

HURUNGWE 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

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

1. Administrative Information of the District

1.1. Hurungwe District Map

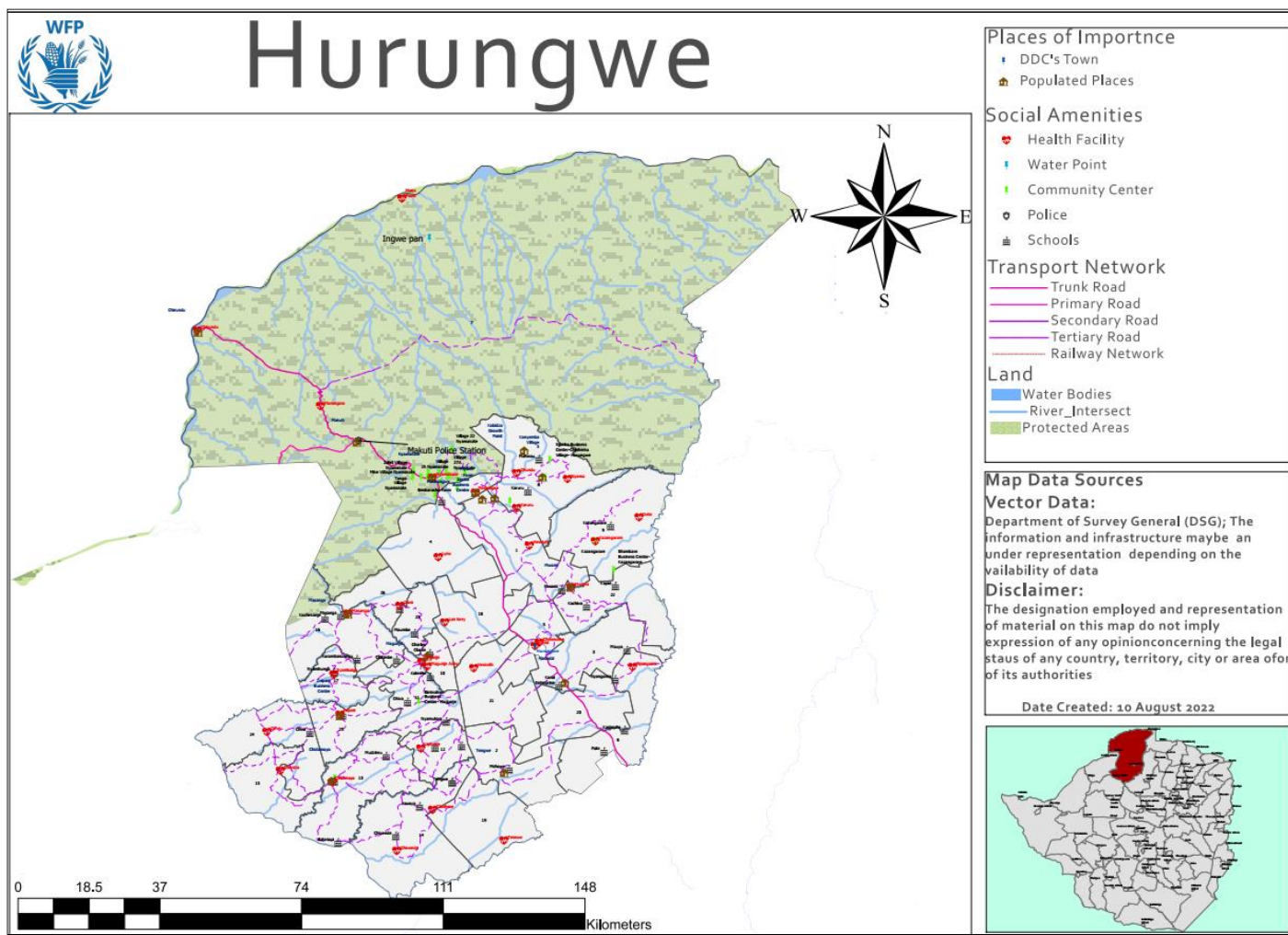


Figure 1: District Map (Source: WFP)

1.2. General Characteristics Of The District

Hurungwe District derives its name from the popular mountain known as Hurungwe. It is a farming district with cereals, tobacco and cotton being main crops that are widely grown. Urban centres in the district include Karoi, which is the district headquarters, Chirundu a border town, Magunje a growth point, Tengwe a farming township to the SouthWest of Karoi and Kazangarare Township located 60 kilometers North-East of Karoi as well as Zvipani located more than 65km from Karoi along Karoi- Binga Road. It has a total road network of 3344km. The district has 5 GMB depots with 3 silos stations in Mukwichi, Magunje and Karoi. The water coverage for the District is 70% according to the Rural WASH Information Management Systems. The languages spoken in the district are Shona, Korekore, Nyanja and Tonga. The main economic activities of the district are Agriculture, Mining and Tourism.

1.3. Physical Location And Administration Boundaries

The district has a total area of 19,843 km² (largest District largest District in the Province). It is located in the North-ern parts of Mashonaland West province, it shares the international border with Zambia to the North. Internally, the District borders with Makonde District to the South- East, Mbire District under Mashonaland Central to the northeast and Kariba District to the West as well as Gokwe North District in Midlands to the South-West. The district has 3 Local Authorities namely Hurungwe Rural District Council, Karoi Town Council and Chirundu Local Board. Two authorities administer the urban sector of the district namely, Karoi town and Chirundu towns respectively.

Traditional Leadership

The district has a total of 9 Chiefs, 3 Headmen and a total of 696 Village Heads. Chief Dandawa has the biggest area with a total of 156 Villages (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Traditional Leaders

Chief	Headmen	Village Heads
Kazangarare	1	94
Chundu	0	31
Dendera	0	63
Dandawa	1	156
Mudzimu	0	67
Nematombo	1	140
Chanetsa	0	28
Mujinga	0	75
Nyamhunga	0	42
Total 9	3	696
Source: Ministry of Local Government Hurungwe District		

Councilors

There are a total of 26 rural and 10 urban Councilors, comprised 33 males and 3 females.

Police Posts

There are four police stations namely Karoi rural, Tengwe, Chirundu and Magunje police stations (**table 2**).

Table 2: Police Posts And Their Catchment Areas

Ward	Police Post	Catchment Area (Wards)
7	Karoi Rural Police Station	1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 20, 21 and 22
2	Tengwe Police Station	2, 6, 14 and 19
7	Chirundu Police Station	7
10	Magunje Police station	10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 26
Source: ZRP Hurungwe District		

Old people And Children homes

There are two facilities in the district which are not functional.

1.4. Settlement Types

There are 2 Urban settlements in the district (Karoi and Chirundu) and one growth point called Magunje Growth point. There are also 10 urban settlement wards, 13 resettlement wards, 10 communal area wards and 1 small scale commercial farming settlement ward. Distribution of settlements is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Settlement Types In Hurungwe District

Settlement Types	No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2022
Urban Settlement	10	10
Growth point	1	1
Old Resettlements	3	3
New Resettlements (A1 and A2 Settlements)	8	8
Communal area	15	15
Small Scale Commercial Farms	1	1
Source: Hurungwe RDC and Karoi Town Council		

1.5. Population Information

Hurungwe Rural District has the highest population in Mashonaland West province. According to 2012 census report, the population of Hurungwe District was 329, 197 (males 164, 711, females 164, 486). The district accounted 22% of the total provincial population. The Rural Wards 9, 13 and 14 have the highest proportion of population in the district. In 2016 the projected population for the district was 336, 769 using the estimated national annual population growth rate of 2.3% whereas in 2021 it was projected to be around 377, 320 (**table 4**). The population of the district is made up of with people from within the province and beyond searching for good agricultural soils in the district.

Table 4. Hurungwe Population Projections By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	HHs 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion Of Population 2016	Projected Population 2021	% Proportion Of Population 2022
1	Mwami	3,238	14, 128	14, 453	4.3%	16, 193	4.3
2	Tengwe	2,418	11, 493	11, 757	3.5%	13, 173	3.5
3	Buffalo Downs	1,627	11, 360	11, 621	3.5%	13, 020	3.5
4	Vuti	1,826	8,618	8,816	2.6%	9,878	2.6
5	Maunga	1,275	5,690	5,821	1.7%	6,522	1.7
6	Kasimure	2,534	11, 838	12, 110	3.6%	13, 568	3.6
7	Nyamakate	3,309	13, 857	14, 176	4.2%	15, 883	4.2
8	Chundu	3,293	15, 388	15, 742	4.7%	17, 638	4.7
9	Kazangarare	5,280	24, 474	25, 037	7.4%	28, 052	7.4
10	Magunje	2,136	9,580	9,800	2.9%	10, 980	2.9
11	Birimahwe	3,546	16, 202	16, 575	4.9%	18, 571	4.9
12	Nyarumwe	1,955	8,909	9,114	2.7%	10, 211	2.7
13	Mudzimu	4,980	23, 160	23, 693	7.0%	26, 546	7.0
14	Chivende	5,656	26, 988	27, 609	8.2%	30, 933	8.2
15	Rengwe	1,379	6,390	6,537	1.9%	7,324	1.9
16	Karereshi	3,644	16, 683	17, 067	5.1%	19, 122	5.1
17	Sengwe	1,809	8,390	8,583	2.5%	9,617	2.5
18	Dixie	2,256	11, 356	11,617	3.4%	13, 016	3.4
19	Madzimoyo	1,919	9,443	9,660	2.9%	10, 823	2.9
20	Mlichi	1,704	8,084	8,270	2.5%	9,266	2.5
21	Nyamambizi	2,460	11, 727	11, 997	3.6%	13, 442	3.6
22	Kapiri	3,115	15, 133	15, 481	4.6%	17, 345	4.6
23	Maumbe	1,695	7,657	7,833	2.3%	8,776	2.3
24	Deve	2,467	11, 507	11, 772	3.5%	13, 190	3.5
25	Zvipani	3,132	14, 557	14, 892	4.4%	16, 685	4.4
26	Doro		1,396	6,585	6,736	7, 547	2
Total		70, 049	329, 197	336, 769	100%	377, 320	100.0

Source: Based on the 2012 population

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

1.6. Vegetation Characteristics

The district is characterised by savannah grasslands with a few exotic trees in commercial areas especially Eucalyptus. Miombo woodlands consisting of Msasa, Munhondo, Mupfuti and Mukwa are also found in the district. Major species in the district are *Brachystegia*, *Azania* and *Acacia*. The Southern parts of the district is mainly covered by savanna grasslands.

Land Degradation

The main forms of land degradation and causes include:

- Deforestation** - Caused by tobacco farmers who cut down trees for curing their tobacco and also households cut down trees for firewood purposes.
- Siltation of Water Bodies** - Caused mainly by the high concentration of gardens along streams and around dams across the district for vegetables and tobacco seedling production.
- Gullies and Open Pits** - Caused by small scale illegal mining across the district but the occurrence is higher in the central parts of the district.
- Invasive Species** - Caused by over grazing as well as massive burning of forests during the summer has accounted for the extinction of most indigenous resources. This is most common to the wards closer to the game area where people practice poaching of wildlife.
- Stream Bank Cultivation and Siltation** - As shown in the map below **Figure 2** stream bank cultivation is extensive in Southern wards of the districts where there are more communal communities who construct gardens along rivers and streams.
- Illegal Gold mining** - Gold mining activities is mainly concentrated in Ward 6 area along the Chikuti river and Kasimure areas. This has sustained the livelihoods of most panners. The areas have also attracted traders who come from Chinhoyi, the Provincial capital, to trade various goods. Gold Panning along the river has caused a lot of siltation as well as posing danger as miners use dangerous chemicals such as mercury and cyanide during purification of the precious metals. Raids by the joint operations of Police and EMA has reduced the activities temporarily as the panners will return once the team vacates the areas.

