



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

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

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

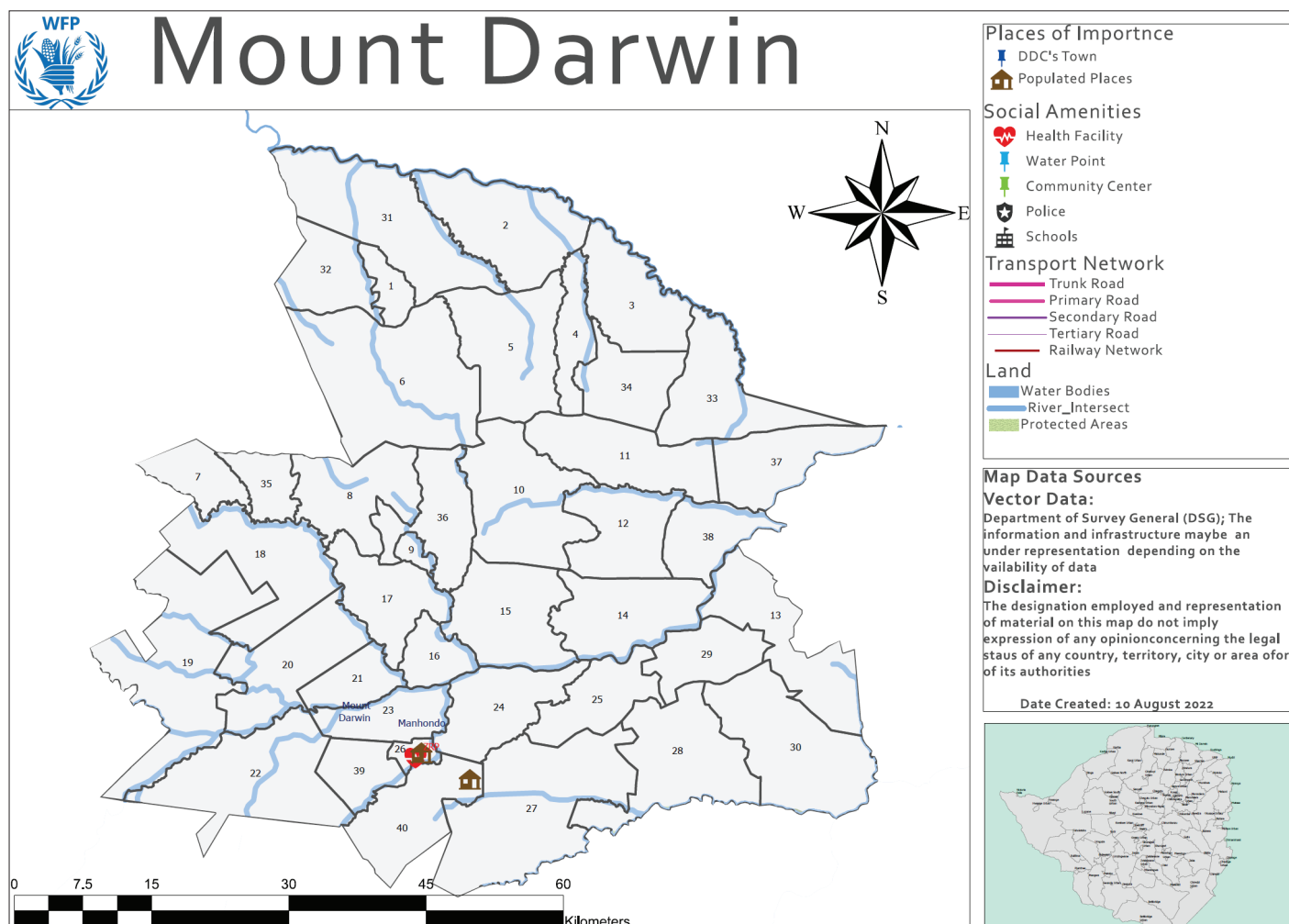


Figure 1: District Map (Source WFP)

1.1 Administrative information

Mt Darwin District is one of the eight districts in Mashonaland Central Province. It is in the NorthEast of Zimbabwe and is about 156km north of the capital Harare. It borders Rushinga District to the east and Shamva to the south, while on the west it borders Muzarabani and to its North the neighbouring country Mozambique. It has a total area of 4547, 3sq km (459 219.09Ha) with a potential arable area of 367 375.27Ha. The district is the largest in Mashonaland Central and is divided into 40 wards with six farming sectors.

There are five (5) chiefs in the district as illustrated in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Traditional Leaders

Chiefs	Headmen
Chiswiti	Kaitano
Kandeya	Chigango
IMatope	Nyaromo
Dotito	Gomo
Nembire	Nohwedza

Councillors

The district has a total of thirty-nine (39) councilors out of forty (40), thirty-eight (38) males and one (1) female and (1) vacant post.

1.2 Police Station

The district has several police service points as outlined in the **Table 2**. The several bases cover all the wards in the district.

Table 2: Police Stations

Ward	Police Posts	Catchment Area
26	Mt Darwin District Post	District Wide
9	Dotito Police Post	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 35, 36 and 38
2	Mukumbura Police Post	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 37
18	Mutungagore Police Base	18, 19 and 20
1	Kaitano Police Base	1, 6, 31 and 32
14	Karanda Base	14, 15, and 38
12	Bveke Base	12, 38, and 37
31	Murongwe Base	4, 5, 31 and 34
7	Nembire Base	7, 8 and 35
22	Chibondo	22
Source: ZRP Mt Darwin		

1.3 Settlement Types

Communal is the main settlement type in the district as illustrated in the below **(Table 3)**.

Table 3: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2016	Ward
Growth point	4	2, 9, 18 and 26
Resettlement area	14	18, 19, 20, 22, 39, 40 and 13
Small scale farms	7	1, 3, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30
Communal	26	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38
Estate Farms	0	
Source: DDC		

1.4 Population Information

According to the 2021 census projections, Mt Darwin has a projected 2022 population of 240, 727 of which 118, 021 are male and 122, 706 females **(Table 4)**. There are 58,701 households in the district with an average household size of 4.1 people.

Table 4: Mt Darwin District Population

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2022	Census 2022 Population	Proportion of Population (%)
1	Kaitano	867	3,496	1
2	Mukumbura	3,247	12,954	5
3	Gomo	1,235	4,752	2
4	Chiswiti	1,171	4,593	2
5	Tsenga	1,261	5,046	2
6	Musingwa	1,275	5,452	2
7	Nembire	1,368	5,798	2
8	Nhowedza	2,102	8,940	4
9	Dotito	822	3,062	1
10	Sohwe	2,521	10,807	4
11	Pachanza	1,707	7,167	3
12	Bveke	1,539	6,663	3
13	Chesa East	371	1,627	1
14	Karanda	1,937	8,328	3
15	Chawanda	2,395	10,189	4
16	Chitse	992	4,187	2
17	Mudzengerere	1,608	6,880	3
18	Mutungagore	1,541	6,724	3
19	Centenary East	2,044	9,196	4
20	Mutwa	1,184	5,106	2
21	Karuyana	207	883	0
22	Munhumutapa	2,351	10,575	4
23	Kandeya	2,120	8,712	4
24	Matope	2,499	10,316	4
25	Chesa Mutondwe	383	1,572	1
26	Mt Darwin Urban	3,688	12,850	5
27	Chesa Nyajenje	1,902	7,484	3
28	Chesa South	270	1,236	1
29	Chesa North	301	1,312	1
30	Chesa Danzva	256	1,141	0
31	Chimbuwe	1,050	4,565	2
32	Mukoma	521	2,057	1
33	Chigango	1,763	6,716	3
34	Kamutsenzere	1,520	5,775	2
35	Chitengwe	1,030	4,499	2
36	Karoyi	2,025	8,525	4
37	Pfunyanguwo	803	3,318	1
38	Wadze	919	3,926	2
39	Tsakare	1,121	5,373	2
40	Chemagora	2,155	8,925	4
Total		58,071	240,727	100
Source: ZimVAC - For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.5 Magistrate and Prosecutors

In ward 26 there are two (2) magistrate and five (5) prosecutors. The justice system staffing composition is shown in (Table 5).

Table 5: Magistrate and Prosecutors

Ward	Magistrate	Prosecutors
26	2	5

Source: Ministry of Local Government

Old People and Children's Home

There is only one (1) children's home in the district.

Table 6: Old People's Home and Children's Homes

Ward	Old People's Home	Children's Home
40	0	1 Child Future Home

Source: Department of Social Welfare

1.6 Vegetation Characteristics

Vegetation type is mainly tree/bush savanna. The well drained dry land woodland is dominated by *Julbernadia globiflora* (Munondo) and *Brachystegia speciformis* (Musasa) with Combretum spp. The lower part of Mt Darwin which is Dande valley is dominated by *Colosposferm* (Mupane) and the acacia species due to its climatic conditions and soil type.

Grasses are mainly of the *Hyperhenia* other species of the sour veld comprising (thatching grass), with *Sschzachyriussanguineus*, *Eragrostischapelierii*, *Pogonathriasquarrosa*, *Heteropogoncotortus*, *Trachypogonspicatus*, *Stereochlaenacameronii*, *Lodetias simplex*, *Aristida barbicollis*, *Microchloakunthii*, *Sporobolus pyramidalis*, *Rhynchoytrumrepens*.

However, Dande valley has a sweet veld which is suitable for livestock production hence we have more livestock in that area.

1.7 Land Degradation

Agricultural activities and illegal mining are the chief drivers of land degradation in the district. Cutting down of trees by illegal settlers around the (Pfura mountains), who are opening up new areas for agricultural purposes is rampant. Tobacco farmers are also cutting down trees for tobacco curing and firewood for domestic use. This is causing reduced plant and grass species-resulting in serious soil erosion. This is more common in resettlement areas. Illegal mining in such areas as Mukaradzi Ward 27 and in other rivers is causing serious siltation of dams and rivers, as a result capacity of water bodies to hold water is reduced thereby affecting irrigation activities and water for livestock.

Stream bank cultivation is of major concern in all the wards. However, its effects are being felt more in the Dande valley because the soils are loose and collapsible. Gulleys are being formed severely in Dande valley especially along Musingwa River and Nyautande River. Below is the Musingwa river gully formation. This gully is now threatening the borehole, Kaitano business Centre and Kaitano School. Measures have been put in place to have them rehabilitated.



Figure 2: Musingwa River Gully In The Dande Valley

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education information

The district has a total of 140 schools with the following categories primary and secondary schools (**Table 7**). The number of primary schools has improved over time and the walking distance is now less than 5km. Only one school does not have ECD. There is still a long way go in terms of construction of adequate secondary schools.

Table 7: Primary And Secondary Schools In The District

Year	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	ECD
2016	92	46	
2021	92	48	98

Source: MoPSE

Being the largest district with forty (40) wards, there is still more work to be done on having more Advanced level schools in the district. In the lower part of Mt Darwin (Dande), there are only two (2) schools with 'A' level out of ten (10) wards in lower Mt Darwin. In upper Mt Darwin there are 7 'A' level secondary schools out of 30 wards. The area which is lagging behind is the science area where only one school offers sciences at 'A' level. There is need to develop this area.

Table 8: Secondary Schools With Advanced Level

Ward	School
2	Katarira
7	Kuhondo
9	Dotito
14	Chironga
15	Chawanda
23	Ruya
24	Mutondwe
26	Mt Darwin
34	Mavhuradonha

Source: Ministry of Education

The district has a long way to go in terms of implementing the electrification of schools exercise-especially in secondary schools. The electrification is expected to promote science education and attract and retain teaching staff.

Table 9: Electrified Schools

Year	Primary	Secondary
2016	40	20
2021	0	0
Total	40	20

Source: Ministry of Education

There is an increase in school dropouts due to child pregnancy and child marriages from 2016 to 2021. This has been exacerbated by lock down due to Covid-19. There is an increase in the school dropouts due to illness, no interest in school, long distance and being too young.

