



MUTARE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDA	Agriculture Technical and Extension Services
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
DFNSC	District Food and Security Committee
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FDMSP	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Programme
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HHs	Households
HR	High Risk
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISALS	Internal Savings and Lending Scheme
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IYWD	Institute of Young Women Development
LR	Low Risk
LS	Loamy Sands
LSCA	Large Scale Commercial Area
LSCF	Large Scale Commercial Farm
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MRDC	Mazowe Rural District Council
MCBM	Multi-sectoral Community Based Model
MG	Medium Grained
MLAWCRR	Ministry Of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
ORA	Old Resettlement Area
PWD	Public Works Department
RBF	Results Based Funding
RWIMS	Rural WASH Information & Services Management System
S	Sands
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections
ZINARA	Zimbabwe National Roads Authority

1. General Characteristics of the District

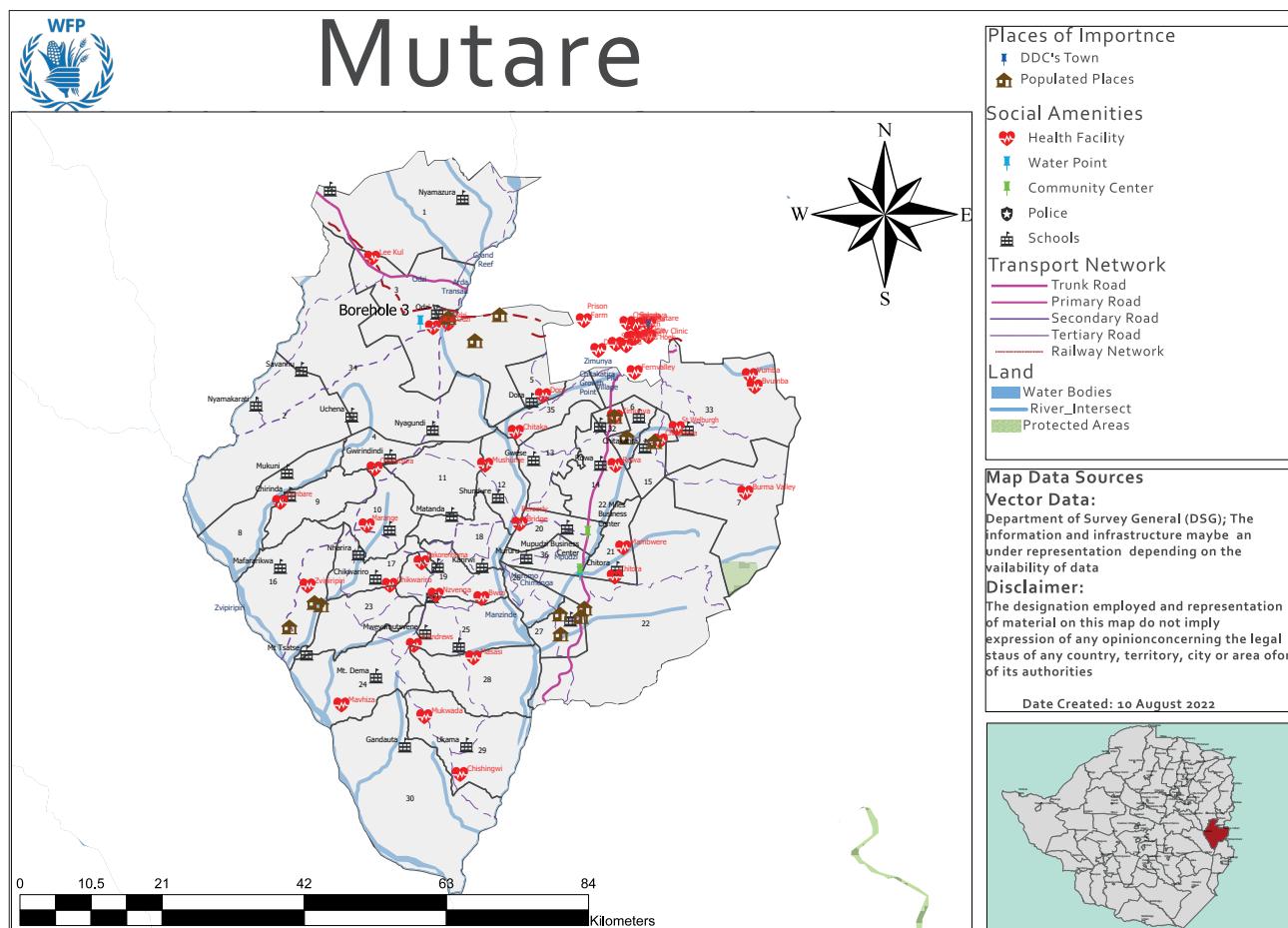


Figure 1: Mutare District Map

1.2. Administrative Information

Mutare District is in the eastern part of Zimbabwe and is one of the seven districts in Manicaland Province and is located in the central part of the province. It lies between longitudes $32^{\circ} 01' 09''$ E and $32^{\circ} 53' 24''$ and latitudes $18^{\circ} 43' 15''$ S and $19^{\circ} 45' 00''$ S. The district is bordered by Mutasa to the North, Makoni North West, Buhera to the West, Chipinge to the South, Chimanimani to the South East and Mozambique to the East. The district has an area of 5,523 square kilometres.

Mutare district is constituted of two local authorities namely Mutare City Council and Mutare Rural District Council. There are fifty-five (55) wards in the district, thirty-six (36) are rural (Mutare Rural District Council) and nineteen (19) are urban (Mutare City Council). The district main offices and main council offices are both located in Mutare urban.

Mutare rural has 1 ward in natural region 1, 9 wards in region 2, 9 wards in region 3, 11 wards in region 4 and 6 wards in region 5. The district is endowed with vast natural resources such as gold, diamond, animals, water bodies and vegetation.

Mutare Rural has a population of 262, 124 people which translates to 57 683 households and Mutare Urban has a total population of 170, 106 people which translates to 44, 918 households [2012 Census]. With its high relief averaging 1000-2000m height above sea level and the north-east-south-west running mountain ranges Mutare District forms part of the heart of the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe. The mountainous terrain interspersed with plateau and valleys along the eastern boundary bears important influence on climate, human activities, transportation and tourism in District and Province as a whole.

1.2.1. Traditional Leadership

The district has two (2) chieftainships namely Marange and Zimunya. Both of them are occupied by Acting Chiefs namely Chief Marange for Marange Communal and part of Odzi and Chief Zimunya for Zimunya Communal and the Vumba areas. We have twelve (12) substantive Headmanship, seven (7) fall under Chief Marange and five (5) under Chief Zimunya.

Mutare district has 380 officially established villages (some are available but not registered), with a total of 324 village heads currently in post , of which 214 are under Chief Marange and 130 are under Chief Zimunya. Chief Marange covers more wards, which amounts to 21 while Chief Zimunya covers 15 wards. Chief Marange has 7 headmen while Chief Zimunya has 5. Chief Marange has 254 registered villages while Chief Zimunya has 126. Chief Marange covers more wards which amounts to 21 while chief Zimunya covers 15 wards. Chief Marange has 7 headmen while chief Zimunya has 5. Chief Marange has 254 registered villages while Chief Zimunya has 126

Table 1: Traditional Leadership

Name of Chieftainship	Number of Headmen	Number of Official Villages	Wards Under
Marange	7	254	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 34
Zimunya	5	126	5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32, 33, 35 and 36
Total	12	380	

1.2.2. Headmanship

The table is showing the Headmen assigned by Chief Marange and Chief Zimunya and the areas they cover. Of the 21 wards that belong to chief Marange, 8 were assigned to 7 headmen while he heads the other 13 himself. All of Chief Zimunya's wards have headmen of which headmen Muradzikwa and Nyamana controls the greater part of Chief Zimunya's territory.

Table 2: Headmanship

	Headman	Wards Covered	Number of Village Covered
Marange	Mukwada	29	19
	Chiadzwa	30	13
	Chipfatsura	4,	10
	Mutsago	24	19
	Mafararikwa	16,	22
	Chikuku	23 only	14
	Wendumba	11 and 12	26
Marange (Chiefs wards not given to headmen)		1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 25, 28, 31 and 34	
Zimunya	Nyakunu	5 and 35	23
	Muradzikwa	6,13, 26, 14 and 32	26
	Nyamana	15, 20, 21 and 36	37
	Munyoro	22 and 27	26
	Chigodora	7 and 33	14

1.2.3. Mutare Rural District Political Constituencies

Below is a table showing political constituencies of Mutare Rural District and the wards covered. Mutare South has the highest number of wards than the other two. All of the Mutare south wards are under chief Zimunya. Mutare North and West wards and headmen fall under chief Marange except for headman Nyakunu and his two wards (5 and 35)

Table 3: Local Authorities

Name of Constituent	Wards Covered
Mutare North	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 31, 34 and 35
South	6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32, 33 and 36
West	10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30
Mutare	36
City of Mutare	19

1.2.4. Mutare District Local Authorities

The table is showing the Local authorities in the district and the number of the wards each local authority has

1.3. Population Information

1.3.1 Mutare District Population Projections by Ward.

The 2012 national population census put the district population at 262,124 with 125,850 males and 136,274 females. It has 60,893 households with average families of 5. Ward 16 where there are a lot of apostolics , has the largest population followed by wards 34, 15, 30 and 3.

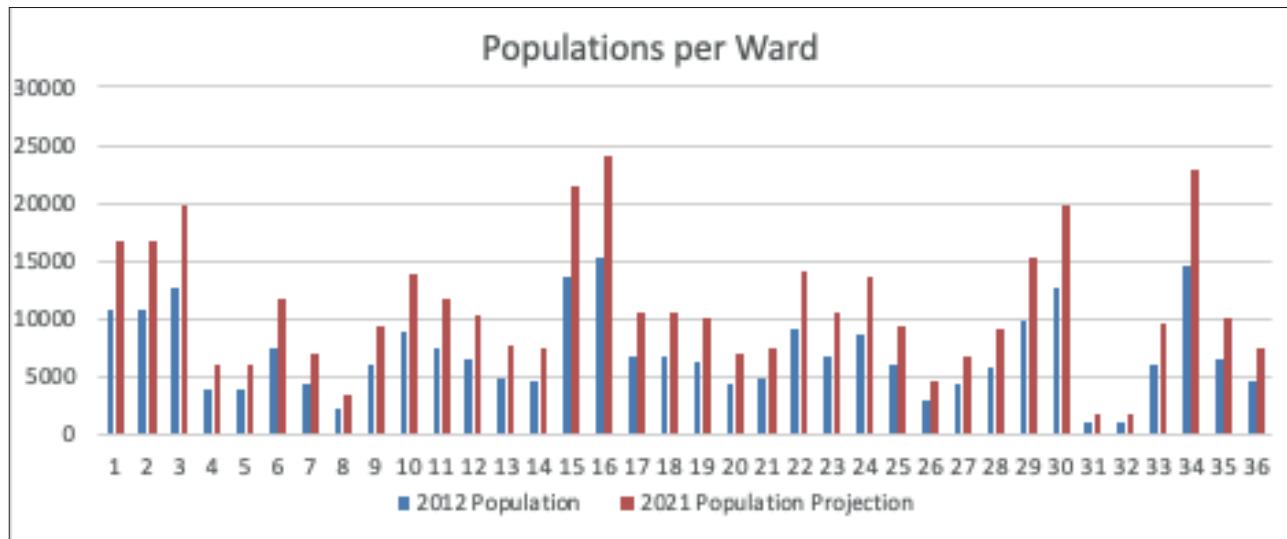


Figure 2: Population Per Ward

1.4. Vegetation Characteristics

These involve a combination of both trees and grasses. On the Eastern part of the district (Vumba: ward 33, Burma Valley: ward 7, and Chishakwe: ward 15), the area is covered with man- made trees, such as Pine and the Eucalyptus species, hence the timber belt of the district.

On the low-lying areas of Marange the area is composed of Acacia and Mopani trees which grow well in arid areas.

The North-eastern Areas of Rowa: ward 14, Munyarari A: ward 20 and Mupudzi Murare: ward22, are characterized by Musasa and Mutondo trees, an indication that the soils dominant in the area are fairly heavy textured.

Grasses like Hyperrhnia felipendula (thatching grass), the spear grass and cynodon dactylon (couch grass) are common in natural regions IIb and III. These grass species favour areas where rainfall is good.

1.5. Land Degradation

1.5.1 Stream Bank Cultivation

Stream bank cultivation is wide spread in the whole district, but more predominant in ward 15 Chishakwe and Chigodora, Ward 21 Chitora, Ward 22 Mpudzi. Some decades ago, gardens were pegged and sited away from high flood water levels, vleis, sponges and river sources were fenced to protect them. As time progressed, fences were removed exposing vleis and sponges to animals Gardens were moved right into the river beds thereby destroying reeds. With more people needing gardens the problem of stream bank cultivation is proportionately out of control.

A statutory instrument was published in 2007 which prohibits cultivation of wet lands unless with a licence from the Agency and also prohibits cultivation of areas within 30 metres of rivers. Fencing of wet areas, vleis and sponges can help control the problem

1.6. Erosion-Gully, Sheet and Rill

A total of nine inspections were conducted for erosion-gullies and these were mainly noted in areas around wards 19, 5 and 3. Main causes of erosion were noted to be cattle movement to rivers as most of the gullies led to rivers and started from road servitudes. Lack of soil conservation mechanisms like contours also contributed to the erosion problem. Community interventions were appreciated in areas like wards 35 and 5 where the community and DDF had to team up in trying to rehabilitate the gullies through planting of vetiver and construction of gabions.

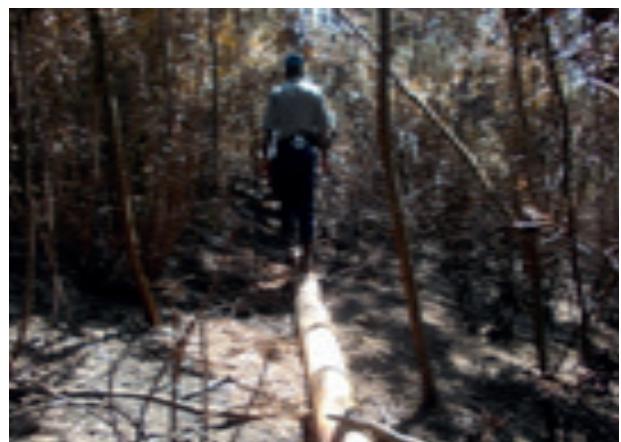


Figure 3 Tirwawiri Gully in Ward 19 and Musakotsora Gully in Ward 5 Respectively

1.7 Sand Abstraction and Brick Moulding

Sand abstraction and brick moulding can be rated amongst the top environmental challenges in the district and in particular in urban and per urban areas. Hot spots for sand abstraction in the district are Dora ward 7 and Zimunya-Rowa area wards 32 and 14 respectively. This has been exacerbated by the increase in population in urban areas and the increase in infrastructural development.

1.8 Veld Fires



Since 2002 there has been an increase in the incidences of veld fires in the district and areas affected are areas in the eastern highlands and Odzi areas where grasses are tall and can act as fuel for fires.

1.9 Deforestation

Deforestation and land cover change is one of the major environmental issues in the district and in the province as a whole. Forests provide a wide variety of highly valuable ecological, economic and social services. Analysing deforestation in the district using the DIPSIR framework of analysis: Increase in population is putting pressure on forest resources (tropical forests have been converted to other land uses e.g. farms, residential areas etc. Increased population pressure has led to fragmentation and degradation of forests as a result of their clearance for agriculture, urbanisation and other forest products. Most prevalent areas are Arda Transau ward 3, Ward 1 Nyamajura, Ward 4 Dora, Ward 7 Burma Valley, Ward 33 Vumba as well as Nyarurwe area where communities are clearing the mountain for illegal settlements as well as cultivation.

1.10 Service Centres

There are 60 main business centres in the district. The table below show the list of all the business centres.

Table 4: Business Centres.

