



MUTASA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

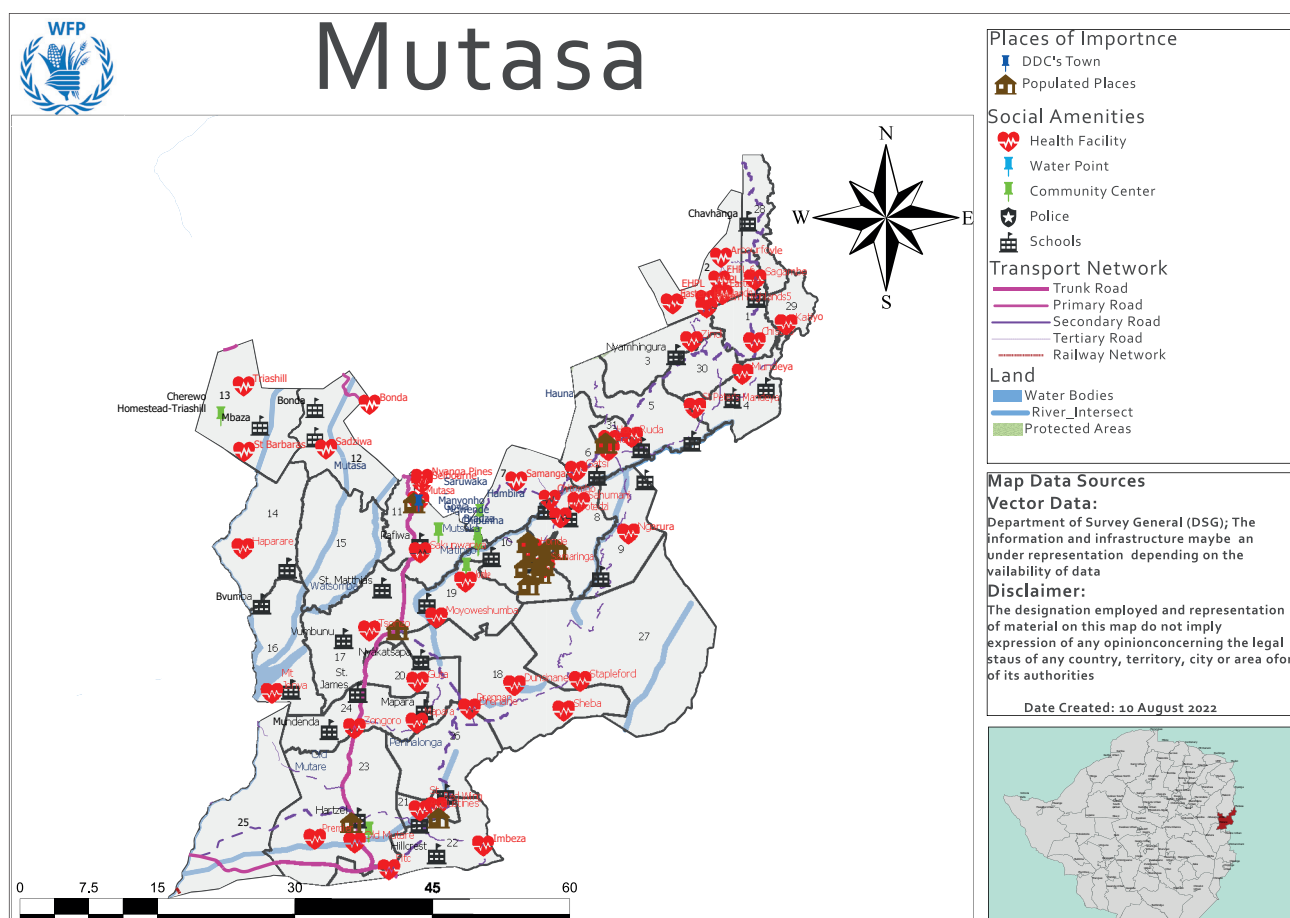


Figure 1: Mutasa district Map (Source: WFP)

1.1. Administrative Information

Mutasa District is one of the seven (7) districts in Manicaland. It is sixty-four (64)Km to the North Eastern part of Mutare. To the west it borders with Makoni district, Nyanga to the North, Mutare to the South West and Mozambique to the East. It falls under natural regions 1, 2, and 3. The district covers a total area of 274 449 hectares.

The district falls into three main livelihood zones namely Eastern highlands prime communal in Wards 1 – 13, 17,19,20 and 26, Eastern highlands commercial farming in wards 2, 18, 21, 22,23, 25 and 27; and Central and Northern Semi- intensive Farming (CNSI) in Wards 14 – 16 and 24. The Eastern highlands prime communal is characterized by intensively farmed small plots of mixed food and cash crops. Maize is the major crop grown together with other crops such as cereals, root crops, fruits, tea/coffee etc. In the Eastern highlands commercial farming Zone fruits, vegetables, flowers, tea, coffee and sugar cane are produced. Timber is an important industry in this rugged, forested highveld zone. In the Central and Northern Semi- intensive Farming (CNSI), maize is the dominant cereal crop providing both food and cash income.

The main food crops produced are bananas, maize, beans, cabbages, peas, cauliflower, green beans and green pepper. These are produced throughout the year for consumption and for sale. The other crops that are produced on seasonal basis for household consumption and for sale are yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, cow peas, avocados, oranges, naartjes, sugar cane and pineapple. The southern part of the district comprises of large commercial farms and irrigation is practised.

There are also some dairy farming activities in the district. In Mutasa North and central milk production is on a small scale while in Mutasa South it is done on a large scale by white commercial farmers. One of these large scale commercial farmers has gone an extra mile by making some dairy products such as yoghurt, sour milk, sterilized milk and cheese.

There are thirty-one (31) administrative wards in Mutasa district. Wards are grouped according to land utilisation (**Table 1**)

Table 1: Land Utilisation By Ward

Ward	Land Utilisation
1 to 16	Communal area
17	Small scale communal farming area and communal area
18	Communal area, Old resettlement area, A1, Small scale communal farming area
19	Communal area, Old resettlement area
20	Communal Area, Old Resettlement Area
21	Communal Area
22	A1 and A2
23	A1, A2, Small Scale Communal Farming Area
24	Communal Area
25	A1, A2, Old Resettlement Area
26	Communal Area, A1
27 to 31	Communal Area
29	Estate- Macademia and Avocado
1, 2, 3, 30	Tea Estates
1, 2, 7, 18, 22 and 26	Timber Estates

Table 2 summarises the settlement types and the number of wards per settlement type. Resettlement areas and communal areas covers most of the wards in the district

Table 2: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	6
Growth point	1
Resettlement area	9
Communal	25
Estate Farms	6

Table 3: Social Infrastructure

Number of Chiefs	1
Number of Headmen	15
Number of village heads	354
Number of Police stations	3
Number of Police Posts	7
Number of courts	1
Number of Magistrates	1
Number of Public Prosecutors	3
Number of Interpreters	2
Youth development officers	20
Women Affairs	5
Social Welfare	4
Livestock production and development	1
AARDS	113
Registry officers	2
Dip tanks	50
Number of Old People's home	1 (Ward 6- Zimbabwe New Hope Home)
Number Children's home	2 (ward23- Fairfield Children's Home and ward 12 -Bonda Children's Home)

Mutasa district has one chief- Chief Mutasa covering the whole district being in charge of fifteen (15) headmen (**Table 3**).

In Mutasa District, district admin offices and main council offices are in the same centre (ward 11) except for Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (ward 17). Some wards (ward 21) are in the peri-urban areas and other wards are covered by estates and plantations (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Main Business/Service Centres

Ward No.	Ward Name	Growth Points	Business Centres	Rural Service Centres
1	Chikomba	0	3	1
2	Eastern Highlands	0	0	0
3	Zindi	0	3	1
4	Mandeya	0	6	1
5	Muparutsa	0	3	0
6	Samanga A	0	3	0
7	Samanga B	0	7	0
8	Sahumani	0	4	1
9	Nyamaende	0	3	0
10	Samaringa	0	4	0
11	Sanyamandwe	0	6	1
12	Sadziwa	0	5	1
13	Nyamhuka	0	4	0
14	Rutungagore	0	6	0
15	Mudzindiko	0	3	1
16	Gonde	0	4	0
17	Madwaramaredza	0	4	0
18	Sheba	0	2	0
19	Doweguru	0	3	1
20	Nyashuti	0	2	1
21	Penhalonga	0	0	0
22	Imbeza	0	0	0
23	Old Mutare	0	0	0
24	Gonde	0	4	1
25	Odzi	0	1	0
26	Muchena	0	2	0
27	Stappleford	0	1	0
28	Chavhanga	0	2	0
29	Katiyo	0	1	0
30	Mandeya 2	0	4	0
31	Hauna	1	0	0

1.2. Population Information - Table 5 presents statistics on the district population by ward.

Table 5: 2021 Mutasa Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Projected Population 2021	Proportion Of Population (%)
1	Chikomba	2,172	9,341	10,757	6
2	Eastern Highlands	855	2,585	2,977	2
3	Zindi	2,207	9,369	10,790	6
4	Mandeya	1,439	5,977	6,883	4
5	Muparutsa	1,795	7,347	8,462	4
6	Samanga A	1,537	6,599	7,518	4
7	Samanga B	2,085	8,549	9,845	5

Table 5: 2021 Mutasa Population Projections By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Ward Name	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Projected Population 2021	Proportion Of Population (%)
8	Sahumani	1,585	6,399	7,369	4
9	Nyamaende	1,284	5,322	6,129	3
10	Samaringa	963	3,755	4,325	2
11	Sanyamandwe	2,653	10,943	12,603	6
12	Sadziwa	1,457	6,044	6,961	4
13	Nyamhuka	1,015	4,052	4,667	2
14	Rutungagore	707	2,558	2,946	2
15	Mudzindiko	879	3,312	3,814	2
16	Gonde	763	3,045	3,507	2
17	Madwaramaredza	2,449	10,240	11,793	6
18	Sheba	858	2,673	3,079	2
19	Doweguru	1,650	6,785	7,814	4
20	Nyashuti	1,053	4,340	4,998	3
21	Penhalonga	2,355	9281	10,689	5
22	Imbeza	902	3,257	3,751	2
23	Old Mutare	1,549	6,858	7,898	4
24	Gonde	1,078	4,436	5,108	3
25	Odzi	1,248	4,328	4,984	3
26	Muchena	1,312	5,610	6,461	3
27	Stappleford	427	1,503	1,731	1
28	Chavhanga	930	3,732	4,298	2
29	Katiyo	518	2,004	2,308	1
30	Mandeya 2	1,235	5,066	5,834	3
31	Hauna	924	3,508	4,040	2
	Grand Total			19,4339	100

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

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

Mutasa district has got some timber plantations which are scattered around the Eastern side of Mutasa central. These plantations are privately owned by individuals and Multinational companies whilst some are operated by state parastatals such as Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe. The common trees the *Brachystegia spp.* Muzhanje tree is found along mountain ranges. *Eragrostis spp* and *hyparrenia spp* are found during summer in arable area and contours. Over grazing is a result of shortage of land in communal

Soils in Mutasa range from sandy soils in the Western parts of the District (wards 14 to 16) of the District to Sandy Clay loams (wards in the Central part of District). Honde Valley is covered with red Sandy Clay Loams to heavy Clay loams which are very difficult to till when wet. Soils are influenced by Mountains and rainfall.

1.3.1 Forest Cover: Tree Species

- Wattle and Eucalyptus plantation
- *Brachystegia Spiciformis*
- *Brachystegia Bochmu*
- Acacia species
- *Mussaenda arcuta*
- *Albizia gummifera*
- *Khaya anthotheca*
- *Bridelia micrantha*

1.3.2 Grass Species

- *Eragrostis acraea*
- *Heteropogon contortus*
- *Hyperthelia dissolute*
- *Hyparrhenia sp*
- *Loudetia simplex*
- *Microchloa kunthi*
- *Setaria incrassate*
- *Sorgum sp*
- *Cyperus sp* (sedge)

1.4. Land Degradation

Land degradation is a process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land. It is viewed as any change or disturbance to the land perceived to be deleterious or undesirable. Natural hazards are excluded as a cause; however human activities can indirectly affect phenomena such as floods and bush fires. Land degradation is mainly being caused by rainfall on overgrazing and deforestation. This has also resulted in the formation of gullies. **Table 6** shows wards mostly affected by gullies and Figure 2 shows some examples of land degradation.

