MASVINGO District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

WFP
World Food Programme

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Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide evidence-based information for programming by the Government, UN, and development partners. This process was led and hosted by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), supported by WFP, and with the participation of Government Ministries and NGOs through a multi stakeholder consultative process.

The country has continued to experience climatic and economic shocks. While recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, and poor harvests have been the drivers of food insecurity in rural areas, economic challenges remain as one of the major drivers of food inaccessibility in urban areas. From, these existing challenges were further compounded by the effects of COVID-19 and the lockdown measures which were put in place to curb its spread. To understand the evolving changes, it was necessary to update all the 60 rural District Profiles to more accurately identify and address the humanitarian and programmatic needs in Zimbabwe. The 2016 District Profiles had reached their full life span of five years.

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

The map shows the location of Masvingo town and institutions in the district, boundaries of the district, transport network and hydrology of the district.

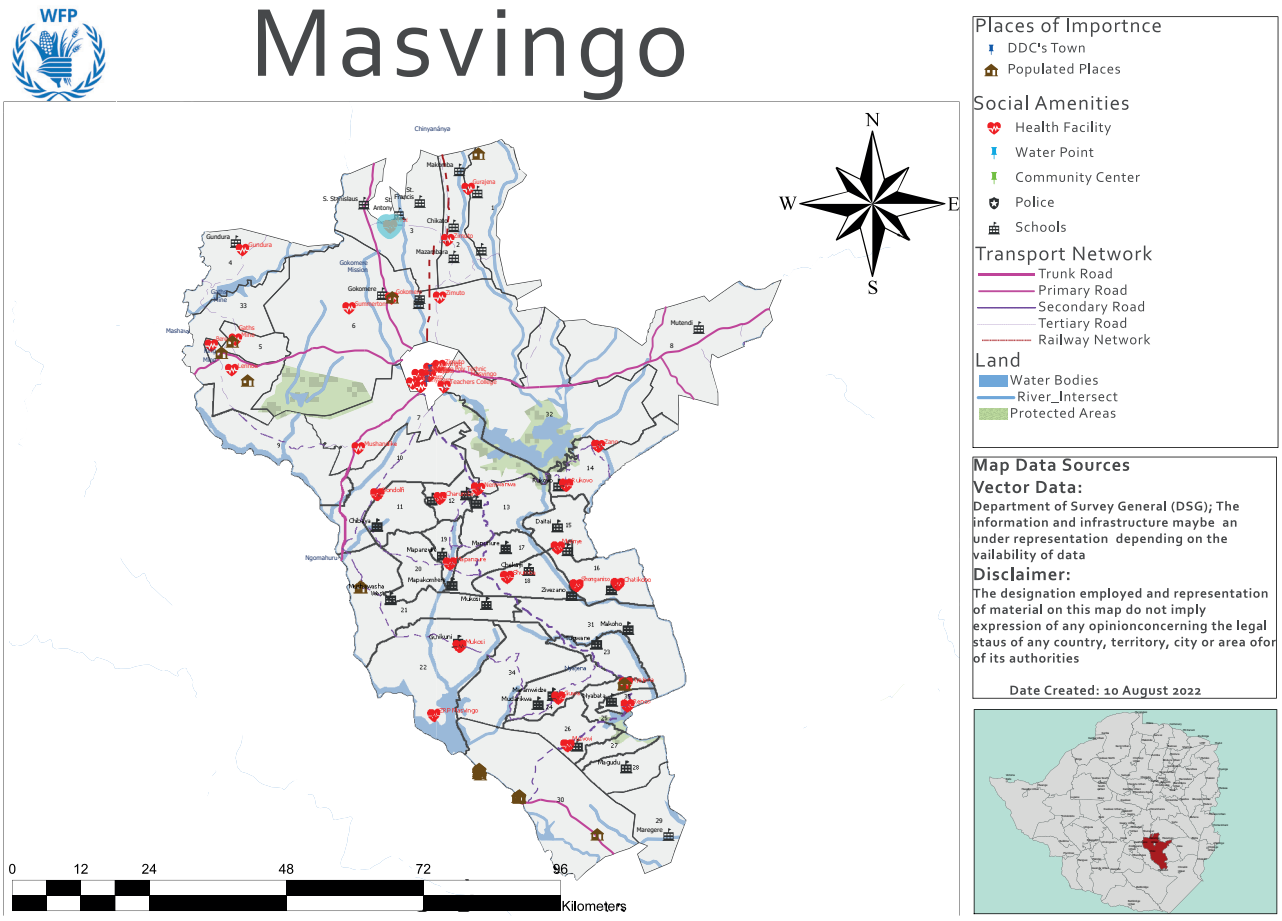


Figure 1: Masvingo District Map (Source WFP)

1.1 Administrative Information

Masvingo District is located in the south eastern part of Zimbabwe. It's coordinates are -19.899841 and 30.900552 (in decimal degrees). Masvingo district houses the provincial capital, Masvingo town. Within the district, there are two mining towns Mashava and Renco mines. Rural district councils are located at Nemamwa Growth Point which is 20Km South of Masvingo city. There are 35 rural wards in the district. The district shares borders with Chivi to the west (wards 9, 21, 22, 30 and 34), Gutu to the North (wards 1, 3, 8 and 32) , Chiredzi on the South (wards 29 and 30), Zaka to the East (wards 8, 14, 16, 28, 29 and 31), Shurugwi and Chirumanzu districts on the Northwest (wards 3,4, 6 and 33) and Bikita on the Northeastern border (ward 8). The district houses two largest inland dams in Zimbabwe namely Togwi-mukosi and Lake Mutirikwi. There are 11 chieftainships (Chief Charumbira, Murinye, Nyajena, Mugabe, Mapanzure, Shumba, Chikwanda, Musara, Zimuto, Bere and Nemamwa) and 7 Headmanship (Headman Nemarundwi, Gurajena, Chatikobo, Magudu, Maregere, Chibwe, Mukamwi).

1.2 Population Information

The estimated population for the district for the year 2021 is 247,825 based on the Census 2012 population of 211,215 and an estimated annual growth rate of 2% **(Table 1)**. Ward 6 is estimated to have a the highest proportion of the population estimated at 5% of the total district population.

Table 1: Population Distribution By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Projected population 2021	Proportion of population (%)
1	Zimuto	1431	5,908	6,395	6,922	3%
2	Zimuto	1649	6,637	7,184	7,776	3%
3	Mushagashe	634	2,759	2,986	3,232	1%
4	Gundura	243	1,034	1,119	1,211	1%
5	Mashava	1530	5,779	6,255	6,771	3%
6	Summerton	2327	10,005	10,830	11,723	5%
7	Bhani	1261	5,211	5,641	6,106	2%
8	Zishumbe	1961	9,020	9,764	10,569	4%
9	Mushandike	1212	6,524	7,062	7,644	3%
10	Mushandike	1707	8,330	9,017	9,760	4%
11	Sipambi	1167	5,338	5,778	6,254	3%
12	Nemamwa	1621	7,524	8,144	8,815	4%
13	Boroma	1860	8,840	9,569	10,358	4%
14	Zano	1235	5,474	5,925	6,413	3%
15	Murinye	1215	5,626	6,090	6,592	3%
16	Chatikobo	1817	7,785	8,427	9,122	4%
17	Murambwi	1568	6,901	7,470	8,086	3%
18	Mashate	1633	7,281	7,881	8,531	3%
19	Mapanzure	715	3,075	3,328	3,602	1%
20	Gozho	1001	4,590	4,968	5,378	2%
21	Ngomahuru	786	3,784	4,096	4,434	2%
22	Gunikuni	1574	7,964	8,620	9,331	4%
23	Rupike	959	4,326	4,683	5,069	2%
24	Guwa	1171	5,077	5,496	5,949	2%
25	Muchibwa	668	3,165	3,426	3,708	1%
26	Musvovi	1338	6,099	6,602	7,146	3%
27	Nyikavanhu	582	2,773	3,002	3,249	1%
28	Nyamande	1201	5,618	6,081	6,582	3%
29	Magudu	1594	7,175	7,766	8,406	3%
30	Chisase	2937	14,666	15,875	17,184	7%
31	Mandere	531	2,624	2,840	3,074	1%
32	Vic East	1798	8,064	8,729	9,449	4%
33	Zvamahande	1418	5,393	5,838	6,319	3%
34	Mukosi	1241	6,007	6,502	7,038	3%
35	Renco Mine	1329	5,139	5,563	6,022	2%
Total		46,914	211,515	228,951	247,825	100%
Source: for updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

Musasa trees are dominant in the majority of the wards, Mopane in wards 9, 29 and 30 and Muzhanje tree are dominant in wards 11, 12, 13, 15 and 30, which is mostly savanna landscape. Grazing areas are dominated by species such as *eragrostis curvula, cynodon dactylon, panicum maximum* and *setaria pallidifusca*, which are palatable for grazing animals such as cattle. In some cases where overgrazing has been experienced, there are some unpalatable species like the *hyperennia fillipendula* and the *sporobolus pyramidalis* deteriorating in most grazing lands. Also, *lantana camara* has encroached into the grazing lands especially in wards 1, 12 13 and 31. Grazing areas are dominated with spear graze, love grass and hi-perenia, however the grazing areas are dwindling due to bush encroachment and mushrooming resettlement. Wards 9 and 30 are characterized by sweet veld. The district is also adorned by a variety of acacia.

1.4 Land Degradation

Overgrazing: the ratio of grazing land to animals is too high especially in resettlement areas which has resulted in serious overgrazing across the district.

1.4.1 Deforestation: firewood is the main source of fuel which results in people cutting down trees for different purposes especially for firewood in rural, per-urban and urban areas as a result of erratic power cuts. This is mainly in wardwards 6, 7, 8, 9, 31 and 32.

1.4.2 Stream bank cultivation: a number of farmers cultivate near rivers which contributes to siltation of rivers and dam. This is mainly out of ignorance by farmers pertaining to the consequences of their actions, illegal and unsanctioned land allocations in wards (7, 13, 22, 23, 31, 32, 34).

1.4.3 Gully formation: a number of several gullies are increasing in size due to flooding, overgrazing, deforestation and unprocedural mining activities. The most affected wards are wards 2, 8, 22, 25, 28, 29 and 30.

1.5 Impact Of Climate Change

1.5.1 Drought: climate change/variability has resulted in extreme heat waves and low rainfall which in turn has resulted in low agricultural production. It has also impacted on onset of rains negatively affecting the planting times of crops. Most areas around wards 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (the marginal areas) tend to be affected most by droughts

1.5.2 Prolonged dry spell: Over the years Masvingo is experiencing prolonged dry spells which affect livestock and crop production. The most affected wards are wards 5, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34 and 35.

1.5.3 Floods: When there is excessive rainfall, wards 14 and 34 are regularly affected by floods.

1.5.4 Waterlogging: wards 1, 2, 3, 17 and 20 are most affected by waterlogging resulting in low crop yields.

2. Development Indicators

2.1. Education Information

The number of primary schools in the district increased from 128 to 132 and secondary schools from 47 to 57 between 2016 to 2020. The schools are fairly distributed in line with the distribution of the population distribution. Out of the 57 secondary schools, 7 are boarding schools namely Victoria High (Government), 3 mission boarding schools (Mutendi, Gokomere and Zimuto) and 3 private schools (Riverton Academy, Kyle College and Edrovile College).

Masvingo district also houses special needs schools namely Copota Primary and M.Hugo High School for the blind. It also has Henry Murray School of for the deaf. All these special needs schools are run by Reformed Church in Zimbabwe.

Table 2: Masvingo District Education Information

Education Information 2016							Education Information 2020						
Ward	Proportion of population (%)	ECD Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Pupils	Total Staff	Proportion of population (%)	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Pupils	Staff Primary Schools	Staff Secondary Schools	Total Staff
1	3	8	8	2	2,271	110	2	6	2	2,886	4	24	28
2	3	6	5	2	2,556	98	3	7	2	4,257	51	32	83
3	1	4	5	2	632	41	1	5	2	713	19	12	31
4	0.50	3	3	1	304	25	0	3	1	364	10	5	15
5	3	1	1	-	103	5	5	5	2	5533	71	43	114
6	5	7	6	3	2,440	147	8	7	6	9,329	117	134	251
7	2	5	6	1	4,083	122	4	6	1	4,436	76	24	100
8	4	5	5	2	2,963	150	6	6	5	7,044	76	80	156
9	3	4	3	1	1,937	59	2	2	1	2,255	37	8	45

Table 2: Masvingo District Education Information (Continued)

Education Information 2016							Education Information 2020						
Ward	Proportion of population (%)	ECD Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Pupils	Total Staff	Proportion of population (%)	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Pupils	Staff Primary Schools	Staff Secondary Schools	Total Staff
11	3%	3	3	1	1,352	59	2%	3	1	2,300	88	10	98
12	4%	3	3	2	2,716	93	5%	4	2	6,420	78	51	129
13	4%	4	4	1	2,365	76	4%	5	2	5,462	77	28	105
14	3%	3	3	2	2,644	82	2%	3	1	3,043	52	16	68
15	3%	3	3	1	2,337	76	3%	3	1	3,353	49	16	65
16	4%	6	6	3	3,471	127	6%	7	4	7,159	70	65	135
17	3%	3	3	2	3,103	119	4%	3	2	4,864	60	47	107
18	3%	4	4	2	2,573	84	4%	4	2	4,306	59	22	81
19	1%	2	2	1	1,532	69	2%	2	1	2,393	24	32	56
20	2%	3	4	-	1,300	56	1%	4	0	1,635	35	13	48
21	2%	7	7	2	1,844	124	2%	7	2	2,843	42	18	60
22	4%	2	2	1	1,989	60	3%	2	1	3,725	46	13	59
23	2%	2	2	1	1,967	59	3%	2	1	3,634	33	26	59
24	2%	1	1	1	1,301	45	2%	2	1	2,387	43	6	49
25	1%	5	3	-	1,456	55	0%	3	1	48	44	5	49
	3%	5	5	3	4,613	155	5%	4	2	6,634	85	31	116
27	1%	1	1	-	798	19	1%	1	0	1	19	0	19
28	3%	2	2	1	1,657	54	2%	2	1	3,044	31	0	31
29	3%	4	4	1	3,512	101	4%	3	1	5,396	57	24	81
30	7%	2	4	2	1,451	52	2%	1	1	1,989	37	6	43
31	1%	6	1	1	1,078	49	0%	6	1	424	30	7	37
32	4%	5	6	1	1,024	38	1%	4	1	1,182	24	7	31
33	3%	2	4	1	1,068	43	2%	3	1	2,295	43	6	49
34	3%	2	2	-	1,278	35	2%	2	1	2,338	35	4	39
35	2%	-	2	-			2%	1	1	2922	34	0	34
Total	**100%**	**127**	**128**	**47**			**100%**	**132**	**57**	**122, 792**	**1,717**	**842**	**2559**
Source: Ministry of Education													

2.2. Tertiary Education

Masvingo district houses three universities, 3 teachers colleges, 2 vocational training centers and 1 polytechnical college **(Table 3)**.

Table 3: Masvingo District Tertiary Institutions

Name of Institution	Ward
Masvingo Teachers college	32
Bondolfi Teachers college	10
Morgenster Teachers college	13
Masvingo Polytechnic	Ward 7 Urban
Great Zimbabwe University	Ward 32
Great Zimbabwe University	Ward 8 Urban
Great Zimbabwe University	Ward 5
Reformed Church University	Ward 6
Mushagashe Training center	Ward 8

Table 3: Masvingo District Tertiary Institutions (Continued)

Name of Institution	Ward
Alvord Training center	Ward 3
Zimbabwe Open University	Ward 8 Urban
Source: Ministry of Education	

2.3. Health Facilities

The number of health institutions in the district increased from 42 to 49 between 2016 and 2022. The health institutions comprised of hospitals which are evenly distributed across the district **(Table 4)**. This includes the Masvingo Provincial Hospital, Mongester One Mission Hospital (Morgenster), 3 mine clinics at Renco Mine, Lennox Mine and Gaths Mine, and the rest are either RDC or government clinics. Only wards 5, 8, 9, 13, 17, 20, 23, 27 and 31 do not have health facilities within the ward. Since 2016, Chisase Clinic in ward 30 was constructed and operationalized whilst Murinye Clinic in ward 15 was upgraded to be a standard clinic. Construction of clinics in currently underway in wards 7, 9, 11, 20, 23 and 31 which will improve access to health services.

