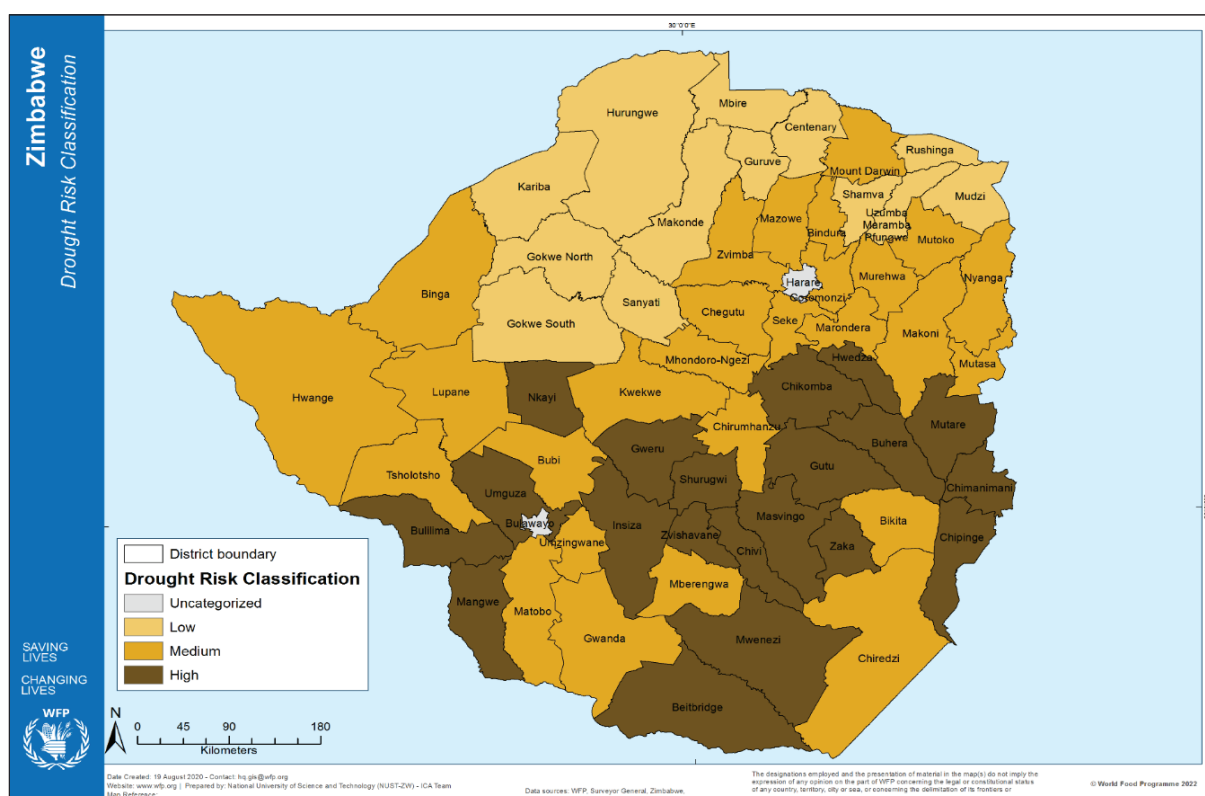


Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas (Map)

Flood prone areas are on the eastern part of the district (wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 36 and 39) and this causes water logging and thereby reducing crop yield.



Major rivers in the district include Dewure, Nyazvidzi, Sote and Chivake which flow to the south east of the district while Pokoteke, Mutirikwi, Shashe, Shakashe, Munvambi and Munhende rivers flow to the south west.

Table 9: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

17 | Gutu

7. Crop Information

7.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The main farming sectors in the district include communal

Table 10: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)		Population	
Communal	359, 450	50.2	156, 552	77.1
Old Resettlement	72, 082	10.1	8, 178	4.0
LSCFA	17, 074	2.4	1, 340	0.7
SSCFA	79, 237	11.1	14, 648	7.2
A1	154, 521	21.6	12, 054	5.9
A2	24, 910	3.5	1,953	1.0
Urban	8, 670.3	1.2	8,358	4.1
State land	0	0	0	0
Total	715, 945	100	203, 083	100
Source: AARDS				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

The main crops grown in the district include maize, sorghum, pearl millet and rapoko (Table 11). The district grow more small grains which perform well under the prevailing climatic conditions.

Table 11: Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Crops Grown	Target Area to be Planted	Actual Area Planted	Area Planted
Maize	41, 000	38,337	93.5
Sorghum	3,000	1,590	53.0
Pearl millet	4,000	3,700	92.5
Rapoko	4,000	3,100	77.5
Source: AARDS			

7.2 Irrigation Facilities

The district has a number of irrigation facilities although some are not functional. (Table 12)

Table 12: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Functionality
1	Chipisa	60	Functional
1	Smilingvale	60	Non-functional
1	Shashe	50	Functional
3	Lowlands	7.5	Non-functional
7	Chindito	100	Functional
7	Lauder	48	Functional
7	Irvine	40	Non-functional
7	Wragley	50	Non-functional
9	Zvavahera	40	Non-functional
13 and 14	Ruti	60	Functional
23	Matezva	5	Functional
22	Ranga	48	Functional
10	Machingura	5	Non-functional
1	Madzingira	10	Non-functional
Source: AARDS			

7.3. Challenges

- Breakdown of irrigation equipment (pipes, canals, engines, pumps)
- Water sources drying up due to siltation and low rainfall
- Conflicts among cooperative members
- Inadequate water
- Finance (Lack of inputs)

