



MUTOKO District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics of the District

Mutoko is one of Mashonaland East's nine districts, with 29 administrative wards. It is bordered on the North by UMP, the East by Mudzi, the South by Nyanga, and the west by Murewa. In general, the territory is mountainous, with a plentiful supply of black granite. Nyagadzi, Nyamuzizi, and Nyadire are the three important rivers in the district. Mutoko lies in agro-ecological regions IIb, III and IV. Communal areas mainly lie in region III and IV which have poor rainfall patterns and low annual mean rainfall of 350mm to 600mm. Rainfall is usually received late and lasts for one month to one and half months. Short-season crop varieties which mature early are encouraged. Region IIb receives moderately high rainfall with mean annual rainfall ranging between 700mm and 1050mm, which makes this part of the district suitable for intensive agriculture production. The populace engages in communal and small-scale farming, with a strong market gardening presence in the district's Northern reaches. The quarry companies present in the district provide employment to locals in the area. The quarry companies are dotted across 10 wards which are wards 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 17.

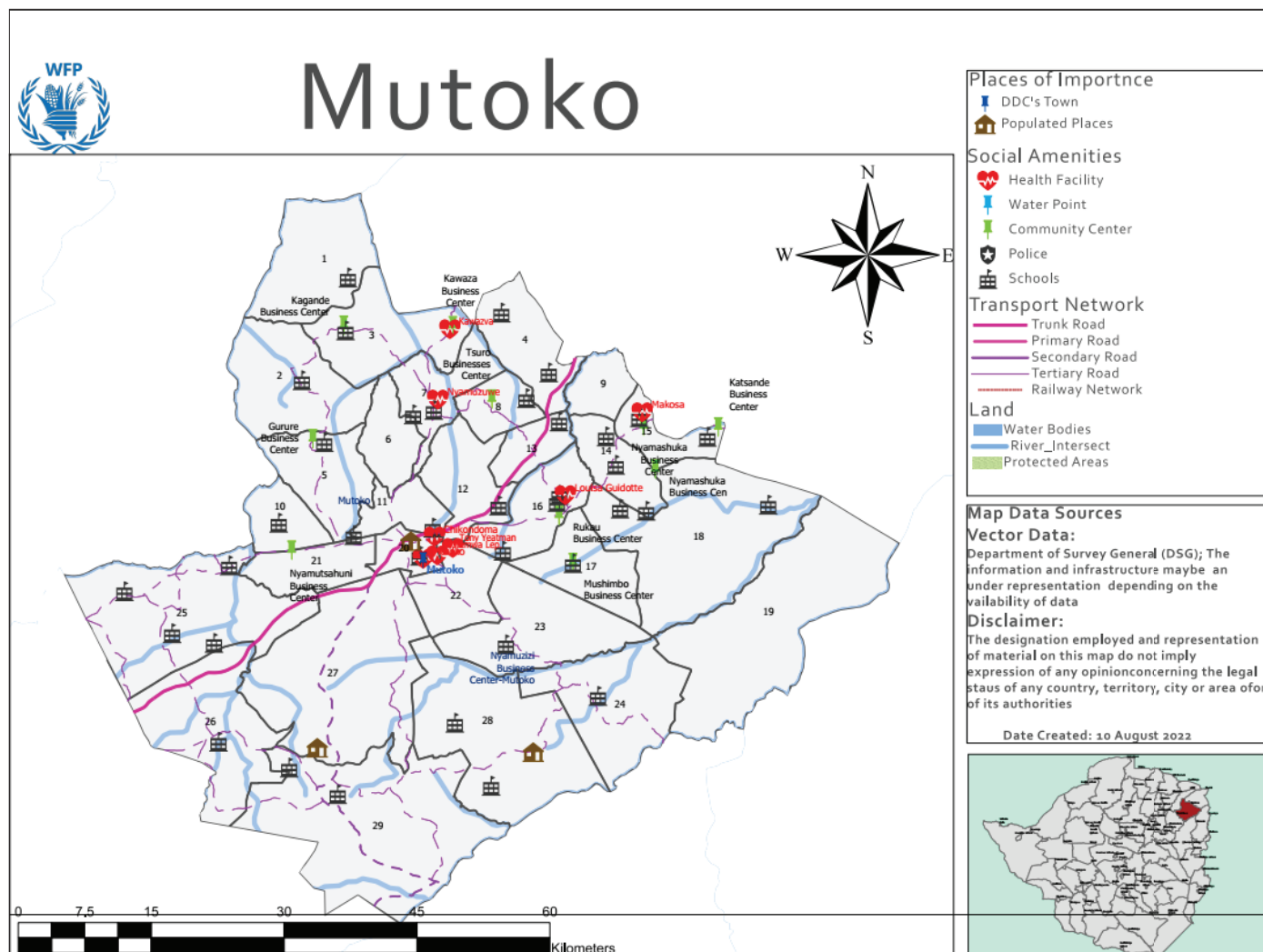


Figure 1: Map of District (Source WFP)

1.1 Settlement Types

The district is divided into three farming sectors namely:

- a) Small scale commercial farming area.
- b) Communal area.
- c) Resettlement area.

Table 1: Settlement type

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Urban	Nil
Growth point	1
Resettlement area	5
Communal	19
Small scale farming area	4
Estate farms	Nil
Epilepsy	1.1
Stroke	1.1
Ulcers	2.1
Source: ZimVAC	

1.2 Administrative Information

Mutoko District is located 143km North-East of the capital Harare, along the NyamapanDDC highway. It spans over 428,916 hectares. The district is accessible by a transnational highway leading to Mozambique and Malawi which is highly subscribed by cargo, passenger, and courier transport. There are twenty-nine (29) wards in Mutoko.

The district has 4 Chiefs namely Chief Charehwa, Chief Chimoyo, Chief Nechombo and Chief Mutoko. There are 16 Headmen and 571 village heads.

Table 2: Traditional leaders

Chief	Headman	Village Head	Wards
Chief Charehwa	5	164	7
Chief Chimoyo	3	150	6
Chief Nechombo	0	23	1
Chief Mutoko	8	234	8

There are 21 government departments, 7 parastatals and 22 NGOs operating in the district.

Table 3: Organisations Working In The District

Government Departments	Parastatals	NGOs
21	7	22

1.3 Population Information

The district has a projected 2022 population of 172 409 people based on the base 2012 census 2012 population of 146, 127. of the total population, 49% are male and 51% are female.

Table 4: Population Distribution By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion Of Population (%)
1	Charewa B	896	4,197	4,543	3
2	Chindenga	1,711	7,233	7,829	5
3	Charewa A	1,081	4,435	4,801	3
4	Kawere	1,262	5,107	5,528	3
5	Nyamuganhu	1,060	4,154	4,496	3
6	Kabasa B	476	1,832	1,983	2
7	Kabasa A	1,236	4,922	5,328	3
8	Mbudzi B	681	2,784	3,013	2
9	Chimoyo C	797	3,371	3,649	2
10	Nyamutsahuni	953	3,688	3,992	3
11	Nyamukapa	1,102	4,618	4,999	3
12	Mawanga	1,341	5,260	5,694	4
13	Mbudzi A	759	3,075	3,328	2
14	Chimoyo A	1,080	4,289	4,643	3
15	Chimoyo B	972	3,803	4,116	3
16	Chiwore	1,709	6,732	7,287	5
17	Nyahunure	1,300	5,193	5,621	4
18	Nyamanza B	2,063	8,548	9,253	6
19	Nyamanza A	1,617	6,916	7,486	5
20	Mutoko Center	3,309	12,302	13,316	8
21	Gumbure/Mutambwe	174	767	830	1
22	Nyahondo	298	1,514	1,639	1
23	Marira	246	958	1,037	1
24	Matedza	207	864	935	1
25	Nyadire	2,109	9,382	10,155	6
26	Hoyuyu Mangondo	1,344	6,252	6,767	4
27	Hoyuyu Clearwin	1,799	8,198	8,874	6
28	Nyamuzizi	1,260	5,389	5,833	4
29	Hoyuyu Luckdip	2,271	10,344	11,197	7
Total		35,113	146, 127	158, 173	100

Source: ZimVAC

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

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

In the Old Resettlement (OR) and Small-Scale Commercial farms vegetation is mainly sparse tree woodland comprising of *Brachystegia boehmii* (Mupfuti) and *Julbernardia globiflora* (Munhondo). *Brachystegia boehmii* becomes dominant on the poorly drained soils and *Julbernardia globiflora* appears on the deeper well drained soils profiles. Dominant grasses are *Hyparrhenia* species with *Heteropogon* and *Loudetia* species. Mopane and Acacia species are found in drier areas of Ward 29 and Ward 28. In communal areas, vegetation is very sparse shrubs and trees with most areas being overgrazed. There is low tree cover with scattered trees *Brachystegia* and yellow wood. Low lying areas are characterized by short grasses mainly *Sporobolus pyramidalis* and *Andropogon* species.

1.5 Land Degradation

More than 60% of the soil types in the communal area are sandy soils, which are prone to soil erosion. Deforestation, excessive grazing, and bad farming practices, such as cultivating on land without conservation efforts, are the main drivers of land Degradation. Additionally, there is a lot of granite extraction or stone quarrying, which has led to the development of gullies and significant land depressions, particularly in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, and 17.

a. Poor Farming Methods (whole district)

Most farmers use inappropriate farming methods which result in widespread soil erosion. These include ploughing along the slope, stream bank cultivation, poor crop rotation and wrong tillage methods. Although a lot of training is done, farmers generally ignore the advice of experts. Evidence of this is the siltation of Dams in many parts of the district.

b. Stream Bank Cultivation

Due to horticulture activities, stream bank cultivation is a common practice throughout the district. However, Wards 25, 2, 26 and 27 are the worst hit, and as a result, most waterways are silted. Unpredictable and inconsistent rainfall patterns, which have driven farmers to shift towards river-banks and riverbeds for cultivation, where crops enjoy adequate moisture regimes and fertile alluvial soils, are the primary driving force for stream bank cultivation in the district. The district is now at risk because of this environmental issue. Even traditional leaders take part in the activity.

c. Black Granite Mining

Granite mining in Wards 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 17 causes widespread land degradation. The major impact is movement of soil during mining. However, no land rehabilitation is done, and communities are left with mountains of earth, and arable land which is no longer productive. The rainy season sees the creation of large ponds which pose a threat to the local communities as it increases the risks of drowning as well as creating a habitat for mosquitos.

d. Lack of Conservation Works

There are no conservation works in the old resettlement areas (Wards 25 – 29). No pegging was done after resettlement. In the communal areas, Wards 1 – 9, conservation works have not been consistent.

e. Deforestation

All parts of the district have been affected by deforestation. Only small-scale commercial farming areas still have a considerable size of indigenous trees. Communal areas (all Wards) have been affected by opening of lands for gardens next to water bodies. In resettlement areas, new land has been opened. The increase in area planted to tobacco has increased demand for firewood and is now the major cause of deforestation, particularly in the old resettlement and small-scale commercial farming areas.

f. Veld Fires

The most affected areas are wards 25 – 29. Veld fires are a problem in the old resettlement area during the dry season (July – October).

1.6 Development Indicators

1.6.1 Education Information

There are 84 primary schools in the district and boys typically constitute about 48% of the enrolment and girls about 52%. There are 79 Early Childhood Development centres some of which are within the primary schools and others separate from the primary school. There are 44 secondary schools in the district. There is a moderate student to teacher ratio with an average of 1 teacher for 25 students. There is a low rate of progression from primary to secondary school due to high poverty levels

Table 5: Distribution Of Schools

Ward	Proportion Of Population (%)	ECD	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	3	3	3	1
2	5	3	3	1
3	3	3	3	1
4	3	2	2	2
5	3	3	3	2
6	1	2	2	1
7	3	2	2	2
8	2	3	3	2
9	2	1	1	1
10	3	2	2	1
11	3	2	2	1
12	4	2	2	2
13	2	1	1	2
14	3	2	2	2
15	3	3	3	2
16	5	3	3	3
17	4	3	3	1
18	6	3	3	2
19	5	4	4	2
20	8	2	2	1
21	1	2	2	2
22	1	2	2	2
23	1	2	2	1
24	1	2	2	1
25	6	6	6	4
26	4	3	3	1
27	6	6	6	2
28	4	5	5	3
29	7	2	7	2
Total	100	79	84	46

1.7 Health Facilities By Type

There are 28 health facilities in the district. There are no health facilities in wards 5, 6, 13, 18 and 23 (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Health Facilities

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)	Type of Facility	Catchment Area (Wards)
1	Charehwa	1	Council	Rural Health Center	3, 1 and 2
2	Chindenga	2	Government	Rural Health Center	2, 5 and 1
3	Kawazva	3	Council	Rural Health Center	3, 4 and 7
4	Kawere	4	Government	Rural Health Center	4, 8 and 9
5	Madimutsa	4	Council	Rural Health Center	3 and 4
6	Nyamuzuwe	7	Government	Rural Hospital	7, 6, 3 and 11
7	Kowo	8	Council	Rural Health Center	8, 4, 7 and 13
8	Katsukunya	10	Government	Rural Health Center	5, 11, 10 and 21
9	Chikondoma	12	Council	Rural Health Center	20, 11, 12, 27, 22 and 13
10	Kapondoro	14	Government	Rural Health Center	18, 19 and 15
11	Makosa	15	Government	Rural Hospital	15, 14, 18 and 9
12	Luisa Guidotti	16	Mission	Hospital	16, 17, 13, 14, 15, 8, 9, 18 and 19
13	Mushimbo	17	Government	Rural Health Center	17 and 23
14	Chidye	19	Council	Rural Health Center	19 and 18
15	Mutoko Hospital	20	Government, Private	District Hospital	1 – 29
16	Mutoko Prison	20	Government	Clinic	1 – 29
17	Mutemwa	20	Private	Clinic	1 – 29
18	ZNA	21	Government	Clinic	20
19	Mother of Peace	22	Private	Clinic	20, 16, 21 and 12
20	Matedza	24	Council	Rural Health Center	24 and 19
21	Nyadire Hospital	25	Mission	Hospital	25, 10, 5, 2, 1 and 26
22	Nyadire Ressett	25	Government	Rural Health Center	25, 10, 5, 2, 1 and 26
23	Kushinga	26	Government	Rural Health Center	26
24	Hoyuyu 1	27	Government	Rural Health Center	29
25	Nzira	27	Government	Rural Health Center	29 and 27
26	Nyamuzizi	28	Government	Rural Health Center	28
27	Hoyuyu 2	29	Government	Rural Health Center	27, 25, 28 and 26
28	Bepeta	1	Government	Rural Health Center	1, 2 and 3
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care 2021					

2. Nutrition And Health

2.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition

According to ZimVAC 2021, the nutrition challenge in the district is stunting which has an estimated prevalence of 27% which is equivalent to the national average (**Figure 2**). Although this prevalence is relatively moderate compared to other districts, it is above internationally acceptable levels. Stunting reduction initiatives are recommended.