Table 4: Masvingo District Health Centers

Ward	Health Centers	Type	Authority, Council/ Government / Private	Catchment	D.O.T
1	Gurajena Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	Government	8, 762	2
2	Zimuto Business Centre Clinic	Rural Health Centre	Council	10, 300	40
3	Alvord Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	Government	4,859	11
4	Gundura Clinic	Clinic	Council	1,398	10
5	Great Zimbabwe University Mashava campus Clinic	Institutional Clinic	Government		
6	Summerton Clinic	Rural Health Centre	Council	1,431	12
7	Mushandike	Rural Health Centre	Council	7,101	55
11	Bondolfi Clinic	Clinic	Mission	9,707	28
12	Charumbira	Clinic	Council	11,119	150
13	Morgenster Mission Hospital	Hospital	Mission		
14	Rukovo Clinic	Rural Health Centre	Council	3,310	306
14	Zano Clinic	Rural Health Centre	Council	3,543	16
15	Murinye	Clinic	Council	3,122	20
16	Chatikobo	Rural Health Centre	Council	6,984	50
16	Shonganiso	Rural Health Centre	Council	7,465	25
18	Shumba	Clinic	Council	15,690	0
19	Mapanzure	Clinic	Council	10,076	101
21	Ngomahuru Clinic	Clinic	Council	12	30
21	Ngomahuru Psychiatric Hospital	Hospital	Government	10	3
21	Ngomahuru Clinic	Rural Health Center	Council		
22	Mukosi Clinic	Rural Health Centre	Council	8,196	80
24	Guwa	Clinic	Council	7,989	40
25	Nyajena Rural Hospital	Hospital	Government	12,698	50
26	Musvovi Rural Health Care	Rural Health Centre	Council	12,161	30
28	Nyamande Rural	Clinic	Council	17,374	0

Table 4: Masvingo District Health Centers (Continued)

Ward	Health Centers	Type	Authority, Council/ Government / Private	Catchment	D.O.T
29	Nyikavanhu Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	Government	17,364	250
30	Chisase Clinic	Rural Health Center	Council		
32	Wendedzo	Clinic	Council	11,525	15
32	Mutimerefu Prison Clinic	Clinic	Government		
32	Great Zimbabwe University	Institutional Health Center	Government		
32	Masvingo Teachers College	Institutional Health Center	Government		
33	Zvemahande Clinic	Rural Health Centre	Council	3,166	15
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care					

2.3.1 Urban Health Centers

Masvingo urban has 16 functional healthy centres with nine (9) of these being government run institutions, 3 private health centres and 4 operated by the council -Makurira, Population Services International SI, (Private) Great Zimbabwe (Institutional) main and Mashava Campus, PSI, Masvingo Teachers, Victoria High Clinic, Kopje 24 Hour Clinic, Masvingo Poly, Zimbabwe Prison Services, 4.1 Infantry Brigade Clinic, Zimbabwe Republic Police Zimuto Camp Clinic, Remand Prisons Clinic.

Table 5: Masvingo Urban Health Centers

	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Type	Authority/Council/ Government / Private
1	Masvingo General Hospital	9	Provincial Hospital	Government
2	ZPS Remand Clinic	9	Institutional Health Centre	Government
3	Victoria High School	9	Institutional Health Centre	Government
4	Mazorodze Clinic	2	Urban Health Centre	Council
5	Runyararo Clinic	3	Urban Health Centre	Council
6	Rujeko Clinic	7	Urban Health Centre	Council
7	Rujeko Covid 19 Isolation Center	7	Urban Health Centre	Council
8	Masvingo Polytechnical College	7	Institutional Health Centre	Government
9	ZRP -Zimuto Camp Clinic	10	Institutional Health Centre	Government
10	4.1 Infantry Brigade	10	Institutional Health Centre	Government
11	Makurira Memorial Clinic	8	Urban Health Centre	Private
12	Population Services International / New Start Clinic	8	Urban Health Centre	Government / Parastatal
13	Zimbabwe national family planning clinic	8	Urban Health Centre	Government / Parastatal
14	Primier Clinic (PSMI)	8	Urban Health Centre	Government / Parastatal
15	24 hour Clinic- ZIMRE park	8	Urban Health Centre	Private
16	Kopje 24 hour Clinic	6	Urban Health Centre	Private
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care				

2.3.2 COVID-19 Health Facilities

The ravaging of COVID-19 pandemic across the globe and Masvingo the district was not spared. from the COVID-19 pandemic that ravaged the world. In response to COVID-19, Masvingo district has established 3 isolation centers (1 for the province and there are other 2 for the district) and 1 Quarantine center for the district **(Table 6).**

Table 6: COVID-19 Health Centers

	Name Of Health Centres	Ward	Type	Capacity
1	Alvord Training Centre	3	District Centre	40 Inmates
2	Mushagashe Training Centre	3	District Quarantine Centre	200 Inmates
3	Gaths Mine	5	Provincial Isolation Centre	500 Inmates
4	Rujeko	7	District Isolation Centre	8 Inmates
5	Masvingo Provincial Hospital	9	Provincial Isolation	30 inmates
Source: Ministry of Health				

2.3. Settlement Types

The settlement types have remained the same over the past 5 years. Masvingo still has 21 communal wards, 10 urban centers and 1 growth point **(Table 7)**.

Table 7: Settlement types

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2016	No of Wards 2022
Urban	10	10
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area	13	13
Communal	21	21
Estate Farms	0	0
Source: Ministry of Local Government		

2.4. Farming Sector

There are six farming sectors in Masvingo district as shown in **Table 8**. Most of the area is under communal area which constitutes 25% and the larger proportion of the households is also in this farming sector (65%). 4% of the households are irrigators and they constitute 0.3% of the total farming area.

Table 8: Farming Sectors

	Farming Sector	Farming Households	Proportion Of Households (%)	Area (Ha)	Coverage (%)
1	CA	28,076	65	168,900	25
2	OR	6,268	15	145,114	21
3	SSCA	3,019	7	93,150	14
4	LSCA (A1 & A2)	3,864	9	229,851	34
5	IRRIGATORS	1,596	4	2,026	0.3
6	URBAN PLOTS	118	0.3	13,368	2
Source: AARDS					

3. Water and Sanitation Information

3.1. Water Access

The main source of water in the district are boreholes (54%), shallow wells (25%), springs (14%) and deep wells (7%). Since 2016, the number of water sources increased with the emergence of springs in some areas.

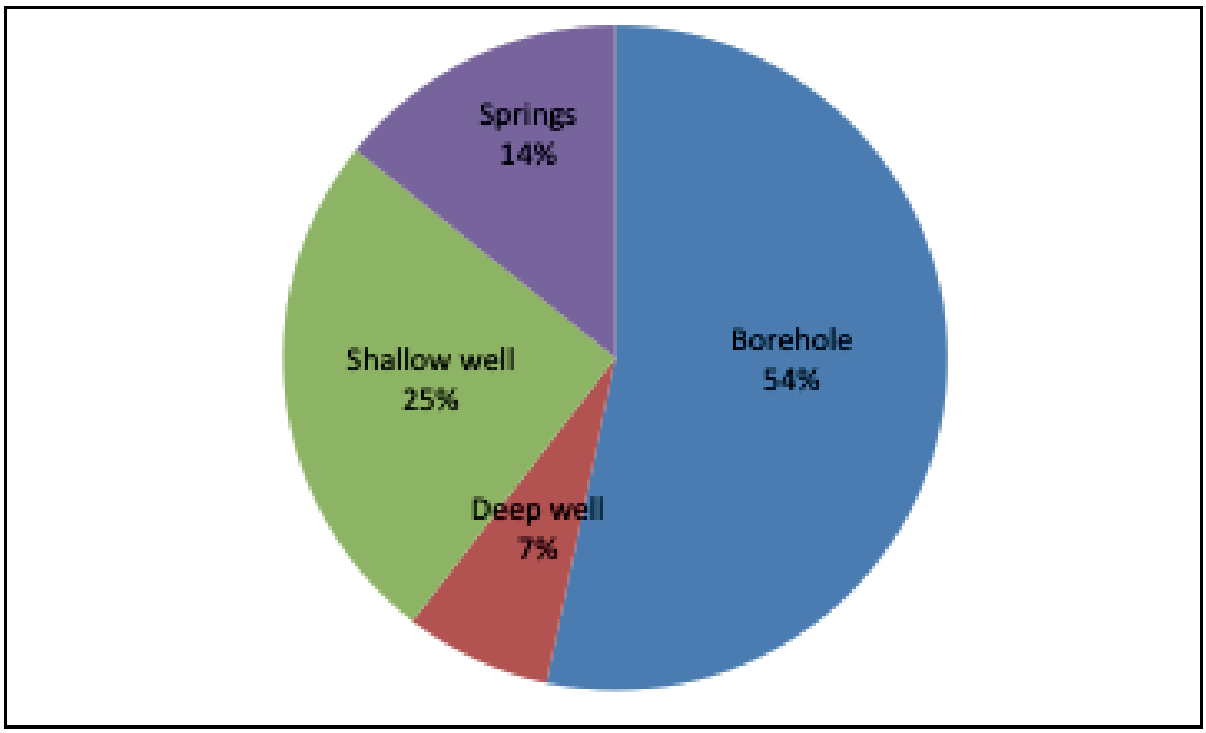


Figure 2: Masvingo district water sources (Source: DDF)

The number of boreholes increased from 480 in 2016 to 683 boreholes in 2021 as shown in **Table 8**. The main reason for the improvement is because the district received funding to drill and equipment forequip new boreholes from government and various implementing partners. The government financed the establishment and rehabilitation of boreholes through council and devolution funds. Most boreholes were established in response to COVID-19 pandemic. The implementing partners who also participated include UNICEF, China Aid, Care international, USAID and WFP. UNICEF drilled 35 boreholes in schools, China Aid drilled and equipped 21 boreholes in various communities, USAID/ WFP through Mwenezi Development Training Center drilled and installed 10 solar powered boreholes and 5 bush pumps in wards 12, 13, 15, 25, 26 and 28 while Aquaculture with funding from USAID/ WFP established 15 solar powered boreholes in wards 16, 17, 18 and 19. Care international established 4 bush pumps in ward 5 and 33 while Christian Care upgraded 4 bush pumps into solar powered in ward 2 and 3 urban as well as ward 2 and 10 rural.

Table 9: Distribution Of Water Sources By Ward

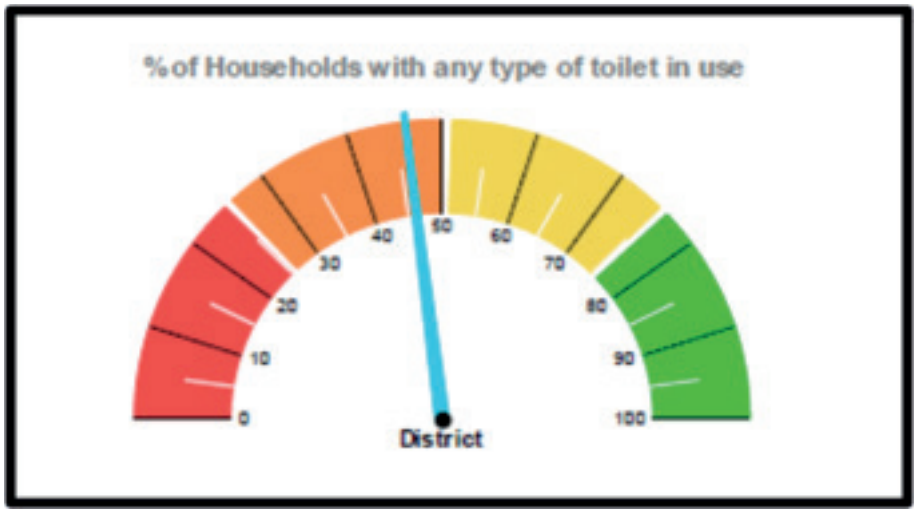
Ward	Main Water Source 2016	Main Water Source 2022	Total Bore holes 2016	Total Bore holes 2022	Fun ctional	Non Z-Func tional	Reasons For Non-Functional
1	Borehole	Shallow wells	17	21	16	5	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
2	Borehole	Borehole	14	22	17	5	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
3	Borehole, dam	Borehole	7	13	11	2	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
4	Borehole, dam	Borehole	21	33	25	8	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
5	Dam-tap water	Borehole	-	2	2	0	
6	Borehole	Borehole	24	42	32	10	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
7	Borehole, dam	Borehole	5	22	17	5	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
8	Borehole	Borehole	18	28	22	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
9	Borehole, dam	Borehole	20	22	17	5	Boreholes broken-down need repairs

Table 9: Distribution Of Water Sources By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Main Water Source 2016	Main Water Source 2022	Total Bore holes 2016	Total Bore holes 2022	Fun ctional	Non -Func tional	Reasons For Non-Functional
10	Borehole, dam	Borehole	24	26	20	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
11	Borehole	Borehole	18	35	27	8	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
12	Borehole	Borehole, springs	9	12	8	4	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
13	Borehole	Springs	9	13	10	3	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
14	Borehole, dam	Borehole	8	12	9	3	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
15	Borehole	Springs	10	17	13	4	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
16	Borehole	Shallow wells	23	31	29	2	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
17	Borehole	Shallow wells	32	27	21	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
18	Borehole	Shallow well	9	12	9	3	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
19	Borehole, dam	Springs	9	11	7	8	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
20	Borehole	Shallow well	8	16	12	4	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
21	Borehole, dam	Borehole	3	12	9	3	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
22	Borehole, dam	Borehole	10	27	21	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
23	Borehole, dam	Borehole	14	15	9	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
24	Borehole, dam	Borehole	28	35	27	8	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
25	Borehole	Borehole	14	19	15	4	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
26	Borehole	Borehole	11	19	15	4	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
27	Borehole	Shallow well	6	9	7	2	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
28	Borehole	Borehole	23	28	22	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
29	Borehole	Borehole	17	22	17	5	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
30	Borehole	Borehole	17	20	15	5	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
31	Borehole	Borehole	7	7	5	2	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
32	Borehole	Borehole	11	25	19	6	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
33	Borehole	Borehole	11	16	13	3	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
34	Borehole	Borehole	11	12	9	3	Boreholes broken-down need repairs
35	Tap water	Tap water	-		-	-	
Total			**480**	**683**	**517**	**166**	
Source: DDF							

3.2. Sanitation Facilities

Masvingo district sanitation and hygiene has improved compared to 2016. The households with any type of latrine increased from 42% in 2016 to 46% in 2022 **(Figure 3)** and households with safe type of latrine in use



increased from 17% in 2016 to 19% in 2022 **(Figure 4)**.

Figure 3: Sanitation Situation (Source: RWIMS)

There was increased an advocacy against for opening free defecation in all wards through WASH related activities. This resulted in most households using any or safe type of latrine.

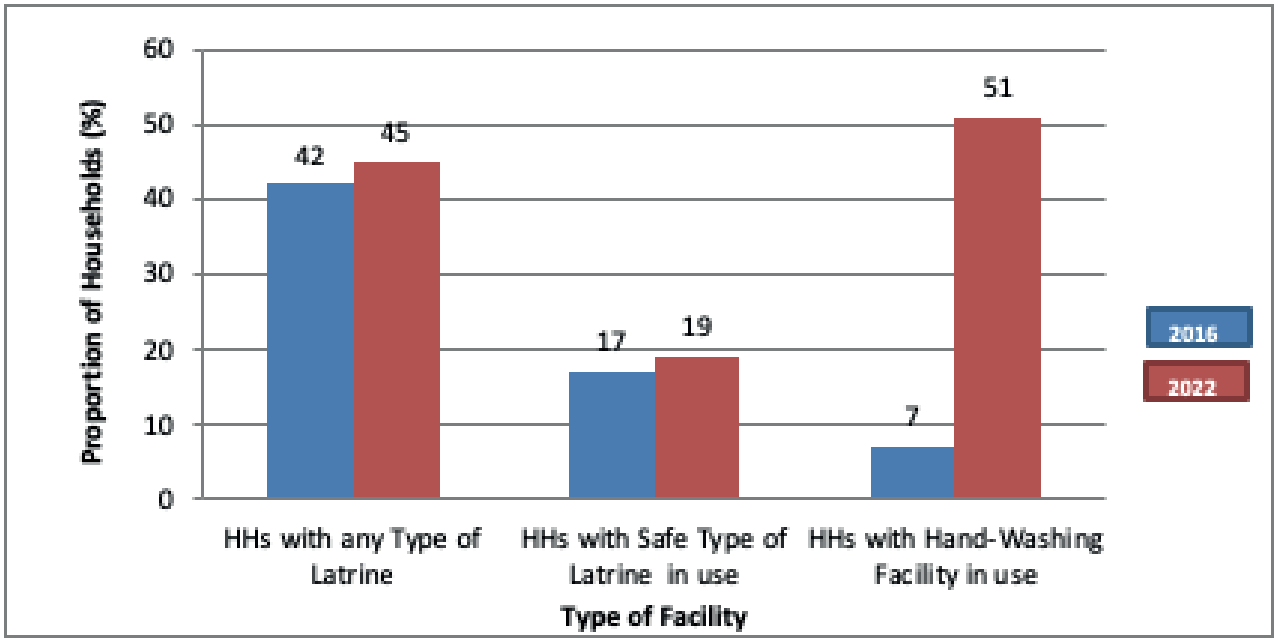


Figure 4: Masvingo District Sanitation And Hygiene (Source: RWIMS)

There was a sharp increase in number of households using hand washing facilities between 2016 and 2022. The percentage increased from 7% in 2016 to 51% in 2022 **(Table 11**). This is attributed to covid COVID-19 awareness campaigns by government and implementing partners with the aim of improving hygiene at household level.