Ward	Main Business	Dip Tanks
1	Nyamatsine, Clare and Nyamajura = 3	11
2	Mt Zuma and Mt Zonwe = 2	6
3	Shamu B/C = 1	8
4	Chipfatsura or matongo = 1	2
5	Matika RSC = 1	3
6	Piki or Mafuke B/C = 1	1
7	Mazonwe RSC = 1	5
8	Mukuni North and Mukuni South RSC = 2	3
9	Zavari B/C = 1	2
10	Marange B/C and Bemhiwa RSC = 2	1
11	Mushunje B/C and Mauchaza RSC = 2	2
12	Barzely B/C = 1	2
13	Chigombwe and Gwese RSC = 2	1
14	Rowa B/C = 1	3
15	Matongo B/C and Chitakatira = 2	2
16	Mafararikwa, Zvipiripiri and Nzvenga RSC = 3	4
17	Shavambiri and Chikwaririo RSC = 2	1
18	Matongo B/C and Matanda RSC = 2	2
19	Chitambudza RSC and Bambazonke B/C = 2	2
20	Munyarari or 22 miles BC = 1	3
21	Chitora RSC = 1	3
22	Gutaurare, Manzununu and Mutsiyabako RSC = 3	6
23	Buwerimwe RSC = 1	1
24	Mutsago B/C and Mt Dema RSC = 2	4
25	Kugarisana (Ward centre) RSC = 1	3
26	Muradzikwa RSC = 1	1
27	Munyoro B/C = 1	2
28	Masase B/C and Daure RSC = 2	2
29	Mukwada and Betera RSC = 2	2
30	Chipindirwe, Zengeni, Mashukashuka and Tenda RSC = 4	3
31	Odzi B/C and Riverside RSC = 2	0
32	Zimunya RSC = 1	0
33	Saburi B/C and St weighbergs = 2	0
34	Nyagundi B/C and Chiwere RSC = 2	6
35	Kuhudzai B/C = 1	2
36	Dzobo B/C = 1	1
Total	60	

1.11 Government Extension Workers

Ministry of AARDS, Ministry of Womens Affairs and Department of Social Development works with communities' cadres who works to share information to the communities as well as the district offices. The Community Case Care workers are volunteers that have been adopted since the implementation of the National case Management Strategy with the intention to prevent and respond to child protection issues.

Table 5: Number of Government Extension Workers

Ward	Number of AARDS Extension workers	Ward Development officers	Case Care Workers	Vertinary	Youth (Ward Development Coordinators)
1	3	1	5	1	1
2	3	0	10		1
3	3	1	8		1
4	3	1	8		1
5	3	0	9		1
6	3	0	9		1
7	3	1	7		1
8	3	0	10		1
9	3	0	10		1
10	3	1	9		1
11	3	0	8		0
12	4	1	10		0
13	3	1	8		1
14	3	1	9		1
15	4	1	10		1
16	3	1	5		0
17	3	0	10		0
18	3	0	6		1
19	3	1	9		1
20	4	0	7		1
21	3	1	10		1
22	4	1	10		1
23	3	1	10		1
24	3	0	6		1
25	3	0	8		0
26	3	1	10		1
27	3	1	10		1
28	2	1	9		1
29	3	0	9		1
30	2	0	9		1
31	1	1	7		1
32	1	1	8		1
33	4	0	4		1
34	5	1	7		0
35	3	0	10		0
36	3	0	10		1
Total	109	20	304	1	29

1.11.1 Development Indicators

1.11.2 Mutare Rural District Social Services Institutions

Department of Social Development Mutare district has five (5) Social Development Officers and 2 Case Management Assistants. The Case Management Assistants (CMA) assists in the implementation of the National Case Management Strategy that aims to strengthen the communities in identifying and referring of child protection and safeguarding issues to government and implementing partners that work with children.

The CMA monitors the introduced voluntary community cadre the CCW in their activities in identifying and referring of cases.

Table 6: Children's Homes

Name of Institution	Category	Current Enrolment	Carrying Capacity	Ward	Location
Bakorenhemha					
Children's home	Children's home	25	40	Ward 17, Takarwa	Near Bakorenhemha clinic
Kudavana Children's Home	Children's home	53	50	Ward 20, Munyarari	Near 22 Miles BC
Musasa shelter	GBV survivors	19	26	Ward 11, Nhamburiko	Nhamburiko
Rukariro centre for the	Rehabilitation of the mentally challenged	32	120	Ward 2, Mutanda	Mutanda
Fairfield children's home	Children's home	63	80	Mutasa district but considered under Mutare administratively by social development	Hartzell Mission

1.12. Education Information

The district (urban and rural) has a total of 173 primary schools against 165 primary schools reported in 2016 and 80 primary schools against reported in 2016.

Table 7: Number of Schools and Enrolment

Level	Number of Centres (including community Schools)	Enrolment		Drop-outs	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
ECD	254	9,706	9,456	0	0
Primary (Incl satellite)	173	50,425	49,931	37	45
Secondary (Incl satellite)	80	18,029	16,776	555	716
Satelite Primary Schools	11	4,206	3,798	9	7
Satelite Secondary schools	25	5,634	5,242	173	223

1.12.1. Enrolment Trend (Number Enrolled)

There has been a general increase in enrolment figures from 2016 to 2021. However, enrolment figures for 2022 were lower than the trend. Enrolment of secondary school girls has been low compared to the secondary boys.

Table 8 School Enrolment Trend

Level	Sex	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Primary	Boys	46,574	45,376	59,749	59,471	59,642	6,0191	54,552
Primary	Girls	55,753	44,935	59,633	59,360	59,212	59,377	54,306
Secondary	Boys	17,608	17,268	18,343	18,818	18,204	18,029	28,044
Secondary	Girls	15,547	15,907	17,064	18,219	17,218	16,781	26,783

1.12.2 Dropout Trend

There was a general decrease in primary school drop-outs from 2016 to 2019. In 2020 there was a sudden increase maybe due to Covid-19. For secondary schools the sudden increase was in 2021.

Table 9: School Drop Outs

Level	Sex	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Primary	Boys	175	20	10	13	132	37
Primary	Girls	163	29	4	8	151	45
Secondary	Boys	167	31	43	31	48	555
Secondary	Girls	179	47	58	45	65	716

1.12.3 Pass Rate

There was no change in trend of pass rate from 2016 to date.

Table 10 Pass Rate Trend

Level	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grade 7	63	63.27	69.64	68.18	63.18	65.53
O level	33.35	35.29	36.41	38.40	32.36	
A level	88	86	85.22	88.14	87.81	

1.12.4 Pupil Teacher Ratio

The teacher /pupil ratio for all age groups does not meet recommended targets. Teachers are currently teaching many pupils.

Table 11 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Level	Actual	Recommended
ECD	1:65	1:20
Primary	1:55	1:40
Secondary	1:45	1:33

1.12.5 Mutare Rural Schools Distribution and Characteristics

Mutare rural has 4 boarding schools and 23 A level schools. 43/67 of the rural secondary schools are electrified while 56/138 rural primary schools are electrified. All urban primary and secondary schools are electrified.

Table 12: Number of Schools

Ward Number	Primary Schools in Ward	Electrified Primary Schools	ECDs Outside Schools	Secondary Schools	Electrified Secondary Schools	Secondary Schools With A' Level	Boarding Schools
1	6	5	1	2	1	0	0
2	3	0	6	2	0	0	0
3	4	2	0	2	2	0	0
4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0
5	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
6	2	2	5	1	1	1	0
7	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
9	4	0	0	2	2	1	0
10	4	0	0	3	3	2	2
11	4	1	6	2	2	1	0
12	4	2	2	3	2	1	0
13	4	4	3	1	0	0	0
14	4	4	0	3	2	0	0
15	2	0	0	3	0	1	0
16	8	5	1	4	3	2	0
17	3	0	3	2	2	1	0
18	5	3	0	2	2	1	0
19	3	2	2	1	1	1	0
20	3	3	1	1	1	1	0
21	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
22	6	1	6	3	2	0	0
23	4	1	0	1	1	0	0
24	3	1	1	5	3	2	1
25	3	3	2	0	1	0	0
26	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
27	2	2	5	1	1	0	0

Table 12 Number of Schools

Ward Number	Primary Schools in Ward	Electrified Primary Schools	ECDs Outside Schools	Secondary Schools	Electrified Secondary Schools	Secondary Schools With A' Level	Boarding Schools
28	5	2	4	1	1	1	1
29	6	1	2	2	1	0	0
30	6	0	4	1	1	0	0
31	1	0	3	1	1	1	0
32	1	2	7	1	1	1	0
33	7	0	7	2	2	1	0
34	9	3	3	6	1	1	0
35	3	2	4	0	0	0	0
36	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total	138	56	81	67	43	23	4

1.15.1 Vocational Training Centres

The district has 3 vocational training centres with the two rural wants offering boarding facilities. These offer vocational skills training.

Table 13: Vocational Training Centres

Name of Centre	Location	Curriculum/ Specialisation
Mutare Vocational Training Centre	Sakubva Mutare ward 2	Vocational skills training
Marange Vocational Training Centre	Ward 10 Nyatyichu	Vocational Skills Training (Offers Boarding)
Manyera Vacational Training Centre	Ward 7 Burma Valley	Vocational Skills Training (Offers Boarding)

2. Health Facilities

Mutare rural has 39 health facilities and these fall under Government, Rural District Council, Mission and Private authorities. Out of the 36 rural wards in the district 7 do not have health facilities, these are ward 6, 12, 13, 25, 26, 31 and 36. Within the Ministry of health there are very huge staffing gaps, which in turn affect service delivery. There has been an improvement in the number of EHTs in the district. All wards now have an EHT except for Nyamazura which lost the EHT due to death. Staff shortages are also there within the nursing department. The ministry generally has a shortage of service vehicles to conduct outreaches and support visits. Marange hospital has

Table 14 Health Facility Information

Health Facility Name	Ward Number	Ownership	Number of Nurses	Number of Nurse Aides	Number of Doctors	Number of Ambulances	Number of EHTs
Arda	3	Government	6	2	0	0	3
Bakorenema	17	RDC, Mission	4	3	0	0	2
Bazely	20	RDC, Mission	5	2	0	0	2
Burma valley	7	RDC	2	0	0	0	1
Bwizi	19	RDC	5	2	0	0	2
Chiadzwa	30	RDC	3	1	0	0	1
Chipendeke	22	Government	6	2	0	0	2
Chipatsura	4	RDC	2	1	0	0	1
Chishingwi	29	RDC	3	2	0	0	2
Chitaka	35	RDC	2	1	0	0	1
Chitakatira	15	RDC	3	1	0	0	1
Chitora	21	Mission , RDC	4	3	0	0	2
Chiwere	34	Government	3	1	0	0	2(1FO)
Dora	5	RDC	3	1	0	0	1

Table 14 Health Facility Information (continued)

Health Facility Name	Ward Number	Ownership	Number of Nurses	Number of Nurse Aides	Number of Doctors	Number of Ambulances	Number of EHTs
Gwindingwi	9	Government	3	1	0	0	1
Marange	10	Government	26	2	0	0	1
Masasi	28	RDC	3	1	0	0	1
Matanda	18	RDC	3	0	0	0	1
Mavhiza	24	RDC , Mission	7	6	10	0	1
Mt Zuma	2	Government	2	1	0	0	1
Murombo	27	Government	3	1	0	0	1
Mushunje	11	RDC	2	2	0	0	1
Nyamazura	1	Government	3	1	0	0	0
Odzi	31	RDC	3	1	0	0	1
Rowa	14	RDC	2	0	0	0	1
Vumba	33	Mission	4	2	0	0	2
Zimunya	32	RDC	4	1	0	0	1
Zumbare	8	RDC	2	0	0	0	1
Zvipiripiri	16	Government	3	1	0	0	1
Chinyamazizi	23		2	0			1
St Joseph	Urban	3	17	21	2	3	1
Totals			140	63	0	3	40

2.1. Prevalence of Malnutrition

There was a decrease in stunting from 2010 to 2018.

Table 15: Malnutrition Prevalence Trends

Output	Percentage of NNS 2010	Percentage of NNS 2018
Stunting	47	30.3
Underweight	7	6.9
Global Acute Malnutrition	1.5	1.9
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.2	0.6

Table 16: Classification for Assessing Severity of Malnutrition by Prevalence Ranges Among Children Under 5

Severity of Malnutrition by Prevalence Ranges (%)				
	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Stunting	<20	20-29	30-39	>=40
Underweight	<10	10-19	20-29	>=30
Wasting	<5	5-9	10-14	>=15

(Adapted from WHO, 2014: Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition)

Table 17: Dietary Diversity for Children

Indicators		Percentage of NNS 2010	Percentage of NNS 2018
2	Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate (EBF)	9.4	47.8
3	Early initiation of breastfeeding rate	77.8	42
5	Continued Breastfeeding (20-23months)		2.5
5	Dietary diversity (minimum 4 star diet)	19	14.6
6	Minimum meal frequency	40.5	13.7
7	Minimum acceptable diet	9.5	3.2

2.2. Acute Malnutrition Cases Managed at Health Centres

Acute malnutrition is more prevalent in wards 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 31 and 34. These are areas which has a combination of food insecurity due to chronic droughts and religious beliefs which interfere with infant feeding due to existence of the apostolics.

Table 18: Distribution of Health Facilities

Health Facility Name	Ward No.	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arda	3	14	7	11	12	2
Bakorenema	17	26	23	4	19	8
Bazely	20	1	8	10	15	4
Burma valley	7	5	6	9	11	2
Bwizi	19	4	5	8	23	23
Chiadzwa	30	8	9	6	7	3
Chikwariro	17	37	46	61	22	20
Chipendeke	22	8	28	18	9	15
Chipfatsura	4	0	0	6	15	1
Chishingwi	29	3	4	0	5	0
Chitaka	35	0	1	4	2	2
Chitakatira	15	41	12	30	11	5
Chitora	21	4	7	1	18	3
Chiwere	34	18	11	15	9	8
Dora	5	11	13	21	5	28
Guturaire	22	1	1	6	7	1
Gwindingwi	9	22	15	36	2	8
Leekuil	3	6	7	17	14	10
Mambwere	21	0	5	6	0	0
Marange	10	16	8	26	52	20
Masasi	28	0	6	15	19	9
Matanda	18	7	57	28	8	7
Mavhiza		46	11	9	42	2
Mt Zuma	2	1	3	30	11	7
Mukwada	29	6	7	3	16	2
Munyarari	20	2	15	5	13	7
Murombo	27	15	17	11	17	3
Mushunje	11	23	13	179	78	11
Nyagundi	34	19	44	28	18	8
Nyamazura	1	7	17	1	3	3
Nzvenga	19	5	15	4	14	2
Odzi	31	20	16	24	21	7
Rowa	14	10	12	5	4	13
St Andrews	24	0	11	15	12	3
St Werburghs	33	4	2	0	9	4
Vumba	33	4	5	6	15	4
Zimunya	32	9	10	16	10	17
Zumbare	8	31	6	4	2	1
Zvipiripiri	16	170	29	43	224	95
Chinyamazizi						38
TOTALS		604	527	721	794	440

3. Water and Sanitation Information

3.1 Water Points

The district has about 15% of the water point which are broken down. Breakdowns are mechanical faults due to worn out parts such as pipes , bush pump heads, cylinders and leather cupsMajor cause for borehole breakdown is shortage of vital spare parts such as pipes, rods, cylinders, bush pump heads and M24 bolts.

Table 19: Water Point Situation by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	BHs. In Ward	Deep Wells Number In Ward	Total Water Points	Unfunctional Boreholes	Breakdown %
1	Nyamazura	31	3	34	8	23.5
2	Mutanda	33	2	35	9	25.7
3	Odzi Commercial	70	1	71	10	14.1
4	Chimoio	25	0	25	4	16.0
5	Dora A	34	1	35	10	28.6
6	Gombakomba	23	13	36	7	19.4
7	Burmavalley	13	0	13	0	0.0
8	Mukuni	21	20	41	2	4.9
9	Mutupo	50	1	51	9	17.6
10	Nyachityu	52	6	58	10	17.2
11	Nhamburiko	33	1	34	8	23.5
12	Ngomasha	35	4	39	3	7.7
13	Gandai	22	0	22	2	9.1
14	Rowa	16	4	20	4	20.0
15	Chishakwe	45	3	48	4	8.3
16	Mafararikwa	68	16	84	8	9.5
17	Takarwa	24	38	62	10	16.1
18	Mudzimundiringe	28	6	34	5	14.7
19	Chindunduma	22	31	53	8	15.1
20	Munyararari A	35	23	58	7	12.1
21	Chitora	19	0	19	4	21.1
22	Mpudzi/Murare	40	1	41	3	7.3
23	Buwerimwe	31	22	53	15	28.3
24	Mutsago	45	31	76	9	11.8
25	Kugarisana	24	31	55	7	12.7
26	Muradzikwa	15	5	20	7	35.0
27	Munyoro	20	24	44	12	27.3
28	Kushingirira	44	19	63	8	12.7
29	Mukwada	42	7	49	6	12.2
30	Chiadzwa	57	11	68	10	14.7
31	Odzi Township	2	0	2	0	0.0
32	Zimunya Town Ship	4	0	4	0	0.0
33	Vumba	6	0	6	0	0.0
34	Nyagundi	83	1	84	8	9.5
35	Dorab	21	14	35	6	17.1
36	Munyararari B	22	7	29	4	13.8
Total		1,155	346	1,501	227	15.1

Sanitation Facilities

The rural wards sanitation coverage is at 9.6% with wards 2, 8, 13, 16, 18, 23 and 29 having the lowest which is below 10%.