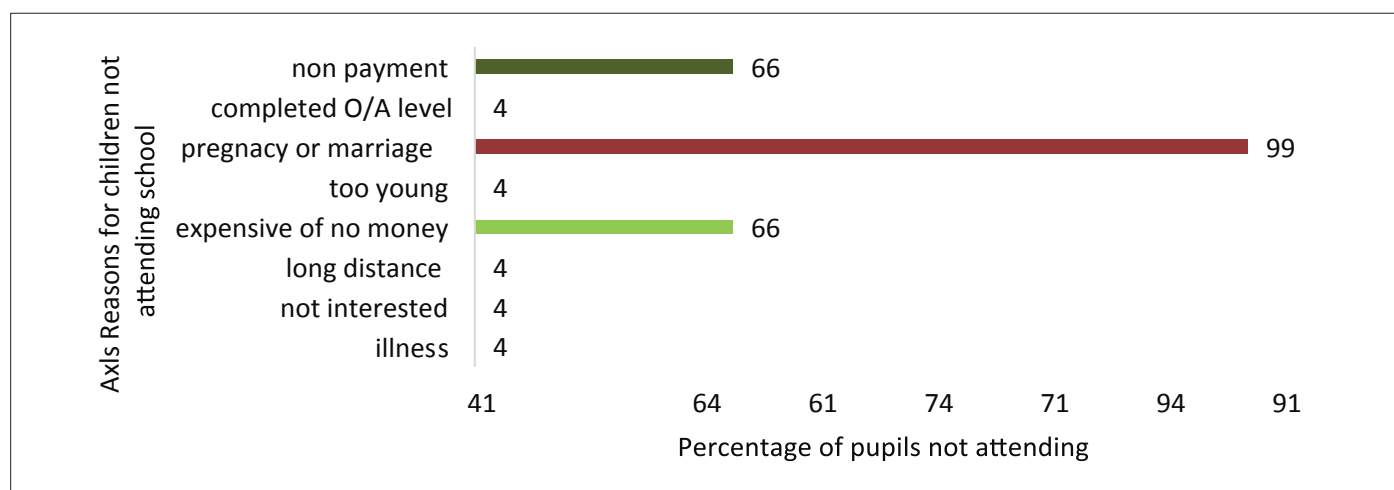


Figure 3: Reasons For Children Not Being At School 2021 (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

2.2 Health Facilities

Health provision is key in human life and the development of the district and the nation at large. The district has forty (40) wards being serviced by twenty-two (22) health centers dotted in the district (**Table 10**). There are two (2) hospitals in the district with one being a mission hospital and the other being a district referral hospital. Other health facilities are still under construction, Chimbuwe and Mangare Health Centers and others proposed sites Kazai and Mutwa.

Table 10: Health Centers Distribution

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Kaitano Rural Health Centre	1 and 32	Council
2	Mukumbura Clinic	2	Government
3	Bandimba Rural Health Centre	3	Council
4	Mutasa Clinic	6	Government
5	Nembire Rural Health Centre	7, 8 and 35	Council
6	Dotito Clinic	9 and 36	Government
7	Pachanza Rural Health Centre	10 and 11	Council
8	Bveke Rural Health Centre	12 and 38	Council
9	Karanda Mission Hospital	14	Private
10	Chawanda Rural Health Centre	15	Council
11	Chitse Rural Health Centre	16 and 17	Council
12	Mutungagore Rural Health Centre	18 and 20	Government
13	Chibuli & Chitepo Rural Health Centre	19	Council
14	Tsakare Clinic	22 and 39	Government
15	Matope Rural Health Centre	24 and 27	Council
16	Mt Darwin Hospital, ZRP Clinic, ZPCS Clinic, ZNA clinic and Youth Frindly Centre Clinic	26 and 40	Government
17	Nyamahobogo Clinic	29, 13, 25, 28 and 30	Government
18	Murongwe Rural Health Centre	31	Council
19	Kamutsenzere Clinic	34, 4 and 5	Government
20	Kandeya Rural Health Centre	23	Council
21	Pfunyanguwo Rural Health Centre	37	Government
22	Chitepo Clinic	19	Government

Source: MoHCC

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

The management of water sources is through the Rural District Council technicians. These are also involved capacitating village level pump Minders who would be responsible in the operation and maintenance of the boreholes, aiding in the sustainability of water supply to the borehole catchment. Several boreholes are unfunctional and they remain so due to lack of funds to purchase spare parts for maintenance, rehabilitation or repair work.

Table 11: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Bore Holes	Non Functional Bore Holes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	River	River	6	2	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
2	River	River	15	0	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
3	River	River	1	4	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
4	River	River	7	0	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
5	River	River	10	1	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
6	River	River	7	2	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
7	River	River	10	3	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
8	River	River	32	5	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
9	Dam	Dam	11	1	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
10	Dam	Dam	20	5	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
11	Dam	Dam	13	4	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
12	Dam	Dam	19	3	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
13	Dam	Dam	15	5	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
14	Dam	Dam	24	5	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
15	Dam	Dam	12	7	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
16	River	River	16	7	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
17	River	River	17	5	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
18	Dam	Dam	32	0	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
19	Dam	Dam	31	0	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
20	Dam	Dam	13	1	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
21	River	River	8	2	Low water table and not being able to afford spare parts.
22	Dam	Dam	25	4	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
23	Dam	Dam	16	5	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
24	Dam	Dam	42	9	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
25	Dam	Dam	7	3	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
26	Dam	Dam	18	5	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
27	Dam	Dam	7	3	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
28	Dam	Dam	6	4	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
29	Dam	Dam	9	3	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
30	Dam	Dam	7	2	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
31	River	River	7	5	raw water table and spare parts are not affordable
32	River	River	6	0	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
33	River	River	4	1	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
34	River	River	18	2	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
35	River	River	12	2	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
36	Dam	Dam	19	4	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
37	Dam	Dam	4	4	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
38	River	River	16	5	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
39	Dam	Dam	12	1	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts
40	River	River	10	5	Raw water table and unaffordability of spare parts

3.2 Sanitation Facilities

The district has very low sanitation coverage across the wards (**Table 13**). Out of the 475 villages in Mt Darwin, only 45 villages obtained Open Defecation free status. This marginal increase has been necessitated by efforts from the Government and development partners under the Demand led Health Hygiene, for example Welt Hunger Heife, World Vision, Caritas and CTDO

Table 12: Toilet Access By Wards 2021

Ward Number	Ward Name	No. Of HHs	No. of BVIPs	Sanitation Coverage (%)
1	Kaitano	867	240	28
2	Mukumbura	3,247	538	17
3	Gomo	1,235	200	16
4	Chiswiti	1,171	342	29
5	Tsenga	1,261	363	29
6	Mutasa	1,275	504	40
7	Nembire	1,368	231	17
8	Nowedza	2,102	364	17
9	Dotito	822	115	14
10	Sohwe	2,521	350	14
11	Pachanza	1,707	266	16
12	Bveke	1,539	562	37
13	Chesa East	371	123	33
14	Karanda	1,937	426	22
15	Chawanda	2,395	465	19
16	Chitse	992	387	39
17	Mudzengerere	1,608	358	22
18	Mutungagore	1,541	312	20
19	Chibuli	2,044	836	41
20	Mutwa	1,184	281	24
21	Karuyana	207	118	57
22	Munhumutapa	2,351	1,603	68
23	Kandeya	2,120	107	5
24	Matope	2,499	848	34
25	Chesa Mutondwe	383	160	42
26	Mt Darwin Urban	3,688	Flushing	100
27	Chesa Nyajenje	1,902	136	7
28	Chesa South	270	152	56
29	Chesa North	301	146	49
30	Chesa Danzva	256	153	60
31	Chimbuwe	1,050	720	69
32	Mukoma	521	386	74
33	Chigango	1,763	200	11
34	Kamutsenzere	1,520	680	45
35	Chitengu	1,030	175	17
36	Dotito Urban	2,025	486	24
37	Pfunyanguwo	803	668	83
38	Wadze	919	851	93
39	Tsakare	1,121	426	38
40	Chomagora	2,155	389	18
Total		867	15,667	36

SOURCE: MoHCC

4. Transport And Communication

4.1 Road Network

Mt Darwin is serviced by three (3) road authorities that are Pfura Rural District Council, District Development Fund and Ministry of Transport. Under communication, there are four (4) service providers that are Econet, Netone, Telecel and Telone. These are the four (4) providers who are also operational in the country (**Table 13**).

Table 13: Road Network In The District

Road Authority	Kilometers Under Its Jurisdiction
Pfura Rural District Council	1478.6Km
District Development Fund	477
Ministry of Transport	439.9

Source: Ministry of Transport

Pfura R.D.C is the authority with the largest road network. However, the challenge is on maintaining all the roads. Now the Pfura RDC has acquired one (1) grader and two (2) tipper trucks for road construction and maintenance through the devolution funds. However, the funds are not adequate since they only release funds according to the length of roads which were captured long back. It is worth noting that, the measurements that were taken long back are in tandem with the current situation. While efforts are being made to improve the road network, (e.g. the commissioning of Karanda bridge and the construction of Mt Darwin to Mukumbura road) there is need to do more since some roads are still in bad state for example the Dotito to Nembire road.

Mt Darwin District Road Network

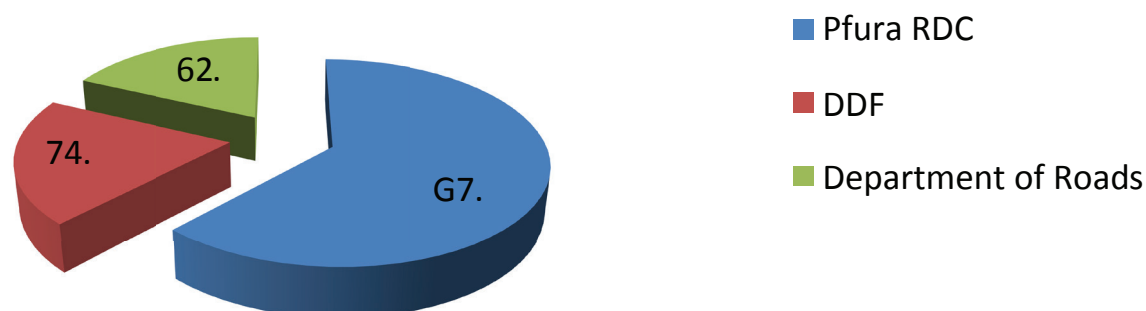


Figure 4: Mt Darwin District Road Network (Source: Ministry Of Transport)

4.2 Network Coverage

From the below service providers, Econet is the one with wider network coverage and with many subscribers as compared to others. However, the exact number is yet to be established.

The district is well covered in terms of communication. However, ward 27, 6, 13, 28, 30 and 33 experience partial network coverage. More concentration of boosters is in ward 26 and 9 which are urban centers of Mount Darwin.

Table 14: Network Service Providers

Service Provider	Number Of Transmitters
Econet	8
Netone	2
Telecel	2

Source: Ministry of Transport

5. Main Livelihood Services

The district falls into three economic zones i.e. Northern Zambezi Valley, Highveld Prime Communal and Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming. Livelihoods in these zones are mainly centred on rain fed agriculture; producing both cash and food crops. The main source of income is sale of crops and livestock. **Table 15** provides the description of each economic zone

Table 15: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic zones	Description	Wards
Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33 and 34
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone center on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39 and 40
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.	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 35, 36, 37 and 38

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

Overall, the main livelihood activity in the district is rain fed agriculture, including both food and cash crops. However, as highlighted above, the farming activities including the different crops grown depend on the economic zones. Cotton production is the main livelihood activity in the lower part of the district (Northern Zambezi Valley, wards 1 to 6) and prices are dictated by the international markets. When prices are low, it makes more economic sense to grow cereals or groundnuts instead. The main cereals grown are small grains (sorghum, pearl and finger millet) which can better withstand the occasional drought in this area. Most households cannot cover their annual food needs from own crop production alone in particular during much of the year. Poorer households purchase their food from the markets. Reliance on market purchases exposes these households to food insecurity as they are not able to purchase enough to cover their household needs. Livestock, in particular small ruminants also feature in the household economy although both the risk of diseases as well as shortages of grazing land limits livestock production in this area. Guinea fowls are more popular than chickens because they are resistant to Newcastle disease.

In the middle part of the district (Central and Northern Semi Intensive Farming zone, wards 7,8,10,11,12,37 and 38), rain fed maize production is the main livelihood activity. Better off households are reasonably self-sufficient in cereals but poorer household depend equally on own crops, daily wages, and gold panning to make ends meet. In addition, groundnuts, tobacco (Virginia and burley), cotton and soya beans are the main cash crops. In normal years, these wards produce a moderate grain surplus. Overall it is considered a relatively prosperous zone. Cereal farming is supported by animal husbandry and other income generating activities. Oxen and donkeys provide traction for plough agriculture and some livestock are kept in reserve for cash sales when needed. Even most poor households own some goats.

The greater part of upper Mt Darwin (wards 13,14,15,18,19,20,22,23,24,25,27,28,29 and 30), falls in the Highveld prime communal livelihood zone where in addition to rain fed food and cash crop production, other livelihood activities including animal husbandry, formal and casual employment exist. Grazing land is limited and the better off in this zone have fewer livestock than those in other zones. Farmers in this zone are susceptible to price fluctuations on cash crops which affect their income from year to year.

A smaller part (ward 21) of the district falls in the A1 prime zone where A1 settler farmers and the former farm workers are located. Some of the settlers are poor as they are still trying to establish themselves and from the time they were resettled, the rainfall pattern has not been favorable. There is therefore a little difference in the cash earned but the unemployed landless and the poor settlers. The poor settlers are however better off as they purchase far less maize because they depend on their own production for a period of time. Landless households without able bodied adult rely primarily on their labour capacity to earn money. They find either agricultural piece work such as clearing, weeding and harvesting or they carry out less labour intensive off farm work including collecting and selling thatch and fencing poles. The better off A1 farmers are still establishing themselves with some still employed in urban areas with agriculture being an additional livelihood activity.