Ward 23 has the highest number of households with access to toilets at 92% and ward 30 was the least number of households at 16% **(Table 11)**. Ward 28 which had the least number of households with access to toilets in 2016 improved from 14.4% to 22%. An average of 82% of the household had refuse pits and 67% of the households had pot racks.

Table 10: Toilet Access By Wards

Location	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% of HHs with any Type of Latrine		% of HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use	
			2016	2022	2016	2022
1	50	1,789	52	53	6	6
2	45	2,078	64	67	28	28
3	10	606	57	57	11	12
4	6	276	74	77	9	9
5	1	74	32	34	0	0
6	29	1,681	49	51	10	13
7	17	1,237	16	19	4	4
8	32	1,432	36	38	13	13
9	26	2,231	25	25	6	6
10	39	2,048	33	34	3	3
11	39	1,022	57	61	7	16
12	63	2,363	49	58	19	22
13	86	1,880	40	41	8	9
14	84	2,064	30	32	22	25
15	53	1,486	80	75	74	71
16	71	2,434	32	32	9	10
17	46	2,234	51	50	5	5
18	38	1,752	56	52	20	19
19	32	884	58	60	31	36
20	52	1,321	45	45	0	0
21	14	734	34	36	8	8
22	12	1,821	18	23	6	7
23	37	1,042	92	92	89	89
24	30	1,633	40	40	8	8
25	27	1,048	77	77	58	59
26	43	2,098	30	36	20	28
27	27	1,118	43	51	40	48
28	31	1,610	14	22	6	16
29	74	2,430	19	23	9	10
30	25	2,070	16	16	2	2
31	19	665	37	37	28	28
32	29	1,287	32	32	5	5
33	6	523	30	35	0	0
34	11	1,472	14	32	1	26
Total	**1,204**	**50,443**	**42**	**45**	**17**	**19**
Source: RWIMS						

4. Transport And Communication

4.1. Transport System

Road and rail are the major transport systems in the district. There is a railway line and a station that mostly caters for cargo from main business centers such as Harare enroute to and from South Africa. The major roads with tar are the Masvingo- Harare, Masvingo-Beitbridge, Masvingo-Bulawayo, Masvingo-Zano, Masvingo-Mashate, Masvingo-Mahoto and Masvingo-Mutare. All other gravel roads connecting to the tarred roads are in fair to good conditions. All wards in the district are accessible by road throughout the year. Wards 15, and 22 did not have very good roads hence the need by authorities to priorities the maintenance and rehabilitation of the roads in this ward. The District Development Fund (DDF), Rural District Council (RDC) together with the Ministry of transport are responsible for maintenance of the road network while National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) is responsible for maintaining the railway line. There is also an airport in Masvingo urban and air drome in ward 25, mainly used by Renco mine.

4.2. Communication

There are four main communication networks in the district, namely Econet, Telecel, Netone and TelOne. Econet has the strongest signal strength and is used by a greater proportion of the population **(Table 12)**. TelOne is not very common in the communal areas except with some institutions. Wi-Fi usage is gaining ground in urban and peri-urban areas especially with the introduction of hotspots. Three network boosters were established to boost network strength in ward 10 and 11.

Table 11: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Telecel	Econet	Netone	TelOne
1	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
2	Poor	fair	Fair	Good
3	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
4	Poor	fair	Fair	Good
5	Fair	fair	Fair	Good
6	Poor	fair	Fair	Good
7	Poor	fair	Fair	Good
8	Poor	fair	Good	Good
9	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
10	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
11	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
12	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
13	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
14	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
15	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
16	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
17	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
18	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
19	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
20	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
21	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
22	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
23	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
24	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
25	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
26	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
27	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good
28	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
29	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
30	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
31	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
32	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
33	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
34	Poor	fair	Fair	Good
35	Fair	good	Fair	Good
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communication				

5. Main Livelihood Sources

The district lies in two economic zones i.e. Masvingo-Manicaland-Middleveld Smallholder and Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal livelihood zones (Table 13). The main livelihood options are agriculturally based (growing of crops and keeping livestock). Most crop production is rain fed which compromise on production makes production very difficult due to the low and erratic rains, but production of small grains is of moderate potential.

Table 12: Summary of economic zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Masvingo-Manicaland Middle	Mostparts of the zone falls in agro-ecological regions IV and V, with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20 Degrees Celsius. The maximum ranges between 35-40 Degrees Celsius. The small rivers also provide greater opportunities for irrigation schemes.	1,2,3,4,5,10,11,12,16,17,18, 19, 20,21, 22, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,33, 34, and 35
Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 32
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report		

Tourism also provides formal and informal employment for some households who work and live around Great Zimbabwe Ruins, Lake Mutirikwi and Kyle Recreational Park. Informal employment is provided through sale of arts and crafts on the roadside (table 14). Other livelihoods sources are livestock, aquaculture, horticulture, fishing, firewood and charcoal sales in nearby towns. Gold panning and migrant casual labour are common activities in nearby farms.

Mining activity both formal and informal has expanded in territory over the years. It was mainly practiced in Renco and Mashava other areas such Manyama and Nyanya mountain (ward 7), Hwendedzo (ward 32) along Tugwi river (ward 21) and peri-urban areas.

Table 13: Livelihood Options

No.	Livelihood Activity	Description	Areas/ Wards
1	Agriculture – Irrigation schemes	Farmers are growing and selling horticulture crops (Onions, Cabbages, Leaf vegetables, tomatoes, okra, butternuts, lettuce) and other field crops (maize, wheat, edible beans)	Ward 6 (Rufaro), Ward 7 (Longdale), Ward 8 (Mara, Marowa, Whendedzo, Dromore), ward 9 (Chomugwaku), Ward 9- 10 (Mushandike), ward 13 (Cheshanga, Hwikwinye, Oatlands,), ward 20 (Mapanzure), ward 23 (Rupike), Ward 29 (Magudu), Ward 30 (Tokwane Ngundu), Ward 32 (Stanmore B, Verlos).
2	Agriculture – Nutritional gardens	Farmers are growing and selling horticulture (Onions, Cabbages, Leaf vegetables, tomatoes, okra, butternuts, lettuce) and other field crops (maize, wheat, edible beans)	Ward 12 (Tashinga), Ward 15 (Nyazvivi), Ward 17 (Chebvute), Ward 18 (Njovo), Ward 25 (Chiponda), Ward 27 (Dikondo), Ward 28 (Nhedziwa)
3	Agriculture – Livestock	Farmers are keeping small livestock (poultry, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits) and large livestock (Cattle). Most of the livestock is being absorbed by local market and some of the cattle is being sold through 5 private abattoirs (Montana-Carswell Meats, Tafira, Gonyohori, CSC)	Ward 4, 5,6, 8, 9, 21, 22, 31, 32,

Table 13: Livelihood Options (Continued)

No.	Livelihood Activity	Description	Areas/ Wards
4	Fishing	Most communities along major rivers (Mutirikwi, Tugwi, Shashe) and dams (Mutirikwi dam, Tokwe Mukosi dam, Bangala dam, Muzhwi dam) practice fishing and sell it as fresh or dried. This includes 39 weir dams across Masvingo district.	Ward 1, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 28, 29, 30, 34 and 35
5	Tourism	Masvingo has 5 tourist destinations namely Great Zimbabwe monuments, Tokwe Mukosi Dam, Mutirikwi dam, Mushandike national park, Chamavara Caves. The communities sell artifacts by the roadside, act as tour guides, provide entertainment as cultural groups and share cultural knowledge. Aquaculture is being promoted in communal level and farmers are selling fish to local market.	Ward 11, 14, 12, 22,30 and 34
6	Mining	Formal and informal mining is being practiced in Masvingo with two major mining centres namely Renco and Mashava. Gold and chrome mining is common in farms and other communal areas.	Ward 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 25 and 33
7	Commercial sex		Ward 5, 25, 26 and 33
8	Selling firewood	Most communities sell firewood along major roads (Harare – Beitbridge road, Ngundu – Chiredzi, Masvingo – Mutare and urban areas.	Wards 9, 21, 31 and 32
9	Selling wild fruits	Most communities sell wild fruits on roadside (Harare – Beitbridge road, Ngundu – Chiredzi, Masvingo – Mutare and in urban centers as a source of livelihood	
Source: DDC			

6. Poverty Levels

Masvingo district is generally a food deficit area. The district experiences food insecurity due to poor rains, high input prices and outbreak of crop and livestock diseases such as January diseases has contributed to high poverty levels in the district. Food is available in major markets in the district however, its access is limited due to high transport costs, distance to markets, and isolation of some areas during the rainy season, exchange rate-induced price variability, and cash shortages. The COVID-19 pandemic reduced the livelihoods options for most community members further increasing the poverty levels. As a result, the district is expected to have an increased poverty levels compared to 2016.

Perennial droughts in the districts, most households in the district rely on humanitarian aid which has also incorporated the urban vulnerable households who are getting social assistance from government and humanitarian partners.

Figure 5 shows the spatial distribution of poverty prevalence by ward. Wards surrounding Masvingo urban have prevalence of less than 60 which might be as a result of market linkages with the urban area and also employment opportunities in the urban area. The most affected are wards in marginal areas ward 25 to 30.

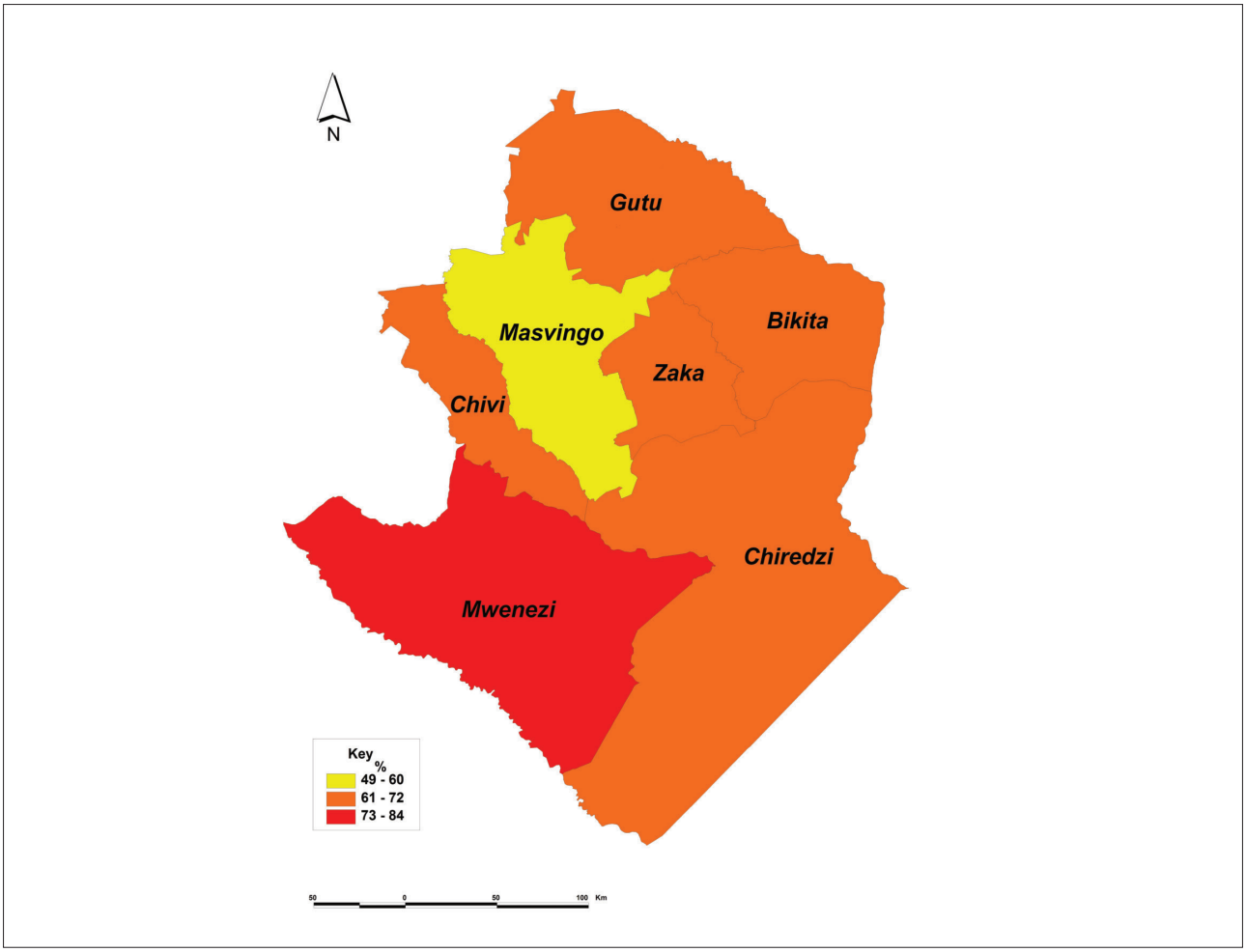


Figure 5: Poverty Map By Ward (Source: Poverty Atlas)

7. Climatic Information

7.1 Agroecological Regions And Climate

Masvingo mainly consist of agro-ecological regions III, IV and V and the greater proportion of the district is in region IV **(Table 15)**. The district falls under Savanna Climatic conditions. Mid-season dry spells and droughts are experienced due to its location along the drought prone region. The district experiences wet-dry climatic conditions and warm temperatures i.e. the weather is hot and dry throughout the year except summer where low rainfall might be experienced. There is an average rainfall of 600mm per annum.

Table 14: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
III	Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20°C during winter In June to July and the maximum ranges between 35°C -40°C during summer in September and October.	6, 7,8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 32
IV	Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 21,22, 23, 33 and 34
Va	Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-40	24, 25, 29, 30 and 35
Source: Natural Regions of Zimbabwe and Farming Systems		

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

According to Meteorological Services Zimbabwe, Masvingo district mean annual rainfall increased from 633mm in 2016 to 980mm in 2021. In 2018/19 farming season below normal rainfall was received with mean annual rainfall of 390mm being recorded. There was an upward trend in rainfall from 2018/19 up to 2020/21 farming season. However, the distribution is not even, due to different ecological regions in Masvingo **(Figure 6).**

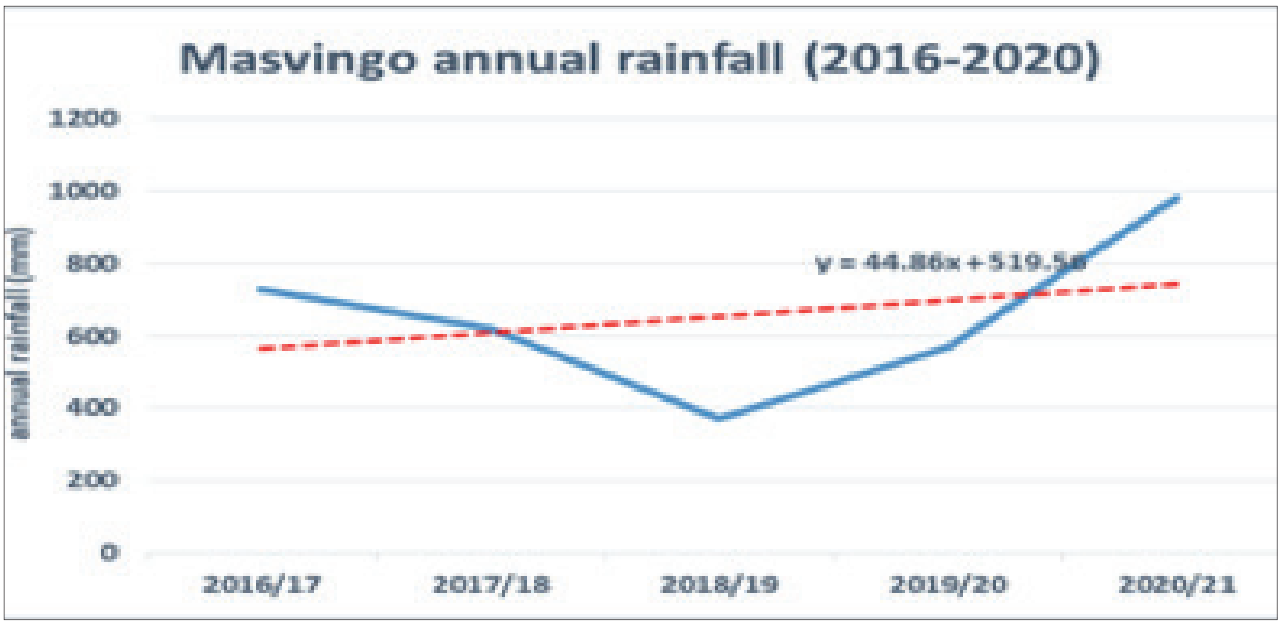


Figure 6: Masvingo Annual Rainfall (2016 To 2020) (Source: Meteorological Services Zimbabwe)

Masvingo experienced climate variability from 1981 to 2020 and the annual rainfall increased relatively over this period. Though there was climate variability, the annual rainfall increased from 420mm in 1981/82 to 980mm in 2019/20. The lowest annual rainfall recorded was about 100mm in 1991/92 farming seasons with the highest being about 1,120mm in 1999/00. Refer to figure 7 showing Masvingo annual rainfall from 1981 to 2020.