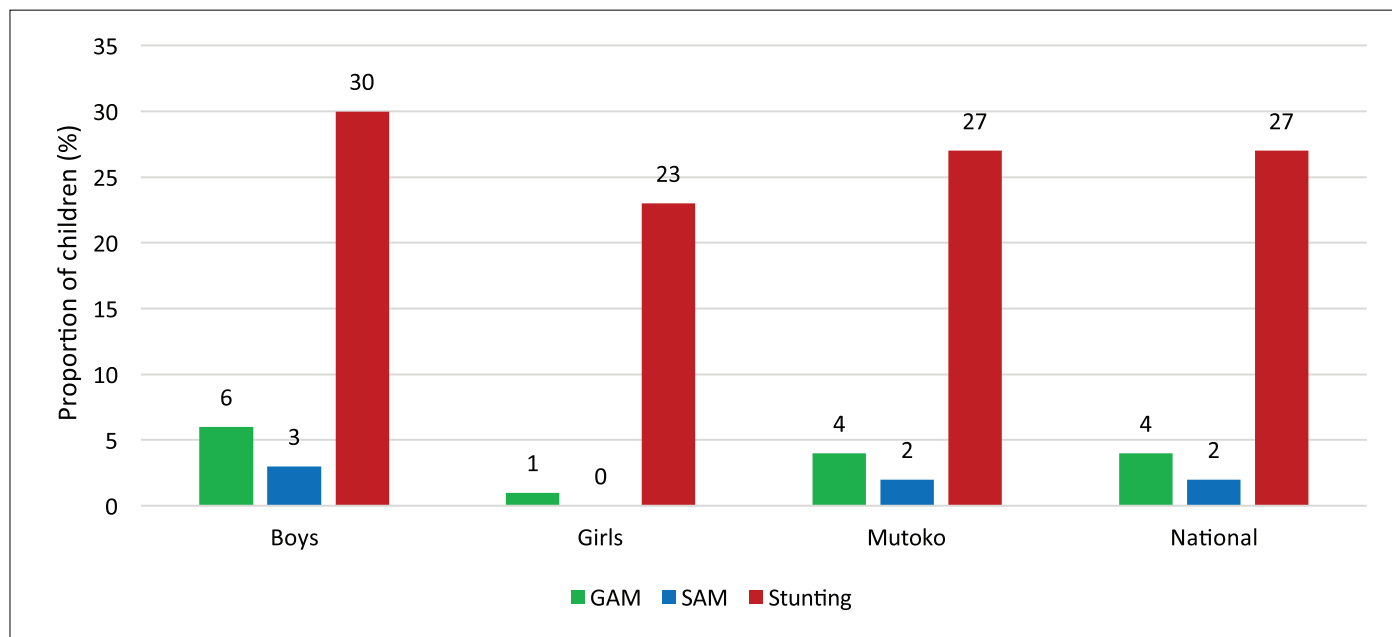


Figure 2: Prevalence Of Malnutrition (Source: Zimvac 2021)

2.2 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence was estimated to be around 13.9% (Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2018 Estimates). From the surveys carried out by the Ministry of Health and Child Care in 2015, 25% of the pregnant women in the district were found to be HIV-positive. The highest prevalence in the district was found among women between 25 and 30 years, and women who were pregnant for the second or third time, more than 35% were HIV-positive. 50% of those with sexually transmitted diseases were found to be HIV-positive. The HIV-prevalence was higher among men than among women, and higher among those who were unmarried than among those married. For patients who had genital ulcers the HIV-prevalence was 67%. There is a need to scale up behaviour change programs in the district to reduce the rate of new incidence.

2.3 IYCF

Generally, there was a reduced number of children meeting the minimum acceptable diet as according to the DHIS Data 2021.

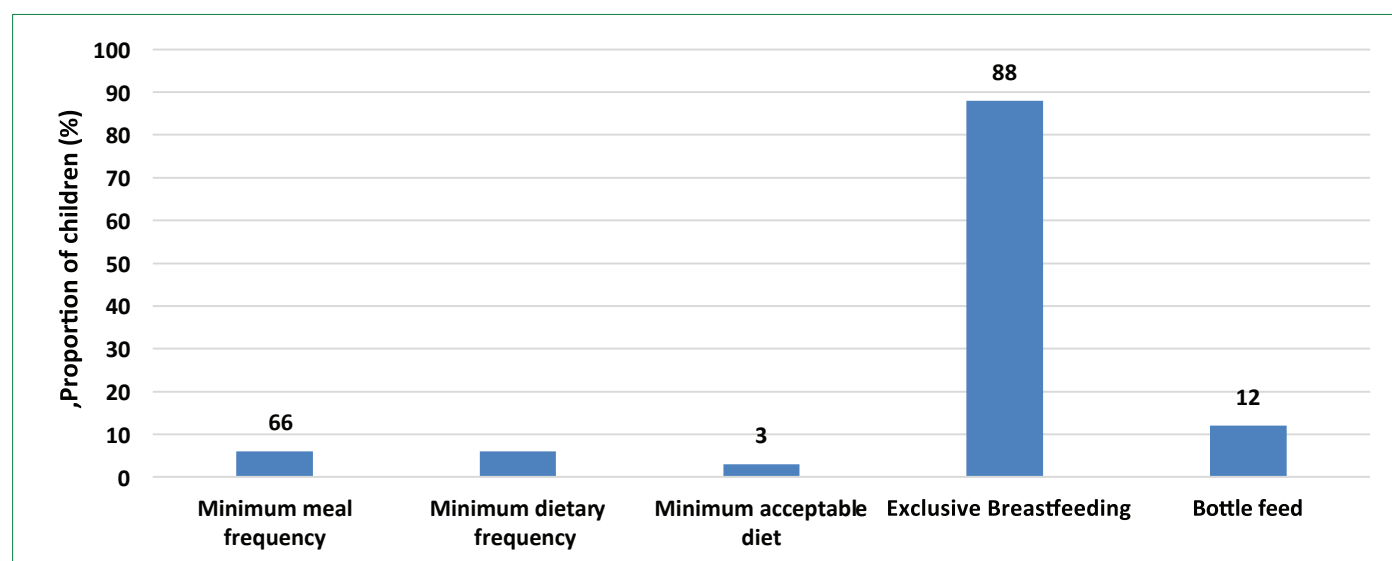


Figure 3: Feeding Practice For Children Under 2 Years

2.4 Food Consumption By Women In The Household

There was an increase in the number of women getting iron rich foods in 2021 than in 2016, according to ZIMVAC 2021.

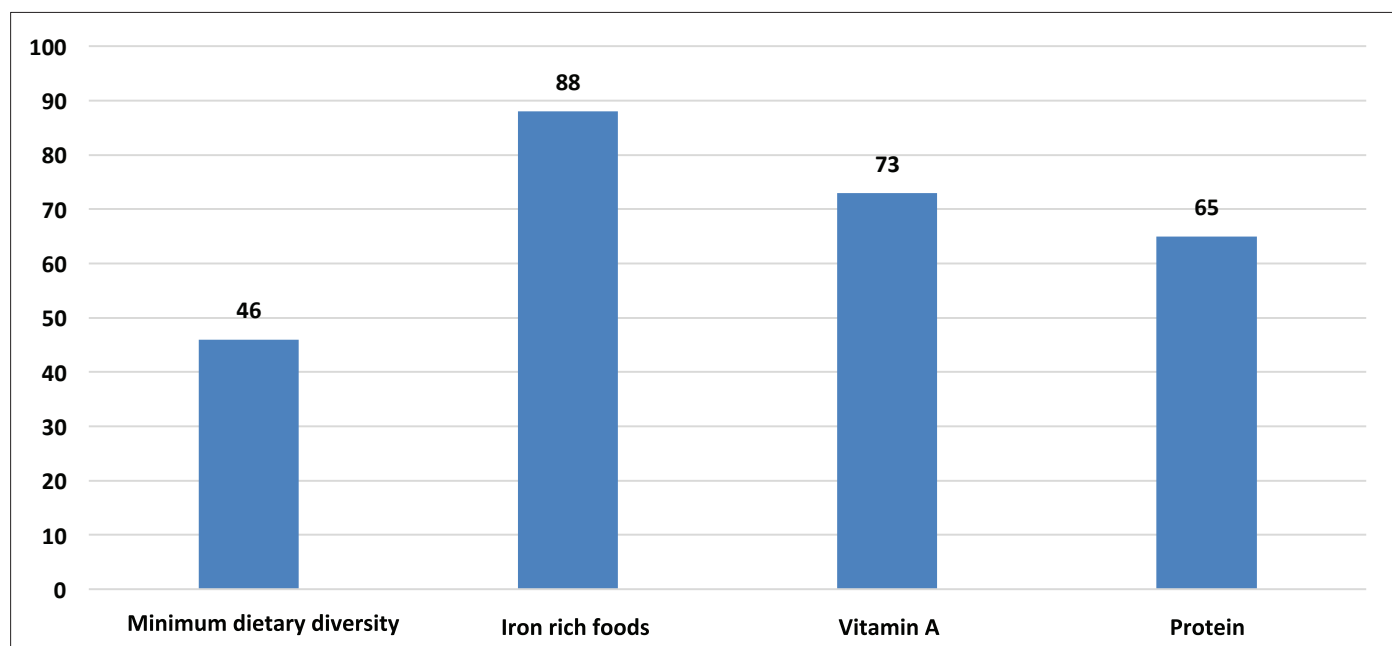


Figure 4: Women Dietary Diversity

2.5 Top 10 Common Diseases

The 10 common diseases in the district are Malaria, Covid-19, Diarrhoea, Kwashiorkor and HIV / AIDS, Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Heart diseases, Arthritis and Cancer. Malaria has the highest reported cases in 2021 than 2016 according to the DHIS DDCTa of 2021.

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1 Water And Sanitation Information

3.1.1 Water Sources

There Are 2796 Safe water points in the district. This includes 547 boreholes, 735 protected deep wells and other sources of water i.e. Dams, rivers, and springs. Boreholes are the main source of safe water and there is a need to rehabilitate the non-functional boreholes (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Distribution Of Boreholes In The District

Ward	Main Water Sources	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes
1	Borehole	17	10	Needs repairs
2	Borehole	9	11	Need rehabilitation
3	Borehole	12	17	Piped-water scheme now in place
4	Borehole	14	12	Dried up
5	Borehole	19	7	Need rehabilitation
6	Borehole	8	7	Need rehabilitation
7	Borehole	11	15	Dried up
8	Borehole	19	14	Dried Up
9	Borehole	18	12	Need rehabilitation
10	Borehole	11	7	Need rehabilitation
11	Borehole	12	4	Need rehabilitation
12	Borehole	11	10	Need rehabilitation
13	Borehole	19	9	Need rehabilitation
14	Borehole	22	8	Dried up
15	Borehole	9	17	Dried up
16	Borehole	18	8	Need rehabilitation
17	Borehole	10	11	Need rehabilitation
18	Borehole	20	1	Dried up
19	Borehole	38	3	Need rehabilitation
20	Piped water system	9	3	Need repairs
21	Borehole	3	1	Dried up
22	Borehole	3	1	Need rehabilitation
23	Borehole	3	0	
24	Borehole	6	1	Need rehabilitation
25	Borehole	55	3	Need rehabilitation
26	Borehole	33	9	Dried up
27	Borehole	66	6	Dried up
28	Borehole	34	2	Dried up
29	Borehole	77	20	Need rehabilitation
Total		576	295	

3.1.2 Sanitation Facilities

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases. Improved sanitation can reduce such diseases and can lessen the adverse health impact of other disorders responsible for health. An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Access to sanitation facilities is still low in the district with only 48% of the households owning any type of latrine and of these 19% have access to safe types of latrines (**Table 8**). Households with functional hand washing stations were estimated to be about 1.3% and there is a need to promote the use of proper hygiene and sanitation facilities in the district.