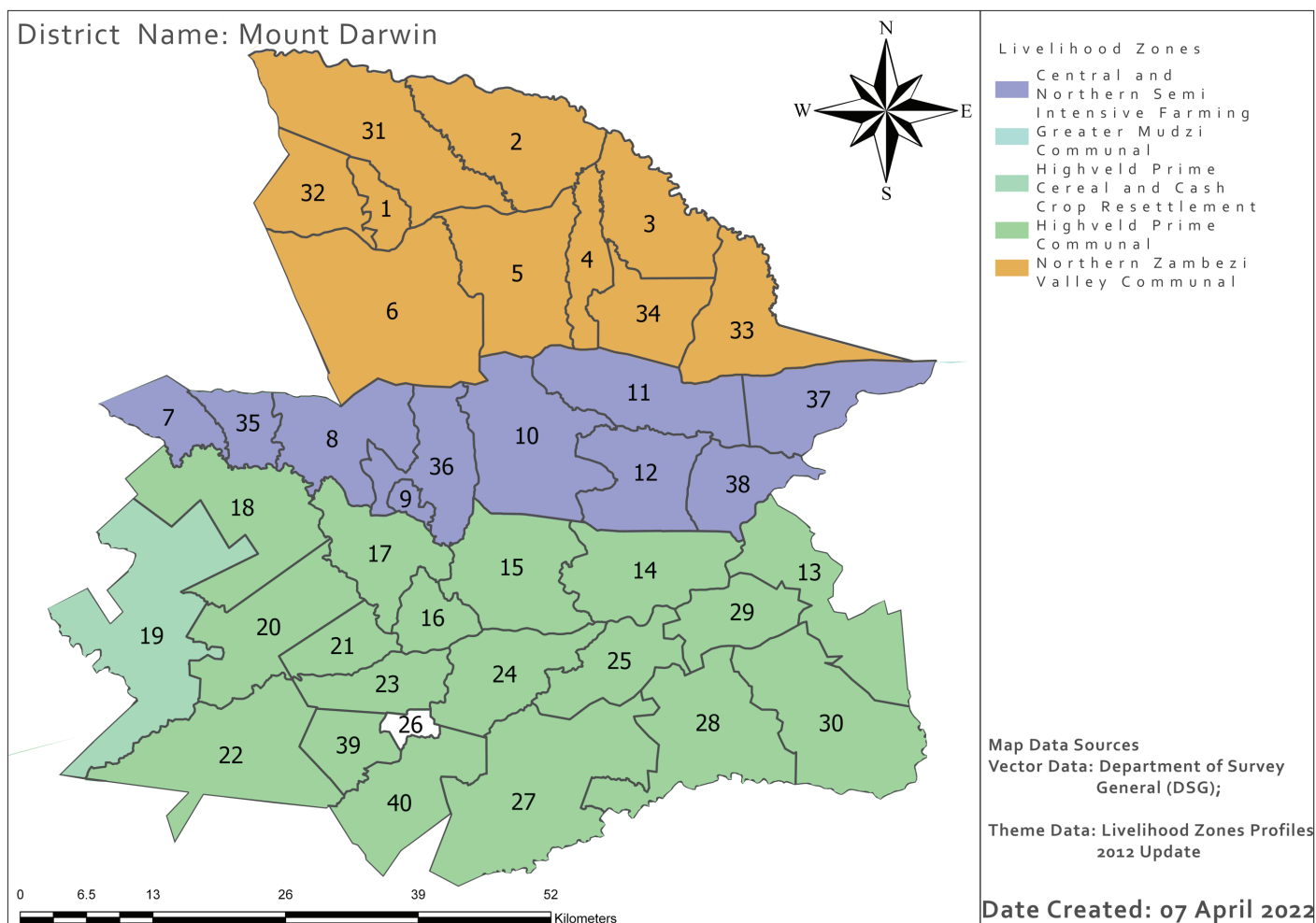


Figure 5: Zimbabwe Livelihood Zone Map (Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012)

6. Poverty Levels

The level of poverty is highest in the lower valley (Dande) region as compared to the upper part of Mt Darwin district with ward 19 being the highest in the district. This is mainly determined by rainfall patterns as the district mainly relies on agriculture for income generation. Most of the wards in the red zone are from Dande area as shown on the map.

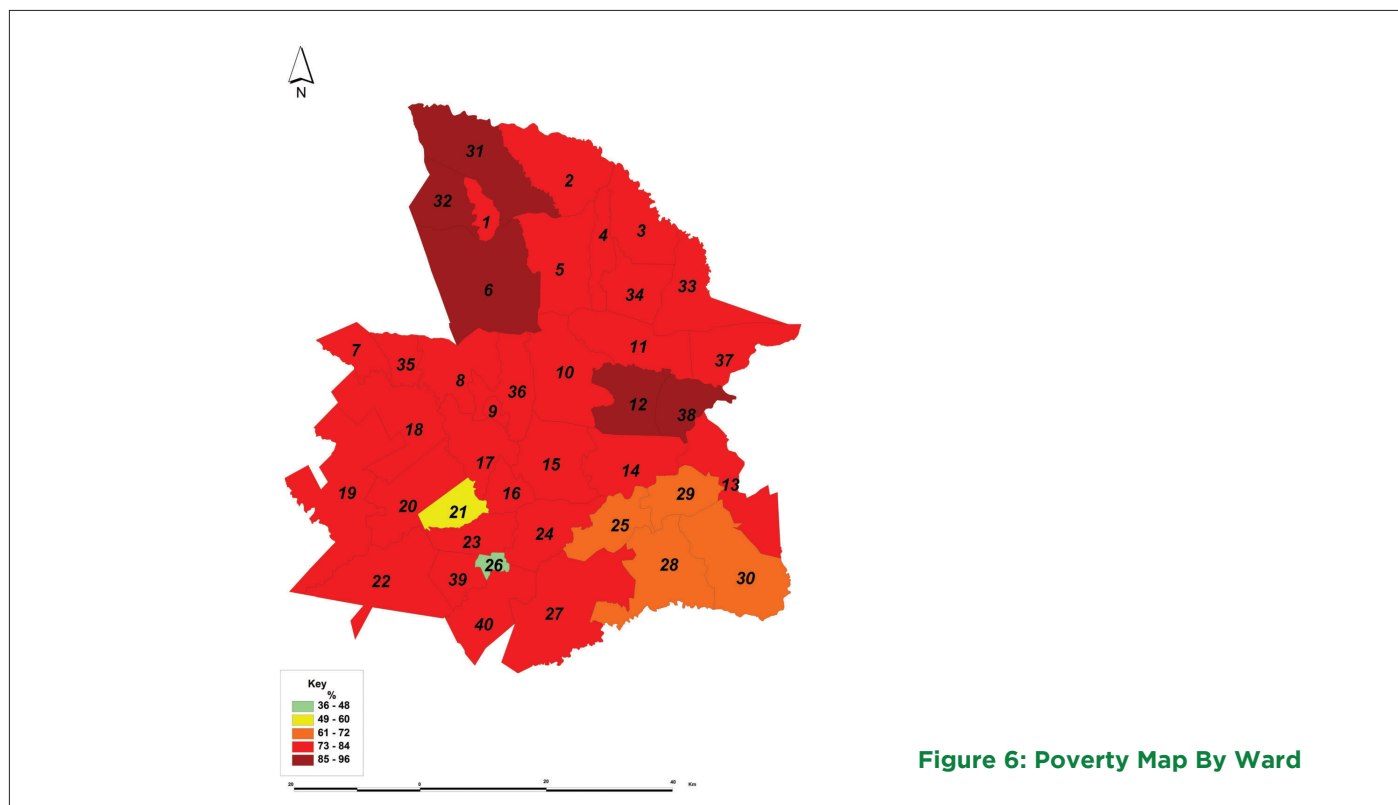


Figure 6: Poverty Map By Ward

7. Climate Information

7.1 Agroecological Regions and Climate

The district lies in three agro ecological regions i.e. region IIa, IIb, III and IV. **Table 16** provides for the characteristics of each region.

Table 16: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics (Recommended Farming Systems)	Wards
IIa	Rainfall confined to summer and moderately high ranging from 700-1050 mm per annum. Suitable for intensive farming, based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock.	9, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22
IIb	Receives an average of 16 -18 rainy pentads per season. Subject to rather more severe dry spells during the rainy season or to occurrence of relatively short rainy seasons. In either event crop yields in certain years will be affected, but not sufficiently frequently to change the overall utilization from intensive systems of farming. Current rainfall range from 2011/12 to 2015/2016 (561mm-754mm).	10, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 40
III	Semi intensive farming region. Moderate rainfall 650-750mm but because much of it is accounted for by frequent heavy falls and temperatures are generally high, its effectiveness is reduced. Receives an average of 14 to 16 rainy pentads per rainy season. The region is also subject to severe mid-season dry spells and therefore is marginal for maize, tobacco, and cotton production or enterprises based on crop production alone. The farming system should therefore be based on both livestock production (assisted by production of fodder crops) and cash crops under good management on soils of high available moisture content. Current rainfall range from 2011/12 to 2015/2016 (321mm-510mm)	7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38 and part of 4, 5, 6, 33, 34 and 37
IV	Low and very erratic rainfall per annum (below 450mm), poor soils and topology, suitable for cattle ranching.	1, 2, 3, 31, 32 part of 4, 5, 6, 33, 34 and 37

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

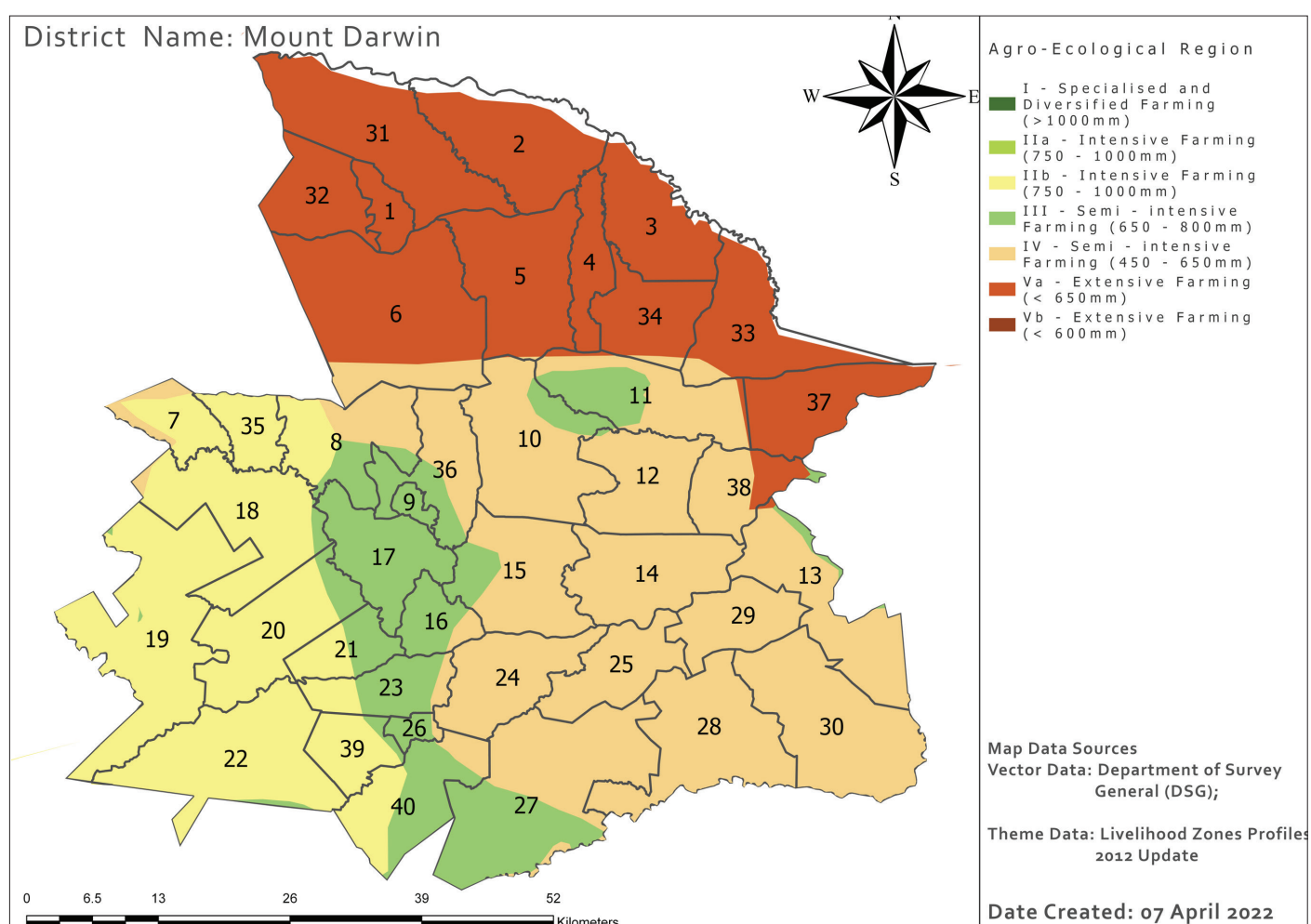


Figure 7: Distribution Of Agro-ecological Regions

The district is characterized by sandy loam soils on the upper part where tobacco production performs well. The lower part of Mt Darwin which is Dande valley is dominated by clay loam soils which are inherently fertile. It is mainly characterized by cotton and sorghum production. The district rely on crop production and there is need for initiatives to diversify livelihood options and improve the quality of life.

