2022

Muzarabani District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

Contents
Page

List Of Tables

List Of Figures

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) would like to appreciate the support provided by the World Food Programme who worked tirelessly to ensure the successful completion of the district profiles.

Special thanks go to the various Government line ministries and departments, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs for sharing of information, technical support, facilitation, and collaboration.

Sincere appreciation goes to the Provincial Coordinators, District Food and Nutrition Security Committee and District Drought Relief Committee members for participating in the drafting of the profiles and the valuable information provided.

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

Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics of the District

Muzarabani district is located approximately a 150km from Harare and situated on the north most corner of Mashonaland central province bordering with Mozambique to the north, Mbire and Guruve to the west, Mazowe to the south and Mount Darwin to the East.
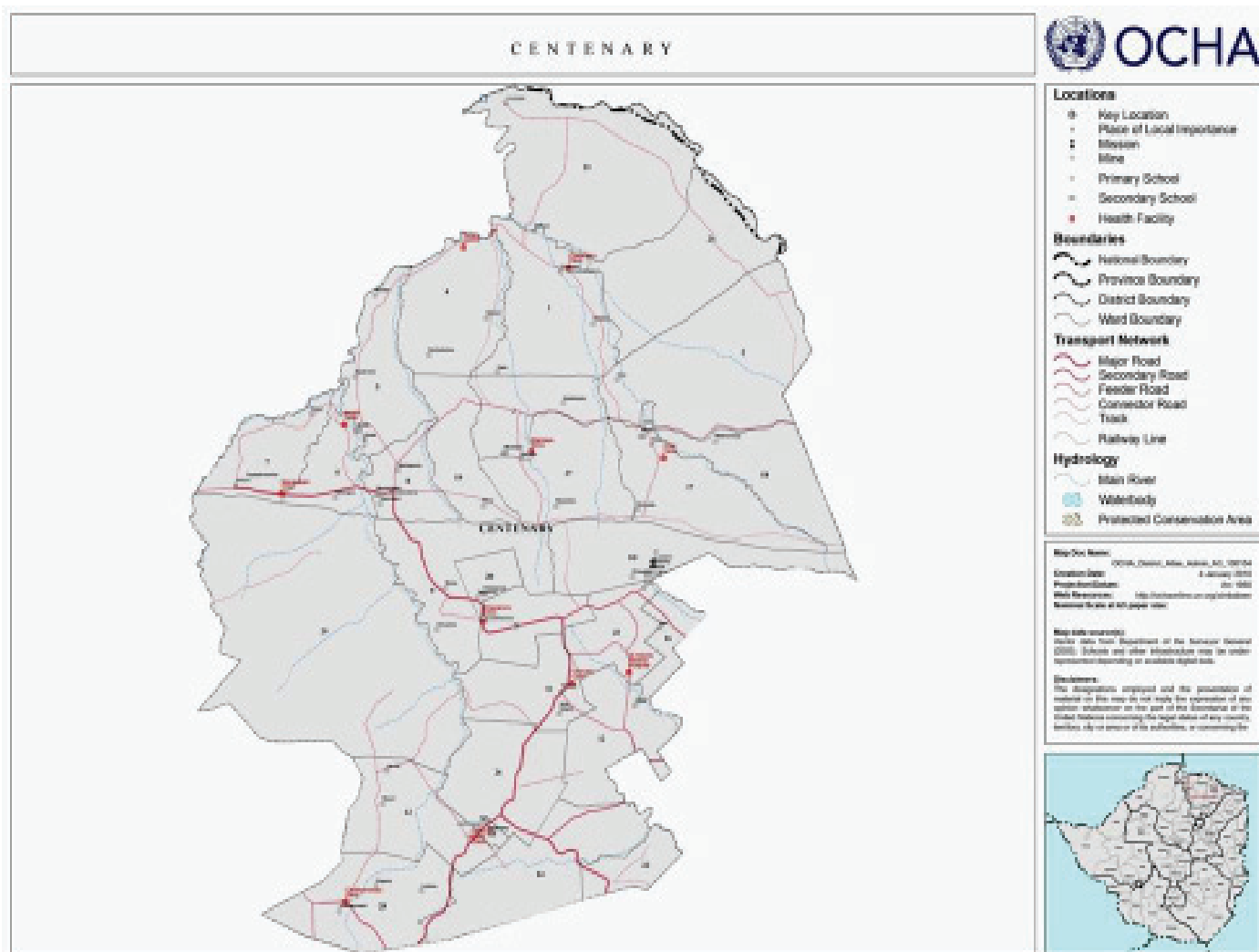
Figure 1: Map of Muzarabani District

1.1 Administrative Information

The administrative point of the district is at Centenary in Gatu ward 15. There are 29 wards in the district with 14 in lower Muzarabani and the other 15 in upper Muzarabani. The district has three major centres of growth namely Gatu township, St Alberts rural service centre and Muzarabani growth point.

Muzarabani District falls under two main agro-ecological regions which are Natural Region IIa, which covers Upper Muzarabani and Natural region IV which covers Lower Muzarabani also known as the Zambezi Valley. There is also a transitional Zone which covers a CAMPFIRE PROJECT and falls under Natural region III and is a Wildlife area managed by the Muzarabani Rural District Council. The CAMPFIRE area is commonly known as the Mavuradona Wilderness Area (MWA). Natural region IIa is mainly a tobacco and maize production area while Natural region IV is mainly a cotton, sorghum, ground nuts and livestock area. The district measures 423, 307 Ha comprising of 161, 219 Ha in region II, 37, 803 Ha in region III and 224, 286 Ha region 1V thus Natural region 1V makes up 52.9% of the total area and over 54% of the total district population reside in this area.

1.2 Settlement Types

There are two growth points in Muzarabani district which are Muzarabani and Gatu. There are 11 settlement area wards and 17 communal wards. This is the same number and structure of wards as in 2017.

Table 1: Settlement Types in Muzarabani

Farming Sector	Number Of Wards 2016	Ward Number	Number Of Wards 2021	Ward Number
Urban	1	(Part of 15)	1	(Part of 15)
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area (LSCFA)	4	(Part of 12, 14, 26 and 29)	4	(Part of 12, 14, 26 and 29)
A2	11	(Part of 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29)	11	(Part of 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29
A1	11	(Part of 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29)	11	(Part of 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29
Communal	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (part 8), 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, (part 22), 23, 24 and 27	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (part 8), 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, (part 22), 23, 24 and 27
Old Ressettlement	4	16, (part 13, 21 and 29)	4	16, (part 13, 21 and 29)
Growth Points	1	Part 8	1	Part 8
Business Centres	2	Part 10, part 17	2	Part 10, part 17
Source: Muzarabani Rural District Council				

1.3 Main Business Centres

The District has two growth points called Muzarabani Growth Point and Gatu, 2 business centres, 22 Rural Service Centres (8 in lower and 14 in upper Muzarabani).

Table 2: Main Business Centres

Ward No.	Name Of Business Centre	Location (Ward Number)	Catchment Area (Ward Numbers)	Projected Population 2021	Comments
1 & 2	Chadereka	1	1, 2, 23 & 24	66, 201	The centre also provide services to people from Mozambique and those crossing for buying and selling
3	Machaya	3	3 & 27	16, 927	The centre serves two wards
4	Dambakurima	4	4	13, 171	The centre serves the ward and neighbouring Mbire district
5	Kapembere	5	4 & 5	24, 967	Part of ward 4 population got service from this centre
6, 7 & 8	Muringazuva	8	6, 7 & 8	22, 397	These 3 are the major wards that got service from this centre though almost every ward in the valley come for service
9	Chiwashira	20	9 & 20	11, 875	The ward is serviced from a neighbouring ward
10, 16 & 25	Chiweshe	10	10, 16 & 25	29, 006	The business centre also provide service to neighbouring district Mt Darwin
11	Chinyani	11	11	7590	Part of population from 25 & 12 get service from this centre
12	Botambudzi	12	12	11, 147	The business centre also provide service to neighbouring district Mt Darwin and part of the population come to ward 15
13	Mawari	13	13	8272	The business centre also provide service to neighbouring wards like 26 & 29

Table 2: Main Business Centres (Continued)

Ward No.	Name Of Business Centre	Location (Ward Number)	Catchment Area (Ward Numbers)	Projected Population 2021	Comments
17, 18 & 27	Hoya	17	17, 18, 27	30, 799	The business centre also provide service to neighbouring wards and Mt Darwin district
19	Utete	19	19, 4 & 3	26, 945	The centre provides service to other neighbouring wards
20	Chawarura	20	9, 20, 21	16, 867	The centre provides service to neighbouring wards
21	Runga	20	21	4992	The ward does not have a service centre hence get the services from Chawarura ward
22	Chaona	Mazowe	22	4163	The ward does not have any service centre but got it from Mazowe district
23	Kaerezi	23	23	20, 621	There is no meaningful service hence much of the service is from Chadereka ward
24	Chiwenga	24	24	13, 110	The centre also provide service to neighbouring district Mt Darwin and Mozambique
28	Chidikamwedzi	28	28	11, 820	There is no meaningful service though much of it will be from Mvurwi and Centenary
Source: Muzarabani RDC					
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

1.4 Traditional leadership
1.4.1 Traditional leadership in Muzarabani district
There are four (4) chiefs in the district. Chief Chiweshe governs areas covering both resettled areas and communal while chief Kasekete and Hwata cover only communal areas. In 2016 there were 3 chiefs in the district and the headman who was acting was upgraded to chief in 2021. The number of village heads has not changed from 2016 to 2021. The number of village heads on the payroll has also not changed over the five-year period.

Table 3: Traditional Leaders

	Chiefs 2016	Chiefs 2021	Headman (2016)	Headman (2021)	Total Village Heads (2016)	Total Village Heads (2021)	Village Heads On Payroll (2016)	Village Heads On Payroll (2021)
Chiweshe	1	1	0	0	21	21	18	18
Kasekete	1	1	0	0	133	133	129	129
Hwata	1	1	0	0	15	15	9	9
Muzarabani	0	1	1	0	19	19	16	16
Total	3	4	0	0	188	188	172	172
Source: Local Government Muzarabani								

1.4.2 Councilors
The district has a total of 29 councilors comprising of 26 males and 3 females.

1.4.3 Police Posts
There are two police stations, one police post and 4 police bases in the district. The number of police stations, police bases and police posts have not changed since 2016.

1.5 Magistrates and Prosecutors
There is a mobile criminal and civil court in the district. The court operates one day per week and this is a similar situation to 2016.

Table 4: Police Posts And Their Catchment Areas In 2021

Ward	Police Post	Catchment Area
15	Centenary police station	Upper Muzarabani
8	Muzarabani police station	Lower Muzarabani
10	St Alberts police posts	9, 10, 16, 21 & 25
28	Chidikamwedzi police base	28
14	Glasala police base	14 & 22
1	Chadereka police base	1, 2, 23 & 24
17	Hoya police base	17, 18, 27 & 3
Source: ZRP Centenary		

1.6 Safe House And Disability Centres

There are two safe houses in the district. One is in Centenary run by FACT and the other one in St Alberts run by CHBC. They cater for female survivors of all forms of abuses. In 2016 there were no safe houses. All shelters were established between 2016 and 2021. There is one disability centre which is in the upper part of the district.

1.7 Population Information

The total population in the district according to the census 2022 is 134 076. Males constitute 49.6% of the population whilst females constitute 50.4%.

Table 5: Muzarabani Population Projections By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Households 2012	Males 2022	Females 2022	Total 2022
1	Chadereka	1594	4,001	4,306	8,307
2	Maungaunga	1355	3,145	3,146	6,291
3	Machaya	627	1,355	1,416	2,771
4	Dambakurima	1118	2,644	2,711	5,355
5	Kapembere	1125	2,517	2,690	5,207
6	Gutsa	482	1,022	1,033	2,055
7	Hwata	287	695	728	1,423
8	Muringazuva	1390	2,776	2,938	5,714
9	Chiwashira	906	2,353	2,446	4,799
10	Chiweshe	1857	4,390	4,741	9,131
11	Chinyani	674	2,194	2,154	4,348
12	Botambudzi	1164	2,340	2,411	4,751
13	Mawari	639	1,562	1,477	3,039
14	Nyamanetsa	1638	3,851	3,819	7,670
15	Gatu	864	2,200	2,456	4,656
16	Mukwengure	343	827	877	1,704
17	Hoya	1332	2,816	2,827	5,643
18	Mutemakungu	493	1,069	1,083	2,152
19	Utete	757	1,370	1,406	2,776
20	Chawarura	233	719	764	1,483
21	Runga	491	1,313	1,304	2,617
22	Chaona	415	1,640	1,662	3,302
23	Kaerezi	1953	4,691	4,610	9,301
24	Chiwenga	1232	3,300	3,323	6,623
25	Mutua	594	1,591	1,609	3,200
26	Mutute	838	2,706	2,552	5,258
27	Museredza	1024	2,119	2,348	4,467
28	Chidikamwedzi	1219	3,113	2,855	5,968
29	The Palms	582	2,202	1,863	4,065
	Totals	**27, 226**	**66, 521**	**67, 555**	**134, 076**

1.8 Vegetation Characteristics

With regards to vegetation, *sporobolus* and *Hyperrhenia* species are predominant in the upper part while in lower Muzarabani, sweet veld and Mopani trees dominate. The area can be classified as Sodic Veld, characterized by tree bush, or bush clump savanna with sparse short grass. The soils are sodic from granite parent material. Common grasses are the *Sporobolus spp*, *Chlorisvirgata* and the *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* commonly known as the Crow's foot. These grass species associate well with *Colophospermum mopane*, Acacia gerrardii and the Acacia *mellifera* which provide browse for the animals, but the imbalance leads to thicket formation or bush encroachment. There is no grass-cover on areas with high salt concentration though these are favorable for mopane growth. The veld value is sweet veld with low carrying capacity and very sensitive to overgrazing with highly erodible soils. Bush encroachment is evident with a lot of invader weeds which are not palatable and a poor veld.

1.9 Land Degradation

The main forms of land degradation in the district include soil erosion, gully formation and siltation of dams and rivers. **Table 2** shows the main forms of land degradation by ward. The main causes of the different forms of land degradation in the district are excessive cutting down of tress and overgrazing and this calls for awareness programs to educate the communities on the consequences of land degradation. There is also a need to develop a tree planting culture to replace the trees that are being cut for firewood and other purposes. The main causes of land degradation are overstocking, tree cutting for tobacco curing and veld fires. Several interventions to counter the degradation have been done such as land and vegetation conservation awareness campaigns, reforestation, and gully reclamation.

Table 6: Land Degradation

Wards	Form Of Land Degradation	Activities	Interventions
9-16, 20-22, 25, 26, 28 & 29	Land erosion, dam siltation	Tree cutting, poor farming methods, stream bank cultivation, veld fires, illegal settlements	Land and vegetation conservation awareness campaigns and reforestation
1-8, 17-19, 23, 24 & 27	Gully formation and siltation of rivers	Overgrazing, stream bank cultivation and illegal settlement	Awareness campaigns and gully reclamation
Source: Environmental Management Authority			

1.9.1 Stream Bank Cultivation And Siltation

Severe stream bank cultivation is evident in the district in rivers such as Musengezi wards 28, 13, 9, 8, 5, 4 and Hoya River, wards 17, 2, 1 and 23 contributing to severe siltation of the same water courses. Gardens and fields are mostly cultivated within the riverbanks as well as at the riverbeds and wetlands. In most rivers the level of siltation is worsened by the slumping and collapsing of unstable riverbanks. The universal driver of stream bank cultivation in the district is unpredictable and erratic rainfall patterns which have forced farmers to move into riverbanks and beds for cultivation and take advantage of the adequate moisture regimes and fertile alluvial soils. In other words, stream bank cultivation is practiced as a negative alternative strategy to curb drought conditions. Community leadership is also allocating community members pieces of land in these areas making any efforts to address such challenges difficult.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

There has been an increase in the number of schools and ECD centres in the area since 2016. The number of electrified Schools (Primary & Secondary) has also increased from 12 in 2016 to 55 in 2021. Information on number of nurseries in the district is not available. The number of vocational training centres has not increased over the five-year period. The district has partners in education including Camfed, World vision, Red cross and NAC which are contributing to the construction and improvements at schools.