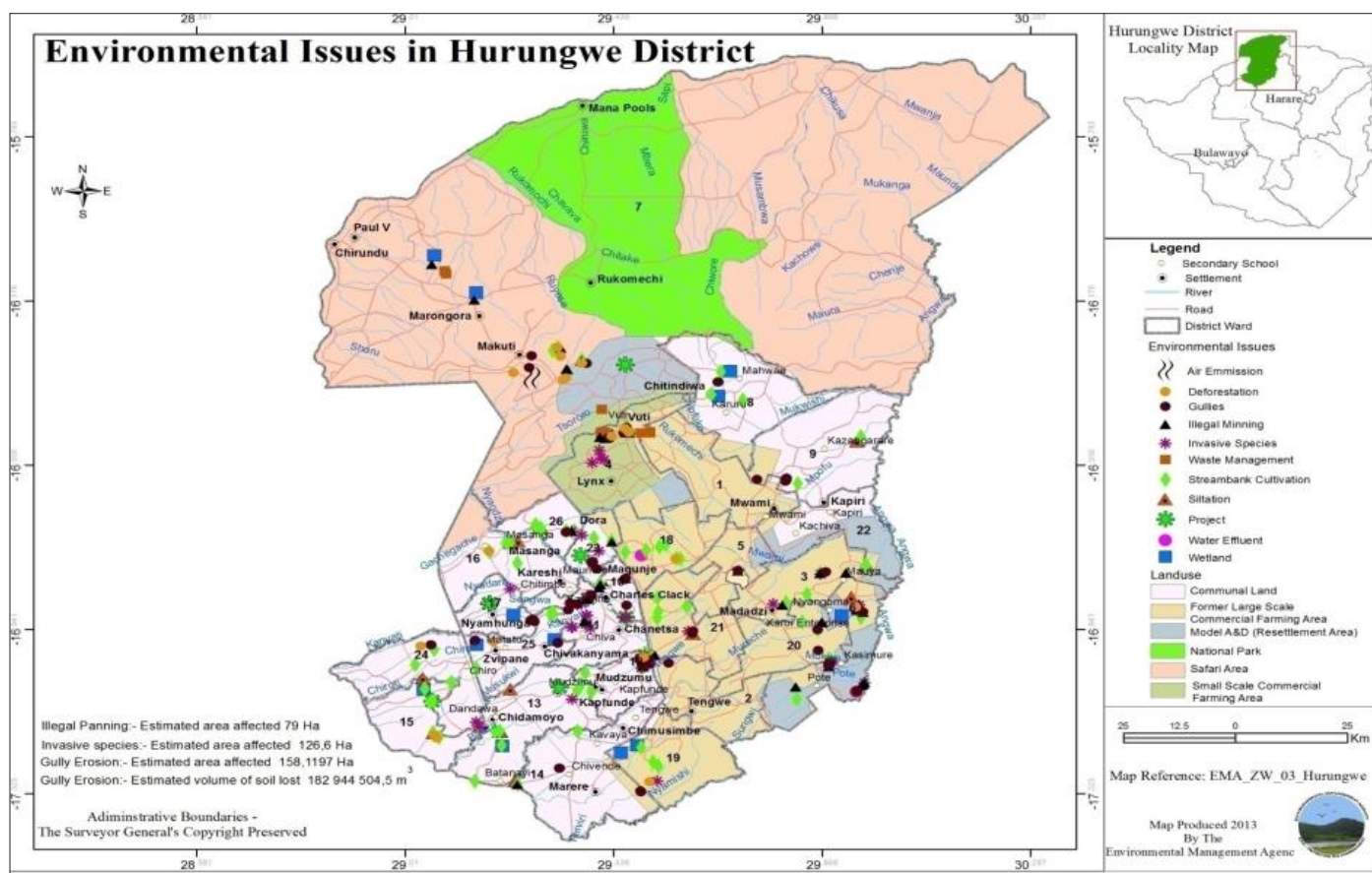


Figure 2: Environmental Issues Affecting The District (Source: Environmental Management Agents (EMA))

2. Development Indicators

2.1. Education Information

There are 169 primary schools which offer ECD classes and 100 secondary schools in the district and the schools are fairly distributed (**table 5**). Of the secondary schools, 20 offer advanced level studies but these are not adequate to meet the needs of the district resulting in some children not being able to advance their education. Some of the children in the new resettlement wards walk long distance to schools and there is need for construction of schools in these wards. There are 2 vocational training centres in the district.

Table 5. Distribution Of Schools And Typical Enrollment Statistics Per Ward

Wards	Total Number Of Schools	Male Pupils	Total Number Of Female pupils	Total Pupils	Total Male Teachers	Total Male Teachers	Total Staff
Ward 1	23	2,682	2,591	5,273	81	71	152
Ward 2	11	920	886	1,806	20	31	51
Ward 3	6	449	581	1,030	14	18	32
Ward 4	7	1,020	910	1,930	23	28	51
Ward 6	22	2,760	2,533	5,293	80	61	141
Ward 7	20	1,926	1,831	3,757	44	66	108
Ward 8	29	3,040	2,698	5,738	86	90	176
Ward 9	25	4,009	3,805	7,814	113	86	199
Ward 10	7	759	700	1,459	339	18	357
Ward 11	25	3,222	3,072	6,294	109	106	215
Ward 12	15	2,024	1,902	3,926	64	58	122
Ward 13	19	4,628	3,645	8,080	139	113	252
Ward 14	30	2,587	2,469	5,056	87	73	159
Ward 15	16	1,668	1,617	3,285	51	46	97
Ward 16	14	2,194	2,131	4,325	70	56	126
Ward 17	10	1,235	1,231	2,466	42	44	86
Ward 18	14	1,657	1,674	3,331	51	49	100
Ward 19	8	801	765	1,566	28	14	42
Ward 20	7	497	498	995	14	12	26
Ward 21	7	1,157	1,069	2,226	34	30	64
Ward 22	22	4,748	3,142	7,890	94	68	162
Ward 23	11	1,374	1,230	2,604	35	47	82
Ward 24	20	1,935	1,831	3,766	69	56	125
Ward 25	17	2,487	2,463	4,950	83	74	157
Ward 26	19	2,352	2,188	4,540	75	63	138

Source: Ministry of Education

2.1.1. Challenges In Schools

The following are the main challenges faced in schools:

- Most school in Hurungwe do not have adequate or standard infrastructure and the necessary furniture needed for quality education. The buildings of most schools are made up of cheap poles and dagga and accommodation for teachers is still a challenge.
- The workload for teachers is overwhelming considering that the student/ teacher ratio is very high. A good example would be Chivende Primary school in Ward 14 where one teacher can have more than 200 students. High staff turnover in the schools is also another issue, a lot of teachers transfer because of inaccessibility of the areas they work in which include bad terrain, poor health facilities and just the lifestyle which is low.
- Another major problem is poor construction of bridges which leads to most pupils failing to cross to go to school during rainy season. Some cross the flooded bridges putting the lives of the pupils at a very high risk. There is also need for more schools in the district as many pupils still walk long distances to get to schools.

2.2. Health Facilities By Type

The following are the health facilities in the district by ward (**table 6**).

Table 6: Distribution Of Health Facilities By Ward

Health Facility	Authority	Catchment Area Wards	Staff Establishment	Current In Post	Population
Mwami	Government	1, 22 and 9	17 nurses, 1EHT, 3 Nurse aides, 3 general hands, 21 field orderly	17 nurses, 1EHT, 3 Nurse aides, 3 general hands, 21 field orderly	13, 943
Moi	Council	1 and 4	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	13, 943
Buffalo Downs	Council	3	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	10, 287
Mashongwe	Council	4, 7 and 8	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	8,476
Kasimure	Council	20 and 6	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	11, 862
Nyamakate	Council	4 and 7	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	13, 491
Chitindiva	Council	8	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT AND 1 General hand	15, 345
Kazangarare	Council	7	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	24, 424
Magunje	Council	10,11 and 12	16 nurses, 3 nurse aides, 1 EHT ,4 General Hands, 2 cooks and 1 Field orderly	16 nurses,3 nurse aides,1 EHT ,4 General Hands ,2 cooks and 1 Field orderly	8,670
Chivende	Government	14	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	26, 590
Sengwe		17 and 26	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	8,409
Hesketh		21 and 18	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses,1 nurse aide,1 EHT and 1 General hand	11, 489
Nyama		22	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	14, 909
Doro		4 and 26	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	3,332
Deve		24	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	11, 499
Zvipani		25	2 nurses,1 nurse aide,1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses,1 nurse aide,1 EHT and 1 General hand	14, 615
Masanga		26	2 nurses,1 nurse aide,1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses,1 nurse aide,1 EHT and 1 General hand	3,332
Chinhere		14 and 19	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	13, 450
Beaguest		14 and 19	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	4,575
Murambi		19	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	6,000
Tengwe		2 and 19	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	8,000
Maskati		2 and 20	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	3,243
Helwyn		1 , 8 and 9	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	3,400
Dete		9	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	24, 424
Chibara		22	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	14, 909

Table 6: Distribution Of Health Facilities By Ward (continued)

Makuti		7	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	13, 491
Lynx Mine		4	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	8,476
Chirundu	Council	7	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	8,000
Karuru		8	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	10, 000
Kapfunde		13	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	15, 000
Chiroti	Council	24	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	11, 409
Chidamoyo	Mission				20, 000
Nyangoma	Council	3 and 6	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	2 nurses, 1 nurse aide, 1 EHT and 1 General hand	6,862

Source: Ministry of Health

3. Water And Sanitation Information

3.1. Water Points

There are a total of 1,775 community water points (987 boreholes, 97 dams, 66 deep wells, 261 river, 73 sand abstraction, 266 shallow wells, 2 Artisan Wells, 20 Springs and 3 other water points) in the district, similar to 2016 (**table 7**). Safe water points were considered to be boreholes, deep wells, springs and sand abstraction thus 65% of the water sources were safe and protected. About 30% of the boreholes were not functional mainly as a result of lack of spare parts. Community led initiatives in the maintenance of boreholes is recommended for the district. Ward 14 had the highest number of water points (206) and Ward 5 had the lowest with only 6 water points.