Table 6: Wards Mostly Affected By Gullies

Village	Ward
Mwoyoweshumba	19
Mbaza (Sadziwa)	12
Newengo	11
Gwiriri/Munyuki	7
Mapfekera	15



Figure 2: Gullies In Ward 11



Figure 3: Large Deep Pit Created By Illegal Miners

The degraded area shown in figure 3 is a large deep pit created by illegal miners just near the Penhalonga tarred road. This area is below the Redwing mine slimes dump, along Mutare River. The slopes require stabilization.

Stream Bank Cultivation

Most rivers in the district have been affected by stream bank cultivation. Crops farmed in these areas range from horticulture produce to cereal crops and tobacco. The stream bank cultivation is evenly spread across the district and unexpectedly found in the Honde Valley where rainfall is abundant. This could be attributed to the fertility of these lands rather than the water factor.

1.4.1. Assessment Of River Ecosystems Degradation Along Mutare And Nyamukwarara Rivers, Mutasa District

There are extensive illegal mining activities along Mutare river ward 21,22, 23and 25, and in the Nyamukwarara area ward 27, Mutasa district. The illegal mining activities along these river systems are causing serious land and river degradation. An assessment has been carried out to highlight the current environmental state, extent of damage , quantity of loose material along Mutare and Nyamukwarara river systems, due to these illegal mining activities (Figure 3 & 4). The assessment main aim was to analyze the major impacts to downstream communities and other land users along these two (2) river systems.Recommendations to try to curb further river degradation as well as to amend the river degradation problem have been pointed out clearly for a proposed river rehabilitation project. Strategies and solutions to rehabilitate the key degraded hot spot areas along the river systems include the following: Rechannelisation of the river systems, slope stabilization and removal of debris. An overall desired outlook of the site after rehabilitation processes has been envisioned in order to achieve the rehabilitation goal of giving the river systems another chance of life for both flora and fauna.



Figure 4: New slope degradation and pits created by illegal miners

Figure 4: Shows new slope degradation and pits created by illegal miners along Mutare River, Penhalonga area. This is in the Redwing Mine Bottom area. The slopes require stabilization.

1.4.2. Monitoring Of The Rehabilitation Of Mwoyoweshumba Gully By E.M.A , Mutasa Rural District Council And Community



Figure 5 shows the rehabilitation of Mwoyoweshumba gully by EMA.

This is a section of the gully which was nearly cutting across the major road. This portion does not have much sand filling up the gaps in comparison to the rear of the gully. However there are signs of sisals and minimal vegetation growing in the gaps.



Figure 6: Mwoyoweshumba Gully

1.5. Development Indicators

1.5.1. Education Information

All wards have at least a primary and a secondary school. A considerable number of wards do not have A level classes (**Table 7**). A proportion of 47.3% of the schools have electricity. In comparison to 2016 data, Fig shows an improvement in terms of construction of secondary schools, creches and nurseries and electrification of schools. (**Figure 6**).

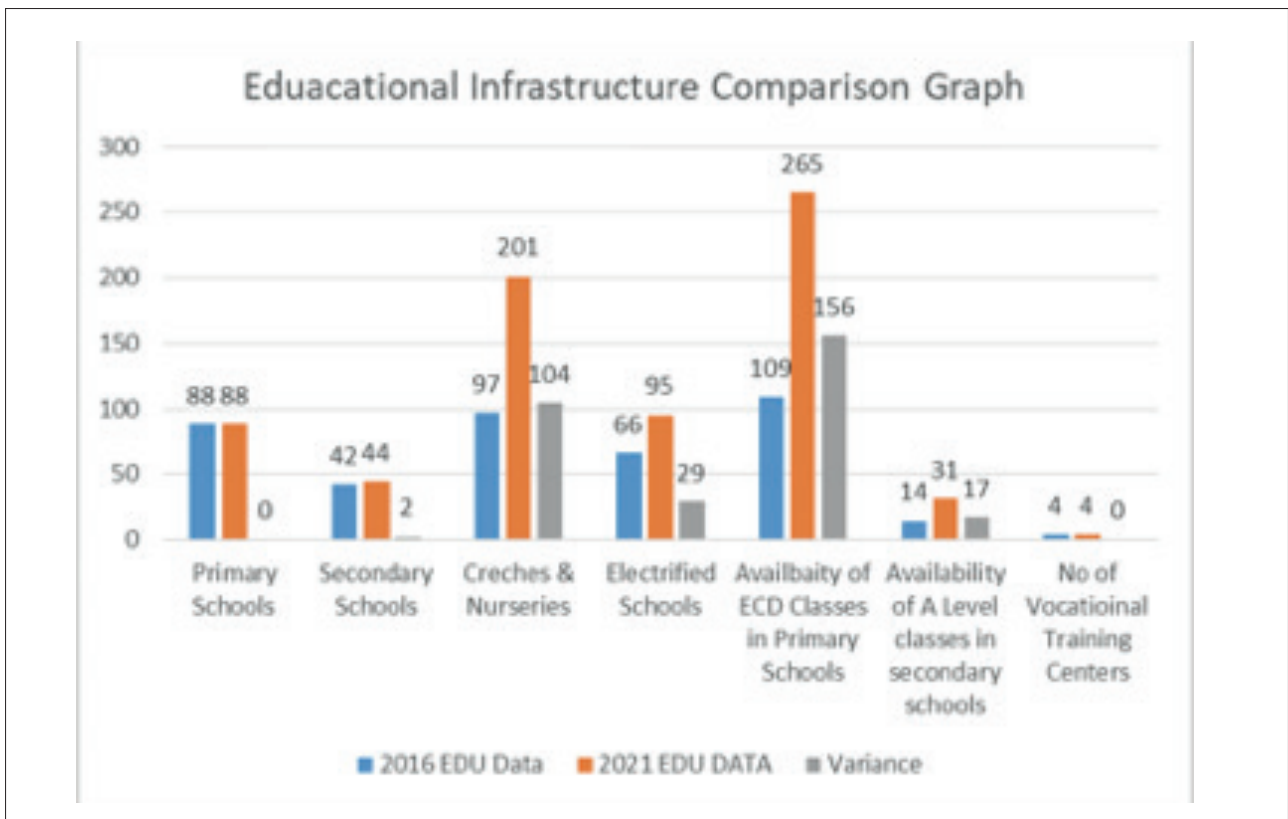


Figure 7: Comparison Of Educational Information Between 2016 And 2021 Data

In comparison to 2016 data, Fig shows an improvement in terms of construction of secondary schools, creches and nurseries and electrification of schools.

Table 7: Mutasa Education Information

Ward	No. Of Primary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Crèches and Nurseries	Number of electrified schools	Availability of ECD classes in Primary school	Availability of A level classes in Secondary school	Number of vocational training centers
1	3	2	2	4	10	2	0
2	5	0	3	5	5	0	0
3	4	1	3	4	12	0	0
4	2	1	6	3	8	0	0
5	3	1	8	4	10	0	0
6	2	2	6	4	8	2	0
7	4	2	6	6	12	2	0
8	2	1	3	3	6	2	0
9	4	2	8	3	10	0	0
10	2	1	6	3	6	2	0
11	3	1	15	4	16	2	1
12	4	3	15	6	14	7	0
13	3	2	12	4	5	0	0
14	5	3	6	2	10	1	0
15	4	1	8	1	8	0	0
16	3	2	12	2	12	1	0
17	3	2	9	4	14	2	0
18	4	2	10	4	12	1	0
19	4	2	8	3	10	0	0
20	1	0	4	1	4	0	1
21	3	2	11	5	17	1	0
22	2	1	7	3	7	0	1
23	3	2	1	3	3	1	0
24	2	2	6	4	8	0	0
25	3	1	4	2	9	0	0
26	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
27	2	0	3	0	3	0	0
28	2	1	2	0	6	0	0
29	1	0	2	1	4	0	0
30	1	1	3	2	4	2	0
31	2	1	9	3	10	1	0
Total	88	44	201	95	265	31	4

1.5.2 Challenges

- Most schools have no Advanced level,
- shortage of stationery equipment
- Increasing rates of school dropouts due to hunger and child marriages
- some pupils walk long distances to school
- During the rainy season some pupils face challenges crossing rivers
- No internet connectivity in most schools
- Most school have no computers for ICT learning

1.5.3 Health Facilities By Type

Mutasa district has 46 health facilities and 1 health post: 10 are government owned, 23 Mutasa Rural District Council owned, 8 Missions and 7 Private health facilities and 2 clinics are under construction (**Table 8**). The district as a whole has a total of 6 admitting health facilities which are comprised of Hauna district hospital, three rural health centres and two Mission Hospitals. Apart from the health facilities with health workers, there are Village Health Workers who implement health programmes in the community.

Table 8: Health Centres By Ward

Health Centre	Ward	Ownership
Sachisuko	1	Council
Sagambe	1	Council
EHPL	2	Private
Zindi	3	Council
St Peters	4	Mission
Chinaka	4	Government
Gatsi	6	Mission
Chitombo	7	Council
Samanga	7	Council
Mpotedzi	8	Council
Sahumani	8	Council
Ngarura	9	Council
Rupinda	9	Government
Honde Mission	10	Mission
Samaringa	10	Council
Mutasa	11	Council
Sakupwanya	11	Council
Selbourne	11	Private
Bonda	12	Mission
Sadziwa	12	Council
St Barbaras	13	Mission
Triashill	13	Mission
Haparari	14	Council
Chinamasa	15	Council
Sherukuru	15	Government
Mt Jenya	16	Council
Tsonzo	17	Government
Drenane	18	Private
Sheba	18	Private
Jombe	19	Government
Mwoyoweshumba	19	Council
Guta	20	Council
Tsvingwe	21	Council
Imbeza	22	Private
Old Mutare	23	Mission
Premier	23	Government
Mapara	24	Government
Zongoro	24	Council
Redwing	26	Private
St Augustines	26	Mission
Nyamukwarara	27	Council
Chavhanga	28	Government
Katiyo	29	Government
Mandeya 2	30	Council
Hauna Clinic	31	Council
Hauna Hospital	31	Government

1.6. Health and Nutrition

The district is amongst the top districts with the highest number of stunted children. The stunting rate for the district is 31.4% higher than the national average of 26.2% . Girls were reported to be more stunted than boys at an average of 36%. There are more children with MAM as compared to SAM in the district, which is also shown by information in **Table 9**. An improvement has been noted in the HIV prevalence between 2016 data and current data.

Table 9: Malnutrition and HIV

Indicator	Percentage
Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	2.2
Severe Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	0.0
Stunting in children 6-59 months	31.4
Overweight and obesity	3.5
Low Birth weight	16.8
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15 -49 years	9.1
Prevalence of HIV in Females 15 -49 years	11.2
Prevalence of HIV in males 15 -49 years	6.95
Incidence of TB	
Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018	

Table 10 shows feeding practises in children under 2 years of age.

Table 10: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency	44.3
Minimum Dietary Diversity	21
Minimum Acceptable Diet	20.6
Exclusive Breastfeeding	48
Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018	

1.7 Food Consumption Patterns

Fig below shows percentage of households with poor food consumption patterns in Zimbabwe. For Mutasa district there is and improvement from 60.5 % according to Zimvac 2020 report to 41.5 in 2021.