Table 20: Sanitation Facilities

Wards	Handwashing Facilities	Toilets					Sanitation Coverage
		Other	BVIP	UBVIP	Flush		
1	21	673	533	31	7		25.88
2	970	385	324	32	1		6.63
3	12	185	1,307	17	1		33.90
4	572	518	212	1	4		19.39
5	1311	296	1,065	350	2		54.64
6	254	533	1,022	11	17		38.18
7	52	388	122	20	1		20.08
8	22	311	56	44	1		7.02
9	2,831	5	1,723	1,348	0		58.02
10	787	101	838	466	2		66.51
11	1,184	1,375	269	8	3		14.73
12	88	889	681	9	1		28.36
13	6	271	180	7	3		6.92
14	96	150	529	0	1		42.54
15	1,392	1,846	1,151	433	10		32.79
16	2,461	3131	512	29	2		8.84
17	619	609	540	305	0		41.32
18	146	1,036	209	0	1		9.44
19	158	64	445	463	5		35.11
20	77	994	254	5	1		15.07
21	906	374	483	133	67		54.01
22	709	1,443	306	0	3		10.20
23	14	1,173	174	66	2		4.44
24	594	2	527	431	0		41.10
25	1,211	154	569	528	5		72.30
26	51	154	254	33	0		27.61
27	528	832	506	0	3		29.77
28	21	104	142	859	0		15.50
29	86	1,258	222	12	2		8.54
30	4	524	104	246	0		11.41
31							
32							
33	536	221	88	79	13		14.73
34	59	71	364	302	11		11.43
35	479	665	811	59	5		47.77
36	691	346	520	123	0		46.05
Total	18, 948	21, 081	17, 042	6,450	174		9.602 3

4. Transport and Communication

The estimated total road network in Mutare District is 2240km of which 1781.6 km are in Mutare rural. These roads are constructed and maintained by Ministry of Transport, DDF and the two Local Authorities i.e., Mutare Rural District Council and Mutare City Council. Most of the roads in the district are in a very bad state and are in need of maintenance and repairs. The situation is worse in the city.

4.1 DDF Roads

DDF has 568km length of roads under their care. Although the roads are still trafficable, they need labour and plant intensive activities to bring them back to good condition.

Table 21: Road Condition

Road Name	Road Name	Road	Class	Status/Requirements
C 107	Uchena-Mukuni	15	H	Towed grading required
C108	Chipfatsura-Gonon'ono	20	H	Towed grading required
C109	B/Bridge-Manjengwa	10	H	Towed grading required
C106	Nyangani-Mafararikwa	12	M	Towed grading required
RD101	Pounselfy-Mukuni	4	M	Light bush clearing and motorized grading in progress
RD102	Achnashe-Dindiri	20	M	Motorized grading
RG101	Leigh Road-Jechera	15	M	Motorized grading
SB101	Nyangani-Johnfree	30	M	Motorized grading
SB102	Farm 63-Mukuni	1	M	Towed grading required
C203	Gorowa-Matanda	11	M	Motorized grading
C104	Mafararikwa-Zvipiripiri	12	L	Motorized grading
C102	Muchisi-Murenzvi Hill	10	H	Motorized grading
C103	Murehwa-Nechirasika	46	M	Motorized grading
C105	Munyarari-Chengetai	36	M	Towed grading
C109	B/Bridge-Manjengwa	23	M	Towed grading
C201	Mwandiambira-Manjengwa	12	M	Towed grading
C206	Bwizi-Ringai	22	L	Motorized grading
C110	Kuhudzai-Gwese	23	H	Towed grading
C111	Dora B/C-Magodyo	8	M	Towed grading
SC101	Rowa T/off -Gwese	19	M	Motorized grading
C210	Chigombwe-Gandai	6	M	Motorized grading
RA 101	Gutaurare-Himalaya	36	M	Motorized grading in progress
RA102	Chimhenga-Mutambara	11	M	Towed grading
C334	Chimhenga-Muromo	4	M	Towed grading
C113	Mambwere-Chitora	15	L	Motorized grading
C213	Chishakwe-Mutindori	7	H	Needs motorized grading
C101	Marange-Mutsago-Hot springs	69	H	Motorized grading
C102	Muchisi-Murenzvi Hill	46	H	Motorized grading
C208	Chiadzwa-Banda	14	L	Motorized grading
C205	Bambazonke-Chigonda	11		Motorized grading
Total		568		

Note:

H = High Traffic

M = Medium Traffic

L- Low traffic

4.2 Roads Serviced by Mutare RDC

Mutare Rural District Council has a total of 873.2km length of roads under its administration. 860.6 km is gravelled and 12.6 km are tarred

Table 22: Serviced Roads

Class Name	Route Number	Road Name	Length (km)	Type of Road	
				Tarred	Gravel/ Earth
Secondary	A060	Laurance Ville	8.9	8.9	
	C368	Wild Park	12		12
	La21	Eendrag	24.3		24.3
			45.2		
Tertiary Feeder	A039	Eggardon	4.5	2.4	2.1
	A064	Orkney	6.3		6.3
	A076	Matura	10.5		10.5
	A123	Tom Hulley	4.1		4.1
	C213	Murare-Chishakwe	20.95		20.95
	C342	Killridge	10.8		10.8
	C357	Muromo-Odzi	6.2		6.2
	La13	Mount Shalom	17.05		17.05
	La16	Die Guns	15.5		15.5
	Rd103	Alfa-Cragerdoran	12		12
	Sc102	Zuvarapisa-Bazeley Bridge	13.8		13.8
			121.7		
Tertiary Access	24/17	Riverside	4.7		4.7
	A001	Ford	0.15		0.15
	A004	Park Township Loop	4.2		4.2
	A009	Forn Hill	1.45		1.45
	A011	Cumnor Hill Road	1.45		1.45
	A033	Falling Waters	1.65		1.65
	A041	Jevington	4.05		4.05
	A052	Cascades	3.55		3.55
	A059	Chenziwa Park	0.9		0.9
	A062	Mareri	1.5		1.5
	A063	Eagle College Access	2.65		2.65
	A066	Nyamheni	1.65		1.65
	A067	Vumba Heights	1.5		1.5
	A068	Woodlands	1.3		1.3
	A069	Mutore Sec Scholl	1.4		1.4
	A070	Howth Farm	4.15		4.15
	A072	Vumba National Park	1		1
	A073	Chinyabakwe	2.1		2.1
	A074	Manyera	3		3
	A075	Brown Hill	0.9		0.9
	A078	Wayside 2	1		1
	A090	Witchwood	0.3		0.3
	A095	Freshwater	2.2		2.2
	A098	Sunvale	0.75		0.75
	A101	Muneni	0.6		0.6
	A102	Burma Hill	0.6		0.6
	A103	Chinyamhepo	0.65		0.65
	A108	Wayside 1	0.55		0.55

Table 22: Serviced Roads (continued)

Class Name	Route Number	Road Name	Length (km)	Type of Road	
				Tarred	Gravel/ Earth
Tertiary Access	A110	Chinyamakunga	0.6		0.6
	A269	Maonza	3.9		3.9
	A271	Burma Clinic	0.15		0.15
	A364	Hawsdale	0.4		0.4
	C104	Msasa-Mkudza	12		12
	C113	Mt Dangare-Burma Valley	8.5		8.5
	C204	Mafararikwa-Zvipiripiri	12.7		12.7
	C205	Murehwa-Chigonda	12.3		12.3
	C207	Wendumba-Nyagundi	13		13
	C203	Matanda - Chikwariro	25		25
	C208	Chiyadzwa-Banda	11.2		11.2
	C210	Chigombwe School Access	5.6		5.6
	C211	Mukwada-Betera-Rombe	10.4		10.4
	C212	Tonhorai-Chipundo	11		11
	C214	Gwindingwi-Marange Clinic	12		12
	C215	Bvirindi	5		5
	C216	Chamakereva	5		5
	C219	Chipoti-Masase	8.9		8.9
	C222	Chipindirwe School Access	1		1
	C301	Shavambiri-Mutimba	4		4
	C302	Mafuke - Karuza	8		8
	C303	Dzobo-Mabiya	6.9		6.9
	C304	Mukwada Dip	3		3
	C305	Dambakurimwa School	2		2
	C307	Chikara School	6.9		6.9
	C309	Musiringofa School Access	1.4		1.4
	C310	Chikuku School	3		3
	C311	Bazeley Bridge-Chiringaodzi	5.6		5.6
	C312	Maponde School-Mafararikwa	9		9
	C313	Musabayana School	1		1
	C314	Chitaka Clinic	1		1
	C315	Derembwe- Bazeley Bridge	4		4
	C316	Mupedzanyota-Dzobo	7		7
	C317	Dora-Mutukwa	5		5
	C319	Nechirasika School	3		3
	C320	Chiyadzwa Sch Access	1		1
	C321	Makunike School	1		1
	C323	Mt Dema Sec School	1		1
	C324	Mapfunde School	0.9		0.9
	C325	Chapeyama School	1		1
	C326	Mafararikwa-State Road	7.4		7.4
	C328	Nzvenga School	2.1		2.1
	C330	Chipfatsura Dip Access	1.5		1.5
	C331	Chibiya School	5		5
	C334	Chimhenga-Murombo	3		3
	C335	St Andrews Hospital	2		2
	C336	State Road-Mupudzi	3		3

Table 22: Serviced Roads (continued)

Class Name	Route Number	Road Name	Length (km)	Type of Road	
				Tarred	Gravel/ Earth
Tertiary Access	C341	Shundure Sch Access	3		3
	C345	Uchena School	2		2
	C347	Bambazonke-Chikonzo	8.6		8.6
	C348	Mabvengwa Sch Access	4		4
	C349	Bwizi Clinic Access	1.7		1.7
	C350	Nzvenga-Muchisi-Karirwi	5		5
	C352	Maanhу School	1.1		1.1
	C353	Gonora School	1.5		1.5
	C354	Mangatu School	1		1
	C355	Kusema School	5		5
	C356	Mudedе Village Access	4.2		4.2
	C358	Manzinde Sch	1		1
	C359	Muromo School Access	3.4		3.4
	C360	Kwayedza	2		2
	C361	Kamutanho-Chinyauhwera	3		3
	C362	Chinyauhwera-Tsanganyidzo	2		2
	C365	Wendumba-Mushunje	10		10
	C366	Mapembe East	7		7
	C367	Maraleli	10		10
	C369	Mudimu	1		1
	C370	Nyakamba	1.2		1.2
	C371	Mukwecheni Village	2		2
	C372	Gombakomba-Museta	7		7
	C373	Madewekunze School	3		3
	C374	Chitora-Murare	7		7
	Cc343	Gwenzi Sch Access	1		1
	Cm09	Marange High School	2.7		2.7
	La01	Tsungwezi Siding	3.7		3.7
	La02	Oikar	2.5		2.5
	La03	Welvanepass	0.75		0.75
	La05	Sonop	1.8		1.8
	La06	Omwaku	1.3		1.3
	La07	Rutsenza	1.5		1.5
	La08	Rus En Vrede	0.85		0.85
	La09	No Go By	7		7
	La12	Mapor	4.8		4.8
	La14	Merryless	1.3		1.3
	La15	Derenzwa Siding	1		1
	La17	Beest Kraal	0.95		0.95
	La18	Clare	10.15		10.15
	La19	Delamore	7.1		7.1
	La22	Zumbani	1.7		1.7
	M341	Chinyamuchese School	8		8
	M342	Mukuni Turn Off-Farm 103	5.2		5.2
	M343	Mukuni-Dindiri	7		7
	M344	Marange-Tinya	5.5		5.5
	M346	Sesedzai-Mushipe	7		7
	N006	Jecheka Sec School Access	0.95		0.95

Table 22: Serviced Roads (continued)

Class Name	Route Number	Road Name	Length (km)	Type of Road	
				Tarred	Gravel/ Earth
Tertiary Access	N010	St Michaels Matura	0.4		0.4
	N020	Duplessis	0.5		0.5
	N021	Odzi Hospital	0.5		0.5
	N022	Zvavanhu School Access	2.35		2.35
	N030	Tooze	0.75		0.75
	R343	Stewarton West	4		4
	Ra103	Binga-Murare	19		19
	Ra302	Village 15 Access	1		1
	Ra303	Village 17 Access	1.5		1.5
	Ra304	Guturaire-Mushawamhuru	6		6
Tertiary Access	RA305	Village 11 Access	3		3
	RA306	Himalaya School Access	2		2
	RA307	Tsetsera Village Access	8		8
	RA308	Chipendeke	3		3
	RD107	Achinashie-Hazeldine	24.5		24.5
	RD202	Zonwe School Access	10		10
	RD301	Village 16 Access	1		1
	RD302	Village 15 Access	1		1
	RD303	Village 17 Access	2		2
	RD305	Village 24 Access	1		1
	RD306	Village 25 Access	1		1
	RG201	Leigh-Orange Grove	4		4
	RG301	Village 12 Access	2		2
	RG302	Nyamajura Rsc	2		2
	RG303	Village 11 Access	1		1
	RG304	Village 10 Access	4		4
	RG305	Village 9 Access	1		1
	RG306	Village 5 Access	3		3
	RG307	Village 4 Access	1		1
	RG308	Village 14 Access	2		2
	RG309	Village 13 Access	2		2
	RG310	Village 18 Access	3		3
	RG311	Village 15 Access	2		2
	RG312	Village 8 Access	1		1
	RG313	Village 16 Access	2		2
	RG314	Village 17 Access	1		1
	RG315	Village 18 Access	1		1
	RH301	Village 5 Access	1		1
	S318	Mutimba School Access	1		1
	SB103	Tinya Road	3.1		3.1
	SC211	Sabumba-Rowa	6		6
	SC212	Gandai-Bumha	2		2
	SC213	Gandai- 18 Miles	4		4
	SC214	Sachiti-Muradzikwa	3.5		3.5
	SC215	Tengende-Chtiyo	2.6		2.6
	SC216	Muchuchu-Farm 81	5		5
	SC217	Manyengavana-Dambakurimwa	3.7		3.7
	SC219	Mushati	2		2

4.4 Network Coverage

The district network coverage is generally good. Wards 9, 34 and 35 has fair network. However, some wards have some pockets where network is bad especially

Table 24: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Network Coverage	Accessibility / Strength
1	Nyamajura	Econet	Good
2	Mutanda	Econet	Good
3	Odzi	Econet	Good
4	Chimoio	Econet, NetOne	Good
5	Dora B	Econet, NetOne	Good
6	Gombakomba	Econet	Good
7	Burma valley	Econet and NetOne	Good
8	Mukuni	Econet and NetOne	Good
9	Mutupo	Econet and NetOne	Fair
10	Nyachityu	Econet and NetOne	Good
11	Nhamburiko	Econet and NetOne	Good
12	Ngomasha	Econet, NetOne and Telecel	Good
13	Rowa East	Econet	Good
14	Gandai	Econet	Good
15.	Chishakwe	Econet, NetOne and Telecel	Good
16	Mafararikwa	Econet	Good
17	Takarwa	Econet and NetOne	Good
18	Mudzimundiringe	Econet and NetOne	Good
19	Chindunduma	Econet and NetOne	Good
20	Munyarari	Econet	Good
21	Chitora	Econet and NetOne	Good
22	Mpudzi	Econet	Good
23	Buwerimwe	Econet and NetOne	Good
24	Mutsago	Econet and NetOne	Good
25	Kugarisana	Econet and NetOne	Good
26	Muradzikwa	Econet and NetOne	Good
27	Munyoro	Econet and NetOne	Good
28	Kushingirira	Econet and NetOne	Good
29	Mukwada	Econet and NetOne	Good
30	Chiadzwa	Econet, NetOne and Telecel	Good
31	Odzi	Econet, NetOne and Telecel	Good
32	Zimunya T/Ship	Econet, NetOne and Telecel	Good
33	Vumba	Econet and NetOne	Poor
34	Nyagundi	Econet	Fair
35.	Dora B	Econet and NetOne	Fair
36	Dzobo	Econet	Good