Table 7: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward In 2022

	Totals	Artisan Wells	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well	Spring
Total Water Points:	1,775	2	987	97	66	261	73	266	20
Total HHs Using as Primary Source:	142, 727	31	87, 314	19, 004	2,615	19, 271	2,602	9,480	2,324
Ward 1	59	0	34	19	0	2	0	4	0
	4,479	0	3,247	1,067	0	93	0	72	0
Ward 2	56	0	17	20	0	17	0	2	0
	7,754	0	2,374	2,252	0	2,968	0	160	0
Ward 3	47	0	5	5	0	0	0	35	2
	2,462	0	1,174	85	0	0	0	1,108	95
Ward 4	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	737	0	737	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 5	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	306	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 6	90	0	35	5	1	30	9	9	1
	5,505	0	2,189	329	57	1,619	782	469	60
Ward 7	63	0	30	0	11	10	0	12	0
	4,600	0	2,646	0	460	711	0	783	0
Ward 8	48	0	34	0	2	0	0	11	1
	4,485	0	3,824	0	31	0	0	607	23
Ward 9	43	0	39	0	4	0	0	0	0
	4,897	0	4,737	0	160	0	0	0	0
Ward 10	34	0	21	1	0	7	0	5	0
	3,293	0	2,058	400	0	479	0	356	0
Ward 11	58	0	45	6	0	0	2	5	0

Table 7: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward In 2022 (continued)

	14, 265	0	6,734	6,950	0	0	200	381	0
Ward 12	97	0	53	2	10	5	0	26	1
	15, 019	0	13, 442	216	231	184	0	846	100
Ward 13	75	0	52	0	0	11	0	11	1
	5,199	0	4,003	0	0	846	0	299	51
Ward 14	206	0	99	1	24	67	0	11	2
	15, 507	0	7,136	25	1,083	5,884	0	542	800
Ward 15	106	0	59	3	0	27	0	7	10
	7,388	0	3,986	730	0	1,464	0	114	1,094
Ward 16	72	0	49	0	1	5	2	15	0
	3,849	0	2,763	0	35	353	63	635	0
Ward 17	69	0	54	1	0	9	0	5	0
	3,866	0	2,508	645	0	478	0	235	0
Ward 18	67	0	54	11	1	1	0	0	0
	6,925	0	5,151	1,659	50	65	0	0	0
Ward 19	72	0	48	2	0	18	0	4	0
	3,248	0	2,218	130	0	804	0	96	0
Ward 20	29	0	7	6	0	9	2	4	0
	3,177	0	1,120	820	0	885	117	186	0
Ward 21	36	0	14	5	1	1	0	15	0
	3,229	0	2,735	137	120	7	0	230	0
Ward 22	66	0	26	1	4	9	0	26	0
	3,583	0	1,587	100	81	1,085	0	730	0
Ward 23	43	0	29	3	0	2	0	9	0
	5,174	0	3,557	1,065	0	112	0	440	0
Ward 24	82	0	48	4	1	26	0	2	1
	5,941	0	2,848	1,800	150	1,040	0	60	43
Ward 25	91	2	72	2	0	5	6	3	1
	4,109	31	2,780	594	0	194	202	250	58
Ward 26	150	0	47	0	6	0	52	45	0
	3,730	0	1,454	0	157	0	1,238	881	0
Source: RWIMS									

3.2. Sanitation Facilities

Access to toilet facilities is a challenge in the district with only 42% of the households, a slight increase from 38% reported in 2016, estimated to have access to toilet facilities **(table 8)**.

Table 8: Toilet Access By Wards

Ward	No. Of Households	Number Of Toilets	Sanitation Coverage %
1	1,941	23	43.07
2	1,746	45	36.6
3	1,635	12	32.84
4	2,001	13	33.03
5	561	6	44.35
6	1,438	52	84.08
7	2,303	40	66.44
8	4,279	59	38.4
9	6,015	56	31.14
10	9,068	29	60.87
11	4,644	73	37.47
12	2,943	54	51.65
13	3,908	70	27.79
14	6,666	86	18.03
15	2,142	43	29.04
16	3,058	39	34.24
17	2,924	42	38.89
18	1,912	20	44.87
19	2,141	32	21.39
20	1,393	24	51.69
21	694	16	74.78
22	4,171	29	42.51
23	2,451	30	41.17
24	2,733	44	29.6
25	3,132	57	53.03
26	2,963	33	32.8
Total		1,027	42.30
Source: DDF			

4. Transport And Communication

4.1. Road Network

The road network in the district is mainly gravel roads except for major highways which are surfaced. Most of the gravel roads are in bad state and require maintenance. The gravel roads were eroded by the rains and use over the years and the rocks underneath have re-surfaced. There are strip roads mainly in the former commercial farming areas and these are also in a bad state requiring urgent maintenance. The roads are maintained by 3 road authorities which are Hurungwe RDC, District Development Fund and Department of Roads.

4.2. Network Coverage

Network coverage in the district is estimated at 80% with 20 boosters covering the district and beyond. Netone and Econet networks have the widest coverage they are almost available in every ward though signal might be poor in some points (**table 9**). Telecel has coverage in 7 out of the 26 wards. Some wards still have poor network coverage, hence the need for more boosters. Tel-One which offer fixed telecommunication services is accessible in the town centre only.

Table 9: Network Service Providers By Ward

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

5. Main Livelihood Sources

Hurungwe is predominantly a crop production district although livestock production is an important activity in the district. The district falls into 4 economic zones and these are Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement, Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming, Cereal and Low Cotton Communal and Highveld Prime Communal (**table 10**). Livelihoods in these regions is mainly based on crop production.

Table 10: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	1-6 and 18 - 22
Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middleveld, and extends to the north eastern and north western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	8 - 9, 12, 16, 17, 24 and 25
Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	This relatively productive zone lies to the north of the country covering parts of Gokwe North, Hurungwe, Kariba and Binga districts. Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years.	13, 14 and 15
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	10, 11, 23 and 26

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

Figure 3 shows the spatial distribution of the zones in the district.

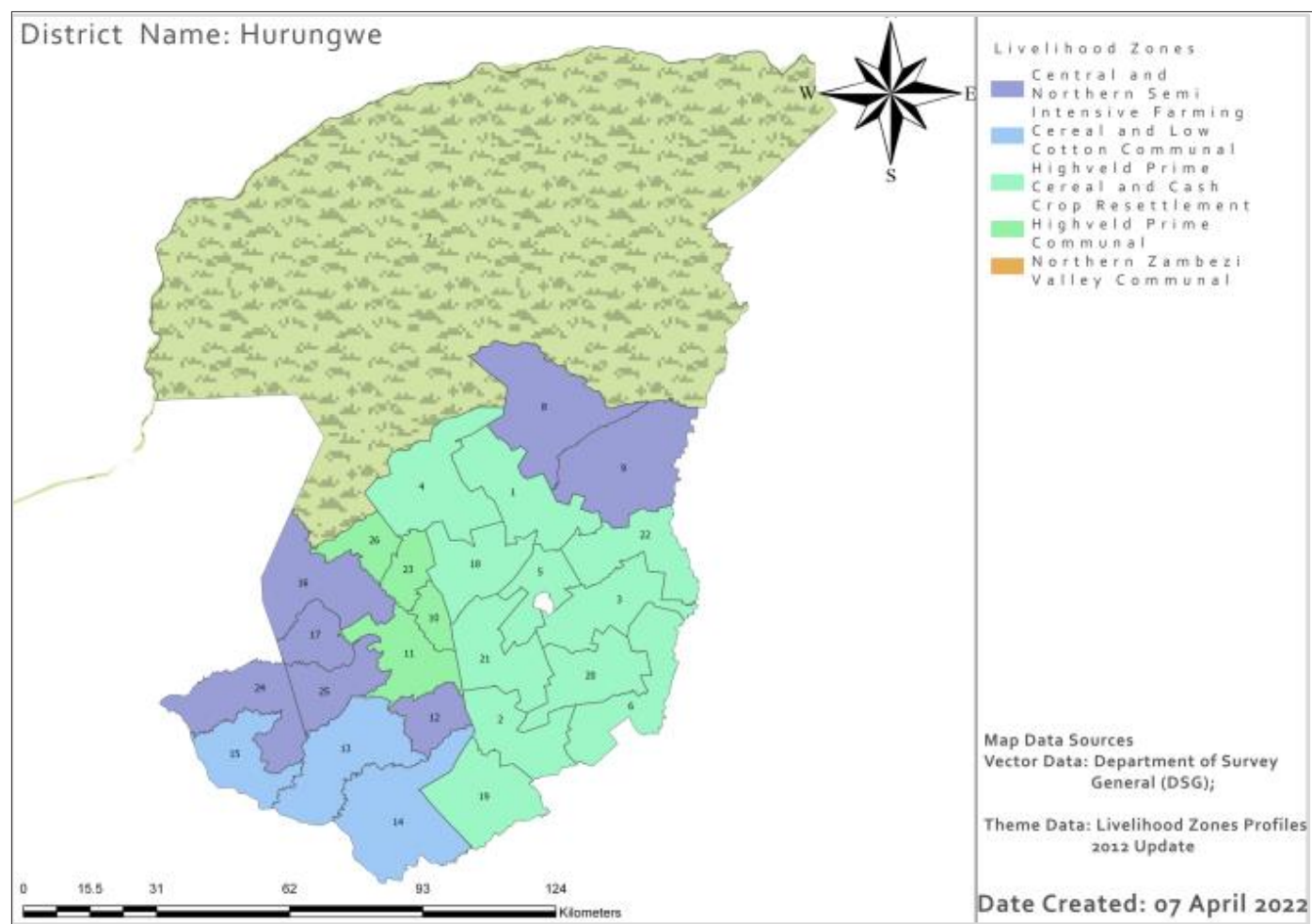


Figure 3: Spatial Distribution Of Livelihood Zones (Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012)

The main economic activity in the district include farming, gold panning, livestock production and market gardening (table 11).

Table 11: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Activities	Activity	Wards
Maize and Tobacco Production	All wards are producers of tobacco and maize commercially.	All Wards
Gold Panning	Alluvial gold mining concern traded along main rivers and doted across the district.	22, 9, 6, 8, 14, 15, 24 and 26 (Angwa, Mkwichi, Sanyati and Pote Rivers)
Trading	Trade goods and clothes mainly at townships and gold panning areas since some traders are mobile.	All Wards
Livestock Production	There are four wards with cattle sale pens although buyers purchase cattle all over the district because market is not controlled.	12, 9, 25 and 6
Market Gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From two irrigation scheme Community gardens in wards and individual gardens across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 and 23 (Magunje and Chewore) 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 7 and 9 All Wards

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

6. Poverty Levels

The district has a poverty prevalence of 88% (Poverty Atlas, 2015). There were 63, 147 poor households out of a total of 70, 049 households in the district. The district had an average poverty prevalence of 87.9% in 2015 and a total of 19 rural wards are above the district average. Ward 8, 9, 14 and 15 had the highest poverty prevalence estimated at 94% and Ward 10 and 7 had the lowest at 81% (**table 12**). The high poverty prevalence in the district is mainly attributed to limited livelihood options and over reliance on rain fed crop production. Poverty reduction initiatives are recommended for the district. Ward 8 and 9, have the greatest poverty prevalence of over 94%. They are located in rugged terrain where agricultural production is limited.