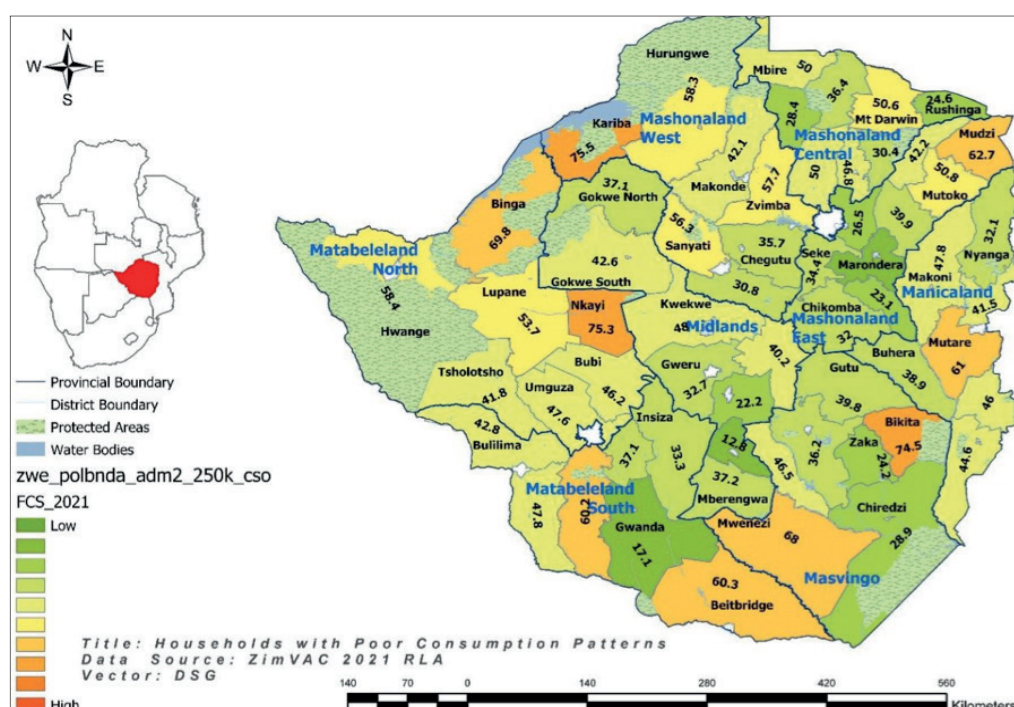


Figure 8: Zimbabwe Map showing Households with Poor Consumption Patterns

Consumption of Vitamin A rich foods was high (97%) whilst consumption of iron rich foods among women 15 to 49 years was very low (24%) hence women are more likely to suffer from iron deficiency (**Table 11**)

Table 11: Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	32
Iron rich foods	24
Vitamin A rich foods	97
Protein Rich Foods	40
Household Food Consumption Score	No information available

1.8 The top 10 common diseases and the top 5 causes of mortality respectively

1.8.1 Top 10 Common Diseases

Disease/Condition

- 1.ARI
- 2.Skin diseases
- 3.Diarrhoea
- 4.Injuries
- 5.malaria
6. Disease of the eye
7. Malnutrition
8. Non communicable diseases
- 9.TB, HIV and AIDS related conditions
- 10.Schistosoma(Bilharzia etc)

1.8.2 Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

Disease/Condition

- 1.pneumonia
- 2.Non communicable diseases
- 3.Malnutrition
- 4.HIV/ AIDS related conditions
- 5.Perinatal deaths

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1. Water and Sanitation Information

Access to safe water is still a challenge in the district as only 46% of households have access to safe drinking water . Boreholes are the main source of safe water **(Table 14)**.

Table 14: Main Water Sources By Ward

Ward	Water Sources					
	Boreholes	Shallow Wells	Springs	Rivers/ Streams	Piped Water Schemes	ZINWA/ Municipality
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Table 14: Main Water Sources By Ward (continued)

Ward	Water Sources					
	Boreholes	Shallow Wells	Springs	Rivers/Streams	Piped Water Schemes	ZINWA/Municipality
13	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
14	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
15	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
16	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
17	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
20	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
22	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
23	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
24	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
25	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
27	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
28	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
29	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NB: The majority of piped water schemes are individually run gravity reticulation systems and individual institutions

About 41 boreholes in the district are non- functional mainly due to shortages of spare parts (**Table 15**). It is recommended to come up with initiatives that will improve households' access to safe water. Water is readily available in the district and water harvesting techniques will ensure availability of water throughout the year.

Official Piped Wate Schemes: Ward 1 (1), Ward 3 (1), Ward 11 (1), Ward 26 (1), ward 30 (1), Ward 10 (2), Ward 16 (1), Ward 23 (1), Ward 24 (1),

Table 15: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward No	Ward Name	Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For Non-Functioning
1	Chikomba	11	10	1	Need spares to repair
2	Eastern Highlands	0	0	0	No boreholes in ward.
3	Zindi	8	7	1	Shortage of spares/write off
4	Mandeya	11	10	1	Need spares to repair
5	Muparutsa	12	11	1	Need spare to repair
6	Samanga A	30	26	4	Shortage of spares
7	Samanga B	19	19	0	
8	Sahumani	29	27	2	1 write off & shortage of spares
9	Nyamaende	12	11	1	Shortage of spares
10	Samaringa	20	19	1	Need for spares
11	Sanyamandwe	50	48	2	Need for spares
12	Sadziwa	56	55	1	Need for spares
13	Nyamhuka	55	52	3	Need for spares to repair
14	Rutungagore	52	50	2	Need for spares to repair. drilling of new borehole to replace the dry one.
15	Mudzindiko	43	42	1	Same as above

Table 15: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Ward Name	Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For Non-Functioning
16	Gonde Jenya	10	10	0	
17	Madwaramaredza	55	53	2	Spares are needed. drilling of new borehole
18	Sheba	22	18	4	Need for spares
19	Doweguru	42	41	1	Need for spares
20	Nyashuti	38	35	3	Need for spares
21	Penhalonga	-			Council supplied Piped water
22	Imbeza	5	5	0	Need for additional water points
23	Old Mutare	29	28	0	
24	Gonde Nyakujara	71	66	5	Need for spares to repair
25	Odzi	10	9	1	Need for more boreholes
26	Muchena	20	19	1	Need for spares. 1 borehole needed to replace the collapsed one
27	Stappleford/ Nyamukwarara	-	0		Need for boreholes in the Resettlement area.
28	Chavhanga	2	All deep wells are dry	Need for borehole in the area.	
29	Katiyo	-	0		Need for borehole in the area.
30	Mandeya 2	6	4	2	Dry
31	Hauna	4	4	0	
	Total	722	681	41	

2.2. Sanitation Facilities

On average 67% of households have access to any type of latrine (table 16). The district is above the average ZimVAC national average of 63% (ZimVAC 2016 rural assessment report). There are wards with 100% ownership of any type of latrine i.e. wards 7, 10 and 26. There is need to promote use of safe types of latrines for those households that do not own such type of latrines. Households with hand washing stations are very few, only 2% and there is need for awareness campaigns to encourage households to practice proper sanitation facilities.

Table 16: Toilet Access By Wards

Ward No	Total villages enumerated	Total households enumerated	% of HHs with any Type of Latrine	% of HHs with improved Type of Latrine in use	% of HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use
1	15	2724	88	19	44
3	19	2902	92	24	77
4	15	1780	92	10	73
5	18	2669	97	53	89
6	12	1848	92	54	51
7	14	3100	79	32	67
8	17	1497	68	22	68
9	15	2582	98	25	61
10	14	1448	78	55	60
11	25	3147	85	37	87
12	18	1949	80	57	38
13	23	1624	80	62	49
14	16	1049	72	63	72
15	20	1077	84	66	7
16	10	822	67	1	26

Table 16: Toilet Access By Wards (Continued)

Ward	Total villages enumerated	Total households enumerated	% of HHs with any Type of Latrine	% of HHs with improved Type of Latrine in use	% of HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use
Ward 17	7	1788	73	61	71
Ward 18	4	523	56	56	30
Ward 19	21	2031	83	74	-
Ward 20	10	1463	97	51	-
Ward 22	3	128	78	48	40
Ward 23	9	609	97	30	34
Ward 24	18	2942	81	36	52
Ward 26	10	1438	86	8	68
Ward 27	4	242	94	29	42
Ward 28	12	1505	72	19	30
Ward 29	3	436	100	2	75
Ward 30	6	1702	79	13	44
Ward 31	4	783	91	50	58
Total	362	45808			

3. Transport And Communication

The district is serviced by a network of surfaced and gravel roads. The main highways are the Mutare-Nyanga highway and the Selbourne to Honde Valley road. During the rainy season some parts of the district are inaccessible by road due to the bad state of roads. The district council has capacity to maintain gravel roads. For the roads managed by the District Development Fund in Honde Valley, some areas are only accessible only by four-wheel-drive enabled vehicles due to the terrain

Most of the district is covered by wireless or cell phone networks (**Table 17**), although mountainous areas of the district have poor reception. Landline telephones connect most of the business centres throughout the district. Villages and business centers with telephone services have access to the internet.

Table 17: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Type of Network	Coverage	Road Network	Comment
1	Econet	Good	Gravel	DDF/Council road-Fair/ bad condition
2	Econet	Poor	Tarred/Gravel	Min./Council road Fair/bad condition
3	Econet/Netone	Good	Tarred/Gravel	Min./DDF/ Council road, Good/Fair & Fair
4	Econet	Fair	Gravel	DDF/ Council Fair/fair Condition
5	Econet/ Telecel/ Netone	Good	Tarred/Gravel	DDF/Council Fair / Good/Good road network.
6	Econet/Telecel/ Netone	Good	Tarred/Gravel	Min/DDF / Council road; good/ Good.
7	Econet/Telecel/ Netone	Very Good	Tarred/Gravel	Min /DDF/Council road- good/fair
8	Econet/Telecel/ Netone	Good	Gravel	DDF/Council-Fair

Table 17: Network Coverage By Ward (Continued)_

Ward	Type of Network	Coverage	Road Network	Comment
9	Econet	Fair	Gravel	Council/DDF -Fair
10	Econet/Netone	Fair	Gravel	Council-Fair
11	Econet/ Netone/ Telecel	Very good	Tarred/	Council-Good rd network -Primary road manned by Min. of Trans
12	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Gravel	Min/DDF/Council/ good/Fair/Poor
13	Econet/Netone	Fair	Gravel	DDF/Council- Poor/Poor
14	Econet	Good	Gravel	DDF/Council- poor road condition.
15	Econet/Netone	Good	Gravel	DDF/Council- Fair/ Poor road network.
16	Econet/Netone	Good	Gravel	DDF/Council- Poor coverage, fair condition
17	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Tarred/Gravel	DDF/Council-Fair Condition
18	Econet/Telecel/ Netone	Good	Gravel	Min. Council-poor condition
19	Econet/ Netone	Good	Gravel	DDF/Council-poor condition
20	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Gravel	DDF-Fair Condition
21	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Tarred/ Gravel road	Min./Council- Good/ Fair
22	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Tarred/ Gravel road	Min/ Council-good/ Fair
23	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Tarred/ Gravel road	Min/Council-Good/fair
24	Econet/Netone/ Telecel	Good	Tarred/ Gravel	Min/Council-Good/Fair
25	Econet/Netone/ Telecel		Tarred/	Min/Council/ Council-Good/Fair/Fair
26	Econet/Telone/ Telecel	Very good	Tarred road/ gravel road	Min. road bad condition
27	Econet/Netone	Poor	Tarred/ gravel	Private /council
28	Econet	Fair	Gravel	Council / poor condition
29	Econet	Fair	Tarred road	Min./Council road; fair condition
30	Econet/	Good	Tarred/ gravel	Min./Council condition fair/ Poor
31	Econet/ Telcel/ Netone	Very Good	Tarred road/ Gravel	Min/ council road /Good

4. Main Livelihood Sources

4.1 Livehood Zones In The District

The district falls into three (3) main livelihood zones namely: Eastern Highlands Prime Communal in wards 1 – 13, 17, 19, 20 and 26, Eastern Highlands Commercial farming in Wards 2, 18, 21, 22,23, 25 and 27; and Central and Northern Semi- Intensive Farming (CNSI) in Wards 14 – 16 and 24 (**Table 18**).