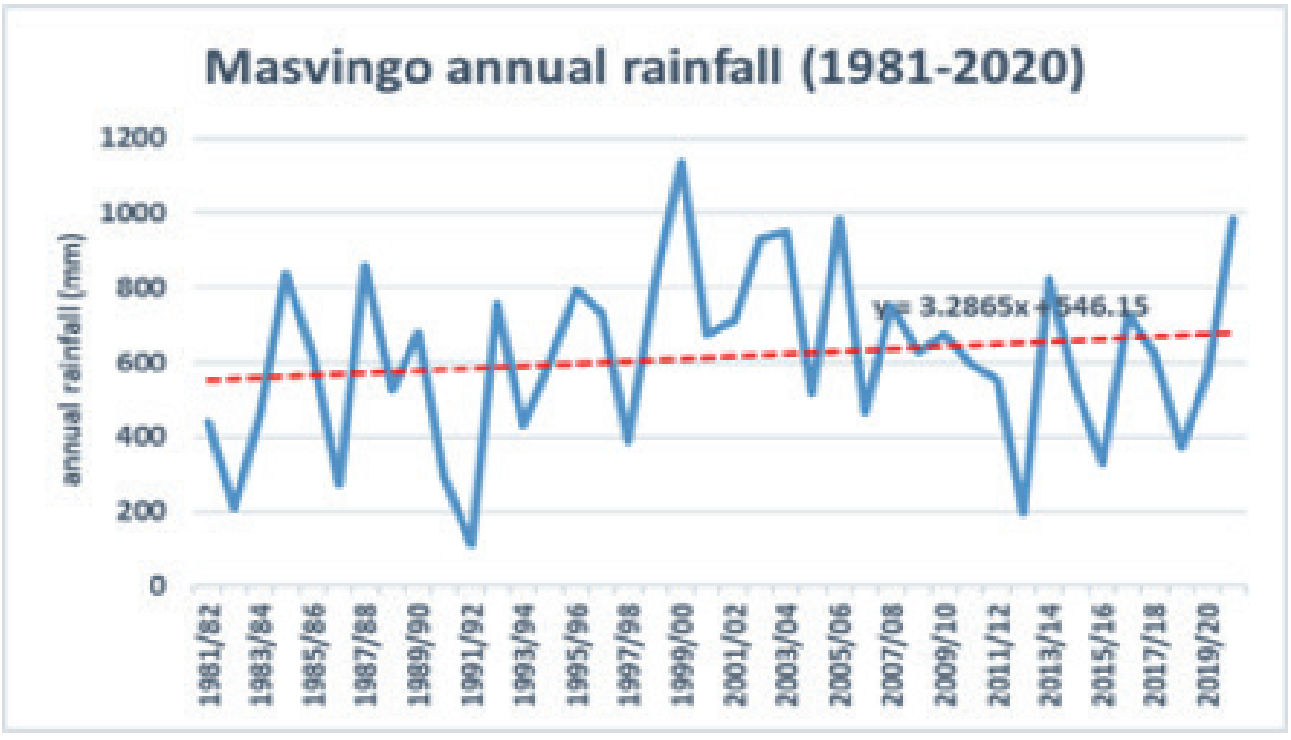


Figure 7: Masvingo Annual Rainfall (1981-2020) (Source: Meteorological Services Zimbabwe)

7.3 Drought Prone Areas

According to the Intergrated Context Analysis (2021), Masvingo is severely prone drought **(Figure 8)**. All the wards are prone to drought except for wards 8, 13, 14 and 32 are less prone **(Table 16)**. In 2016 all the wards were classified as moderately prone to drought and the situation deteriorated over the past years. This is mainly being attributed to climate change, poor farming practices and urbanization.

Table 15: Drought Prone Areas

#	Drought risk Classification	Wards
1	High	4,5,6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34 and 35
2	Medium	1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24
3	Low	8, 13, 14 and 32
Source: DDC		

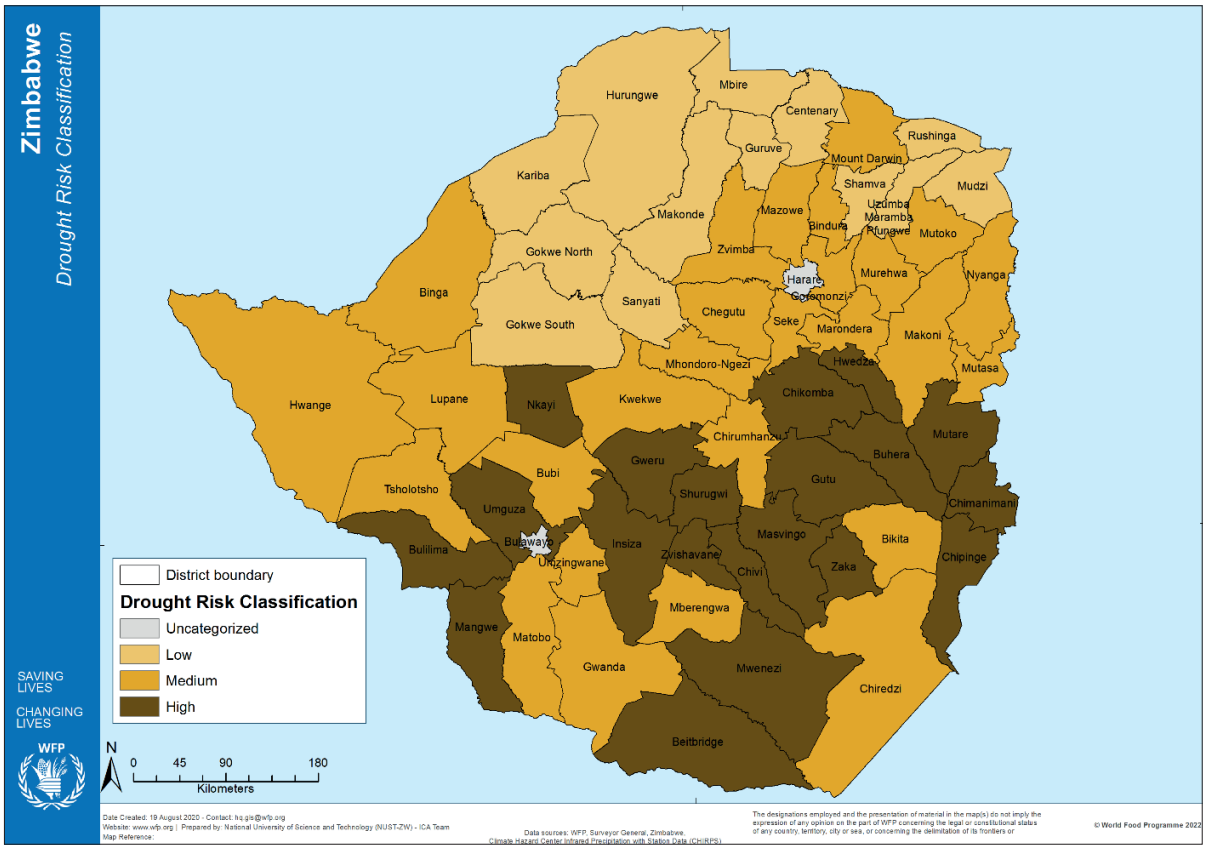


Figure 8: Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

7.4 Flood Prone Areas

According to WFP Integrated Context Analysis (2021), Masvingo was classified as moderately prone to drought **(Figure 9)**. In 2016, the district was not at risk of flooding. The most flood prone areas are wards 14, 22, 30 and 34 **(refer to Table 17)**. Most floods are due to dam throw back at Tugwi Mukosi dam, flooded rivers (Tugwi, Mukosi, Mutirikwi). This is being attributed to climate change.

Table 16: Flood Prone Areas

#	Flood risk Classification	Wards
1	High	14, 22, 30 and 34
2	Medium	27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 35
3	Low	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26
Source: DDC		

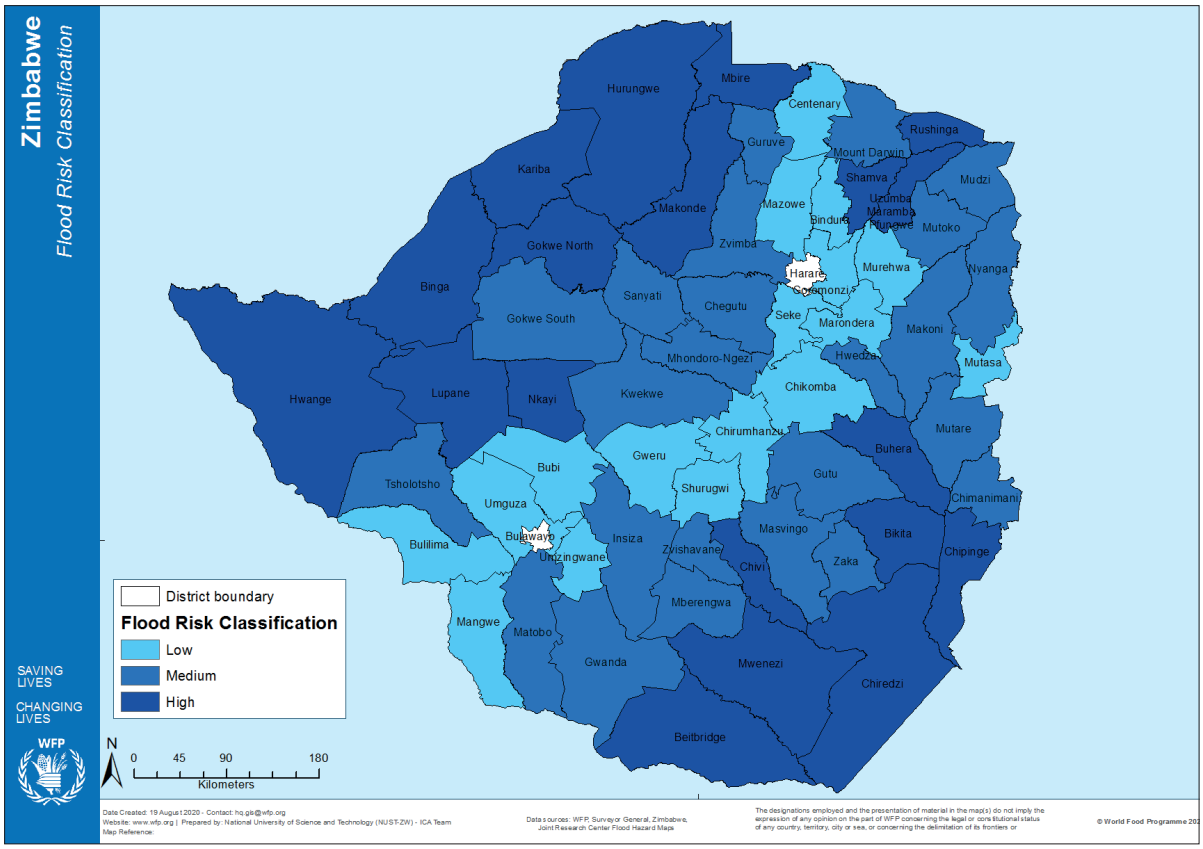


Figure 9: Flood Prone Areas (Source: ICA 2022)

7.5. Strong Winds Prone Areas

Strong winds are being experienced yearly in ward 28. They are more pronounced during the rainy season. They caused destruction of infrastructure like schools, houses and accessibility of some areas. In 2016 there was no risk of strong wind in ward 28.

7.6. Hydro-Geological Conditions

There are four major dams in Masvingo district namely Mutirikwi, Bangala, Muzhwi and Tugwi-Mukosi **(Table 18)** and 49 weir dams. All of the dams are functional and are being used for agriculture purposes, fishing and tourism.

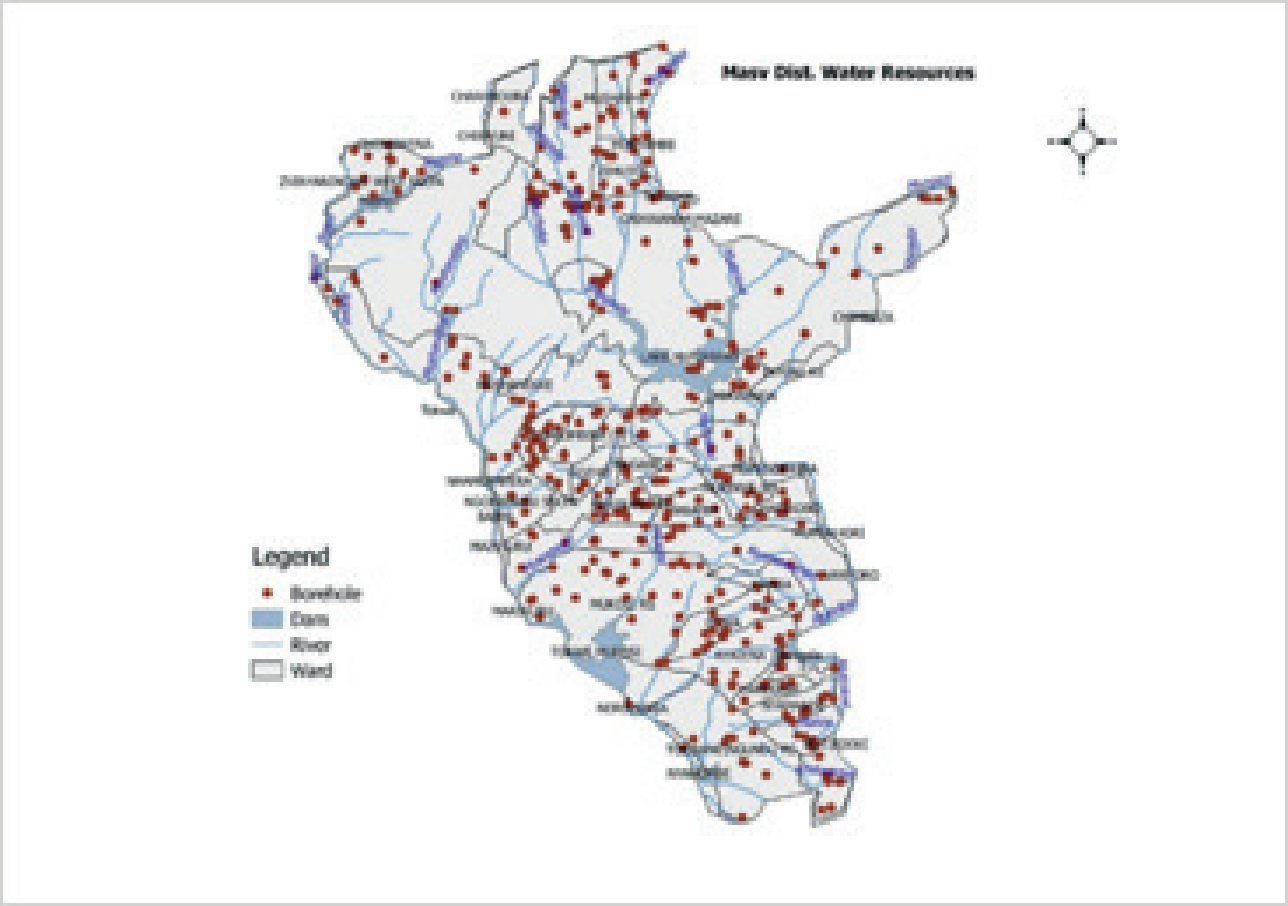
Table 17: Distribution Of Weirs And Dams By Ward

Ward	Major dams in the ward 2016	Major dams in the ward 2022	Reasons for variation
1	Manyara, Sekenende, Mangwaya	Manyara, Sekenende, Mangwaya	
2	Mahoto	Mahoto	
3	Mushagashe	Mushagashe	
4	Muzhwi	Muzhwi	
5	Temeriya, Dhiso, Gatesmine	Temeriya, Dhiso, Gatesmine	
8	Dromore1, Dromore2, Marah, Marowa	Dromore1, Dromore2, Marah, Marowa	
9	Mushandike	Mushandike	

Table 17: Distribution Of Weirs And Dams By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022	Reasons For Variation
10	Manyama	Manyama	
13	Cheshanga	Cheshanga	
14	Kyle dam	Kyle dam	
15	Kyle dam	Kyle dam	
17	Chebvute	Chebvute	Chebvute constructed in 2017 with the support of WFP
18	Matsikidz	Matsikidze, Njovo	Njovo constructed in 2019 with the support of WFP
19	Gozho,	Gozho, Mututu	Mututu constructed in 2019 with the support of WFP
21	Mafurinye, Ngomahuru, Nyamafufu	Mafurinye, Ngomahuru, Nyamafufu	
22	Mbengami, Gunikuni, Mhungu, Tugwi-Mukosi	Mbengami, Gunikuni, Mhungu, Tugwi-Mukosi	
23	Tugwane, Mavizhu, Maweza	Tugwane, Mavizhu, Maweza	
24	Zengeya,	Zengeya, Chibidi	Chibidi constructed in 2017 with the support of WFP
25	Mabvugwi	Mabvugwi	
26	Musvovi, Chiwawa, Bangala	Musvovi, Chiwawa, Bangala	
28	Bangala, Magudu	Bangala, Magudu	
30	Tokwane, Tugwi-Mukosi	Tokwane, Tugwi-Mukosi	
31	Mandere, Chimbingu, Makoho, Nyadzamba	Mandere, Chimbingu, Makoho, Nyadzamba	
33	Chamawaya, Chesinde, Chishashe, Lennox, Kingmine 1	Chamawaya, Chesinde, Chishashe, Lennox, Kingmine 1	
34	Chedenje, Mutigwede, Bandara, Tugwi-Mukosi	Chedenje, Mutigwede, Bandara, Tugwi-Mukosi	
Source: AARDS			

Figure 10 shows the hydro map of the district, showing the location of boreholes and dams. From the map, it can be observed that the central parts of the district have limited access to boreholes and dams. Masvingo lies in Runde catchment which is considered one of the driest catchments in Zimbabwe. Major water users in



the catchment are irrigation, mining industry and municipalities.