Table 12: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward Number	No. Of Poor Households	No. Of Non Poor Households	Average Household Size	Poverty Prevalence %	Poverty Gap Index %	Poverty Severity Index %	Gini Index %
Ward 1	2,760	468	4.3	85.50	43.50	25.90	35.20
Ward 2	2,155	269	4.7	88.90	46.70	28.40%	33.50
Ward 3	1,454	166	5.1	89.70	48.00	29.50	33.40
Ward 4	1,555	262	4.7	85.60	44.20	26.60	35.60
Ward 5	1,099	170	4.5	86.60	44.50	26.70	34.60
Ward 6	2,177	350	4.7	86.20	43.50	25.80	34.00
Ward 7	2,671	623	4	81.10	39.90	23.40	36.90
Ward 8	3,095	185	4.7	94.40	55.10	35.80	31.80
Ward 9	4,947	316	4.6	94.00	54.00	34.60	31.60
Ward 10	1,710	414	4.2	80.50	40.20	23.90	37.60
Ward 11	3,238	294	4.6	91.70	50.70	31.70	32.70
Ward 12	1,764	188	4.6	90.40	48.20	29.50	32.50
Ward 13	4,663	376	4.6	92.50	51.70	32.60	32.50
Ward 14	5,282	356	4.8	93.70	53.80	34.50	32.00
Ward 15	1,290	86	4.6	93.70	53.00	33.70	31.20
Ward 16	3,378	251	4.6	93.10	52.50	33.30	32.10
Ward 17	1,656	150	4.6	91.70	50.50	31.50	32.40
Ward 18	2,008	257	5	88.70	46.00	27.70	33.10
Ward 19	1,736	179	4.9	90.70	49.50	30.90	33.50
Ward 20	1,496	203	4.7	88.10	45.90	27.70	33.70
Ward 21	2,146	305	4.8	87.60	45.10	27.10	33.90
Ward 22	2,861	250	4.9	92.00	50.70	31.70	32.30
Ward 23	1,550	144	4.5	91.50	50.80	31.90	33.10
Ward 24	2,286	166	4.7	93.20	52.60	33.40	31.80
Ward 25	2,870	250	4.7	92.00	51.10	32.20	32.80
Ward 26	1,300	94	4.7	93.30	53.40	34.30	32.60

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

Figure 4 shows the spatial distribution of poverty by severity.

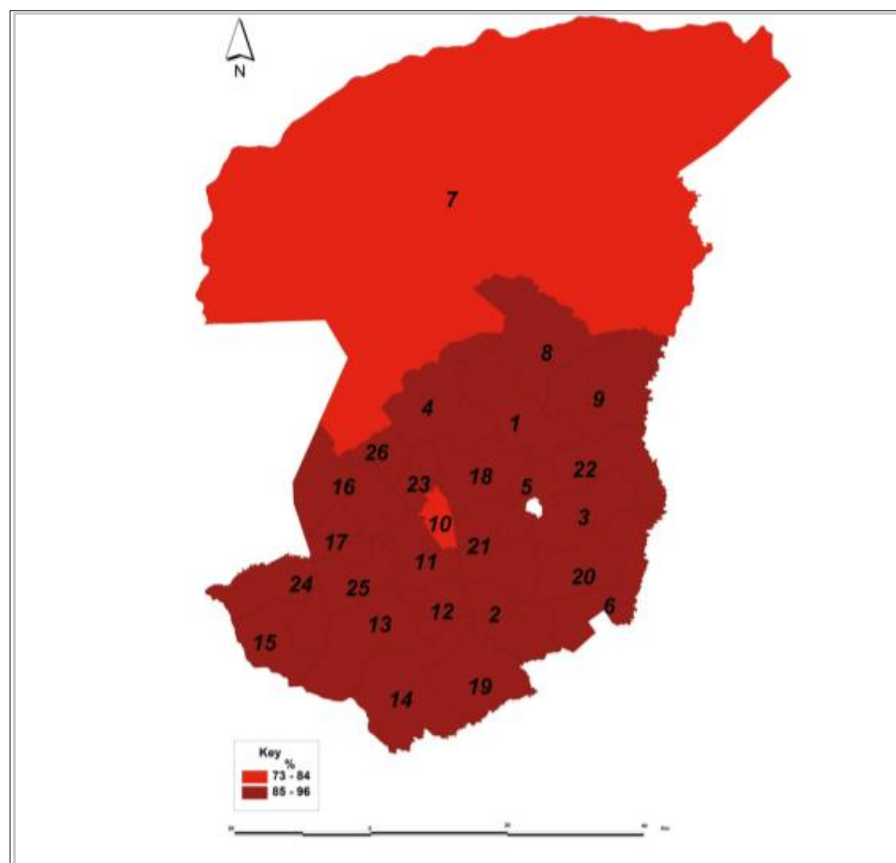


Figure 4: Hurungwe District Poverty Map (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas – 2015)

7. Climatic Information

7.1. Agro-Ecological Regions And Climate

Zimbabwe's agro-ecological zones can be categorized into five broad regions. The originally designated regions are based on rainfall, soil quality and vegetation, and generally decline in land resource quality from Natural Region I down to Natural Region V. Hurungwe District lies in agro-ecological Region IIA, III, IV and V (**table 13**). Most of the communal areas and old resettlement areas lies in Regions III and IV characterised by low erratic rainfall. A1, A2 and large scale commercial farming area lies in Region IIA and IIB.

Table 13: Summary Of Agro-Ecological Regions By Ward

Agro Ecological Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, rarely experiencing severe dry spell in summer, the region is suitable for intensive system of farming basing on crops and livestock production.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 18, 20, 21, 23 part of Ward 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 22, 25 and 26
III	Rainfall is moderate in total amount 650-800mm. Temperature are generally high hence reduces effectiveness of rainfall. The region receives 14-16 rainy pentads per season. The region is fairly subjected to mid-season dry spell and therefore is marginal for maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock production.	Part of Ward 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 24, 25 and 26
IV	This is a semi- intensive farming region with rainfall averaging 450-650 mm per annum. The region is subject to periodic droughts and severe prolonged midseason dry spells. The region is most ideal for extensive livestock production and offers potential for irrigation agriculture and drought tolerant crops such as millets and sorghum are recommended.	Part of Ward 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 24
V	This region is suitable for extensive farming and receives low rainfall below 450mm per annum. Drought resistant crops are recommended for the region and the region can be productive under irrigation. It covers areas with altitudes below 900m and mean annual rainfall less than 600mm. The region is also suitable for extensive cattle ranching, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	Part of Ward 7

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

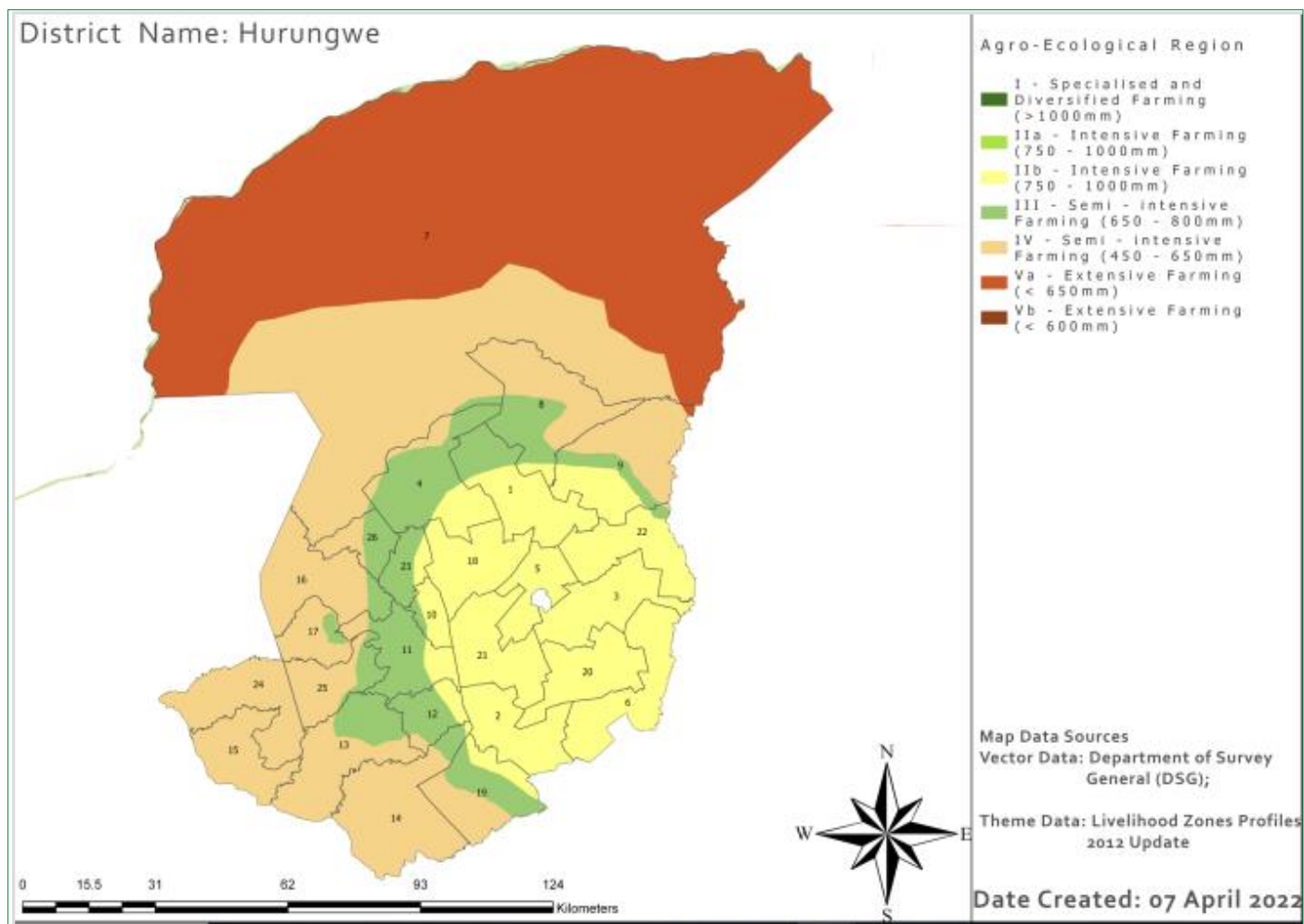


Figure 5: Hurungwe Agro Ecological Regions Map (Source: Meteorological Services Department)

7.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The district receives an average rainfall ranging from less than 450mm in Region V to above 1000mm in Region IIA. The mean annual rainfall for the district is about 850mm (**Figure 6**). The rainfall season normally start in November and tails off in April.

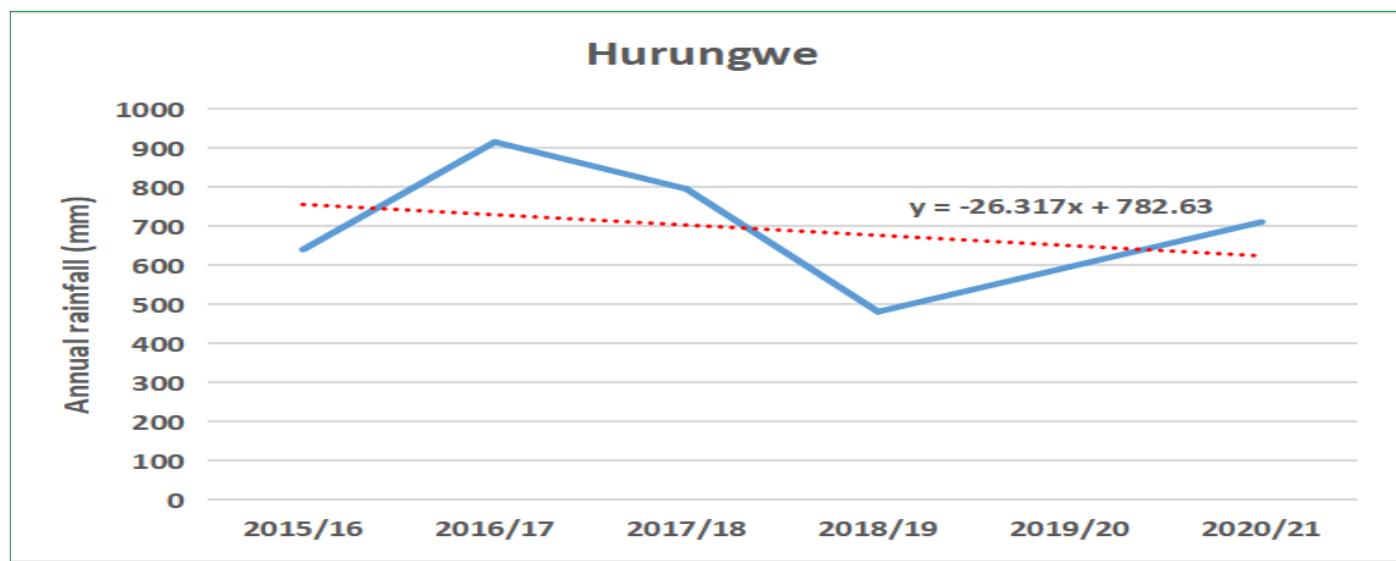


Figure 6: Hurungwe Rainfall Trends 2016 -2021 (Source: Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe)

7.3. Drought Prone Areas

The greater proportion of Hurungwe district is lowly prone to drought hazard (**Figure 7**). However, in the Southern parts Ward 14, 15 and 24 are severely prone to droughts. These wards lie in agro-ecological Region V.