7.4. Crop Production Trends

There has been fluctuating production trends over the past 5 years with 2016/17, 2018/9 and 2020/21 having recorded improved cereal production that lasted for an average of 9 months into the consumption year. On the other hand, 2017/18, 2019/2020 and the current season 2021/2022 were affected by mid-season dry spells, drought and poorly distributed rainfall which resulted in poor yields and cereal supply for an average of 6 months into the consumption year. The production estimates per season are as outlined in (Table 13) below:

Table 13: Season Based Crop Production Estimates (MT)

Crop	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total Requirements
Maize	20, 400	16, 500	20, 400	12, 000	19, 800	24, 600
Sorghum	960	690	1,000	600	1,200	1,200
Pearl millet	1,480	1,520	1,440	1,320	1,520	1,600
Finger millet	1,800	1,680	1,520	1,720	1,680	1,600

8. Livestock

8.0 Main Types of Livestock

The district has got both large and small livestock. Large numbers of cattle are prevalent in wards such as 1, 2, 7, 18, 29 and 32 that receives higher rainfall. On the other hand, small stock is predominantly found in wards such as 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 40 and 41 that are usually dry and favourable for goats and sheep. There is an increase in the number of goats more so due to the Heifer pass on programme which was implemented in recent years.

(Table 14) below shows the distribution of the average livestock ownership by wealth groups.

Table 14: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0 - 2	3 - 6	6 - 11
Goats	0 - 2	3 - 6	7 - 10
Sheep	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 10
Donkeys	0 - 2	2 - 5	6 - 8
Pigs	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 10

Source: Department of Livestock

(Table 15) shows the average livestock holding by each ward.

Table 15: Livestock Holding by Ward

Ward	Cattle Holding	Goats Holding	Sheep Holding	Chicken Holding
1.	15, 609	870	162	8,096
2.	2,786	624	324	3,460
3.	7,474	987	432	9,417
4	4,415	546	341	7,741
5	2,388	870	186	2,666
6	4,436	382	43	3,412
7	10, 057	490	110	980
8	6,101	570	390	4,670
9	5,783	1,457	35	1,980
10	5,883	967	80	2,977
11	3,415	2,500	60	7,000
12	5,044	3,587	209	13, 659
13	30, 050	2,576	291	12, 549
14	2,548	11, 417	151	10, 694
15	6,503	18, 646	201	11, 893
16	4,073	1,462	27	11, 401

Table 15: Livestock Holding by Ward (continued)

Ward	Cattle Holding	Goats Holding	Sheep Holding	Chicken Holding
17	2,452	16, 441	82	12, 614
18	3,417	2,461	87	13, 201
19	2,275	3,670	51	2,029
20	604	2,762	104	3,149
21	2,572	3,713	612	8,891
22	3,545	538	192	2,324
23	6,295	4,625	217	15, 205
24	3,311	653	68	2,255
25	3,053	1,382	30	2,397
26	2,982	425	267	6,786
27	2,727	450	37	8,000
28	4,052	2,777	43	3,479
29	3,649	620	273	2,856
30	4,792	2,321	31	3,243
31	1,706	1,343	52	3,472
32	6,533	803	200	13, 260
35	2,001	1,043	102	1,081
36	3,765	1,678	164	786
37	1,101	2,441	189	7,325
38	773	1,020	206	9,126
39	2,753	4,217	104	9,761
40	2,884	3,784	211	5,284
41	3,641	6,141	97	8,216
Source: Department of Livestock				

8.1 Dipping Facilities

There are a total of 106 functional dip tanks in the district (Table 16).

Table 16: Dipping Situation

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Functionality
1	16	Functional
2	3	Functional
3	9	Functional
4	5	Functional
5	2	Functional
6	3	Functional
7	13	Functional
8	6	Functional
9	1	Functional
10	3	Functional
11	3	Functional
12	6	Functional
13	3	Functional
14	2	Functional
15	3	Functional
16	2	Functional
17	1	Functional
18	5	Functional
19	2	Functional

Table 16: Dipping Situation (continued)

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Functionality
20	4	Functional
21	4	Functional
22	2	Functional
23	5	Functional
24	5	Functional
25	0	Functional
26	1	Functional
27	2	Functional
28	4	Functional
29	2	Functional
30	3	Functional
31	2	Functional
32	12	Functional
35	1	Functional
36	4	Functional
37	1	Functional
38	0	Functional
39	4	Functional
40	2	Functional
41	1	Functional

8.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The trend over the past 5 years has shown an increase in livestock deaths due to prevalence of livestock diseases such as theileriosis in cattle and new castle in poultry. (Table 17) below summarizes the prevalence of livestock diseases:

Table 17: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Species	Diseases
1.Cattle	Heart water
	Anthrax
	Foot and Mouth
	Black leg
	Red water
	Lumpy Skin
	Theileriosis
	Anaplasmosis
2.Sheep and Goats	Pulpy Kidney
	Heart water
3.Poultry	Coccidiosis
	Infectious Coryza
	Infectious Basal
	Newcastle

Source: Department of Livestock Production

8.3. Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Shortage of capital for buying veterinary drugs
- Shortage of capital for buying commercial supplementary feeds
- Poor grazing especially in communal areas
- Inbreeding
- Increased distance travelled by livestock to water sources
- Low commodity market prizes

- Veld fires
- Poor livestock management practices
- Stock theft
- Vandalism of Sale pens
- Predators

9Market Information

9.1 Main Markets in the District

There are more than 85 business centers in the district (Table 18). Each ward has at least one main business center within the ward and several small service centers.