5. Main Livelihood Sources

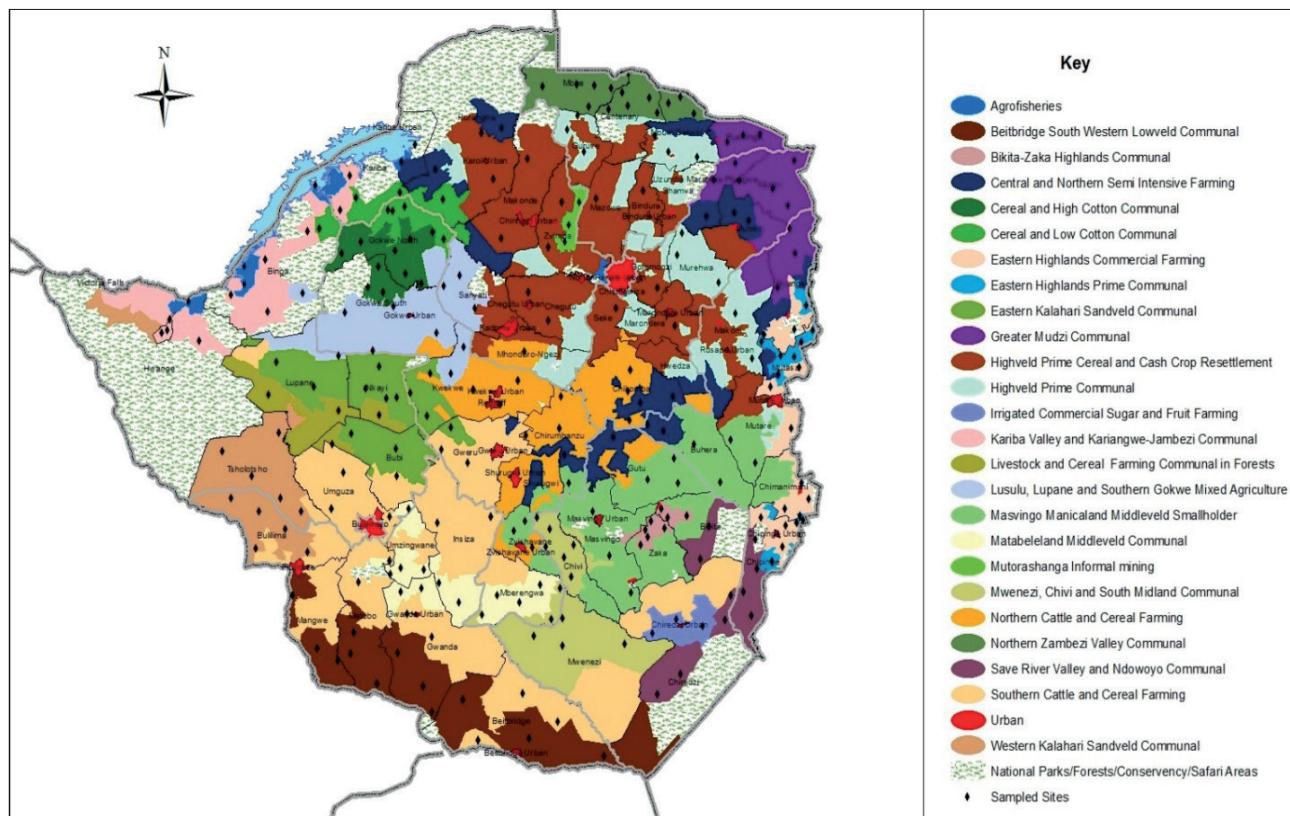


Figure 4: National Economic Zone Map

Table 25: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Eastern Highlands Commercial Farming	The zone covers parts of Nyanga, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Mutare and Mutasa districts of Manicaland Province. This high potential zone produces fruit, vegetables, flowers, tea, coffee and sugar cane for export. Timber is an important industry in this rugged, forested Highveld zone. Both the commercial farms and the saw mills offer labour opportunities to poor farmers as well as to farm-workers (who often need to pick up additional work to supplement on-farm income).	33, 7 and 22
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	32, 6 and 13
Masvingo, Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practised in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	5, 4, 9, 8, 16, 24, 14, 15, 23, 17, 19, 11, 18, 19, 25, 28, 29, 30, 35, 12 and 36
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	1, 2, 3 and 34

According to the 2016 ZIMVAC report, wards within the Masvingo, Manicaland Middleveld smallholder zones are the ones with the highest food insecure proportion during the peak hunger season followed by wards in the Highveld Prime Communal, Eastern Highlands Commercial Farming respectively and Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement having the least proportion.

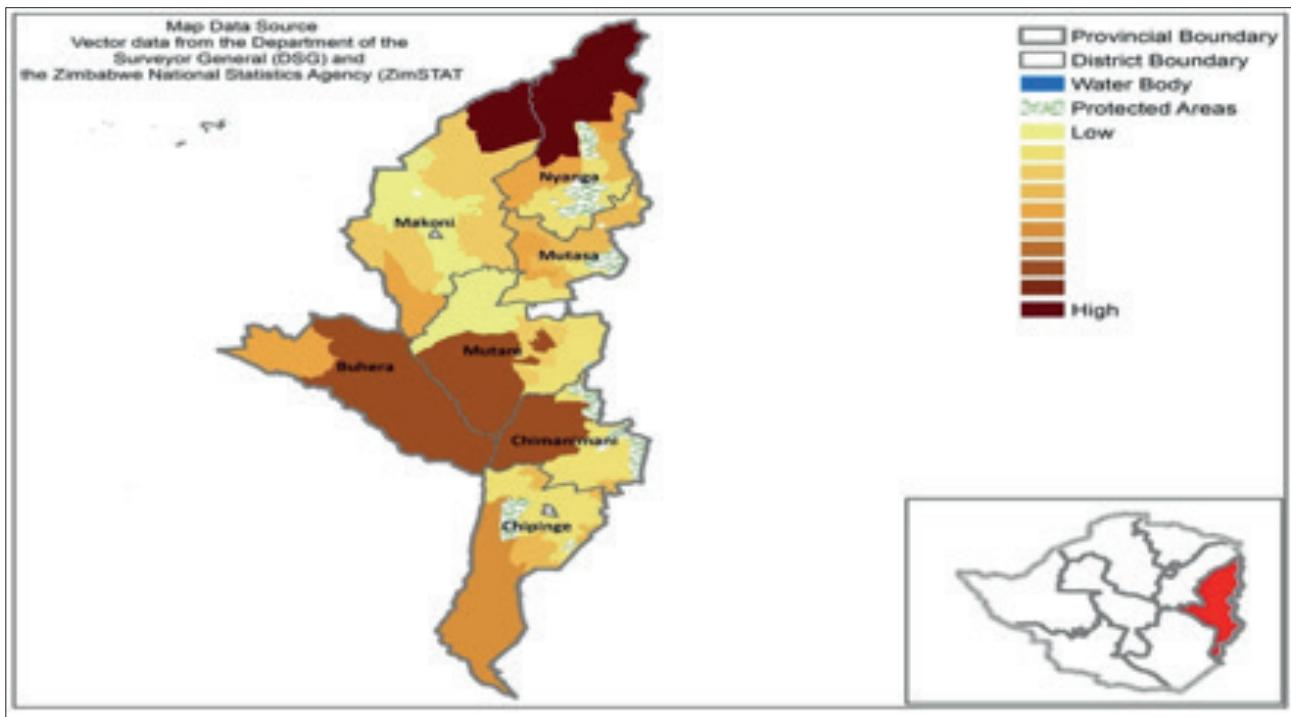


Figure 5: Manicaland Province Livelihood Zone Food Insecure Proportion During The Peak Hunger Period (ZIMVAC 2016)

6 Poverty Levels

The ward with the highest prevalence of poverty in Mutare Rural was Ward 09(80.9). This ward falls within the Marange area which is well known for having very low rainfall and is also characterized by little livelihood activities. The ward with the lowest prevalence of poverty was Ward 31 (60.5). Ward 31 is a township and has an urban like setup with a number of livelihood activities. The district poverty prevalence was 60.7. More than half of the wards in the district had poverty prevalence above73.

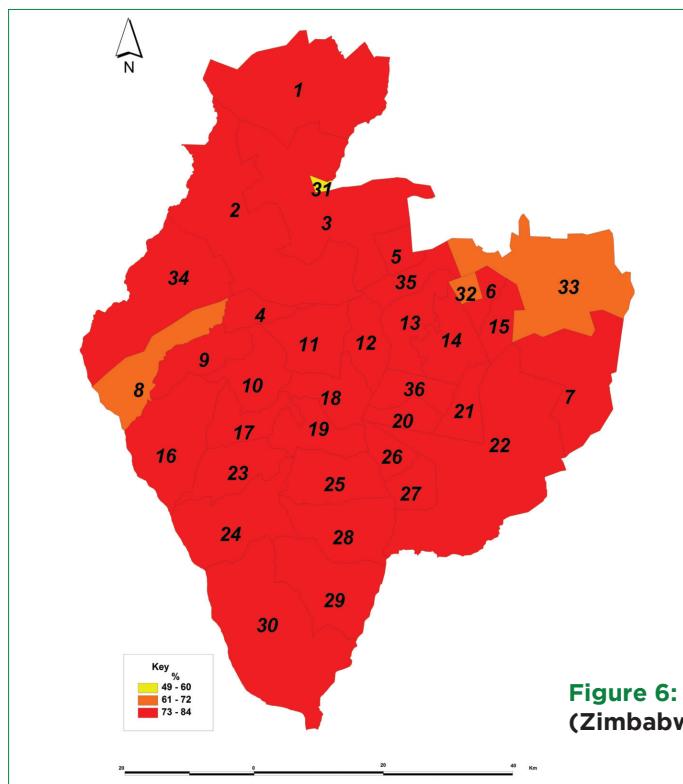


Figure 6: Poverty Prevalence Map for Mutare District by Ward (Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015)

7. Natural Regions and Climate

7.1 Comparison Between 2016 and 2022 Natural Regions

There has been a change in natural region classification for some of the wards. Ward 7 is now in region 2 down from region 1. Ward 2 is now in region 11 up from region 111. Natural region 5 now has 5 wards instead of 2 which were there in 2016.

Table 26: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	2016	2022
1	Annual rainfall >1000mm relatively low temperature	33 and 7	33
11	700-1050mm confined to summer	1, 3 and 31	2, 1, 3, 31 and 7
111	500-800 mm relatively high temperatures and infrequent, heavy fall of rain and subject to seasonal droughts and severe mid-season dry spells	2, 6, 13, 14, 15, 20, 34, 35 and 36	6, 13, 14, 15, 20, 34 and 36
1V	450-650 mm rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season.	4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 32	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 32 and 35
V	<450. Very erratic rainfall	29 and 30	16, 23, 24, 28, 29 and 30

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

The average annual rainfall over the past 10 seasons has been variable. It did not follow any specific trend. Seasons that had more rainfall had cyclones during the seasons.

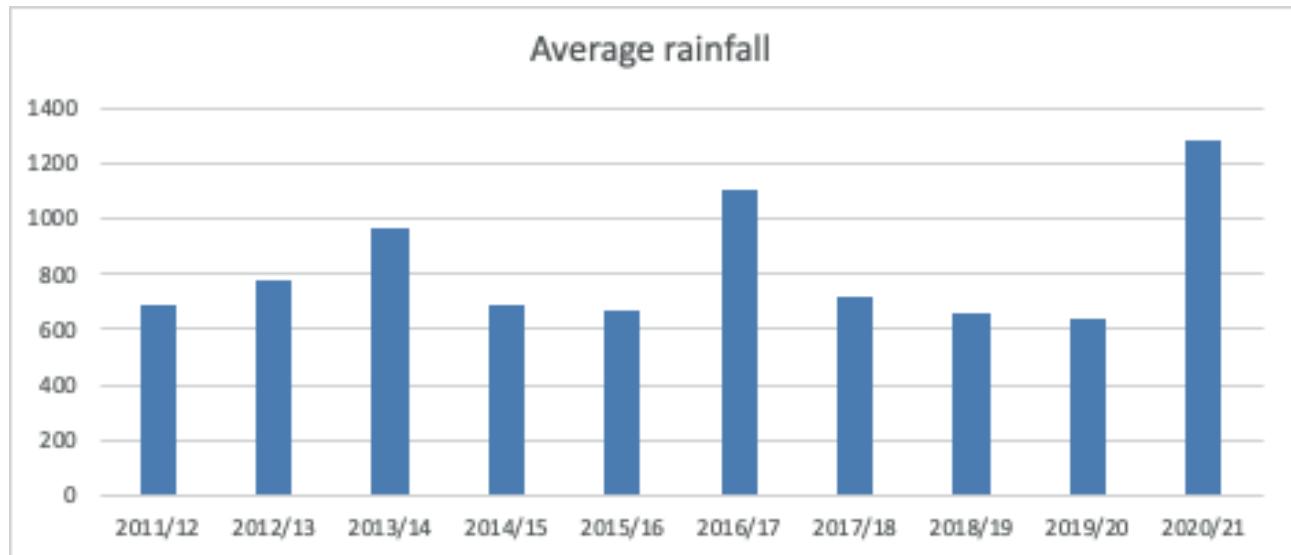


Figure 7: Average Rainfall

7.3 Distribution Of Rain By Month Across The Years

There was no specific trend in the rainfall amounts by month across the whole period. During the current (2022) and the previous seasons there has been variations in rainfall received in January and February. In some of the seasons one of the two months has been dry leading to wilting of crops during the seasons. There is need to vary the time of planting crops by each farmer in order to minimize losses