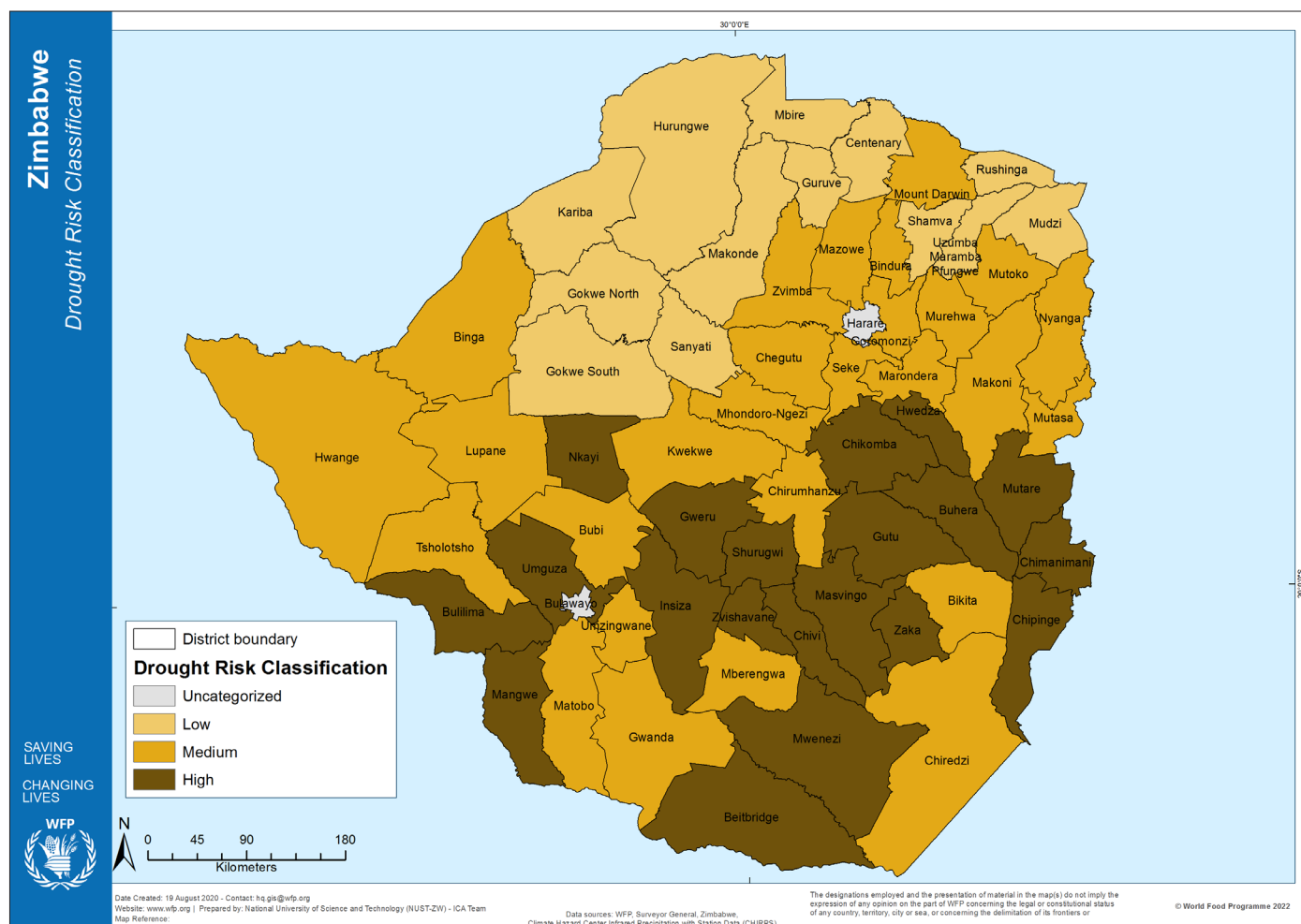


Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas (Source: National Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), 2022)

7.4. Flood Prone Areas

The district was classified to be prone to floods mainly for those wards along the Zambezi basin and not along the boundary with Makonde District i.e. along Angwa and Chikuti Rivers (**Figure 8**).

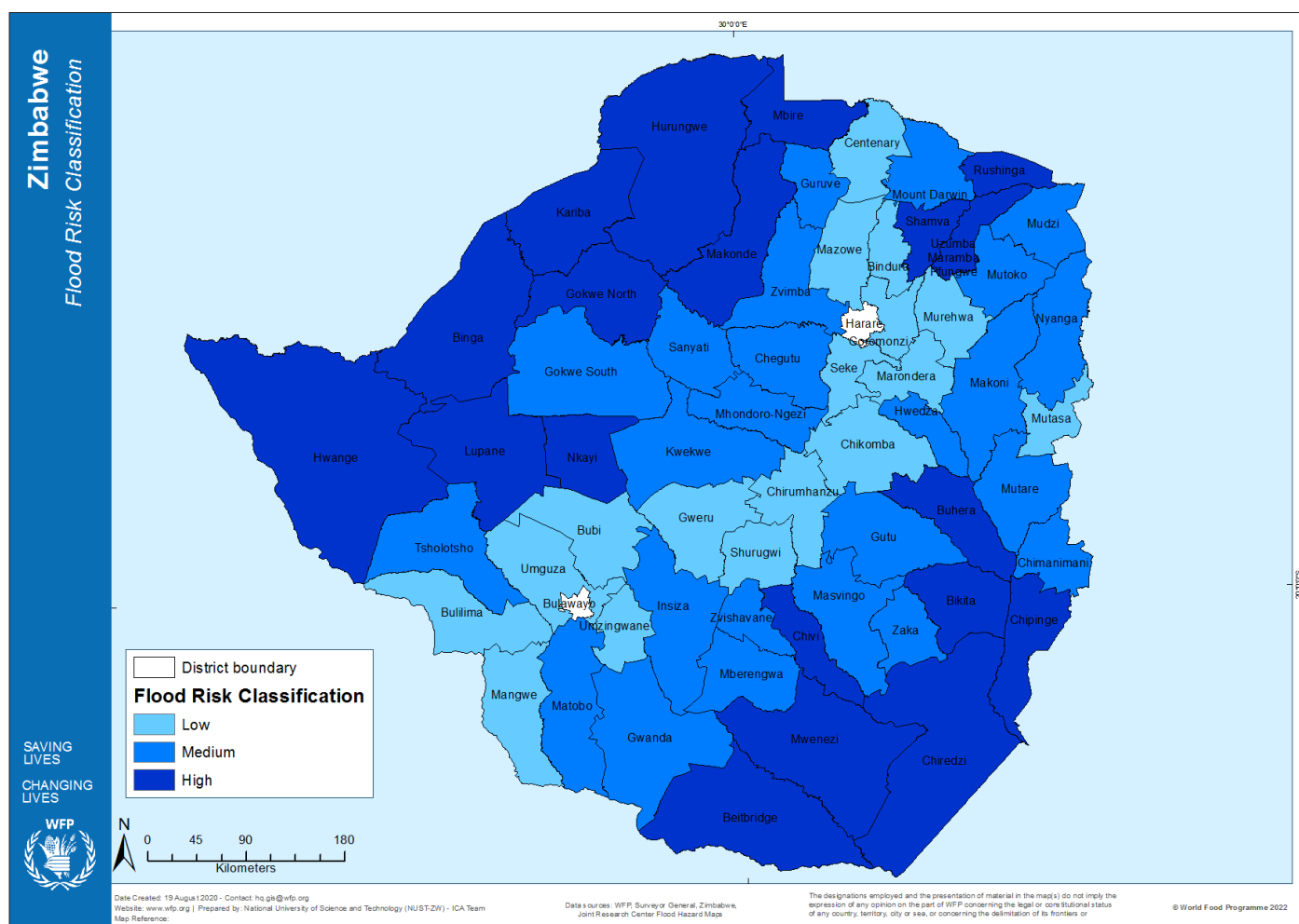


Figure 8: Flood Prone Areas (Source: National ICA, 2022)

7.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions

There are a number of rivers that flow through the district and these include Sanyati, Angwa, Sapi and Rukomechi Rivers. These rivers provide water for irrigation, livestock and domestic use. There are a total of 24 number of major dams and many other small dams and weirs in the district. Most of these are concentrated in the communal wards (**table 14**).

Table 14: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Name Of Dam	Capacity M ³
2	Tengwe Syndicate	13, 000, 000
10	Makanyaire	55, 200
11	Kebvunde	36, 450
11	Dombo	10, 000
11	Machororo	8,850
11	Chanetsa	300, 000
11	Magunje	8, 000, 000
12	Mukakatanwa	220, 000
12	Nyamutora	124, 600
13	Kweche	31, 040
13	Chirimudondo	147, 550
13	Manawiwa	161, 500
13	Kagonga	75, 550
13	Pedzanhuka	115, 500

Table 14: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward (continued)

15	Mutore	236, 600
15	Magororo	242, 900
15	Fulechi	26, 200
23	Chinyembere	694, 000
24	Chiroti	108, 000
24	Small Deve	66, 660
24	Big Deve	210, 000
24	Chiredzi	405, 000
25	Chivakanenyama	139, 330
25	Nyagukutu	695, 000
Source: ZINWA		

8. Crop Information

8.1. Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

Hurungwe is a farming district with Communal area accounting for 48% of the total farming area. Small Scale Commercial Farming Area (SSCFA) is the least with 4%, the distribution of sectors is shown in the **Table 15**. The major crops grown in the district are cereals, tobacco, cotton and vegetables.

Table 15: Hurungwe District Farming Sectors

Farming Sector	Area (Hectare)	Percentage Of Total District Area %	Percentage Arable %	Proportion Of Population %
Communal	501,387	48	40	87
Old Resettlement	185,578	18	60	2
LSCFA including A1 and A2	293,923	28	70	10
SSCFA	41,679	4	55	1
Wildlife	16,695	2	0	
Total	1,039,262	100		100
Source: AARDS Department Hurungwe				

8.2. Irrigation Schemes

There are only 4 irrigation schemes in the district (**table 16**). There is need for development of more schemes which are in line with the water sources in the district to promote production of crops throughout the year.