Table 8: Access To Toilets By Ward

Ward NO	HHs with any Type of Latrine (%)	HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use (%)	HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use (%)
1	72.7	67.37	1.41
2	76.4	67.50	3.51
3	70.5	66.75	4.78
4	37.2	30.89	2.31
5	78.9	74.81	1.05
6	49.8	10.37	2.26
7	50.6	16.80	2.32
8	49.3	31.37	0.35
9	47.4	12.69	0.54
10	77.3	14.73	0.89
11	65.8	7.50	0.38
12	53.7	5.14	2.50
13	47.0	10.51	5.01
14	52.2	11.22	3.84
15	51.9	8.38	0.53
16	68.5	32.91	0.81
17	33.3	1.24	0.35
18	47.7	4.65	0.42
19	19.4	14.58	0.98
21	66.2	29.35	1.99
22	48.5	20.91	0.61
23	36.8	8.40	0.40
24	33.8	17.67	0.75
25	74.2	3.77	0.16
26	37.8	15.93	0.21
27	27.3	14.27	0.59
28	23.1	3.95	0.94
29	18.8	0.92	0.00
Total	48.4	19.3	1.27

Source: Ministry Of Health And Child Care (2021)

4. Transport And Communication

4.1 Transport

There are 3 road authorities in the district, and these are, Ministry of Transport, District Development Fund and Mutoko Rural District Council. DDF has area road units which are distributed around the district and are designed for ease of response and maintenance. The Zimbabwe National Road Authority is currently funding the construction of council roads and has also provided a motorized grader for construction and maintenance. Most of the roads are in fair to poor condition and require rehabilitation (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Road Condition

Ward	Mileage (KMs)	Condition / State of the Roads
1	20	Poor - needs maintenance
2	40	Very poor - needs maintenance
3	35	Poor - needs rehabilitation
4	40	Poor - needs rehabilitation, 5km tarred
5	25	Poor - needs gravelling
6	15	Poor - needs rehabilitation
7	30	Fair - needs maintenance
8	35	10km tarred, 20km gravelled fair condition
9	25	Very poor - needs maintenance
10	33	Poor, need maintenance
11	15	7km in good condition, 8km needs rehabilitation
12	26	6km tarred, 20km gravelled - needs rehabilitation
13	16	10km tarred, 6km gravelled - poor, needs rehabilitation
14	32	Poor - needs maintenance
15	43	Poor - needs maintenance
16	37	Poor - needs maintenance
17	35	Poor - needs maintenance
18	56	Very poor - needs rehabilitation
19	51	Very poor - needs rehabilitation
20	300	12km is tarred and needs maintenance
21	25	Poor - needs maintenance
22	18	Fair - needs maintenance
23	16	Fair - needs maintenance
24	28	Fair - needs maintenance
25	65	17km tarred, 48km gravelled, fair condition needs maintenance
26	50	15km tarred, 35km gravelled, fair condition needs maintenance
27	85	5km tarred, 79km gravelled, fair condition needs maintenance
28	62	Fair - needs maintenance
29	96	Fair - needs maintenance

Source: Rural District Council (2021)

4.2 Communication

Mutoko has four network providers: one fixed line service Telone and 3 mobile transmitters Econet, Netone and Telecel (Mutoko Center and Susamoya).

Table 10: Availability Of Mobile Networks Per Ward

Ward	Service Provider
1-5, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 22, 24 and 25	Netone, Econet
6	Netone and Econet
7-9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 27, 28 and 29	Econet
16, 20 and 26	Econet, Netone, Telone and Telecel
Source: District Development Fund	

5 Main Livelihood Sources

The district lies in 3 economic zones i.e., Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming, Greater Mutoko Communal and High-veld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement (**Table 11**). All the three economic zones are mainly based on agriculture.

Table 11: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middle-veld and extends to the North-eastern and North-western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22 and 23
Greater Mutoko Communal	This low-veld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	9, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 24
High-veld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	21, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29
	Finger millet	0,05
	Groundnuts	24,6
	Sunflower	1,5
	Cotton	4,2
	Bambara nuts	0,6
	Cowpeas	6,5
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012		

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods but in some wards a significant proportion of households rely on other sources of livelihoods including small scale mining, fishing and formal and informal employment in the tourism and forestry industries (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Summary Of Livelihood Options

Livelihood Option	Description	Wards
Mining	Black granite extraction	2, 5, 6, 7 and 10
Agriculture	Horticulture, dry land cropping and livestock	All wards practice agriculture
Fishing	Practiced where there are major Dams	10, 21 and 25
Tourism	Mutoko Ruins	12
Forestry	Tree nursery	5
Source: HEA Baseline 2010		

5.1 Wealth Group Profiles

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four generally agreed wealth groups and these are the better off, middle income, poor and very poor groups. The households' classification varies according to different geographical locations. The general definition for each of the 4 wealth groups is as follows:

Better Off -: This group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances, and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They can send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.

Middle Class -: They have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land, and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock, they dispose their assets, and some can even move to the lower classes.

Poor -: They have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. They offer labour to the middle and better off classes. They depend mainly on crop production and are not able to cultivate big pieces of land. They own very few livestock, and some do not have draught power for their agricultural activities. They are not able to send all their children to school and they also depend on external assistance.

Very Poor -: These are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households lead by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and they are not able to provide labour. They are neither able to provide for themselves nor to send children to school. They cannot make it in life without external assistance.

6. Poverty Levels

About 81% of the households in the district were estimated to be poor (Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015). Ward 19 had the highest poverty prevalence of 92% followed by Ward 1 which had 89%. Ward 20 which is peri-urban had the least poverty prevalence of 58% (**Table 13**).

Table 13: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population	HH 2012	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
1	3	896	790	89
2	5	1,711	1,434	84
3	3	1,081	913	85
4	3	1,262	1,072	86
5	3	1,060	852	81
6	1	476	403	85
7	3	1,236	1,003	81
8	2	681	559	83
9	2	797	687	87
10	3	953	787	84
11	3	1,102	892	82
12	4	1,341	1,089	82
13	2	759	634	85
14	3	1,080	893	84
15	3	972	792	83
16	5	1,709	1,346	79
17	4	1,300	1,104	86
18	6	2,063	1,822	88
19	5	1,617	1,472	92
20	8	3,309	1,898	58
21	1	174	140	80
22	1	298	240	80

Table 13: Poverty Prevalence By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population	HH 2012	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
23	1	246	178	73
24	1	207	162	78
25	6	2,109	1,636	78
26	4	1,344	1,095	82
27	6	1,799	1,484	83
28	4	1,260	1,006	81
29	7	2,271	1,852	82
Total	100	35,113	28,235	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

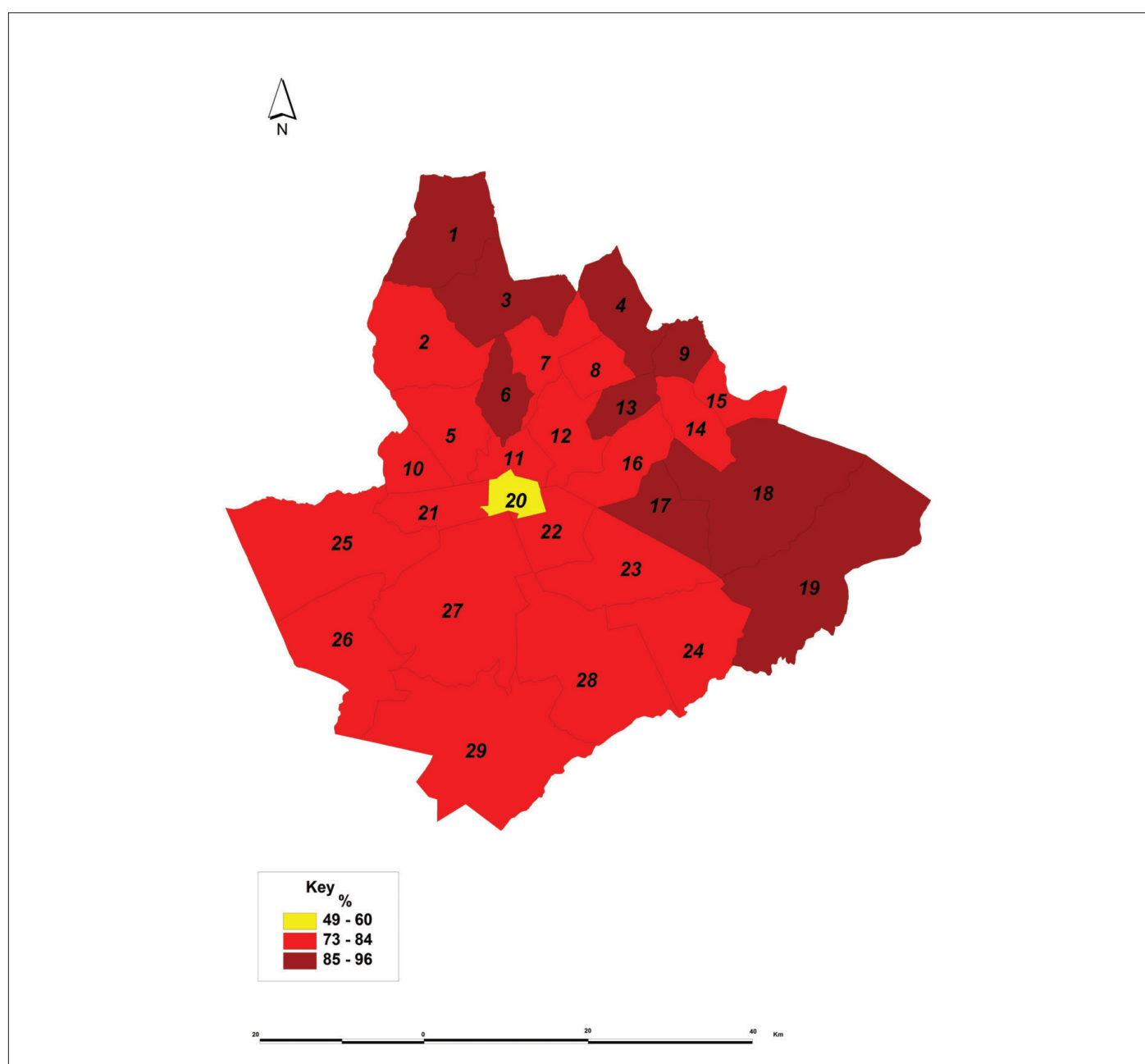


Figure 5: Poverty Map For Mutoko District (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

Poverty levels are very high in the 9 communal wards which are always affected by droughts and agriculture is their main source of livelihood and income (**Figure 2**). In addition, the communities have no underground water reserves for horticulture production. In normal years, all the other wards tend to be self-sufficient because if the season is poor, they rely on underground water sources for horticulture production.

7. Agriculture Information

7.1 Soil Type

The dominant soil types in the district are loamy sands, sandy loams, sandy clay, clay, clay loam and heavy clay.

Table 14: Soil Types By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Dominant Soil Types
1.	Charewa A	Loamy sands to sandy loams
2.	Chindenga	Loamy sands to sandy loams
3.	Charewa B	Loamy sands to sandy loams
4.	Kawere	Loamy sands to sandy loams
5.	Nyamuganhu	Loamy sands to sandy loams
6.	Kabasa A	Loamy sands to sandy loams
7.	Kabasa B	Loamy sands to sandy loams
8.	Mbudzi B	Loamy sands to sandy loams
9.	Chimoyo C	Loamy sands to sandy loams
10.	Nyamutsahuni	Loamy sands to sandy loams
11.	Nyamukapa	Loamy sands to sandy loams
12.	Mawanga	Loamy sands to sandy loams
13.	Mbudzi A	Loamy sands to sandy loams
14.	Chimoyo A	Loamy sands to sandy loams
15.	Chimoyo B	Loamy sands to sandy loams
16.	Chiwore	Loamy sands to sandy loams
17.	Nyahunure	Loamy sands to sandy loams
18.	Nyamhanza B	Loamy sands to sandy loams
19.	Nyamhanza A	Sandy loams, sandy clay loam to clay loam
20.	Mutoko centre	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
21.	Gumbure-Mutambwe	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
22.	Nyahondo	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
23.	Marira	Sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay
24.	Matedza	Loamy sands, clay loam to heavy clay
25.	Nyadire	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
26.	Huyuyu Mangondo	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
27.	Huyuyu Clearwen	Loamy sands to sandy loams
28.	Nyamuzizi	Sandy clay, clay to heavy clay
29.	Huyuyu Lucky dip	Sandy loams, clay loam to sandy clay

Source: AARDS 2021

7.2 Soil pH Map

The soil pH for the district ranges from 5.0 to 5.9.