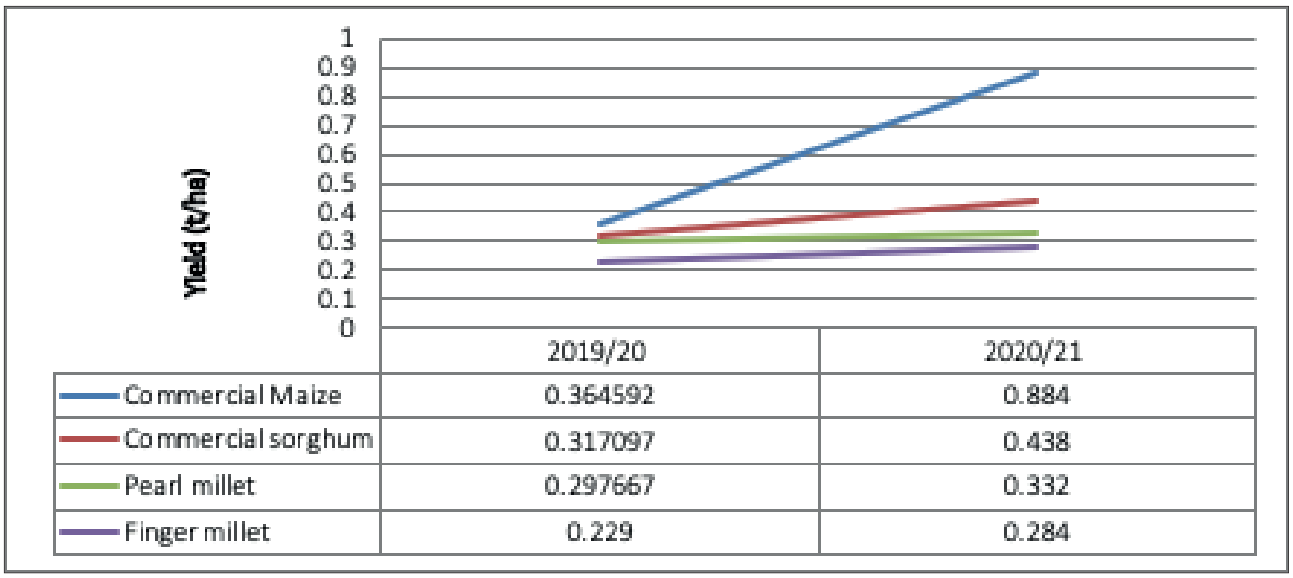
Figure 10: Masvingo Hydro Map (Source: Zimwa)

8.1. Major Crops Grown

Common crops grown in the district include maize, sorghum, finger millet, pearl millet, cotton, Bambara nuts, ground nuts, sweet potatoes and rice. In addition, crops like commercial sorghum, sunflower, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, cowpeas and cotton were prominent after 2016. Government through the smart agriculture programme promoted cereals, oil seeds and cash crops which include maize, sorghum, finger millet, cotton, sunflower, and soybeans. Wheat production is also being promoted as winter crop. Horticultural crops grown include cabbage, onions, tomatoes, leafy vegetables, butternuts, carrots, lettuce and spinach. Okra is the new crop in Masvingo. Main crops grown for consumption include maize, sorghum, millet and groundnuts. Crops sold are mainly leafy vegetables, tomatoes, groundnuts and cereals mainly through barter trade for the poor wealth groups. The main cropping season starts in November to March, and the onset of rains shifted to an unpredictable period. Also the dry spell prolonged negatively affecting crop production. Isolated irrigation schemes are found within the district, and these include Mushandike and Rupike.

8.2. Crop Production Trends

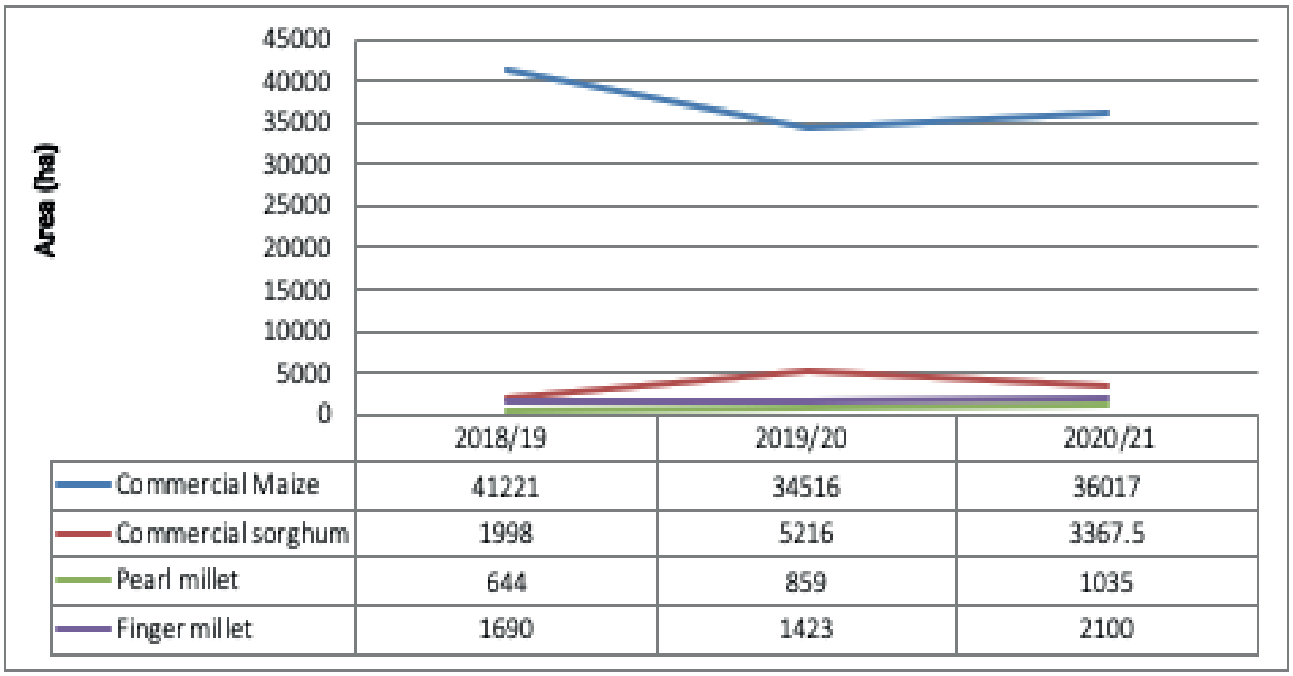
Most of the crop planted area is under commercial maize with highest area of 41,221ha recorded in 2018/2019 farming season. Over the years the area under commercial maize decreased and in the 2020/2021 farming season recorded an average of 36,017ha (Figure 11). Over the years, the area under small grains relatively increased with more farmers growing commercial sorghum, pearl millet and finger millet. The issue of climate change has resulted in farmers adopting small grain crops.



	2019/20	2020/21
Commercial Maize	0.364592	0.884
Commercial sorghum	0.317097	0.438
Pearl millet	0.297667	0.332
Finger millet	0.229	0.284

Figure 11: Masvingo Crop Planted Areas (Source: AARDS)

There was sharp increase in yields of maize between 2019/20 and 2020/21 farming season. Government intervention through the smart agriculture programme provided inputs for the farmers and promoted the concept of small area high productivity. The maize yield increased from 0.365 tons per ha to 0.884 tons per ha (Figure 12). All the small grains increased during the same period and notably sorghum yield increased from 0.317tons per ha to 0.438tons per ha. Favorable conditions in terms of inputs, onset of rains and distribution resulted in positive yields of small grains.



	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Commercial Maize	41221	34516	36017
Commercial sorghum	1998	5216	3367.5
Pearl millet	644	859	1035
Finger millet	1690	1423	2100

Figure 12: Crop Yields (Source: AARDS)

In the 2020/21 farming season, the district was able to produce enough cereal to last a full consumption year. However at household level there were variances with some and some have been relying on markets and external assistance. However, some of the wards could not produce enough food to last a full consumption year **(Table 18).**

Table 18: Crop Production Trends

Crop	2018/19 Planted Area	2019/20 Planted Area (Ha)	2019/20 Estimated Yield (t/ Ha)	2019/20 Estimated Production (Mt)	Planted Area (Ha) 2020/21	2020/21 Estimated Yield (t/ Ha)	2020/21 Estimated Production (Mt)
Commercial Maize	41221	34516	0.36	12	3	0.884	31
Commercial sorghum	1998	5216	0.3	1	3	0.438	1
Pearl millet	644	859	0.	255.	1035	0.332	343.62
Finger millet	1	1423	0.2	325.8	2	0.284	596.4
Source: AARDS							

Most of the wards in the district do not produce cereal adequate to cover the full consumption period **(Table 19).**

Table 19: Cereal Adequacy From Own Production

Ward	Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (Months)
1, 2, 3, 28, 30, 31, 34,	3
14, 15, 20,24, 25 - 30	5
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 17, 18, 16, 22, 23, 31, 34,	7
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 32, 33, 35	12
Source: AARDS	

8.3. Irrigation Schemes

The area under irrigation increased from 1,508.6ha in 2016 to 1,831.1ha. The largest irrigation scheme in the district is Mushandike with a total land area of 900 ha. The average land holding in irrigation schemes is 0.5ha per farmer. Common crops grown in irrigation schemes are tomatoes, wheat, cabbage, onions, green mealies and sugar beans. . There are 18 irrigation schemes in the district with a total area of 2026ha. **Table 20** shows the distribution of irrigation schemes across the district.

Table 20: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Potential	2016	2022	Water availability	Status
9-10	Mushandike	900	642	900	Available	functional
23	Rupike	100	100	100	Available	functional
	Tokwane-Ngundu	258	258	258	Available	functional
30	Magudu	52.7	52.7	52.7	Available	functional
19	Mapanzure	45.4	45.4	45.4	Available	functional
9	Chomugwaku	50	50	50	Available	functional
8	Marah	300	60	120	Available	functional
8	Marowa	40	40	40	Available	functional
32	Stanmore	26	26	32	Not constant	functional
8	Dromore A	158	158	158	Available	functional
8	Wendedzo	8	8	8	Available	functional
32	Verlos	8	8	8	available	functional
6	Rufaro	25	25	25	Available	functional
13	Cheshanga	2.5	2.5	5	Available	functional
13	Hwikwinye	8	8	8	Available	functional
13	Oatlands	5	5	5	Available	functional
13	Longdale	20	0	16	Available	functional
Total		**2026**	**1508.6**	**1831.1**		
Source: Department of Irrigation						

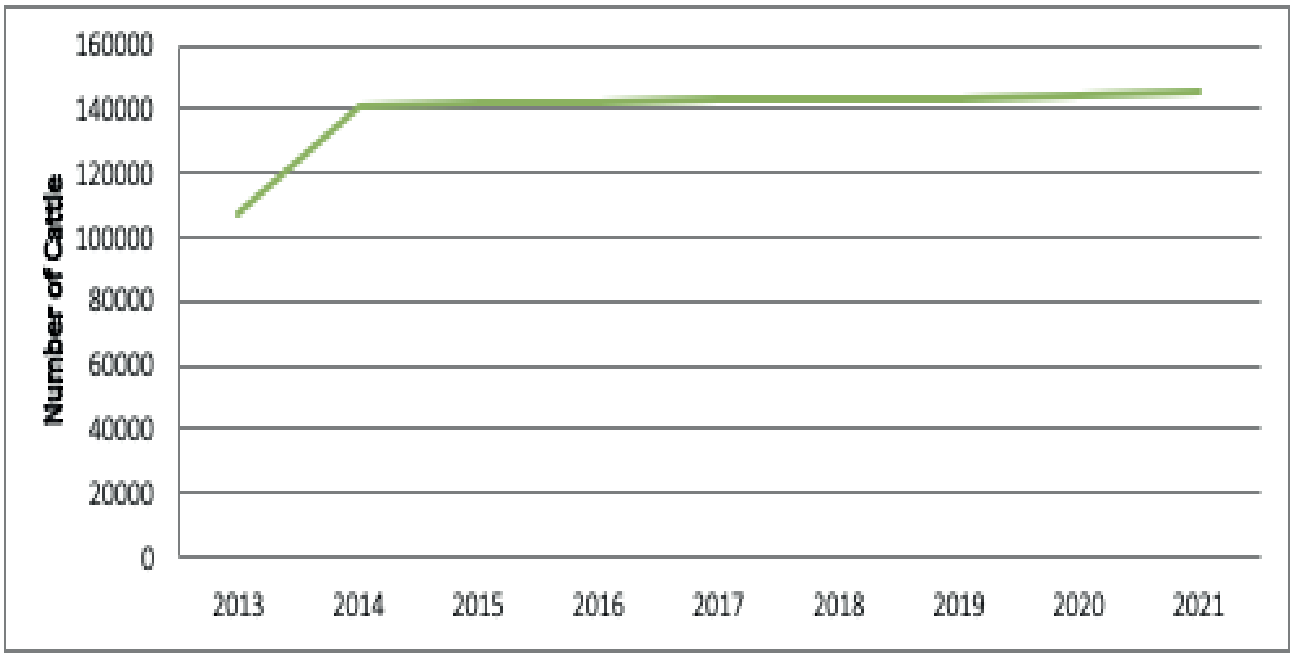
8.4. Challenges In Irrigation Schemes

- Schemes unfenced
- Broken down canals
- Siltation of rivers and dams
- Broken down engine pumps
- Nonpayment of bills
- Inadequate access to toilets
- Unavailability of crop markets

9.1 Main Types of Livestock

The main livestock being reared in Masvingo district include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry and donkeys. Most farmers are now rearing producing indigenous poultry at a larger scale like sassoSasso, Sussex, Bboshveld, Bboshveld brahah and Bblack crest for commercial purpose. Mwenezi Development Training Centre (MDTC) and Aquaculture with the support from WFP established 5 x 500 egg capacity solar hatchery sites in ward 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 and they serve the whole district. Each hatchery sites were supported by 100 (day old) breeding stock.

Most cattle breeds in Masvingo are the Mashona, Brahman, Ngoni, Thuli, Africanda and their crosses. The number of cattle increased from 142 164 in 2016 to 145 778 in 2022 (figure 13). Most of the cattle were affected



by tick-bone diseases mainly brown ear tick causing theileriosis.

Figure 13: Cattle Production Trends (Source: AARDS)

On The most common goats the most common breeds produced in the district include are boar, sangara, angora and their crosses. Aquaculture and apiculture are being promoted across the district. Table 2221 shows average household livestock ownership per ward.