Table 18: Main Business Centers by Ward

Ward	Main Business Centre
1	Dhibha, Chivake and Tashinga
2	Chiguhune and Hozoza
3	Tongogara, Chitepo, Mvimvi and Mbirikira
4	Nyazvidzi and Mandeya
5	Matizha and Gapare
6	Serima and Chiriga
7	Zororo, Wheatlands, Lauder and Mbamba
8	Runyowa, Makumbe and Utsinda
9	Zvavahera, Chatikobo, Makanga and Farai
10	Chinyika, Makudo and Chikandamina
11	Nyamandi, Jaravaza and Chadzamira
12	Chitsa, Magombedze and Nyarande
13	Gomba, Dahwa and Mafudze
14	Mataruse and Chaitemura
15	Makura, Chin'ai and Muchekayaora
16	Chepiri, Mherekiya and Kurai
17	Gumindoga
18	Zinhata, Dewende, Nemashakwe and Vhunjere
19	Guzha, Manhivi and Rasa
20	Cheshumba and Tirizi
21	Gonye, Munyaradzi and Chesvingo
22	Mupata, Ranga and Chidyamakava
23	Majada, Vumba, Makwirivindi and Chekure
24	Maungwa, Mawere and Mugoni
25	Cheninga, Chihambakwe and Muraigwa
26	Mukaro, Muchechete and Hunduza
27	Mhuru, Pengaudzoke and Man'a
28	Chimedza, Nemakonde and Mutendeure
29	Mushaviri, Gondwi and Chavarove
30	Nerupiri, Chikomo and Sharaude
31	Ndahwi and Makororo
32	Chatsworth, Felixburg Turn Off, Zoma, Thornhill, Southdale and Bath farm
33	Mupandawana Town
34	Gutu garage, Hwiru, Chomsky and Freedom
35	Mushayavanhu and Dewure
36	Mugodhi, Mushwayi, Mherekiya, Alheit Mission and Chomungayi
37	Chipangane and Tachi
38	Chisheche and Dinhira

Table 18: Main business Centers by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Business Centre
39	Bhasera
40	Magombedze
41	Mutema, Masvingise
Source: AARDS	

9.2 Markets

9.3 Crop markets

The main types of agricultural markets for main crops produced or purchased (i.e. main source areas and selling areas) include GMB, Schools, Mupandawana vegetable market, and local community in the district. Many of the vegetables produced in the irrigation schemes are sold to mission schools and Masvingo town. Crops are seasonal and prices fluctuate in line with supply and demand. Wild fruits are sold at road sides, shop verandas, bus terminus and business centers.

9.4 Livestock Markets

The main types of livestock markets for main livestock produced or purchased (i.e. main source areas and selling areas) include Schools, Mupandawana market, abattoirs, butcheries and local community in the district.

- Local community
- Local Butcheries
- Private traders (koala, Carswel Montana, Gonyohori, Gutu)
- Sale Pens/Auctions
- Institutions
- Take Away

Table 19: Average Prices of Livestock

Livestock Species	Average Price (USD)\$
Oxen	350
Heifer	300
Steer	300
Cow	300
Goat	35
Sheep	50
Indigenous Chickens	5
Turkey	15
Guinea Fowl	7
Pigs	100
Broilers	6

9.5. Crop Markets

Main types and characteristics of agricultural markets for main crops and livestock produced or purchased (i.e main source areas and selling areas) include GMB, Schools, Mupandawana vegetable market ,abattoirs, butcheries and local community in the district. Many of the vegetables produced in the irrigation schemes are sold to mission schools and Masvingo town. Crops are seasonal and prices fluctuate with supply and demand. Wild fruits are sold at roadsides, shop verandas, bus terminus and business centers

Crop Produce Markets

Main types and characteristics of agricultural markets for main crops:

Gutu district has nine predominant markets and the main commodities found on these markets are horticultural produce, cereals and fish. It is also worth noting that mobile markets are increasingly becoming mediums of trade for instance Jarava and Mupindindi.

Commodities sold at the market, Source of the commodity and general availability are illustrated in the table 20 below;

Table 20: Main Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
Mupandawana	33	Horticultural commodities	A1 and communal lands local gardens, Birchnough and Harare(Mbare)	Available
		Cereals	GMB, Gain, A1 and Old Resettlement farmers	Available
		Fish (dried and fresh)	Mushaviri	Seasonal
Bhasera	39	Cereals	Local farmers	Not readily available
Chatsworth	32	Cereals	Local farmers	Available
		Horticultural commodities	Local farmers	Seasonal
		Cereals	GMB & Local farmers	Seasonal
		Fish (Dried and fresh)	Ruti	Seasonal
Ruti	13 and 14	Horticultural commodities	Ruti	Not readily available
Ranga	22	Horticultural commodities	Ranga irrigation	Seasonal
Source: AARDS				

(Table 21) shows basic commodity availability and prices.

Table 21: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as at 8 March 2022

Ward	Commodity						Price (USD)				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2ltre	Beans \$/ 500g	Other Small Grain \$/ bucket
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
7.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
9.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
11.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	4	1	8
12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	8
13.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	7
14.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	7
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	7
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	7
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	7
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	7
19.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	4	1	8
20	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
21.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8

Table 21: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as at 8 March 2022 (continued)

Ward	Commodity						Price (USD)				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2ltre	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/bucket
22.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
23.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
24.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
25.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
26.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
27.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	4	1	8
28.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
29.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	4	3.5	1	8
30.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
31.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
32.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
33.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	3.8	5	3.25	1	8
34.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	3.8	5	3.25	1	8
35.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
36.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	7
37.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
38.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
39.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	7
40.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8
41.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	5	3.5	1	8

Source: AARDS

9.6. Market Challenges

List the challenges faced by service providers, traders and buyers in the district e.g.