Table 7: Schools in Muzarabani District

School	2016	Enrolment	2021	Enrolment
Primary	62	31, 878	64	30, 761
Secondary	24	7031	27	7,133
Secondary Schools with A level	4	Information not available	4	Information not available
Vocational Training Centre	1	Information not available	1	51
Nurseries	30	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
ECD	62	5,659	64	5417
Number of Electrified Schools (Primary & Secondary)	12	Information not available	55	
Source: MoPSE				

2.2 Challenges in Schools
• Shortage of vocational training centers for job specific skills.
• Shortage of secondary schools in wards 2, 18, 23 and 24.
• Lack adequate infrastructure and office furniture for quality education.
• Lack of accommodation for teachers in schools.
• No electricity at most schools in the district.
• The student teacher ratio is very high.
• Shortage of water at most schools, the most being ward 2, 23 and 24 where schools depend on community deep wells and unprotected water sources.
• High school dropouts due to pregnancy and early marriages.
• Poor road network. The wards which have the worst road network are 23, 24, 2, and 18.
• High staff turn-over.

2.3 Muzarabani Health Facilities
Muzarabani district has 15 operational health facilities, one (1) a mission hospital which is the district hospital, 11 rural health centres, 2 clinics and 1 health post. The district does not have a government hospital. In 2016 there were 14 health facilities, and these have now increased to 15 following the opening of Mangurenje health post in 2020. Government health facilities have an establishment of 6 cadres. Most rural health centres in the district are under council. None of the government health facilities have vacant posts now but they have a small establishment although they cover a large population leading to the staff being overwhelmed. Staff bids have been submitted but staff establishments have not yet been increased. In 2021 the district was also faced with massive staff attrition leading to gaps in staffing levels especially at the hospital and some council clinics. Some council clinics have more staff than their establishment because other staff would be holding post for other facilities. The district needs more health facilities as some health facilities have a catchment area of 3 wards. This results in people walking or travelling long distances so that they may access health services. The district currently only has two ambulances which are stationed at the district hospital. The district has only 1 health post opened and functional in the past 5 years (Mangurenje health post opened in 2020). Three clinics and 4 health posts are currently under construction with one health post at an advanced stage.

Table 8: Muzarabani Health Facilities

Name Of Health Facility/Centre	Ward Located	Wards Covered By The Health Facility	Authority eg. Council	Staff Establishment	Current In Post	Population
St Alberts Hospital	10	1-29	Private	113	103	289, 770
Chiwenga Clinic	24	24, 23 and 2	Council	5	6	51, 010
Chadereka Clinic	1	1,	Government	6	6	17, 279
Dambakurima Clinic	4	4 and 5	Government	6	5	18, 382
Hoya Clinic	17	17 and 18	Government	6	8	18, 467
Machaya Clinic	3	3, 27 and 19	Government	6	6	20, 457
Muzarabani Clinic	8	8, 19 and 5	Government	6	7	23, 240
Hwata Clinic	7	6 & 7	Council	5	4	9,273
Chawarura Clinic	9	9, 20 and 21	Government	6	6	16, 867
Chinyani Clinic	11	11, 12, 25 & 26	Council	7	9	29, 505
David Nelson Clinic	15	15, 14, 26, 13 & 28	Council	10	8	34, 454
Always Clinic	13	13 & 29	Council	7	7	10, 285
Chidikamwedzi Clinic	28	28	Council	4	4	11, 820
Range clinic	16	10 and 16	Council	7	6	22, 751
Mangurenje Health post	17	Part of Hoya	Council	3	3	2,120
Source: MoHCC, Muzarabani rural district council,						

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1 Water and Sanitation Information
Safe drinking water is a necessity for good health. Unsafe water causes the following diseases
• Cholera
• Typhoid
• *Schistosomiasis*

The Zimbabwean National Water Policy 2013 specifies that water for primary needs is a right for all Zimbabweans which shall be given first and highest priority in the provision of services. Although UNICEF has intervened, there is still need for more supporting programmes to ensure that the whole district is covered. According to the sphere standards, the maximum distance that any household should travel to the nearest water point is 500m. Currently according to the ZIMVAC Report of 2021, about half of the population in the district travel more than 500m to the nearest main water source.

Table 9: Statistics On Walking Distances To The Main Water Source

District	Percentage
Less than 500m	49
More than 500m but less than 1 km	32
I km and above	19
Source ZIMVAC 2021 Report.	

Boreholes in Muzarabani are being mostly affected by salty deposits in the district which cause corrosion of borehole components. Boreholes in lower Muzarabani are very deep and there is very high demand on them because they service both humans and livestock due to limited number of dams and rivers. The district does not have transport and enough spares for borehole maintenance.

Table 10: 2021 Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward.

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional	Boreholes (2016)	Functional	Boreholes (2021)	Non-Functional	Boreholes (2016)
1	Borehole	Borehole	20	16	6	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
2	Borehole	Borehole	5	7	3	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
3	Borehole	Borehole	5	14	8	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
4	Borehole	Borehole	6	12	7	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
5	Borehole	Borehole	15	17	19	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
6	Borehole	Borehole	18	20	4	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
7	Borehole	Borehole	10	18	6	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional	Boreholes (2016)	Functional	Boreholes (2021)	Non-Functional	Boreholes (2016)
8	Piped water & borehole	Piped water & borehole	22	22	9	0	N/A	Functional water points committees and swift action to rectify problems
9	River	River	3	3	5	0	N/A	Boreholes not available
10	Deep wells	Deep wells	3	3	7	0	N/A	Boreholes not available
11	Dams	Dams	5	5	3	0	N/A	Boreholes not available
12	Dams	Dams	2	2	1	0	N/A	Boreholes not available
13	Dams	Dams	6	6	1	1	N/A	Boreholes not available
14	Dams	Dams	1	1	1	1	N/A	Boreholes not available
15	ZINWA	ZINWA	4	4	0	0	N/A	N/A
16	Borehole	Borehole	4	9	5	2	Breakdown not attended to	Broken down
17	River	River	8	8	5	5	N/A	Few boreholes which quickly dries up
18	Borehole and Deep wells	Borehole and Deep wells	5	5	3	3	Breakdown not attended to	Dry and broken down
19	Borehole and deep well	Borehole and deep well	6	19	13	6	Breakdown not attended to	Broken down
20	Pipe water scheme	Pipe water scheme	3	3	0	0	N/A	Broken down
21	Dams	Dams	3	3	11	11	Few boreholes available	Boreholes not available
22	Borehole	Borehole	4	4	2	2	Breakdown not attended to	Broken down
23	River and borehole	River and borehole	5	5	4	4	Dry and broken down	Broken down
24	River	River	3	3	0	0	Dry and broken down	Few boreholes which quickly dries up
25	Dams	Dams	2	2	0	0	N/A	Boreholes not available

Table 10: 2021 Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Main water sources per ward 2016	Main water sources per ward 2022	Functional	Boreholes (2016)	Functional (2021)	Boreholes (2021)	Non-functional	Boreholes (2016)
26	Dams	Dams	2	2	O	O	N/A	Boreholes not available
27	Pipe water scheme and boreholes	Pipe water scheme and boreholes	4	4	5	5	Leakages not attended to	Few boreholes which quickly dries up
28	Borehole	Borehole	2	2	O	O	N/A	Few boreholes available
29	Dams	Dams	1	1	O	O	N/A	Boreholes not available
Source: DDF 2021								

Table 11: Numbers Of Boreholes in Muzarabani

Total No Of Boreholes (2016)	Total No Of Boreholes (2021)	Functional Boreholes	N/F Boreholes (2016)	N/ F Boreholes	Dry Boreholes
	368	218	128	118	32
Source: DDF 2021					

3.1.1 Sanitation Facilities

The district has very low access to toilet facilities estimated at 36.4% (Census 2012 Report). Sanitation coverage has increased by 5.6% to 41.9%. The toilets mentioned above are mostly UBVIP and BVIPs. Various partners have been assisting the district in the construction of toilets. These include World vision, Red Cross and WHH. There is still need to promote proper hygiene practices through the increase of toilet access in the district. The district is prone to diarrhea diseases because of high open defecation rates.

Table 12: Toilet Access by Ward

Ward No.	No. Of Households	HH With Any Type Of Toilet In Use	%	HH With Improved Latrines In Use	%
1	3561	38	1.07	19	0.53
2	3154	55	1.74	26	0.82
3	1481	73	4.93	45	3.04
4	2748	42	1.53	19	0.69
5	2597	55	2.12	30	1.16
6	1107	51	4.61	38	3.43
7	901	59	6.55	55	6.10
8	3085	33	1.07	18	0.58
9	2104	50	2.38	19	0.90
10	4031	65	1.61	21	0.52
11	1550	55	3.55	17	1.10
12	2584	54	2.09	34	1.32
13	1788	47	2.63	19	1.06
14	3775	49	1.30	18	0.48
15	1979	1979	100.00	1979	100.00
16	915	62	6.78	13	1.42
17	3075	54	1.76	25	0.81
18	1318	48	3.64	3	0.23
19	1747	57	3.26	43	2.46
20	499	48	9.62	18	3.61
21	1053	32	3.04	21	1.99
22	890	54	6.07	45	5.06

Table 12: Toilet Access by Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	No. Of Households	HH With Any Type Of Toilet In Use	%	HH With Improved Latrines In Use	%
24	2641	53	2.01	10	0.38
25	1273	70	5.50	33	2.59
26	1796	50	2.78	20	1.11
27	2195	75	3.42	15	0.68
28	2613	51	1.95	14	0.54
29	1248	52	4.17	28	2.24
Source: Rwims 2021					

4. Transport And Communication

In terms of mobile phone network, the district is covered by Netone, Telecel and Econet. In every ward there are pockets of network availability although at times the signal strength is poor.

Table 13: Network Coverage By Ward

Service	Service Provider	Wards
Communication	Netone, Econet, Telecel, Telone	All wards
Transport	CAG buses, Zupco buses, Dzimbahwe buses,	
Private commuters	All wards	

Econet is the main mobile network service provider in the district with over 90% network coverage. There are still some few wards on the Mozambique border that rely on network from Mozambique such as Kaerezi and Chiwenga. Telecel and Netone are available in a few wards since they have few base stations.

5. District Access Roads

Most of the roads in the district are gravel roads. Some of these roads are not accessible during the rainy season making areas such as Chadereka, Kairezi and Chiwenga hard to reach during these periods.

Table 14: District Access Roads

Road Name	Road No	Road Length	Type Of Road (%)
Muringazuva-Kanyai	C22/102	20KM	Gravel
Chadereka-Hoya-R.Banga	C22/103	3KM	
Hoya-Chadereka	C22/104	33KM	
Sohwe-Charunda-Hoya	C22/105	22KM	
Charunda-Chiswiti	C22/109	25KM	
Kasinaukuse	C22/201	14KM	Gravel
Palm bridge Road		25km	Tarred 25 and rest gravel
Kahungwe-Kapatamukombe	C22/101	34KM	Type of road
Muringazuva-Kanyai	C22/102	20KM	Gravel
Sohwe- Charunda-Hoya	C22/105	18KM	Gravel
Mhene- Chawarurura	C22/106	19KM	Gravel
Chiweshe Loop	C22/107	13KM	Gravel
Dzapasi- Matangi	C22/203	12KM	Gravel
Bwazi- Monozi	C22/304	2KM	Gravel
Alpha-Altenna	C22/201	10KM	Gravel
Gurungwe Gap Road		20km	90 tarred
Chidikamwedzi-Always Road		30km	

6. Main Livelihood Sources

Crop production is the main source of income and food across wealth groups in latnis livelihood zone. There is potential for increased production for poorer households if challenges with machinery, draught power, low cultivated acreage and water sources are addressed. Livestock production is low in the district and this reduces the coping capacity of households in bad years. Livelihood sources have not changed between 2016 and 2021.

Table 15: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Cereal and Tobacco	Crop production is the main source of income and food source across wealth groups in this livelihood zone. There is potential for increased production for poorer households if challenges with machinery, draught power, low cultivated acreage are addressed. Through the adoption of climate proved smart agriculture practices (PFUMVUDZA-NEW SEASON) access to appropriate seed and fertilisers has improved. Extension services and monitoring of agriculture activities could be strengthened through support by the MOA's Department of Extension Services (AARDS).	9-16 20-22 25-26 28-29
Cotton and sorghum	Cotton production is directly affected by producer prices with farmers contemplating reducing cotton acreage due to poor prices. There is a need for transparency in the price structures offered by cotton buyers, as well as a review of the terms for contract farming to ensure viability of this cash crop. The reliance on cotton for income places the population in this zone at a greater risk to price fluctuations. The very poor and poor households have significant income from on-farm and off–farm activities and in years of drought, on–farm activities are severely affected resulting in a reduction or complete loss of income. Labour payment terms must be monitored closely as these have a direct impact on income for poorer households. Expenditure on social services is low for all wealth groups and this is partly due to interventions in the health and education sectors. Though the education system is subsidized, there are still relatively high expenditures related to higher levels of educational attainment, presenting obstacles for poorer households. Additionally, there is a general lack of facilities, highly qualified teachers, classrooms and school supplies. Food aid is distributed in this zone to poor and very poor households, resulting in difficulties for understanding if and how these households source their food requirements in years of normal and poor production.	1-8 17-19 23-24 and 27
Livestock	Livestock production is low in the zone and this reduces the coping capacity of households in bad years. Restocking programmes could support the stability of livelihoods from year to year as well as increasing crop cultivation. Exploitation of natural resources needs to be strengthened to allow sustainable access to wildlife resources for the local community. The strengthening of the CAMPFIRE scheme will provide a framework for communities to legally benefit from existing natural resources. There is poor road access in the zone with most roads and bridges requiring repair to improve access in the zone. The poor accessibility has implications for market access and competitive pricing on purchases and sales. Food Aid in this zone has been present for the past 10 years with very poor and poor households becoming dependent on assistance. This has resulted in a decline in coping mechanisms and with no incentives for the expansion of existing livelihood strategies. This has critical implications on livelihood security for these households in the long-term. Any emergency food aid must be strictly targeted and the handout approach reviewed. Very poor and poor households earn significant income from on-farm and off–farm activities and in times of drought, on-farm activities are severely affected resulting in reduction or loss of income. Labour payment terms should be monitored closely. Expenditure on social services is low for all wealth groups and this is partly due to interventions in the social, health and education sectors. Despite subsidies, education is not truly accessible for all and future interventions should increasingly target poorer households in order to increase their enrolment levels. Other challenges include lack of facilities, highly qualified teachers, electricity and school supplies.	1-8 17-19 23-24 and 27
Source: Department Of Social Services And ZIMVAC Survey Report 2021		

6.1 Employment

Employment is an important source of income for all wealth groups, the poorer households rely on casual labour such as weeding, tobacco grading, and stalk clearing. Brick production and construction work are normally common among the middle classes while the wealthier households engage in more formal employment and get remittances. The formal employment was the most affected group by the COVID-19 pandemic.

6.2 Self-Employment Activities

Self-employment activities such as firewood sales, grass sales, petty trade, and gold panning are important sources of income especially for the very poor and poor groups contributing 38% and 32% respectively. Contributions of this source declined in the face of an increase in number of participants. The middle wealth group households do not engage in these activities. The middle and better-off wealth groups have access to tobacco loans which they get from tobacco buying companies in the form of tobacco seed, fertilisers and chemicals.