The Eastern Highlands Prime Communal is characterized by intensively farmed small plots of mixed food and cash crops. Maize is the major crop but crop diversity is a key feature in this zone (cereals, root crops, fruits, tea /coffee). In the Eastern Highlands Commercial Farming Zone the main crops grown are fruits, vegetables, flowers, tea, coffee and sugar cane. Timber is an important industry in this rugged, forested highveld zone. In the Central and Northern Semi- Intensive Farming

Table 18 : Summary of Economic Zones

Economic / livelihood Zones	Description	Wards
Eastern Highlands Commercial	The area receives high rainfall usually in excess of 1200mm per annum and is in region 1. The zone has A1, A2, LSCF (Eastern Highlands, Major livelihood activities are maize, macadamia, Irish potato, coffee, tea, timber, avocado pears, banana, fruits, dairy	21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 18, 29, and 2
Eastern Highlands Communal	The zone receives fairly high rainfall usually above 1000mm per annum. Major livelihood options are mixed crop-livestock farming. Crops grown are mainly maize, Irish and sweet potatoes, avocado pears, coffee, bananas, plums, mangoes, oranges, timber. Main livestock reared in the region include cattle, goats indigenous chickens and rabbits. Some people provide labour to Estate. There are individual and group irrigation schemes used to support the massive Banana projects.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 30
Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	The rainfall received is above 750-1000mm. Cropping and livestock, maize, cotton, sugar bean, soya beans, sorghum, and seed maize are suitable in this region. Horticultural, plantation crops and sugar beans are also grown. Livestock consist mainly of small stock, fish farming, Apiculture and limited beef numbers due to shortage of grazing.	14, 15, 16 and 24

Source: Zimbabwe HEA baseline, 2012

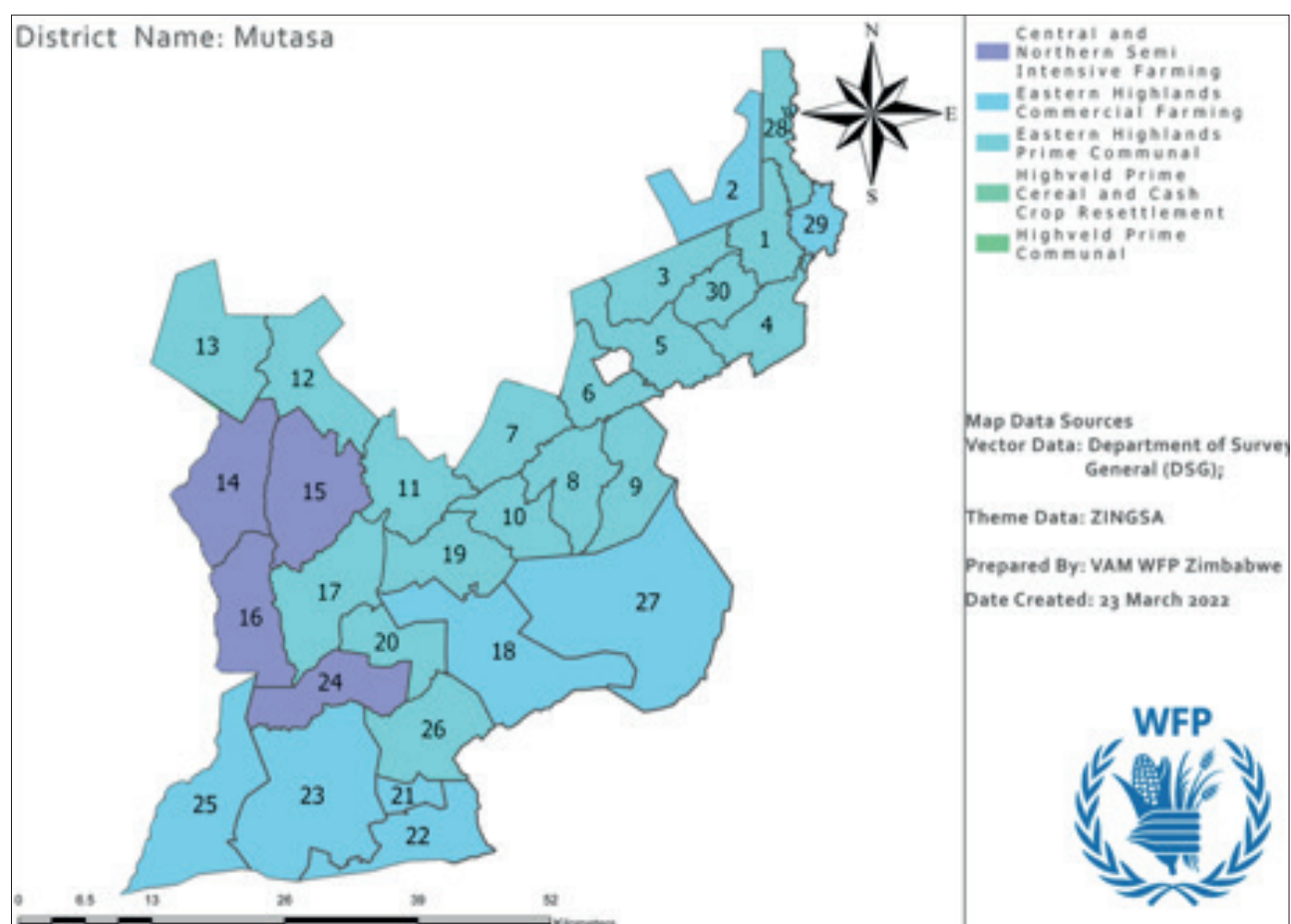


Figure 9: District Livelihood Zone Map

The main economic activities by ward include crop production and sales, mining, casual labour at commercial farms and estates (Table 19).

Table 19: Summary Of Economic Activities By Wards

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Farming of crops, plantations and livestock production.	All wards
Mining and Quarrying	Extraction of mineral resources from the ground.	21, 23 and 27
Electricity	Generation of electricity.	2, 3, 5,7 and 9
Wholesale and Retail trade	Operation of stores and supermarkets.	All wards
Processors	Value addition: fruit processing, bakeries, dairy, Apiculture	8, 19, 23, 31 and 18
Transportation	Moving of goods and people. Commuting services.	All wards
Accommodation and Food services	Lodges, conference facilities, hotels, motels, restaurants, catering services	2, 5, 12, 17, 21 and 31
Formal Employment	Civil service (Central and Local government), Parastatals, Private Enterprises, Education, Private financial services	All wards
Craft and related trades	Welding, Carpentry, sewing and knitting, Bamboo crafts, sculpting, brick molding, sand extraction.	All wards
Source: AARDS		

4.2 Main Challenges Affecting Livelihood Activity

1. Access to markets (most of the produce are perishables) and poor geographical terrain.
2. Dictating prices by buyers
3. Covid-19 lockdown
4. Mobile network activity
5. Contractors failing to pay back on time
6. Climatic conditions changes

4.3 Summary Of Sources Of Income

- Horticultural produce sales
- Remittances
- Artesian mining as from 2018
- Crop and Livestock sales
- Casual labour
- Formal employment
- Petty trade
- Informal employment
- Brick moulding
- Isals

4.4 Comment

- Except from formal employment, all other listed informal sources of income were affected by covid-19 lockdown. They shrunked.
- From the beginning of 2022 lockdown restrictions were uplifted which brought many activities in motion.
- Since 2018, the introduction of Zimbabwe dollar led to inflation thereby eroding the disposable income of the formally employed people.

5. Poverty Levels

The average poverty level for the district stands at 78.9% which is higher than the national rural poverty of 68%. Only ward 2 and 22 have poverty prevalence below that of the national average (**Table 20**).

Table 20: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	Projected 2021	Proportion Of Population (%)	HH 2012	Number Of Poor	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	10757	6	2172	1844	85.7
2	2977	2	855	544	63.9
3	10790	6	2207	1862	85.3
4	6883	4	1439	1256	88.0
5	8462	4	1795	1507	84.8

Ward No.	Projected 2021	Proportion of population (%)	HH 2012	Number of Poor	Poverty Prevalence (%)
6	7518	4	1537	1189	78.3
7	9845	5	2085	1677	81.0
8	7369	4	1585	1284	82.1
9	6129	3	1284	1076	84.9
10	4325	2	963	753	79.3
11	12603	6	2653	2042	77.7
12	6961	4	1457	1110	76.7
13	4667	2	1015	799	79.6
14	2946	2	707	533	75.9
15	3814	2	879	684	78.7
16	3507	2	763	636	83.8
17	11793	6	2449	1919	78.8
18	3079	2	858	598	69.7
19	7814	4	1650	1332	81.1
20	4998	3	1053	861	82.0
21	10689	5	2355	1688	71.9
22	3751	2	902	513	57.2
23	7898	4	1549	1048	68.1
24	5108	3	1078	868	81.2
25	4984	3	1248	845	68.1
26	6461	3	1312	1017	77.9
27	1731	1	427	320	76.0
28	4298	2	930	798	86.5
29	2308	1	518	433	83.9
30	5834	3	1235	1024	83.5
31	4040	2	924	619	67.4
Total	194339		41,884	32,679	78.0
Source: Poverty Atlas 2015					

Key

Color	%
Yellow	49 - 60
Orange	61 - 72
Red	73 - 84

Fig (So

24 | Mutasa

6. Agriculture information

6.1 Natural Regions And Climate

The district falls into 4 natural regions i.e. region 1, 11A, IIB and III and these regions normally receive adequate well distributed rainfall. These regions are suitable for intensive agricultural production. **Table 21** provides for the characteristics of each region and the wards that fall under each region

Table 21: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
I (1) 127 395 ha	More than 1000mm rainfall annually most of which falls throughout the year (can reach 1800mm). High temperatures, high altitudes, steep slopes. Has red soils. Suitable for intensive diversified agriculture. Plantations do well here, Tea, Coffee, Bananas and most horticultural crops.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 27, 28, 29 and 30
Ila (2a) 50 129 ha	750mm – 1000mm rainfall annually, generally falls from November to March/April. Generally good soils mostly sandy loams. Suitable for intensive cropping and livestock production. Maize, Cotton, Soybeans, Sorghum and seed maize suitable for this region.	7, 8, 11, 22 and 26
Ilb (2b) 50 621 ha	750mm – 1000mm rainfall annually, generally falls from November to March/April. Generally good soils mostly sandy loams. Suitable for intensive cropping and livestock production. Flue Cured tobacco, Maize, Cotton, Wheat, Soybeans, Sorghum, seed maize and burley tobacco suitable for this region.	10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23
III (3) 46 304 ha	500mm – 750mm rainfall annually. Mid-season dry spells and high temperatures. Drought tolerant crops are grown in this region inclusive of Maize, Sorghum, Finger Millet, Groundnuts and Sunflowers.	14, 15, 16, 24 and 25