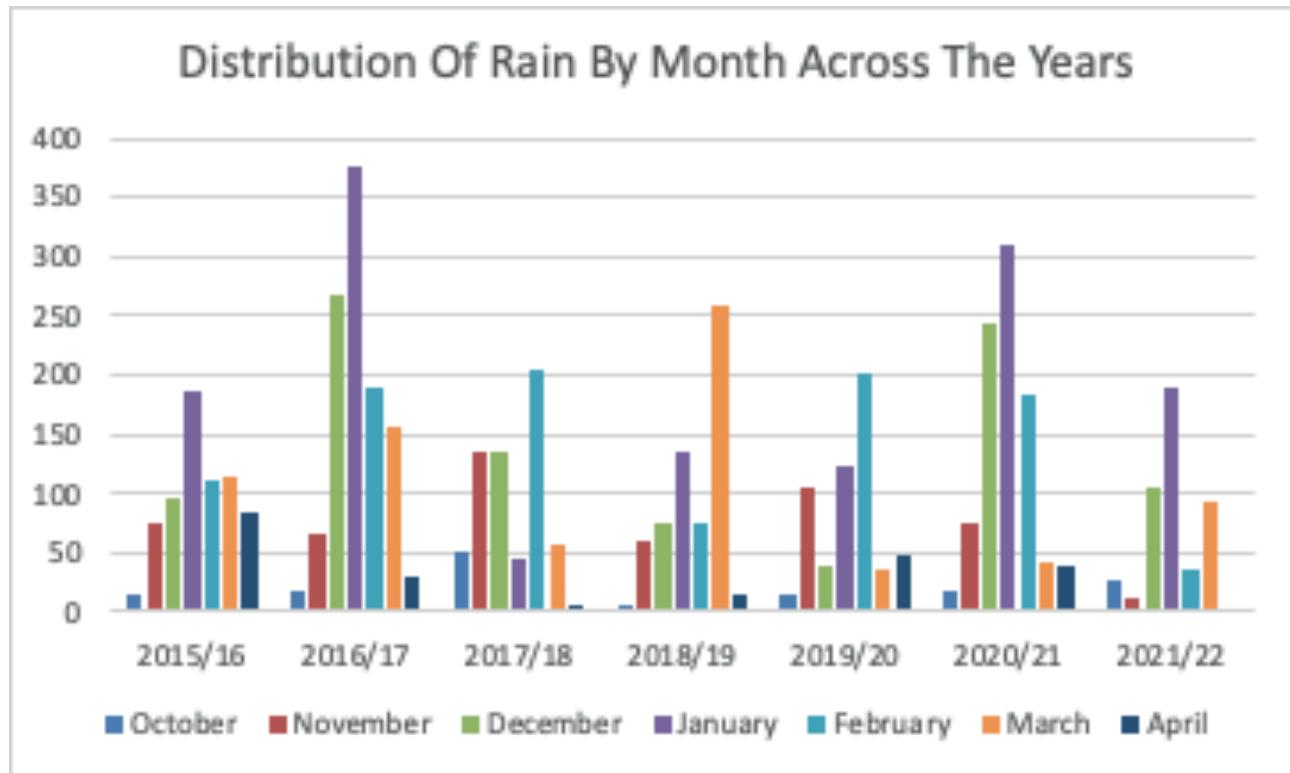


Figure 8: Distribution of Rain by Months Across the Year

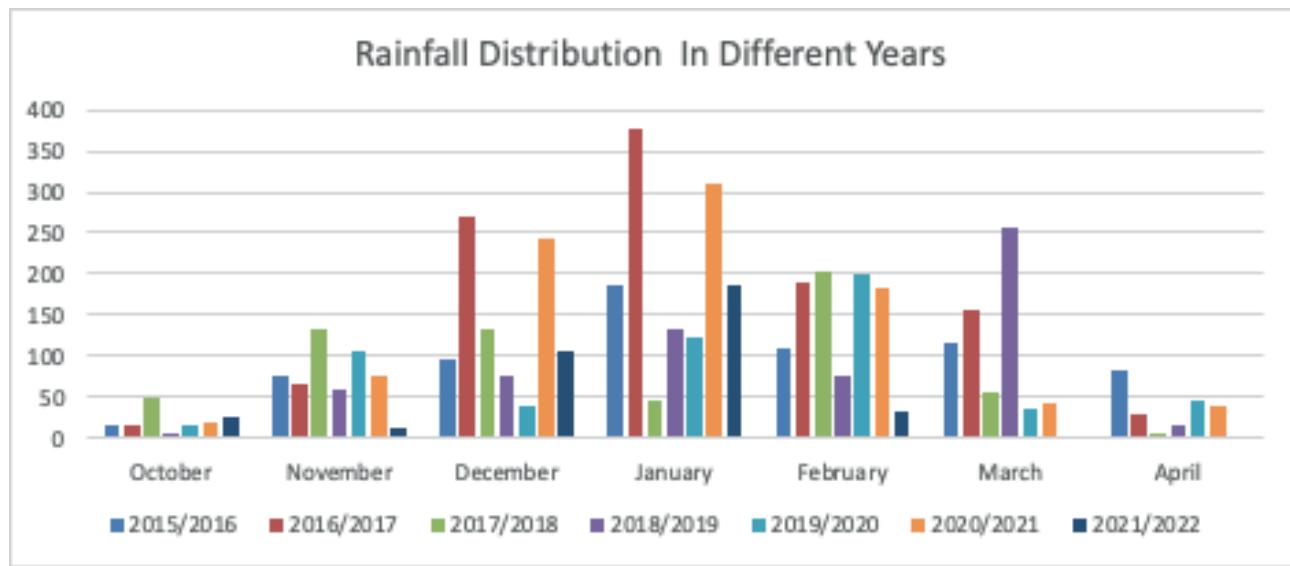


Figure 9: Rainfall Distribution in Defferent Years

Drought Prone areas

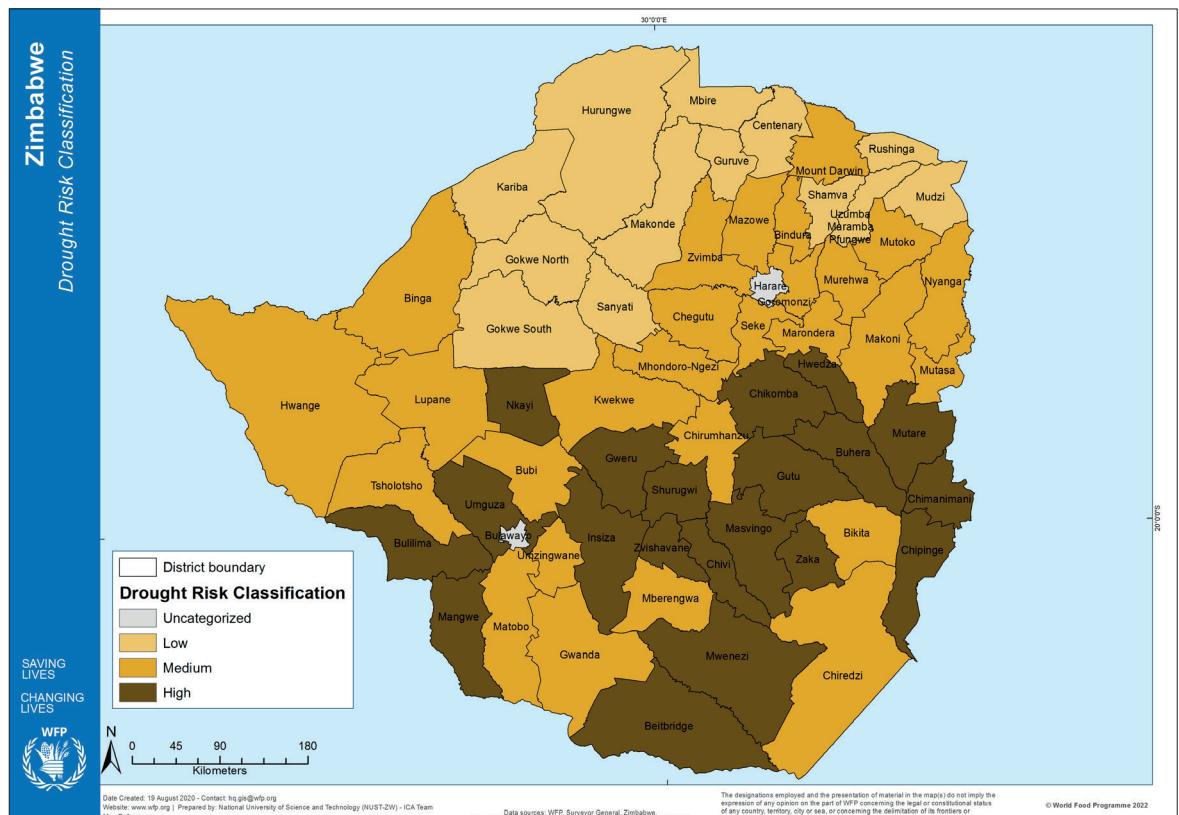


Figure 10: Drought Prone Areas

Drought prone areas wards – 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 and 35

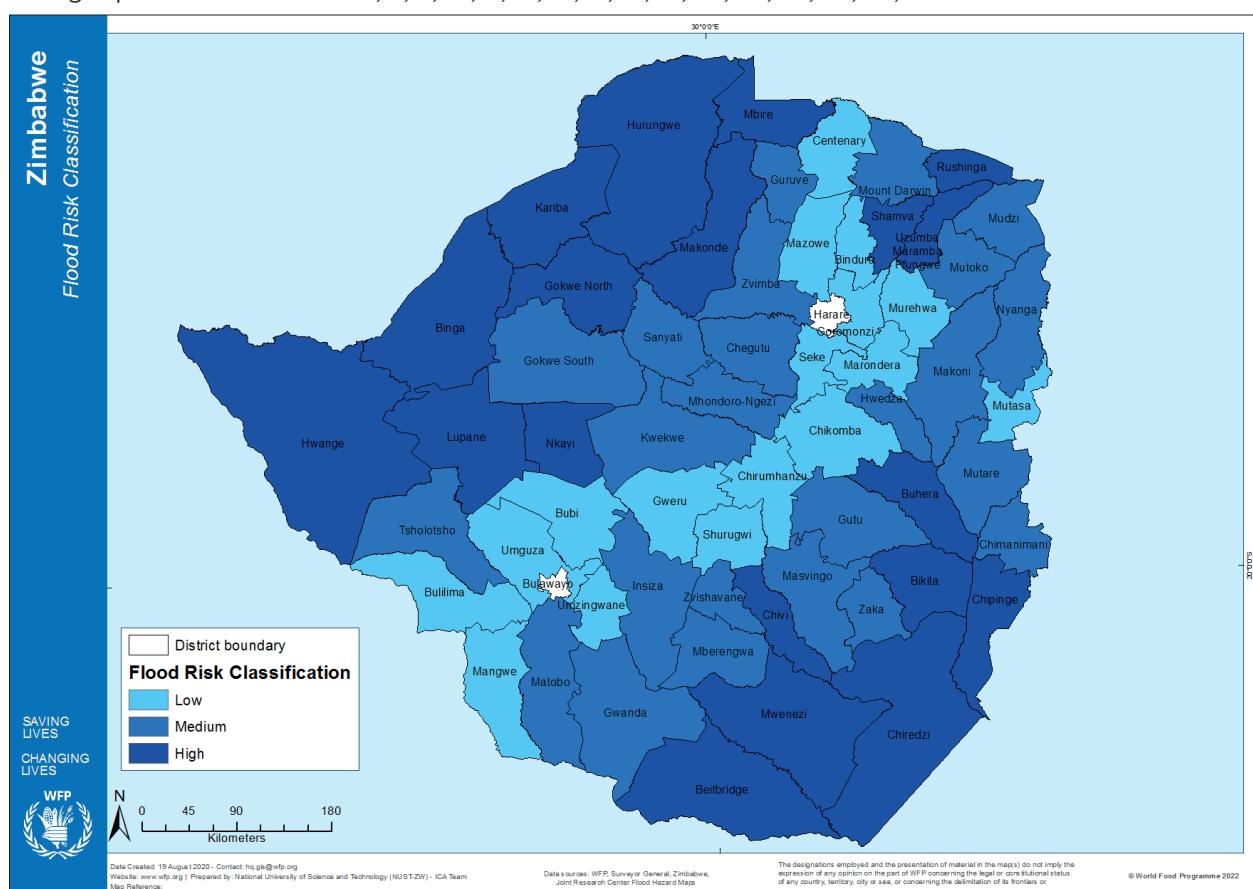


Figure 11: Flood Prone Areas

Flood prone areas map are **1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 21, 22, 31, 32 and 33**

8. Hydro-geological Conditions

Mutare District is relatively well endowed with water resources especially the northern areas falling within Natural Farming Regions 1 and 11. These are wetter areas with abundant springs, streams and rivers. In the district Odzi, Mpudzi, Sakubva and Mutare are the major rivers forming the main drainage channels.

The Southern and Western areas of the district are relatively drier as they fall in the drier Natural Farming Region 11I, 1V, and V.

8.1. Hydro-geological Conditions (Information Supplied by AARDS)

Table 27: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward
1	Osborne,
22	Mbudzi
33	Chigodora,
7	Manyera
2	Hern
2	Vicks

8.2 Major River In the District

8.2.1 Mutare Small Earth Dams/Weirs

The district has about 42 small dams with some wards having more than one dam. Most of these dams are affected by silting. The district needs more desilting services.

Table 28: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward (From Old Profile)

Ward Number/Name	Village	Dam/Weir Name	Status
3 Odzi Commercial	Maphor	Maphor	Silting
4 Chimoio	Nyika	Nyika	Silted
4 Chimoio	Chipfatsura	Chipfatsura	Silting
5 Dora	Mundembe	Mundembe	Silting
5 Dora	Madzime	Madzime	Silting
5 Dora	Matika	Matika	Silting
9 Mutupo	Tsvakai	Tsvakai	Silting
9 Mutupo	Majecha	Majecha	Silting
10 Nyachityu	Makarara	Murozvi	
11 Nhamburiko	irimai	Mushandira	
11 Nhamburiko	Mushunje	Kwembeya	
11 Nhamburiko	Tangai	Matsikeni	
11 Nhamburiko	Matsikeni	Mukosho	
11 Nhamburiko		Charumwa	
13 Gandai	Kotsanai	Chinyika	
13 Gandai	Chapeyama	Tembere	
13 Gandai	Temberere	Temberere 2	
16 Mafararikwa	Torera	Mutandati	
16 Mafararikwa	Mafararikwa	Mukute	
16 Mafararikwa	Pamhidzai	Mutororiro	
17 Takarwa	Parowa	Musatya	
17 Takarwa	Murwira	Domboshawa	
17 Takarwa	Murwira	Bhunu	
17 Takarwa	Mhuriyengwe	Devhure	
19 Chindunduma	Marukutu	Elisha	
19 Chindunduma	Chitambudza	Nyahowa	
19 Chindunduma	Bwizi	Bwizi	
22 Mpudzi/Murare	Village 1	Village 1	Silted

Table 28: Distribution of major dams by ward (From Old Profile) continued

Ward Number/Name	Village	Dam/Weir Name	Status
23 Buwerimwe	Mafunde	Mafunde	Silting
23 Buwerimwe	Chinyamadedu	Chinyamadedu	Silting
24 Mutsago	Matinya	Matinya	Silting
25 Kugarisana	Mabvengwa	Mabvengwa	Breached
26 Muradzikwa	Natsai	Mbenge	Silted
29 Mukwada	Kurauone	Hwapinda	Silted
29 Mukwada	Betera	Mukumba	Silted
29 Mukwada	Chishingwi	Nganga	Silted
29 Mukwada	Zvinodavanhu	Chapungu	
29 Mukwada	Nyambiya	Makodzi	
34 Nyagundi		John	Silted
34 Nyagundi	Mhangaurwe	Jeke	Silted
34 Nyagundi	Chinota	Gogiyana	
36 Munyarari	Dzobo	Rafemoyo	

9. Crop Information

Main Soil Types (Predominant soils).

- 1.Sandy loam soils = 40
- 2.Sandy clay soils.=15
3. Clay sand soils =10
- 4.Clay soils =10
5. loamy soils =15
- 6.Sand soils =10

Main Cropping Enterprises:

- 1.Maize
- 2.Groundnuts
- 3.Pearl millet
- 4.Sorghum
- 5.Rapoko
- 6.Tobacco
- 7.Cowpeas

9.1. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Table 29: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)		Crops Grown
Farming Sector	Gross Total Area (Ha)	Of Gross Area	
LSCFA	12, 271	2.14	Coffee,macademia,avocado,cashew nuts
A2	24, 598	4.29	Tobacco,maize,beans,soyabeans,horticulture
A1	49, 197	8.58	Tobacco, maize,beans
SSCFA	29, 128	5.08	Maize, beans,soya bean,small grains
OR	195, 583	34.11	Tobacco, maize,cotton,small grains
CA	262, 267	45.8	Round nuts,ground nuts,cowpeas,small grains
Total	57, 3404 (Ha)		

9.2. Irrigation Schemes

The district has 7 functional out of 10 irrigation schemes. The rest of the functional irrigation schemes are partially functional and they need to be rehabilitated

Table 31: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Beneficiaries (Households)	Status	Crops grown
12	Marange	215	215	Canals are heavily silted and need resuscitation, not fully functional	
22	Chipendeke	47	47	Functional though some touch up's need to be done	Maize Sugarbeans, g/nuts, wheat, tomatoes
25	Masvaure	6.4	-	Not functional	N/A
15	Nyachowa	62.1	124	Not fully functional	Maize, suga beans, wheat strawberry, tomatoes, kale
33	Chigodora	100	132	Not fully functional needs resuscitation	Maize, sugar beans, wheat cabbage, carrots sweet potato, tomatoes, peas, kale yams
22	Simbengadzibve	11	55	Not fully functional	Maiz Maize, wheat,Sugar beans and e,
1	Osborne	100	Not yet established	Not functional	
3	Arda	120	120	10 hacters functioning and 100 not due to power supply shortage	Maize ,wheat, sunflower, beans, tomatoes, cabbages
1	Nyamajura	20	Not yet	Not functionig	
	Alma	6	1	2 hacres functioning	Maize, cotton, onion

9.3 Challenges

- Lack of capital to restructure and upgrade irrigation systems some of the infrastructure is absolute.
- Water capacity has since reduced due to siltation.
- Lack of spares to replace absolute infrastructure.
- Poor maintenance.
- Too many leakages along main lines.
- Lack of lateral and irrigation pipes.
- Absolute irrigation systems.
- Lack of fencing
- Challenges in meeting the cost of electricity (ZESA).

9.4 Recommendation:

Generally, we lobby for the rehabilitation of the irrigation schemes. This can be achieved through intervention of Development partners. Crop production from the irrigation schemes is better than rain fed crop production system.

Table 32: Community Nutrition Garden

Ward	Village	Site Name	Number of Beneficiaries (HH)	Crops Grown
2	Mutanda 1 and 27	Vicks	56	Leafy vegetables, tomatoes, onions, green mealies, sugar beans
5	Garwi		43	Leafy vegetables, sugar beans,
6	Piki	Piki	58	Leafy vegetables, onions, tomatoes, green mealies, peas, carrots
8	Gaha	Bvute	23	Leafy vegetables, tomatoes, onions
10	Bemhiwa		70	Leafy vegetables, sugar beans

Table 32: Community Nutrition Garden (continued)

Ward	Village	Site Name	Number of Beneficiaries (HH)	Crops Grown
12	Dhongire	Dhongire	80	Leafy vegetables, onions, tomatoes, green mealies, peas, carrots
16	Katsadzura	Guvhu	30	Leafy vegetables, onions, tomatoes, green mealies, peas, carrots
18	Makara	Goto	102	Leafy vegetables, sugar beans
21	Mambwere	Mambwere	76	Leafy vegetables, onions, tomatoes, green mealies, peas, carrots
25	Mwadewafa	Mwadewafa	70	Leafy vegetables, onions, tomatoes, green mealies, peas, carrots
27	Kuhudzewe	Kuhudzewe	46	Leaf vegetables, tomatoes, onion, sugar beans, butternut
27	Madzinde	Madzinde	60	Leafy vegetables, sugar beans
27	Nyamahere	Nyamahere	25	Leaf vegetables, onion, sugar beans
28	Marahwa	Chikoti	25	Leaf, fruit, onions, maize, butternut, carrots
28	Mafurere	Madhosi	35	Leaf, fruit, onions, maize, butternut, carrots
29	Mupangayi	Chakopa	37	Covo, sugar beans
30	Charamba	Mupedzanhamo	35	Leafy vegetables, sugar beans
35	Chatizamukumbo	Tashinga	36	Maize,leaf vegetables, tomatoes, onion, beans, peas
Total			907	

9.5 (2020/2021) Cereal Production

The most cultivated cereal is maize with wards 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 18, 32, 34, 8, 9, 10, 17 and 15 having the largest hacterage of the crop. The second most cultivated crops are pearl millet and sorghum. Ward 22 had the least hacterge of either type of cereal.

Wards that fall under chief Zimunya (36, 22, 15, 6, 33, and 7) do no grow pearl millet for cultural / traditional reasons. However, Vumba (33), Burma Valley (7) do not grow small grains because they are reserved for commercial farming and the climatic conditions are not favourable. Odzi Township (3) also practices commercial farming.