Table 16: Summary Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Crop sales with those regarded as poor standing at 30% and those better-off at 55% Livestock sales with those regarded as poor standing at 10% and those better-off at 40%	All wards
Trading (Buying & selling)	Grocery shops Petty trades	All wards
Employment	Employment and Remittances with those regarded as poor standing at 3% and those better-off at 12% Self-employment standing at 5%	All wards
Mining	Alluvial gold panning standing at 2%	Wards 9, 20 and 28
Other	Other (Barter, Loans, Wild food sales standing at 10%	All wards
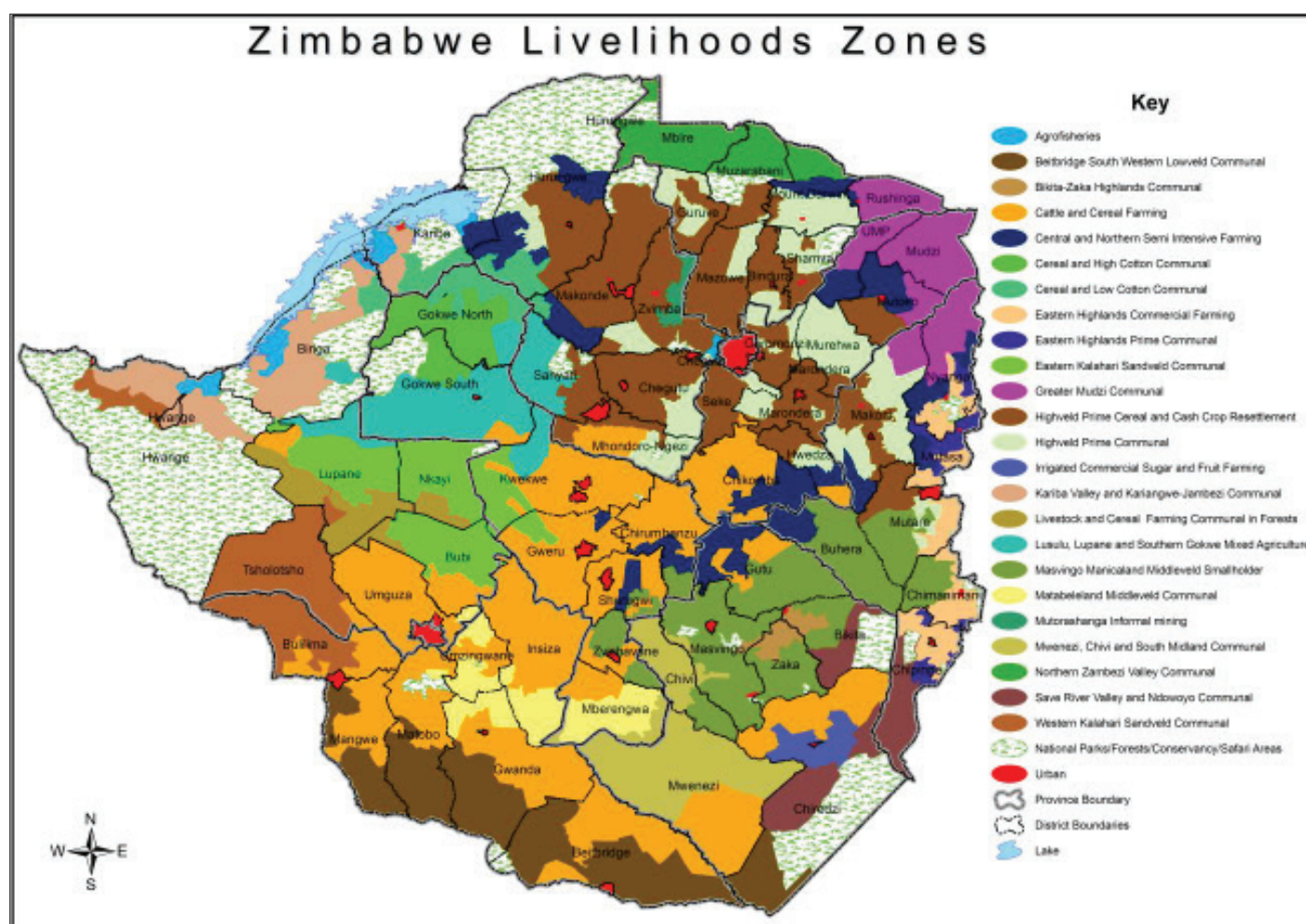
Figure 2: National Livelihood Zones Map

According to the National Livelihood Zones Map, Muzarabani District has two livelihood zones which are Sorghum and High Cotton Communal covering fourteen wards in natural region IV and Cereal and Tobacco covering fifteen wards in natural region IIa.
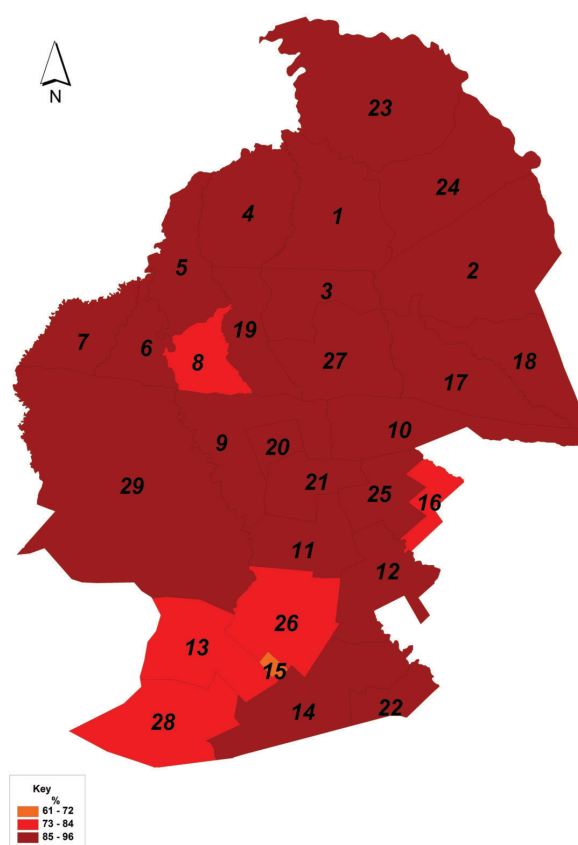
Figure 3: Muzarabani Poverty Map

Key
%
61 - 72
73 - 84
85 - 96

Poverty levels in the district increases with fall in agricultural productivity. About 90% poor households are found in natural region 1V where droughts are common. Households in these wards are characterized by low asset ownership

Table 17: Poor Households Found In Natural Region

Ward No.	Popula-tion	No. of H holds	No. of Poor H holds	No. Of Non Poor H Holds	Aver-age Hhold Size	PO (%)	Se PO	P1 (%)	Se_P1	P2 (%)	SE_P2	Gini Index (%)	Se Gini Index
1	6,800	1,446	1,325	121	4.7	91.7	0.0165	49.4	0.0261	30.4	0.0238	31.4	0.0105
2	6,312	1,332	1,240	92	4.7	93.1	0.0177	51.3	0.0284	31.9	0.0257	30.4	0.0100
3	2,749	618	548	70	4.4	88.7	0.0328	45.0	0.0427	26.5	0.0358	31.0	0.0149
4	5,099	1,106	1,011	95	4.6	91.4	0.0206	48.5	0.0309	29.5	0.0273	30.8	0.0117
5	4,961	1,111	997	114	4.5	89.7	0.0234	46.7	0.0334	28.1	0.0291	31.7	0.0118
6	2,111	474	423	51	4.5	89.2	0.0312	47.3	0.0424	28.9	0.0370	33.8	0.0137
7	1,289	284	248	36	4.5	87.2	0.0399	43.5	0.0513	25.5	0.0433	32.0	0.0186
8	5,627	1,376	1,125	251	4.1	81.8	0.0253	40.7	0.0274	24.0	0.0225	37.3	0.0142
9	4,547	996	918	78	4.6	92.2	0.0200	50.8	0.0329	31.7	0.0299	31.8	0.0111
10	8,022	1,836	1,629	207	4.4	88.7	0.0188	48.0	0.0252	29.7	0.0226	36.0	0.0189
11	3,222	669	581	88	4.8	86.9	0.0356	43.5	0.0429	25.7	0.0355	32.8	0.0162
12	4,522	1,077	914	163	4.2	84.8	0.0316	41.1	0.0325	23.6	0.0255	32.7	0.0120
13	2,792	608	512	96	4.6	84.2	0.0395	41.1	0.0399	23.9	0.0312	33.6	0.0124
14	6,986	1,558	1,356	202	4.5	87.0	0.0237	43.4	0.0290	25.4	0.0240	32.6	0.0094
15	3,354	861	568	293	3.9	65.9	0.0482	27.1	0.0304	14.2	0.0202	36.5	0.0110
16	1,655	343	273	70	4.8	79.5	0.0623	36.0	0.0579	19.9	0.0438	32.4	0.0175
17	5,800	1,287	1,197	90	4.5	93.0	0.0144	51.8	0.0261	32.5	0.0245	31.3	0.0117

Ward No.	Popula-tion	No. of H holds	No. of Poor H holds	No. Of Non Poor H Holds	Aver-age Hhold Size	PO (%)	Se P0	P1 (%)	Se_P1	P2 (%)	SE_P2	Gini Index (%)	Se Gini Index
18	2,352	493	460	33	4.8	93.4	0.0202	52.3	0.0380	32.9	0.0360	30.8	0.0151
19	3,312	749	664	85	4.4	88.6	0.0272	45.7	0.0348	27.4	0.0304	32.3	0.0116
20	1,014	224	209	15	4.5	93.4	0.0314	51.6	0.0581	32.1	0.0544	29.4	0.0222
21	2,311	485	397	88	4.8	81.9	0.0488	39.2	0.0480	22.5	0.0373	34.4	0.0172
22	1,874	411	345	66	4.6	83.8	0.0591	41.0	0.0617	23.8	0.0497	33.1	0.0169
23	9,154	1,912	1,792	120	4.8	93.7	0.0154	52.0	0.0267	32.5	0.0247	30.0	0.0102
24	5,839	1,216	1,150	66	4.8	94.6	0.0132	53.5	0.0278	33.8	0.0270	29.7	0.0107
25	2,820	589	494	95	4.8	83.8	0.0441	40.4	0.0435	23.2	0.0340	32.7	0.0160
26	3,575	837	713	124	4.3	85.2	0.0331	42.0	0.0366	24.5	0.0296	33.2	0.0130
27	4,556	1,002	908	94	4.5	90.6	0.0245	48.5	0.0334	29.7	0.0293	31.9	0.0116
28	5,339	1,216	1,035	181	4.4	85.1	0.0293	42.0	0.0338	24.4	0.0277	33.2	0.0144
29	2,726	576	516	60	4.7	89.6	0.0325	46.7	0.0422	28.2	0.0360	32.0	0.0159
To-tal	120,720	26,692	23,548	3,144	4.5	88.4	0.0107	46.2	0.0138	27.9	0.0117	33.8	0.0043

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

7. Agriculture information

7.1 Natural Regions And Climate

According to a study carried out by ZINGSA, Muzarabani district is classified under agro-ecological regions IIb, IV and V. Most wards are in region V and a few in region IV and IIb. There have been some changes in the distribution of these natural regions, previously there was natural region IIa, III and IV.
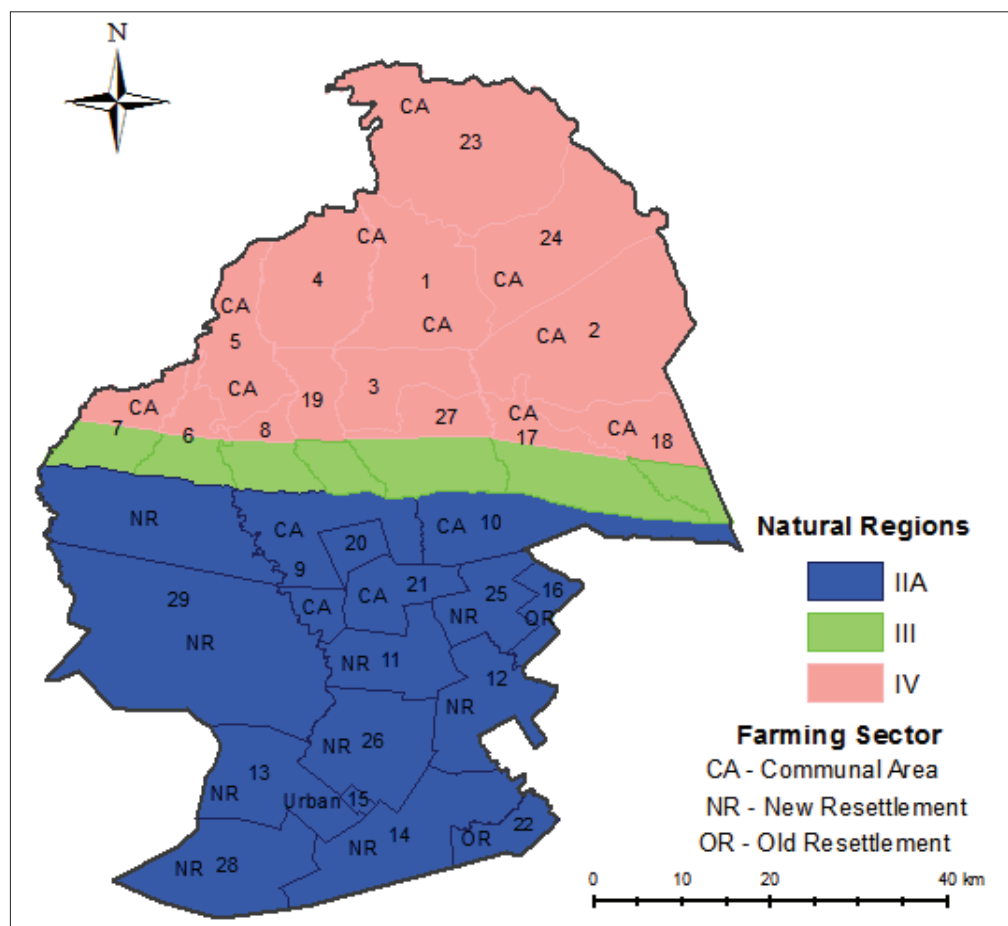
Figure 4 :Map showing Muzarabani Natural Regions by Ward as at 2021

Table 18: Natural Regions As At 2016

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIb	The rainfall ranges from 750 to 1 000 mm/year. It is fairly reliable, falling from November to March/April. Because of the reliable rainfall and generally good soils, NR II is suitable for intensive cropping and livestock production. The cropping systems are based on flue-cured tobacco, maize, wheat, soybeans, seed maize and burley tobacco grown under dryland production as well as with supplementary irrigation in the dry months. Irrigated crops include wheat and barley grown in the colder and drier months (May-September). NR II is suitable for intensive livestock production based on pastures and pen-fattening utilizing crop residues and grain. The main livestock production systems include beef, dairy, pig and poultry. Prior to 2000, the region was dominated by the large-scale farming subsector characterized by highly mechanized farms of 1 000-2 000 ha under freehold title and owner-operated. Following the agrarian and land reform programmes initiated in 1999/2000, a large proportion of the farms were subdivided into smaller units and allocated to new farmers under the A1 and A2 small-scale farming system.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29
IV	District area under NR IV is 547 854 hectares which covers 87% of the district total area. Rainfall received is about 450-650mm per annum and it is unreliable. It has less that 14 wet pentads and has periodic droughts. Farmers practice dry land crop production, livestock rearing and vegetable production.	6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 20 & 21, (part 8, 19, 3, 27, 17, 9, 20, 21, 10 & 16)
V	District area under NR V is 78 500 hectares which covers 13% of the district total area. Rainfall received is low, erratic and less than 400mm per year. Farmers practice beef production and growing of more drought tolerant crops (small grains) and the usual cash crop cotton (white gold) which is grown as a norm in Gokwe North. Small livestock programmes are also in place.	1, 2, 4, 5, 23 & 24 (part 3, 8, 17, 19 & 27)