- distances from area of produce to markets are very long
- road networks pose challenges for transporting the agricultural products to markets as transporters shun plying production sites
- Crops are seasonal and prices tend to fluctuate
- No legislation to regulate livestock prices
- During drought years prices of cattle significantly go down
- Theileriosis negatively impacting the pricing of livestock

Labour Markets – labour opportunities; where available (wards); main areas providing labour (wards); population/labour groups involved;

Table 22: Casual Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering this Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	(%) Proportion of Households Accessing this Opportunity
Casual labour	1	1, 2, 5 and 6 Buhera, Mvuma, Chivhu	5
Casual labour	32	6 and 32, Zimuto, Chivhu	5
Casual labour	7	3, 5, 6, 7 and 8	5
Casual labour	29	7, 26, 29 and 37	5
Casual labour	3	1, 3, 4 and 8	5
Casual labour	18	18, 19, 20, 36 and 39,	5
Casual labour	20	20, 24, 26, 37, 35 and 38	5
Formal employment	33	All wards	15
Formal employment	34	All wards	15
Formal employment	39	All wards	15

Table 22: Casual Labour Opportunities (continued)

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering this Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	(%) Proportion of Households Accessing this Opportunity
Informal employment	33	All wards	10
Informal employment	34	All wards	10
Informal employment	39	17, 39, 13, 36 and 19	10
Informal employment	32	7, 29, 1 and 32	10
Informal employment	30	28, 30, 31 and 41	10
Artisanal mining	1	1, 2, 5 and 6, Buhera, Mvuma, Chivhu	2

Markets: Seasonal Calendar**Calendar of Food Purchases- Normal Years**

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

Calendar of Food Purchases- Drought Period

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

Source: AARDS**Key**

High rate of food purchase	Peak lean season period
Moderate of food purchase	Moderate food availability

9.7 Common Hazards**Common Hazards and Livelihood Challenges**

Gutu district is affected by common hazards such as crop pests and diseases (fall army worm), livestock diseases (theileriosis), and other hazards which include veld fires, mid-season dry spells, and human wildlife conflict (Table 23)

Table 23: Summary Hazard Profile and Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) at Ward Level

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment and Wards at Risk	Affected Elements, ie Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure	Why Affected/Reasons Why Vulnerable
Theileriosis	High - 1, 2, 3,4, 5,6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37 and 38	Beef cattle	Inconsistent dipping intervals
Fall Army worm	Medium All wards	Maize	Lack of pests control
Veld fires	High 1, 3, 4, 7, 29 and 32	Grazing lands	Wild fires (poaching, land clearing, livestock pest control, bush clearing)
Mid-season dry spells	All wards High	Crops, pastures, livestock and human life	Low and uneven distribution of rains resulting in low yield, poor pastures and livestock conditions, increase in malnutrition cases,
Human wildlife conflict	Medium 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 29 and 32	Crops, livestock and humans	Proximity to Ruti and Nyazvidze river, mountainous areas that are good habitats for hyenas and baboons

Ward Number	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Eastdale	Mid-season dry spell Theileriosis Human wildlife conflict	Veld fires
16	Chepiri	Mid-season dry spell	Human wildlife conflict Mid-season dry spells
3	Soti-source	Mid-season dry spell Fall army worm	Veld fires

Drought Prone Areas

Drought cuts across in all wards in the eastern and some wards in the southern part on the districts, (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 36, 39 and 41)

a. Periodic and Chronic hazards - Also from FEZ Profiles. Add Others Specific to the District or Sub-district Level.

- Long dry spells during agricultural season
- Uneven rainfall distribution pattern

b. Livelihood Challenges (e.g. by Wealth Group).

1. The Poor (Communal Area or Rural Area) Group

- Inadequate agricultural implements
- Lack of capital to buy inputs
- Inadequate draft power
- Unfavorable weather conditions
- Lack of readily available markets

2. Middle to Rich (A1 & A2 Resettlement) Group

- Lack of capital to buy inputs
- Unfavorable weather conditions
- Lack of readily available markets

3. Rich (S SCA and LSCA Group)

- Unfavorable weather conditions
- Lack of readily available markets

9.8. Periodic and Chronic Hazards

- Mid season dry spells
- Uneven and erratic rainfall distribution
- Late start and early end of rainy season
- Very high temperatures during the summer season

10. District Development Priorities

(Table 24) summarises the district development priorities.

Table 24: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation rehabilitation (command agriculture)	1, 7, 32, 13, 14, 16, 22, 3 and 9	All the irrigation schemes should be revamped so that maize yield levels reach 5t/ha by the end of the season.
2	Improve road infrastructure	All wards	Gravel roads linking different are in a bad state
3	Construction of Rural Health Centers	1, 7, 8, 11, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 36, 38 and 39	health centers in these wards
4	Schools Construction in newly resettled areas	1, 7 and 32	Children are walking long distances to schools
5	Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes	All wards	People are drinking water which is not safe for consumption

11. Food Security

11.1. Food Insecure Population

The district is generally food insecure due to high reliance on rainfed crop production whose yields have increasingly become poor. In most years, households are not able to produce adequate food and cash crops to meet their essential needs over the consumption year. According to ZimVAC reports 2015 to 2021, food insecurity increased from 24% to 51% in 2020 (Figure 8). Food insecurity in the district is generally below that of the national average but remains high.