Table 17: Land Distribution By Farming Sector

Sector	CA	OR	A1	SSCFA	A2+LSCFA	Totals
Arable	330,638	11,200	27,219	9,600	3,252	381,909
Grazing	36,738	2,800	6,805	28,800	2,168	77,310
Totals	367,375	14,000	34,023	38,400	5,420	459,219

Source: AARDS

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall and Trend within 5 years

The district receives an annual average rainfall of 600mm (**Figure 4**). However due to climate change and climate variability although the mean annual rainfall has improved, the onset of the rainy season has changed and the rainfall distribution has been poor resulting in poor agricultural productivity. This calls for farmers to embrace smart agriculture.

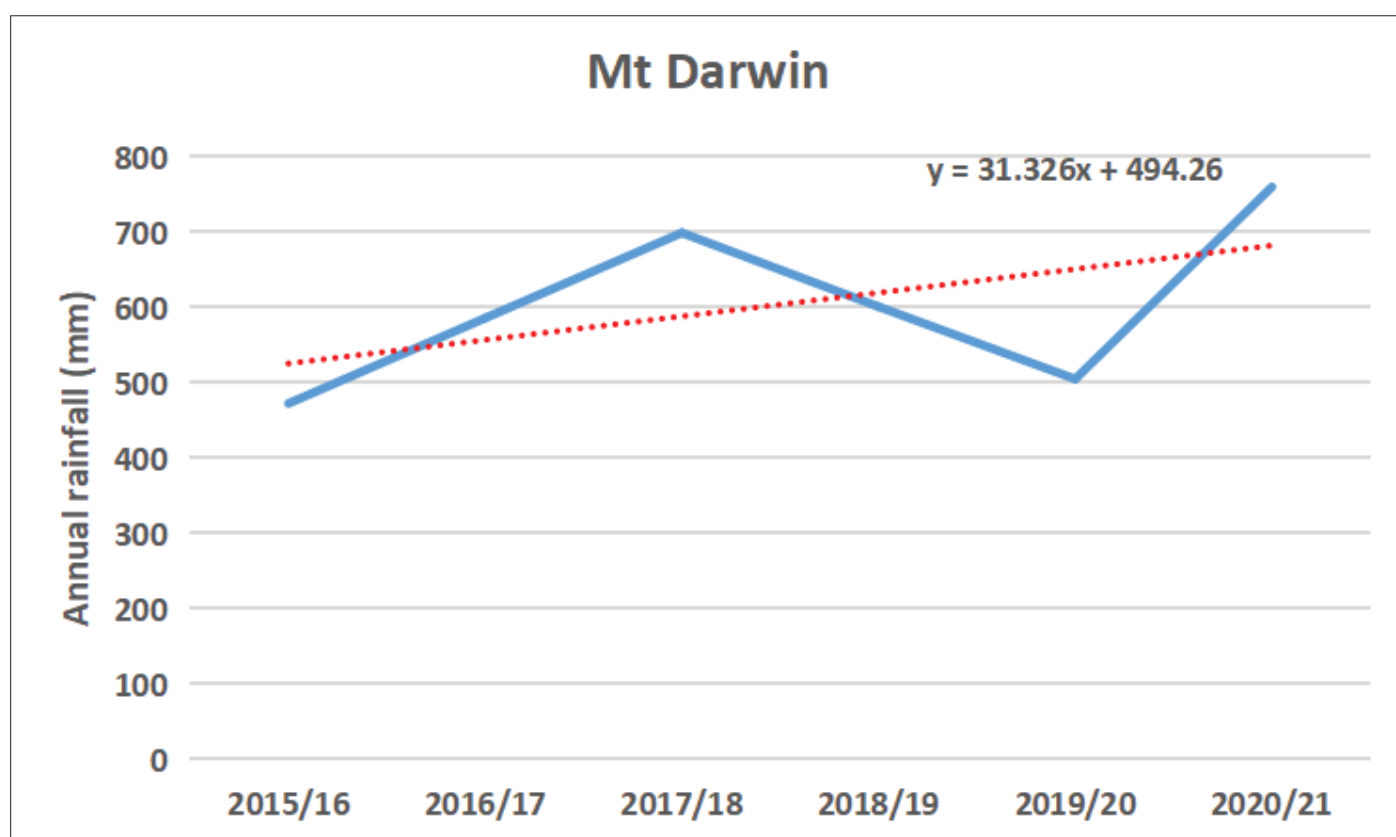


Figure 8: Mean Annual Rainfall For The District (Source: MSD)

7.3 Drought Prone Areas

The map below shows drought prone areas; the district is generally classified as medium risk for drought (**Figure 8**).

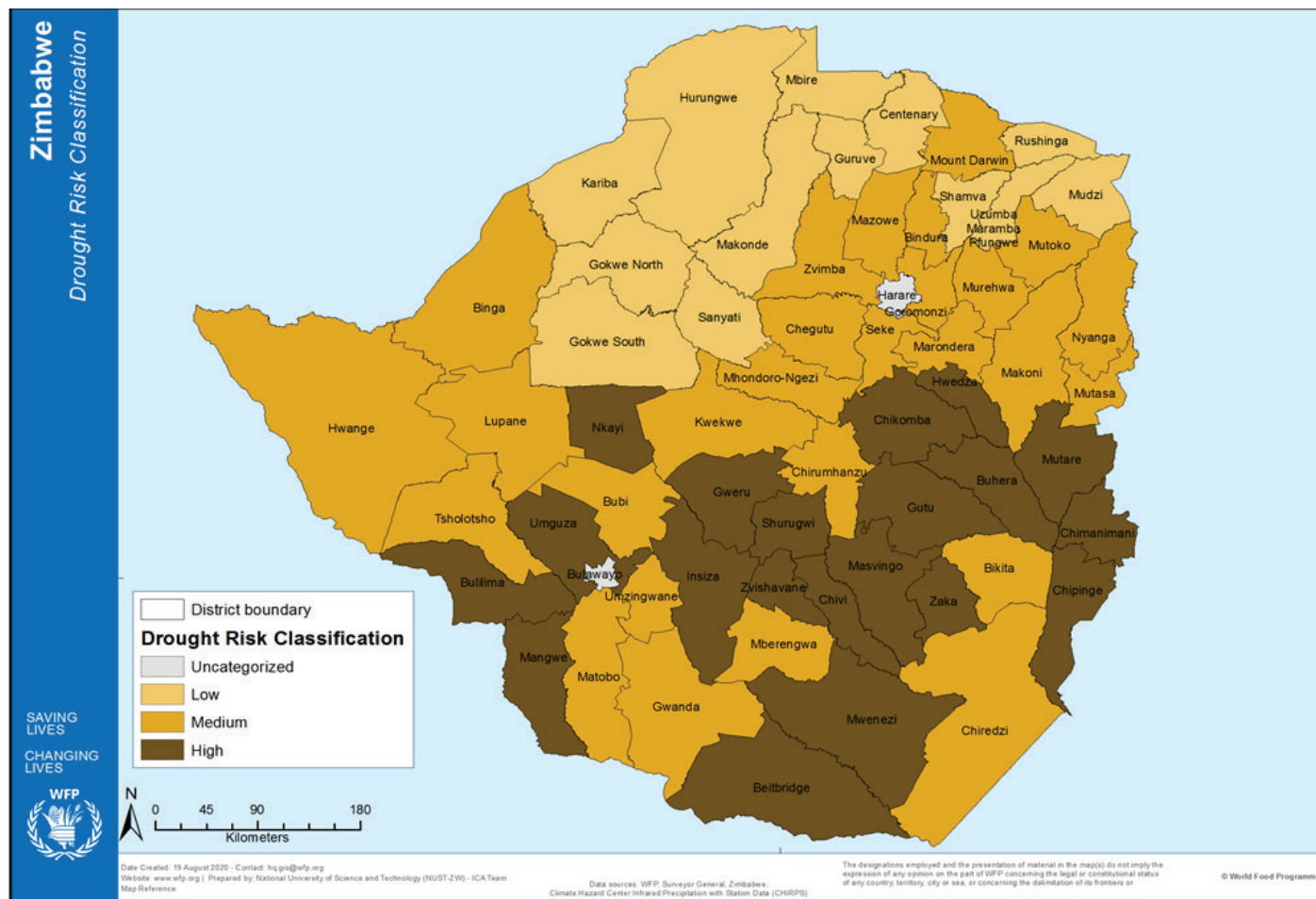


Figure 9: Drought Prone Areas (Source: Integrated Phase Classification Report, 2021)

7.4 Flood Prone Areas Map

The district is classified medium risk for flooding. The district also borders Shamva and Rushinga which is categorised as high flood risk (**Figure 9**).

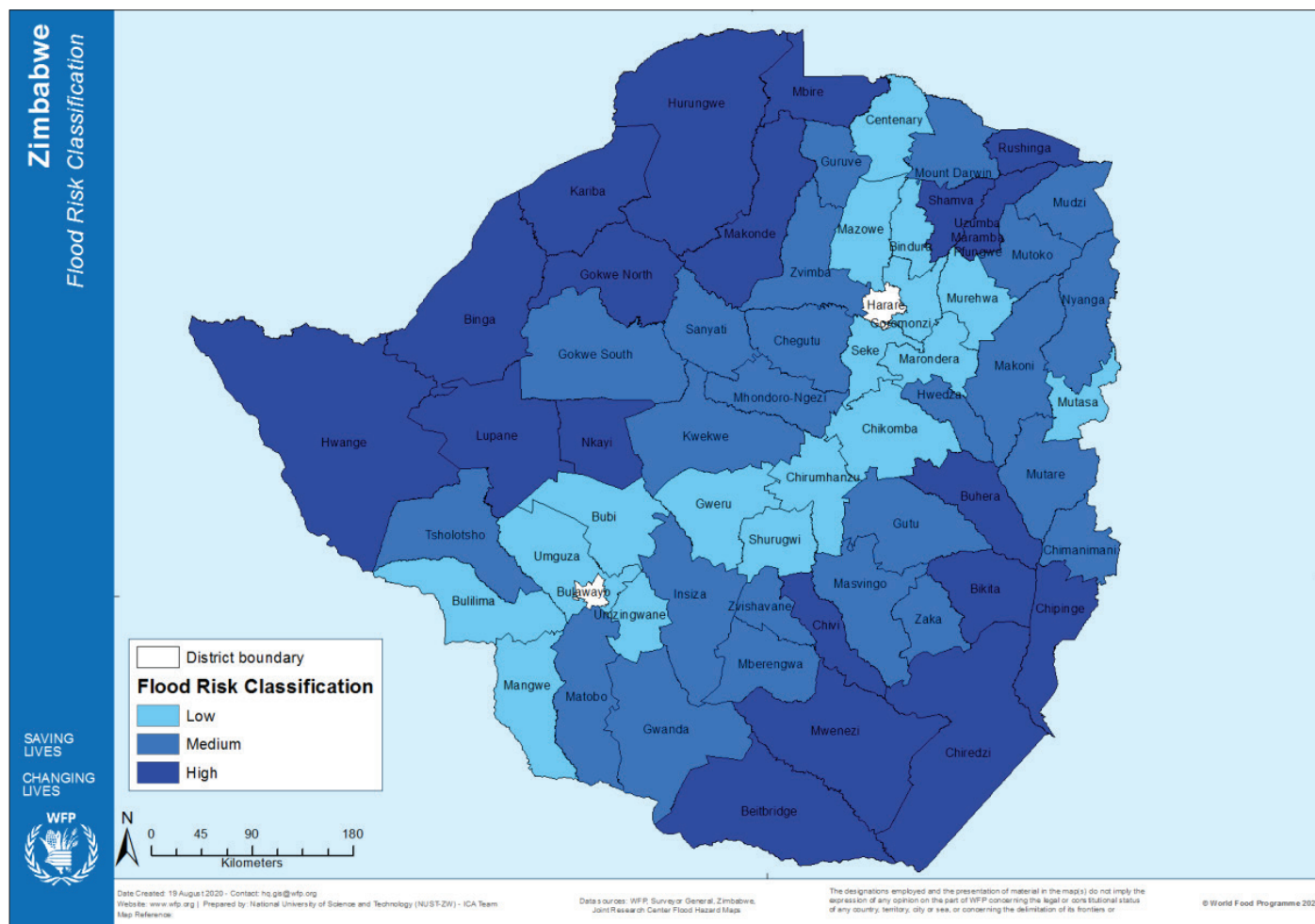


Figure 10: Flood Prone Area (Source: Integrated Phase, Classification Report, 2021)

7.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

There are a number of dams in the district and most of them support irrigation schemes and water for livestock and sometimes household use (**Table 19**). Most of the dams are located in agroecological region III which receives substantive amount of water but suffers from mid-season dry spells and affect crop production. There is need to increase water harvesting techniques in natural region IV to enable the communities to benefit from irrigation schemes and for livestock support.