Table 33: Cereal Area Planted

Ward	Ward Name	Population	Maize Area (Ha)	Sorghum Area (Ha)	Pearl Millet Area(ha)	Rapoko Area (ha)
1	Nyamajura	10, 704	3,899	0	8	3
34	Nyagundi	14, 567	5291	209	47	0
3	Odzi	12, 610	3,084	3	32	0
2	Mtanda	10, 705	3,450	0	774	0
21	Chitora	4,826	1,643	255		8
32	Zimunya T(ship	1,156	948	0	0	0
8	Mukuni	2,269	648	269	323	2
9	Mutupo	5,985	1,230	565	414	58
17	Takarwa	6,800	1,088	596	355	83
12	Ngomasha	6,592	1,113	463	689	44
4	Chimoio	3,936	677	257	82	5
27	Munyoro	4,383	719	461	130	28
23	Buwerimwe	6,692	554	859	755	23
33	Vumba	6,170	549	0	0	0
10	Nyachityu	8,905	1,183	922	371	51
20	Munyarari	4,440	731	118	167	8
6	Gombakomba	7,578	1,314	31	0	75

Table 33: Cereal Area Planted (continued)

Ward	Ward Name	Population	Maize Area (ha)	Sorghum Area (ha)	Pearl Millet Area(ha)	Rapoko Area (ha)
26	Muradzikwa	2,905	438	148	12	12
25	Kugarisana	6,003	471	756	229	0
7	Burma Valley	4,506	432	36	0	0
31	Odzi	1,100	15	0	0	0
5	Dora A	3,821	507	45	34	0
29	Mukwada	9,814	337	1,173	1,454	4
13	Gandai	4,959	752	57	44	1
19	Chindund	6,380	700	304	41	139
28	Kushingirira	5,830	217	346	1,038	5
35	Dora B	6,493	1,039	74	62	3
36	Munyarari	4,748	601	117	0	35
14	Rowa	4,749	640	8	18	28
11	Nhamburiko	7,478	625	456	112	81
22	Mpudzi	9,041	1,343	50	0	0
24	Mutsago	8,726	366	431	1,054	15
15	Chishakwe	13,694	1352	30	0	41
16	Mafararikwa	15,414	1,055	380	682	52
30	Chiyadzwa	12,649	414	508	113	0

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

Table 34: Cereal Adequacy

Ward	Maize (T)	Sorghum (T)	Pearl/ Millet (T)	Rapoko	Total (T)	Adequacy/Inadequacy (T)
1	5,069	0	5	1	5,074	3272
34	4,762	125	28	0	4,915	2463
3	4,317	2	19	0	4,338	2215
2	3,105	0	387	0	3,492	1690
21	1,972	153	0	1	2,126	1314
32	1,232	0	0	0	1,232	1037
8	519	161	162	0	842	460
9	861	339	207	6	1,412	405
17	871	358	178	16	1,422	277
12	779	278	276	6	1,339	229
4	609	154	41	1	806	143
27	576	231	65	6	877	139
23	443	430	378	5	1,256	129
33	1,152	0	0	0	1,152	113
10	828	553	185	20	1,587	88
20	585	71	83	2	741	-7
18	812	201	46	31	1,089	-58
6	1,183	19	0	10	1211	-64
26	307	89	6	2	404	-85
25	330	454	115	0	898	-113
7	605	22	0	0	627	-131
31	22	0	0	0	22	-163
5	405	27	17	0	449	-194
29	270	587	582	0	1,438	-214
13	527	34	22	0	583	-252
19	560	183	20	42	805	-269

Table 34: Cereal Adequacy (continued)

Ward	Maize (T)	Sorghum (t)	Pearl/ Millet (T)	Rapoko	Total (T)	Adequacy/Inadequacy(T)
28	7	173	519	1	699	-282
35	727	45	37	0	809	-284
36	420	59	0	3	483	-317
14	448	5	9	6	468	-332
11	500	274	56	18	848	-411
22	1,075	30	0	0	1,105	-417
24	256	259	527	1	1,043	-426
15	1,081	18	0	4	1,104	-1,202
16	738	228	341	6	1,314	-1,281
30	331	305	57	0	693	-1,437

9.6 (2020/2021) Legume Hacteraage

The most cultivated legume in Mutare is groungnuts which is grown throughout the whole district. Wards 2, 35, 32, 31, 15, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, 10 and 36 having the larged area grown. The second most grown legume is roundnuts and the above-mentioned ward are also the ones with the largest hectarage. Sugar beans and soyabeans are the least cultivated crops with negligible hacters being grown across the whole district.

Table 35: Legume Area Planted

Ward	Ward Name	Population	Cowpeas	Soyabean	Sugar Beans	Groundnuts	Round Nuts
1	Nyamajura	10,704	16.87	18.85	15.34	208.68	27.62
34	Nyagundi	14,567	49.38	6.54	6.72	1,006	478.3
3	Odzi	12,610	19.9	22	18.1	245.9	32.5
2	Mtanda	10,705	0	0	4.2	434.4	185.2
21	Chitora	4,826	3	0	1.1	352.8	165.5
32	Zimunya T/ship	1,156	2.74	0.28	2.4	87.2	27.5
8	Mukuni	2,269	0	0	0.89	92.1	39.2
9	Mutupo	5,985	20.3	2.7	3	413.1	196.1
17	Takarwa	6,800	7.5	0.6	5.5	463.1	95.9
12	Ngomasha	6,592	59	0	5.2	522	341
4	Chimoio	3,936	13.3	1.8	1.9	271.7	129.2
27	Munyoro	4,383	2.7	0	1.1	329.9	154.8
23	Buwerimwe	6,692	7.5	0.6	5.4	456	94.4
33	Vumba	6,170	3.5	2.3	5.4	113.8	36.4
10	Nyachityu	8,905	9.9	0.8	7.2	606.7	125.6
20	Munyarari	4,440	175	0	10.3	410.9	257.8
18	Mudzimundiringe	6,813	61	0	5.6	539.5	352.3
6	Gombakomba	7,578	4.3	2.9	6.7	139.8	44.7
26	Muradzikwa	2,905	114	0	6.7	268.8	168.6
25	Kugarisana	6,003	98.9	0	5.3	522.1	428.5
7	Burma Valley	4,506	2.2	1.7	4	83.1	26.6
31	Odzi	1,100	1.74	1	1.6	21.5	2.8
5	Dora A	3,821	9.75	1	8.5	309.9	97.1
29	Mukwada	9,814	107	0	6.04	470.9	271.4
13	Gandai	4,959	12.5	14	11.4	154.5	20.45
19	Chindund	6,380	105.1	0	5.6	554.9	455.39
28	Kushingirira	5,830	96	0	5.1	507.0	416.13
35	Dora B	6,493	16.6	1.7	14.5	526.8	164.9
36	Munyarari	4,748	186.9	0	10.9	439.3	275.6
14	Rowa	4,749	3	0	1.14	357.5	167.7
11	Nhamburiko	7,478	67	0	6	592.1	386.6

Table 35: Legume Area Planted (continued)

ward	Ward name	Population	Cowpeas	Soyabean	Sugar beans	Groundnuts	Round nuts
22	Mpudzi	9,041	5.6	0	2.2	680.5	319.2
24	Mutsago	8,726	95	0	5.4	418.9	241.5
15	Chishakwe	13, 694	8	5	11.8	247.4	79.2
16	Mafararikwa	15, 414	0	0	6	918.2	436.6
30	Chiyadzwa	12, 649	0	0	4.50	467.3	199.1

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

9.7 Crop Production Trends

Table 36: Cereal Adequacy/Inadequacy for 2020/2021 Agricultural Season

Ward	Ward Name	Population	Maize Production(T)	Sorghum Production	Pearl/millet Production(T)	Rapoko	Total Production(T)	Total Requirement(T)	Adequacy / Inadequacy(T)
1	Nyamaiura	10,704	5,069	0	5	1	5,074	1,802	3272
34	Nyagundi	14,567	4,762	125	28	0	4,915	2,453	2463
3	Odzi	12,610	4,317	2	19	0	4,338	2,123	2215
2	Mtanda	10,705	3,105	0	387	0	3,492	1,802	1690
21	Chitora	4,826	1,972	153	0	1	2,126	813	1314
32	Zimunya Tship	1,156	1,232	0	0	0	1,232	195	1037
8	Mukuni	2,269	519	161	162	0	842	382	460
9	Mutupo	5,985	861	339	207	6	1,412	1,008	405
17	Takarwa	6,800	871	358	178	16	1,422	1,145	277
12	Ngomasha	6,592	779	278	276	6	1,359	1,110	229
4	Chimoio	3,936	609	154	41	1	806	663	143
27	Munyoro	4,383	576	231	65	6	877	738	139
23	Buwerimwe	6,692	443	430	378	5	1,256	1,127	129
33	Vumba	6,170	1,152	0	0	0	1,152	1,039	113
10	Nyachityu	8,905	828	553	185	20	1,587	1,499	88
20	Munyarari	4,440	585	71	83	2	741	748	-7
18	Mudzimundzinge	6,813	812	201	46	31	1,089	1,147	-58
6	Gombakomba	7,578	1,183	19	0	10	1,211	1,276	-64
26	Muradzikwa	2,905	307	89	6	2	404	489	-85
25	Kugarsana	6,003	330	454	115	0	898	1011	-113
7	Burma Valley	4,506	605	22	0	0	627	759	-131
31	Odzi	1,100	22	0	0	0	22	185	-163
5	Dora A	3,821	405	27	17	0	449	643	-194
29	Mukwada	9,814	270	587	582	0	1,438	1,652	-214
13	Gandai	4,959	527	34	22	0	583	835	-252
19	Chindund	6,380	560	183	20	42	805	1,074	-269
28	Kushingirira	5,830	7	173	519	1	699	982	-282
35	Dora B	6,493	727	45	37	0	809	1,093	-284
36	Munyarari	4,748	420	59	0	3	483	799	-317
14	Rowa	4,749	448	5	9	6	468	800	-332
11	Nhamburiko	7,478	500	274	56	18	848	1,259	-411
22	Mpdzzi	9,041	1,075	30	0	0	1,105	1,522	-417
24	Mutsago	8,726	256	259	527	1	1,043	1,469	-426
15	Chishakwe	13,694	1,081	18	0	4	1,104	2,306	-1202
16	Mafarailkwa	15,414	738	228	341	6	1,314	2,595	-1281
30	Chiyadzwa	12,649	331	305	57	0	693	2,130	-1437

Table 37: Crop Production

Crop	2011-12 prdn mt	2012-13 Prdn mt	2013-14 Prdn mt	2014-15 Prdn mt	2015/16 Prdn mt	Total Requirements
Maize	7 217.946	27, 459.40	40, 595.56	16, 480.90	8, 203.260	
Sorghum	5 895.285	3, 293.0	5, 008.75	2, 584.00	3, 521.345	
Pearl Millet	2 068.43	8, 081	5, 886.05	9, 381.00	4, 021.72	
Finger millet	547.07	573.70	771.01	158.10	449.05	

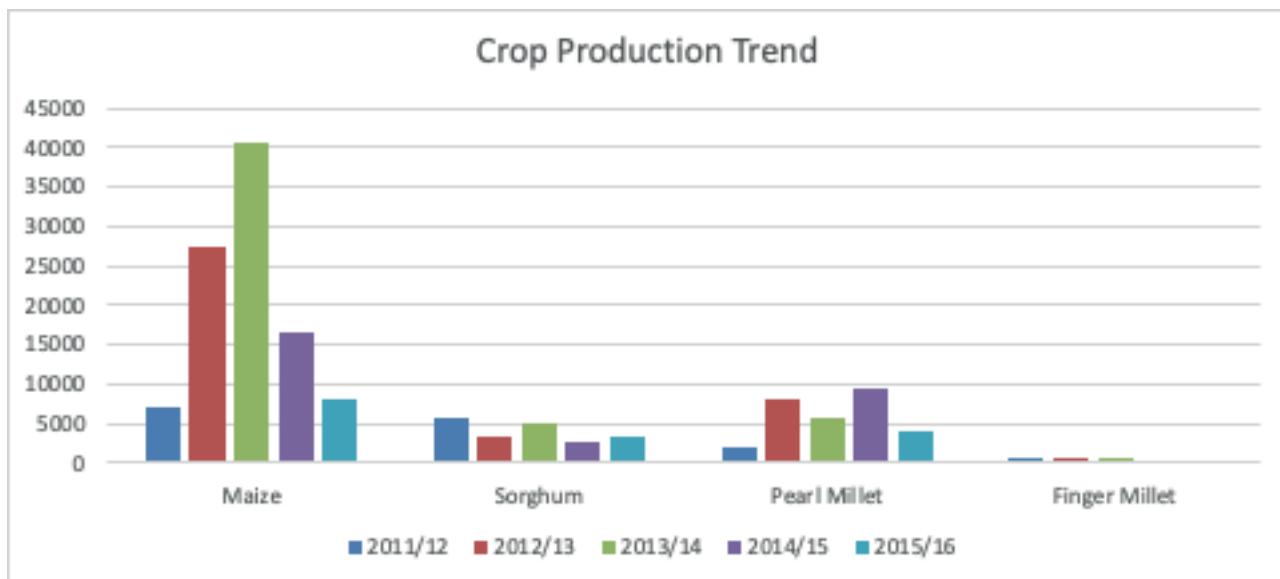


Figure 12: Crop Production Trends

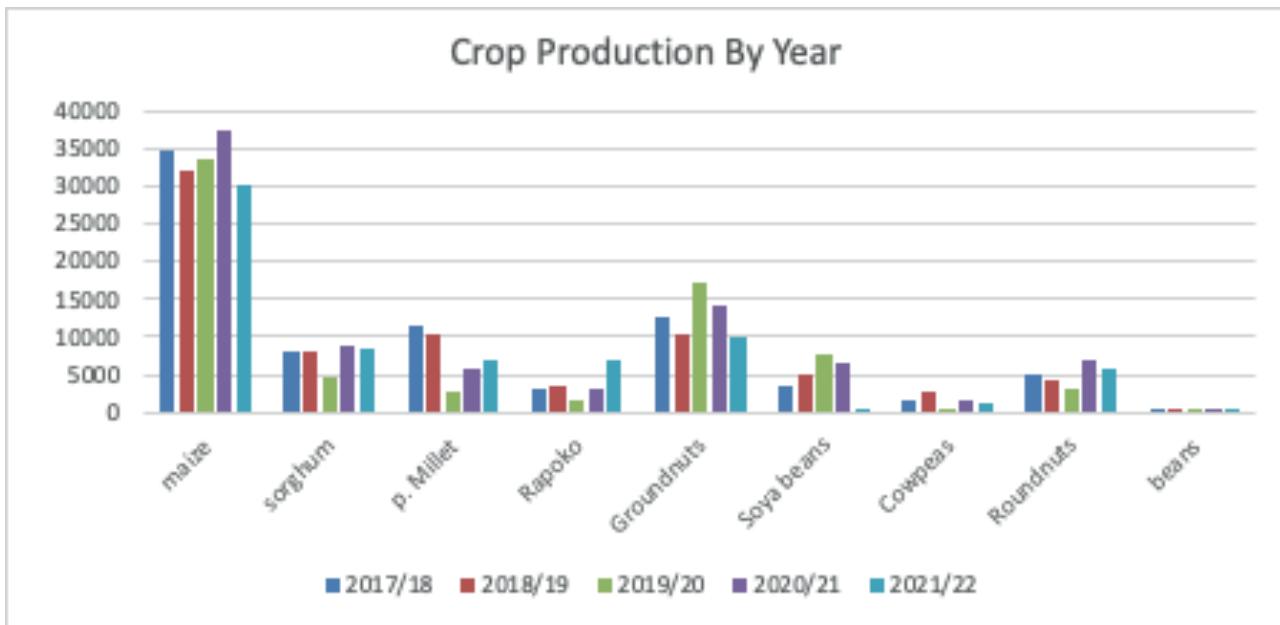


Figure 13: Crop Production By Year

Table 38: Crop Versus Hactorage by Year

Crop	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Maize	34, 567	32, 133	33, 597.18	37, 330	30, 266
Sorghum	7,984	8,120.03	4,525.3	8,702.5	8,483.2
P. Millet	11, 342	10, 391.1	2,849.76	5,937	7,055.094
Rapoko	3,125	3649	1,710.045	3,226.5	6871
Groundnuts	12,466	10, 524.9	17, 103.6	14, 253	10146
Soya beans	3,476	4,925.56	7,737.6	6,448	125.39
Cowpeas	1,653	2,562	608.32	1,520.8	1232.1
Roundnuts	5,021	4,359	3,012.58	7,006	5,709.5
Beans	201	142	164.064	205.08	302.4