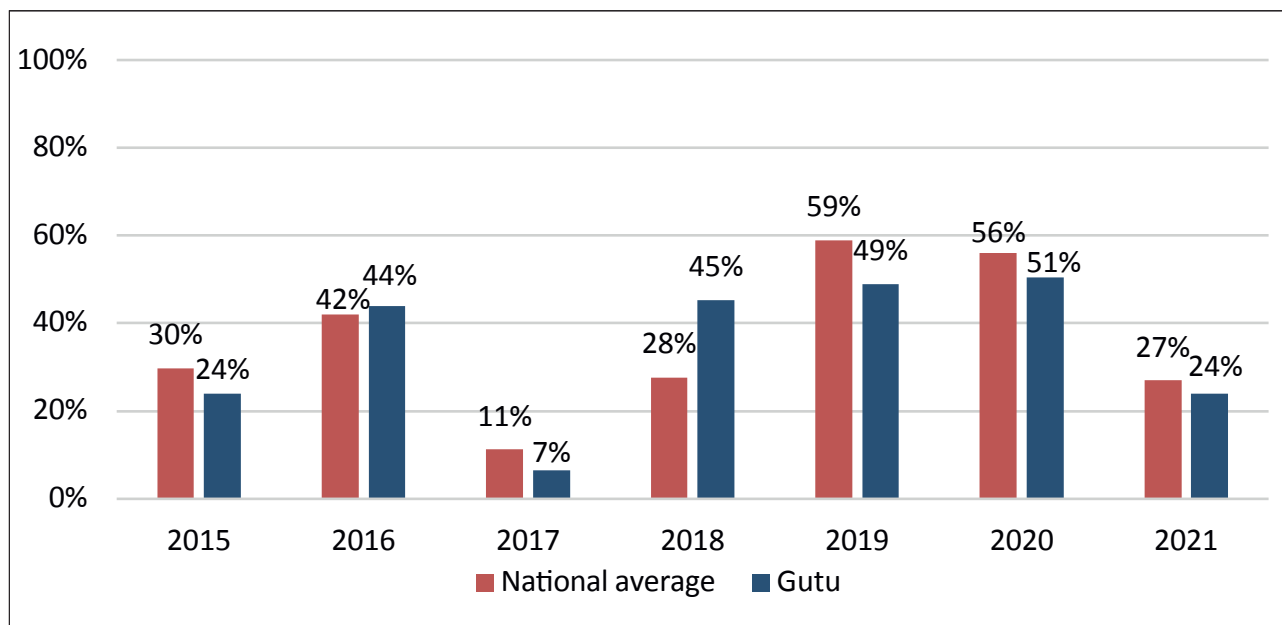


Figure 8: Food Insecurity Trends

11.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Certain programs should be available to everyone irrespective of vulnerability status (for example, social services such as health, nutrition, education, early warning and trainings), whilst others are targeted to specific vulnerable groups (for example, certain types of asset creation and unconditional transfers). Longer-term program plans for resilience building efforts include knowing who is at risk, to what, and in turn which programs should be targeted to whom, to avoid setbacks in the development continuum. The following table outlines the distinct vulnerable groups in Gutu district.

Vulnerability Groups in Gutu District

Group A Already Resilient	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Household size is small (about 5) as a result of using family planning practices •Able to empower their children •Have diverse income sources •Large portions of land 5 hectares and above •Have ability to irrigate •Have own machinery (e.g. tractors, grinding meals, vehicles.) •Have modern houses. •They own shops •Have large flocks of livestock (cattle above 10, goats above 15 chickens above 200) •Grow crops on a commercial basis and have capacity to sell produce (such as maize, wheat, sugar beans and horticultural produce) •They are major employers (in their farms, homes and shops) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Have medical aid, funeral policies, insurance policies and can afford private doctors as well as family lawyers •Extend a helping hand in the community (e.g. to vulnerable groups) •Their children go to boarding schools •Use tap water which is stored in water tanks •Use both flush and Blair toilets •In the event of shocks, they sell some of their assets •Have a lot of influence in the community •Some are political leaders •Other groups in the community believe that they have supernatural powers to make them rich •Attend well known churches and have influential positions in the church

GROUP B Food Secure Under no Major Shocks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Average household size is 5, with a potential of having extended family members •They own three-roomed modern houses with a hut as well •They own arable land with about 3 hectares (e.g. A1 farms) and orchards (with guavas, mango, avocados, oranges and lemons) •Are into horticulture (rape, tsunga, tomatoes, and cabbages.) •Harvests on average 1.5 tonnes/hectare of maize. •Average livestock ownership (5 cattle, 5 goats, 3 donkeys, 15 poultry - indigenous chickens, broilers, turkeys, pigeons.) •Afford three decent meals a day •Mainly consume tea, rice/sadza/potatoes/ and vegetables, beef, chicken, fish, kapenta and beans. •Gainfully employed, mostly civil servants and others are self- employed •Some have cars (good second-hand vehicles), scotch carts, wheelbarrows and other farming implements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Have deep wells and some boreholes •Have blair toilets (mostly 2-male and female) •Some are church goers, others believe in African Traditional Religion (ATR) •Generally, humble •The most participating group in community activities •Most children attend rural schools, some go to boarding schools and a few attend schools in towns •Use local health services, can afford private doctors and have medical aid cover •Hold influential posts in the community (for example Village health workers/campaign managers/ secretaries) •Have political influence and act as communication linkages with government and politicians •Some assist the vulnerable (e.g. to pay fees)
GROUP C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stay in thatched mud huts (on average 3 per homestead) •Some have big household size (approximately 15 children with multiple wives) and most are polygamous •Own few livestock (1 cow, 3 goats and 4 chickens) •They own on average 1hectares (maize, sorghum.) •Harvest 3 * 50kg bags of small grains, 2* 50kg bags of maize •No draught power hence uses hoes to prepare basins for planting. •Casual labour is their main livelihood •They fail to pay school fees, children sent away from school, some drop out. •Some do not realise the importance of education •Mostly members of the apostolic sect •Child marriages (as early as grade 7 or even earlier) •Most of their children get impregnated many times without getting married contributing to increase in household members •Mainly rely on unprotected water sources like shallow wells and a few use boreholes •Majority does not have sanitary facilities (toilet), hence open defecation is high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Believe they are bewitched or the rich use supernatural powers against them that is why they are poor •Rely on donations/aid though they do not suffice •Mostly given clothes by others and children walk bare footed •Are aware of assistance programme dates and usually the first ones to get assistance •Looked down upon hence their voices are not heard in meetings •When given inputs, they convert them for consumption because of hunger •Eat once or twice a day (mainly sadza). •Believe in African Traditional Religion and some are members of African apostolic sects •This group is mainly composed of those who attend the apostolic sects that do not encourage visiting of health centres and hence high still births and infant mortality rates among them.