Table 16: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
11	Magunje	32Ha	Fully Operational
13	Chirimudombo	4Ha	Fully Operational
17	Nyamhunga		Not Functional
23	Chewore	11Ha	Fully Operational
Source: AARDS			

9. Livestock

9.1. Main Types Of Livestock

The major types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. The predominant breeds of cattle, goats and sheep are indigenous mainly the hard Mashona which need to be improved for high production of beef and milk. Ward 5 has the highest average cattle per household while Ward 8 and 9 top in average goat holding. Ward 5 has the highest average chicken holding. **Table 17** shows the average household livestock ownership per ward.

Table 17: Average Household Livestock Ownership Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goat Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	3	2	1	8
2	4	2	1	8
3	4	2	1	9
4	3	2	1	5
5	8	1	1	24
6	2	2	1	3
7	2	2	1	3
8	2	3	2	4
9	2	3	2	6
10	5	2	1	10
11	2	2	1	4
12	2	2	1	7
13	2	2	1	5
14	2	1	2	8
15	3	2	1	4
16	2	1	1	3
17	2	1	1	4
18	6	2	1	7
19	3	1	1	4
20	5	1	1	6
21	5	2	1	4
22	2	1	1	4
23	2	2	1	4
24	2	1	1	5
25	2	1	1	3
26	2	1	2	7

Source: Department of Livestock Production

Table 18 shows that the larger proportion of households do not own any livestock in the district.

Table 18: Distribution Of Herd Size

	% Of Households Owning Livestock				
Category	0	1-2	3-4	5	>5
Cattle	66	7	11	4	12
Goats	71	14	14	5	4

Source: Department of Livestock Production

Most of the livestock is owned by the middle and upper middle class (**table 19**). There is need to support vulnerable households to own livestock which is able to cushion them aftershocks and also for draught power.

Table 19: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	1 - 4	4 -15	50+
Goats	1 - 6	10 -20	100+
Sheep	0 - 2	5 - 10	50+
Donkeys	0 - 2	0 - 5	0
Pigs	0 - 4	10 - 15	50+
Poultry	0 - 10	50 - 100	120+
Source: Department of Livestock Production			

9.2. Main Livestock Diseases

The district is prone to all livestock diseases except the Theileriosis, though the district is at risk since Eastern and Southern surrounding districts have been affected by the disease. **Table 20** shows the wards most affected by different diseases.

Table 20: Main Livestock Diseases In The District

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	All wards
Newcastle disease:	All wards
Anthrax	Ward 2
Foot and Mouth:	Ward 14
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	N/A
Source: Department of Livestock Production	

9.3. Dipping Facilities

The district has a total of 110 dip tanks and 1 spray race. 107 out of 110 are functional and , only 3 are non-functional and needs rehabilitation (**table 21**). The district currently does not have dip tanks under rehabilitation or construction. Due to the aging infrastructure most dip tanks now require minor to major rehabilitation. Wards 17, 19, 20, 21 and 23 are in need of more dip tanks since farmers travel longer distances to access dip tanks. **Table 22** shows Animal Health Centres existing in Hurungwe District.

Table 21: Distribution Of Diptanks In 2022

Ward	Number Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
1	6	6	0	5
2	5	5	0	4
3	3	3	0	3
4	8	7	0	1
5	4	4	0	4
6	5	5	0	5
7	3	3	0	3
8	4	4	0	4
9	4	4	0	3
10	3	3	0	3
11	4	4	0	2
12	5	5	0	3
13	3	3	0	2
14	5	4	0	4
15	5	5	0	3
16	3	3	0	1

Table 21: Distribution Of Diptanks In 2022 (continued)

17	2	2	0	2
18	9	9	0	5
19	3	3	0	2
20	3	3	0	3
21	2	2	0	1
22	8	7	0	4
23	2	2	0	2
24	4	4	0	3
25	3	3	0	2
26	2	2	0	1
Source: Department of Veterinary Services Hurungwe				

Table 22: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	34
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/ Paravets	34
Source: Department of Veterinary Services Hurungwe	

The other most common livestock establishments in the district include apiculture and fisheries (**table 23**).

Table 23: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1
Aquaculture (Ponds)	3
Apiculture	3000
Dairy Farms	1
Feedlots	0
Fodder production	0
Source: Department of Veterinary Services Hurungwe	

9.4. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

The main challenges faced by livestock farmers include:

- Livestock diseases
- Veld fires which destroy grazing areas

10. Markets

10.1. Main Business Centres

The district has 2 towns (Karoï and Chirundu), one growth point called Magunje Growth Point, 32 Rural Service Centres and other ordinary business centres (**Table 24**).

Table 24: Main Business Centres In The District

Ward	Business Centre	Catchment Area
1	Mwami	3 rural wards
2	Tengwe Township	3 rural wards
3	Buffalo Downs	1 rural ward
4	Vuti and Elephants Walk	3 rural wards
6	Kasimure and Chikuti	1 rural ward
7	Nyamakate and Dins Truck Stop	2 rural wards
7	Chota	7
7	Murunguziva	7
7	Karoï Town	26 rural wards
8	Chitindiva, Kabadza, Mawau and Mayamba	1 rural ward
8	Masemo	8
10	Gwebo	10

Table 24: Main Business Centres In The District (continued)

10 (rural)	Magunje Growth Point	26 rural wards
11	Birimahwe	1 rural ward
12	Nyarumwe	1 rural ward
13	Mudzimu	1 rural ward
14	Chivende	1 rural ward
14	Nyamhara	14
14	Mutehwe	14
15	Rengwe	1 rural ward
16	Karereshe	1 rural ward
17	Sengwe	1 rural ward
17	Gunguwe	17
18	Dixie	1 rural ward
18	Gandavaroyi	18
18	Mavanga	18
19	Madzimoyo	1 rural ward
19	Munyatipanzi	19
20	Mulichichi	1 rural ward
21	Nyamambizi	1 rural ward
22	Kapiri	1 rural ward
23	Maumbe	1 rural ward
25	Zvipani	3 rural wards
25	Copper Queen	25
26	Doro	1 rural ward

Source: Karoi Town Council and Hurungwe RDC

10.2. Crop Markets

The main markets for crops include the Grain Marketing Board, COTTCO, open markets in the district and nearby towns (**table 25**).

Table 25: Crop Markets For Major Crops

Crop	Type Of Market	Remarks
Maize	GMB and Open Market	GMB is the main market for maize grain in the district and also open markets
Tobacco	Contract and open Floor Auction	Only MTC has opened floor in Karoi to cater for its contracted farmers, which leaves the rest of the farmers faced with the challenge of travelling to Harare to sell their crop.
Cotton	COTTCO	Closed most of its collection point now centred at Karoi and Kazangarare ward 9.
Soya beans	GMB and Open Market	Dominated by private buyers buying and also GMB.
Horticulture crops	Magunje, Karoi, Chirundu and Kariba	Chirundu and Kariba are distant markets which increase transport costs. The market is not organized leaving farmers with very little bargaining power. There is no value addition or processing of products leading to post-harvest losses especially when the supply to the market is high.

Source: AARDS

Food commodities are readily available in most wards except for sugar beans and small grains (**table 26**). Wards that produce surplus cereals do not usually sell maize meal because the demand is low.

Table 26: Typical Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of August 2016

Ward	Commodity Availability						Prices				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Sugar Beans	Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10Kg	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2Ltre	Sugar Beans \$/500G	Small Grain \$/Bucket
1	1	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.20	\$1	\$20
2	1	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
3	1	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
4	1	1	1	2	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
5	1	1	1	2	3	1	\$5	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
6	1	1	1	3	3	1	\$5	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
7	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
8	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
9	1	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
10	1	1	1	3	3	1	\$5	\$4	\$3.20	\$1	\$20
11	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.20	\$1	\$20
12	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.20	\$1	\$20
13	3	2	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.20	\$1	\$20
14	3	2	1	3	3	2	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
15	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
16	3	1	1	3	3	2	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
17	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
18	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
19	3	1	1	3	3	2	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
20	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
21	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
22	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
23	3	1	1	3	3	1	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
24	3	1	1	3	3	2	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
25	3	1	1	3	3	2	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20
26	3	1	1	3	3	2	\$6	\$4	\$3.50	\$1	\$20

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

Key for Availability

1. Readily available
2. Available
3. Rarely Available

10.3. Livestock Markets

Marketing of cattle is largely informal and when it is done at sale pens, it is coordinated by the local authority. Private buyers and middlemen who operate in the district take advantage of farmers and offer low prices. **Table 27** shows the average livestock prices for the district.

Table 27: Average Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type Of Market
Beef cattle	USD300	USD 300	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries , Farmer to local restaurants ,private buyers ,public auctions and beef committees Main Market Farmer to Local butcheries
Goat	USD25	USD25	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries , Farmer to Local restaurants ,Private buyers ,Public auctions and Non-Governmental Organisations Main Market Farmer to Local butcheries and restaurants
Sheep	USD30	USD40	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries , Farmer to local restaurants ,private buyers and public auctions Main Market Farmer to farmer
Pig	USD40	USD40	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries , Farmer to local restaurants and private buyers Main Market Farmer to local butcheries
Indigenous Chicken	5	6	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries , Farmer to local restaurants and private buyers Main Market Private buyers
Turkeys	15	15	
Guinea fowl	6	6	

10.4. Labour Markets

The main labour opportunities in the district include casual labour, brick moulding, petty trade and artartisanal isian mining (**Table 28**).

Table 28: Labour Opportunities

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

10.5. Markets Seasonal Calendar

Below is **Table 29 and 30** show the calendar of food purchases, in, in the district for a bad year and for a typical year respectively. Showing The calendars show when households usually rely on purchases in a good bad and in a typical year.

Table 29 : Calendar Of Food Purchases For A Typical Year

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

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

Table 30: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year

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

10.6. Market Challenges

The main challenges faced related to markets include:

- Lack of formal markets for livestock has resulted in middlemen who take advantage of the situation and offer low prices to farmers. The situation applies to crops as well although farmers have a choice for some crops that have established markets.
- High transport costs for farmers who wants to access bigger markets in nearby towns.
- Fewer GMB depots in the district result in farmers travelling longer distances, some which are not possible for ox drawn carts. The terrain is also bad in some wards making it difficult for transporting harvest through ox drawn carts.

11. Common Hazards

Hurungwe is affected with a plethora of hazards. The major hazards include drought, floods, human and animal conflict among other hazards. Some hazards affect the whole district such as drought, animal and human diseases, lightning and crop pests such as Tuta absoluta in tomatoes, fall army worm in cereal crops and cotton mealy bug (madzibaba) in cotton. **Table 31** shows the common shocks and hazards in the district.