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Muzarabani district lies in both high and low lying agro-economic ecological regions IIb, IV and V. The rainfall pattern in the district is in three categories that is areas which receive rainfall ranging between 750mm and 1000mm, 700mm and 800mm and areas receiving between 400mm and 700mm. The rainfall is often erratic and parts of the district in regions IV and V are prone to droughts. The rainfall patterns therefore limit the range of crops farmers can grow since dry land farming is the dominant method of crop cultivation. The trend for the annual rainfall shows that there is climate variability in the rainfall pattern.
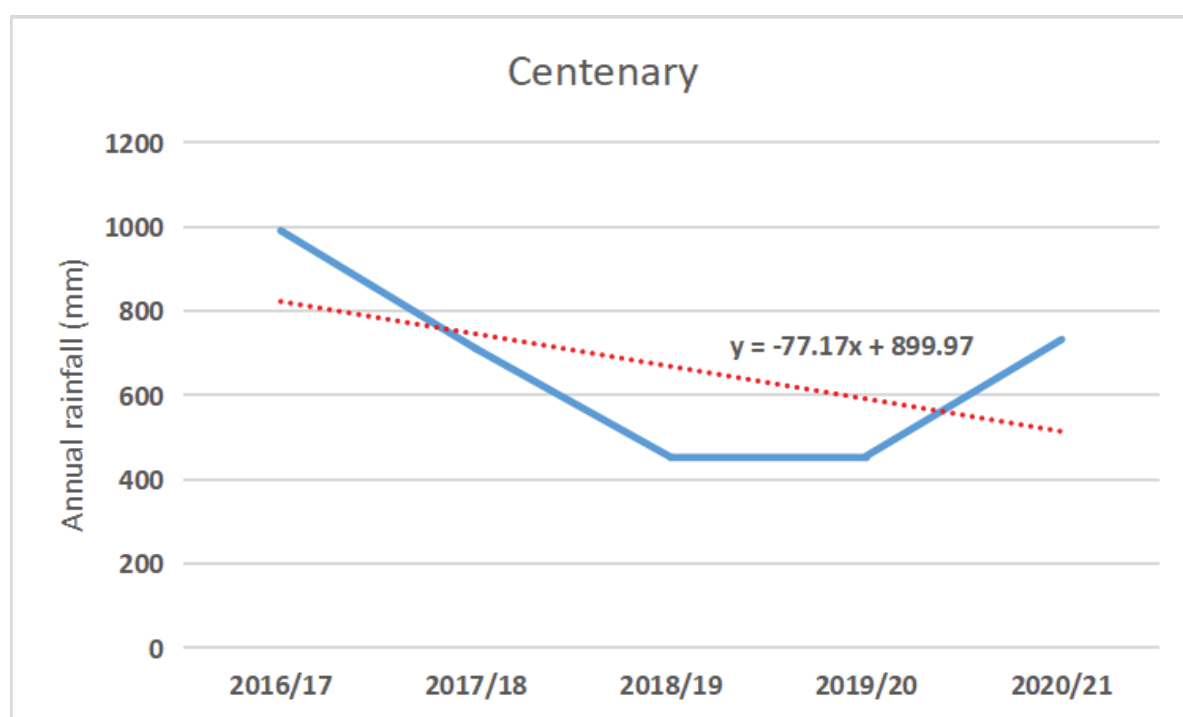
Figure 5: Rainfall (Source: District AARDS Primary Data)
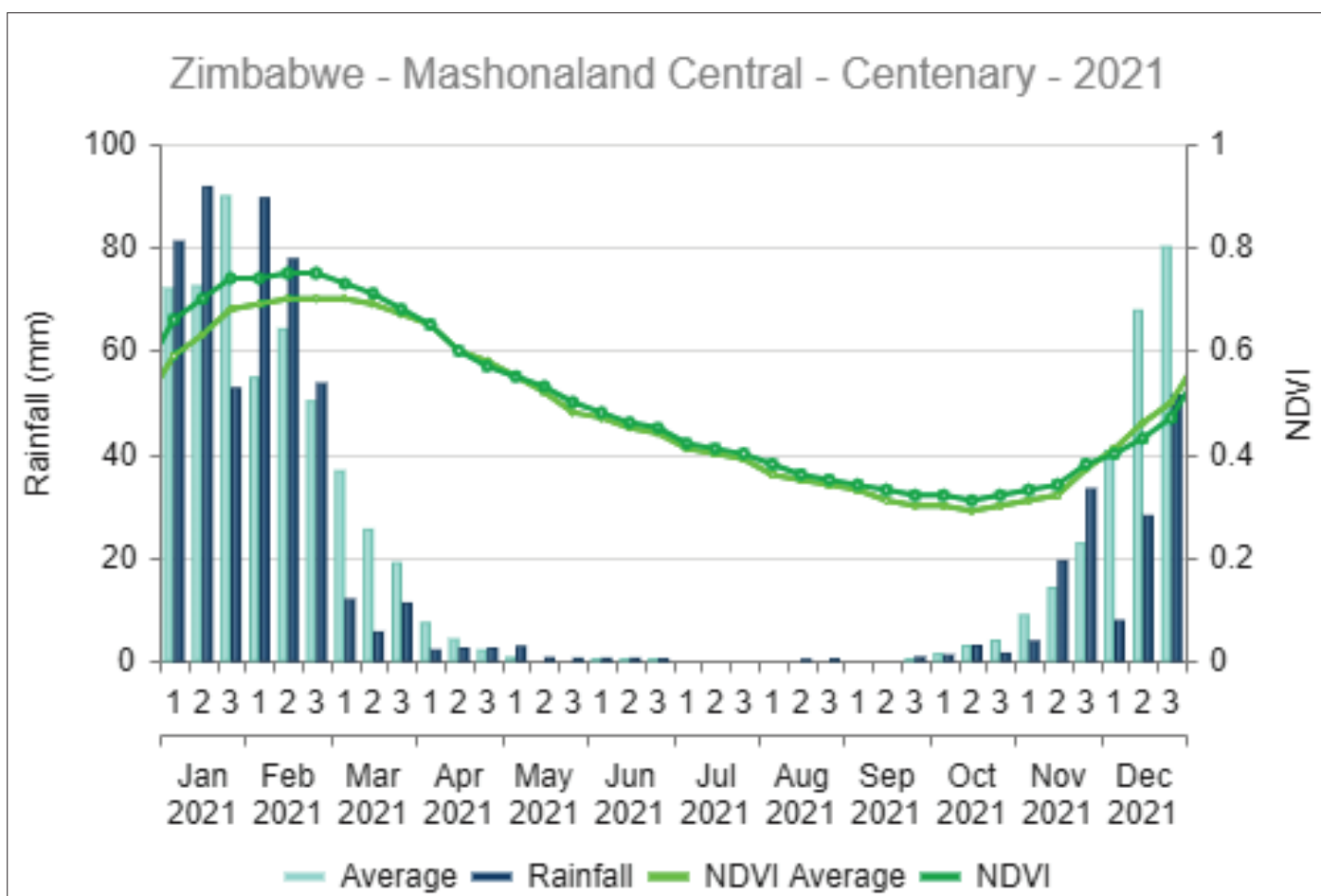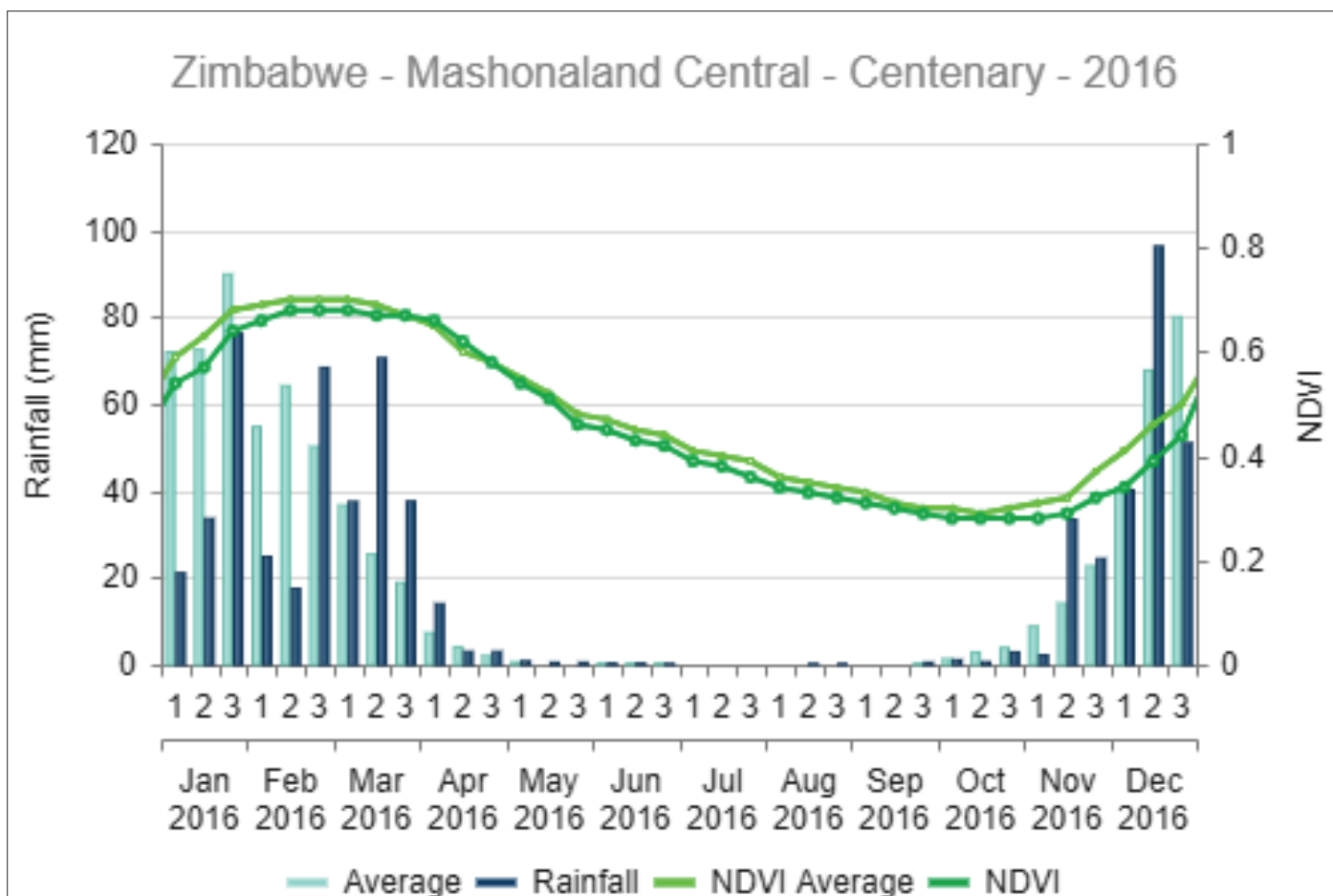
Rainfall data

Figure 6: Rainfall Data

7.3 Drought Prone Areas

The map shows that the district is categorized into low drought prone zone.
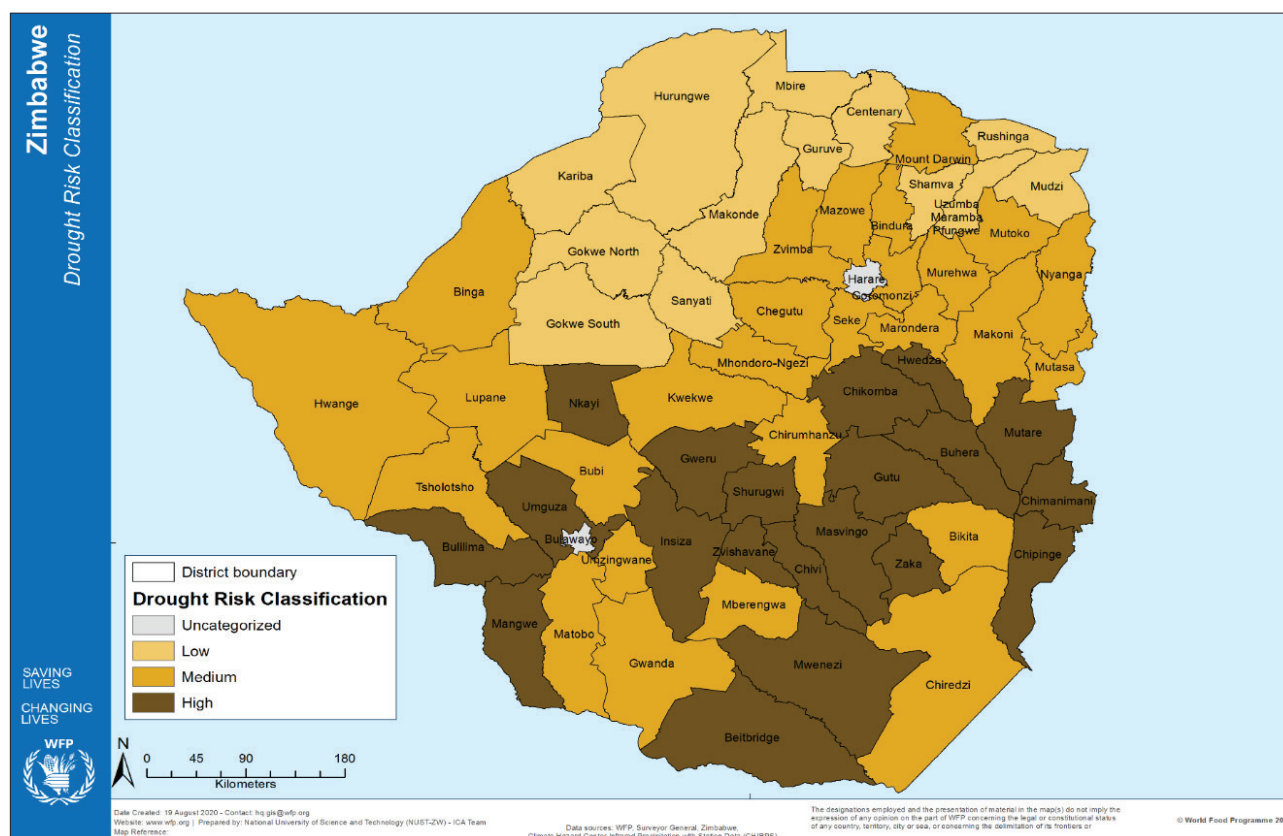
Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas (Source: Wfp Ica)