GROUP D Highly Food Insecure, Vulnerable, Including Destitute	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans and child headed households (OVC). •Average household size is eight (8) •Thatched huts (2) in state of despair •Have very old utensils •Have 2-4 hoes, no other farming implements •Own few livestock on average 3-4 goats, 6 chickens •High school drop-outs and some never attended school •Child labour is rife •Child marriages are common •Limited access to health services (faith healing is common) •Have no toilets (open defecation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No hygienic items (like soap) •Casual labour is their main source of income •Utilise any convenient water source even from unprotected sources •Believe in African Traditional Religion and some are members of Apostolic sects •Do not have community influence •Harvests are usually 2 bags of cereals, a bag of ground nuts, bucket of cow peas, few watermelons and wild melons. •Rely on clothing handouts, usually walk barefooted or on sandals •Rely on assistance from community/government/donors •Rely mainly on Village Health Workers on health issues •They mainly rely on external assistance such as neighbours, Social Welfare and others.
Source: DDRC	

11.3 Characteristics of Poor and Food Insecure HHs.

- Own few or no livestock
- Dwellings made of pole and dagga in some families
- Sanitary facilities are very poor (no toilets) and fetching water from unprotected sources (shallow wells (*mufuku*) and rivers).
- Income source include beer brewing, sex work, casual labour, vending and petty trading.
- In a normal rainfall year food from own production contributes a greater consumption percentage especially wards in natural region III.
- In difficult years the poor access their food through mainly casual labour in exchange of food and barter trading. The poor households provide labour to well off households at the peak of the agricultural season hence they have less time to work on their own fields and this reduces their chances of having adequate food.
- Poor households receive NGO food aid, government support and remittances from relatives outside.
- Barter trade is also experienced among poor households.
- Shortage of cash to buy food, clothes; pay for education, to pay rates, to improve on infrastructural development and to pay for primary health care.
- Shortage of land for farming and livestock pastures.
- Lack of draught power, No or low inputs and no farming implements. Poor families cannot afford to hire implements from DDF (District Development Fund) or well off households. They thus delay in starting cultivation, hence agricultural productivity is low.
- Low rainfall, which affect crop production in natural region IV and V.
- Low level of education and their children attend poor schools

11.4 Coping Strategies

a) By Wealth Groups

Poor Households (Communal Area or Rural Area) Group

- Households share food among themselves
- Eating vegetables and tea only
- Petty trading, purchases, barter trade, vending, gifts, remittances, government support and NGO support.
- At peak hunger period people resort to one meal per day
- Some people migrate to gold panning areas for example Zoma field and as far afield as Shurugwi
- Engagement in unfavorable livelihoods for example sex work, casual labor
- Consumption of less preferred meals
- 2. Middle to rich (A1 & A2 resettlement) group
- At times receive government support and NGO support.
- Borrow capital from formal banks
- Rural to urban migration

b) By Seasonality.

- At times poor and middle group supplement purchased food with indigenous fruits in season.

11.5 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards

Ranking of food insecure wards was conducted taking into consideration livelihood options and poverty levels (Table 25).

Table 25: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	38
2	23
3	39
4	34
5	30
6	29
7	35
8	28
9	13
10	10
11	12
12	5
13	4
14	7
15	2
16	1
17	9
18	8
19	14
20	33
21	15
22	20
23	21
24	22
25	24
26	32
27	19
28	18
29	37
30	17
31	16
32	36
33	40
34	41
35	25
36	3
37	27
38	26
39	6
40	31
41	11
Source: DDC	

12. Nutrition and Health

Stunting estimated at 28.7% is the greatest challenge in the district and the need for initiatives to address this challenge (Table 26)

Table 26: Malnutrition, HIV and TB Data (continued)

Indicator	Percentage
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.9 (NNS,2018)
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.0 (NNS,2018)
Stunting	28.7 (NNS,2018)
Overweight and Obesity	3.1 (NNS,2018)
Low Birth weight	16 (NNS,2018)
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	12 (ZIMPHIA Study)
Prevalence of TB	0.03 (TB Registers)
Source (NNS 2018)	

12.1 Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

The consumption patterns for children under the age of 2 years is mainly poor as reflected by the proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diets (0%) and minimum meal frequency (6%), as highlighted in (Table 27).

Table 27: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practise	Percentage
Minimum Meal frequency	5.7 (ZIMVAC,2021)
Minimum Acceptable Diet	0.0 (ZIMVAC,2021)
Exclusive Breastfeeding	61 (ZIMVAC,2021)
Bottle Feeding	10 (ZIMVAC,2021)
Source: ZimVAC 2021	

12.2 Food Consumption by Women in the Household

Women of child bearing age consuming minimum acceptable diets was poor estimated at 29%. Those consuming the required micro nutrients was also low and could lead to health conditions for both women and their children (Table 28). There is need for interventions to address the challenge.

Table 28: Food Consumption by Women in the Household

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity Women	28.7 (ZIMVAC,2021)
Iron rich foods	15.6 (NNS,2018)
Protein rich foods	31.1 (NNS,2018)
Vitamin A rich foods	74.5 (NNS,2018)
Household food consumption score	4 (ZIMVAC,2021)
Source: NNS, 2018	

12.3: Top Diseases

The top diseases in the district include skin conditions and acute respiratory infections (Table 29).