Table 18: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

1	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022
9	Dotito	Dotito
10	Mangare	Mangare
12	Nyatsoko, Kujawara and Mukotwe	Kutsoko, Kujawara and Mukotwe
13	Kujawara, Nhoru, Mukotwe	Kujawara, Nhoru, Nyamhembwe
14	Nyamhembwe	Nyamhembwe
15	Chahwanda	Chahwanda
19	Riodora, Chibuli, everton, Glasala, Nteto.	Riodora, Chibuli, everton, Glasala, Nteto.
20	Mutwa Mpunzi, Clan, Marombw, Hondo yekupedzisira.	Mutwa Mpunzi, Clan, Marombw, Hondo yekupedzisira.
21	Kahari, dombojena, Karuyana.	Kahari, dombojena, Karuyana.
22	Tsakare, Amanda, Nyamupfukudza	Tsakare, Amanda, Nyamupfukudza.
23	Kakeza, Gambanga.	Kakeza, Gambanga.
24	Mutondwe, Chesa Mutondwe.	Mutondwe, Chesa Mutondwe.
26	Mupfure, Tiringindi.	Mupfure, Tiringindi.
27	Nyanjenje	Nyanjenje.
28	Mutaku , Bunzamombe , Manyuchi ,Nyatsoko .	Mutaku, Bunzamombe, Manyuchi, Nyatsoko.
29	Kangaire, Nyamhara, Nyamahobogo	Kangaire, Nyamhara, Nyamahobogo.
30	Danzva, Kongiri, Matitima ,Baka , Hangai .	Danzva, Kongiri, Matitima, Baka, Hangai.
36	Chihoko	Chihoko.
37	Pfunyanguwo	Pfunyanguwo, Semwa.
38	Nil	Semwa.
39	Sacombe, Fisherman.	Sacombe , Fisherman
Source: DDF		

Note: Semwa which is at the boarder of Rushinga and Mt Darwin districts, covers ward 37 and 38. It is estimated to irrigate over 12000ha, when it is completed. It is going to be the largest in Mashonaland Central province.

8.Crop Information

8.1 Major Crops Grown And Factors Affecting Crop Production

The district is composed of Large Scale Commercial Farms, Small Scale Commercial Farms, Old Resettlement Farms, A1, A2 and Communal farming. Communal area constitute about 80% of the total area of the district (**Table 19**). There is increased pressure on the grazing area with increased competition. A2 and LSCFA make up a small proportion of the total area of the district. The main crops grown vary by farming sector but include maize, sunflower, cow peas and tobacco as highlighted in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Wards	Area (Ha)	Total Area (%)	Crops
Small Scale Commercial	13, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30.	9600	2,5	Maize, Sorghum, Groundnuts, Sesame, Cotton, Sunflower, cowpeas, Tobacco, Soyabeans, Sugarbeans,
Communal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24 and 26	330, 638	85,6	Maize, Sorghum, millets, Groundnuts, Sesame, Cotton, Sunflower, cowpeas, Rapoko.
A1	18, 19, 20, 22, 39 and 40	27,219	7.2	Maize, Tobacco, Soyabeans, Sugarbeans Sorghum, Groundnts, Cotton, Sunflower, Cowpeas,
Old Resettlement Area	18, 20, 22 and 40	11,200	2,9	
A2 and Large scale Commercial	19 and 22	3,252	0,9	Maize, Tobacco, Wheat, Soyabeans, Sugar beans, Groundnuts, Cotton, Sunflower, Cowpeas, Irish Potatoes
Source: AARDS				

Soils Types: The district has 6 different soil types and these are heavy clay soils found in the valley wards 6, 32, 31, 5, 2, 4, 34, 3, 33 and 37, light clays to light loamy sands found in wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 38, 37, 13, 14, 15, 16, 35 and 36 and sandy loams and red clays In wards 17 to 40 have sandy loams and red clays.

Land holding by wealth group: Household land holding varies from one farming sector to another. Farmers in the communal sector own an average of 3 ha, followed but those in the A1 settlement with an average of 5ha. Those in the old resettlement areas have an average of 12 ha, A2 farmers own 45 ha, SSCFA have an average of 75ha and the large scale commercial farmers own more than 1000 ha. There are two large scale farms in the district. Some communal farmer has even smaller pieces of land as they had to allocate portions to their older children.

The main crops grown in the district include maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, paprika, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton.

8.2 Crop Production Trends

Maize is the main crop produced followed by sorghum, tobacco and sweet potatoes **(Table 20)**.

Table 20: Crop Production For The 2020/21 Season

Crop	Area Planted (Ha)	Average Yield(T/Ha)	Production (Mt)
Maize	44,310	0.78	34,562
Sorghum	16,736	0.66	11,046
Pearl millet	193	0.3	58
Rapoko	60	0.2	12
Tobacco	6,268	1.14	7,146
Cotton	1,754	0.45	789
Soya beans	2672	0.37	989
G/nuts	4,012	0.73	2,929
sunflower	553	0.7	387
Sugar beans	268	0.72	190
Nua beans	46	1.4	64
Cow peas	576	0.41	400
Bambara nuts	97	0.28	27
Sweet potatoes	524	4.2	2,200
Sesame seeds	682	0.2	136
Total	79,150		
Source: AARDS			

8.3 Irrigation Schemes

There are number of irrigation schemes in the district, some are big and some are very small about hectare, the size of the irrigation schemes is highlighted in the following tables (Table 21 and 22).

Table 21: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Male	Female	Status	Crops Grown
9	Dotito	48	32	54	Functional	Green mealies, vegetables, beans, sweet potatoes
22	Chipa	92	36	5	Partially functional	Green mealies
24	Mutondwe	10	15	5	Functional	Green mealies,
24	Chesa Mutondwe	25	47	7	Functional	Green mealies, beans, sweet potatoes
37	Pfunyanguwo	5	14	6	Functional	Beans
22	Tsakare A	16	24	8	Functional	Sweet potatoes, vegetables
22	Tsakare B	23,5	35	12	Functional	Beans, green meals, sweet potatoes, vegetables
Source: AARDS						

Table 22: Micro-Irrigation Nutritional Gardens

Name	Ward	Hectares	Status	Funding Agent
Musukuvi	34	1	Functional	CARITAS
Matope	3	1	Functional	CARITAS
Kakeza	23	1	Functional	CARITAS
Hode	34	1	Functional	World Vision
Musasawengosi	6	1	Functional	World Vision
Chipfungwe	4	1	Functional	World Vision
Mukoma	32	1	Functional	World Vision
Nhowa	31	1	Functional	World Vision
Majerejere	5	1	Functional	Vegetables
Nyakutunguma	37	0,7	Functional	Vegetables
Kanyoka	11	1	Functional	Vegetables, beans
Source: AARDS				

8.4 Challenges

- Generally majority of irrigation schemes needs attention and some of the water sources are facing siltation problems.
- Lack of formal markets
- 3Leaking and drying up s.
- 4. Social and management problems among beneficiaries.
- 5. Lack of transport to market.
- Unaffordable production costs. Such As electricity and input costs

Table 23: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward	Months Of Food Adequacy	Period In Months
1	April - June	3
2	April - June	3
3	April - June	3
4	April - June	3
5	April - June	3
6	April - June	3
7	April - December	9
8	April - December	9
9	April - December	9
10	April - October	7
11	April - October	7
12	April - October	7
13	April - February	1
14	April - October	7
15	April - October	7
16	April - October	7
17	April - October	7
18	Throughout the year	12
19	Throughout the year	12
20	Throughout the year	12
21	Throughout the year	12
22	Throughout the year	12
23	April - October	7
724	April - October	7
25	Throughout the year	12
26	Throughout the year	12
27	Throughout the year	12
28	Throughout the year	12
29	Throughout the year	12
30	Throughout the year	12
31	April - June	3
32	April - June	3
33	April - June	3
34	April - June	3
35	April - December	9
36	April - December	9
37	April - June	3
38	April - October	7
39	Throughout the year	12
40	April - September	6

Source: AARDS

9. Livestock

9.1. Main Type Of Livestock Kept In The District

The district is a livestock district with a wide range of both small and large livestock. It is comprised of cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs. However, the major livestock is cattle which are contributing a lot to the economic value of the district. These animals are being managed under sixteen (16) Animal Health Management Centers, which are solely the responsibility of Veterinary department from the Pest and Diseases point of view, while the production side is being manned by the Department of Livestock Production including the farmer as the Centre of production.

9.2 Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

The main types of livestock kept in the district include cattle and goats (Table 24 below).

Table 24: Average Livestock Holding In The District

	Number of Households	Who Own Cattle (%)	Who Own Goats (%)
All Households	63 256	30	32
Farm Households	15 428		
Non-Farm Households	47 828	70	68

Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District

The table below shows the Animal Health Management Centers in the district and the respective wards being serviced by one Veterinary Extension Officer. Chigango AHMC has the highest number of cattle with a total of 3132 while the least is Mt Darwin with 251. Mt Darwin has lower number of cattle because its bigger area is under urban with a small area being communal. Chigango has the highest number considering that it has sweet veld which is suitable for livestock production. Generally, the carrying capacity of cattle in the Dande valley which is the lower part of Mt Darwin is 1: 15 while for the upper part of Mt Darwin is 1: 8.

Table 25: Classes Of Livestock In Each Animal Health Management Centre

Ward Number	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkey
1	4519	6009	289	16
2	5538	8404	2025	
3	2786	3481	1275	
4	2432	2651	903	
5	3034	6998	3165	46
6	4851	6911	591	31
7	891	3574	201	74
8	1559	2561	15	27
9	211	118	39	5
10	864	425	21	27
11	3549	1037	33	32
12	1766	403	43	4
13	2474	1318	710	23
14	4892	1925	20	5
19	995	1800	93	15
20	552	453	34	15
21	285	71	0	15
22	2117	3214	86	326
23	784	1627	83	82
24	869	2588	98	108
25	1120	864	11	35
26	00	12	00	00
27	1250	900	220	17
28	1510	921	31	17
29	2349	871	147	6
30	1800	250	65	0
31	5329	7302	1782	48
32	3517	4781	591	42
33	3441	8779	870	52
34	1389	2570	156	51
35	220	302	90	23
36	530	835	15	125
37	1560	803	57	14
38	2200	1700	23	6
39	478	1303	52	41
40	1465	3319	98	65

Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District

9.3 Main Livestock Diseases

Cattle are mainly affected by Anthrax, Black leg, theileriosis and lumpy skin disease. This calls for vaccination programmes to be followed religiously to avoid losses due to these diseases.

Goats and sheep are mainly affected by Pup kidney, during the spring and summer season. Vaccination also needs to be done. However, farmers do not prioritise this hence a need for capacity building to reduce losses.

Poultry as a small livestock are mainly affected by Newcastle and coccidiosis especially to exotic breeds. Newcastle affected the indigenous chickens heavily in 2021 seasons which almost swept all the chicken. Vaccinations also need to be done as per recommendations.