Table 31: Hazard Profile And Mapping

Disaster Risk	Disaster Risk Assessment	Wards At Risk	Affected Elements, i.e. Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure Etc	Why Affected/ Reasons Why Vulnerable?
Road Traffic Accidents	VHR	6, 7, 8 (urban) PUMA, Twin Rivers 1, 4, 7 (rural) Marongora, Makuti, Vhuti, Hilltop	People, livestock, cars, goods, road and road furniture (signs, lay byes)	Narrow road, curves, no road signs, road obstructions, bushes, roaming/stray livestock, no fence, potholes, absence of carriageway markings and cat eyes, human error, slipperiness due to spills and rains.
Illegal immigrant of gold panners, sex workers and cross borders	VHR	6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 24, Chirundu Local Board and Karoi Urban	Children and adults, Communities in wards are at risk of contacting diseases such as Covid-19 and Cholera with mobile population, gold panners, sex workers, cross border traders from Zambia	Failure to contain the outbreak of diseases
Veld fires	VHR	4, 7, 11, 20, 25, 3,1 and 6 (rural)	Grazing pastures, houses, tractors, livestock, people, state property (Z.E.S.A lines, road signs), wildlife	No fire guards, wind conditions, high temperatures, ignorance, negligence
Hailstorms	HR	19, 10, 11, 18, 6, 2 (rural) 7, 9 and 10 (urban)	Schools, houses, crops, people, animals	Localised heating, climate change, deforestation
Floods (and flash floods)	VLR	7, 19 and 6	People, livestock, crops, bridges, roads, vehicles	Deforestation, topography, change of river course, erosion, siltation, stream bank cultivation, slope retreat
Social Civil Unrest	HR	All Wards	People, infrastructure goods and service	Socio-economic political unrests
Crop and livestock pests, army worm, red spider mite, fall army worm, Tick Bone diseases	MR	1, 7, 8, 5 and 1	Crops (maize, tomatoes, tobacco), livestock (Tick Bone diseases) and the whole population	Lack of resources, poverty, affordability, lack of knowledge, resistance of pests to chemicals administered, use of imported seed varieties and lack of enforcement.
Drought	High Risk Medium Risk	14, 13, 8, 9, 16, 15, 24, 7, 16, 19 and 26	Vulnerable people, livestock, environment and water sources	Poverty, age, gender, water and pasture shortages, veld fires
Pollution and chemical spillage	Medium Risk	1, 7, 6, 4, 5 and 20	Climate change, livestock, human and wildlife, aqua life and crops	Location, lack of knowledge and lack of enforcement of laws

Table 31: Hazard Profile And Mapping (continued)

Gold Panning	High risk	6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 24	Human and wildlife, aqua life, crops, environment	Location, lack of knowledge, lack of enforcement of laws
Tobacco	Medium risk	All wards	Climate change, livestock, human and wildlife, aqua life and crops	Location, lack of knowledge and lack of enforcement of laws
Siltation	High risk	1 to 26	Dams, livestock, livelihoods , aqua life and environment	Enforcement, poor conservation practises, lack of knowledge, stream bank cultivation, brick moulding and gold panning
Unprotected water sources	Medium risk	1 to 26	The whole population and live-stock	Inadequate boreholes, poor maintenance and lack of resources
Human wildlife conflict	Medium risk	7, 8, 26, 24, 9, 13 and 15	Livestock and crops	Game fence vandalised, share boundary with game park and location
Sanitation	Very high risk	All wards	Human life and environment	Construction of ablution facilities
Sewage pollution	Very high risk	2, 6, and 9 (urban)	Human life	Human waste management and maintenance of sanitation facilities and pipes

Source: Hurungwe District profiling team

Table 32 shows the period and chronic hazards by ward

Table 32: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Mwami	Human and animal diseases, road traffic accident and veld fires	Drought
2	Tengwe	Human and animal diseases, hailstorms, veld fires	Drought
3	Buffalo Downs	Hailstorms, human and animal diseases, veld fires	
4	Vuti	Human wildlife conflict, animal diseases, whirlwind, veld fires	
5	Maunga	Veld fires, hailstorm	
6	Kasimure	Human, wildlife conflict, floods, veld fires	Drought, gullies
7	Nyamakate	Human, animal diseases and hailstorms, veld fires, human and wildlife conflict	Drought, gullies
8	Chundu	Human and animal diseases; human and wildlife conflict	Drought
9	Kazangarare	Floods, hailstorms and human and animal diseases, lightning	Drought, landslides
10	Magunje	Animal diseases and veld fires	Drought
11	Birimahwe	Animal diseases and veld fires	Drought and gullies
12	Nyarumwe	Veld fires, hailstorms, animal diseases	Drought
13	Mudzimu	Veld fires, animal diseases, human diseases and hailstorms	Drought and gullies
14	Chivende	Human and animal diseases; veld fires	Drought and gullies
15	Rengwe	Human and animal diseases, hailstorms, veld fires	Drought
16	Karereshe	Veldfires	Drought
17	Sengwe	Veld fires, animal diseases	Drought
18	Dicks	Veld fires, hailstorms	Drought
19	Madzimoyo	Veld fires, unprotected water source, hailstorms and animal diseases	Drought
20	Mlichi	Road traffic accident, pollution, chemical spillage and veld fires	
21	Nyamambizi	Social civil unrest, veld fires, siltation, unprotected water source	
22	Kapiri	Veld fire, unprotected water source, siltation, social civil unrest	
23	Maumbe	Veld fires, social civil unrest, sanitation	
24	Deve	Illegal immigrant of gold panners	
25	Zvipani	Siltation, unprotected water source, siltation, social civil unrest	
26	Doro	Human wildlife conflict, veld fires and siltation	Drought

12. District Development Priorities

The 2021 rural ZimVAC survey identified the following 14 development priority areas for Mashonaland West Province. Hurungwe District likewise is also affected in these areas (**table 33**).

Table 33: District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Achievements From 2016 To 2021	Comment
Vocational Training Centres	All wards	Only one vocational training centre is functional in Ward 10	There is need for more vocational training centre to equip skills to the youths which help in employment creation
Livestock Restocking	All wards	No restocking was done during period under review	There is need for livestock restocking in all wards
Agricultural Markets and access Development	All wards	Cotton (collection points) have been put in place in almost all wards	There is need for more agricultural markets for Tobacco and Maize in rural areas so as to alleviate challenges of transport costs
Control of Veldfires		Hurungwe RDC in Partnership with EMA has mobilized communities firefighting teams in all wards	There is need for more interventions to reduce the effects of veld fires. More hectares of land and properties are being destroyed by the fires.
Skills and Capacity Development	All wards	Empowerbank managed to offer loans to the youth to enhance developmental projects in the district like Tobacco production. Womens Bank managed to offer loan to women to do projects like Broilers ,flea markets and cross border traders	More funds should be channeled to the banks so that the population will benefit from the schemes.
Livestock Disease surveillance and control	All wards	Periodic vaccinations are being done yearly Tick Grease being given to populace through Pfumvudza	More support is needed towards livestock production like growing of pasture legumes
Electricity infrastructure development	All wards	Through Rural Electrification Agency (REA) there are some schools which have been electrified.All clinics now have electricity through solar system	More electrification is needed in rural areas.
Dams & Water reservoir construction & rehabilitation	All wards	Dams are in place in resettlement areas	There is need to fight against gullies in dams to avoid siltation.There is need for irrigation schemes since many dams are lying idle
Employment creation	All wards	Youths have been empowered through loans from Empower bank in partnership with Government	There is need for industrialization of our growth points in the district
Irrigation infrastructure development	All wards	Irrigation schemes have been put in place in Magunje Ward 10	More irrigation schemes are needed in all wards
Education infrastructure development	All wards	Tavoy Secondary school(Ward 18) and Chehamba Primary school (Ward 2)were built and completed in 2020	More schools are needed in the rural areas since most of the learners travel long distance
Health Infrastructure and services	All wards	Masikati Clinic built through Devolution funds and opened this year	More clinics are needed to built in the district to enhance health delivery
Water Supply – Boreholes, Piped Water Schemes	All wards	Hurungwe RDC and Development Partners have contributed much through drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes. The Council Procured a drilling rig that is now drilling more boreholes in the wards	There is need for more intervention so that average distance travelled to water points is reduced. Also, the is need for intervention in the construction of nutritional gardens at every high yielding points. Installing solar systems at boreholes is also needed to facilitate the development of piped schemes.

Table 33: District Development Priorities (continued)

Road Infrastructure	All wards	Through ERRP many roads have been tarred and also Karoi Binga Road has been tarred partially work still in progress	
Source: 2021 rural ZimVAC Report			

13. Food Security

13.1. Food Insecurity Trends

Although poverty levels are high in Hurungwe, the district is generally food secure and this is mainly due to high production of both food and cash crops. The district receives adequate rainfall which is fairly distributed. Food insecurity in Hurungwe district has been below 20% from 2009 except for 2015 when it reached its highest at 24% but was below the national average of 30% (**Figure 9**). However, from 2019 the percentage of food insecure marginally increased by more than 30% to 50% and decreased in 2021 to 32% and remained above the national average. This can be attributed by low prices experienced in the tobacco market since it is a major cash crop under production.

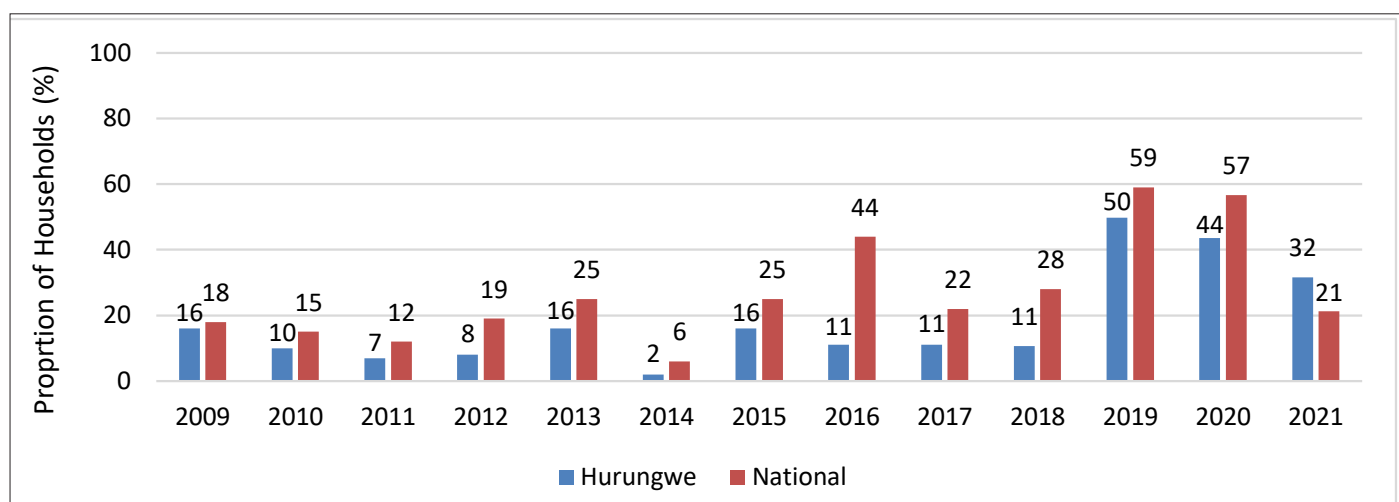


Figure 9: Prevalence Of Food Insecurity Trends For Hurungwe District (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2021))

13.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

According to WFP internal analysis, about 22, 600 people or 6% of the district population are chronically food insecure, an increase from 5,600 estimated in 2016. About 12% or 45, 000 are estimated to be in transitorily food insecure in the event of a shock. The main drivers of chronic food insecurity in the district include:

- High poverty levels
- High reliance on rain fed agriculture and as a result of climate change crop production is generally deteriorating in the district.
- Lack of other viable livelihood activities
- General economic challenges being faced in the country.