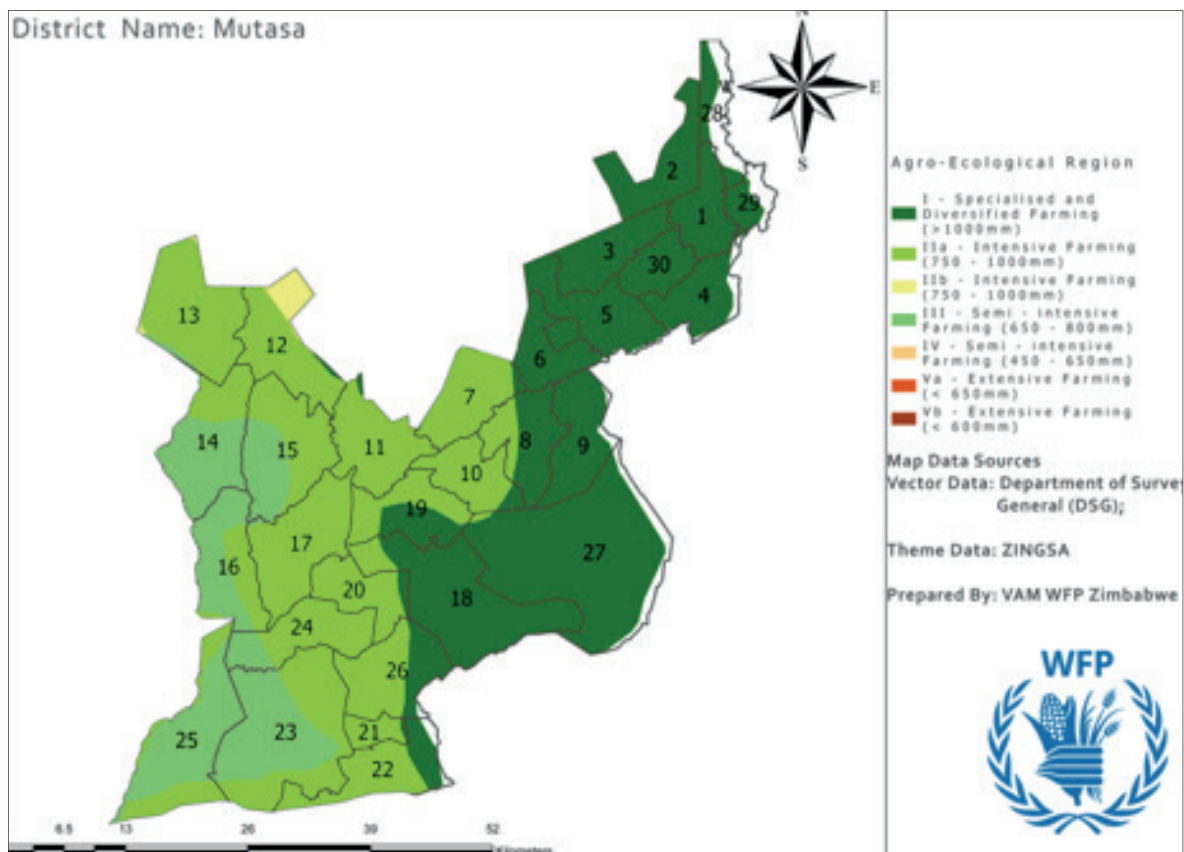


Figure 11: The Natural Regions By Ward

6.2 Soil Types

Soils in Mutasa range from sandy soil in the Western parts of the District (wards 14 to 16) of the District to Sandy Clay loams (wards in the Central part of District). Honde Valley is covered with red Sandy Clay Loams which are pliable to heavy Clay loams which are very difficult to till when wet. Soils are influenced by rock parent material and rainfall.

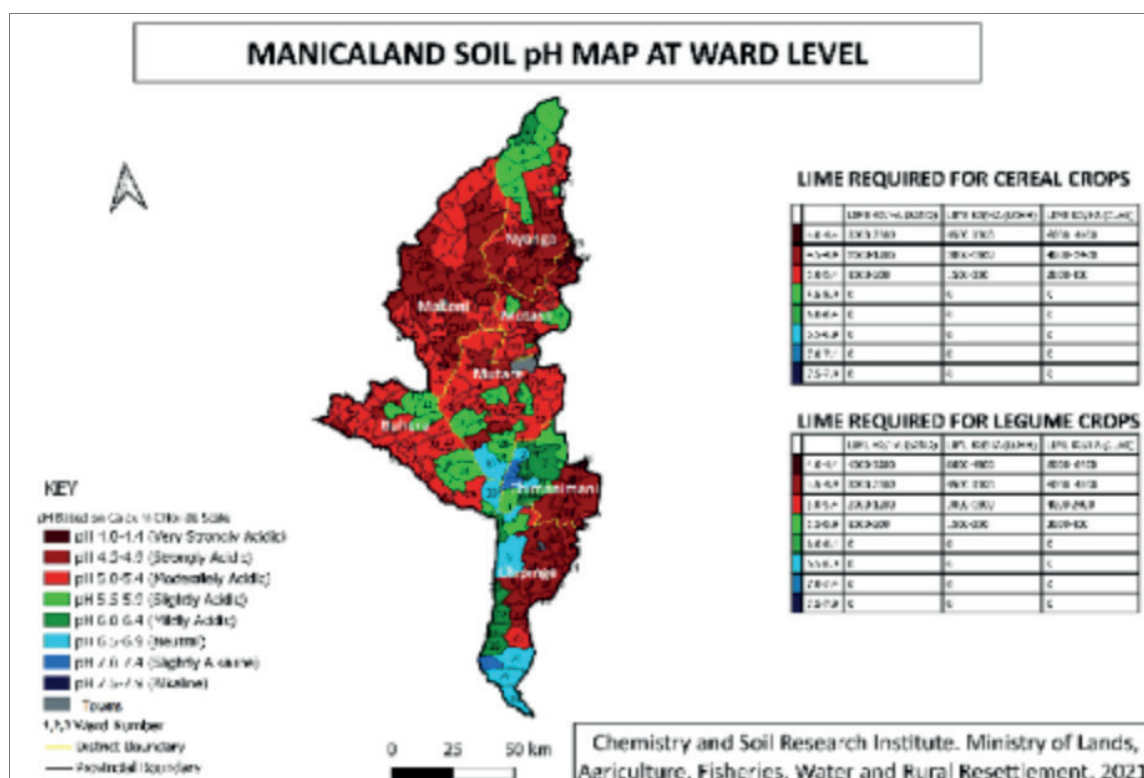


Figure 12: Manicaland Soil pH Map

6.3 Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall has been on a declining trend since 2016, only picking up during the 2020/21 agric season. Whilst the mean average looks good, there has been a challenge of erratic distribution during the season to extents that there has been some significant food insecurity in the district. Food insecurity levels even rose beyond both provincial and national averages during the 2019/20 agricultural season despite receiving rainfall more than 1000mm (**Figure 13**).

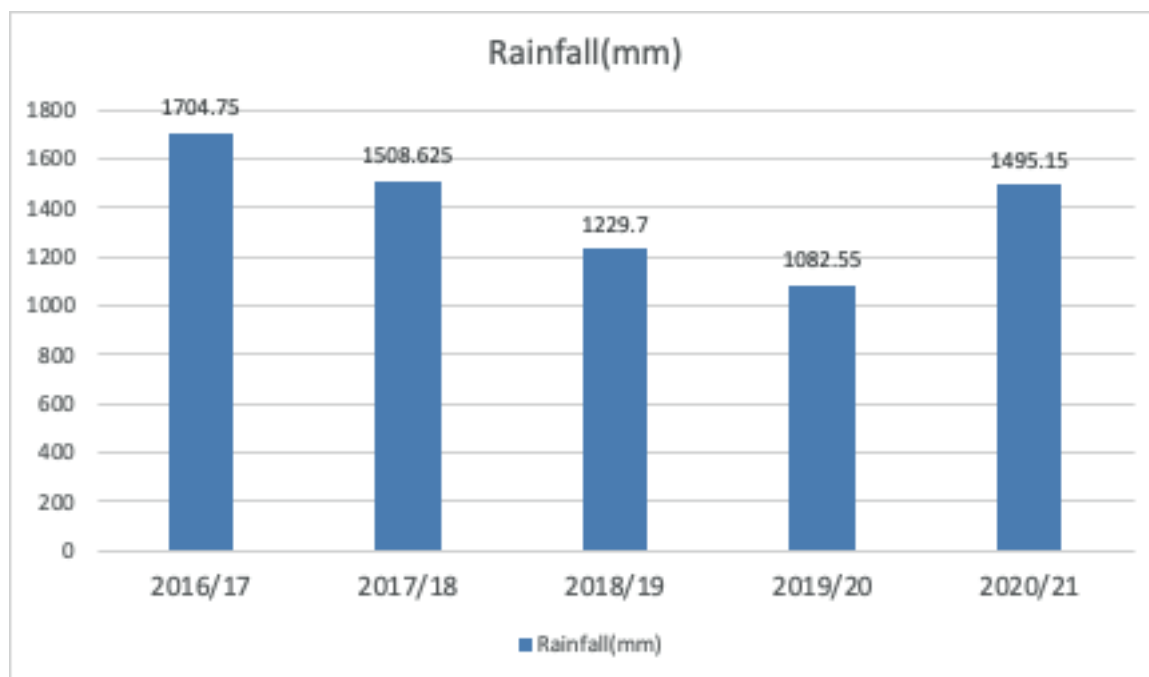


Figure 13: Mutasa Mean annual Rainfall by season

According to Figure 14, Mutasa is mildly prone to drought. The distribution of drought within the district is not uniform, wards in natural region (I) are not prone to drought and wards in agro-ecological Region III are mildly prone to drought. The areas in the Honde Valley receive highest rainfall, the Central and Southern parts receive average to above average rainfall. the Western parts receive the least amount of rainfall. Drought prone wards are Ward 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24. Amongst the drought prone wards, Ward 14 is the hardest hit although it is in close proximity to Osborne dam.

6.4 Drought Prone Areas

The most prominent hazards found in the district include droughts, veld fires, traffic accident, communicable disease outbreaks, floods, environmental degradation, malaria, wild animals and poor distribution of rain. Table 23 and 24 shows the wards most affected by the hazards, as well as recommendations on the response mechanisms already in place in the district

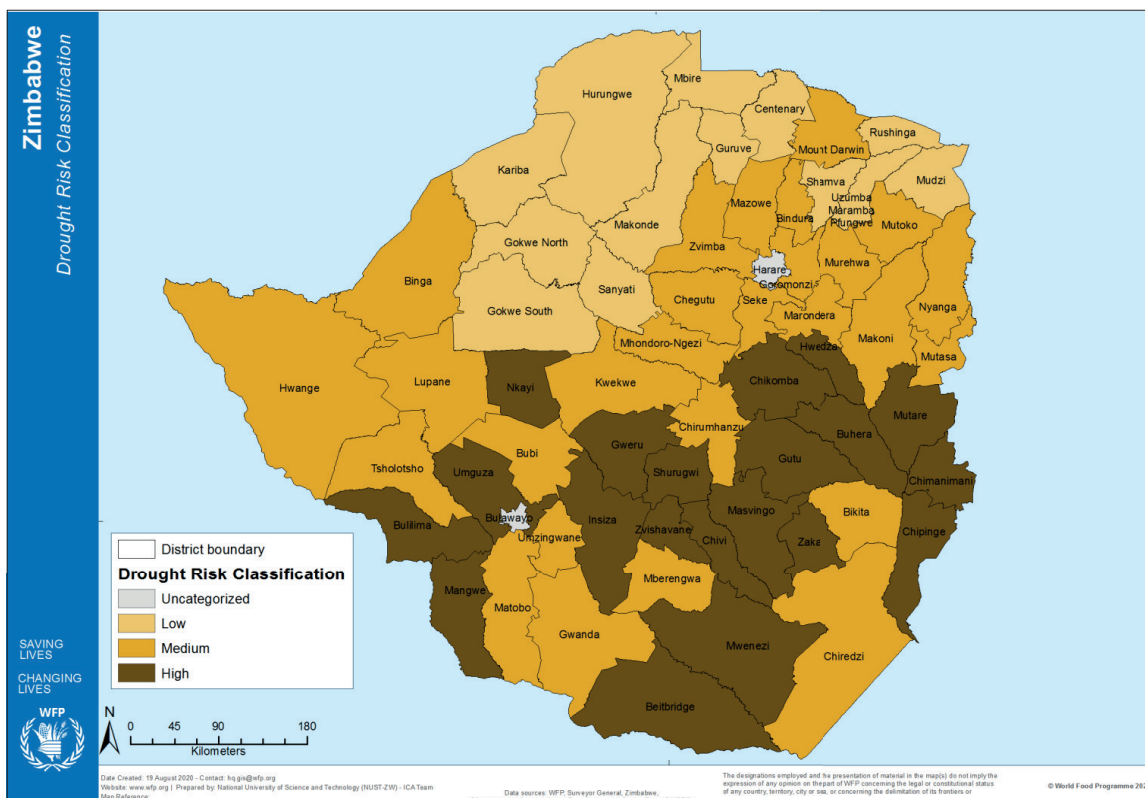


Figure 14: Drought Risk Map (Source Zimbabwe ICA, 2022)

6.5 Flood Prone Areas

Most wards in the district are at no risk to floods and classified as none. Parts of Ward 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31 were recorded to have low risk of flooding.