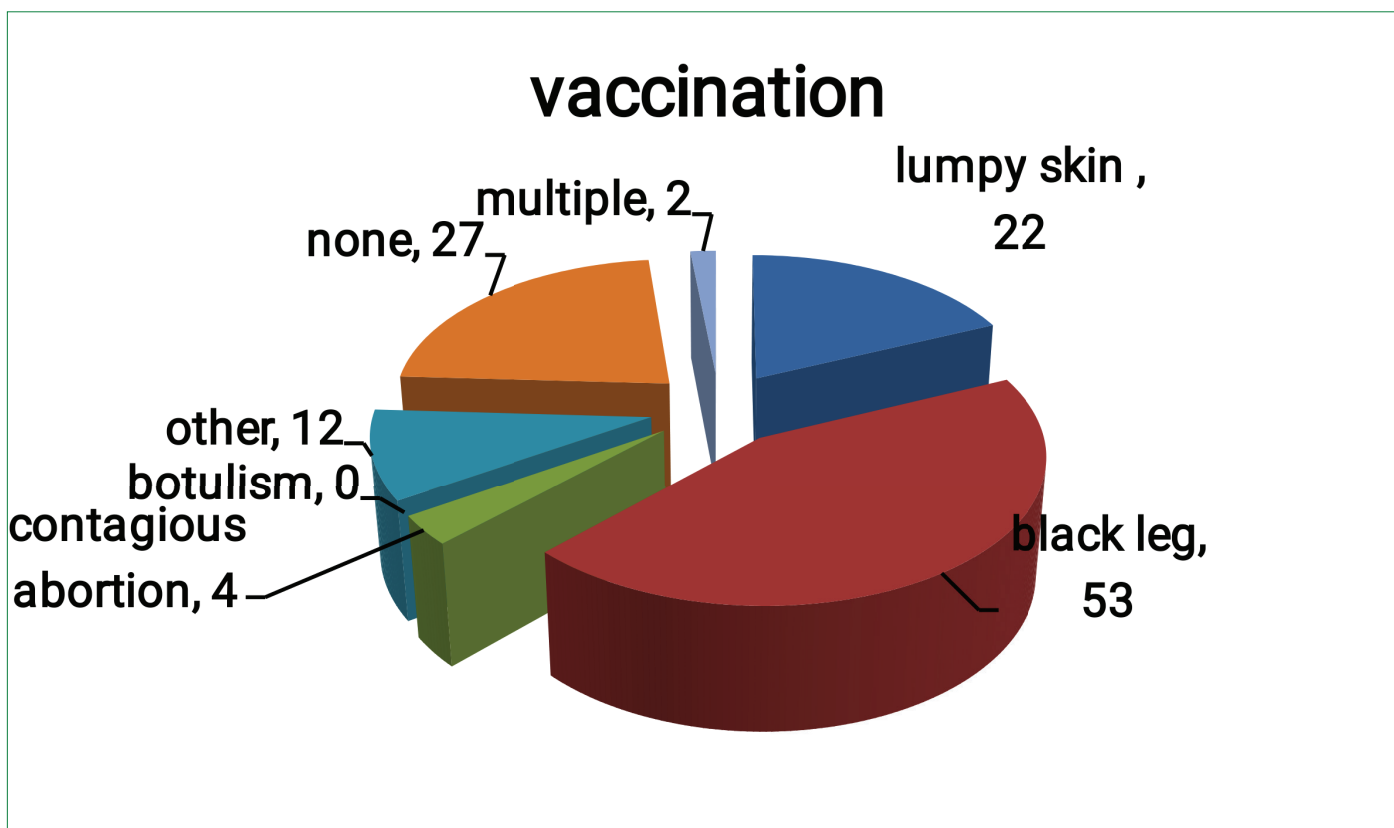


Figure 11: Diseases Affecting Livestock

Table 26: Network Service Providers

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	26, 39, 19 and 2
Newcastle disease:	All 40 wards
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth:	18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30
Lumpy skin	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 40
Heart water	18, 19, 20, 22 and 40
Theileriosis	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 40

Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District

9.4 Dipping Facilities

There are eighty-one (81) distribution points in the district of which seventy-four (74) are functional (Table 27 below).

Table 27: Functional and Non Functional Dip Tanks Distribution

Number Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
81	74	0	7

Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District

Ward 19 has the highest number of dipping points **(Table 28)**.

Table 28: Number of Dip Tanks Per Ward

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks
1	2
2	3
3	2
4	2
5	1
6	2
7	2
8	1
9	1
10	2
11	2
12	2
13	3
14	2
15	2
16	1
17	1
18	3
19	11
20	1
21	1
22	6
23	2
24	1
25	1
26	0
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	3
34	3
35	1
36	2
37	2
38	2
39	2
40	3
Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District	

9.5 Animal Health Centres

There are twenty-five (25) nonfunctional health centers in the district and forty-nine (49) community health workers.

Table 29: Nonfunctional Health Centers and Community Health Workers.

Number of Non-functional animal health centers	25
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	49
Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District	

Table 30: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle (%)	Goats (%)
0	69	68
<5	23	26
>5	8	6
Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District		

Table 31: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Ward
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	0	0
Aquaculture (Ponds)	1	24
Apiculture	12	5, 6, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39 and 40
Dairy Farms	5	25, 27, 28 and 30
Feedlots	5	2, 9, 27, 29 and 32
Fodder production	5	2, 9, 27, 29 and 32
Source: Department of Livestock, Mount Darwin District		

9.6 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

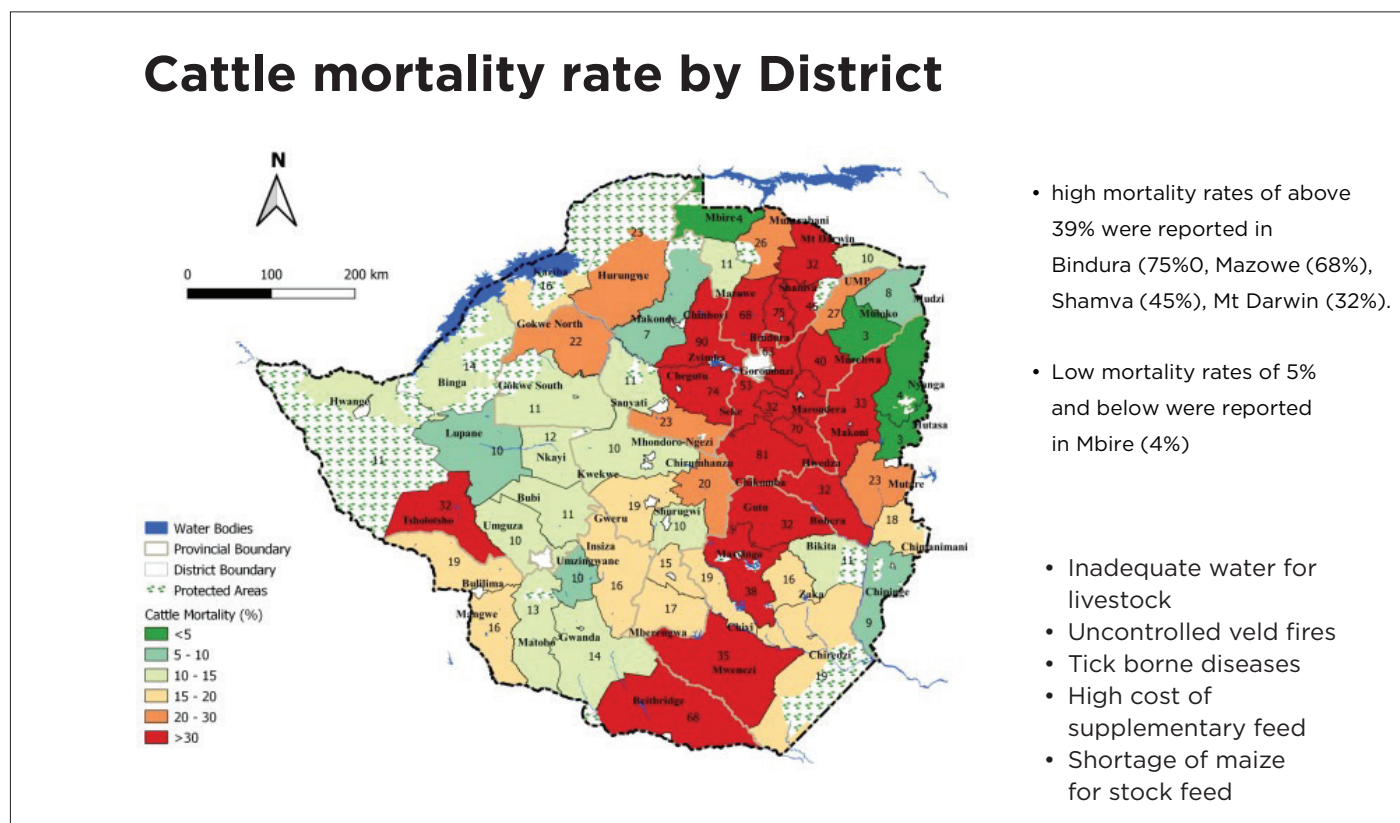


Figure 12: Cattle Mortality Rate By District

10. Markets

There are six (6) main markets in the district as shown by **(Table 32 below)**.

Table 32: Main Markets Distribution

Main Business Centres	Ward
Mukumbura	2
Dotito	9
Karanda	14
Nyamahobogo	29
Kamutsenzere	34
Mt Darwin	26
Mutungagore	18
Source: Pfura RDC	

10.1 Livestock Markets

The district has two (2) abattoirs namely:

- Model Meats which is in class B, meaning it has the capacity to slaughter 40 beasts per day. It is located in Chesa small scale commercial farms serving all the five wards of Chesa as well as Rushinga district which is the neighboring district in the eastern side of the district.
- Fig tree abattoirs are located in Mt Darwin urban which is ward 26. This covers all the remaining 35 wards in the district.

Table 33: Average Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us\$)	Average Price 2022 (Us\$)	Type Of Market	Type Of Market
Beef Cattle	194	138	Outside district	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, farmer to local restaurants and private buyers another Non-Government Organization Main Market: Private buyers
Goats	15	18	Local	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, farmer to local restaurants and private buyers another Non Government Organization Main Market: Private buyer
Poultry indigenous chicken	2	3	Local	Farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, farmer to local restaurants and private buyers an other NonGovernment Organization Main Market: Private buyer
Source: ZIMVAC 2021				

10.2 Crop Markets

The main crop markets in the district include GMB for grains, farmer to farmer for all crop produce and others districts **(Table 34)**. There is need to establish more crop markets in the district.

Table 34: Main Markets For Crop Produce

Market name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
GMB	26, 18, 34 and 36	Sorghum, Maize	Community famers	Sometimes
		Sorghum, Maize, Groundnuts, Soya Beans, Sugar Beans	Community farmers	Sometimes
Local people	40 wards	Groundnuts, Soya Beans, Sugar Beans, Maize, Sorghum	Community farmers	Sometimes
Neighbouring districts and province, tobacco companies	Neighbouring districts and province	Groundnuts, Soya Beans, Sugar Beans, Maize, Sorghum, Tobacco	Community farmers	Sometimes
Source: AMA				

Table 35 shows the availability of commodities and prices as of March 2022. Maize meal is not found in most markets in the wards. People prefer maize grain to maize meal. Only ward 2, 9, 14, 18, 22, 26, 29 and ward 34 have access to maize meal.

Table 35: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of March 2022

Ward	Commodity						Price				
	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	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
4	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
5	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
6	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
7	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
8	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
9	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
11	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
12	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.5	2.00	5.00
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
16	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5		2.00	5.00
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
21	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
24	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
27	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
28	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
29	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
30	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
32	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
33	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
34	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
35	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
36	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
38	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
39	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00
40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	5	3.50	2.00	5.00

Source: AMA

Labour opportunities in the district include crop and livestock farming, brick molding, gathering and selling of firewood and indigenous fruits (**Table 36**).

Table 36: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Household Offering This Opportunity (%)
Casual labour	All wards	All wards	100
Brick molding	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	
Fire wood selling	9, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26	9, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26	18
Gathering and selling of wide fruits	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33 and 34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33 and 34	25
Crop farming	All	all	100
Livestock Selling	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 25, 27, 28, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 33	40
Pet trading	All	All	
Artisinal Mining	1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 18, 20, 27, 37, 38 and 40	1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 18, 20, 27, 37, 38 and 40	33
Skilled trade	2, 7, 9, 14, 15, 26, 29 and 34	2, 7, 9, 14, 15, 26, 29 and 34	20%

Table 36 indicates when different activities are conducted in the district. This information helps with the planning of different initiatives for the district communities.

Table 37: Market Seasonal Calendar

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
Legend		planting		cons. green			harvest			Off farm		
	cattle			shoats			cattle and s				on far	
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Millet												
Pulses												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Livestock diseases												
Milk production												
Other												
Lean season												
Food Purchases												
Petty trade												
Local labour												
Collection of wild fruits												
Fishing												
Malaria												
Labour migration												

Source: AARDS

Table 38 and 39 shows the calendar of purchases for a typical and bad consumption period.

Table 38: Calendar Of Food Purchases-Typical Consumption Period

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

Table 39: Calendar Of Food Purchases-Drought Year

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

Source: AARDS

10.3 Market Challenges

- Unaffordable transport and input costs.
- Unattractive low agricultural commodity prices.
- Fluctuations in commodity market prices.
- Unavailability of local markets for commodities and inputs.
- Lack of commodity market information. Unattractive methods of payment such as Ecocash.
- Higher transport cost.
- Higher agriculture input costs.
- Fluctuations in commodity market prices.
- Unavailability of local markets for commodities and inputs.
- Lack of commodity market information.