13.3. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

Table 34 presents the visible vulnerabilities for the socio economic groups

Table 34: Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics
<p>GROUP A Already resilient</p> <p>This group constitutes 250, 200 people, which 76% of the district's population and has diversified sources of income which allows them to hire others to work in their fields. They have benefitted from land reform, they own livestock and some own means of production like tractors. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices.</p>
<p>GROUP B Food secure under no major shocks</p> <p>The group is self-reliant though vulnerable to shocks. This group constitute 12% of the entire population and the majority own livestock, well-built structures, can afford to send their children to boarding schools, afford two meals per day and some of their houses are electrified or solar powered. The household's ability to cope with shocks is limited and they require emergency support to strengthen their resilience. This group comprises of, government employees, farmers and small business owners. They engage in financial savings groups such as Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALS) and can also afford to pay for medical aid and insurance policies. Group B participates in community activities and offers assistance to other groups that are more vulnerable, such as offering casual labour opportunities to Group C. Development and asset creation programs be enhanced for this group so that they do not slid downwards (into Group C or D) when faced with shocks.</p>
<p>GROUP C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks</p> <p>This group is approximately 10% of the population. The group is highly food insecure and is incapacitated to cope with recurrent shocks. They do not own productive assets and they rely on support from those that are in group A and B. They engage more in casual labour opportunities at the expense of their own fields. The majority of this group cannot afford medical bills, most of them believe that they are bewitched which is the reason for their misfortunes. The group rarely participates in developmental activities as they are deprived the platform to air their views. Children from this group rarely go to school and polygamy is dominant in this group with a number of children averaging 10 with most of these children not formally registered. Poverty driven activities such as theft, alcohol abuse, prostitution is high as well as cases of Gender based violence. Children from this group are prone to early child marriages and child pledging. In the event of a shock, they struggle to recover and, in most cases, they lose shelter because most of the structures are poorly constructed. There is need to strengthen social protection programs for this group so as to improve their resilience in the event of shocks.</p>
<p>GROUP D Highly food insecure, including destitute</p> <p>This group constitutes 2% of the District population. This is the most food insecure and vulnerable group which suffers chronic food insecurity. The group is made up of social welfare cases, that includes orphans, chronically ill, widows, widowers and elderly. They have no assets. They have limited or no access to entertainment. The households are dependent on other groups which makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Group D members do not have descent shelter, have limited sources of income hence heavily rely on handoutshand-outs. They are labour constrained. Most of them believe in traditional healers and prophets. Issues of early child marriages and child pledging is prevalent in this group along with issues of child abuse, GBV, school dropouts, abandonment of the disabled. There is need for continuous support so that lives may be saved in the event of shocks</p>
<p>Source: Hurungwe District SLP report</p>

13.4. Coping Strategies

District Level coping strategies are as follows:

- Gold panning and mining along Sanyati to the South (Ward 13, 14, 15 and 24), Chikuti and Angwa East and North (Wards 6, 8, 9 and 22),
- Casual labour in all wards e.g farm labour e.g. tobacco ripping and grading, weeding.
- Crop and Livestock selling in all wards
- Prostitution in wards along the Binga and Chirundu highway (5 truck stops) (Ward 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 11)
- Gardening in all wards
- Crop sales in all wards
- Early marriages
- Reducing number of meals in all wards
- Food Aid in most 15 out of 26 wards

14. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

Over the past five years the major change in top ten disease conditions in the district are listed in **Table 35**.

Table 35: Top Ten Diseases Under 5 Years In The District

Disease/Condition	
1.	Acute Respiratory Infections
2.	Diarrheal diseases
3.	Skin conditions
4.	Injuries
5.	Diseases of the eye
6.	Malaria
7.	Malnutrition
8.	Dysentery
9.	Nutritional deficiencies
10.	Bilharzia
Source: DHIS2 2021	

15. Seasonal Calendar

The following are the seasonal livelihood calendars for a good and typical year (**table 36 and 37**).

Table 36: Seasonal Calendar For Hurungwe For A Typical Year

Activity	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Land preparation												
Planting and herbicide application			Sowing of seedlings for irrigated tobacco								Sweet potatoes and sugar beans	
Top dressing fertiliser application												Mainly by those with irrigation facilities
Firewood Cutting												
Barn repair												
Reaping of tobacco												
Harvesting other crops												
Marketing of crops												
Dipping of livestock												
Herding cattle												
Gold panning												
Stalk destruction	No longer adhering to legislated dates											
Market gardening	It subsidises during time of field crop activities (summer)											

Source: AARDS

Table 37: Seasonal Calendar For Hurungwe For A Bad Year

Activity	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Land preparation												
Planting and herbicide application			Sowing of seedlings for irrigated tobacco								Sweet potatoes and sugar beans	
Top dressing fertiliser application												Mainly by those with irrigation facilities
Firewood												
Cutting												
Barn repair												
Reaping of tobacco												
Harvesting other crops												
Marketing of crops												
Dipping of livestock	Both communal and private dipping do not follow recommended dipping intervals and are longer than recommended											
Herding cattle	Non herding period is longer because of early harvesting in communal, old resettlement											
Gold panning												
Stalk destruction	No longer adhering to legislated dates											
Market gardening	It subsidises during time of field crop activities (summer)											

Source: AARDS

16. Food Aid Trends

Food aid in Hurungwe under the Department of Social Development normally starts in October and ends in April in typical years but extends during bad years. Currently government is providing food aid in form maize and small grains, other organisations such as LEAD and GOAL provided maize, sugar beans and cooking oil to the vulnerable. The government drought relief food is delivered from GMB depots to the need people in their wards. **Table 38** presents statistics on Food Aid Trends.

Table 38: Food Aid Trends – Drought Relief Programme

Year	2016/17	2017	2018	2019/20	2020/21
No. HH	6,504	5,858	7,881	25, 521	25, 521

17. Development Partner Profiling

The following are the developmental partners operating in the district (**Table 39**).

Table 39: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

Organisation	Category	Area Of Intervention	Wards	PVO No.	GOZ Departments Working With NGOs	MOU Operational Period	Funding
FCTZ	Agriculture	Small Livestock and Gardens	10, 11, 12 and 16		AARDS, DLPD,	1 year	CAFOD
CTDO	Health	Health and Hygiene	10 , 25 and 2			1 year	WHH
PSI	Health	Family Planning	All Wards		Health	1 year	
UNICEF	Health	WASH	10, 11, 12, 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25 and 26		DDF	1 year	
CAMFED	Education	Education Assistance	All Wards		Education	1 year	DFID
ZCDA		Human Trafficking	1, 4 and 7		Youth	1 year	
CESHAR	Health	Treatment of Sex Worker	10		Health	1 year	
FACT	Health	Behavior Change	All Wards		Health	1 year	NAC

Source: Hurungwe Rural District Council

18. Summary Of Wards

Ward	# Of HHS	# Of Health Facili- ties	Malnu- trition (High, Medium, Low)	Ac- cess To Safe Wa- ter	Ac- cess To Toilets	Pov- erty Level	# Of Poor HHS	# Of Non Poor HHS	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live- stock Owners	Average Cattle Owner- ship	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Ward Priority
1	3,228	3	Medium	Low	Low		2,760	468	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour, Prostitution	Moderate	low	1,188	3	2	1	8	Access to clean water,access to education facility
2	2,418	2	Low	Low	Low		2,155	269	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales and Gold panning	Casual labour	Moderate	low	416	4	2	1	8	Access to clean water,access to education,road networking
3	1,627	1	Low	Low	Low		1,454	166	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	low	650	4	2	1	9	Access to clean water,access to education,road networking

18. Summary Of Wards (continued)

4	1,826	2	Low	Low	Low	1,555	262	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a, 3 and 4	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	673	3	2	1	5	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking, fencing of game areas
5	1,275	0	Low	Low	Low	1,099	170	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour, Gardening	Moderate	Low		8	1	1	24	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
6	2,534	2	Low	Low	Low	2,177	350	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales and Gold panning	Casual labour, prostitution, gold panning	Moderate	High	974	2	2	1	3	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
7	3,309	3	Low	Low	Low	2,671	623	National Park		2a, 3, 4 and 5	Crop and Livestock sales	Prostitution	Moderate	high	220	2	2	1		

18. Summary Of Wards (continued)

8	3,293	2	Low	Low	Low	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales and Gold panning	Casual labour, gold panning	Moderate	Low	477	2	3	2	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
9	5,280	2	Low	Low	Low	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales and Gold panning	Casual labour, prostitution, gold panning	Moderate	Moderate	3,942	2	3	2	6	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
10	2,136	1	Low	Medium	Low	Highveld Prime Communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Prostitution	Moderate	Low	422	5	2	1	10	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
11	3,546	0	Low	Low	Low	Highveld Prime Communal		2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Prostitution	Moderate	Low	1,116	2	2	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking

18. Summary Of Wards (continued)

12	1,955	0	Low	Low	Low	1,764	188	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour,	Moderate	low		2	2	1	7	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
13	4,980		High	Low	Low	4,663	376	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years.	2a, 3 and 4	Crop and Livestock sales and gold panning	Prostitution, gold panning	Moderate	low		2	2	1	5	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
14	5,656		High	Low	Low	5,282	356	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years.	3 and 4	Crop and Livestock sales and gold panning	Casual labour, gold panning	Most prone	low		2	1	2	8	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking, provision of network especially Econet
15	1,379		High	Low	Low	1,290	86	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years.	3 and 4	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour, food aid, gold panning	Most prone	low		3	2	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
16	3,644		Medium	Low	Low	3,378	251	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour,	Moderate	low		2	1	1	3	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking

18. Summary Of Wards (continued)

17	1,809		Low	Low		1,656	150	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	1,170	2	1	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
18	2,256		Low	Low		2,008	257	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	721	6	2	1	7	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
19	1,919		Low	Low		1,736	179	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales and gold panning	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	164	3	1	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
20	1,704		Low	Low		1,496	203	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	1,170	5	1	1	6	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking

18. Summary Of Wards (continued)

21	2,460		Low	Low		2,146	305	Highveld Prime Ce- real and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the AI farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	535	5	2	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
22	3,115		Low	Low		2,861	250	Highveld Prime Ce- real and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. Whereas the AI farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales and gold panning	Casual labour, gold panning	Moderate	Low	1,396	2	1	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
23	1,695		Low	Low		1,550	144	Highveld Prime Communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	2a	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low		2	2	1	4	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking
24	2,467		Low	Low		2,286	166	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self- sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales	3 and 4	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour, gold panning	Most prone	Low	1,985	2	1	1	5	Access to clean water, access to education, road networking

18. Summary Of Wards (continued)

25	3,132	Low	Low	2,870	250	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales	Casual labour	Moderate	Low	1,428	2	1	1	3	Access to clean water, access to education ,road networking
26	1,396	Low	Low	1,300	94	Highveld Prime Communal	Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	2a and 3	Crop and Livestock sales and gold panning	Casual labour, food aid	Moderate	Low	992	2	1	2	7	Access to clean water, access to education ,road networking

19. District Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Shoshore Kudakwashe	Local Government	
Liphate Mababiko	Health	
Makumbi Admire	AARDS	
Yvonne Takawira	Social Welfare	

NOTES

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This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is a solid light blue color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

HURUNGWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