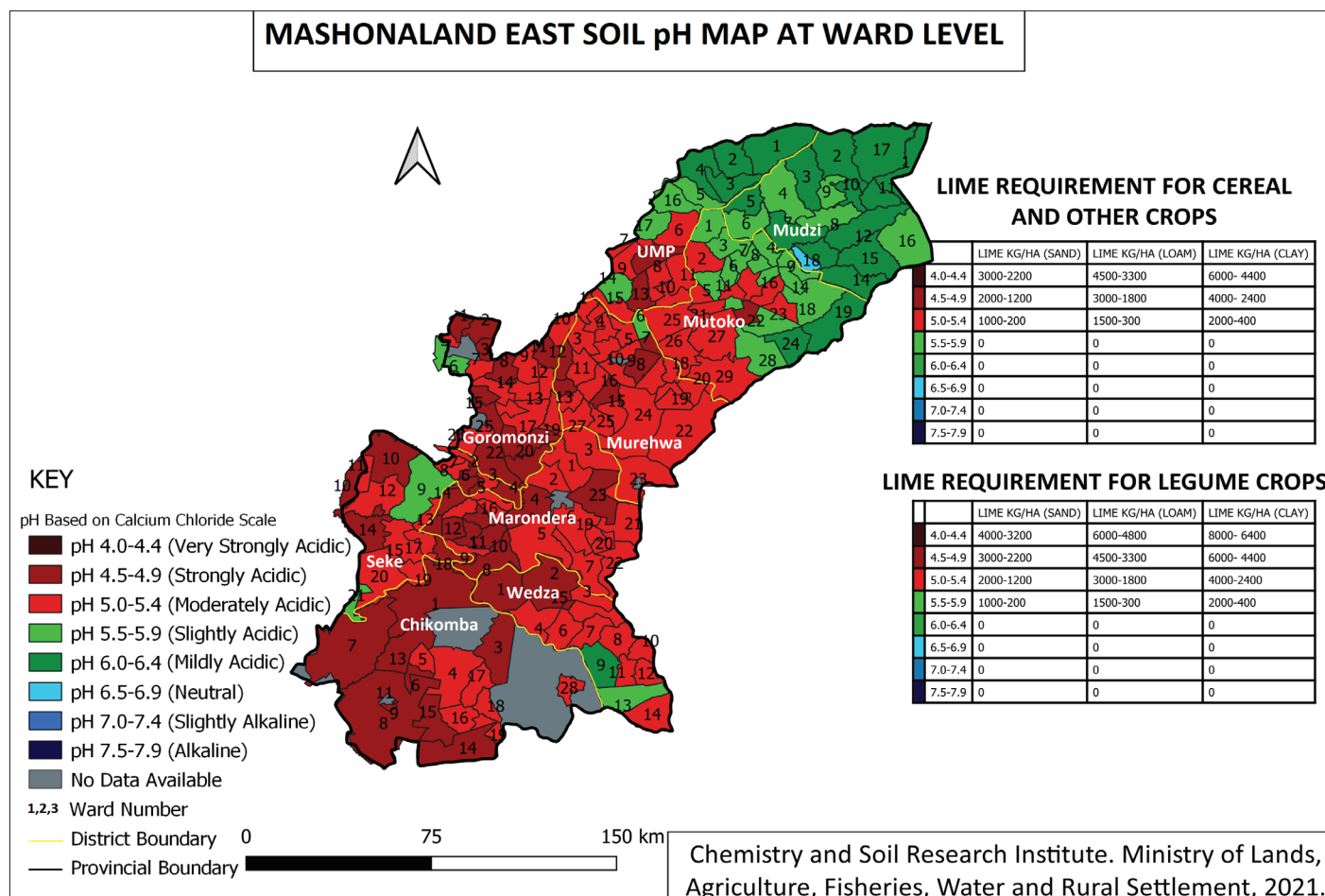


Figure 6: Soil pH Map of Mashonaland East

7.3 Agro-Ecological Regions And Climate

The district lies in agro ecological regions IIb, III and IV. The district receives a mean annual rainfall of 450mm – 1050mm. Agro ecological regions IIb are characterized by relatively high rainfall ranging from 700mm to 1050mm which is fairly distributed. Rainfall usually starts in November and ends in March. Maximum temperature ranges from 19oC - 28oC and minimum of 10oC – 18oC. Temperatures usually peak in October and November. Lowest temperatures are in June and July when they drop to below 10oC in certain areas along the Nyadire River. Altitude of the area ranges from 1000m to 1100m above sea level. However, frost incidences are regular, occurring once every 3 years normally in areas along Nyadire River. The region covers wards 25, 26, 27 and 29.

Agro ecological regions III receive rainfall that ranges from 500mm to 800mm per annum characterized by prolong mid-season dry spells of up to 14 days and these usually occur in December and January. Rainfall starts at the end of November and tails off in early March. Temperatures are high in summer i.e., 21oC to 30oC being maximum and minimum range of 10oC-18oC. Altitude ranges from 850m – 1100m above sea level. Wards covered by region III are 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 2 and parts of 6, 7, 13, 17,23, 28.

Agro ecological regions IV covers wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 24 and parts of 6, 7, 13, 17,23, 28. The region receives low erratic rainfall with a mean annual rainfall of 450 – 650mm. Prolonged mid-season dry spells usually occur in December and January. Day and night temperatures are high in summer with a maximum temperature of 19oC – 33oC are common from September to January. Minimum temperatures range from 10oC – 21oC from May to August. No frost incidences have been recorded. Altitude for the region ranges from 900m – 1100m above sea level.

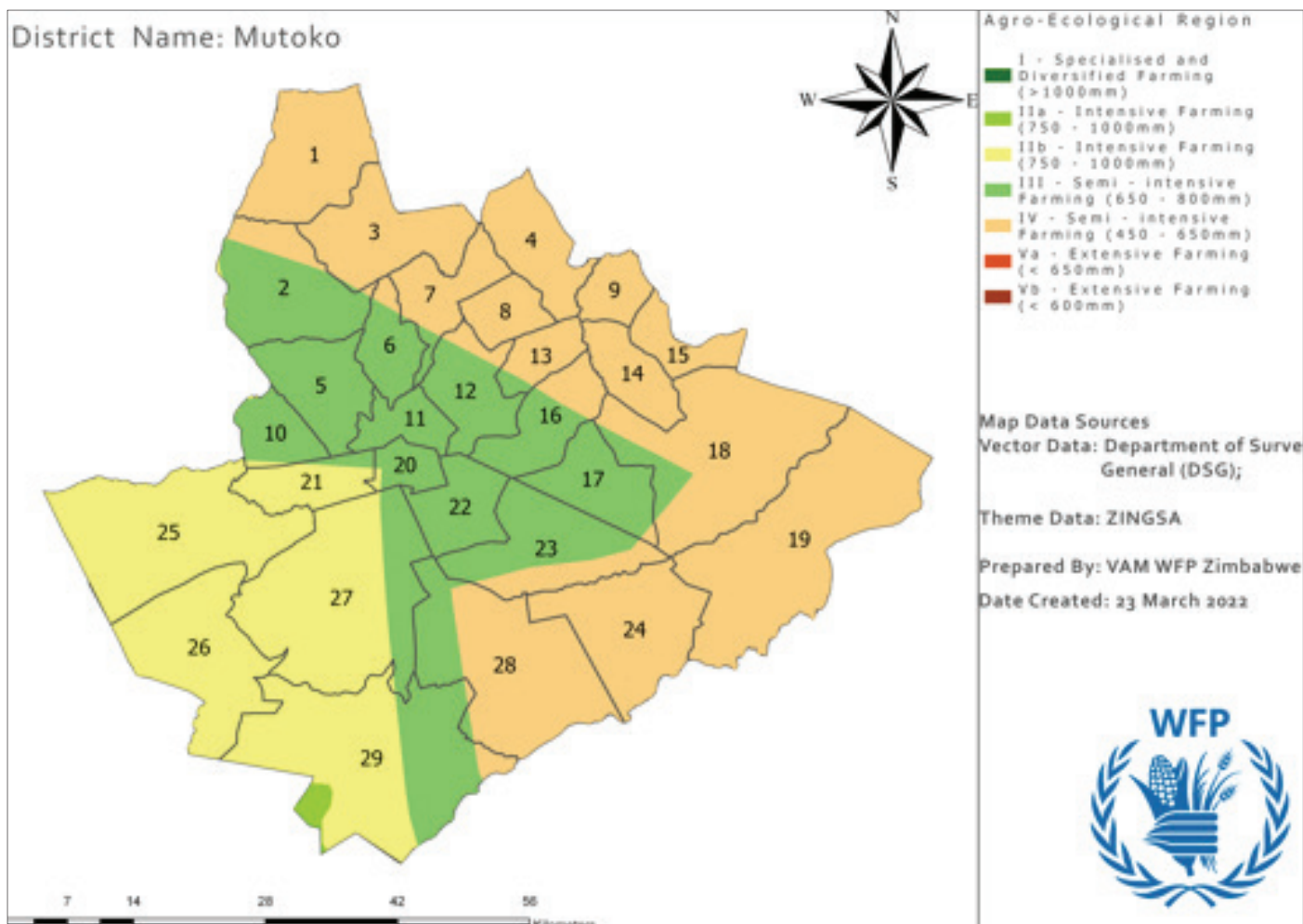


Figure 7: Agro-Ecological Regions And Climate

7.4 Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall varies by agro ecological region. Most of the rainfall is received in January. The rainy season usually starts mid-November in region IIb and parts of region III. Rainfall is mainly received in summer i.e. October to April.

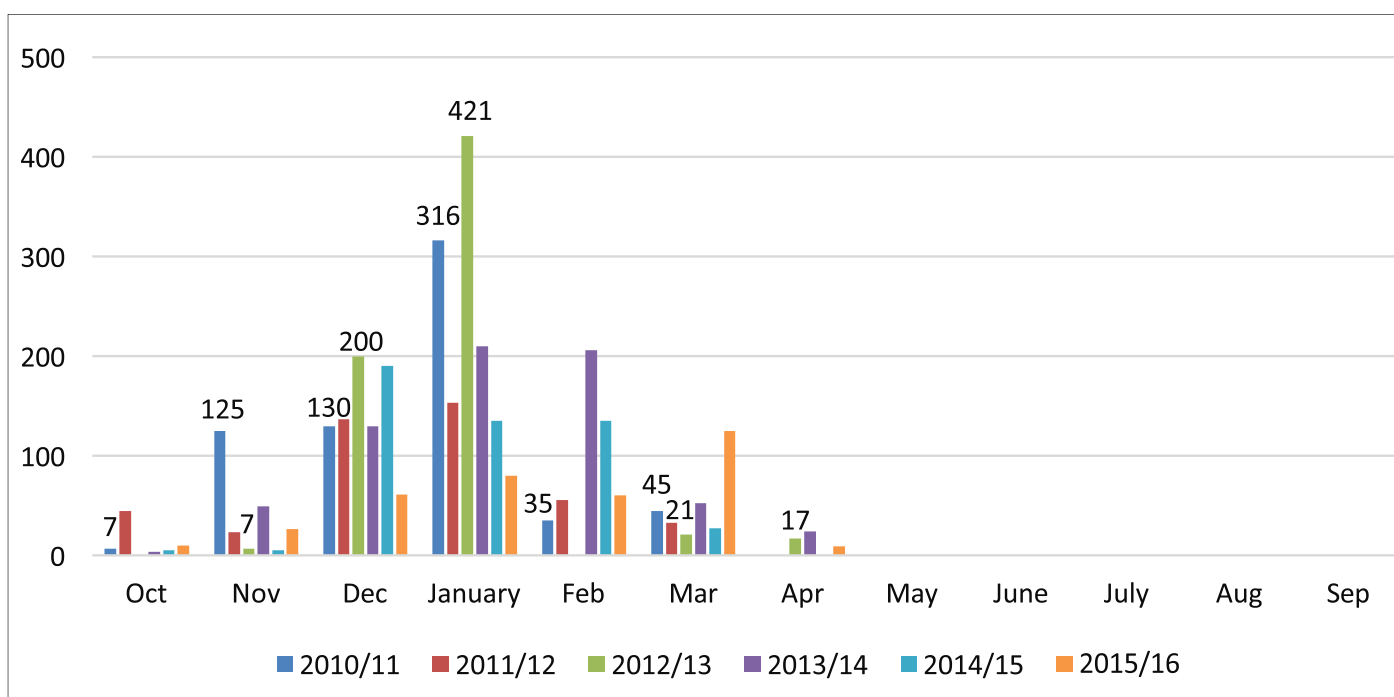


Figure 8: Rainfall Distribution by Month (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department 2016)

Communal areas normally receive lower rainfall compared to other farming sectors and the rainfall usually start from early December. Short season varieties are recommended for communal areas although they have a lower yield. The season normally tails off at the end of March, giving a rainy season of +/- 120 DDCys in natural region IV to 130 DDCys in natural region IIb and III.