11. Common Hazards

Zimbabwe is characterized by many shocks which hinder development programs. Below are common hazards experienced in the district

- Drought
- Flooding
- Land mines
- Crop pests and diseases
- Livestock pests and diseases and Veld fires

Table 40: Hazards Experience In Districts

Type Of Disaster Incidents	Frequency	Persons Affected	Livestock Affected	Ward Covered	Socio-Economic Costs
Drought	1982/83 1991/92 1994/95 2001/2 2004/5 2008/9 2012/13 2015/16 2017/18 2019/20	All people	All livestock	1, 2, 3, 4,5,6,31, 32, 33, 34, 37,3 8 and 40	All efforts channeled to procurement and sourcing of food from external sources
Destruction of crops by wildlife	2015 2017 2020 2021			5, 6, 31, 32 and 33	People are left to look elsewhere for food or resort to storage foodstuff.
Floods/storms	2016/17 2018/19 2020/21	Infrastructure collapsed i.e. houses, bridges		17, 6, 4, 29, 1, 26 , 9, 10 and 13	Loss of life and collapse of infrastructure.
Anthrax	2015-16 2017/18 2019/20	1 case reported	A lot of cases	1, 2, 5, 14, 16, 23, 29, 30, 33 and 34	Loss of livestock, human contamination
Cholera	2017	13 cases reported		27	Loss of human life
New castle	Yearly		Poultry	All wards	Loss of livestock
Malaria	1980s to date	General population		District wide	Loss of human life
Land mines					
Rabies	Annually			District Wide	Animal deaths, human deaths
Gullies	Annually			District wide	Destruction of infrastructure, transportation, agriculture
Pests	2012/2014/2017 2018/19.2020			District wide	Crop loss, livestock
Veld fires	Annually			13, 18, 19,25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39 and 40.	Pastures, crops, livestock
Foot and mouth	2018-2019		Animals affected	22, 23, 24, 39 and 40.	No livestock sales or movement, expenses during control of the outbreak
Lump skin Disease	Annually		Animal affected	All wards	Loss of livestock and income.
Heart water	Annually		Animal affected	All wards	Loss of livestock

Source: Department of Civil Protection

12. District Development Priorities

The following are the district development priorities.

Table 41: District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Water reservoirs construction	15 wards	Currently Semwa is under construction and if completed is estimated to irrigate over 1200 ha
Mt Darwin Institutions Electrification 2021-2025	3, 14, 6, 14, 18, 22, 23, 29, 32, 34 and 37	Kapfudza Mukoma, Nyamuti, Binga, Bemberi, Kandeya, Manyuchi, Chaumana, Tsenga, Chionde
Health services and related infrastructure improvement	All 40 wards	Rural health facilities need to be capacitated with such they will be able to service the wards that they are situated in. There is need to continue engaging communities to promote sustainability.
Water Supply- boreholes, Piped water schemes	15 wards	There is need to continue engaging communities to promote sustainability
Livestock restocking	25 wards	The five (5) established cattle business centers need to be supported to improve livestock situation in the district
Road infrastructure development	All 40 wards	Mt Darwin Mukumbura road needs to be completed to facilitate development, since it connects Zimbabwe and Mozambique

Source: DDC

13. Food Security

13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Mount Darwin district is generally food insecure due to high reliance on rainfed crop production whose yield have been 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 the food insecurity increased from 23% and reached its highest in 2016 at 51% as a result of the El Nino conditions which resulted in low and poorly distributed rainfall (**Figure 1**).

Continuous high food insecurity prevalence in the district is also as a result of COVID-19 restrictions which reduced the potential and number of livelihoods options. Since 2019 the food insecurity situation has been on the downward trend from 49% in 2019 to 16% in 2021. This is being attributed to an upward trend in rainfall coupled with support from the government and various implementing partners.

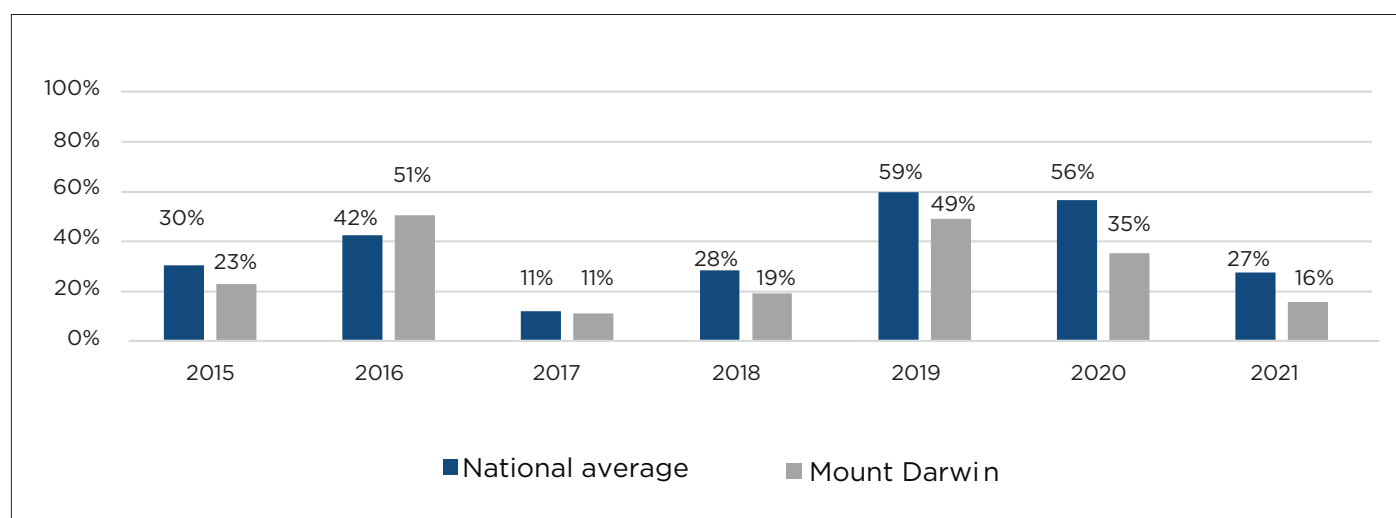


Figure 13: Food Insecurity Trends (Source ZimVac 2015 to 2021 Reports)

13.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

The following are the socio economic groups and vulnerability classifications (**Table 42**).

Table 42: Socio Economic Groups Classifications

<p>Group A Already resilient</p>	<p>These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programmes – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc.</p> <p>This group can be employed having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/schemes, own 20 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses and employ others.</p>
<p>Group B Food secure under no major shocks 28 900 people (12%)</p>	<p>These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk of sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes. These households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods they can hire others, yet will work as casual labourer's during lean season. They have 10 cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power), and own more small animals. Some have remittances.</p>
<p>Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 33 300 people (14%)</p>	<p>These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets as well as livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).</p> <p>This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 4 ha) with inadequate farming equipment and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources.</p>
<p>Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute 37 700 people (16%)</p>	<p>These highly food insecure households – including the destitute – are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves and own less than 1 ha of land</p>

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.3 Visible vulnerabilities for the socio economic groups

The visible vulnerabilities varies depending on location i.e. the upper part and the lower part or the valley. Below are the summaries depending on the location:

Upper Mt. Darwin

- The very poor are found in the newly resettlement farms where there are no proper schools and poor educational resources. Diseases such as HIV/Aids and Cholera and Diarrhea are of much prevalence in this area.
- Dilapidated shelters and an average household size of 7.

Table 43 provides a summary of the wealth groups and their vulnerability characteristics.

Table 43: Visible Characteristics Of Wealth Groups For Upper Mt. Darwin

Wealth Group	Number Of Cattle	Assets	Land	Access To Labor
Very Poor	None	Hoe, chair, single shelter	3 hectares	Utilize household labor
Poor	5 or more	Plough, average homes, tractor	3-7 acres	Hires labor sometimes
Better off	More than 10	Own shops and bigger pieces of land	8 or more acres	Hired labor

Source: AARDS

Lower Mt. Darwin

In Lower Mt Darwin there are only 10% people who are better off, 20% poor and the majority are very poor about 70%.

Table 44 provides a summary of the wealth groups and their vulnerability characteristics

Table 44: Visible Characteristics Of Wealth Groups For Low

Wealth Group	Number Of Cattle	Assets	Land Ownership	Access To Labor
Very Poor	None	Dilapidated shelter, hoe, no farming implements	3 hectares	Rely on household labour
Poor	1 or 2	Plough, water carts, use retained seeds	3-7 acres	Hires labour
Better off	3-5	Can hire tractor, has water cart, can afford to buy inputs, plough	8 or more acres	Hires labour

Source: AARDS

13.4 Other Characteristics Of The Poor In The District Are:

- No surplus production, agricultural production is only subsistent which is not enough to meet their family's needs.
- Lack of agricultural inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers and insecticides.
- High percentages of school dropouts as parents do not afford to send their children to school.
- Child labor, whereby children in the age group 6-13 go to herd cattle instead of going to school.

13.5 Coping Strategies

District Level coping strategies are as follows:

- Gold panning along Mukaradzi river in Wards 1,5,6,10,12,13,20,27,37,38 and 40
- Casual labour in all wards e.g. brick molding, farm labour.
- Livestock selling in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33 and 38
- Sale of artifacts, all wards
- Blacksmithing in wards 2, 7, 9, 14, 15, 26, 29 and 34
- Prostitution in wards 2, 9, 17, 18, 26, 27 and 34
- Petty trading in all wards
- Gardening in all wards
- Crop sales in all wards
- Reducing number of meals in all wards
- Begging in all wards
- Food assistance in wards 1, 11, 33 and 32

13.6 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

The map below shows drought prone and food insecure areas which are mainly in the red category. This is the Dande region where rainfall patterns are mostly unreliable. The upper part of the district (in yellow) is much better though sometimes affected.

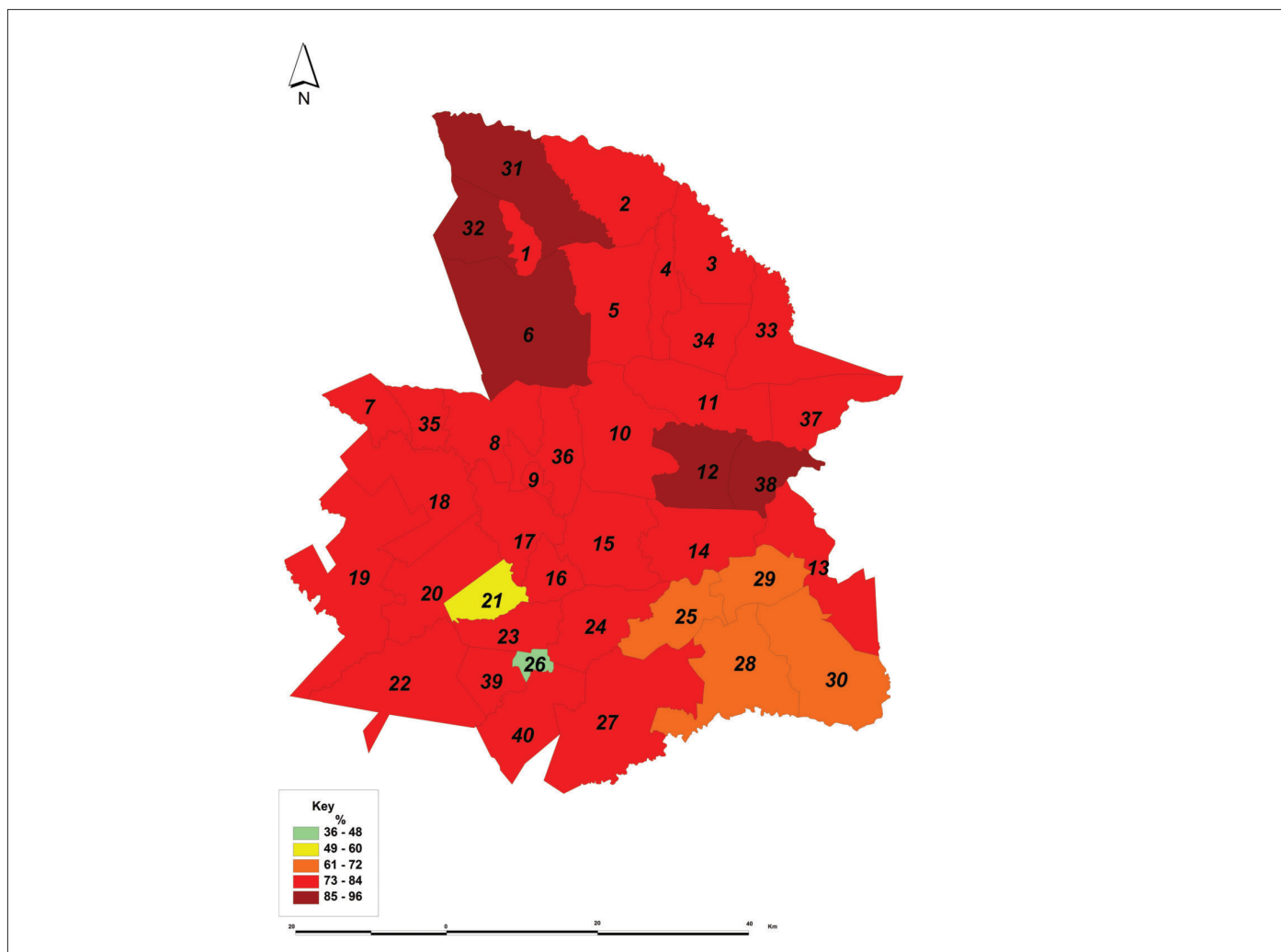


Figure 14: Map Showing Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards In The District

14. Nutrition

The district has a nutritionist and a nutrition assistant who cover all the 40 wards. Prevalence of malnutrition (GAM) in Mt Darwin is at 3.8% according to the ZimVAC survey 2021 report. An increasing number of farmers are venturing into tobacco farming which is viewed to be compromising crop production most likely contributing to negative nutrition outcomes. There is therefore a need to encourage the growing of leguminous plants which provides protein and nutrition gardens which will provide vitamins and other minerals to reduce malnutrition in the district. The production of these is very low.