Table 21: Average Household Livestock Ownership Per Ward

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
1	5	5	2	7
2	5	5	2	6
3	5	11	4	18
4	9	26	4	30
5	-	20	2	30
6	8	15	4	25
7	4	15	4	30
8	5	12	2	7
9	6	10	2	13
10	7	4	2	17
11	7	7	4	7
12	4	11	4	25
13	6	11	2	23
14	4	7	3	13
15	4	8	3	15
16	4	7	3	15
17	2	9	2	13
18	9	8	2	12
19	6	7	2	12
20	6	7	4	13
21	5	13	3	25
22	3	13	3	24
23	5	9	3	26
24	6	8	3	29
25	5	6	3	25
26	6	9	3	32
27	9	10	2	31
28	8	11	2	28
29	7	6	2	24
30	6	7	2	31
31	12	14	2	34
32	9	13	3	33
33	7	11	6	23
34	9	12	3	18
35	-	-	-	-
Source: AARDS				

More than 405 of livestock in Masvingo is owned by the upper middle class with most of the lower middle class having no livestock at all **(Table 23)**.

Table 22: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Income Class	Middle Income Class	Upper Middle Income Class
Cattle	0-2	3-5	12 and above
Goats	0-5	5-9	15 and above
Sheep	0-2	3-4	5 and above
Donkeys	0-4	1-2	3
Pigs (sow units)	0-1	3-5	15 and above

Source: AARDS

Goats and cattle are sold, and cows are milked mainly for consumption other livestock products sold are chicken eggs. Chickens and goats are mainly slaughtered for own consumption and also for commercial slaughter. Cattle are found in small numbers and are usually meant for draught power.

The pastures are classified under sweet and sour veld but with the sweet veld largely found in the southern parts of the district. Grazing is usually available during the wet period (November to May), and they start to deplete during the dry season (June to October). The strategies used during the low grazing periods differ by wealthy groups. The poor wealth group usually makes use of untreated stover, however there are notable demos being done in ward 3 and 8 where pastures are being grown and silaging being practiced as well. The upper wealthy group makes use of treated stover, hay and supplementary meal. Grazing supplements are found in retail shops and some are produced by the farmers. Molasses is also available from sugar cane plantations in Chipinge. Some farmers migrate their livestock to other parts with better grazing especially during the lean season. Water is available throughout the year from streams, rivers (Shakashe, Mutirikwi and Tugwi), dams and boreholes. In the dry period, when seasonal sources dry up livestock walk long distances of 3 to 7 km in search of water.

9.2. Main Livestock Diseases

The main livestock diseases in Masvingo District are tick borne diseases (theileriosis, gall sickness), Black leg, coccidiosis, mastitis, Newcastle and heart water. Foot and mouth had not been noticeable since 2016. Outbreaks of tick borne diseases are rampant during the rainy season. The main diseases affecting cattle are theileriosis, gall sickness, anthrax, red water and black leg (table 24). In goats Orf and Foot rot are most common during the rain period.

Table 23: Livestock Disease Prevalence

	Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
1	Rabies:	All
2	Newcastle disease:	All
3	Coccidiosis	All
4	Infectious Coryza	All
5	Black leg	All
6	Lumpy skin	All
7	Heart water	All
8	Theileriosis	All
9	Orf	All
10	Foot rot	All
Source: Veterinary Services		

9.3. Dipping Facilities

In Masvingo district, there are 30 zones and 151 dip tanks which are all functional **(Table 25).** Most of the dip tanks require rehabilitation. During the rainy period, 5:2:2 method is being used to counter tick infestation. The most notorious ticks are the brown ear ticks which are causing Theileriosis.

Table 24: Dip Tanks By Ward

	Zone	Number of Dip tanks	Number of functional dip tanks	Number of dip tanks currently under rehab	Number of dip tanks requiring rehab
1	Zimuto	5	5	0	5
2	Gurajena	5	5	0	5
3	Nyikavanhu	5	5	0	5
4	Bangala	5	5	0	5
5	Nemamwa	5	5	0	5
6	Sikato	5	5	0	5
7	Mapanzure	6	6	0	6

8	Muchibwa	5	5	0	5
9	Rupike	5	5	0	5

Table 24: Dip Tanks By Ward (Continued)

	Zone	Number of Dip tanks	Number of functional dip tanks	Number of dip tanks currently under rehab	Number of dip tanks requiring rehab
10	Mashenjere	5	5	0	5
11	Zano	6	6	0	6
12	Musvovi	5	5	0	5
13	Muchakata	5	5	0	5
14	Rushumbe	4	4	0	4
15	Ngomahuru	5	5	0	5
16	Mashate	9	9	0	9
17	Mushagashe central	5	5	0	5
1	Mushagashe north	5	5	0	5
19	Mashava	4	4	0	4
20	Zvamahande	5	5	0	5
21	Summerton	4	4	0	4
22	Mushandike	6	6	0	6
23	Salecamp	4	4	0	4
24	Mukosi	5	5	0	5
25	Mazare	5	5	0	5
26	Zishumbe	5	5	0	5
27	Clipsham	3	3	0	3
28	Marova	7	7	0	7
29	Riverden	4	4	0	4
30	Beaully	4	4	0	4
Source: Veterinary Services					

The dip tanks in Masvingo district are evenly distributed and most dip tanks use the plunge methods. Dipping in Masvingo is inadequate due to erratic supply of chemicals and water shortages especially on those dip tanks supplied by streams.

9.4 Animal Health Centres

There are 31 animal health centres in Masvingo district, and all the health centres are fully functional (**Table 26)**. Each animal health center has an average of 4 dip tanks. They are 28 community health workers across the district.

Table 25: Animal Health Centere Information

Category	Number
Number of functional Animal Health centres	31
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	28
Source: Veterinary Services	

9.5. Livestock holding

In Masvingo, about 60% of the household do not have cattle and most of them lost cattle due to diseases

like Theileriosis. About 21% own less than 5 cattle and only 19% have over 5 cattle. Goats are owned by only 10% of the households with an average of 5+ per household. About 67% of the households do not own goats.

Table 26: Livestock Holding

Number of livestock per household	Proportion of HH with Cattle (%)	Proportion of HH with Goats (%)
0	60	67
<5	21	24
>5	19	10
Source: Veterinary Services		

9.6. Other Livestock Establishments

They are 6 other livestock establishments in the district. Aquaculture and apiculture are the leading establishments and most of them have been promoted by government and implementing partners to various communities (table 28). There is only 1 dairy farm and 2 feed lots in the district.

Table 27: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	109
Aquaculture (Ponds)	109
Apiculture	24
Dairy Farms	1
Feedlots	2
Fodder production	2
Source: AARDS	

9.7. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Informal markets (middle-man)
- Irregular dipping – tick-borne diseases
- Diseases (FMD and ND)
- Poor pastures
- Occurrences of drought (grazing and water availability)
- Poor infrastructure (feedlots, auction pens, storage facilities)

Masvingo district comprises of 16 major business centers namely Mashava, Buka, Nemamwa, Chisase, Rupike, Renco, Nyikavanhu, Gunikuni, Guva, Zano, Mapanzure, Sipambi, Zishumbe, Hwendedzo, Muchibwa, Masvingo CBD and a number of services centers. The district has one major fresh produce market namely Chitima where cereals, small grains and agricultural produce are sold.

Over the past 5 years, basic commodities were available and prices were fluctuating based on the status of the agricultural seasons. Prices of basic commodities such as maize grain, maize meal, cooking oil were high from 2016 to 2020, however, a downward trend in the prices was noted from 2021 as a result of improved 2020-2021 agricultural season.

Over the years, the exchange rates between local currency and major foreign currency were stable up to 2019 where exchange rates volatilities were experienced nationwide and Masvingo district was not spared. Mobile markets (locally known as 'Baccosi or huya uhodhe') have increased in reach and coverage where food and non-food commodities are being sold.

10.1 Livestock Markets

Since 2016, livestock prices have been stable, however due to outbreak of January disease, panic selling as

well as business malpractices by buyers taking advantage of the crisis a downward trend of prices was noted to the extent of cattle selling between USD 80-100 from average market price ranging from USD 400- 500 between 2016 -2018 **(Table 28)**.

Table 28: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us$)	Average Price 2022 (Us$)	Type Of Market
Beef cattle	$350	250.00	Butcheries/Local market
Dairy cows	$1800	1800.00	Institutional
Goats	$35	40.00	Local market
Sheep	$55	65.00	Local market
Pigs(porker)	$45	45.00	Local market
Indigenous chickens	$5	7.00	Local market
Broilers	$6	6.00	Local market
Fish	$3.50	3.00	Local market
Donkey	$120	120.00	Local market
Rabbits		6-00	Local market
Source: AARDS			

Local market and butcheries are major buyers of livestock in the district. Most farmers prefer to sell directly to buyers as distant buyers are mushrooming in the wards. The outbreak of January diseases has resulted in increased number of potential buyers who are capitalizing on panic selling from farmers in the community. Markets are largely informal except for Montana-Carswell meats which rarely conduct public cattle auctions instead farmers transport their cattle to the abattoirs. However, there are other small capacity abattoirs in the district.

Cuniculture (rabbitry production) has increased over the years in the district and is less subscribed which presents opportunities for communities. Golden poultry association has been established in Masvingo district at Chitima Market with a view to standardize poultry production and market linkages.

10.2. Cattle Marketing

Cattle marketing are mainly through abattoirs i.e. MC meats and Gonyohori and at butcheries dotted across the District. Table 30 shows slaughter trends in the district.

Table 29: Slaughter Trends

Abattoirs	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Carswell	1233	931	1256	1363
Montana	260	271	390	973
Gonohori	130	161	116	81
Madzivire	6	3	4	8
Kismet	0	5	0	0
Csc	19	7	5	17
Mudhomboyi	6	23	40	0
TOTAL	**1654**	**1959**	**1811**	**2442**
Source: AARDS				

10.3. Crop Markets

Most of the crops are sold within the local market **(Table 301)**. Major crops sold are cereals mainly maize,

pulses, green vegetables and fruits. Open market (Chitima) in Masvingo town absorbs most of the products by the farmers. Vegetables are usually available with pulses being seasonal.

Table 30: Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Chitima	8 urban	Cereals	Local and Mobile farmers	Available
		Small grains	Distant markets (Mwenezi/Chiredzi, Bikita, Buhera)	Fairly available
		Vegetables	Local and Mobile farmers	Available
		Pulses	Local and Mobile farmers	Available
Buka	7 Rural	Vegetables	Local	Available
		Pulses	Local	Seasonal
		Cereals	Local	Seasonal
		Green mealies	Local	Seasonal
Mashate/	17/18	Vegetables	Local	Available
		Pulses	Local	Available
		Fruits	Local	Available
Mapanzure	19	Vegetables	Local	Available
		Fruits	Local	Available
		Pulses	Local	Available
Chisase	30	Vegetables	Local	Available
		Green mealies	Local	Available
		Pulses	Local	Seasonal
Mapanzure	19	Vegetables	Local	Available
		Fruits	Local	Available
		Pulses	Local	Available
		Cereals	Local	Available
Roy	8	Vegetables	Local	Available
		Fruits	Local	Available
		Pulses	Local and neighbouring districts	Available
		Green mealies	Local and neighbouring districts	Available
		Tubers	Local and neighbouring districts	Available
Hwendedzo	32	Cereals	Local	Seasonal
		Vegetables	Local	Available
Source: AARDS				

10.4. Commodity Prices

Most of the crop prices are pegged in USD termsand are similar across the wards. A 10kg maize meal is being

sold at an average price of USD5 per 20L bucket, 2kg rice for USD2 and 500g sugar beans for USD1.50 **(Table 31)**.

Table 31: Commodity Prices Per Ward

Ward	Maize meal USD/10kg	Beans USD/ bucket	small grains (pearl millet/ sorghum USD/ bucket	Rice USD/2kg	Brown Rice USD/ bucket	Maize grain USD/ bucket	Beans USD/500g	Finger millet USD/ bucket
1	5-00	-	-	2.00	25-00	5-00	1.50	-
2	5-00	-	-	2.00	25-00	5-00	1.50	-
3	5-00	-	-	2.00	25-00	5-00	1.50	-
4	5-00	-	-	2.00		5-00	1.50	-
5	5-00	-	-	1.80		-	1.20	-
6	5-00	25-00	-	1.80	25-00	5-00	1.20	-
7	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.00	-
8	5-00	22-00	-	1.80		3.50	1.20	-
9	5-00	22-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.00	-
10	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
11	5-00	-	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
12	5-00		-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
13	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
14	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
15	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	12-00
16	5-00	-	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
17	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
18	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	10-00
19	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		4.50	1.00	10-00
20	5-00	-	-	2.00		4.50	1.20	-
21	5-00	-	-	2.00		4.50	1.50	10-00
22	5-00	-	-	2.00		4.50	1.50	10-00
23	5-00	20-00	4-00	1.60		-	1.50	-
24	5-00	-	4-00	1.60		-	1.50	10-00
25	5-00	-		1.60		4.50	1.50	-
26	5-00	-	4-00	1.60	20-00		1.50	-
27	5-00	-	4-00	1.60			1.50	-
28	5-00	-	4-00	1.60	20-00		1.50	-
29	5-00	-	4-00	1.60			1.50	-
30	5-00	25-00	4-00	1.60		5-00	1.00	-
31	5-00	-	-	2.00		5-00	1.20	-
32	5-00	25-00	-	2.00		3.50	1.00	-
33	5-00	-	-	2.00		5-00	1.50	-
34	5-00	-	4	2.00		5-00	1.50	-
35	5-00	-	-	1.60		-	1.50	-
Source: AARDS								

10.5. Labour Markets

Labour opportunities have insignificantly increased over the past 4-5 years owing to increase in Agro-fisheries

in Tugwi Mukosi and Lake Mutirikwi. Labour opportunity areas include mining, agriculture, tourism, fishing, fruits and insects gatherings. All other opportunities have remained the same.

Table 32: Labour Market

Labour opportunity	Wards offering this opportunity	Wards providing labour	Proportion of households accessing this opportunity
Mining	5,6,7,32,33,35	5,6,7,32,33,25,35	3.5
Agriculture	All wards	All wards	20
Tourism	7,12,13,14,21,30,32,34	7,12,13,14,21,30,32,34	1
Fishing	4,7,12,13,14,21,22,27,28,30,32,33,34	4,7,9,12,13,14,21,22,24,25,26,27,28,30,32,33,34,35	1.5
Fruits/insects gathering	8,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,23,24,32	8,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,23,24,32	0.5
Source: DDC			

10.6. Market Seasonal Calendar-drought year

Low harvests are expected in the district due to recurrent prolonged dry spells which affect yields. Households are expected to rely on commodities market for food purchase as the harvest from the previous season could have been exhausted by May 2022. Resultantly, hunger peak period is expected midyear around June 2022. In a bad year food purchase commences in May and the leans season period stretches from June to March (Table 34).

Table 33: Market Seasonal Calendar- Bad Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Source: LOCAL GOVERNMENT												

In a fairly good year, food purchases will start in September to March. This is the period where household food stocks will have depleted. The lean season periods commences in October to February (table 35).

Table 34: Market Seasonal Calendar - Normal Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Source: LOCAL GOVERNMENT												

10.7. Market Challenges

- Livestock price fluctuations especially during drought years and diseases outbreaks
- Price manipulations by unscrupulous buyers from distant markets
- Exchange rate volatilities and changes in macro-economic fundamentals.
- Poor market linkages especially for vegetable production and poultry production.
- High transportation costs of produce for some wards and lack of it in some wards to poor road infrastructure reduced market access where favorable prices are found.

Due to climate variability/change, the prevalence of hazards/risks which are detrimental to human, and livestock has increased over the years. Crop pest and diseases like fall army worm, drought, prolonged dry spells, flush floods, strong winds, veldfires, drownings, drought are the common hazards bedeviling the district in the past 5 years.

Since 2016 an increase in livestock diseases has been noted particularly Theileriosis, (January diseases),

Lump skin, and new castle. These lead to loss of livestock through deaths and loss of income across all wards especially in Wards 8, 17, 21, 22, 32 and 34.

Climate variability has contributed to drought and prolonged mid-season dry spells coupled with pests and diseases has led to low agricultural production and increased food and nutrition insecurity. Risk of drowning has increased since 2016 as a result of increased rainfall intensification and also attributed to increase in number of large water bodies in the district **(Table 36)**. Wards 3, 8, 15 and 32 which new resettlements are more susceptible to veld fires as a result of land clearing.