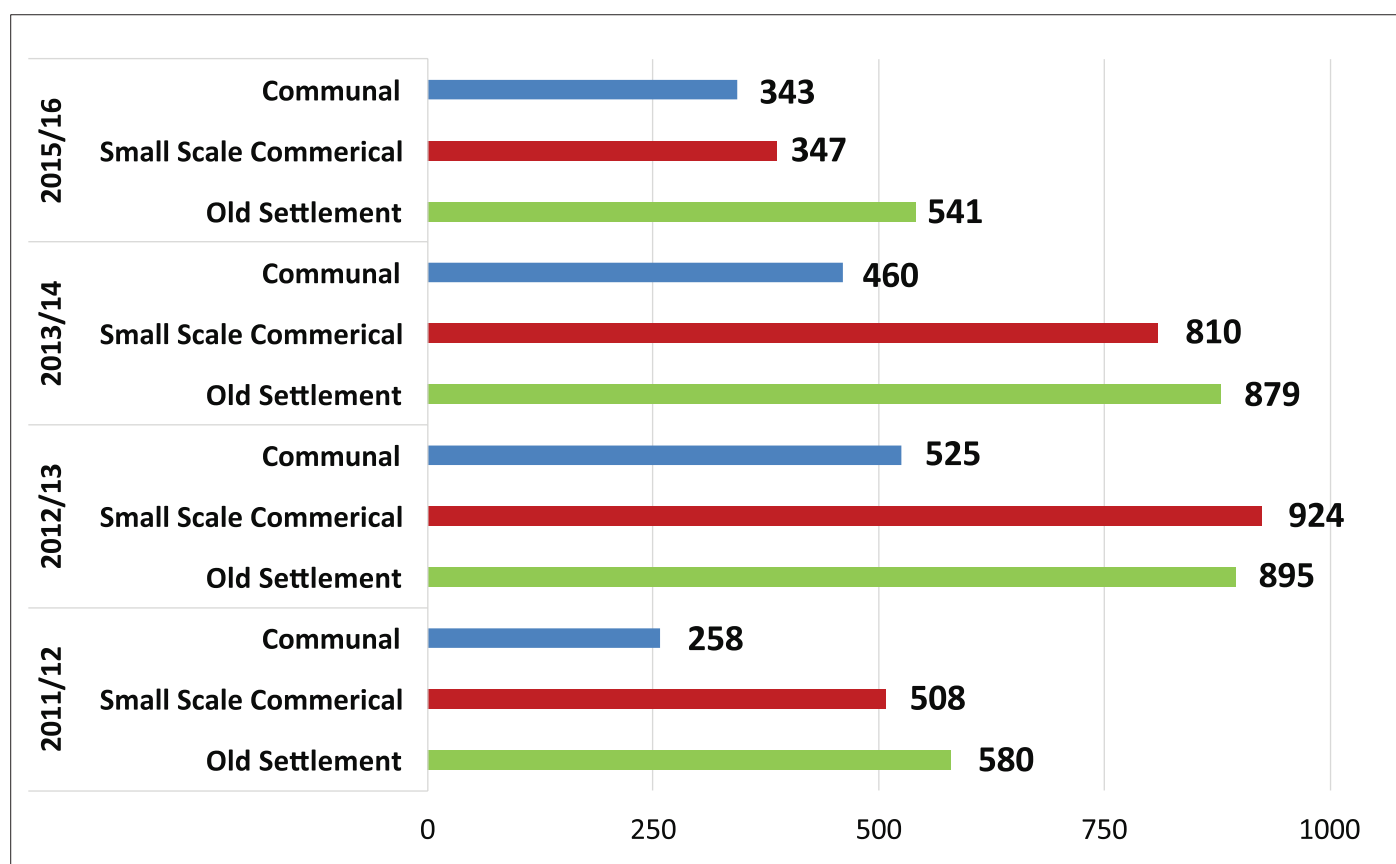


Figure 9: Mean Annual Rainfall

7.5 Rainfall Trends For The Past Seasons For Mutoko District

The following graph depicts the amount of rainfall that was received in the district for the past 5 seasons. Of greater importance is to note that the seasons are becoming poorer and poorer in terms of the distribution pattern of rainfall across the seasons.

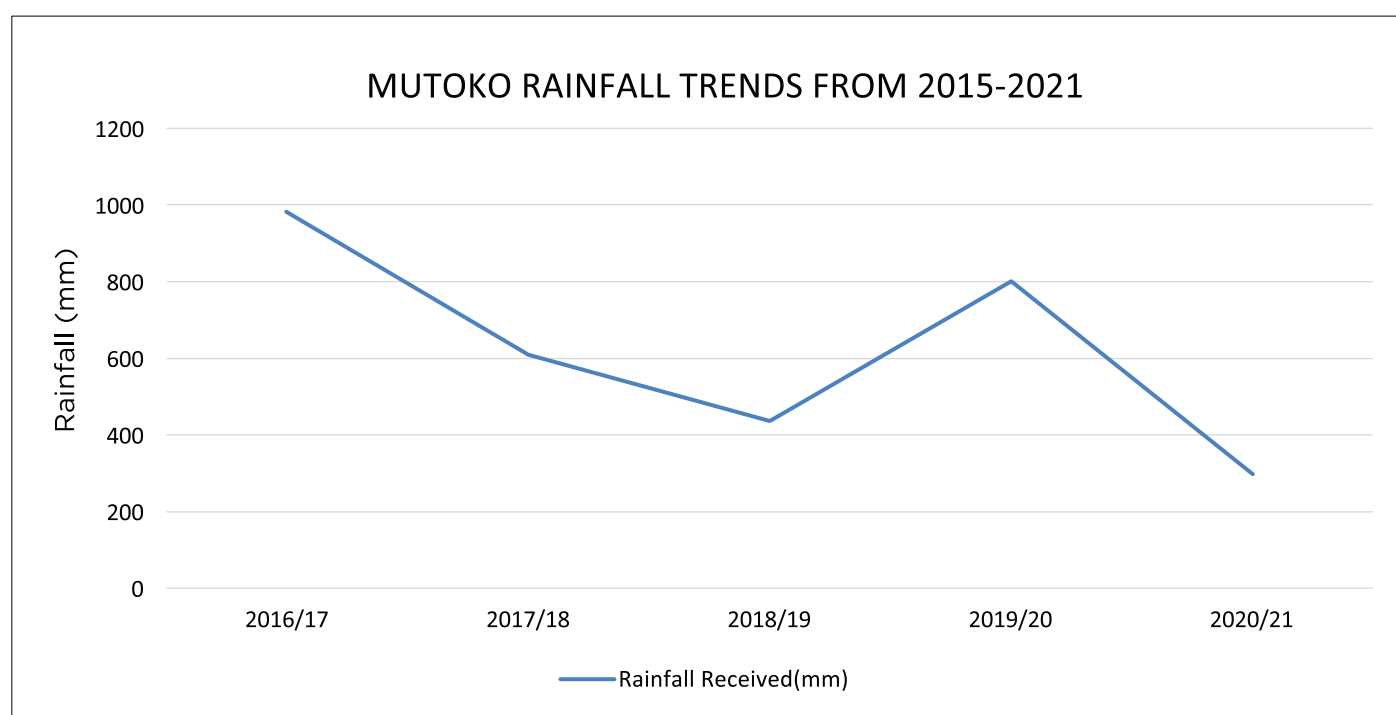


Figure 10: Mutoko Rainfall Trends from 2015-2021

The district is classified as medium risk to drought according to the WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021 (**Figure 12**). Wards 19, parts of 23, 24, 18, 17, 14, 15, 4, 1, 2, 3 and parts of 24 and 28 are prone to drought and prolonged mid-season dry spells. Even in normal seasons, these wards tend to have food deficits. Investments in irrigation facilities will go a long way in improving production for these wards.



7.6.2 Flood Prone Areas

All wards are classified in medium risk.

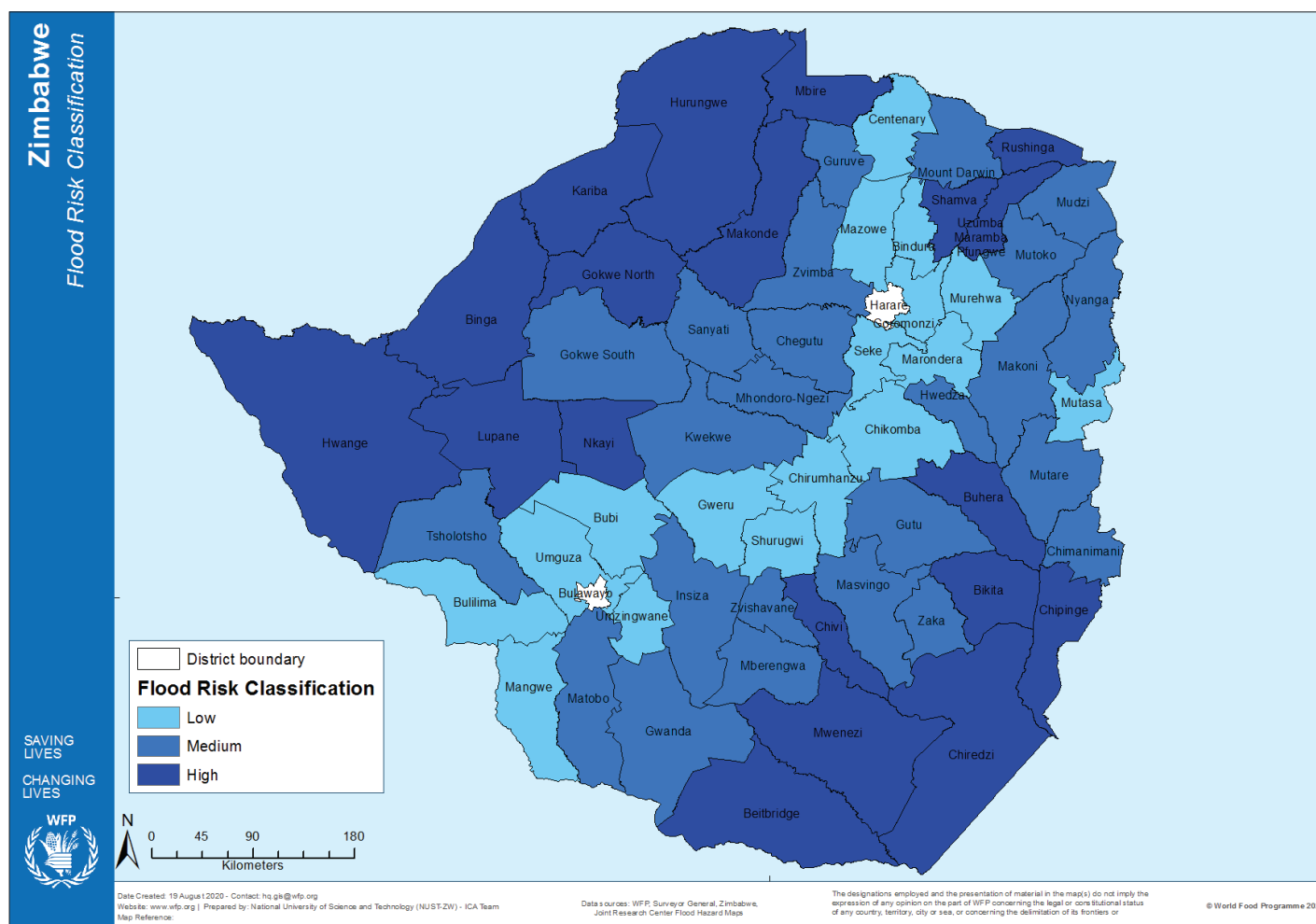


Figure 12: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)

7.7 Hydro-Geological Conditions

There are three major rivers that flow through the district and these are Nyadire River sub catchment in the western half flowing into Mazowe River and Nyadire River flows through Huyuyu and Nyadire resettlement schemes which forms a boundDCry with Murewa and UMP districts. Chitora River is the major river in this sub catchment. There are 14 major Dams in the district with a capacity ranging from 290m³ to 150 000m³. Most Dams are silted thereby reducing water holding capacity. Some are filled up with sand and these are Rukwenjere, Chindenga, Marowa, Nyandiya, Makosa, Happy Acre, Village 53, Kambanje, Kapondoro and Kanyongoro.

Table 15: Major Dams

Ward	Major Dams	Location	Category	Dams Capacity
9	Murara	VR405935	Large	7200M ³
12	Mudzi	VR270779	Large	1090M ³
21	Chitora	UR896628	Large	21850M ³
22	Nyahondo	UR205688	Medium	810M ³
23	Dhuku	VR396528	Small	260M ³
24	Matedza	UR394555	Large	1090M ³
25	Chitora	UR130753	Medium	860M ³
25	Nyadire	UR999754	Large	150000M ³
25	Nyaitenga	UR890720	Medium	930M ³
27	Village 74	UR174574	Medium	800M ³
28	Village 6	VR195560	Small	300M ³
29	Village 93	VR185542	Small	290M ³
21	Hanganya	UR070700	Large	1730M ³
22	Mother of Peace	Mother of peace community	Large	1150M ³

8. Crop Information

8.1 Major Crop Grown And Factors Affecting Crop Production

Although potential arable land is 35% of the total available land, roughly 50% (of the 35% arable land) is cropped annually (**Table 16**). Grazing in the communal area is inadequate, with all the communal land overgrazed, this is in part a result of lack of designated pasture lands.