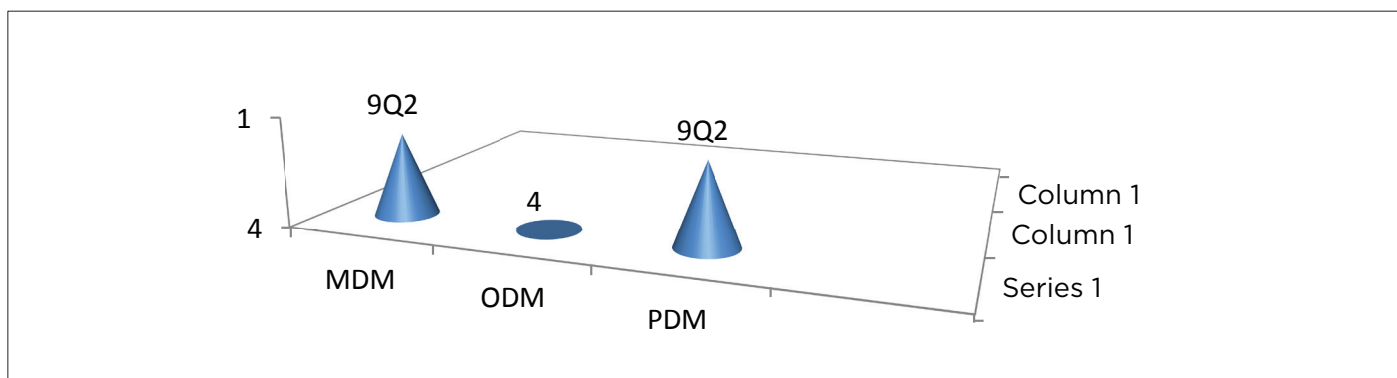


Figure 15: Acute Malnutrition Using MUAC Measurements For Mount Darwin (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

14.1 Nutrition Indicators

The statistics below show the nutrition figures for 2021. The SAM and MAM is the number of children admitted in the IMAM programme. Stunting is at unacceptable levels.

Children:

i.	SAM	324
ii.	MAM	173
iii.	Stunting	32%
iv.	Morbidity (if available)	N/A
v.	Number of children died (IMAM)	8 cases
vi.	Number of children admitted into IMAM program	497
vii.	Number of children non-responded (IMAM)	29 cases
viii.	Number of children exiting IMAM program	200 cases
ix.	MDD	78,9%
x.	MAD	47%

14.2 Women of reproductive age:

Minimum dietary diversity women (MDD-W)	47%
Women Dietary Diversity Score (MDD-S)	32%

14.3 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district is at 8.4% (NAC 2021) and the following areas were identified as hot spots: hot spots:

- Mukaradzi, in Ward 27 which is a gold panning area where artisanal miners are concentrated.
- Mt Darwin Urban is in Ward 26. This is an urban area which is the largest growth point in the District and is expected to have a town status any time soon.
- Mudzengerere business center is situated in Ward 17. This is the hub of tobacco production. Prostitution activities are high during the tobacco selling period: that is from January up to June and declines thereafter.
- Dotito is the second largest business center of Mt Darwin district. Prostitution is also high throughout the year, because of its location.
- Kamutsenzere and Mukumbura are business centers in the lower part Dande. Prostitution activities are throughout the year hence high prevalence in HIV/AIDS.
- Estimated people living with HIV: 16 744
- Adults on ART coverage: 78%
- Children on ART coverage: 86%
- Number of people in need of ART: 13 938
- The district has a total of twenty-two (22) Health centers of which nineteen (19) are offering Opportunistic Infection (OI) and ART services including comprehensive PMTCT

15. Food Aid Trends

In 2020 there was a higher prevalence of food insecurity in small scale farms, resettlement areas and urban areas.

Table 45: Food Aid From Partners By Ward

Organisation	Area of intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO No.	GOZ departments working with NGO	MOU operational period
World Vision	Agriculture and Education Child protection	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33 and 34		AARDS, Veterinary Services, Social Welfare, MoPSE, MoHCC, DDF, MoYIEE, MWAGCD	10 years
WFP	Food Aid			Social Welfare DDF	
CARITAS	CA & Nutrition gardens	12, 14, 16, 23, 37 and 38		MoHCC, AARDS, Council, DDF	
CTDO	Agriculture Promotion of small grains	4		Nutrition Unit	

Table 46: Social Welfare Food Distribution And Mitigation Strategy Trends By Wards

Ward	(Maize Grain Allocation)	
	2019	2020
Kaitano	469	0
Mukumbura	1705	0
Gomo	668	0
Chiswiti	645	0
Tsenga	405	0
Musingwa	582	0
Nembire	200	416
Nehwedza	500	810
Dotito	50	133
Sohwe	425	779
Pachanza	319	598
Bveke	363	0
Karanda	500	793
Chahwanda	440	798
Chitse	258	407
Mudzengerere	396	648
Kandeya	365	604
Matope	536	872
Chimbuwe	532	0
Mukoma	280	0
Chigango	953	0
Kamutsenzere	761	0
Chitengu	150	300
Karoi	417	737
Pfunyanguwo	201	0
Wadze	250	0
Mt Darwin	10	647
Chesa East	0	95
Chesa Nyajenje	0	286
Chesa Mutondwe	0	100
Chesa North	0	84
Chesa South	0	68
Chesa Danzva	0	64
Karuyana	0	52
Mutungagore	0	433
Centenary East	0	597
Mutwa	0	329
Munhumutapa	0	535
Chamagora	0	435
Tsakare	0	212
Total	12380	12380
Source: Social Development		

Table 47: NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

Name Of NGO	Wards Of Operations	Activities	Period
World Vision	All Wards	• Beef Enterprise Strengthening and Transformation project (BEST)	01/03 /2019 to 31/01/2023
Hear Africa	Ward 23	• Education and health	
Child Future Africa	36, 9 and 40	• Orphanage home • Supporting orphans and vulnerable children	2009 to Date
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council	All	• Provides family planning services • They educate youths on adolescent and sexual reproduction health	December 2015 to date
Outcome Community Trust	9, 33, 2, 18 and 26	• Health-Construction of waiting mothers' shelter	March 2015
Camfed	All	• Education- fees payment, provision of uniforms and stationery • Assisting mother support groups in all secondary schools • Child Protection	2005 to Date
Capernum Trust	All	• Payment of fess in selected schools	March 2012
World Food Programme	26 WARDS	• Food assistance for Asset, Drought relief assistance • PAC	2016 to 2019
World Vision Enterprize	1-6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 35, 20, 22, 23, 24, 33-34, 36, 37, 38 and 40	• Food And Nutrition Security	August 2018
Dapp	8 and 36	• Health And Hygiene, Child Rights,	September 2018
Leonard Chishire	All	• Access To Justice For Girls And Women with Disabilities	December 2018 – December 2021
Welthungerhilfe	All	• Wash	June 2017 To Date
Justice For Children Trust		• Child Rights	2019 To Date
Africad		• HIV and AIDS	2017 To Date
Itech	All	• HIV and AIDS	
Caritas	Ward 4	• Agriculture, Water And Sanitation	2019
Women Space	11, 10, 16, 17 and 9	• Covid 19 Response	Mou Pending but cleared by Province and Authorised by Council
Awet	16, 17, 26 and 15	• Covid 19 Programmes, Sgbv	MOU Signed
Family Support Trust	All	• Sexual Gender Based Violence	Mou Pending but cleared by Province and Authorised by council
Zachi	All	• Justice for Children Through Preventing • Sexual Violence For Children	Mou Pending but cleared by Province
Musasa	All Wards	• Sexual gender Based Violence	2021-2023
Help The Age	All Wards	• Treatment of eyes in the elderly people	
Source: Department of Social Welfare			

Summary by Ward

Ward Num	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to safe water %	Access to toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	901	1	Medium	Low	86	26.64	87.9%	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	
2	3345	1	Medium	Medium	53	16.08	84.5%	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
3	1637	0		Low	27	12.22	85.2%	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
4	1070	0	Medium	Low	51	31.96	84.4%	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe
5	1213	0	Medium	Low	79	29.93	86.4%	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe

Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water %	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level %	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
6	1262	0	Medium	Low	52	39.94	87.4	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm/annum semi-intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
7	3857	0	Medium	Low	52	5.99	84.6	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	The zone is located on the border 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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
8	2529	0	Medium	Low	78	14.39	85.2	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe
9	712	1	Low	Low	94	16.15	70.0	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Moderate
10	2058	0	Low	Low	39	17.01	82.9	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock and livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe
11	1749	1	Low	Low	39	15.21	84.6	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock and livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Severe

Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water %	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level %	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
12	1366	1	Low	Low	67	4114	86.3	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm /annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
13	312	0	Low	Low	50	39.42	67.7	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
14	1780	1	High	Medium	54	23.93	79.9	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Severe
15	3120	1	Low	Low	63	14.90	82.4	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Severe
16	1610	1	Low	Medium	81	24.04	85.5	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Severe
17	1846	0	Low	Low	59	19.39	83.9	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Moderate

Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water %	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level %	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
18	1501	1	Low	Low	60	20.79	75.8	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
19	2204	2	Low	Low	78	37.93	75.1	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
20	812	0	Low	Low	79	34.61	78.5	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
21	202		Low	Low	83	58.42	67.4	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe
22	3290	1	Low	Low	88	48.72	73.5	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Severe
23	1520	1	Low	Low	48	7.04	80.8	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Moderate

Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water %	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level %	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
24	2678	1	Low	Low	35	31.67	79.9	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Low	Moderate
25	327	0	Low	Low	70	48.93	62.5	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
26	2619	1	High	Medium	93		56.3	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe
27	935	0	Low	Low	62	14.55	73.6	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Severe
28	221	0	Low	Low	48	68.78	66.1	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate

Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water %	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level %	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
29	272	1	Low	Low	57	53.68	66.2	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
30	211	0	Low	Low	48	72.51	67.5	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.	Region 3: 450-800mm /annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Low	Low	Moderate
31	2896	1	Medium	Low	70	24.86	88.4	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm /annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
32	452	0	Medium	Low	77	85.40	88.6	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm /annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
33	1637	1	Medium	Medium	83	12.22	86.2	Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm /annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
34	1,520	1		Severe		45%		Northern Zambezi Valley	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm /annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
35	1,030	0		Moderate		17%		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.		Sale of crops, sale of livestock, products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Moderate

Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward Num	HFs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Toilets %	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
36	2,025	1	Moderate	24	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	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.		Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Moderate
37	803	0	Moderate	83	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	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.		Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances		Low	Moderate
38	919	1	Moderate	93	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	The zone is located on the border with Mozambique in the Zambezi Valley. Extensive small grain, groundnut and cotton production together with animal husbandry provide food and cash income. Maize, sorghum and pearl millet yields are typically poor. Local seasonal employment on better-off farmers' cotton fields helps generate needed income for the poor.	Region 4: 400-600mm /annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Severe
39	1,121	1	Moderate	38	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Moderate
40	2,155	1	Severe	18	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.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Sale of crops, sale of livestock, livestock products, casual labour, mining and remittances	Medium	Medium	Moderate

MT Darwin District Coordination Team

Name	Sector	Designation	Gender	Contact
Tsikirai Patrick	AARDS	A/DCLPO	Male	0772702705
Kambumbu Karison	Social Welfare	ADSWO	Male	0774110469
Zvomuya Sasha	Local Government	AO	Male	0772725569
Mubaiwa Elvis	MoHCC	DN	Male	0784503554
Kapasura Munashe	MoHCC	ADN	Male	0771694312

MT Darwin District Technical Team

Name	Sector	Designation	Gender	Contact
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Mukuku Cathrine	D.D.F	D.C	Female	0772 702639
Peter Gonzo	MoHCC	EHO	Male	0773257904
Kapasura Munashe	MoHCC	AND	Male	0771694312

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MT DARWIN District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