Table 35: Risk Matrix

Hazard	Wards	Impact	Hazard frequency /Prevalence
Veld fires	3, 5, 6, 8, 15, and 32	Medium	Moderate
Drought	All wards	High	High
Crop pests and diseases	All wards	Medium	Moderate
Livestock diseases	All wards	High	High
Strong winds	28 and 29	Low	Low
Floods	6, 14, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34	Medium	Moderate
Wildlife conflict	14,21,21,30,31,34	Medium	Moderate
Drownings	6,14	Low	Low
Source: Local Government			

11.1. Periodic and chronic hazards

Masvingo district is usually affected by drought, veld-fires, floods, risk of drowning and conflict with wildlife. Veldfires, flash floods, drownings are classified as periodic hazards and the rest are chronic **(Table 37).**

Table 36: Hazards And Affected Areas

Ward No.	Ward name	Sudden onset/ period hazards	Chronic hazards	Affected Elements
3	Mushagashe	Veldfires	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans
5		Veldfires	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans
6		Veldfires Flash floods Drownings	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
8		Veldfire		Pastures ,animals and humans
14		Flash floods Drownings	Wildlife conflict	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
15		Veldfire	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans
27		Flash floods	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
28		Flash floods Strong winds	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
29		Flash floods Strong winds	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
30		Flash floods	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
32		Veldfire	Drought	Pastures ,animals and humans

34		Flash floods	Wildlife conflict	Pastures ,animals and humans and infrastructure(Clinics, roads, houses, telecommunications structures
Source: Local Government				

Masvingo has a lot of unexplored opportunities that are now set as development priorities. Since Masvingo is agro based, there are more areas in agriculture that need to be developed from crop production, livestock sector, apiculture, utilization of key water bodies (Tokwe mukosi and Mutirikwi dam) in the district and development of irrigation infrastructures. District development priorities have been outlined through the thematic areas in **Table 37**.

Table 37: Development Priorities

Thematic area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	There is need to increase area under irrigation through development of new area and rehabilitation of old areas since Masvingo is classified as a drought prone area. Only 0,03 of the farming area is under irrigation yet Masvingo district has many water bodies including Zimbabwe's two biggest inland dams (Tokwe murkosi and Mutirikwi dam). The current irrigation facilities in Masvingo District are functional, however there is need for rehabilitation of these irrigation schemes as some of them have no fencing, broken down canals, siltation in irrigation dams and broken down engine pumps. Other issues that are affecting the irrigation schemes are non-payment of bills and poor sanitation facilities as there are inadequate access to toilets. In terms of livestock, there is need to improve breeds to help increase livestock herds per household. Interventions are needed through training and rehabilitation of animal health facilities to improve their health. Livestock production in Masvingo is affected by informal markets involvement of middleman in marketing of livestock, irregular dipping, tick-borne diseases, diseases (FMD and ND), poor pastures, occurrences of drought affecting grazing and water availability and poor infrastructure (feedlots, auction pens, storage facilities). In crop production, there is need to promote small grains and improve crop varieties to help boost production. There is need to scale up the extension services to farmers to improve crop and livestock management to reduce livestock mortalities and crop yields. The value addition options in agriculture are not fully utilized. There is need for a strategy to help increase income through value addition along the whole agriculture value chain.
Water Supply	There is a 40 non-functionality status of water points in Masvingo District due to low water levels, drying up of the boreholes as well as shortage of spare parts for repairs. There is need to prioritize the rehabilitation and upgrading of WASH infrastructure to improve the functionality of water points. WASH Governance structures need to be supported to ensure communities can manage the repairing of broken down water points reducing the down time. Lastly, there is need for water conservation techniques to be adopted in the district to maximize the water available for human and animal use.
Environmental management and conservation	The main issue affecting the environment in Masvingo are overgrazing; deforestation as a result of urbanization and firewood collection as well as stream bank cultivation. A multi stakeholder approach to address these challenges is required thus the involvement of the AARDS, EMA, Councils, Traditional leaders and forestry department in ensuring environmental protection
Health and Nutrition	Percentage of stunted children is relatively high which calls for immediate intervention to reduce stunting. This calls for the Community Based Management of Malnutrition to ensure coverage is increased in the district. While the district HIV prevalence rate is 14%, behaviour change communication programmes need to be scaled up in hot spot areas such as Nemamwa Growth Points where the prevalence continues to be high.

Education	The average school dropout rate is around 27% of which 56% are females and 44% are males. Statistics also show that, 50 males complete primary education compared to 46 of females in the province. There is need to continue promoting the efforts of ensuring the girl child's right to education are met in the district. The involvement of development organisations is key to reach out to the remote populations and address the issues affecting the girl child. Ward 27 has no secondary school and school going children walk +/- 10 km to the nearest school in the neighboring ward.
Roads	While most of the road conditions in Masvingo have slightly improved, there is need to address issues in all wards pertaining to resurfacing/regrading. There is need for continued coordination between the District Development Fund (DDF), Rural District Council (RDC) together with the Ministry of transport for the maintenance of the road network while National railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) are responsible for maintaining the railway line.
IGAs	The district is affected by climate variability/change which then exposes the district to shocks /stressors. The is therefore need to promote income generating activities which will mitigate households against these shocks and stressors..
Poverty	The district is prone to drought and other climate associated hazards. Low harvest are expected through out the district which could reduce food availability in rural wards and lead to malnutrition and food insecurity whilst price fluctuations on the commodities markets will reduce accessibility on peri urban wards
Source: District Profiling Team	

13. Food Security

The district is generally food insecure due to high reliance on rainfed crop production whose yields have increasingly become poor. In most years, households are not able to produce adequate food and cash crops to meet their essential needs over the consumption year. According to ZimVAC reports 2009 to 2021, food insecurity increased from 14% to 27% over that period. The food insecurity situation reached the highest of 65% in 2019 with the lowest being 1% in 2014 (Figure 14). The highest food insecurity in 2019 was attributed to below normal rainfall (380mm) which was received that cropping season. This was also further worsened by 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 65% in 2019 to 27% in 2021. This is being attributed to an upward trend in rainfall coupled with support from the government and various implementing partners.

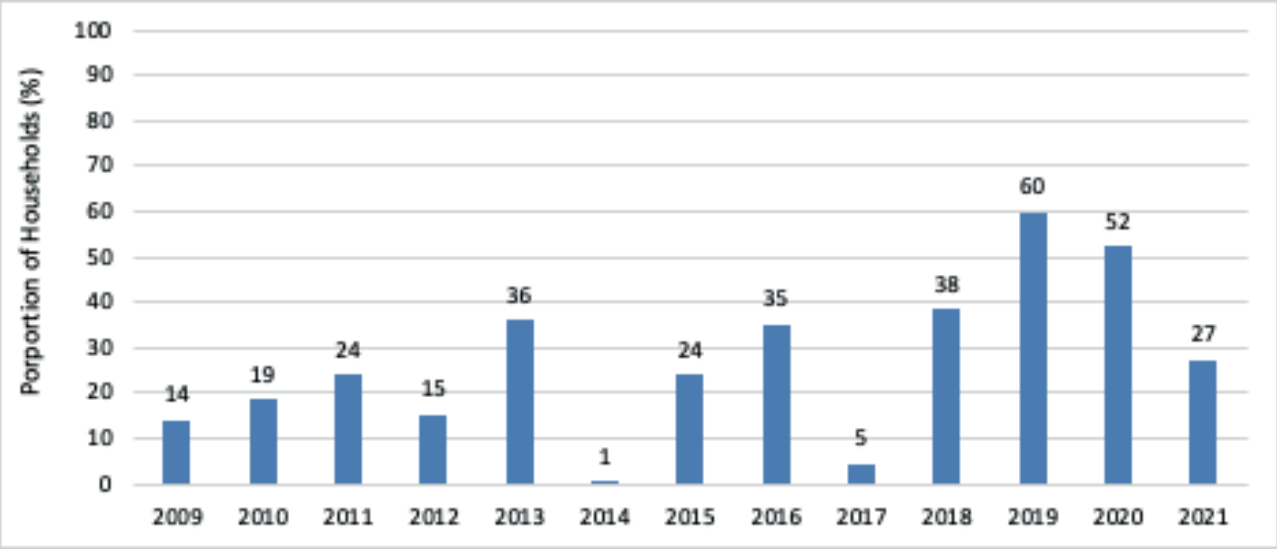


Figure 14: Prevalence Of Food Insecurity Trends
(Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009-2021)

13.1 Households

13.2 Socio economic groups and vulnerability classification

The characteristics of the socio-economic groups are summarized in Table 38:

Table 38 : Vulnerability classification

Group A **Already resilient 109 839 people (49)**	Participants agreed that this group would have livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income and are also hiring others to work on their land. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices.
Group B **Food secure under no major shocks 39 977 people (18)**	Participants identified that these households have irregular income but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work.
Group C **Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks** **36 609 people (17)**	This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. The have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools.
Group D **Highly food insecure, including destitute** **35 351 people (16)**	Identified by participants as those households with no or extremely limited income sources, a few may have very small farms, but no manure, tools and no livestock. With very few or no assets, limited capacity for labour and/or unmanageable HH sizes, this group relies primarily on support from others. It includes the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, orphans, elderly, female and child headed households.

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.3. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

Group A – have modernized farming equipment such as tractors, estate owners of more than 50 plus hectares of land with some access to irrigation, diversified sources of income (business ventures), able to hire both temporarily and permanent labour force. Surplus reserves for food stocks, own more than 50 plus cattle, have reliable remittances. Overall have adopted better farming and livestock practices.

Group B – have access to some productive assets (farming equipment), owning livestock (both big and small livestock) (20+ cattle), having access to adequate arable land and use both own household and hired labour. Have access to good housing water/sanitation and receive consistent remittances, while they can afford to send children to mission boarding schools.

Group C – no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 animals), limited draught power, small arable plots of land (less than 5 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Most of these households live in the communal areas, with difficulties to send children to secondary schools

Group D – persistently (chronic) food insecure with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, dependent on others, and receive little, irregular or no remittances at all. They have few or no meaningful assets and will own no livestock. Their food harvest only last for less than a month therefore have no reserves. Hence, they live from hand to month and more so loan their land (3 ha) to others.

Characteristics Of Poor Food Insecure Households

- Ownership of less than 1 hectare in communal areas.
- No access to irrigation water for winter planting.
- Limited use of productive inputs (fertilizer, certified seed) and no productive assets.
- Sanitary conditions very poor and sometimes unavailable (toilets of plastics and poles).
- Own few or no livestock with most being limited to very few small livestock like goats and chickens with no cattle at all.
- Located in areas where pastures are poor (communal areas).
- Lack of draft power.

- There is a problem of safe water from boreholes and tapes (1:boreholes: 4 villages).
- The household cannot afford more than one meal per day.
- No dietary diversity.

13.4. Constraints Faced By Poor Families

- Poor sandy soils which require fertilizer to improve production.
- Lack of cash to buy inputs.
- Limited sources of non-food items.
- Erratic low rainfall for wards in natural region 1V and V.
- Health costs too high for the poor people in the district.
- High prices of basic commodities.
- Fees at secondary schools are high for some households.

13.5. Coping Strategies

- Most of the coping mechanisms are practiced in drought period where people will be relying on purchases.
- People share food among themselves.
- Eating wild roots which are not consumed in normal years (e.g. Mugugudu).
- Border jumping into neighboring countries like South Africa.
- Eating wild fruits (e.g. masekesa to prepare porridge).
- Eating vegetables and tea only.
- Commercial sex at shopping centers (ward 1) and Ngundu area.
- Petty trading.
- In drought years people resort to one meal per day and reducing portion size.
- Selling of assets.
- Illegal mining.
- selling wild fruit.
- Remittances.

13.6. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

A total of 17 wards were categorized as highly food insecure in the 2019/2020 period. These wards were characterized by late start of season, poor rainfall distribution resulting in poor harvests; limited livelihood options, livestock deaths due to January disease, prevailing economic hardships. 9 wards were categorized as medium and the rest as low **(Table 40)**.

Table 39: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Rank	Ward	2012 HHs	2019 Population	Level of food insecurity
1	16	1	8174	High
2	29	1649	7534	High
3	28	634	5899	High
4	30	243	15399	High
5	24	1530	5331	High
6	11	2327	5605	High
7	27	1261	2912	High
8	26	1961	6404	High
9	15	1212	5907	High
1	16	1	8174	High
11	1	1167	6203	High

Table 39: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (Continued)

Rank	Ward	2012 HHs	2019 Population	Level of food insecurity
12	25	1621	3323	High
13	17	1860	7246	High
14	18	1235	7645	High
15	20	1215	4820	High
16	12	1817	7900	High
17	13	1568	9282	High
18	6	1633	10505	Medium
19	23	715	4542	Medium
20	31	1001	2755	Medium
21	10	786	8747	Medium
22	21	1574	3973	Medium
23	3	959	2897	Medium
24	4	1171	1086	Medium
25	7	668	5472	Medium
26	19	1338	3229	Medium
27	33	582	5663	Low
28	9	1201	6850	Low
29	34	1594	6307	Low
30	14	2937	5748	Low
31	22	531	8362	Low
32	32	1798	8467	Low
33	8	1418	9471	Low
34	5	1241	5753	Low
35	35	1329	5396	Low
		46,914	**221776**	
Source: Local Government				

14. Nutrition

14.1. Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

According to National Nutrition survey 2018, the rate of stunting in Masvingo district was 27.2% which was an increase of 3.2% from 24% reported by the 2016 ZimVAC findings. Wasting was estimated at 2.2%which%, which was an increase from the 1.3% reported by the 2016 ZimVAC report. Underweight increased to 8.9%

from 2.9% (ZimVAC 2016). This could be due to low proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diet (4.7), minimum dietary diversity 16.6 ,minimum16.6, minimum meal frequency 22.5.

Table 40: Nutrition And Health Indicators

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2.3 (NNS 2018)
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.0 (NNS 2018)
Stunting	27.2 (NNS 2018)
Overweight and obesity	3.5 (NNS 2018)
Low Birth weight	17.2 (NNS 2018)
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	12.23 (NAC, 2021)
Prevalence of TB	0.01 (DHIS 2 - 2021)
Source: NNS 2018; DHIS; DNO	

Prolonged mid-season dry spells, drought, COVID-19 and reduced income levels due to deteriorating macro-economic fundamentals has contributed to unavailability of a variety of foods as well as their accessibility. Outbreak of livestock diseases such as January diseases, New castle and lump skin has reduced accessibility and availability of rich animal source proteins. Knowledge gap among care givers as well as Village Health Workers also contributed to this. The unavailability of nutrition officers at ward level limit access to nutrition education which is key to nutrition practices. Percentage of stunted children is relatively high which calls for immediate intervention to reduce stunting. Kwashiorkor and marasmus recorded highest incidences in 2014 and pellagra outbreak was recorded in 2011, 2020 and 2021. Diarrhoea cases are decreasing from 2013 **(Table 41).**

Table 41: Cases of Nutritional Deficiencies

Year	Diarrhoea	Nutritional Deficiencies		
		Kwashiorkor	Marasmus	Pellagra
2010	8261	90	25	26
2011	19914	201	41	120
2012	20655	176	31	38
2013	22153	186	25	102
2014	19457	255	78	98
2015	16095	164	57	109
2016	13236	152	34	73
2017	12236	163	45	49
2018	14530	172	55	19
2019	12100	201	105	74
2020	8050	216	344	161
2021	7020	133	133	191
Source: MoHCC DHIS				

14.2. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Generally most children born at healthy facilities in the district initiate breastfeeding within the first hour of birth, however about 55.8% breast fed exclusively for the first six months. 0% of caregivers reported continuing to breast feed beyond one year. Poor complementary feeding practices due to household food insecurity and lack of knowledge by care givers contributes to lower minimum dietary diversity (16.6), minimum meal frequency (22.5) and minimum acceptable diet **(Table 42)**.

Table 42: Feeding Practice

Feeding Practice	Proportion Of Children Meeting Required Minimum (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	3.2
Minimum Dietary Diversity	22.6
Excusive Breastfeeding	55.8 (NNS 2018)
Source: ZimVac 2021	

14.3. Food Consumption Patterns By Women Of Child Bearing Age

According to the 20212021 ZimVAC report, about 36% of households in the district have a poor food consumption pattern, 29% borderline and 35% acceptable consumption patterns. 44% of women of child bearing age achieved minimum meal frequency in the district.

Table 43: Food Consumption Patterns

Indicator	Proportion (%)
Minimum Dietary Diversity – women	44
Iron rich foods	34.8
Vitamin A rich foods	88
Iron rich foods	55
Protein Rich Foods	66
Household Food Consumption Score	36
Source: ZimVAC 2021	

14.4. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

Over the past five years, the major change in top ten disease conditions has been the rising of abortions and nutritional deficiencies. This could be due to drought and COVID-19 which might have affected the household food security. **Table 44** shows the top ten diseases in the district.

Table 44: Top Ten Conditions Presented At Health Institutions

No.	Disease/Condition	No of cases
1	Acute respiratory infections	21,665
2	Skin diseases	12,179
3	Disease of the eye	9,504
4	Injuries	8,142
5	Diarrhoea	5,081
6	Dental conditions	3,807
7	Ear conditions	2,017
8	Bilharzia	1,418
9	Abortion	597
10	Nutritional deficiencies	365
Sources: DHIS		

14.5. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

According to Zimbabwe Institute of Health metrics and evaluations, the main causes of mortality nationally are HIV/AIDS, Lower Respiratory infections, Tuberculosis, Ischemic heart diseases and Neonatal disorders. No data specifically for Masvingo district was found.