Table 16: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Proportion of District (%)	Arable (Ha)	Percentage of Area	Grazing (Ha)	Percentage of Area	Wards
Old Resettlement	163, 819	38	26,368	16	137,452	84	parts of 25-29
Communal	208, 800	49	119, 308	57	89,492	43	
Small Scale Commercial Farms	53,894	13	5,839	11	48,055	89	
Large Scale Commercial Farms	2,570	1	395	15	2,175	85	parts of 25-29
Total	429, 083	100	151, 910	35	277, 174	65	

Source: AARDS

8.2 Crop Production

Area ploughed to major crops has been declining due to the continued decline in annual rainfall. Yields have also been declining for the same reason also because of mid-season dry spells and early season crop failure. Major crops grown are Maize, Groundnuts, Tobacco, and Cotton. Horticulture contributes significantly to the agriculture economy of the district and makes a significant contribution towards household food security. The district has the potential to produce adequate food if appropriate interventions are made in timely provision of inputs and in irrigation facilities. In normal years, food deficits in the communal area are compensated by surplus production in the old resettlements.

Figure 13 shows the food crop production trends and crop production has generally been decreasing over the years.

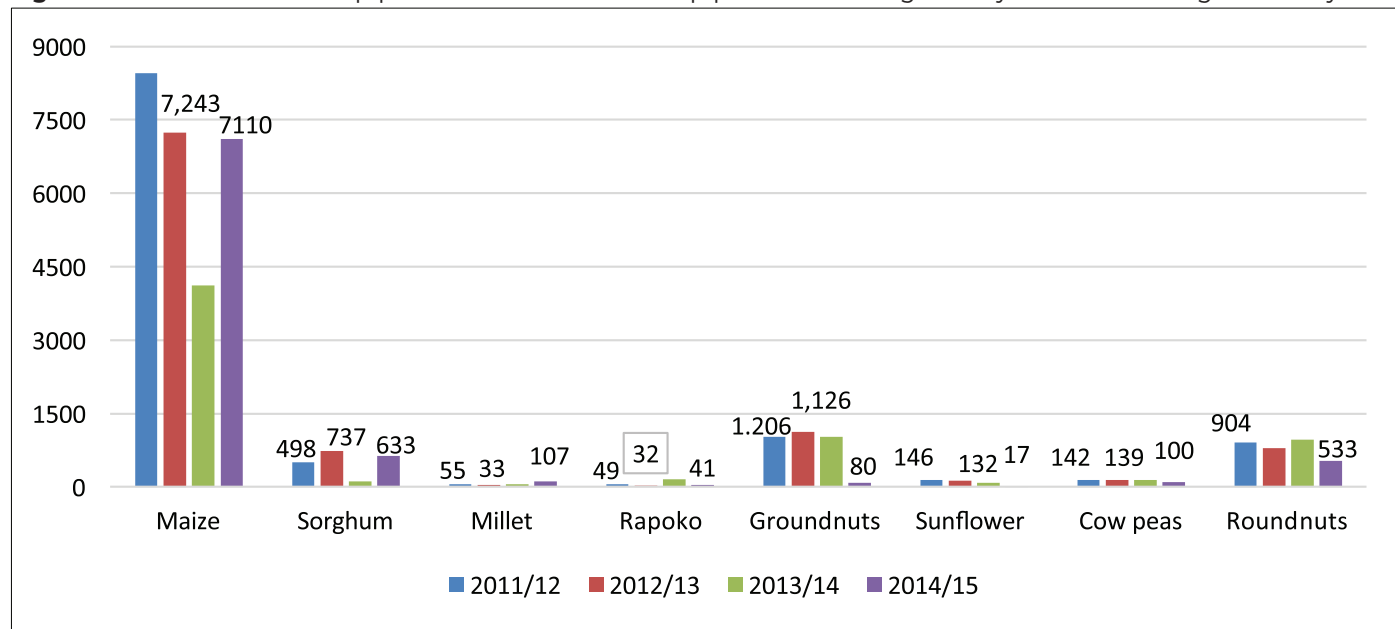


Figure 13: Food Crops Production Trend (2011/12 - 2014/15) (Source: AARDS)

The annual cereal requirement was computed using 110kg per person per annum (**Table 17**). From the 2016/17 season, most parts of the district were not able to produce enough cereal to last the whole consumption year. In typical seasons the district can produce enough cereal to last the whole consumption period.

Table 17: Cereal Adequacy

Ward	2016 Population	Average Food Requirement Tonnage	Maize		Sorghum		Pearl		Finger		Total Cereal Production	Cereal Adequacy
			Area Planted (H)	Prod (T)	Area Planted (H)	Prod (T)	Area Planted (H)	Prod (T)	Area Planted (H)	Prod (T)		
1	4,543	500	268	-	144	-	16	-	35	-	-	0
2	7,829	861	170	68	-	-	12	2	3	1	71	1
3	4,801	528	149	19	24	9	18	26	-	-	54	1
4	5,528	608	601	30	119	43	18	17	0	-	89	2
5	4,496	495	376	53	28	3	-	-	4	0	56	1
6	1,983	218	233	37	29	1	5	0	3	0	39	2
7	5,328	586	420	147	27	3	-	-	-	-	150	3
8	3,013	331	295	50	39	10	12	0	-	-	61	2
9	3,649	401	350	28	59	6	16	2	-	-	36	1
10	3,992	439	264	185	8	0	10	0	9	0	185	5
11	4,999	550	317	22	6	3	11	2	0	0	27	1
12	5,694	626	404	93	5	0	10	1	10	1	95	2
13	3,328	366	437	133	27	0	-	-	-	-	134	4
14	4,643	511	398	52	45	3	4	-	11	1	55	1
15	4,116	453	398	20	160	26	18	2	-	-	47	1
16	7,287	802	713	192	51	24	29	11	-	-	227	3
17	5,621	618	594	107	35	5	28	6	3	-	117	2
18	9,253	1018	476	86	274	85	23	4	-	-	174	2
19	7,486	823	201	20	143	117	33	16	-	-	154	2
21	13,316	1465	221	49	25	8	-	-	-	-	56	0
22	830	91	238	114	17	6	14	6	4	1	127	17
23	1,639	180	467	117	99	40	18	12	11	27	196	13
24	1,037	114	126	13	50	17	-	0	-	-	30	3
25	935	103	2,621	2,359	69	24	-	-	14	7	2,390	279
26	10,155	1117	1,434	488	90	36	-	-	-	-	524	6
27	6,767	744	2,024	202	127	25	-	-	-	-	228	4
28	8,874	976	653	719	74	22	-	-	5	1	742	9
29	5,833	642	3,152	1,702	272	114	-	-	-	-	1,816	34
Total	146,976	16,167	18,000	7,104	2,046	630	292	106	112	41	7,881	14

9. Irrigation Schemes

There are 8 irrigation schemes in the district with 6 in Ward 25 (**Table 18**), this is mostly due to water availability in this ward as water tables are high in other parts of the district and tend to dry up during the lean season.

Table 18: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Major Dams	Location	Category	Dam Capacity	Status
9	Murara	VR405935	Large	7200m ³	DDCm dried up (not Operational)
12	Mudzi	VR270779	Large	1090m ³	Functional
21	Chitora	UR896628	Large	21850m ³	Functional
22	Nyahondo	UR205688	Medium	810m ³	Functional
23	Dhuku	VR396528	Small	260m ³	Functional
24	Matedza	UR394555	Large	1090m ³	Functional
25	Chitora	UR130753	Medium	860m ³	Functional
25	Nyadire	UR999754	Large	150000m ³	Low water
25	Nyaitenga	UR890720	Medium	930m ³	Water level declined
27	Village 74	UR174574	Medium	800m ³	Dried up
28	Village 6	VR195560	Small	300m ³	Dried up
29	Village 93	VR185542	Small	290m ³	Low water
21	Hanganya	UR070700	Large	1730m ³	Functional
22	Mother of Peace	Mother of peace community	Large	1150m ³	Functional

Source: ZINWA

9.1 Challenges

- All Dams are silted hence water holding capacity has been reduced there is need for DDCm scoping.
- Low water levels in Dams leads to reduced production e.g. Nyaitenga.
- Use of water by non-irrigators (poachers).
- Commercial rates being charged on electricity at Chitora overhead leading to high costs of production. There is a need to install a solar system to supplement main grid electricity.
- Lack of funding for both capital and recurrent expenditure.
- Poor market prices and market linkages.
- Long distance to market and bad roads.

10. Livestock

10.1 Main Types Of Livestock Ownership

The main types of livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, poultry, and sheep. **Table 18** shows the average household livestock ownership per ward. Households from Wards 21 – 24 own more livestock because these are commercial farms, and most are into livestock production. Very few households own sheep and they are mainly owned by a few better off households in the district. **Table 18** shows the total ward population for the sheep.

Table 19: Average Household Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Indigenous Chicken	Sheep Ward Population
1	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	226
3	1	1	3	3
4	3	2	4	64
5	2	2	5	125
6	3	2	4	258
7	2	2	3	2
8	4	4	7	1
9	2	2	5	3
10	3	3	6	2
11	2	1	6	64
12	1	2	2	96
13	3	2	5	1
14	2	3	3	3
15	2	2	6	64
16	1	1	2	129
17	2	2	4	64
18	1	1	1	129
19	1	1	10	64
20	2	1	2	640
21	34	5	76	161
22	45	12	42	549
23	32	22	53	2,390
24	18	10	35	64
25	2	1	0	3
26	2	1	4	193
27	2	1	3	193
28	2	1	8	193
29	2	1	2	516
Source: Livestock Production Department				

The lower middle class own very little livestock. More than 40% of the livestock in the district is owned by the middle and upper middle class and yet this is a small proportion of the district households (**Table 19**).

Table 20: Average Household Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0-5	6-20	21-40
Goats	0-5	6-20	21-30
Sheep	0-2	3-5	6-10
Donkeys	0-2	3-4	5+
Pigs	0-4	5-10	10+
Source: Livestock Production Department			

10.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The most common diseases affecting cattle, pigs and chicken in the district are listed in **Table 18** by ward. N.B: Rabies, Anthrax, Newcastle, Foot-and-Mouth are not prevalent in the district according to current veterinary records. However, farmers are always encouraged to be alert.

Table 21: Common Diseases Affecting Livestock

	Cattle								Chickens				Pigs	
Animal centre	Babe siosis	Anapla smosis	Lumpy Skin Disease	Erhli chiosis	Foot rot	Conta gious Opth almia	Black leg	Bovine Ephe meral Fever	Mastitis	Cocc idiosis	Infec tious Coryza	Fowl Pox	Infect ious Bursal Disease	Mange
Chimurenga	0	4	4	1	2	4	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0
Gwanza	2	6	1	0	0	1	2	0	8	2	0	2	0	6
Nyamuzizi	3	6	1	0	0	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	2	2
Matedza	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	6	1	0	4	1	2
Kushinga	3	4	0	1	0	4	0	3	4	1	0	3	0	1
Kanyongo	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0
Nyamuzuwe	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	3
Dhumaira	1	1	3	4	4	1	2	0	6	5	0	1	0	0
Makosa	3	5	1	2	0	3	2	0	4	3	0	2	0	0
Jani	1	5	2	2	0	8	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	3
Chitangazuva	1	7	2	2	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	1
Mutoko	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	4	1	3
Charewa	3	12	1	14	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lot	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rukau	2	7	2	6	0	2	1	0	5	1	0	4	0	0
Source: District Veterinary Services														

Source: District Veterinary Services

10.3 Dipping Facilities

There are 77 dip tanks in the district. Seventy-six dip tanks are functional, but also require rehabilitation.

Table 22: Dip Tanks Facilities In The District

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
77	76	0	76
Source: District Veterinary Services			

10.4 Animal Health Centers

There are 23 functional and 20 non-functional animal health centers (Table 23). The district does not have community animal health workers or Paravets.

Table 23: Animal Health Centres

Number of Functional Animal Health Centres	23
Number of non-functional animal health centres	20
Number of community animal health workers/paravets	0
Source: District Veterinary Services	

10.5 Other Livestock Establishments

The district has 25 aquaculture ponds, 898 apiculture (beehives) and 5 feedlots (Table 24). There are 330 fodder production establishments and no Dairy farms.

Table 24: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	
Aquaculture (Ponds)	25
Apiculture	898
Dairy farms	0
Feedlots	5
Fodder production	330
Source: AARDS	

10.6 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Inadequate grazing land due to severe drought.
- Inadequate drinking water for livestock.
- Upsurge in livestock diseases due to erratic dipping.
- Stock theft.
- Unstable market conditions whereby the buyer dictates the price to the seller.
- Veld fires that threaten the existence of livestock and their grazing land.

11. Market Information

11.1 Rural Business and Service Centres

Mutoko district has 107 business centres, 6 service centres and 1 Growth Point across the 29 wards **(Table 25)**.