Table 39: Crop Markets and Type

Name and Category of Crop	2014-2015				2015-2016			
	Target	Area Planted	Yield (T/Ha)	Production	Target	Area Planted	Yield (T/Ha)	Production
Grain Crops								
Maize	36, 000	24, 958	0.6	14, 958	36, 000	22, 700	0.4	9, 080
Sorghum	12, 500	12, 500	0.6	7, 500	12, 500	12, 150	0.5	6,075
Finger millet	3,500	711	0.3	213	3,500	2,800	0.5	1,400
Millet	15, 000	17, 324	0.3	8,662	15, 000	17, 300	0.5	8650
Wheat	200	72	0.3	21.6	200	75	-	-
Rice	5	-	-	-	5	3	0.6	1.8
Total								
Oil seeds								
Groundnuts	15, 000	11, 122	0.6	6,673	15, 000	18, 000	0.6	10,800
Sunflower	800	707	0.25	176	800	520	0.35	182
Soya beans	200	200	0.4	80	200	3	0.3	0.9
Total								
Cash Crop								
V. Tobacco	5,000	5,480	1.5	8,220	5,000	4,820	0.7	3,374
Paprika	300	289	0.3	86	30	0	0	0
Cotton	180	185	0.5	92.5	180	0	0	0
Total								
Pulses								
Sugar beans	700	700	0.5	350	700	580	0.3	174
Cowpeas	1,500	1,830	0.4	732	1,500	1900	0.45	855
Nyimo	5,000	6,025	0.2	1,205	5,000	6400	0.45	2,880
Total								
Root Crop								
Sweet potato	300	314	5	1,570	300	600	3	1,800
Irish potato	200	146	12	1,750	200	110	3	330

10. Livestock

10.1 Main Types of Livestock: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Poultry (Indigenous- Chickens, Turkeys, Guinea Fowls, Ducks; Broiler; Layers), Rabbits, Sheep,

Table 40: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward 2021

Ward	Ward Name	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Pig Holding	Average Rabbit/	Average Poultry holding	Average Fish Pond Holding
1	Nyamajura	2,596	1,639	1291	194	98	900	39
2	Mtanda	2,036	3,241	321		48		
3	Odzi	2,336	1,339	891		55	41, 401	20
4	Chimoio	2,708	8,460	291		459		
5	Dora A	1,420	2,113	78		89	4,666	
6	Gombakomba	490	2,320	30	280	877	2,951	8
7	Burma Valley	2119	2,279	215	1,256	57	4,158	14
8	Mukuni	2,390	1,049	240		187	2,700	
9	Mutupo	2,056	2,250	20		121	2,698	0
10	Nyachityu	1,954	2,200	44	0	324	4,687	
11	Nhamburiko	997	2,090	77	21	309	4,223	
12	Ngomasha	1,035	1,099	49	17	192	1,968	
13	Gandai	867	1,366	43		317	1,237	
14	Rowa	4782	2,263	30		148	5,668	6
15	Chishakwe	827	1,500	25	391	478	3928	
16	Mafararikwa	4056	1,1346	673		126	32543	
17	Takarwa	3241	2,789	213	144	211	11548	
18	Mudzimundiringe	1056	1,286	121	124	222	3194	13
19	Chindund	1286	2,234	72	194	456	7538	
20	Munyarari	4254	1,800	350	194	395	9750	4
21	Chitora	1223	982	6		214	4569	4
22	Mpudzi	5768	2412	12		411	5667	10
23	Buwerimwe	4687	2854	58		517	8753	
24	Mutsago	3750	7500	2,130		72	4158	34
25	Kugarisana	2687	5674	1,233		411	846	
26	Muradzikwa	6320	5600	480		1680	10125	3
27	Munyoro	4423	1312	6		412	5,697	5
28	Kushingirira	2897	3122	167		133	5,324	
29	Mukwada	2900	6200	1600		49	4,002	10
30	Chiayadzwa	3400	7,800	2,300		46	3,662	16
31	Odzi	0	0	0			5,678	
32	Zimunya T/ship	3800	800	150	90	86	1211	12
33	Vumba	290	430	58	237	246	1,410	8
34	Nyagundi	4013	5160	230		227	4,632	
35	Dora B	2130	3256	28		625	2,356	
36	Munyarari	1860	1005	80		650	7,902	5

NB: The above figures are the estimated average carrying capacities of the wards, assuming that farmers resort to fodder plots establishment and conservation especially to sustain the animals during the dry winter periods.

10.2 Grazing Availability

10.2.1 When is it Available

Adequately available in summer across the District. From November to March, good quality the grazing is usually available. From April, grazing in the resettlement areas is available but is of poor quality with a lot of fibre.

10.3 Strategies used During low Grazing Periods

- Conservation of fodder through collection, stacking of crop and grass stove and Fodder-value addition (fodder conservation) for later use in winter. Some of the crop residue is grazed to the animals in the fields. Also harvesting palatable browsable plant parts from the veld.
- Translocation of the animals to places with better grazing.
- Farmers are encouraged to establish fodder plots during rainy season so that they can use the fodder during the dry season when grazing is low. However uptake of this technology is still low. Nevertheless, it has been found to be very useful to the farmers who have adopted
- Marketing of non-productive animals.
- Feedlotting and supplementary feeding of productive animals.
- Pen fattening and destocking unproductive animals.
- Training on handling situations of low grazing availability.

10.4 Sources of Grazing Supplement

Crop residues, Fodder crops, hay, browsable plant parts, and commercial supplements.

10.6. Main Livestock Diseases

Table 41: Livestock Diseases Information

Livestock Type	Disease Class	Disease Name	Seasonality (More Frequent)	Ward
Cattle	Tick borne diseases	Heart water	Summer	2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 20, 34, 35, 36, 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 21, 22, 31, 32 33 and 7
	Tick borne	Anaplasmosis (gall sickness)	Summer	2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 20, 34, 35, 36, 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 21, 22, 31, 32 33 and 7
	Tick borne	January Disease	Summer	2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 20, 34, 35, 36, 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 21, 22, 31, 32 33 and 7
	Bacterial diseases	Anthrax	Through out the year	Natural regions 4 and 5,
	Bacterial	Blackleg	Through out the year	All
Small livestock	Tick borne	Heart water	Summer	2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 20, 34, 35, 36, 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 21, 22, 31, 32 33 and 7
	Bacterial	Pulpy kidney	Through out the year	All
Poultry	Bacteria	Infectious coryza	Through out the year	
	Parasitic	Coccidiosis	Through out the year	
	Viral	Fowl pox	Through out the year	
	Viral	Newcastle		

9.2. Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

Extension personnel is scarcely distributed across the district with 18 livestock extension workers for the 34 critical wards. On the other hand, demand for livestock extension is increasing as crop production has not been doing well, especially in the past two seasons. This is also contributing to the production of substandard products which do not attract lucrative markets. There is a need to intensify extension, in order to improve farmer knowledge and skills in livestock production.

If demand for human settlement continues to increase at its current rate, grazing pressure will be so high in some years to come and there will be need to destock.

Dry winter seasons are characterized by poor grazing conditions and inadequate surface water supplies as seasonal streams dry off except for the major perennial rivers like Save and Odzi. Farmers will be relying on underground water sources like boreholes where there is competition with humans. More so, most of these sources do not have provision for livestock water troughs. This was a major cause of concern in the past two seasons as a result of the El nino phenomenon.

The economic situation in the country has seen some farmers downscaling their herd, especially for intensive projects like piggery, broilers, layers, and pen fattening, citing high costs of production versus low returns. Also some formal markets have been reduced to open markets e.g. as evidenced by dominance of middlemen in most value chains.

For these intensive projects, purchase of feed and other inputs is a challenge as farmers prioritize purchase of food for humans since their crop yield was poor in the past two successive seasons.

- Poor access to finance, resulting in constraints in procuring vet drugs.
- Stock thefts.
- Inbreeding which is difficult to control in a communal set up.

Table 42: Functional And Non-Functional Dip Tanks

Number of Dip Tanks	Functional	In need of Rehabilitation	Non-functional
102	101		1

Table 43: Dip Tanks and Location

	Name Of	Location Ward	Functionality	Reason For Non Function	Dipping
1	Village 12	22	Functional		Plunge
2	Mutsiyabako	22	Functional		Plunge
3	Rimiti	27	Functional		Plunge
4	Mushaamhururu 1	22	Functional		Plunge
5	Murombo	27	Functional		Plunge
6	Chipendeke	22	Functional		Plunge
7	Himalaya	22	Functional		Plunge
8	Chitora	21	Functional		Plunge
9	Mushaamhuru 2	22	Functional		Plunge
10	Munyarari	20	Functional		Plunge
11	Mabiya	26	Functional		Plunge
12	Dzobo	36	Functional		Plunge
13	Mwadewekunze	20	Functional		Plunge
14	Kamutanhoh	12	Functional		Plunge
15	Chitaka	35	Functional		Plunge
16	Dora 1	5	Functional		Plunge
17	Dora 2	5	Functional		Plunge
18	Chisamba	13	Functional		Plunge
19	Chitiyo	14	Functional		Plunge
20	Mutsetse	35	Functional		Plunge
21	Usuka	3	Functional		Plunge
22	Matanga	3	Functional		Plunge
23	Anjin	3	Not function	No water source	Plunge
24	Main Office	3	Functional		Plunge
25	Mutinhe	3	Functional		Plunge
26	Chisambamahure	1	Functional		Plunge
27	Chinyamatsine	1	Functional		Plunge
28	Jechera	1	Functional		Plunge
29	Wilderness	1	Functional		Plunge
30	Wilton	1	Functional		Plunge
31	Mt Mainje	3	Functional		Plunge

Table 43: Dip Tanks and Location (continued)

	Name Of	Location Ward	Functionality	Reason For Non Function	Dipping
32	Goodhope	1	Functional		Plunge
33	Diegups	1	Functional		Plunge
34	Delamore	1	Functional		Plunge
35	Rhysoholm	3	Functional		Plunge
36	Takunda	3	Functional		Plunge
37	Heimat	1	Functional		Plunge
38	Tiverton	1	Functional		Plunge
39	Majuta	1	Functional		Plunge
40	Rowa	14	Functional		Plunge
41	Musabayana	20	Functional		Plunge
42	Manyengavana	14	Functional		Plunge
43	Mupudzi	6	Functional		Plunge
44	Mutengezi	15	Functional		Plunge
45	Muduma	15	Functional		Plunge
46	Chito	21	Functional		Plunge
47	Murare	21	Functional		Plunge
48	Manyera	7	Functional		Plunge
49	Brownhill	7	Functional		Plunge
50	Rubhande	7	Functional		Plunge
51	Mazonwe	7	Functional		Plunge
52	Chapeyama	24	Functional		Plunge
53	Masvaure	25	Functional		Plunge
54	Murehwa	19	Functional		Plunge
55	Chikotobo	24	Functional		Plunge
56	Mukwada	29	Functional		Plunge
57	Murayi	24	Functional		Plunge
58	Mutsago	24	Functional		Plunge
59	Tonhorai	30	Functional		Plunge
60	Agoni	30	Functional		Plunge
61	Rombe	29	Functional		Plunge
62	Chiadzwa	30	Functional		Plunge
63	Matiza	28	Functional		Plunge
64	Bwizi	19	Functional		Plunge
65	Negomo	28	Functional		Plunge
66	Makunika	25	Functional		Plunge
67	Shundure	12	Functional		Plunge
68	Ringayi	18	Functional		Plunge
69	Matanda	18	Functional		Plunge
70	Maponde	17	Functional		Plunge
71	Bemhiwa	10	Functional		Plunge
72	Maanhlu	23	Functional		Plunge
73	Bundo	9	Functional		Plunge
74	Makomwe	9	Functional		Plunge
75	Nzvenga	16	Functional		Plunge
76	Guvhu	16	Functional		Plunge
77	Sabi	16	Functional		Plunge
78	Mafararikwa	16	Functional		Plunge

Table 43: Dip Tanks and Location (continued)

	Name Of	Location Ward	Functionality	Reason For Non Function	Dipping
81	Mararira	34	Functional		Plunge
82	Mvurachena	8	Functional		Plunge
83	Chando	11	Functional		Plunge
84	Mushunje	11	Functional		Plunge
85	Muzondo	4	Functional		Plunge
86	Mukunguma	8	Functional		Plunge
87	Musara	8	Functional		Plunge
88	Dani	2	Functional		Plunge
89	Jongwe	2	Functional		Plunge
90	Vicks	2	Functional		Plunge
91	Batanai	34	Functional		Plunge
92	Mukuni	2	Functional		Plunge
93	Chiwere	34	Functional		Plunge
94	Kushinga	34	Functional		Plunge
95	Chimombe	2	Functional		Plunge
96	Mutanda	34	Functional		Plunge
97	Kondo	34	Functional		Plunge
98	Mhangaurwe	34	Functional		Plunge
99	Matura	7	Functional		Plunge
100	Bvirindi	5	Functional		Plunge
101	Marambakudya	25	Functional		Plunge
102	Ticharwa	2	Functional		Plunge

NB: The dip tanks below have broken down boreholes.

Chiadzwa	Chimombe	Bundo	Chinyamatsine
Mvurachena	Agoni	Chapeyama	Wilderness
Mushunje	Kondo	Murayi	Musabayana
Mararira	Dani	Murehwa	Dzobo
Maponde	Vicks	Negomo	Dora 1
Guvhu	Murare	Batanai	Mushaamhuru 2

11. Markets

11.1.Livestock Markets

- Farmer to farmer,
- Butcheries,
- Abattoirs (Madziro (ward 32), Molus (ward 3), Mhumhi (ward 9) , Bauline (ward14), Prison Farm (ward),
- Private company (Michview (goats, sheep buying and selling),)
- Contract farming (e.g. with Surrey and Molus),
- Church gatherings.

Table 44: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group (ZIMSTATS)

Main Types of Livestock and Average Livestock Holding Per HH			
Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0 to 2	3 to 5	6 and above
Goats	0 to 8	9 to 20	0 to 30
Sheep	0 to 2	3 to 10	0 to 20
Donkeys	0 to 6		-
Pigs	0 to 2	0 to 10	0 to 30

Table 45: Livestock Markets and Type

Type of Livestock	2016 Price (US)	2022 Price	Type of Markets
Cattle	350	350	Butcheries
Goats	35	30	Farmer to farmer
Sheep	50	50	Farmer to farmer
Pigs	3/kgs	3/kgs	Butcheries
Chicken	5/bird	6/bird	Farmer to farmer

11.2 Crop Produce Market

Table 46: Crop Produce Markets and Type

Market	Ward	Commodities	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Sakubva	Urban	All crop products	Through out	Available conforms to seasonal variations, though available
Matond	15	All crop products	Surrounding wards 7, 15, 33, 21 and 6	Seasonal
Marange business	16	All crop products	wards	seasonal
Odzi	3	All crop products	Ward 1, 3, 2 and 34	seasonal

Historical Trends of Three Zones in Mutare District (Shock Timelines)

Main Shocks And Stressors Identified In Mutare District: Cyclones and tropical storms (e.g.Idai, Charlene, Elliot), Covid-19 pandemic, Land degradation, Flush flooding, Livestock diseases and pestilence(e.g. Newcastle disease and January disease) crop pests and diseases (FAW), Hyper-inflation, El nino (Drought), Child marriages, Unemployment.

Table 57: Historical Trends of Three Zones in Mutare District (Shock Timelines)

Zones April to March	Zone 1: Odzi/Nyamajura	Zone 2: Zimunya/Marange	Zone 3: Vumba/Burma Valley
2020-2021	Above normal rainfall exceeding 700mm per annum; Covid-19 pandemic disrupted livelihoods, cyclone Eloise destroyed infrastructure. Good harvests	Covid-19 disrupted livelihoods, tropical storms Chalane and Eloise damaged infrastructure, caused leaching of nutrients and resulted in low yields, damaged roads, pestilences, livestock deaths, reliance on food social assistance	Covid-19 disrupted livelihoods. Heavy rains above 1000mm caused heavy leaching of nutrients. Onset of January disease (theileriosis)
2019-2020	Covid-19 disrupted livelihoods and schooling; Drought (Low rainfall below 400mm poorly distributed). January disease increased cattle death and lowered prices. High school drop-outs, early marriages; poor harvests	Covid-19 disrupted livelihoods and schooling; Drought (Low rainfall below 400mm poorly distributed). January disease increased cattle death and lowered prices. High school drop-outs, early marriages; poor harvests, livestock diseases such as January disease. Increased food assistance.	Covid-19 disrupted livelihoods. Below normal rains above 700mm, harvests lasted for 8 months
2018-2019	Drought (Low rainfall below 400mm, poorly distributed). January disease increased cattle death and lowered prices. High school drop-outs, early marriages; poor harvests. Cyclone Idai destroyed crops and infrastructure, high inflation, switch from USD to RTGS affected commodity pricing.	Cyclone IDAI which resulted in above normal rainfall exceeding 500mm which was poorly distributed. The cyclone destroyed infrastructure, soil erosion, localized floods, Livestock diseases such as January disease, re-introduction of school feeding	Cyclone IDAI which resulted in above normal rainfall exceeding 1000mm which was poorly distributed. The cyclone destroyed infrastructure, soil erosion, localized floods
2017-2018	Average rainfall of 500mm poorly distributed with dry spells from January to mid-February which resulted in low harvests (cereal supply of 6 months). El Nino induced drought.	Drought (Low rainfall below 400mm, poorly distributed). January disease increased cattle death and lowered prices. High school drop-outs, early marriages; poor harvests. Inflation and reliance on food assistance.	Drought (Low rainfall below 700mm, poorly distributed). January disease increased cattle death and lowered prices. Low harvests. Inflation which eroded disposable income.
2016-2017	Above normal rainfall exceeding 700mm per annum; Crop pests and diseases such as Fall Army worm.	Drought (Low rainfall below 400mm, poorly distributed). Poor livestock condition, increased cattle death and lowered prices. High school drop-outs, early marriages; poor harvests. Inflation and reliance on food assistance.	Above normal rainfall exceeding 1000mm per annum; Crop pests and diseases such as Fall Army worm.
2015-2016	Above normal rainfall exceeding 700mm per annum; Crop pests and diseases such as Fall Army worm.	Drought (Low rainfall below 400mm, poorly distributed). Poor livestock condition, increased cattle death and lowered prices. High school drop-outs, early marriages; poor harvests. Inflation and reliance on food assistance.	Below normal rains above 700mm poorly distributed, inflation which eroded household disposable income.