7.4 Flood Prone Areas

Wards 1, 4, 23 & 24 are flood prone. These wards have low lying areas along river basins otherwise the rest of the district is classified as low flood risk.
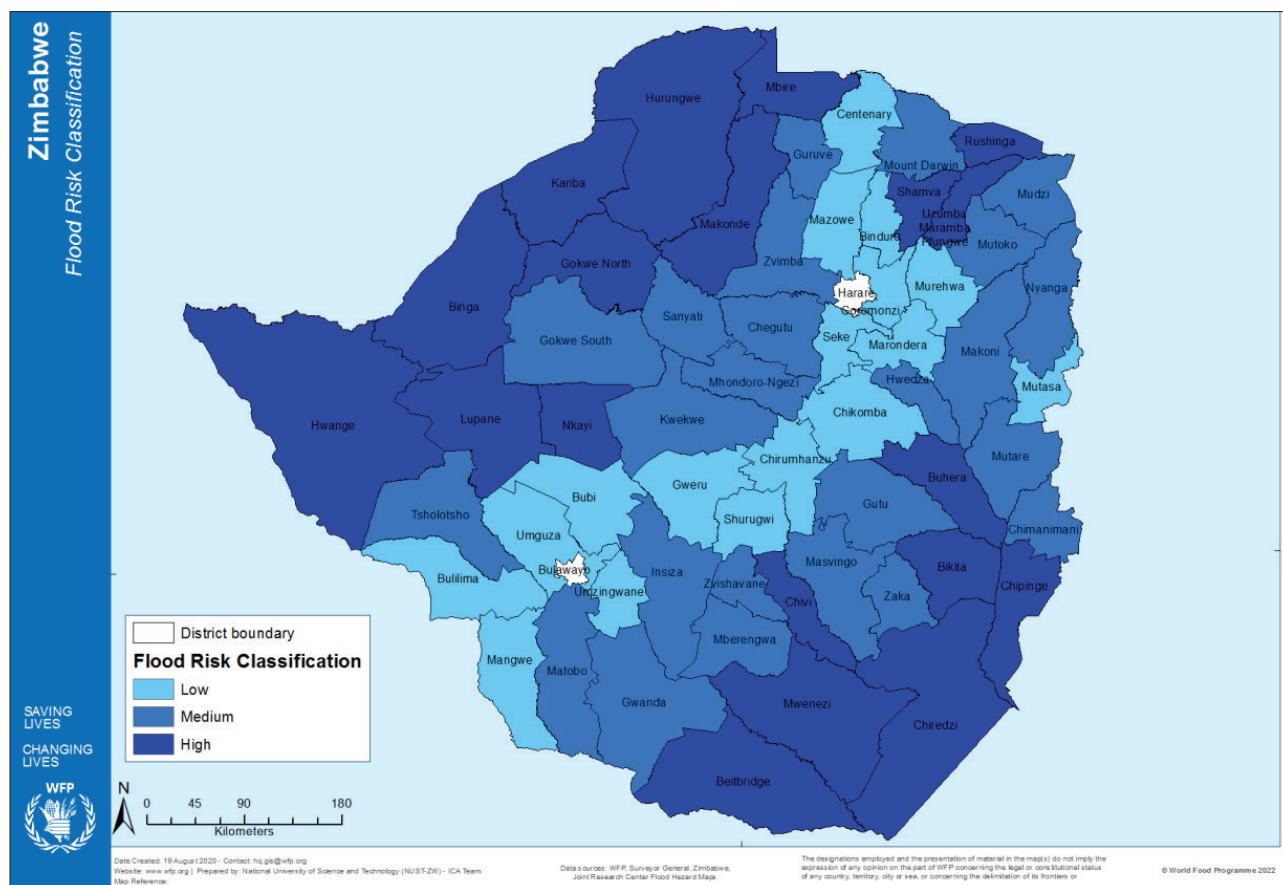
Figure 8: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP ICA)

7.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

Most of the dams are found in the Upper Muzarabani area which was formerly made up of commercial farms (table 15). The lower part does not have dams due to the soil types in the area. The dams are all threatened by siltation due to poor land management that include stream bank cultivation and massive tree cutting. Generally, there is low utilization of the dams for irrigation for example due to high electricity bills and deteriorating infrastructure. No increase has been recorded in the number of dams in the district with only one big dam (Silverstroom dam) under construction since 2020. Previously some small dams have been washed away due to poor maintenance and irrigation practices that led to weakening of dam walls.

Table 19: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022	Comment
11	Chinyani	2	2	No changes
12	Botambudzi	8	8	No changes
13	Mawari	3	3	No changes
14	Nyamanetsa	8	8	No changes
21	Runga	3	3	No changes
25	Mutua	3	3	No changes
26	Mutute	4	4	No changes
28	Chidikamwedzi	9	9	No changes
29	Palms	4	4	No changes
Total		44	44	
Source: AARDS				

7.6 Soil Type And ph

The predominant soil types are the sandy soils which are found in most of the wards **(Table 16)**. Tobacco is commonly grown in these areas. Wards with medium to heavy soils grow cotton and practice livestock production.

Table 20: Soils In The District

Soil Type	Wards
Sandy Soils (Tobacco)	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 & 29
Sandy Clays	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 20 & 27
Black Heavy Soils (Cotton And Livestock Production)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 23 & 24
Source: AARDS	

Most wards in the upper Muzarabani have soil ph which are moderately acidic and those in lower Muzarabani slightly alkaline. This means that the majority of crops can be grown in these soils even in the absence of lime.

MASHONALAND CENTRAL SOIL pH MAP AT WARD LEVEL

LIME REQUIRED FOR CEREAL CROPS

	LIME KG/HA (SAND)	LIME KG/HA (LOAM)	LIME KG/HA (CLAY)
4.0-4.4	3000-2200	4500-3300	6000- 4400
4.5-4.9	2000-1200	3000-1800	4000- 2400
5.0-5.4	1000-200	1500-300	2000-400
5.5-5.9	0	0	0
6.0-6.4	0	0	0
6.5-6.9	0	0	0
7.0-7.4	0	0	0
7.5-7.9	0	0	0

LIME REQUIRED FOR LEGUME CROPS

	LIME KG/HA (SAND)	LIME KG/HA (LOAM)	LIME KG/HA (CLAY)
4.0-4.4	4000-3200	6000-4800	8000- 6400
4.5-4.9	3000-2200	4500-3300	6000- 4400
5.0-5.4	2000-1200	3000-1800	4000-2400
5.5-5.9	1000-200	1500-300	2000-400
6.0-6.4	0	0	0
6.5-6.9	0	0	0
7.0-7.4	0	0	0
7.5-7.9	0	0	0

KEY

pH Based on Calcium Chloride Scale
- pH 4.0-4.4 (Very Strongly Acidic)
- pH 4.5-4.9 (Strongly Acidic)
- pH 5.0-5.4 (Moderately Acidic)
- pH 5.5-5.9 (Slightly Acidic)
- pH 6.0-6.4 (Mildly Acidic)
- pH 6.5-6.9 (Neutral)
- pH 7.0-7.4 (Slightly Alkaline)
- pH 7.5-7.9 (Alkaline)
- Towns
- 1,2,3 Ward Number
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary

0   25   50 km

Chemistry and Soil Research Institute. Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement, 2021.

Figure 9: Map Of Soil ph At Ward Level (Source: Chemistry and Soil Research Institute)

8. Crop Information

8.1 Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

The district has five farming sectors, namely large-scale commercial farming area, A2, A1, Communal area and Old Resettlement area. The major crops are maize as staple crop, tobacco and cotton as cash crops and others like sorghum, groundnuts, and millet. Communal sector with 17 wards covers the biggest area of the district followed by ten resettlement areas and one ward with purely old resettlement.

Below is a table showing farming sectors, area covered by each sector and the crops grown.

Table 21: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage Area	Population	Percentage Population	Ward
Large Scale Commercial Area	980	1.78	32	0.03	15, 29
Old Resettlement	1,278	2.32	5,805	4.70	15, 22, 25 and 21
A1	5,025	9.13	9,762	7.89	11, 12, 13, 14 and 21
A2	2,525	4.59	2,527	2.04	11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
Peri urban	183	0.33	3,350	2.71	
Communal Area	45,055	81.85	80,319	64.94	1- 10, 16 -20, 2 and 24
Source: AARDS					
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

Table 22: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Wards	Area (Ha)	% Total Area	Crops	Crops	%
Large scale Commercial Farming Area (LSCFA)	12, 14, 26 & 29	980	1.78	Tobacco, Citrus, Wheat & Soyabeans	45860	10.8
Old Resettlement Area	13, 16, 21, 22, 29	1,278	2.32	Maize & Tobacco	28149	6.6
A1 farming model	11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29	5,025	9.13	Maize, Tobacco, Soya beans	83990	19.7
A2 farming model	11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 26, 28 and 29	2,525	4.59	Maize, Wheat, Tobacco, Soyabeans	79867	18.7
Peri urban		183	0.33			
Communal Area	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, & 27, 7, 28, 29, 30,31,32,3 3,34, 35,36	45,055	81.85	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, G/nuts, Millets, Pulses and Sesame	188198	44.2
Source: AARDS primary data 2021						

8.2 Irrigation Scheme
No large-scale irrigation schemes are available, but individual plots using siphon and other overhead type of irrigation are scattered about the district but only for a small proportion of the population.

8.3 Challenges Faced By Farmers
• High inputs cost
• Low producer prices
• Lack of crop markets
• Poor rainfall distribution
• Droughts/Dry spells incidences
• Erratic rains
• Few small earth dams which are not perennial
• Lack of big dams for irrigation
• Inputs are mainly found at main business centres thereby limiting access to most farmers.
• Crop pests such as Fall Army Worm in cereals, Cotton Mealy Bug in bug and Tuta Absoluta in Tomatoes.

8.4 Crop Production Trends
The district in general can produce enough food to last the whole consumption period. The district has an estimated annual cereal requirement of 17600 tonnes based on the population and annual cereal requirement of 130kgs. The upper part of the district in most years has not been able to produce enough cereals to last the whole consumption period.

8.4.1 Maize
The area planted under maize in 2016/17 season was 61126 hectares. The area was boosted by the introduction of the Command Agricultural Scheme. This resulted in more area put under maize. In 2018/19 season, the area started to decrease due to tighter screening procedures by CBZ Bank in the selection of command agricultural beneficiaries. Inputs cost were also a prohibiting factor which resulted in reduced area planted from 63428HA to 54600 HA. 2020/21 season and 2021/22 farming season saw a great improvement due to the introduction of the Climate Proofed Presidential Input Scheme which saw a lot of households receiving farming inputs hence the increase in area planted.

8.4.2 Small Grains
There is a general increase in the small grains production especially sorghum production. Rapoko production is on the decline due the cumbersome nature of the processing it requires.

8.4.3 Cotton Production
Cotton area planted continues to freefall due to the poor remuneration that the farmers get. The nonpayment as well as delayed payment by cotton merchants has also pushed the farmers from this once highly lucrative crop to other crops such as tobacco.
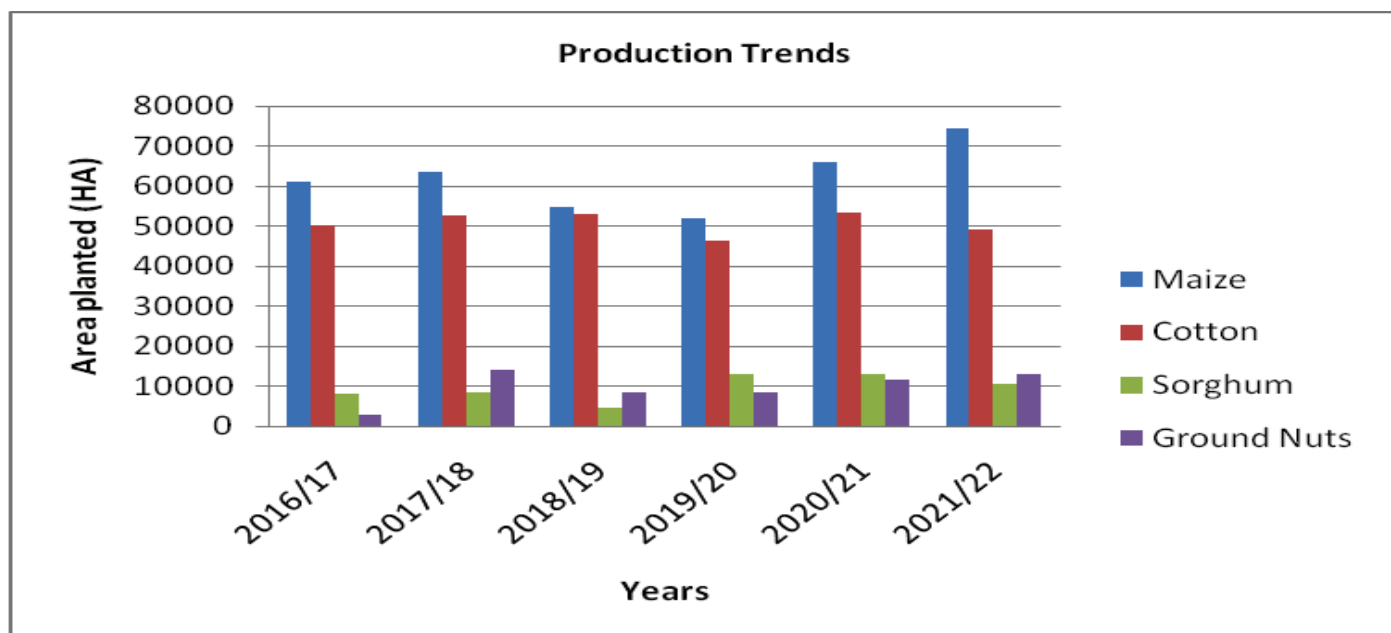
Figure 10: Crop Production Trends (Source :AARDS Primary Data 2021)

8.5 GMB Marketing Trends

Table 23: Marketing Trends Of Cereals Sold To Grain Marketing Board By Farmers

Crop	2016/17 (MT)	2017/18 (MT)	2018/19 (MT)	2019/20 (MT)	2020/21 (MT)
Maize		12711.116	13329.356	4793.828	1892.234
Sorghum		12908.474	4812.474	92.178	2875.322
Source: GMB Centenary Depot					

The table above shows marketing trend of cereals being sold to the Grain Marketing Board.

8.6 Cropping Calendar

In a normal/good year the season usually starts in October with farmers doing land preparation followed by planting from November to early January. The risk of flooding is usually high from January to March. Other management practices include weed control, top dressing, and pest and disease management as well as harvesting which ends around April-May

Table 24: Cropping Calendar On A Good Year

ITEM	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							**Wet Season**				
Land Preparation	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	▓	▓		▓
Planting						▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
Weeding							▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	
Sorghum planting									▓	▓		
Maize Planting								▓	▓			
Millet Planting									▓			
Pulses Planting										▓	▓	▓
Crop sales	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓						▓	▓
Gardening	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓					
Flooding										▓	▓	▓

Table 25: Cropping Calendar On A Good Year

ITEM	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
Land Preparation	X	X	X						X	X		X
Planting							X	X	X			
Weeding									X	X	X	
Sorghum planting										X		
Maize Planting								X	X	X		
Millet Planting										X		
Pulses Planting										X	X	
Crop sales	X	X	X	X							X	X
Gardening	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flooding											X	

8.7 Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward

Eight wards in the district have surplus cereal namely wards 6, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 32. The other 28 wards have a deficit in cereals. Of the 28 wards which have a deficit, 25 are already in the food deficit mitigation programme. The programme is distributing cereals to households.

9. Livestock Information

The main types of livestock in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, donkeys and poultry. The average household livestock ownership is very low in the district. Most households own livestock for draught power. Table 23 shows the livestock population per ward and most communal wards have higher population, but they have the fewer livestock population compared to other sectors. This might result in some households lacking draught power for agricultural activities resulting in less area planted. There is need for initiatives to promote ownership of draught power by communal households. Livestock numbers over the last 5yrs have gone up with some species maintaining numbers while others going down. For example, cattle census has gone up to 88671 this 2022 compared to 71680 in 2016, an increase of 23% despite deaths due to Theileriosis.