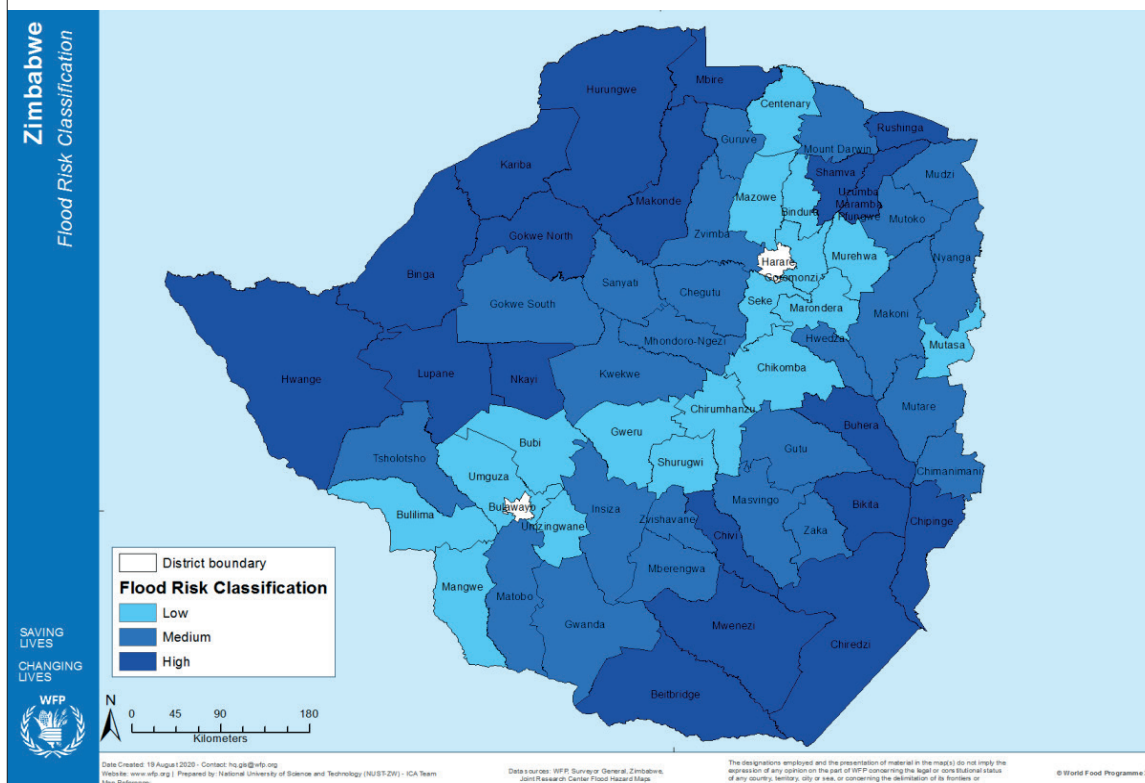


Figure 15: Flood Risk Map (Source: Zimbabwe ICA ,2021)

Most wards in the district are at no risk to floods and classified as none according to the UNDP 2015 hazard mapping. Parts of ward 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31 were recorded to have low risk of flooding.

Table 23 and 24 shows Hazard Profile and Mapping and a list periodic and chronic hazards respectively

Table 22: Hazard Profile And Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) At Ward Level

Hazard	Ward At Risk	Affected Elements	Why Affected/Vulnerable
Drought	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24.	Crops, livestock, human	Insufficiency of water to sustain human, crop and animal life
Environmental degradation	21, 22,23, 27, 7, 19 Widespread in communal wards, but also occur along river valleys across entire district	Land, crops, livestock, pastures, human	Insufficiency of water to sustain human, crop and animal life
Veld fires	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 18 and 19	Vegetation, livestock, human, wildlife	Fires destroy elements
Crop pests (army worm,)	All wards	All crops and grasses	Pests not easy to control and pesticides are expensive
Water pollution	27, 21, 22 and 23	Aquatic life, humans, livestock	Water is contaminated especially by gold panners for example Nyamukwarara river and Mutare river
Malaria	23, , 29, 28, 4, 30, 31, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 18 and 1 to 10	Humans	Wards have breeding areas for mosquitoes and some households don't cooperate to government malaria control programs.
Road traffic accidents	Main roads of Mutasa especially in Honde Valley and DC- Rusape road	Humans	Terrain, drivers have fatigue and vehicle mechanical faults.

Table 24: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward No.	Ward Name	Periodic Hazards/ Sudden On Set	Chronic Hazards
1	Chikomba	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
2	Eastern Highlands	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR	Pollution
3	Zindi	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	Environmental degradation
4	Mandeya	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
5	Muparutsa	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
6	Samanga A	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
7	Samanga B	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
8	Sahumani	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	Hailstorms
9	Nyamaende	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
10	Samaringa	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	Droughts, hailstorms
11	Sanyamandwe	Crop diseases HR	
12	Sadziwa	Crop diseases HR	
13	Nyamhuka	Crop diseases HR	
14	Rutungagore	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	Droughts
15	Mudzindikiko	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	Droughts
16	Gonde	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	Droughts
17	Madwaramaredza	Crop diseases HR, Malaria HR,	
18	Sheba	Crop diseases HR	
19	Doweguru	Crop diseases HR	Hailstorms
20	Nyashuti	Crop diseases HR	Hailstorms
21	Penhalonga	Crop diseases HR	Hailstorms
22	Imbeza	Crop diseases HR	Hailstorms

Table 24: Periodic And Chronic Hazards (Continued)

Ward No.	Ward Name	Periodic Hazards/ Sudden On Set	Chronic Hazards
23	Old Mutare	Crop diseases HR	
24	Gonde	Crop diseases HR	
25	Odzi	Crop diseases HR	Hailstorms
26	Muchena	Crop diseases HR	Hailstorms
27	Stappleford	Crop diseases HR	
28	Chavhanga	Crop diseases HR	
29	Katiyo	Crop diseases HR	
30	Mandeya 2	Crop diseases HR	
31	Hauna	Crop diseases HR	

Refer to the risk analysis below:

Damage Potential	Hazard Frequency/ Prevalence		
	Low	Medium	High
Low	VLR	LR	MR
Medium	LR	MR	HR
High	MR	HR	VHR
Very high	MR	HR	VHR

LR – low risk; sustain ongoing measures

MR- medium risk & high risk – heightened/strengthened actions required

VHR – very high risk – immediate actions required

6.6 Hydro-Geological Conditions

Mutasa district is in the Highveld, receiving high rainfall, hence there are a number of small to large dams in the district. The major ones being Osborne Dam and Nyawamba Dam. Pungwe–Mutare pipeline also pass through the district and the district is yet to fully benefit from water points along the route (table 25). It is proving expensive for local communities to access the piped water from the Pungwe along the way to Mutare in terms of acquiring the right pipes for their irrigations. In Honde Valley, water is supplied by a number of small piped systems and motorised pumps serving small towns, growth points, commercial plantations, service centres and some villages, as well as direct abstractions from the rivers by riparian village communities not connected to developed installations. These major water sources are perennial. The water sources are used for irrigation, fishery, recreational activities and electricity generation.

Table 25: Major Dams In The District

Ward	Major Dams in Ward
Ward 16	Osborne Dam
Ward 18	Odzani
Ward 2	Nyawamba
Ward 26	Cold stream dam

Hydro-electricity generation - Duru river, Pungwe river, Ngarura river.

Mutasa receives water supply from; Mutarazi, Pungwe, Odzi, Odzani, Honde and Mutare Rivers.

7. Crop Information

Soils in Mutasa range from sandy soil in the western parts of the district (wards 14 to 16) to sandy clay loams in wards in the central part of the district. Honde Valley is covered with red sandy clay loams to heavy clay loams which are very difficult to till when wet. Soils are influenced by mountains and rainfall.

The main food crops produced are bananas, maize, beans, cabbages, peas, cauliflower, green beans and green pepper (**Table 27**). These are produced throughout the year for consumption and for sale. Seasonal crops such as yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, cow peas, avocados, oranges, naartjes, sugar cane and pine apples are also produced in the district for sale and consumption. The southern part of the district comprises of large commercial farms and irrigation schemes.

There are a number of farming sectors in the district and the largest in terms of area and population is com-

munal occupying 55% of arable land and practiced by 89% of the district
Farming sectors and crops grown population (**Table 26**).

Table 26: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage %	Population	Percentage %
A2	22822	9	401	0.2
A1	68166	26	1194	1
SSCFA	17051	7	862	0.8
ORA	5368	2	7809	5
CA	142512	55	150408	89
Peri Urban	1902	1	9379	5
Total	257821		170046	

Comment

Bulk of Agriculture land is allocated under communal farmers in the District

8. Crop Production Trends

Table 27: Cereal Production And Adequacy

Crop	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	
	Area Plan ted (Ha)	Est. total prod. (T)	Area Plan ted (Ha)	Est. total prod. (T)	Area Plan ted (Ha)	Est. total prod. (T)	Area Plan ted (Ha)	Est. total prod. (T)	Area Plan ted (Ha)	Est. total prod. (T)	Area Plan ted (Ha)	Est. total prod. (T)
Maize	31 296	25 036	30 983	34081	25 411	24 646	22 574	15 802	24 620	27 082	23662.1	42591.8
sweet potato	314	2512	254	1 270	389	2723	349	3490	312	2808	275	2 750
rapoko	419	168	1 284	257	596	125	256	77	259	155	98.9	59.3
sorghum	525	210	1 339	402	144	82	94	32	135	74	35.6	21.4
sugar beans	2 120	1484	742	223	1 598	1 486	7 527	5 269	1 460	1 460	346.5	277.2
ground nuts	781	486	1 657	663	400	168	1 271	636	677	372	371.1	185.6
bambara nuts	401	160	1 139	456	103	514	291	175	205	316	36.3	14.5
cow peas	358	143	721	361	445	186	233	117	100	60	25.7	10.3

8.1 Comment

Due to climate change there has been a decline in maize production due to high units, The table shows that there was a shift to small grains which are resilient to erratic rainfall received in the District. however there are catch crops which thrives well if the initial crop failed like cowpeas, bambara nuts and beans.

9. Irrigation Schemes

Owing to the presence of so many water bodies within the district, there are a number of irrigation facilities on the district and most of them are functional (**Table 28**). Some wards do not have irrigation facilities and they rely on other wards for supplies throughout the year. As malnutrition is one of the greatest challenges the district is faced with, there is need to promote production of crops within these irrigation schemes that promote a balanced diet.

Table 28: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Ha)	Status
5	Makuwaza	30	Not Functional
6	Rujeko	30	Functional
7	Mupangwa	23	Functional
7	Mutarazi	20	Functional
7	Manunure	28	Functional
8	Honde 1	20	Not functional

Table 28: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Name of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (ha)	Status
14	Dudzai	7	Not Functional
16	Manyasha	16	Functional
19	Chidzinzwa	26	Functional
22	Brooksville	78	Not Functional
23	Cynara	260	Functional
23	Premier Central	153	Functional
23	Lavastock	81	Functional
23	Lavastock	36	Functional
23	Quoridas	30	Functional
23	Fairview	45	Functional
23	En-avant	72	Functional
23	Grange A	135	Functional
23	Grange B	141	Functional
23	Alderberry	66	Functional
24	Koodsberg	24	Not Functional
25	Wreysdrift	120	Not Functional
25	Hwizo	54	Functional
25	Tara	51	Not Functional
25	Green Valley	33	Functional
25	Fivestreams	60	Functional

9.1 Not Functional Irrigation Schemes

- Dilapidated infrastructure due to age
- Wear dry out
- Siltation from main source

9.2 Challenges encountered in irrigation schemes

- High cost of inputs which result in higher production costs.
- Formal market access.
- Some areas have transportation challenges as road infrastructure is poor resulting in no transporters willing to venture in the areas.
- Water supply is not enough for irrigation in some parts of the district.
- Poor management of irrigation schemes.
- Vandalism and theft of irrigation equipment.