Table 25: Business Centres And Services Centres

Ward	Ward Name	Business Centres	Service Centres	Growth Point
1	Charewa B	Danda and Nyarukokora		
2	Chindenga	Chinogureyi, Chindenga, Chindenga 2, Makokoro, Gwariwa, Chirindi		
3	Charewa A	Kawazva, Tarewa, Mungongoma, Kagande		
4	Kawere	Gwanza, Kawere, Ndemera, Madimutsa		
5	Nyamuganhu	Katsukunya, Nyamakope, Gurure		
6	Kabasa B	Nyawasha, Chiutsi, Chimukopa, Musasa		
7	Kabasa A	Hondo, Makochera, Mwenye, Natural Stone Quarry	Nyamuzuwe	
8	Mbudzi B	Bondamakara, Tsoro/Kowo, Utonga		
9	Chimoyo C	Chitawa, Musanhi, Katavhinya		
10	Nyamutsahuni	DDCngarembizi, Mabvuta, Chihombonyi, Musaro, Karonga, Kanyongo, Marere, Chapeyama		
11	Nyamukapa	Tsiga, Musvaire, Hunhu		
12	Mawanga	Chitekwe, Madziva, Tsiko, Chidewe		
13	Mbudzi A	Mudzonga, Lot, Rutsito, Chidoho		
14	Chimoyo A	Nyamakosi, Sasa, Dombo, Mrikiti		
15	Chimoyo B	Chikukwa, Nyamashuka, Chapanduka	Makosa	
16	Chiwore	Kaunye, Jembere, Rukau		
17	Nyahunure	Mudasikati, Mushimbo, Mujari, Manyange		
18	Nyamanza B	Kapondoro, Kangoza, Mapona, Pawandiwa, Chisambiro, Bwanya, Gibson		
19	Nyamanza A	Makora, Dombo, Chibeta, Musapawenyanza, Chidye		
20	Mutoko Center			Mutoko Center
21	Gumbure /Mutambwe	Gumbure, Mutambwe		
22	Nyahondo	Nyahondo		
23	Marira	Marira, Kanyongoro		
24	Matedza	Matedza, Dhuku		
25	Nyadire	Ganyambabdze, Nyahunguruhwe, Tabudirira, Zvidozvevanhu	Chifeyo	
26	Hoyuyu Mangondo	Kushinga, Nyazvikatsi	Cornerstore	
27	Hoyuyu Clearwin	Hari, Chitangazuva, Nyagore, Rukanda		
28	Nyamuzizi	Nyamuzizi, Nyadzonya, Chinyika, Chikara		
29	Hoyuyu Luckdip	Nzira, Nyarushipe, Toingogara, Luckdip, Nharire, Tamuka, Hurumutumbu, Ruvimbo	Dhumaira and Jani	

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

11.2 Crop Markets

Most of the cereals are sold to the Grain Marketing Board and to private buyers. Horticulture products are supplied to Harare where they have a ready market. Processed food commodities are readily available in the district because of its proximity to Harare (**Table 26**).

Table 26: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Small Grain
	\$/10kg	\$/bucket	\$/2ltre	\$/500g	\$/bucket
1	\$7	\$8	\$4	\$2	\$10
2	\$7	\$7	\$4	\$1.5	\$10
3	\$7	\$7	\$3.5	\$2	\$10
4	\$7	\$7	\$3.8	\$2	\$9
5	\$8	\$6	\$3.5	\$1.5	\$9
6	\$8	\$7	\$4	\$2	\$9
7	\$8	\$6	\$3.5	\$2	\$12
8	\$8	\$6	\$3.5	\$2	\$12
9	\$8	\$6	\$3.8	\$2	\$10
10	\$8	\$6	\$3.5	\$1.5	\$10
11	\$7	\$6	\$4	\$2	\$12
12	\$7	\$6	\$4	\$1.5	\$12
13	\$8	\$6	\$4	\$2	\$12
14	\$8	\$7	\$3.8	\$2.4	\$9
15	\$8	\$7	\$3.8	\$2	\$9
16	\$8	\$7	\$3.8	\$2	\$9
17	\$8	\$7	\$3.5	\$2	\$12
18	\$8	\$8	\$4	\$2	\$10
19	\$8	\$8	\$4	\$2	\$10
20	\$6	\$6	\$4	\$0.5	\$12
21	\$8	\$5	\$4	\$2	\$15.
22	\$8	\$4	\$4	\$2	\$15
23	\$8	\$6	\$3.5	\$1.6	\$10
24	\$8	\$7	\$3.8	\$2	\$9
25	\$8	\$5	\$4	\$2	\$12
26	\$8	\$5	\$4	\$2	\$12
27	\$8	\$5	\$5	\$2	\$12
28	\$8	\$7	\$3.8	\$2	\$10
29	\$8	\$5	\$5	\$2	\$12
Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee					

11.3 Livestock Markets

There are no organized livestock markets in the district. Livestock sales are mainly between farmer and private buyers and the prices are mainly negotiated although they are in favour of the buyer. Abattoirs from Harare also frequent the district to purchase mainly cattle. (**Table 27**) below shows average prices of livestock.

Table 27: Livestock Markets

Livestock type	Average Price (US\$) 2016	Average Price (US\$) 2022	Type of Market	Average ZWL
Cattle	\$250	\$300	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries,	50 000
Private buyers, Public Auctions,	25	25	25	5000
Sheep	\$40	\$45	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions	1000
Goats	\$25	\$25	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions	8000
Donkey	\$100	\$150	Farmer to farmer, local buyers	800
Fish	\$1/KG	\$2/KG	Farmer to farmer, private buyers	
Guinea Fowls	\$5	\$6	Farmer to farmer	
Indigenous Chickens	\$4	\$5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants	
Pigs	\$40	\$45	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries	

11.4 Crop Produce Markets

The district has so many marketplaces that are critical in terms of provision of agricultural related commodities especially crop production. The table below indicates the name of the market, location as well as the source of the commodities to inform the buyers where exactly to access such commodities.

Table 28: Produce Markets

Market Name	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Cornerstone	Horticultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local gardens Irrigation schemes Irrigation schemes 	Available
	Horticultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local gardens Community gardens Surplus from nutrition gardens 	Available
Lot Musika	Horticultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local farmers Community gardens 	Available
Gwanza	Horticultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local gardens Local irrigation schemes 	Available
Makosa Market	Horticultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local gardens Local irrigation schemes 	
Mutoko centre	Horticultural	Makosa, Cornerstore, Lot and Gwanza	Available
	Cereals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local GMB Local Farmers 	Available

11.5 Labour Markets

The main labour markets in Mutoko District are found in mining, crop and livestock production, horticulture as well as vending sectors. The greater proportion of the labour opportunities comes from agricultural sector as well as horticulture and vending and to a lesser extent mining.

Table 29: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity (%)
Mining sector-Granite extracts, gold	Ward 15, 8, 7, 2, 5, 10, 1, 6, 11 and 18	Ward 15, 8, 7, 2, 5, 10, 1, 6, 11, 18 and 20	5
Agriculture (Livestock and crop production)	All wards	All wards in the district	80
Horticulture	6, 25, 26, 17, 13, 4, 8, 2 and 1	6, 25, 26, 17, 13, 4, 8, 2 and 1	75
Vending	20, 15, 26 and 4	20, 15, 26 and 4	65

11.6 Market Challenges

- High transport costs
- Long distances to and from the market using bad roads
- Poor market prices for commodities
- Manipulation of farmers by middlemen
- Lack of a stable and reliable market
- Lack of storage facilities
- Fluctuation of prices
- Unavailability of suitable transport

12. Common Hazards

Mutoko district has endured the following chronic and period hazards **(Table 30)**.

Table 30: Common And Periodic Hazards

Wards	Hazards
1, 3, 6, 4, 9, 13, 17, 18 and 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic drought • HIV and AIDS • Commodity price fluctuation • Malaria outbreaks
2, 5, 7, 8, 10 – 12 and 14 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic drought • HIV and AIDS • Commodity price fluctuation • Malaria outbreaks
21 – 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veld fires • Periodic drought • HIV and AIDS • Commodity price
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS • Road traffic accidents • Commodity price fluctuation
4, 8, 11, 13, 12, 20 and 25 - 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic accidents

Source: Civil Protection Unit

13. District Development Priorities

The following are the district development priorities **(Table 31)**.

Table 31: Mutoko District Development Priorities

Number	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing roads.	All wards	+/-1300km
2	Construction of new roads	21-29	+/-400km
3	Repair and rehabilitation of existing water sources (boreholes, piped water schemes, shallow wells deep-wells etc.)	1-29	
4	Drilling new boreholes		
5	Rehabilitation of existing Dams	1, 2, 29, 15, 28, 27, 18, 23, 11, 9 and 25	Rukwenjere, Chindenga, Nyandiya, Makosa, Happy Acres, Village 53, Kapondoro, Kanyongoro, Nyabopota
6	Construction of new Dams	29 and 8	Dzete, Nyamakamba
7	Construction of new clinics	1, 28, 18, 19, 5, 6, 23, 12, 25 and 10	Majority of the RHC are within a radius of more than 5km of their catchment areas
8	Construction of new schools	20, 25, 13, 4, 22, 22, 12 and 18	Existing schools exceed recommended walking distance (5km primary 11km secondDCry)
9	Establishment of canning factory	20	Will serve farmers from the whole district and surrounding districts
10	Development of new irrigation schemes	Wards 10, 25 and 29	

Source: District Administrator's Office

14. Food Security

Food security always exists when all people have physical, social and economic access to food which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and it is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care allowing for a healthy and active life (Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2012).

Mutoko District is largely an agro-based economy and hence issues of food security rarely affect the population in adverse degrees. According to the ZIMVAC REPORT OF 2021, 9% of the households in the district will become food insecure by the peak hunger period. This is below the national average of 27%. The trend analysis points to the highest figure of 9% during the lean season between January and March. This translates to approximately 15 922 households that will need food assistance. However, this figure will be projected to rise during 2022 as the district experienced low rainfalls and extended periods of heat which rendered some parts of the districts a write off in terms of cropping.

14.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Mutoko district is generally a food secure district with food insecurity prevalence which is normally below national average. The current trends show that as of 2021 Mutoko district had 9% of its population who were food insecure but due to the low rains received the last farming season this number will balloon as most crops are a complete write off due to poor rains. To mitigate food insecurity the Government of Zimbabwe and other partners assist with food and input distribution under the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Programme. Since 2016 the department of Social Welfare has been supporting 9397 households with 469.85 Mt grain in all the wards. In 2021 CTDO, a partner supported by WFP, also assisted 5691 HH with cereals, vegetable oils and pulses following proclamation of a national disaster. However, all this support (both government and partner support) has been put on hold since the district was not among the severely affected in the province. Since May 2021 to DDCte no interventions have been put in place to assist the vulnerable, although demand for humanitarian assistance is high.

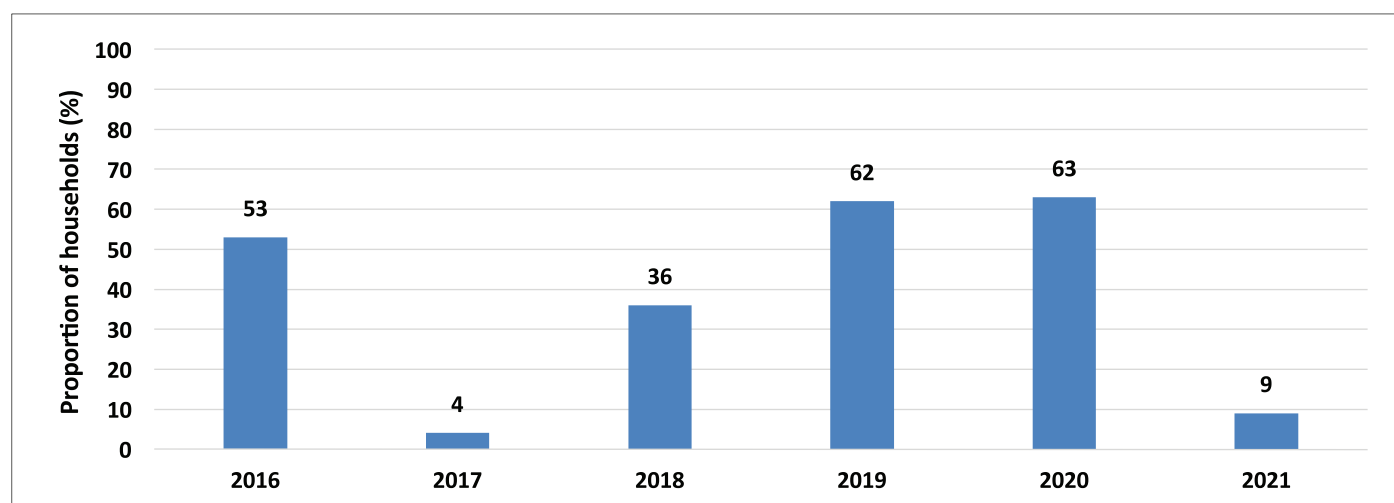


Figure 14: Mutoko Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2016 - 2021)).