Table 26: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Sector	Proportion of Population (%)	Cattle (2016)	Cattle (2021)	Sheep (2016)	Sheep (2021)	Goats (2016)	Goats (2021)	Pigs (2016)	Pigs (2021)	Donkeys (2016)	Donkey (2021)	Poultry (2016)	Poultry (2021)
1	Communal	6	7609	9892	2096	2725	2376	3089	267	347	183	238	6216	8081
2	Communal	5	3602	4683	167	217	880	1144	0	0	79	103	13355	17362
3	Communal	2	4128	5366	2947	3831	5936	7717	203	264	165	215	17019	22125
4	Communal	4	4154	5400	2888	3754	6380	8294	324	421	138	179	3888	5054
5	Communal	4	2841	3693	699	909	2810	3653	201	261	26	34	4219	5485
6	Communal	2	2206	2868	687	893	1281	1665	94	122	41	53	3720	4836
7	Communal	1	1413	1837	321	417	1279	1663	204	265	27	35	3658	4755
8	Communal	5	4386	5702	3062	3981	3114	4048	272	354	163	212	9384	12199
9	Communal	4		0	0	0		0		0		0		0
10	Communal	7	1000	1300	884	1149	137	178	23	30	0	0	1341	1743
11	A2 and A1	3	738	959	164	213	260	338	74	96	0	0	2955	3842
12	A1 and A2	4	1962	2551	245	319	461	599	30	39	3	4	7164	9313
13	A2 and A1	2	1542	2005	119	155	230	299	0	0	0	0	1733	2253
14	A2 and A2	6	2904	3775	245	319	517	672	242	315	7	9	14078	18301
16	OR and A2	1	1133	1473	35	46	135	176	250	325	0	0	3006	3908
17	Communal	5	3878	5041	196	255	1945	2529	58	75	125	163	9391	12208
18	Communal	2	1947	2531	312	406	629	818	17	22	0	0	8113	10547
19	Communal	3	2775	3608	698	907	259	337	204	265	79	103	3461	4499
20	Communal	1	1613	2097	127	165	205	267	80	104	48	62	2540	3302
21	A1 and OR	2	937	1218	65	85	51	66	0	0	4	5	2903	3774
22	OR	2	1286	1672	18	23	31	40	8	10	2	3	2011	2614
23	Communal	8	2565	3335	648	842	1140	1482	18	23	33	43	2854	3710
24	Communal	5	3278	4261	1916	2491	1764	2293	834	1084	133	173	4852	6308
25	OR	2	1226	1594	0	0	257	334	40	52	22	29	2157	2804
26	A2 and A1	3	1882	2447	321	417	385	501	129	168	0	0	8401	10921

Table 26: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (Continued)

Ward	Sector	Proportion of Population (%)	Cattle (2016)	Cattle (2021)	Sheep (2016)	Sheep (2021)	Goats (2016)	Goats (2021)	Pigs (2016)	Pigs (2021)	Donkeys (2016)	Donkey (2021)	Poultry (2016)	Poultry (2021)
27	Communal	4		0		0		0		0		0		0
28	A1 and A2	4	2588	3364	296	385	597	776	136	177	3	4	3205	4167
29	A1 and A3	2	938	1219	164	213	250	325	0	0	0	0	763	992

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

9.1 Main Livestock Diseases

Theileriosis, Newcastle, Lumpy Skin, Red water and Heart water are the most prevalent diseases in the district. Rabies, Foot and Mouth are found in some wards. Theileriosis is the main diseases affecting different wards over the last 5 years.

Table 27: Main Livestock Disease

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Rabies	No outbreak, most dogs are vaccinated
Newcastle disease:	All 29 wards to farmers who don't vaccinate their birds
Anthrax	No outbreak
Foot and Mouth:	Nil
Lumpy skin	All 29 wards are affected
Heart water	Nil
Theileriosis	All 29 wards but high in selected wards (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29)

Table 28: FDMS Beneficiaries By Ward 2020/21 31

Ward	AHMC	Name Of Dipping Facility	Number Of Dipping Facilities (2016)	Number Of Dipping Facilities (2021)	Water Source	Sector
1	Chadereka	Gomo & Chimoio	2	2	Borehole & River	com
2	Chadereka	Gumbochuma & Chiwonde	2	2	Borehole & River	com
3	Machaya	Chiringanyama, Kanhukamwe & Kasekete	3	3	Piped water	com
4	Dambakurima	Batanai & Mukombwe	2	2	Borehole & River	com
5	Muzarabani	Kapembere	1	1	Borehole & River	com
6	Muzarabani	Gutsa	1	1	Borehole	com
7	Muzarabani	Kapatamukombe	1	1	Borehole	com
8	Muzrabani	Muringazuva & Boore	2	2	Borehole	com
10	Viewfield	Chiweshe	1	1	Borehole	com
11	Sable heights	Vuka	1	1	Race	A1
12	Sable heights	Glengyle, Eryl & Starwood	3	3	Race	A1 & A2
13	Always	Mawari & Virginia	2	2	Dam	A2 & OR
14	Dundwe	Chipiri, Dundwe, Tekwane & Mwonga	4	4	Dam & Race	A1 & A2
16	Viewfield	Jutland	1	1	Borehole	old rest
17	Hoya	Mangurenje, Muchembere, Mudoka	3	3	Borehole & Race	com
18	Hoya	Mutemakungu	1	1	Borehole & River	com
19	Muzarabani	Utete	1	1	Borehole & River	com
20	Viewfield	Chakwe	1	1	Dam	com
21	Viewfield	Runga, & Viewfield	2	2	Borehole & Dam	old rest
22	Dundwe	Chaona Restl	1	1	River	old rest
23	Chadereka	Kaerezi	1	1	Borehole	com
24	Chiwenga	Muvamba, & Chiwenga	2	2	Borehole & River	com
25	Viewfield	CHALTON , Kingstone & Greswolds	3	3	Dam	OLD REST
26	Fifth Chapter	Dunbarton, Eureka, Westheim, Lochnagar & Tabak	5	5	Borehole, Dam, Race	A1 & A2

Ward	AHMC	Name Of Dipping Facility	Number Of Dipping Facilities (2016)	Number Of Dipping Facilities (2021)	Water Source	Sector
28	Chidikamwedzi	Mtorazeni,Nyadevi A1, Nyadevi A2, Chiparta, Arambira & Simapiri	6	6	Dam & Race	A1 & A2
29	Always	Glenlyon, Gionde & Palms	3	3	Dam	A1, A2 & OR
Source: Dept of Vet Services 2021						

There are 53 dip tanks in the district. Only 5 of these dip tanks require rehabilitation. Over the years the dip tanks are deteriorating due to poor maintenance.

9.2 Animal Health Centres

Table 29: Functionality of Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	18
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	4
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	24

The Community Animal Health workers/Paravets were established by a government partner and they exist in wards 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 24, 27 and 28. There is need for more animal health centres as livestock diseases are on the increase since 2016.

9.3 Livestock Holding

The communal areas of the district are characterized by overgrazing due to overstocking. This scenario does not mean livestock distribution and ownership is proportional to the population of the wards and district at large. Not many households own more than 5 livestock units though cattle numbers are increasing over the years. The numbers should have gone beyond the current statistics but were affected by tick borne diseases (Theileriosis) since 2019.

Table 30: Livestock Holding

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle (%) 2016	Cattle (%) 2021	Goats (%) 2016	Goats (%) 2021
0	70	70	60	70
<5	20	20	30	20
>5	10	10	10	10

9.4 Other Livestock Establishments

The number of legal capture fisheries has gone down from 1 to 0. The farmer did not renew their permit. Ponds have increased but the rate of increase is slow due to high cost associated with establishment and maintenance of the ponds as well as knowledge gaps among the farmers. Apiculture increase is also slow due to fear of bees. The district does not have any dairy farms and feedlots. Fodder is still in its infancy and due to unavailability of perennial water sources, cost and knowledge, fish production is affected.

Table 31: Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments (2016)	Number of Establishments (2021)	Comments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1	0	Mostly illegal
Aquaculture (Ponds)	5	6	A slow and little increase due to high cost and knowledge gap
Apiculture	+30	+42	Bee phobia
Dairy Farms	0	0	
Feedlots	Only in winter when farmers want to fatten for sale	0	Fattening was affected by Theileriosis outbreak
Fodder production	Nil	2	Star grass plots of 0.7 ha each were established

9.5 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers
• Diseases
• Water supply for drinking and dipping
• Grazing
• Distance to markets
• Farmers lack funding
NB: Middlemen characterize the bulk of market of livestock with some abattoirs establishing some scattered in-transit buying points. Formalized buying points have since stopped due to "unfair" levy collection.

10. Markets

The livestock markets found in Muzarabani are farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, farmer to local restaurants, private buyers and public auctions

10.1 Livestock Markets
10.1.1 Average livestock prices
Prices of livestock have gone down over the years. The decline in prices was necessitated by outbreaks of anthrax that quarantined the movement of cattle and goats as well as change of currency from USD to ZWL.

Table 32: Livestock Markets Average Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average Price 2021 (US$)	Type Of Market	Type Of Market
Cattle	400	250	Local	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, private buyers, public auctions and beef committees The decline in prices was necessitated by outbreak of anthrax that quarantined the movement of cattle. Main Market Farmer to Local butcheries Commercial companies like Bellevue, Koala
Goats	25	20	Local	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, private buyers, public auctions and Non-Governmental Organisations The decline in prices was necessitated by outbreak of anthrax and foot and month that quarantined the movement of goat
Sheep	40	35	Local	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers and Public auctions Main Market Farmer to Farmer

Table 32: Livestock Markets Average Livestock Prices (Continued)

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average Price 2021 (US$)	Type Of Market	Type Of Market
Pigs	30	40	Local	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers Main Market Farmer to Local butcheries
Chickens	7	5	Local	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers Main Market Private buyers
Source: AARDS				

10.2 Crop Market

Table 33: Crop Market

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Informal				
GMB	1	Masau	Hunting and gathering	When available
		Sorghum	Farming	In winter season
Harare	2	Watermelon	Farming	Summer season
GMB	3	Sorghumt	Farming	Winter season
Informal	4	Masau	Hunting and gathering	In winter
Informal	5	Masau	Hunting and gathering	In winter
Cottco	6	Cotton	Farming	In winter
Cottco	7	Cotton	Farming	In winter
Cottco	8	Cotton	Farming	In winter
GMB	9	Maize	Farming	In winter when available
GMB	10	Maize	Farming	In winter when available
TIMB				
GMB	11	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
		Maize	Farming	In winter
TIMB				
GMB	12	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
TIMB				
GMB	13	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
		Maize	Farming	In winter
TIMB				
GMB	14	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
GMB	15	Maize	Farming	In winter
TIMB				
GMB	16	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
Informal	17	Groundnuts	Farming	In winter
Cottco	18	Cotton	Farming	In winter
Cottco	19	Cotton	Farming	In winter

Table 33: Crop Market (Continued)

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
GMB	20	Maize	Farming	In winter when available
TIMB	21	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
TIMB	22	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
Cottco	23	Cotton	Farming	In winter
Cottco	24	Cotton	Farming	In winter
TIMB				
GMB	25	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
		Maize	Farming	In winter
TIMB				
GMB	26	Tobacco	Farming	In summer
		Maize	Farming	In winter
Local buyers & middlemen	27	Maize	Farming	In winter
TIMB,				
Auction floor	28	Tobacco	Farming	Summer season
GMB		Maize	Farming	Winter season
TIMB,				
Auction floor	29	Tobacco	Farming	Summer season

10.3 Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward 2021

Maize meal is not found in all wards in the district. People in the district prefer maize grain to maize meal because it is cheaper to purchase maize grain instead of maize meal.

Table 34: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs
1	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Available	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5
2	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Available	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5
3	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Available	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5
4	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Available	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5
5	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Available	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5
6	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Available	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5

Table 34: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward 2021 (Continued)

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs
7	No	Not readily available	Not readily available	Avail-able	Yes	0	5	2	3	2.5
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	5	1	3	2
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	5	1	3	2
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
27	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
29	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	5	1	3	2
Source: AARDS Primary Data 2021										

10.4 Labour Markets

Most wards are into farming activities which require some casual labor. A2 commercial farms usually have their own labour from farm compounds. Excess labor is then absorbed by other small-scale farms. St Alberts and Gatu usually provide labour to local firms like GMB, Roads, and even to surrounding farms. Some are involved in self jobs to feed their families. There is an increase in job seeking in all sectors as the population grows as well as the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 35: Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering \ This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity (%)
Farming casual labour	All wards	All wards	20
Casual labour to established firms and government	Muringazuva St Alberts Gatu	Muringazuva St Alberts Gatu	10
Brick Moulding	All wards	All wards	50
Firewood Selling	All wards	All wards	60
Gathering and selling of wild fruits	1-9, 17, 18 ,19, 23, 24 and 27	1-9, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24 and 27	40
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards	100
Livestock selling	1-14 and 16-29	1-14 and 16-29	60
Petty trading	All wards	All wards	30

Labour opportunities such as crop farming, casual labour, petty trading, skilled trade and livestock selling are found in all wards.

10.5 Markets Seasonal Calendar

Calendar of food purchases- typical consumption period

Lower Muzarabani

Table 36: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases	■	■						■	■	■	■	■
Lean/Hungry Period	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■

Upper Muzarabani

Table 37: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases	■										■	■
Lean/Hungry Period	■	■	■									■

NB:
i.   in purple the months when high proportion of households depend on purchases for food after exhausting stocks from own production, during a typical consumption period
ii.   in red the months when high proportion of households are facing hunger or food gaps during a typical consumption period

10.6 Calendar Of Food Purchases - Drought Year

Lower Muzarabani

Table 38: Slp Calendar For A Bad Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Lean/Hungry Period	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Upper Muzarabani

Table 39: Slp Calendar For A Bad Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases	■								■	■	■	■
Lean/Hungry Period	■	■									■	■

NB:
i.   in purple the months when high proportion of households depend on purchases for food after exhausting stocks from own production, in a drought year.
ii.   in red the months when high proportion of households are facing hunger or food gaps during a drought year

A bad year for Muzarabani is characterized with food purchases for 9 months that is people buy food from June up to February. The lean Hungry period runs for the whole year.

10.7 Challenges in markets

•   Poor infrastructure eg bad roads
•   Price fluctuations eg cotton selling price
•   No standardized prices for produce and livestock.
•   Delays in processing of payments by GMB
•   There are farmer associations
•   No value addition of produce
•   No designated marketplace for selling livestock

- Restricted animal movement thereby limiting markets.
- Poor breeds which do not fetch higher prices on the market

11. Common Hazards

Periodic and chronic hazards

Table 40: Hazard Profile and Mapping

Hazard	Wards	Hazard Frequency	Socio-Economic Costs
Drought	1-8, 17-19, 23, 24 and 27	Chronic	Constraints the fiscal budget thus affecting other developmental priorities
Floods	1, 2, 4, 5, 23 and 24,	Chronic	Inaccessibility of critical services centress
Crop Pests and Diseases	1-29	Periodic	Crop loss thus affecting household economy
Human Wild life Conflict	6, 7, 8, 19, 23, 24 and 27	Chronic	People are left to look elsewhere for food or resort to storage foodstuff, loss of life
Malaria	1-8, 17-19, 23, 24 and 27	Chronic	Loss of human lives
Cholera and Diarrheal	1-8,17-19,23,24 and 27	Periodic	Loss of human life
Livestock Diseases	1-29	Periodic	loss of livestock, No livestock sales or movement, expenses during control of the outbreak
Veld fires	9-16, 20-22, 25, 26, 28 and 29	Chronic	Pastures, crops, livestock
Road traffic accidents	MWA	Chronic	
Commodity price fluctuation	1-8, 17-19, 23, 24 and 27	Periodic	
HIV & AIDS	1-29	Chronic	
Source: Civil Protection Unit Plan 2021			

Muzarabani district is affected by several hazards. The major hazards include drought, floods, human and animal conflict among other hazards. Some hazards affect the whole district such as drought, animal and human diseases and crop pests such as Tuta absoluta in tomatoes, fall army worm in cereal crops and cotton mealy bug (madzibaba) in cotton.