10. Livestock

Cattle, goats and chickens are the main livestock and poultry reared in the district. Dairy farming forms an essential part of the district's economy. In Mutasa north and central, milk production is on a small scale while in Mutasa south it is done on a large scale by white commercial farmers. One of these large scale commercial farmers produces dairy products such as yoghurt, sour milk, sterilized milk and cheese for retail and employs a number of people.

Very few households own livestock due to lack of grazing areas (**Table 29**). Livestock is mainly owned by a few households and livestock farmers.

Goats are tethered and it affects the breeding rate especially when one does not have a buck of his own.

Table 29: Average livestock holding per ward

Ward (Or Dip z ztank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	560	2200	115	5900
2	42	108	32	345
3	430	1810	105	7050
4	374	1107	28	7354

Table 29: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward (Continued)

Ward (Or Dip tank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
5	375	703	54	8164
6	167	677	51	3031
7	1071	1785	8	11741
8	1190	997	26	9335
9	1439	754	165	3944
10	1240	2366	6	5833
11	232	1772	0	10473
12	3179	1432	294	7222
13	1504	535	200	4240
14	3687	3762	0	9579
15	1046	2039	26	4624
16	1285	2761	9	11316
17	925	1769	55	5786
18	630	1256	15	4991
19	1165	1609	11	881
20	345	936	29	419
21	54	48	7	1550
22	204	1372	1416	2860
23	392	1370	374	10431
24	900	1745	20	4389
25	809	1524	1520	5212
26	830	722	47	13240
27	211	375	0	2360
28	208	807	114	2600
29	173	635	63	2698
30	138	852	8	6648
31	76	307	0	2340
TOTAL	24881	40135	4798	176576

Source: AARDS livestock statistics report 2021

10.1 Comment

Most of Livestock is male owned in most of the wards.

Table 30–35 shows main livestock disease, dipping facilities, animal health centres, livestock holding capacity and distribution of head sizes respectively.

Table 30: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and name of wards affected)
Rabies:	2, 3, 4, 12, 13 and 30
Newcastle disease:	1, 2, 3, 4, 28 and 30
Anthrax	12, 13 and 14
Foot and Mouth:	0
Lumpy skin	10 and 13
Heart water	10 and 24
Theileriosis	16, 23, 25 and 26

10.2 Comment

Inter ward movement by livestock in search of water spread most diseases like Anthrax and Foot and Mouth. Zoonotic diseases like Rabies are transmitted through dog bites. Tick borne diseases like Theileriosis, Heartwater can be corrected by dipping animal fought nightly.

Table 31: Dipping Facilities

Number of Diptanks	Number of functional dip tanks	Number of dip tanks currently under rehab	Number of dip tanks requiring rehab
50	49	5	44

NB: Nyamukwarara dip tank is not in use.

Table 32: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	16
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	-

Table 33: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	Who Own Cattle (%)	Who own goats (%)
All Households	48000	45	60
Farm Households			
Non-Farm Households			

Table 34: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number of livestock per household	Cattle	Goats
0	23381	19130
<5	10628	12753
>5	8502	10628

Table 35: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	0
Aquaculture (Ponds)	3833
Apiculture	6752
Dairy Farms	80
Feedlots	0
Fodder production	123

10.3 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

1. Lack of grazing areas
2. High cost of stock feeds
3. Lack of silage cutting equipment

11. Markets

11.1 Livestock Markets

Major livestock markets are local butcheries. There is no abattoir within the district. Livestock prices have been very stable for the past 5 years or more. The prices can be affected by seasonality but are generally stable. **Table 36** shows the general livestock prices. There is need to establish more livestock markets and abattoirs within the district

Table 36: Livestock Market

Livestock Type	Average Price (Us\$) 2016	Average Price (Us\$) 2022	Type Of Market
Cattle	300	350	Open market, local butcheries and individuals
Sheep	60	70	Open market, local butcheries and individuals
Goats	30	35	Open market, local butcheries and individuals

Table 36: Livestock Market (Continued)

Livestock type	Average Price (US\$) 2016	Average Price (US\$) 2022	Type of Market
Donkey	150	150	Open market, local butcheries and individuals
Fish	4/kg	3/kg	Open market, local butcheries and individuals
Guinea Fowls	10	10	Open market, local butcheries and individuals
Indigenous Chickens	4	5	Open market, local butcheries and individuals
Pigs	70	80	Open market, local butcheries, individuals and food outlets

Livestock prices fluctuate in drought years and when there is a disease outbreak like Anthrax, Theileriosis, Foot and Mouth, Blackleg and Heart water.

11. 2 Crop Produce Markets

Main types and characteristics of agricultural markets for main crops:

Food commodities are generally available in all business centers except for maize grain which is normally sold from farmer to farmer or to private buyers (**Table 37**). There is great need for market linkages for the crops grown in the district. Some companies have standing agreements with farmers and they provide a ready market for fruits, vegetables and other crops. There is need for creation of a competitive markets for the farmers as most of these farmers rely on farming as their only source of livelihoods.

Prices of commodities have been very stable over the past years, which might be as a result of deflation (**Table 38**).

Table 37: Crop Produce Markets

Market name	Ward number	Commodity	Source of commodity	Availability
MURARA	5	Banana, Yams, Sweet potato, sugar beans, pineapple, citrus	Local farmers ward 3, 5 and 30	Available
Hauna	31	Banana, Yams, Sweet potato, Sugarbeans, Tomatoes, Leaf vegetables, Cabbage	Farmers from Wards 5, 6, 7, 9, 30 and 31	Readily Available
Mutasa	21, 26 and 27	Horticultural commodities and Cereals	Sakubva market	Available
Mutasa	7, 8, 9 and 10	Cereals	Local farmer, Rusape markets, Sakubva & GMB	Available
	7, 8, 9 and 10	Horticulture	Local farmers	Available
Mutasa	11	Horticultural commodities	Community gardens, Individual gardens	Available
	12 and 13	Cereals	Local farmers	Scarce

11. 3 Comment

- Glutton of horticulture products on the market renders low price, which is a loss, considering cost benefit analysis.

Table 38: Commodity Availability And Prices By Ward

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10Kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans \$ /500G	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	Rice (Per 2Kgs)
5	Available	Available	Available	Nil	Nil	4	5	0.50	Nil	Nil
6	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	4	5	0.50	18	Nil
30	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	4	5	0.50	20	Nil
31	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	3.40	5	0.50	20	Nil
2	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	5	4	0.50	20	Nil
28	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Available	6	4	0.50	20	2.20
29	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	6	4	0.50	20	Nil
7	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	5	5	0.50	20	Nil
11	Available	Not Available	Available	Nil	Available	5	6	0.50	15	2
12	Available	Scarce	Scarce	Nil	Available	5	6	0.50	15	2
13	Available	Scarce	Scarce	Nil	Available	5	6	0.50	15	2
8	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	5	5	0.50	Nil	Nil
9	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	5	4	0.50	Nil	Nil
10	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	5	5	0.50	20	Nil
19	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	5	4	0.50	15	Nil
20	Available	Scarce	Scarce	Scarce	Nil	6	7	0.5	15	Nil
21	Available	Scarce	Scarce	Nil	Available	5	6	0.50	15	2
26	Available	Scarce	Scarce	Nil	Available	5	7	0.50	15	2
27	Available	Scarce	Available	Nil	Available	6	7	0.50	15	2
1	Available	Available	Available	Nil	Nil	5	5	0.50	Nil	Nil
3	Available	Available	Available	Nil	Nil	5	5	0.50	Nil	Nil
4	Available	Available	Scarce	Nil	Nil	5	5	0.50	Nil	Nil
22	Available	Available	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	8	0.50	Nil	Nil
23	Available	Available	Available	Nil	Nil	5	7	1	Nil	Nil
25	Available	Available	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	7	1	Nil	Nil

11.4 Comment

Poor road network due to synclines and anticlines geographic setup in most horticulture producing wards, renders perishable products poor on the market due to poor shelf life.

11.5 Labour Markets

Table 39 shows a list of labour markets by ward.

Table 39: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Ward 5	5	5,30	1:4
Ward 6	6	6,7,31	1:6
Ward 30	30	5,30,3	1:4
Ward 31	31	6,31,5	1:6
Ward 7	7	7,8	1:3
Ward 8	8	8	1:3
Ward 9	9	9	1:3
Ward 10	10	10	1:4
Ward 2	2	2, 28	1:3

Table 39: Labour Markets (Continued)

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Ward 28	28	28, 29	1:6
Ward 29	29	29, 28	1:6
Ward 19	19	19	1:4
Ward 20	20	20	1:4
Ward 21	21	26	1:3

Ward 26	26	26	1:3
Ward 27	27	27	1:4
Ward 1	1	1	1:3
Ward 3	3	3	1:3
Ward 4	4	4	1:3

Ward 22	22	22	1:3
Ward 23	23	23	1:3
Ward 11	11	11	1:3
Ward 12	12	12	1:3
Ward 13	13	13	1:3

11.6 Market Challenges

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

Poor network/ communication between buyer and seller.

- Service providers not fully equipped and also lacks updated market information.
- Bad geographical terrain from fields to road thereby requiring more labour(human, Donkeys to ferry products to main road).
- Buyers imposing prices for farmers.
- Late payment by contractors to contracted farmers.
- Inflation.
- In drought years prices of cattle significantly go down.

Agricultural activities occur throughout the year with horticulture cultivation occurring throughout the year. Stress periods normally occur from October to March during the lean season. Table 40 and 41 show the seasonal calendar in a typical and bad **Table 40: Seasonal Calendar.**

Table 40: Seasonal Calendar

Calendar Of Cereal Purchases - Normal Years												
ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/ Hungry Period												
Table 41: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Period												
ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/ Hungry Period												

Mutasa District get relieved in normal year, because beginning of May many households will be food and nutrition secure and there is a lot to supplement, like beans, cowpeas, sunflower oil, pumpkins, popcorns, legumes etc, unlike in a drought year where purchase of cereal and horticulture is all year round as denoted by second table.

12. Food Security

According to ZimVAC reports 2017 – 2021, food insecurity for the district has generally been lower than the national average (**Figure 16**). 2019/20 recorded the highest insecurity score which was even above both the national and provincial scores. This was due to the negative impacts of Covid-19 which was highly characterized by lockdown and tough movement restrictions that were strictly complied to in the province.