14.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

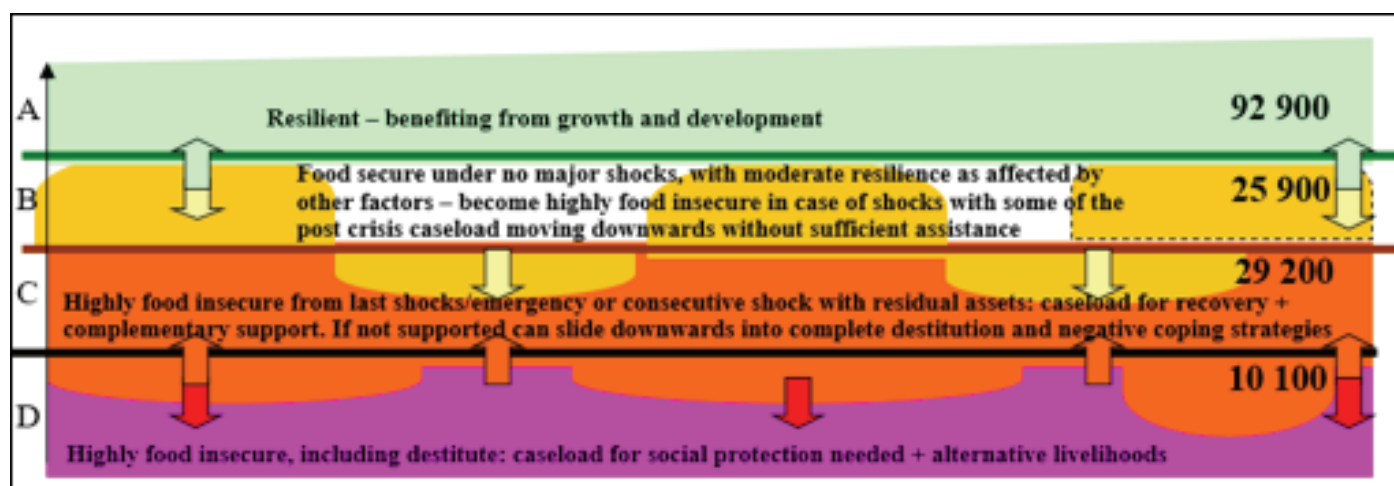


Figure 15: Estimation Of Chronic, Transitory And Food Secure Populations (Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Households in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in

Category C: would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

14.3: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Group A (Already resilient) 92 900 people (5%)	Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programs such as health education further capacity development early warning systems etc.
Group B (Food secure under no major shocks) 25 900 people (16%)	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programs this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. It was identified that for HH that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programs.
Group C (Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks) 29 200 people (18%)	These households are highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programs). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
Group D (Highly food insecure including destitute) 10 100 people (6%)	These highly food insecure households - including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

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

Figure 16. Seasonal Calendar For A Bad Year

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

Figure 16: Seasonal Calendar For A Bad Year (Continued)

14.5 Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

Since 2016 the department of Social Welfare has been supporting 9397 households with 469.85 Mt grain in all the wards. In 2021, CTDO, a partner supported by WFP, also assisted 5691 HH with cereals, vegetable oils and pulses following the national disaster proclaimed by his excellency CDE Mnangagwa. However, all this support (both government and partner support) has been put on hold since the district was not among the severely affected in the province. Since May 2021 to DDCte no interventions have been put in place to assist the vulnerable.

Table 32: Mutoko Development Partner Profiling

No	Partner	Activities	PVO No	Comments	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working with NGO
1	Association of IDDCishe Community Trust	Assisting the elderly people	2010	Active	14 - 19	Department of Social Welfare
2	(CADS) Cluster Agricultural Development Services	Agriculture	1988	Active	1 - 4, 14 - 19, 8 and 11	AARDS
3	(CCDZ) Centre For Community Development in Zimbabwe	Peace Building	2010	Active	11 - 13 and 20	Local Government
4	Child Line Zimbabwe	Child Protection	7/2001	Active	All wards	Department of Social Welfare
5	CTDO PRPEC	Agriculture, Health, Education and WASH	2008	Active	t 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	AARDS, Ministry of Health, RDC, Social Welfare, DDF
6	Environment Africa	Agriculture	2012	Active	25, 11, 7, 15, 21	AARDS, Livestock Production
7	(FACE) Family Action for Community Empowerment	HIV/AIDS	17/2005	Active	15, 27, 29 and 7	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth
8	Fintrac Zimbabwe	Agriculture	2011	Active	25	Ministry of Youth and AARDS
9	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Agriculture	2011	Active	25, 17 and 9	Ministry of Youth, Womens Affairs, Local Government and AARDS
10	Kadyiwa Development & Coordination	Agriculture	1985	Active	4 and 8	AARDS
11	Kubatana Development Trust	Women empowerment	2008	Active	14 - 19	Ministry of Womens Affairs
12	Better Life	Youth and empowerment	2016	Active	20	Ministry of Youth
13	Nyahunure Trust	Peace building & community development, HIV & AIDS, gender based violence		Active	14 - 17	Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Womens Affairs
14	Plan Zimbabwe	Agriculture, health, Education and WASH	1998	Active	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26	Ministry of Health, AARDS, Ministry of Education, Local Government, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Department of Social Welfare, DDF
15	(PSI/Z) Population Services International Zimbabwe	Health	WOB/87	Active	Hoyuyu, Charehwa, Kapondoro, Madimutsa, Mutoko Centre, All Wards	Ministry of Health, NAC
16	Uzumba Orphanage Care	HIV/AIDS	2007	Active	11, 12, 6 and 7	Ministry of Health, Department of Social Welfare
17	(ZICHIRE) Zimbabwe Community Health Intervention Research Behavioural Change Programme	HIV/AIDS	2010	Active	All wards	Ministry of Health, NAC
18	(ZIM RIGHTS) Zimbabwe Human Rights Lawyers	Laws And Human Rights	2013	Active	16 and 17	Ministry of Justice
19	Gender Link	Gender Issues		Active	All wards	Ministry of Women Affairs
20	(SNV) Smart Development Works	Agriculture/Water and Sanitation	2014	Active	25	AARDS
21	Aqua-Healing	Psycho-Social Support	MA39/63	Active	20	Ministry of Health
22	Zimbabwe Women Bureau	Women Empowerment	2004	Active	14 - 19	Ministry of Women Affairs

Table 32: Mutoko Development Partner Profiling (Continued)

No	Partner	Activities	PVO No	Comments	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working with NGO
23	(ZELA) Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association	Environment Conservation	2012	Active	10 – 12, 5 – 8, 1 – 3;	Environmental Management Agency, Local Government
24	Civic Forum On Human Development	Local Governance Empowerment	2012	Active	All wards	Local Government, livestock production, AARDS
25	(NOCCA) Network Of Christian Charity Arrows	Christian Empowerment	2014	Active	20	Department of Social Welfare
26	Shamwari Yemwanasikana	The Concern Of The Girl Child	2015	Active	20	Ministry of Youth
27	(VSCRT) Vulnerable Senior Citizens Rehabilitation Trust	Assisting elderly & vulnerable children with basic needs	2014	Active	1 – 19	Department of Social Welfare
28	Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association	Giving Legal Aid And Legal Education	2010	Active	15 – 19	Ministry of Justice
29	(ZWRCN) Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre And Network	Gender Budgeting	2008	Active	All wards	Ministry of Health, Local Government
30	Trace/Action Aid	Scaling up equitable and gender responsive service delivery and transparent, accountable public and natural resource management	8/2003	Active	10 – 12, 5 – 8, 1 – 3;	Ministry of Youth, Environmental Management Agency
31	CESVI ONLUS	Reduction of HIV & improving sexual and reproductive health amongst young people.	2014	Active	17, 20, 10	Ministry of Health
32	Youth Initiatives For Community Development (YICD)	Promote meaningful youth participation in governance and development process through networking, research, advocacy initiatives and livelihood projects that create income opportunities		Active	11 – 16	Ministry of Youth
33	Zimbabwe Young Women Network For Peace Building	Agriculture economic & empowerment	2015	Active	1 – 10	Ministry of Women Affairs and AARDS
34	Youth Unlimited Trust	Economic & educational & empowerment of youth	2015	Active	25 – 29	Ministry of Youth
35	Zimbabwe HIV/activities union community trust (ZHAUAUCT)	HIV/AIDS awareness		Active	All wards	Ministry of Health
36	Zimbabwe Community Development Association (ZCDDC)	Agricultural empowerment	30/2010	Active	All wards along the high way	AARDS
37	Destiny for Women and Youth Empowerment	Youth empowerment		Active	15 – 19	Ministry of Youth
38	Zimbabwe Peace Project	Peace	2015	Active	5 – 10	Local Government
39	Svinurai Arts Association	To promote cultural rights	2	Active	Mawanga	
40	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Food Security, Sanitation & Basic Education	21/2010	Active	Ward 1 – 5, 7 – 10 14 – 19	Local Government, Department of Social Welfare and AARDS
41	ZIMCDD	Trade & livelihood programme dealing with vendors & SMES		Active	Ward 20	Local Government, Ministry of Small to Medium Enterprises
	Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe	WASH		Active	All wards	DDF and Local Governemnt

2. Key Issues For Consideration

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**Table 32**).

Table 33: Main Issues For Consideration In Mutoko

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	Promotion of nutrition sensitive farming to assist households to produce most of their nutrient requirements. Market chain development for improved incomes as well as health and nutrition. There is also a need to improve the district's cattle herd to ensure diversification of livelihoods and incomes, small livestock projects have the potential of doing well in this district. Development of irrigation schemes to support crop production in region IV.
Water and Sanitation	Drilling of more boreholes to improve access to safe water by households. Access to sanitation facilities is low and initiatives to assist households to construct improved sanitation facilities will go a long way not only in reducing diarrheal diseases but also nutrition status of the district.
Health and Nutrition	Construction of new health facilities in the wards that currently do not have and are relying on nearby wards. The district should also consider establishing of a mobile health services system to cater for the old and those in places where the nearest centres are distant.
Energy	Promotion of use of renewable energy sources e.g. biogas and solar power.
Education	There is a low rate of progression from primary to secondDCry school the main reason being poverty related. Initiatives like BEAM are important in assisting vulnerable children to attend school. There is also a need to understand why there is low progression rate from primary to secondDCry and appropriate initiatives are put in place to assist those in need.
Source: Mutoko District Risk Profile	

Table 34: Summary By Ward

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average Goats HH Ownership	Average HH Poultry Ownership
1	896	No	Medium	Medium		790	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi- intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Crop and livestock mining, cross border trading and petty trading, formal and informal employment	Yes	No	2	1	2
2	1711	Yes	Medium	Medium		1,434	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi- intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock		No	No	2	1	2
3	1081	Yes	Medium	Medium		913	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi- intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock		Yes	No	1	1	3
4	1262	Yes	Medium	Low		1,072	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi- intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock		No	No	3	2	4
5	1060	Yes	Medium	Medium		852	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum.intensive production system, drought prone area		No	No	2	2	5
6	476	No	Medium	Low		403	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi- intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock		No	No	3	2	4
7	1236	Yes	Medium	Low		1,003	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/ annum.intensive production system.drought prone area		No	No	2	2	3

Table 34: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	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 Goats HH Ownership	Average HH Poultry Ownership
8	681	Yes	Medium	Low		559	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	No	No	4	4	7
9	797	No	Medium	Low		687		Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	No	No	2	2	5
10	953	No	Medium	Medium		787	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/annum intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No	3	3	6
11	1102	Yes	Medium	Medium		892	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/annum intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No	2	1	6
12	1341	No	Medium	Low		1,089	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/annum intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No	1	2	2
13	759	No	Medium	Low		634	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	No	No	3	2	5
14	1080	No	Medium	Low		893	Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Yes	No	2	3	3

Table 34: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Toilets	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average Goats HH Ownership	Average HH Poultry Ownership
15	972	Yes	Medium	Low	792	Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi-intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Yes	No	2	2	6
16	1709	Yes	Medium	Medium	1,346	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No	1	1	2
17	1300	Yes	Medium	Low	1,104	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi-intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	No	No	2	2	4
18	2063	Yes	Medium	Low	1,822	Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi-intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Yes	No	1	1	1
19	1617	Yes	Medium	Low	1,472	Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi-intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Yes	No	1	1	10
20	3309	Yes	Medium	Medium	1,898	Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 700 and 1000mm.	No	No	2	1	2

Table 34: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average Goats HH Ownership	Average HH Poultry Ownership
21	174	No	Medium		Low	140	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 3: 500-800mm/annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No	34	5	76
22	298	No	Medium		Low	240	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 3: 500-800mm/annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No	45	12	42
23	246	No	Medium		Low	178	Central and Northern Semi-intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	No	No	32	22	53
24	207	Yes	Medium		Medium	162	Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	Region 4: 450-650mm/annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock	Yes	No	18	10	35
25	2109	Yes	Medium		Low	1,636	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 700 and 1000mm.	No	No	2	1	0
26	1344	Yes	Medium		Low	1,095	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 700 and 1000mm.	No	No	2	1	4

Table 34: Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average Goats HH Ownership	Average HH Poultry Ownership
27	1799	Yes		Medium		Low		1,484	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 700 and 1000mm.		No	No	2	1	3
28	1260	Yes		Medium		Low		1,006	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 4: 450-650mm/ annum semi intensive, drought prone area, crop and livestock		Yes	No	2	1	8

Annex

Mutoko District Profiling Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Makona Ranganai	District AARDS Officer	AARDS
Shingirai Tawanda Choto	Social Development Officer	Department Of Social Development Mutoko
Emelda Chidarikire	Assistant Disrict Coordinator	Local Government
Daisy Botso	HFSS	MoHCC

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MUTOKO District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