11.1 Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Table 4!: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward Number	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	chadereka	Human and animal diseases Floods	Drought
2	Maungaunga	Human and animal diseases Lightning	Drought Gullies
4	Dambakurima	Floods Human diseases eg malaria Whirlwind	Gullies
5	Kapembere	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases	Drought
6	Gutsa	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases Lightning Crop pests	Drought
7	Hwata	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases	Drought
8	Muringazuva	Human and animal diseases Lightning Crop pests	Drought Gullies
9	Chiwashira	Human and animal diseases Lightning	Crop pests Gullies Veld fires
10	Chiweshe	Lightning Whirlwind Human and animal diseases	Gullies Crop pests Veld fires
11	Chinyani	Whirlwind	Veld fires Human and animal diseases Gullies
12	Botambudzi	Human and animal diseases	Veld fires
13	Mawari	Floods	Veld fires
14	Nyamanetsa	Human and animal diseases	Veld fires
15	Gatu	Human and animal diseases	
16	Mukwengure	Human diseases	Veld fires
17	Hoya	Human Wildlife Conflict Whirlwinds Lightning	Drought
18	Mtemakungu	Human Wildlife Conflict Whirlwinds Lightning	Drought
19	Utete	Human Wildlife Conflict Whirlwinds Lightning	Drought
20	droughts	chawarura Human and animal diseases	Human and animal diseases
21	Runga Human Wildlife Conflict	Human and animal diseases Veld fires Human and animal diseases	
22	chaona	Human and animal diseases	Veld fires

Table 42 : Hazard Profile and Mapping

Ward Number	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
24	Chiwenga	Human and animal diseases	Drought
25	Mutwa	Human and animal diseases	Veld fires
26	Mutute	Human and animal diseases	Veld fires
27	Museredza	Human and animal diseases	Drought Human and wildlife conflict
28	Chidikamwedzi	Human and animal diseases	Drought Land degradation
29	Palms	Human and Wildlife Conflict Human and animal diseases	Veld fire

12. District Development Priorities

Development priorities in the context of the district mean programs or projects that matter most for the district and are ranked according to their importance of need. Below are the district priorities extracted from the RDC Five Year Strategic Plan and Annual Rolling Plan. The district has poor road networks especially in the lower part of the district. Most of the areas in the district are inaccessible especially during the rainy season eg Chiwenga, Kairezi and Chadereka. The poor road network greatly affects the supply of goods and prices of commodities in the district. Prices of basic commodities and other services are high. In addition, there are few markets for selling of produce resulting in farm produce fetching low prices on the market. The community needs to be capacitated on value addition.

Table 43: District Development Priorities For 2021

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Mavuradona Dam Construction	1-10,19-24	A project of national status and can transform the valley floor into a food surplus zone
2	Silverstroom Dam Construction	13, 15,20, 26 and 29	A national project targeting NDS1 in Agriculture
2	Irrigation Infrastructure development	1-10,19-24	This is targeted to the low part of the district rain fed agriculture is undependable
4	School infrastructure Construction	26,23,23,24,24,2 and 17	These wards have no proper schools as pupils learn under trees and live in the community
5	To increase WASH coverage in the district	All wards	Improving water and sanitation issues

13. Food Security

13.1 Food Insecurity Trends (Based On Rural Zimvac District Data)
The level of food insecurity is mostly determined by climatic condition for that season. The district was mostly affected between 2018/9 and 2019/2020 season.

Table 44: Food Insecurity Trends From 2016/17 Year To 2021/22

District_Name	FS_2016/17	FS_2017/18	FS_2018/19	FS_2019/20	FS_2020/21	FS_2021/22
Muzarabani	16	21	45.4	45.4	18	18
Source: ZimVac Reports						

The food insecure households increased from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The number of food secure households decreased from season 2020 to 2021.

13.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ICA –WFP to compute)
The district has a 2016 estimated population of about 135 538 people. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 44 800 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure and at any given time they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 58 000 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and after a shock. 72 900 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 93 500 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. Figure 9 shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.
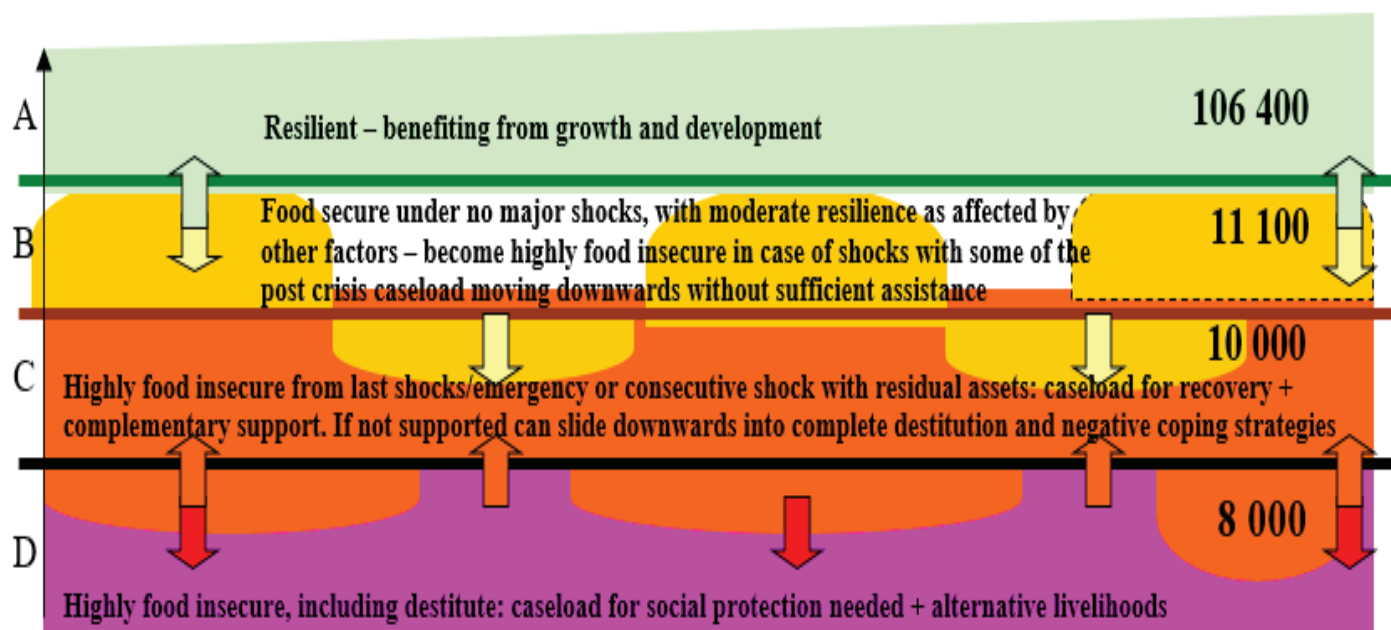
F**igure 11: Estimation Of Chronic, Transitory And Food Secure Populations**
(Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

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: Household 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.

13.3 Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

Table 45: Socio-economic Groups

Group A Already resilient	This group constitute 1% of the population. These households are food secure, resilient to shocks, the majority own 10 roomed houses close to rural service centres, own tractors, trucks, plus or minus 250 herd of cattle and in most cases afford more than three meals per day. In most cases they are the ones who provide casual labour opportunities to the other population as they are either farm owners or have their own businesses. The group has got the capacity to cope with shocks from their assets, investments, insurance policies and other cumulative livelihood gains. Households in this group usually do not have time to attend social gatherings due to other commitments, though they usually influence most decisions in the society. The group can afford to send their children to expensive schools and they go to expensive places for holidays. Men in this group are alleged to be married to one official wife and have a number of girlfriends. The group has few children averaging 3 and also alleged to have other children outside marriage. Financial management and asset protection programmes will go a long way in assisting this group from sliding downwards in the event of shocks.

Group B Food secure under no major shocks	The group is self-reliant though vulnerable to shocks. This group constitute 30% of the entire population and the majority own livestock, well-built structures, can afford to send their children to boarding schools, afford two meals per day and some of their houses are electrified or solar powered. The household's ability to cope with shocks is limited and they require emergency support to strengthen their resilience. This group comprises of, government employees, farmers and small business owners. They engage in financial savings groups such as Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALS) and can also afford to pay for medical aid and insurance policies. Group B participates in community activities and offers assistance to other groups that are more vulnerable, such as offering casual labour opportunities to Group C. Development and asset creation programs be enhanced for this group so that they do not slid downwards (into Group C or D) when faced with shocks.
Group C Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	This group is approximately 60% of the population. The group is highly food insecure and is incapacitated to cope with recurrent shocks. They do not own productive assets and they rely on support from other groups. They engage more in casual labour opportunities at the expense of their own fields. The majority of this group survives from casual labour, cannot afford medical bills, most of them believe that they are bewitched. The group rarely participates in developmental activities as they are deprived the platform to air their views. Children from this group rarely go to school. Polygamy is dominant in this group with a number of children averaging 10. Most children are not formally registered. Poverty driven activities such as theft, alcohol abuse, prostitution is high. Cases of Gender based violence are high. Children from this group are prone to early child marriages and child pledging. In the event of a shock, they struggle to recover and, in most cases, they lose shelter because most of the structures are poorly constructed. There is need to strengthen social protection programs for this group so as to improve their resilience in the event of shocks.
Group D Highly food insecure, vulnerable,	This group constitutes 9% of the District population. This is the most food insecure and vulnerable group which suffers chronic food insecurity. The group is made up of social welfare cases, that includes orphans, chronically ill, widows, widowers and elderly. They have no assets. They have limited or no access to entertainment. The households are dependent on other groups which makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Group D members do not have descent shelter, have limited sources of income hence heavily rely on handouts. They are labour constrained. Most of them believe in traditional healers and prophets. Issues of early child marriages and child pledging is prevalent in this group along with issues of child abuse, GBV, school dropouts, abandonment of the disabled. There is need for continuous support so that lives may be saved in the event of shocks.

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

13.4 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.

In the district about 88.4% of the population live below the poverty line. The poverty prevalence is much higher than the national rural average of 76%. Ward 15 is wholly urban where most of the households have someone gainfully employed and their poverty level is much lower compared to the rest of the district. It is the only ward with poverty prevalence below the national rural poverty average of 78% (table 8).

Table 46: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward No	Projected Population	Households	Poor Hholds	Number Of Non-Poor HH	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	7762	1456	1325	131	91.70
2	7080	1345	1240	105	93.10
3	3059	622	548	74	88.70
4	5676	1109	1011	98	91.40
5	5506	1118	997	121	89.70
6	2394	481	423	58	89.20
7	1429	286	248	38	87.20
8	6286	1390	1125	265	81.80
9	5036	997	918	79	92.20
10	9345	1851	1629	222	88.70
11	3566	674	581	93	86.90
12	5381	1084	914	170	84.80
13	3108	610	512	98	84.20
14	7724	1561	1356	205	87.00
15	3712	865	568	279	65.90
16	1831	343	273	70	79.50
17	6604	1329	1197	132	93.00
18	2598	493	460	33	93.40
19	3708	757	664	93	88.60
20	1140	234	209	25	93.40
21	2571	490	397	93	81.90
22	2094	416	345	71	83.80
23	10297	1944	1792	152	93.70

Table 46: Poverty Prevalence by Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Projected Population	Households	Poor Hholds	Number Of Non-Poor HH	Poverty Prevalence (%)
24	6541	1230	1150	80	94.60
25	3122	593	494	99	83.80
26	3970	841	713	128	85.20
27	5061	1013	908	105	90.60
28	5914	1219	1035	184	85.10
29	3021	577	516	61	89.60
Total	135538	26928	23,548	3362	
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015					

13.5 Coping Strategies – District Level, Or Ward Level (If Possible)

Households will apply different coping strategies differently between years and severity. Generally, the lower part of Muzarabani will sell more livestock than usual and buy maize from upper Muzarabani. Although some petty activities in trying to boost and sustain HH incomes will be employed

District Level coping strategies are as follows:

• Casual labour in all wards e.g brick moulding, farm labour.
• Livestock selling in all wards
• Prostitution in wards 8,15,10
• Petty trading in all wards
• Gardening
• Crop sales in all wards
• Reducing number of meals in all wards
• Food Aid in all wards

13.6 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 47: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion Of Population (%)	Prevalence Of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (%)	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	90	High	10	2
2	90	High	10	1
3	75	High	25	5
4	70	High	30	10
5	70	High	30	14
6	70	High	30	11
7	70	High	30	12
8	70	High	30	13
9	60	Moderate	40	15
10	60	Moderate	40	16
11	30	Low	70	19
12	10	Low	90	28
13	10	Low	90	25
14	10	Low	90	29
15	30	Low	70	18
16	20	Low	80	21
17	75	High	25	6
18	75	High	25	7
19	70	High	30	9

Table 47: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (Continued)

Ward	Proportion Of Population (%)	Prevalence Of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (%)	Food Insecurity Rankings
20	60	Moderate	40	17
21	15	Low	85	24
22	20	Low	80	20
23	90	High	10	3
24	90	High	10	4
25	15	Low	85	23
26	20	Low	80	22
27	75	High	25	8
28	10	Low	90	27
29	10	Low	90	26

13.7 Seasonal Calendar

Table 48: Seasonal Calendar On A Good Year

ITEM	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
Land Preparation	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●
Planting						●	●	●	●	●		
Weeding							●	●	●	●	●	
Sorghum planting									●	●		
Maize Planting								●	●	●		
Millet Planting									●	●		
Pulses Planting											●	●
Crop sales	●	●	●	●	●	●					●	●
Gardening	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Livestock sales							●	●	●	●	●	●
Livestock heats and births	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Livestock diseases									●	●	●	●
Milk production	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other												
Lean season								●	●	●	●	●
Food Purchases	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Petty trade	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Local labour	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Collection of wild fruits			●	●	●							
Fishing				●	●	●	●					
Malaria	●	●	●					●	●	●	●	●
Labour migration	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●
Flooding										●	●	●

Table 49: Seasonal Calendar On A Bad Year

ITEM	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
Land Preparation	▓	▓	▓						▓	▓		▓
Planting								▓	▓	▓		
Weeding									▓	▓	▓	
Sorghum planting										▓		
Maize Planting									▓	▓		
Millet Planting										▓		
Pulses Planting										▓	▓	
Crop sales	▓	▓	▓	▓								▓
Gardening	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Livestock sales	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Livestock heats and births	▓	▓					▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Livestock diseases										▓	▓	▓
Milk production	▓	▓								▓	▓	▓
Other												
Lean season	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Food Purchases	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Petty trade	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Local labour	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Collection of wild fruits	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Fishing						▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	
Malaria	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Labour migration	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Flooding											▓	

13.8 2020/21 Lean Season Assistance

The Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy covered 12 wards targeting most vulnerable households. Each household got 50kgs (maize or sorghum). Under the WFP LSA each household got 7kg cereal, 0.75kg cooking oil, and 1.5kgs pulses. 17 wards were covered under this programme.

Table 50: Lean Season Assistance

Organization	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards covered
Government of Zimbabwe- Department of Social Development	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy	Food aid	20, 25, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 21, 28 and 29
WFP	LSA	Food aid	1-8, 17-19, 23, 24, 27, 10 and 9
Source: District Social Development Department			

13.9 Food Aid Beneficiaries

Muzarabani District falls into two hydro-ecological regions and lower Muzarabani wards (1-8, 17-19, 23, 24, 27) are the most affected as they lie in region 4&5. Wards in upper part (9-16, 20-22, 25, 26, 28, 29) are mostly comprised of farms. In these farms there are former farm workers living in farms compounds who do not have decent means of survival, this necessitating the distribution of food aid to these areas. Government of Zimbabwe and WFP availed food aid to the most vulnerable groups.