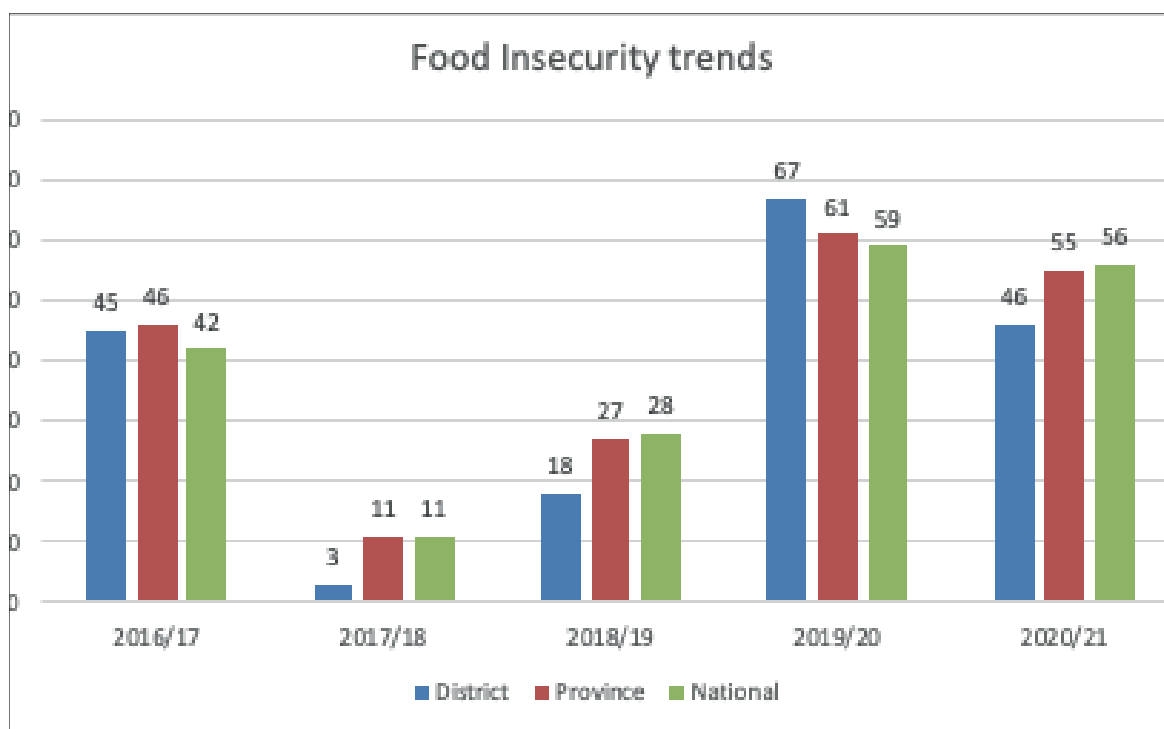


Figure 16: Mutasa District Food Insecurity Trend From 2017 To 2021

12.1 Mutasa Food Security Livelihoods Cluster As At 2021

The benefiting 16 wards were selected using the findings from the Crop & Livestock Assessment of 2016/17 courtesy of the dept. of AARDS. The programme targets most vulnerable households who receive 50kgs of maize grain per household per month.

Table 42: Shows The Wards Covered By Food Aid Programme

Organization	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards covered
Government of Zimbabwe- Department of Social Development	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy	Food aid	3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24 and 30

Table 2: Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W matrix

12.2 Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity

Ward 14 was reported to be the most food insecure ward (**Table 43**), although it does not have the highest poverty rates and lowest cereal adequacy which shows that households have other vulnerabilities that impact on their food security status.

Table 43: Wards Ranking According To Food Insecurity

Ward	2016 Estimated Population	HH 2012	Cereal Adequacy (Months)	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Food Insecurity Rankings
14	7,150	1537	10	78.3	1
15	2,802	707	10	75.9	2
16	3,335	763	10	83.8	3
13	4,438	1015	11	79.6	4
12	6,620	1457	13	76.7	5
11	11,985	2653	6	77.7	6
10	4,113	963	11	79.3	7
8	7,008	1585	8	82.1	8

Table 43: Wards Ranking According To Food Insecurity (Continued)

Ward	2016 Estimated Population	HH 2012	Cereal Adequacy (Months)	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Food Insecurity Rankings
9	5,829	1284	9	84.9	9
24	4,858	1078	9	81.2	10
17	11,215	2449	7	78.8	11
20	4,753	1053	8	82.0	12
30	5,548	1235	10	83.5	13
3	10,261	2207	3	85.3	14
7	9,363	2085	9	81.0	15
6	7,150	1537	10	78.3	16
26	6,144	1312	7	77.9	17
4	6,546	1439	10	88.0	18
25	4,740	1248	8	68.1	19
5	8,047	1795	8	84.8	20
1	10,230	2172	5	85.7	21
2	2,831	855	11	63.9	22
29	2,195	518	11	83.9	23
28	4,087	930	8	86.5	24
31	3,842	924	11	67.4	25
21	10,165	2355	2	71.9	26
22	3,567	902	14	57.2	27
23	7,511	1549	5	68.1	28
27	1,646	427	11	76.0	29
18	2,928	858	16	69.7	30
19	7,431	1650	18	81.1	31
Total	184,816	41,884	9.29	78	

13. District Development Priorities

Table 44 presents the district development priorities which mainly include Improve sanitation and hygiene coverages within the district, Improved access to social services, Resuscitation of bridges etc.

Table 44: District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Improve sanitation and hygiene coverages within the district		Train, research and development Conduct community awareness Stakeholder's engagement. Monitor, evaluate and continuous improvements Develop and rehabilitate WASH infrastructure
Improved access to social services		Application for more land for expansion of existing residential, industrial and commercial component. Expedite implementation of Council resolutions on health, education, cemeteries, social amenities, and recreational services demands and needs. Establish and capacitate disaster preparedness plan
Health facilities and health posts	5, 30, 3, 18, 25, 20 and 7	Long distances to get health services
Secondary roads	All wards	Poor and degraded roads resulting in poor network
Primary and secondary schools especially ECD centres	All wards	Children walking long distances to get education
Rehabilitation of irrigation of all non functional irrigation schemes	16, 5, 8 and 10	
Resuscitation of bridges	3, 5, 27 and 18	

14. Development Partner Profiling

Table 45: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Interventions).

Table 45: NGO Profile 2022

No	Name Of Organisation	Area Of Intervention	Ward Of Operation	Line Ministry
1	FACT Zimbabwe	Child Protection	1-31	DSS & HEALTH
2.	Childline	Child Protection	ALL WARDS	DSS
3.	Takunda Development Trust	Child Protection	11, 12 and 7	Education
4.	Plan International	Child Protection	All Wards	DSS& Education and Health
5	Chiedza Trust	Girl Child Support, Empowerment & Protection	1-31 WARDS	Health, Education and dept of Social services
6	Brti	Research		
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 29 and 30	Health		
7	Sat	Poultry Value Chain Agric	11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26	Ministry of Agric
8	Kubatana Org	Education, Health & Social Welfare	10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18,19, 20, 24 and 26	Health and Social Welfare
9	Mercy Cops	WASH COVID-19	6,12,26	
10	Connect Zimbabwe Institute Of Systemic Thepapy	GBV and Child Marriages	4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	Ministry of Women Affairs
11	The Africa Trust	Water and Sanitation	All Wards	MOHCC; DWSSC
12	DOMCCP	Health, Human Rights Support	5, 10, 11 and 30	MOHCC; Women Affairs
13	PACDEF	Women Economic Empowerment, Capacity Building	All Wards	Gender; DDC
14	Pimai Christian Care Trust	Education; Health & Food Nutrition	4 & 30	Education; Food Nutrition; Health
15	Simukai Child Protection Programme	Child Protection	All Wards	Department Of Social Development
16	Africaid Zvandiri	Treatment, Care & Health Support	All Wards	Mohcc
18	FOST	Psychosocial Support	1, 2, 3, 8, 23, 26, 28 and 29	Department of Social Development
19	DAPP	Agricultural Support	11 and 19	AARDS
20	SNV	Youth Empowerment Project	3, 31, 11, 19, 18 and 23	Ministry Of Youth
21	World Vision	Livelihoods, health, Child Protection	1, 3, 4, 28, 29 and 30	Health Department Of Social Department
22	International Institute For Development Facility (Iidf)	Institutional Building	All Wards	Local Government
23	Zimbabwe Health Interventions	Hiv Care And Treatment	All Wards	MOHCC
24	Jekesapfungwa Vulingqondo	Food & Nutrition & Business	17, 18, 19, 20 and 24	Ministry Of Agriculture

Table 45: NGO Profile 2022 (Continued)

No	Name Of Organisation	Area Of Intervention	Ward Of Operation	Line Ministry
26	Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust	Covid 19 Responses & Support Spotlight Interventions	30, 31, 3, 9, 19 and 8	HEALTH
Women Affairs				
27.	Pensioners Union Trust Of Zimbabwe	Elderly People Widows And Youth	3	Min of Youth; women affairs
28	Arise	Gender Based Violence	5, 6 and 31	Women affairs
29	Justice for children	Legal Services	All wards	Dept of Social Services
30	Family Support Trust	Medical Psycosocial Support	All Wards	Health
31	Higherlife Foundation	Education And Health	All Wards	Ministry Of Health And Ministry Of Education. Social Welfare
32	Nhaka African World View Trust	Education And Training	23, 24 and 16	Ministry Of Education
33	Africa Aid Zvandiri	Treatment And Care, Health Support	26 and 31	Ministry Of Health and Childcare

46. Summary By Ward

Ward No	HHs	Health facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilet	Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average_cattle_ownership	Average Goats_ownership	Average Sheep_ownership	Average Poultry_ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	9122	2	Yes	88	85.70%	1844	EHPC	The zone receives fairly high rainfall usually above 1000mm per annum. Major livelihood options are mixed crop-livestock farming. Crops grown are mainly maize, Irish and sweet potatoes, avocado pears, coffee, bananas, plums, mangoes, oranges, timber. Main livestock reared in the region include cattle, goats indigenous chickens and rabbits. Some people provide labour to Estate. There are individual and group irrigation schemes used to support the massive Banana projects.	1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	560	2200	115	5900	21
2	3591	1	No	92	63.90%	544	EHCF	The area receives high rainfall usually in excess of 1200mm per annum and is in region 1. The zone has A1, A2, LSCF (Eastern Highlands. Major livelihood activities are maize, macadamia, Irish potato, coffee, tea, timber, avocado pears, banana, fruits, dairy	1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	42	108	32	345	22
3	9269	1	Yes	92	85.30%	1862	EHPC		1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	430	1810	105	7050	14
4	6043	2	Yes	97	88.00%	1256	EHPC		1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	374	1107	28	7354	18
5	7539	0	Yes	92	84.80%	1507	EHPC		1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	375	703	54	8164	20
6	6455	1	Yes	79	78.30%	1189	EHPC		1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	167	677	51	3031	16
7	8757	2	Yes	68	81.00%	1677	EHPC		2a	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	1071	1785	8	11741	15

46. Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Hhs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average_cattle_ownership	Average Goats_ownership	Average Sheep_ownership	Average Poultry_ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
8	6657	2	Yes	98	82.0%	1284		EHPC	2a	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	1190	997	26	9335	8
9	5393	2	Yes	78	84.90%	1076		EHPC	1	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Low	Very Low to none	1439	754	165	3944	9
10	4045	2	Yes	85	79.30%	753		EHPC	2b	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	1240	2366	6	5833	7
11	11143	3	Yes	80	77.70%	2042		EHPC	2b	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	232	1772	0	10473	6
12	6119	2	Yes	80	76.70%	1110		EHPC	2b	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	3179	1432	294	7222	5
13	4263	2	Yes	72	79.60%	799		EHPC	2b	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	1504	535	200	4240	4
15	3692	2	Yes	67	78.70%	684		C&NSIF	3	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Consumption based coping strategies, disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	High	Very Low to none	1046	2039	26	4624	2
16	3205	1	Yes	73	83.80%	636		C&NSIF	3	Formal and casual labour in and around estates, crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Consumption based coping strategies, disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	High	Very Low to none	1285	2761	9	11316	3

46. Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Hhs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average_cattle_ownership	Average Goats_ownership	Average Sheep_ownership	Average Poultry_ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
	10286	1	Yes	56	78.80%	1919	EHPC		2b	Formal and casual labour in and around estates; crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits	Disposal of productive assets, casual labour trade	Medium	Very Low to none	925	1769	55	5786	11
	3604	2	Yes	83	69.70%	598	EHCF		2b	Formal and casual labour in and around estates; crop production, horticulture, sale of indigenous and exotic fruits		Medium	Very Low to none	630	1256	15	4991	30

Annex

Mutasa District Profiling Team District Profiling Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Christina Masvanhise	DAEO	AARDS
Nyangani Mapheon	District Social Development Officer	Department of Social Development
Samson Robson Munemo	Household Economic Strengthening Ofiicer	FACT Zimbabwe
Natasha Rumbidzai Musaka	District Nutritionist	Ministry Of Health And Child Care
Taembedzwa Mukwaya	District Economist	Ministry Of Local Government

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MUTASA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