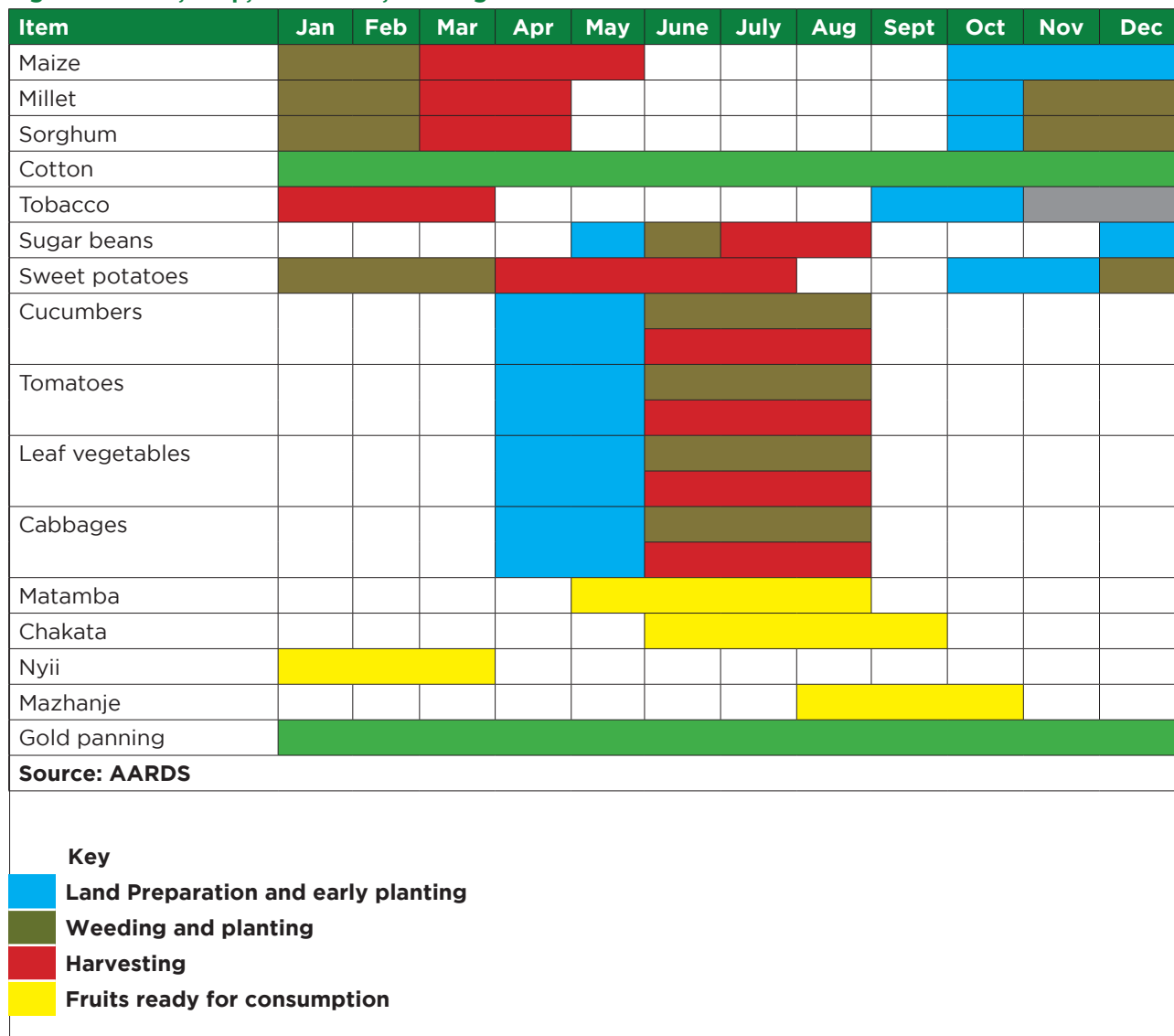
Table 29: Top Diseases

1	Skin conditions
2	Acute Respiratory Infections
3	Bilharzia
4	Diarrhoea
5	Eye conditions
6	Injuries
7	Malaria
Source: Ministry of Health	

13. Seasonal Calendar

A wide variety of rain fed cereals crops are grown including sorghum millet, and maize. The harvest period starts in February and continues through to April/May (Figure 9). Maize can be consumed green from the fields before the harvest is ready which makes it a valuable crop to shorten the hunger gap when household stocks are very low and the main harvest is not yet ready.

Figure 9: Fruits, Crop, Wild Fruits, Farming Activities and Other Sources of Income Calendar



14. Development Partner Profiling

Table 31: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

Organisation	Category	Area of intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO No	GoZ Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period	Funding
PSH	NGO	VMMC	All Wards		MOHCC		-
ZAPP-UZ	NGO	Health Education OVC Programming ISALs HIV/AIDS programming	All wards		MOHCC/DSD		USAID

Table 31: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

Organisation	Cate Gory	Area of intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO No	GoZ Depart ments Working with NGO	MOU Operat ional Period	Funding
CARITAS	FBO	Nutrition gardens WASH Seed Banks Agroecology Food Aid	11, 19 and 35		MOHCC	2016-2023	Trocaire
KAPNEK	NGO	HIV and AIDS progra mming, cervical cancer screening.	All the 30 Health Facilities		MOHCC		OPHID
OXFAM	NGO	Nutrition gardens, wetland management, food Aid, conservation agriculture	11, 13, 22, 24 and 28		AARDS, EMA, Gutu Rural District Council		
DAPP	NGO	Nutritional gardens	8, 9 and 37		AARDS		
GOAL	NGO	Social cash transfers	33, 34 and 37		Local Government ,DSD,		UNICEF
Legal Resources Foundation	NGO	Legal advice and education	All wards		DSD,Judiciary Service Commission		UNICEF
Christian Care	NGO	Rural WASH	8, 12, 19 and 17		DDF,GRDC		DFID/ UNICEF
Zimbabwe Council of Churches	NGO	Conservation agriculture, ISALS, food aid, gender mainst reaming	2 and 16		DSD, AARDS, EMA , Woman Affairs		Canadian Food Grains Bank.
Common Wealth Local Government Forum	NGO	Ward profiling	All wards		GRDC		
Africa Ahead	NGO	Rural WASH					
Pentecostal Assemblies Zimbabwe	FBO	Food aid	24				Canadian Aid
Bird Life		Preservation	1				
Childline	NGO	Psychosocial support	All wards		Department of Social Development		