14.6. Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Generally, there has been an increase in maternal mortality from 230 per 100,000 in 2016; 212-2018; 145-2019; 208-2021 to 269 in 2021.

15. Seasonal Calendars

The seasonal livelihood calendars show the activities and programs for the district placed into a calendar of events, as a visual to show how they come together (figure 16). The calendar shows the livelihood indicators and the time of the year in which these are carried out, and how they affect people and program.

16. Food Aid Trends

Masvingo district received food assistance from government and development partners including WFP. The food aid comprised of cereals (mainly maize grain and sorghum), pulses and vegetable oils. Food aid was being given through 3 different interventions. The first one was the 'Food deficit mitigating programme' which was providing cereals to food insecure households, while the 'lean season assistance (LSA) programme was providing cereals, pulses and vegetables oils to food insecure households. The WFP lean season assistance programme was being implemented by Aquaculture with the support from WFP. The Rural Resilience initiative programme (R4) was the third intervention that provided food to communities that were taking part in

establishment of community assets. The R4 provided cereals, pulses and vegetable oils. R4 was implemented by Aquaculture and Mwenezi Development Training Centre (MDTC) with the support from WFP. Most of the food aid targeted the lean season period and were being given over a seven month period. Table 45 shows the amount of food aid in metric tonnes received per month.

Table 45: Food Aid Trends

	Cereals (Mt)	Pulses (Mt)	Vegetable Oil (Mt)
2017	1,366	53	26
2018	1,366	53	26
2019	1,366	53	26
2020	1,465	92	16
2021	3,410	50	21
Source: Local Government			

In urban areas, cash based interventions through the electronic vouchers is being implemented in Masvingo urban wards. This was through the WFP supported 'urban food security and resilience building programme' and being implemented by CARE international. At peak, the programme targeted 10,000]beneficiaries with each beneficiary getting USD12-00 which was redeemable at selected WFP contracted traders in Masvingo and Mashava. Figure 18 shows trends of cash based interventions in Masvingo district. From October 2021 to date there has been a downward trend in amount of cash being disbursed to beneficiaries.

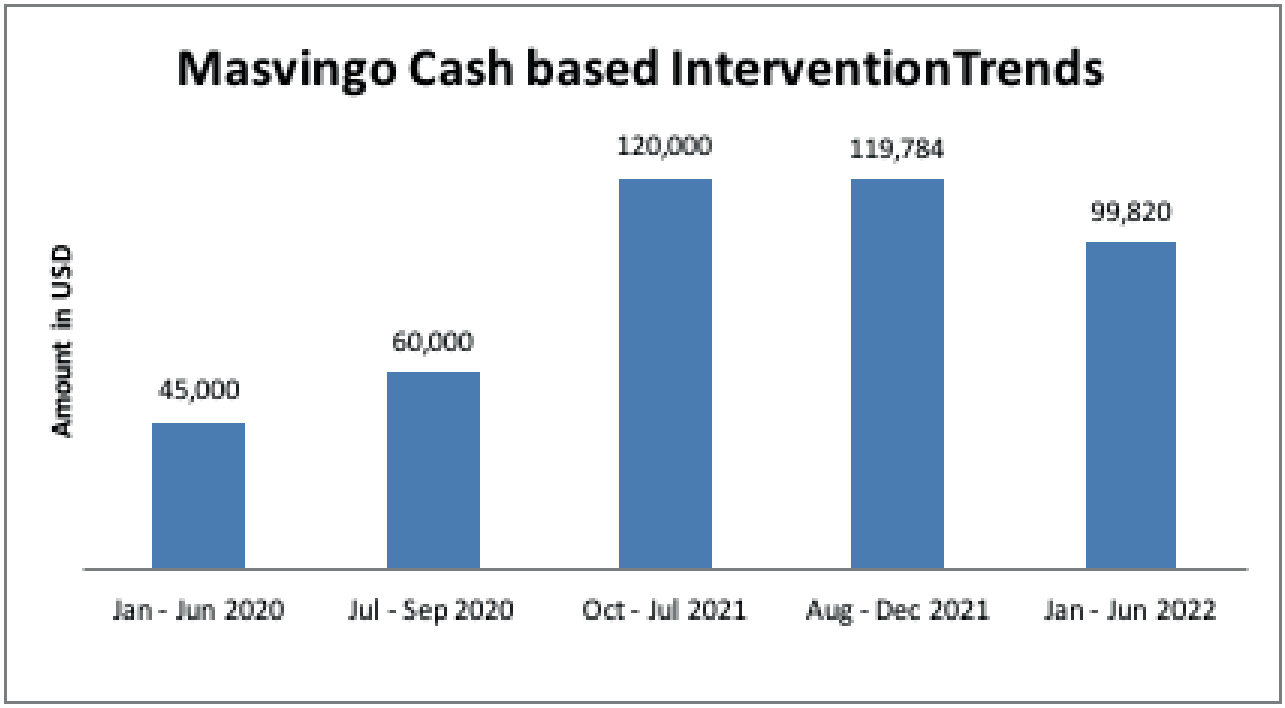


Figure 18: Cash Based Intervention (Source: Local Government)

17. Development Partner Profiling

Table 46 shows the number of NGOs operating in 35 wards of Masvingo district. The areas of intervention include, aagriculture, climate change, food security, health and hygiene, gender, economic empowerment, solar energy, sexual reproduction HIV and AIDS among others.

Table 46: Development Partners In Masvingo District

Organization	Area of intervention	Contact Person	Wards of operation	MOU Period	Remarks
Building bridges Zimbabwe trust	Gender, Climate change Empowerment, HIV & Aids	Ivy Gavumende 0772314242	Wards 1-35	Indefinite	
Development Aid from people to people	Food & Security, Health and Hygiene & solar energy	Mathias Paradzai	Ward 13 & 15	5 years (2018-2023)	
Nyajena Foundation Trust	Health, Sport, education youth & women development	Phillas Gusha	Ward 23,24,25,26, 27,28,29,30,34	Indefinite from June 2018	Relatively in Nyajena area
Kushereketa Rural Development organisation	Agriculture & climate change	Jonah Mutasa	Wards 1-35	13 years (2018-2031)	Not very active
Association women clubs	Gender & economic empowerment	S.,M Chasakara 0772252518	Wards 6,12,20 & 24		Still in infants
Padare/ Enkudleni	Gender	Munyaradzi Nhengo	Ward 6,12,20 & 24	EXPIRED	Not Active
Population Services international	HIV AIDS	Staci leuschner	Wards 1-35	EXPIRED	Very Active
Space for marginalised in diversity in Zimbabwe Trust	Adolessons, sexual reproduction HIV & AIDs	Chipiwa Mugabe	Ward 1-35	EXPIRED	
Child line Zimbabwe	Child protection	Givemore Magumunye/ Chigaba	1-35	5 years (2018-2031)	Not very active
Zimbabwe Super seeds	Agriculture	Edwin Mazhawidza	Ward 12,13,14,19& 23	EXPIRED	Active
My age trust	Youths empowerment, sexual	Onward Chirombe	Ward 1-35	5 years (2017-2022)	Active
Family & friends of rivers & Lakes in Zim	Environment management	Pionos Chadya	Ward 1-35		
Oxfam	Water & Sanitation , Food & Security	Auxillia Sambara 0773483127	Ward 1-35	4 years (2016-2020}	Not active
Aquaculture	Food & nutrition	Sadi Julius	Ward 13,14,15,16,21, 22,26,29,30 &35		Active
Rural Unit for development organisation (RUDO)	Child protection , food & nutrition , capacity development, water & sanitation	Silvester Chinyanga	Ward 7,13 & 14	5 years 92017-2022}	Not very active

Table 46: Development Partners In Masvingo District

Organization	Area of intervention	Contact Person	Wards of operation	MOU Period	Remarks
Sununguro Ministries	Providing financial and material things to the community infrastructure development	Johanes Bangweni	29 and 30	Indefinite	Active
Omni Village Rehabilitation & skil	Research Training Project Implementation		32	5 years (2019-2024}	Recently started operations
Welt Hunger Hilfe	Emergency food aid & development project, support water & sanitation agriculture support poultry value chain development			3 years (2019 -2022}	Active
Development Aid from People to People (DAP)	Agriculture and food security Nutrition Health & Hygiene Solar energy for irrigation purposes		13&15	5 Years (2018-2023)	Active
Chiringa Nherera Nevanoshaya	Health – HIV/ AIDS Agriculture- distribution of inputs, promotion of small grains		2,7,22,&23	10 years (2018-2028)	Not active
Plan International Zimbabwe	Advocacy and social mobilisation for LLIN distribution Coordinate the identification and household listing Community education		1,2,32,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 ,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,1 9,20,21,22,23,24,2 5,26,27	2 years & 7 months {April 2018- Dec 2020)	Seasonal
Dabane Water Workshops	WASH infrastructure establishment and rehab Capacity building WASH related activities including survey		6,12,20&24	3 years (2017-2020)	Currently not Active
Centre for Gender and Community Development in Zimbabwe					Not Active
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	Water, sanitation and hygiene agriculture and household income renewable energy		1-35	4 years (2016-2020}	Active

Table 46: Development Partners In Masvingo District

Organization	Area of intervention	Contact Person	Wards of operation	MOU Period	Remarks
Women in politics support unit (WIPSU)	Gender & Capacity building	Sifelani Ngoma	Ward 1-35	EXPIRED	Operations are sessional
Hope Tariro trust	HIV & AIDS	Fezile Ncube	Ward 4,5,7,8 & 10		Active
Goal Zimbabwe	Nutrition	Siphon Sibanda 0771950162	Ward 1-35	5 years (2020-2025)	Active
Rugare Community Relief services (RUCORS)	Humanitarian AID	S.Pasipamire	Ward 8		Not very Active
Zimbabwe Association of Church related hospitals	Gender based violence	Vincent Chareruka	Ward 5,6,7,8,10, 12,30 & 32	3 years (2018-2021)	Recently operations
Exodus trust	Humanitarian Aid	Bhunu	Ward 1,2,5,16, & 24	Commenced in Jan 2019	Yet to sign MOU with Council
CARE INTERNATIONAL	Humanitarian Aid	Malvin Manyeza 0719734385	Ward 1,2 Urban		Active
Tree of life trust	Psycho social support and community cohesion interventions		Rural wards		Active
Building resilient community in Zimbabwe{BRICZ}					Active
SAINTE AIDE	Health services Delivery	Mark Jachi	All wards	Indefinite	Active
Girls are Important network{GAIN}	Social support		All Wards		Active
ZICOPE Trust		Maxwell Muvondori	2,7,9,20 and 32	5 years (2020-2025)	Active
KAPNEK Trust	HIV and AIDS	0773995164	Urban Wards		Active
Christian Care	Water and Sanitation		Both rural and Urban Wards		Active
Community Based Aid Programme{CBAP}	Humanitarian Aid	Mhungu 0773268183	Ward 1,2,13,19 rural and people living with disability	5 years (2020-2025)	Active
Terre des homes Italia	Child Protection Education Food Security and Livelihoods Health and Nutrition	Rita Gwarada		1 years {Jan 2020 –Dec 2020]	
Simuka Upenye Integrated Youth Academy	Sport and community development Youth Leadership and participation	Wellington Bhakaimani	7	5 Years {2020-2025}	Recently started operations

Table 46: Development Partners In Masvingo District

Organization	Area of intervention	Contact Person	Wards of operation	MOU Period	Remarks
Mwenezi Development Training Centre	Humanitarian assistance capacity building development project livestock improvement projects and crop production entrepreneurship skills development	P. Makoni	12,13,15, 25,26 & 28	2 Years (2020-2022)	Very active
Manyise Trust	Helping with fees for vulnerable children	Donald Manyise	23,24,25,27,28, 29,30,31&34	Indefinite	Active in Nyajena area
Source: Local Government					

Summary by ward

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
1	1431	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	67.8	884	Masvingo -Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, bor-der jumping, petty trading	Medium	Low	5	5	4	7	High
2	1649	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	64.0	1,040	Masvingo -Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	5	5	4	6	High
3	634	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	69.7	300	Masvingo -Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	8	11	6	18	High
4	243	Yes	Moderate	Low	High	46.5	130	Masvingo -Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	11	26	5	30	High

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
5	1530	No	Moderate	Low	Low	76.2	708	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	-	20	10	30	High
6	2327	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	63.5	1,288	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by fin-ger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supple-mented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock pro-duction is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has af-fected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	8	15	8	25	High
7	1261	yes	m	Low	Low	75.8	720	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by fin-ger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supple-mented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock pro-duction is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has af-fected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	10	15	5	30	High

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
9	1212	No	Moderate	Low	Low	70.0	785	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	6	10	4	13	High
10	1707	Yes	Moderate	Low	Low	62.8	1,056	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	7	4	3	17	High
11	1167	No	Moderate	Low	Medium	57.4	790	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	7	7	8	7	High

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
12	1621	yes	moderate	Low	Medium	66.1	1,029	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region 111, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	4	11	5	25	High
13	1860	no	moderate	Low	Low	53.8	1,207	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region 111, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	6	11	4	23	High
14	1235	yes	moderate	Low	Low	69.1	924	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region 111, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	4	7	5	13	High

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
15	1215	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	68.9	879	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	4	8	4	15	High
16	1817	Yes	Moderate	Low	Low	47.4	1,251	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	4	7	4	15	High
17	1568	No	Moderate	Low	Medium	69.2	1,053	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border	Medium	Low	4	9	5	13	High
18	1633	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	57.6	1,116	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping,	Medium	Low	9	8	4	12	Medium

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
19	715	Yes	Moderate	Low	Medium	74.0	492	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, bor-der jumping, petty trading	Medium	Low	6	7	4	12	Medium
20	1001	No	Moderate	Low	Medium	73.0	727	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	6	7	4	13	Medium
21	786	Yes	Moderate	Low	Low	60.4	438	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	11	13	5	25	Medium
22	1574	yes	moderate	Low	Low	62.1	1,092	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	9	13	6	24	Medium
23	959	no	moderate	Low	High	80.8	669	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	5	9	5	26	Medium

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
24	1171	yes	moderate	Low	Medium	73.2	849	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	6	8	4	29	Medium
25	668	yes	moderate	Low	Medium	75.3	501	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	5	6	4	25	Medium
26	1338	yes	moderate	Low	Low	75.3	992	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	6	9	4	32	Medium
27	582	no	moderate	Low	Low	61.6	469	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	9	10	3	31	Low
28	1201	yes	moderate	Low	Low	73.2	925	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	10	11	3	28	Low

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
29	1594	Yes	Moderate	Low	Low	55.9	1,185	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	10	6	3	24	Low
30	2937	No	Moderate	Low	Low	62.5	2,152	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	10	7	3	31	Low
31	531	No	Moderate	Low	Low	51.8	324	Masvin-go-Man-icaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	12	14	5	34	Low
32	1798	Yes	Moderate	Low	Low	66.6	1,070	Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by fin-ger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supple-mented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock pro-duction is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has af-fected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resist-ant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	12	13	6	33	Low

Summary by ward Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access to safe water	% Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	coping strategies	Drought prone	Flood prone	Hhold average cattle owner ship	average goats owner ship	average sheep owner ship	aveage poutry owner ship	Food Inscurity rankings
33	1418	Yes	Moderate	Low	Low	70.7	759	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading	Medium	Low	10	11	6	23	Low
34	1241	No	Moderate	Low	Low	68.9	852	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, b	Medium	Low	9	12	5	18	Low
35	1329	No	Moderate	Low	Medium	77.7	616	Masvingo-Manicaland Middle-veld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro-ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, pet	Medium	Low	-	-	-	-	Low

19. District Profiling Team

Masvingo Coordination Team

Name	Designation	Organization
Chishuvo Miriam Ndava	Programme Assistant	WFP
Chikugu Joyce	A/DDC	Ministry of Local Government
Mugari Eliphas	DCLO	AARDS
Mudyangwe Servious	Nutritionist	Ministry of Health
Mashavira Kudzai	S.O	DSD
Chimbuya Kaschula	Area Supervisor	AARDS
Mudumi Lovemore	Education Psychologist	Ministry of Education
Chipuri Joseph	Livestock Officer	AARDS
Rufurwokuda Gerald	HOD	Veterinary Services
Zvarevashe Vurayai	Programme Support Manager	Aquaculture
Mahwihwi Erisha	M&E Officer	CARE International
Matutu Oozewell	M&E Officer	Mwenezi Development Training Center

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MASVINGO District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

World Food Programme