Characteristics of Good, Typical and Bad years

Characteristic	Type of Year		
	Good year	Typical year	Bad year
Flora and Fauna	Flourishing across all the 3 zones	The condition is good during the rainy season and begin to deteriorate from July in Zimunya-Marange zone. However, in	The condition of flora and fauna deteriorates due to low rainfall across all the 3 zones.
Rainfall	Normal Rainfall from October to April averaging +1000mm in Vumba-Burma Valley, 700mm in Odzi-Nyamajura and 500mm in Zimunya-Marange zones.	Normal rainfall for Vumba-Burma Valley and Odzi-Nyamajura zones. Below normal rainfall for Zimunya-Marange zone with Mid-season dry spells (Second week Dec- Early January)	Below average and poorly distributed rainfall with mid-season dry spells (January - mid February) across all the 3 zones.
Wild fruits	Wild fruits will be in abundance across all the 3 zones such as Nhengeni (Odzi-Nyamajura) shumha, nyii, tsubvu (Zimunya-Marange)	Average supply of wild fruits across all the 3 zones	Scarcity of wild fruits across all the 3 zones.
Access to water	Adequate water supply across all the 3 zones.	Low water tables resulting in inadequate water for human and livestock drinking in Zimunya-Marange from September to December Long livestock tracking distances to water sources in Zimunya-Marange from September to December. No water challenges in Vumba-Burma valley and Odzi-Nyamajura	Limited access to portable and livestock drinking water in Zimunya-Marange and Odzi-Nyamajura areas.
Food and nutrition security	Cereal supplies max 7months (Zimunya-Marange) and more than 12 months and surplus for sale (Vumba-Burma valley and Odzi-Nyamajura) Improved nutrition across all the 3 zones.	Cereal supplies last for maximum 6 months in Zimunya-Marange and a maximum 8 months (Odzi-Nyamajura, Vumba-Burma Valley) Good harvest for small grains and legumes (Zimunya-Marange) Good nutrition all year round in Odzi-Nyamajura and Vumba-Burma valley. However, in Zimunya-Marange nutrition deteriorates at the peak of the hunger season from January to March.	Cereal supplies 5 months (Vumba-Burma Valley) and 2-3 months for Zimunya Marange High rates of malnutrition across all the 3 zones Hing food insecurity in Zimunya-Marange
Pastures	Good pasture conditions across all the 3 zones	Good condition and begin to deteriorate from July to October across all the 3 zones.	Good condition Vumba-Burma Valley and Odzi-Nyamajura Bad condition (Zimunya-Marange)
Disease outbreaks	Increased capacity to respond to livestock diseases across all the 3 zones	Increased disease prevalence during the rainy season across all the 3 zones	Livestock deaths in Zimunya-Marange and Odzi-Nyamajura
School attendance	High school attendance, ability to pay fees across all the 3 zones	Normal attendance. Able to pay fees. However, the communities start having challenges during the protection period.	Dwindled income across all the 3 zones Decreased prices for livestock

Characteristics of Good, Typical and Bad years (continued)

Characteristic	Type of Year		
	Good year	Typical year	Bad year
Financial Stability	More disposable income Stable Prices	Decreased household income in Zimunya Marange Normal Prices	Dwindled income across all the 3 zones Decreased prices for livestock
Human Disease Outbreaks	High prevalence of disease outbreaks during the rainy season across all the 3 zones.	High prevalence of disease outbreaks during the rainy season across all the 3 zones.	High prevalence of disease outbreaks during the rainy season across all the 3 zones.
Infrastructure	Destruction of road networks Disruption in network and communication systems across all the 3 zones	Destruction of road networks Disruption in network and communication systems across all the 3 zones during the rainy season.	Slows down because of low disposable income

13. District Development Priorities

Table 58. Development Priorities

	Development Priority
1	Improving irrigation facilities in drier regions
2	Market Linkages (availability and acces)s
3	Environment Management
4	Road infrastructure development
5	Construction of clinics
6	Rehabilitating boreholes for drinking water
7	Rehabilitating boreholes at diptanks

13.1. Coping Strategies

- Reducing number of meals per day.
- Reducing portion sizes.
- Members of the family embarking on begging activities.
- Sending children to eat elsewhere.
- Consuming less preferred or expensive food.
- During eating, adults resort to leaving some of the food, so that children may eat.

Table 59: Development Partner Profiling

No.	Name Of Organisation	Reg No	Area Of Operation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Physical Address	Mandate And Programmes
1.	ActionAid Zimbabwe	PVO8 /2003	Covering wards	Mr. Isaac Mumpande and Mr. Andrew Itai Chikowore	+263 773 244 598 and +263 786 102 411	ActionAid Zimbabwe Country Programme 26 Divine Road Milton Park Harare, Zimbabwe	Emergency Reduction/Resilience Building Relief, Disaster Building Risk
2.	Africa Ahead	PVO	19 urban wards and 7 rural wards, and Chipinge urban	Electa Mutiyambizi	0773617249		-Wash -Covid vaccination
3.	Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust (AWET)	PVO30 /18	Mutare rural wards 10, 32, 31, 17, 15 and 10	Mrs. T. Gudo	0772700987/ 0712865764	4 Beit Avenue, Milton Park, Harare	Empower girls and women in vulnerable communities for them to actively participate in social development. -Child protection -Education -Health (HIV/AIDS) and Maternal Health
4.	Bongai Shamwari	PVO48 /18	Ward16 Chikanga	Felistas Mutisi	0776913992/ 0714516359	3481 chikanga2, Mutare	Child protection Food security Arts and culture
5.	DellaMercy Charity Organisation (DEMCO)	MA000 1387 /2018	All wards in Mutare South District	Mercy Mangenje	077283312/ 0772834884 Info@demcotrust.com	41 and 42 Aerodrome Road Mutare, Zimbabwe	-Awareness Raising on Covid 19 -gender based violence ,Sexual Reproduction education -distribution of face masks in respond to Covid 19 and Empowerment of Community to make their own masks -women Empowerment -Child Welfare and Youth Entrepreneurship -Resource mobilization for the building of a clinic in Gombakomba
6.	District Outreach for Care and Support (DOCAS)	PVO16 /2013	Ward 1 and 31 rural	Rev Mapingure	0716179746 togaramapingure@gmail.com	Stand 70 Odzi Township	Disability programs rehabilitation, hospital for disability
7.	Elevation Zimbabwe Trust	MA00 01322 /2017 PA162 /1212	Mutare District wards	Mr. Tendai C Saunyama	0715 315 755	Dzeni-Myr Centre, Fair Acres Farm, Koodoosberg Road, Old Mutare, Mutare Zimbabwe	-Youth Development (7 – 35 years) Life Skills & Leadership -Education & skills development -Employment & Entrepreneurship -Governance & participation -Health & wellbeing

Table 59: Development Partner Profiling (continued)

No.	Name Of Organisation	Reg No	Area Of Operation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Physical Address	Mandate And Programmes
8.	FACT	PVO 17/89	Mutare district Wards (19 urban and 36 rural)	Mrs. Gertrude Shumba	0772514406	12 R.G Mugabe road, Mutare	-Education assistance -Case management -Health and nutrition -Legal services -Parenting -Economic strengthening -FCI (Faith and communities initiative)
9.	Family Support Trust	PVO30/05	Manicaland Province	Tamburai Muchinguri	0777385291	Victoria Chitepo Provincial Hospital	-Child Protection -Health -Provision of medical and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and GBV
10.	Farm Orphan Support Trust (FOST)	PVOO3/97	Mutare rural wards 7,15, 31 and 33	Mr. Innocent Nyagumbo	0771620268/ 0712533046	10445- Greenside Extension -Mutare	-Child protection -GBV -Sexual Reproductive Health (youths) -ISALs
11.	Hope for Kids	PVO37/20		Mr. M Mlambo	0772 551 432	60A Vitelli building 2nd street, Mutare	•Education assistance •Health •Women empowerment •Emergency aid
12.	Justice for Children (J.C.T.)	PVO07/12	All wards in Mutare district both rural and urban wards	Mr. J Mhlanga	0772809322	Cnr. 1st street and second street, Winston house, Mutare	-providing legal services for children such as settling inheritance matters --helping with birth registration
13.	Legal Resource Foundation	PVO41/84	All wards in Mutare district both rural and urban wards	Wadzanai Hwami	0773 273 451	Cnr. 1st street and second street, Winston house, Mutare	Access to justice
14.	MercyCorps	PVO10/ 2007	Mutare district both urban and rural in ward 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 18, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 36	Mr. C. Shoko Mr. E Musegedi	0773504389 0775133862	11 Shangani Avenue, Murambi, Mutare	Technical capacity of the organisation in the sector WASH, Food Security, Social Protection, Resilience Building
15.	Mwana Trust Child's Hope	MA000 O/78/09	Mutare South Peri Urban wards 6, 11, 14, 16, 20, 21 and 32	Sharon Mangongo	0772 602 569	6, Aerodrome Road Mutare	Child Protection
16.	Pastoral Care and Counselling Services	PVO18/ 2010	Manicaland	Dr. Mazvita Machinga	0771754519	3-13th Avenue, Morningside, Mutare/ Victoria Chitepo Provincial Hospital, Psychotherapy clinic	-Psychotherapy clinic -Care and counselling services in communities

Table 59: Development Partner Profiling (continued)

No.	Name Of Organisation	Reg No	Area Of Operation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Physical Address	Mandate And Programmes
17.	PLAN International	PVO03/06	Mutare rural 36 wards	Stanley Dawa	07772249203	107 Msasa Building, 1st floor, Herbert Chitepo Street, Mutare	-Gender Transformative Child protection -SRHR for girls and young women -Skills and opportunities for youths employment and entrepreneurship -Inclusive quality education -Humanitarian response
18.	Students and Youths Working on Reproductive Health Action Team (Say what)	PVO34/2017	Mutare Teachers College Marymount Teachers College Mutare Polytechnic Magamba Training Centre Manicaland State University of Applied Sciences' Africa University	PraiseGod Masunga	0777 403 012	C/o Mutare Teachers College Chimanimani Road P.O. Box 3293, Paulinton, Mutare	-Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights Advocacy -Comprehensive Sexuality Education -Gender Equality and Equity Advocacy -Ending Child marriages -Safe and Legal abortion advocacy -Menstrual Health Management -Mental Health Education -Child Protection -Child Safeguarding -Right to Education Advocacy -Demand generation for SRH and GBV services -Linking young people to SRH and GBV services -Responding to young people's health needs during emergencies and humanitarian crisis situations -Transnational advocacy on the right to health and education -Budget tracking on health and education for young people
19.	Sustainable Environmental Conservation Trust (S.E.C.T.A)	Mat057 / 2011	Mutare urban and ward 28 Matiza village	Mr. M.D Chimedza Mr. J Dzveta	0772 868 943 0773 211 831	No. Ijubilee street, Mutare	•Environmental management •Climate change adaptation and mitigation •Food security
20.	Shamwari Yemwanasikana (SYS)	PVO32 /18	Mutare urban and ward 28 Matiza village	Mr. M.D Chimedza Mr. J Dzveta	0772 868 943 0773 211 831	No. Ijubilee street, Mutare	•Environmental management •Climate change adaptation and mitigation •Food security

Table 59: Development Partner Profiling (continued)

No.	Name Of Organisation	Reg No	Area Of Operation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Physical Address	Mandate And Programmes
21.	Simukai Child Protection Programme	PVO 27 /12	Ward 10, ward 16,ward 18, ward 23,ward 24, Nyamajura, Chinota, Dora, Gandidzana, St Francis	Mrs. Francisca Barbara Matsanga	020 655530/ 62311 0772 111 693 simukai2009@gmail.com	9 aerodrome road, Yeovil, Mutare	Mandate: to removes children from the age under the age of 18 from the streets and any other vulnerable environments due to neglect, abandonment or abuse and reunites them with their families. To provide post reunification support to children who have left street life,to provide place of safety for abused, abandoned and neglected children and reduce hiv and aids transmission to children.
22.	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	PVO24/ 2005	Mutare Urban	Mbekezelii Mthunzi	0776 592 798	14 Natal Road, Belgravia, Harare	Youth Empowerment in Agriculture, Energy, Green Enterprises
23.	Sport 4 Socialisation Zimbabwe	PVO62 / 2015	Mutare Urban	Mrs. S Maidza	0772 249 149	14 Liverpool road, Nyakamete, Mutare	Disability
24.	Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust	MA000 0949 /2018	All wards in urban and rural	Mr. G Dzveta	07731825/ 0735606208	6915 Chikanga 3 Mutare Zimbabwe	Disability
25.	Windows of Hope	PVO78 /20	Mutare district, Sakubva, Chikanga, Hob-house, Dangamvura	Mr. D. Chikamhi	0773 369 057	10 Cripps rd, Palmerstone, Mutare	-Educational assistance -Food and milk assistance -Medical assistance -Livelihoods -Psychosocial
26.	Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	PVO06 /16					-
27.	Youth Alive Zimbabwe (YAZIM)	PVO 24 /19	Mutare rural ward	2,3,13,14,15, 21,3,2,5,6,7	0715 990 385 /0774 584 296	27, tenth avenue, Mutare	Awareness sessions on HIV, STI, sexuality -comprehensive sexual education -positive parenting -child communication -behaviour change -life skill education -gender based violence awareness -alternative income sources (youth and sex worker) -grassroots advocacy (through community dialogue) -child rights awareness -child rights campaign(day of African child ,international day

Table 59: Development Partner Profiling (continued)

No.	Name Of Organisation	Reg No	Area Of Operation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Physical Address	Mandate And Programmes
28.	Zororai old People's Home	PVO3/75	Mutare	Mr. Gondai Gondo	077009373 / 0202020888	975 old location, Sakubva, Mutare	Taking care of destitute elderly people of 65years and above
29.	Island Hospice and Healthcare	W.O. 27/79	Mutare rural and Urban	Neville Nkonde	0774 723 929/ 0786 846 455	1 Arcadia Rd, Murambi, Mutare	Health (Palliative Care)
30.	Epilepsy Support Foundation	W.O. 11/90					

14. Summary by Ward

Ward No.	Hts	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones		Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average HH Sheep Ownership	Average HH Goats Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	2,537	Yes	Medium	Low	80.74%	71.3%	1,675	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes: groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 1b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 1050mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 1a.	Yes	No	9	8	13	36	
2	2,142	Yes	Medium	Low	29.28%	77.4%	1,651	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes: groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region III- annual rainfall of 500 to 750mm. Mid-season dry spells and high temperatures Production systems are based on drought tolerant crops semi-intensive livestock farming based on fodder crops	No	No	9	9	9	35	
3	2,868	Yes	Medium	Low	55.06%	71.2%	2,033	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes: groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 1b: Wet summers and cool summers with average rainfall of up to 1050mm per annum. There are higher chances of mid-season droughts than in region 1a.	No	No	9	8	11	34	
4	927	Yes	Medium	Low	61.13%	77.0%	709	Masvingo, Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practised in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi-extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	No	No	2	3	9	21	
5	870	Yes	Medium	Low	90.61%	75.3%	653	Masvingo, Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by cereal agriculture supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, legal gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practised in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	Region III- annual rainfall of 500 to 750mm. Mid-season dry spells and high temperatures Production systems are based on drought tolerant crops semi-intensive livestock farming based on fodder crops	No	No	3	2	7	17	
6	1,539	No	Medium	Low	77.49%	75.9%	1,164	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes: groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region III- annual rainfall of 500 to 750mm. Mid-season dry spells and high temperatures Production systems are based on drought tolerant crops semi-intensive livestock farming based on fodder crops	No	No	2	2	4	11	

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Mano Ngavi	District Team Leader	ActionAid
Succeed Chakanetsa	Field Monitor	ActionAid
Bertha Mashayamombe	DAEO	AARDs
Sekai Gatsi	District Social Development Officer	Department Of Social Development
Bridget Mufambahadzo	District Nutritionist	MoHCC

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MUTARE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