Ward	hhs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	Number	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average cattle Ownership	Average	Average	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	2,202	No	Medium	Medium	72.4%	1,483	Cattle and Cereal Farming	Average annual rainfall varies across the zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	4	0	0	38
2	821	Yes	Medium	Medium	72.1%	586	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	11	0	4	23
3	860	Yes	Medium	Medium	66.9%	545	Cattle and Cereal Farming	Average annual rainfall varies across the zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	6	1	11	39
4	537	Yes	Medium	Medium	64.5%	322	Cattle and Cereal Farming	Average annual rainfall varies across the zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	8	1	14	34
5	1,077	Yes	Medium	Medium	67.6%	702	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	4	1	0	30
6	1,198	Yes	Medium	Medium	65.5%	756	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	3	0	3	29
7	1,237	No	Medium	Medium	71.7%	799	Cattle and Cereal Farming	Average annual rainfall varies across the zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	5	0	1	35
8	2,031	No	Medium	Medium	64.6%	1,389	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	0	2	28
9	1,360	Yes	Medium	Medium	67.8%	863	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	3	1	0	13
10	1,537	Yes	Medium	Medium	64.7%	1,030	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	3	1	0	10
11	1,554	No	Medium	Medium	68.0%	996	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	0	5	12
12	1,642	Yes	Medium	Medium	69.3%	1,104	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	1	2	0	5
13	1,865	Yes	Medium	Medium	60.5%	1,284	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	1	0	7	4
14	632	Yes	Medium	Medium	65.0%	467	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	4	18	0	7
15	2,575	Yes	Medium	Medium	68.7%	1,814	Masvingo, Manicaland	Most of the land is classified under natural region 3, 4, and 5 with mean annual rainfall of 450mm-800mm. The main commodity markets for both grain and livestock include local and distant buyers. Wealth in	Region V	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	1	7	0	2
16	1,695	Yes	Medium	Medium	64.4%	1,197	Masvingo, Manicaland	Most of the land is classified under natural region 3, 4, and 5 with mean annual rainfall of 450mm-800mm. The main commodity markets for both grain and livestock include local and distant buyers. Wealth in	Region V	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	1	0	7	1

Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward	Hhs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	Number	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average cattle Ownership	Average	Average	Food Insecurity Rankings	
17	742	Yes	Medium	Medium	34.3%	480	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	7	22	0	17	9
18	1,050	Yes	Medium	Medium	72.2%	668	Masingo, Manicaland	Most of the land is classified under natural region 3, 4, and 5 with mean annual rainfall of 450mm-800mm. The main commodity markets for both grain and livestock include local and distant buyers. Wealth in	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	7	2	0	13	8
19	954	Yes	Medium	Medium	67.4%	614	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	4	4	0	2	14
20	328	Yes	Medium	Medium	73.8%	193	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	22	8	0	10	33
21	1,066	No	Medium	Medium	70.2%	647	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and	Region IV	Livestock, crop production.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour	Severe	Medium	7	3	1	8	15
22	873	No	Medium	Medium	60.6%	583	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	8	1	0	3	20
23	1,732	Yes	Medium	Medium	70.6%	1,248	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	1	3	0	9	21
24	1,224	Yes	Medium	Medium	71.1%	843	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	1	0	2	22
25	1,021	No	Medium	Medium	61.4%	721	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	3	1	0	2	24
26	1,081	No	Medium	Medium	60.6%	724	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	0	0	6	32
27	1,199	No	Medium	Medium	74.9%	834	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	3	0	0	7	19
28	1,091	No	Medium	Medium	71.8%	773	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	3	0	3	18
29	767	Yes	Medium	Medium	70.1%	456	Cattle and Cereal Farming	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	10	1	0	4	37
30	846	Yes	Medium	Medium	68.3%	571	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	4	3	0	4	17
31	1,160	No	Medium	Medium	67.1%	770	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour.	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	1	0	3	16

Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward	ItIs	Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Number	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average cattle Ownership	Average	Average	Food Insecurity Rankings
32	1872	Yes	Medium	Medium	65.4%	1170	Cattle and Cereal	Average annual rainfall varies across the	Region III	Livestock, crop production,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities	Severe	Medium	4	0	7	36
33	372	No	Medium	Medium	69.5%	146	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	6	0	3	40
34	1741	Yes	Medium	Medium		596	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV		Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	1	0	0	41
35	826	No	Medium	Medium		522	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	0	9	25
36	1,077	No	Medium	Medium		752	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	0	8	3
37	1,365	No	Medium	Medium		866	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	2	0	7	27
38	372	No	Medium	Medium		239	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region III	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	12	1	14	26
39	547	No	Medium	Medium		340	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	5	0	15	6
40	694	Yes	Medium	Medium		508	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	4	0	4	31
41	909	Yes	Medium	Medium		624	Central and	Wealth is strongly linked to the land area cultivated. Crop pests and diseases as well as animal diseases (tickborne diseases) are also widespread in this zone. The zone is	Region IV	Livestock, crop production, casual labour,	Increase in sale of livestock, labour activities and consumption of wild fruits	Severe	Medium	11	0	4	11

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Tawedzerwa Mututuvvari		
Chiedza Tafireyi		
Wilfred Ngorima		
Showthem Gwarareshamba		

NOTES

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GUTU District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