Table 51: Muzarabani Drought Response – WFP

Wards	Ward Name	No. Of HH (2012 Census)	Population (2012 Census)	Targets By Period		
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Chadereka	1594	7730	O	4634	4812
2	Maungaunga	1355	6586	3218	5866	O
3	Machaya	627	2843	O	3370	1987
4	Dambakurima	1118	5293	2003	4790	3507
5	Kapembere	1125	5158	2125	4796	3248
6	Gutsa	482	2203	O	1710	1956
7	Hwata	287	1336	1702	1530	849
8	Muringazuva	1390	5881	O	5049	3707
9	Chiwashira	906	4173	O	3009	2359
10	Chiweshe	1857	8377	O	5691	4000
11	Chinyani	674	3308	O	O	O
12	Botambudzi	1164	5006	O	O	O
13	Mawari	639	2897	O	O	O
14	Nyamanetsa	1638	8514	O	O	O
15	Gatu	864	3451	O	O	O
16	Mukwengure	343	1709	O	O	O
17	Hoya	1332	6161	2805	6564	5048
18	Mutemakungu	493	2415	O	3240	O
19	Utete	757	3006	O	3131	2090
20	Chawarura	233	1066	O	2412	O
21	Runga	491	2329	O	O	O
22	Chaona	415	1942	O	O	O
23	Kaerezi	1953	9620	3417	7945	5434
24	Chiwenga	1232	6116	5647	8243	4245
25	Mutua	594	2918	O	O	O
26	Mutute	838	4210	O	O	O
27	Museredza	1024	4764	O	3715	3027
28	Chidikamwedzi	1219	5514	O	O	O
29	The Palms	582	2872	O	O	O
	Totals	**27226**	**127397**	**20907**	**78207**	**48779**

Food aid under WFP was concentrated in lower Muzarabani because the wards are the most affected although 3 wards un upper part benefited as they are communal and were affected by adverse climatic conditions

Table 52: FDMS Beneficiaries By Ward 2020/21

Wards	Ward Name	No. of HH (2012 Census)	Population (2012 Census)	Targets by Period		
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Chadereka	1594	7730	615	400	0
2	Maungaunga	1355	6586	661	400	950
3	Machaya	627	2843	380	200	0
4	Dambakurima	1118	5293	628	400	0
5	Kapembere	1125	5158	685	400	0
6	Gutsa	482	2203	270	0	0
7	Hwata	287	1336	245	0	0
8	Muringazuva	1390	5881	620	400	0
9	Chiwashira	906	4173	245	200	0
10	Chiweshe	1857	8377	400	600	0
11	Chinyani	674	3308	110	350	600
12	Botambudzi	1164	5006	110	350	650
13	Mawari	639	2897	100	250	500
14	Nyamanetsa	1638	8514	155	600	1200
15	Gatu	864	3451	60	150	300
16	Mukwengure	343	1709	100	350	500
17	Hoya	1332	6161	685	400	0
18	Mutemakungu	493	2415	356	200	600
19	Utete	757	3006	375	200	0
20	Chawarura	233	1066	211	200	600
21	Runga	491	2329	100	350	600
22	Chaona	415	1942	120	400	600
23	Kaerezi	1953	9620	542	400	0
24	Chiwenga	1232	6116	722	400	0
25	Mutwa	594	2918	90	350	500
32	Mutute	838	4210	140	400	600
33	Museredza	1024	4764	430	200	0
34	Chidikamwedzi	1219	5514	155	600	1200
35	The Palms	582	2872	90	150	500
36	**Totals**	**27226**	**127397**	**9400**	**9400**	**9400**

The Government of Zimbabwe through the Department of Social Development distributed food aid the most vulnerable households only for those households that were not included in WFP. For 2021 wards under LSA were not part of FDMS.

14. Nutrition

14.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB (District-Level)
Stunting rates and SAM rates have gone down over the years. Overweight and obesity remain at 0%. Low birth weight has decreased from 10.3% to 7.6% due to micronutrient supplementation of pregnant women and nutrition education on diet for expecting mothers. Prevalence of HIV in women of childbearing age has decreased from 10.3% in 2016 to 7.6% in 2021 due to continuous education of women on prevention of STIs and HIV as well as use of PReP.
TB prevalence has increased from 94 per 100 000 in 2016 to 112 per 100 000 in 2021.

Table 53: Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Prevalence 2016	Prevalence	Source
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Information not available	1.0	Zimvac report 2020
Severe Acute Malnutrition	1.0%	1.6%	Zimvac reports 2016 and 2021
Stunting	30.0%	24.3%	National nutrition survey 2018
Overweight and obesity	0%	0.00%	MoHCC DHIS2
Low Birth weight	10.3%	7.6%	MoHCC DHIS2
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	9.3%	6.0%	NAC
Prevalence of TB	94/100000	112/100000	MoHCC DHIS2
Sources: MOHCC DHIS 2, ZIMVAC assessment report 2016 and 2021, National nutrition survey 2018 and NAC			

14.2 Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding practices have improved. Minimum meal frequency is at 82.9 %. Dietary diversity has increased from less than 10% to 20% and minimum acceptable diet has remained below 5%. Minimum acceptable diet is still quite low due to poor food security. Information on exclusive breastfeeding is not available.

Table 54: Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage Of Children Meeting Required Minimum	
	2020	**2021**
Minimum Meal Frequency	Information not available	82.9
Minimum Dietary Diversity	<10.0	20.0
Minimum Acceptable Diet	< 5.0	2.9
Excusive Breastfeeding	No information available	Information not available
Source ZIMVAC and National Nutrition Survey Reports		

14.3 Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

Consumption of iron rich foods, protein rich foods and vitamin A rich foods has increased over the years. Consumption of iron rich foods has increased from 17% to 59.6% and consumption of protein rich foods has increased from 33% to 75.6%. Consumption of vitamin A rich foods has also increased from 73% to 81.6%. The improvement can be attributed to nutrition education being offered to women of child bearing age. The most common iron rich foods being consumed are green leafy vegetables .The most common protein rich foods being consumed are pulses and legumes such as beans and groundnuts.The most common vitamin A rich foods being consumed are green vegetables.
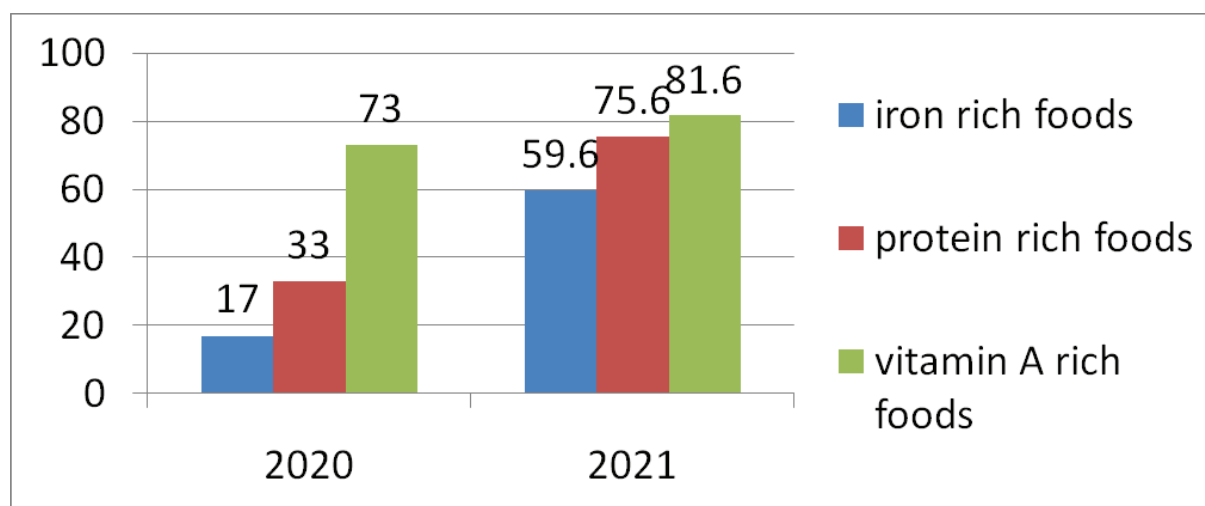

Figure 12: Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households
(Source: Zimvac Reports 2020 and 2021

Minimum dietary diversity among women has increased from 26% to 44% .This can also be attributed to nutrition education being offered at health facilities and in the community. Nutrition gardens especially in lower Centenary are also contributing to diverse diets.

Table 55: Food Consumption Patterns By Women And The Households

Indicator		Percentage
	2020	2021
Minimum Dietary Diversity –Women	26	44
Source : Zimvac Survey reports		

15 Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

The table below shows the top ten diseases in the district in their order of prevalence. The top common diseases are HIV and related conditions followed by ARI and this has not changed over the years. Eye disease incidence has gone down. The decrease in incidence of eye diseases can be attributed to programs such the mass drug administration campaigns for trachoma done every year in the district with support from sight savers.

Table 56: Top Ten Diseases In The District

2016	2021
1. .Tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS related conditions	1 Tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS related conditions
2 ARI	2 ARI
3 Hypertension	3 Hypertension
4 Malaria	4 Malaria
5 Injuries	5 Skin conditions
6 Diarrhoea	6 Diarrhoea
7 Skin conditions	7 Injuries
8 Ear conditions	8 Ear conditions
9 Eye diseases	9 Asthma
10 Asthma	10 Eye diseases
Source: MOHCC DHIS2	

15.1 Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

The most common causes of mortality in both 2018 and 2021 were acute malnutrition, pneumonia, malaria, dehydration and burns.

Table 57: Top Causes Of Mortality

Causes Of Mortality 2018	**Causes Of Mortality 2021**
Pneumonia	Pneumonia
Complicated malaria	Complicated Malaria
Malnutrition (Oedematous SAM)	Malnutrition (Oedematous Sam)
Dehydration	Dehydration
Burns	Burns
Source MoHCC IMMIS, BD12 and death register	

15.2 Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Maternal mortality rate for Muzarabani district has increased from 50 per 100000 to 190 per 100000. In 2021 most maternal deaths which occurred were at a health institution (86%) while a small proportion were from home deliveries (14%). The maternal deaths are mostly caused by late presentation of expecting mothers to the health facilities for deliveries.

Table 58: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

	2016	2021
Maternal Mortality Ratio	50/100000	190/ 100 000
Source: DHIS		

Table 59: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
World Vision Zimbabwe	Humanitarian	Water & Sanitation, Education & Life skills, Health-RMCH & Nutrition, Child Protection, Emergency Relief, AP-15 years	1, 4, 5, 8, 19, 23 & 24	Education, Health, DDF, Social Welfare, LA
Red Cross Zimbabwe	Humanitarian	First Aid training, Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster management, Water and sanitation, Emergency Relief, Intergrated community	1, 4, 23 & 24 but cover the whole district on first aid.	Health, DDF, Social welfare
Silveira House	Humanitarian	Leadership Training, Livelihood's skills training	10, 11, 14, 15 and 25	DA, Youth, Women Affairs LA
CAMFED	Humanitarian	OVC, Girl child education Support (fees; Uniforms, exercise books, sanitary wear) Young women empowerment Stakeholder capacity building	1-29	Education, AARDS, Social Welfare, Women Affairs, MOHCC, Chiefs & ZRP
CHBC		GBV, Child protection, Livelihoods, WASH, Rehabilitation, Education, Psychosocial Support	All wards	DDF, AARDS, Youths, Women affairs, Social welfare, ZRP
CODAID	Health	Support to health service delivery system	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 24 and 28	MOHCC, LA, Catholic Mission hospital
Population services International (PSI)	Health	HIV/AIDS-VCT Services, Family Planning Services	All wards	Health, CSO
DAAC	Health	HIV/AIDS coordination, HIV & AIDS M&E	All wards	MOHCC, LA, Catholic Mission hospital
PSZ	Health	Family Planning Services, HIV/AIDS VCT	All wards	MOHCC, LA, Catholic Mission hospital
RCDC	Education		28	Education
Open Heart Disability Care Trust	Humanitarian	Rehabilitation, Education, Livelihoods, Psychosocial Support	All wards	Health, Education
Muzarabani Network of PLH	Health	Support group formation for PLHA	All wards	MOHCC, LA, Catholic Mission hospital
ZNNP+	Health	Support group formation for PLHA		
ADRA	Health	Nutrition, WASH		Agritex, Health, DDF
ZAIFO	Community development	Community Development	All wards	Agritex, LA

Table 59: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Continued)

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
MDP		SRI		
LGDA/FACHIG		Capacity building for 150 women, Covid 19 response	5, 8, 9 & 11	Youth, Women affairs
EMPRETEC		GBV awareness	28, 4 & 2	Women Affairs, social welfare
FACT	Community development	Safe house for GBV survivors at, Capacity building for women	Tekwane, Chipiri or Mutorazeni	Social welfare, ZRP
WHH		WinS PROJECT, Covid 19 response	All wards	Health
ZCC		WASH at St Alberts hospital, Covid 19 response	10	DDF
LEAD		Drought relief, Covid 19 response	All wards	DDC
JF JAPNEK TRUST		Software support to the disabled	All wards	
A.W.E.T		GBV to Apostolic faith-based women and girls	2, 8, 19	Women affairs
FAWEZI		GBV, Covid 19 response	All wards	Health
CFHD		CBP, Project Funding	All wards	Youth

Ward	HHs	Health facility	Malnutrition	HIV/AIDS	Access To Safe water	Access To Toilets	Poverty	Poor HHs	Non-Poor	Lvlhd zone	Description	Agro zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Prod	Drought	Flood	Livestock owners	% owning livestock	Cattle ownership	Average goats ownership	Sheep ownership	Poultry ownership	Food Insecurity rankings	Priority
1	3,561	1	Medium	Low	392	38	91	1,325	131	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & Groundnuts sales	Stream bank cultivation	Low	Yes	Yes	749	47	478	590	6	957	3	1
2	3,154	0	Medium	low	411	55	93	1,240	105	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Livestock sales	Livestock sales	Low	Yes	Yes	637	47	406	501	6	813	4	2
3	1,481	1	Low	Low	403	73	88	548	74	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & Groundnuts sales	Masau sales	Low	Yes	No	295	47	188	232	6	376	7	1
4	2,748	1	Low	Low	579	42	91	1,011	98	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & Groundnuts sales	Masau sales	Low	Yes	Yes	526	47	335	414	6	671	6	1
5	2,597	1	Low	medium	3511	55	89	997	121	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton sales	Masau sales	Low	Yes	Yes	529	47	237	416	6	675	5	1
6	1,107	1	High	Low	579	51	89	423	58	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton sales	Livestock sales	Low	Yes	No	227	47	144	178	6	289	11	1
7	901	0	High	Low	271	59	87	248	38	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton sales	Livestock sales	Low	Yes	No	135	47	86	106	6	172	12	1
8	3,085	1	Low	medium	1490	33	81	1,125	265	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & small grain sales	Horticultural gardens	Low	Yes	No	653	47	417	514	6	834	14	4
9	2,104	0	High	medium	659	50	92	918	79	B	Crop sales	IIb	Tobacco sales	Buying and selling	moderate	moderate	No	896	47	271	335	6	544	16	5
10	4,031	1	Medium	High	462	65	88	1,629	222	B	Crop sales	IIb	Crop sales	Horticulture	moderate	moderate	No	873	47	557	687	6	1114	15	5
11	1,550	1	High	Medium	393	55	86	581	93	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	317	47	202	249	6	404	23	5
12	2,584	0	High	Medium	553	54	84	914	170	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	547	47	349	430	6	698	28	5
13	1,788	1	Medium	Low	0	47	84	512	98	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	300	47	191	236	6	383	24	5
14	3,775	1	Medium	High	155	49	87	1,356	205	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	770	47	491	606	6	983	29	
15	1,979	1	Medium	High		1979	65	568	279	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	406	47	259	319	6	518	25	5
16	915	0	Medium	low	427	62	79	273	70	B	Crop sales	III	Crop sales	Horticulture	moderate	moderate	No	161	47	102	126	6	206	18	5
17	3,075	1	Medium	Low	2499	54	93	1,197	132	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & small grain sales	Livestock sales	Low	Yes	No	626	47	399	492	6	799	8	5
18	1,318	0	Medium	Low	935	48	93	460	33	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & small grain sales	Livestock sales	Low	Yes	No	232	47%	147	182	6	296	9	1&5
19	1,747	1	Low	Medium	1505	57	88	664	93	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & small grain sales	Murara sales	Low	Yes	No	356	47%	227	280	6	454	10	1&5
20	499	1	High	Medium	51	48	93	209	25	B	Crop sales	IIb	Crop sales	Horticulture	moderate	moderate	No	110	47%	70	86	6	140	17	5
21	1,053	0	High	Medium	738	32	81	397	93	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	231	47%	147	182	6	295	20	5
22	890	1	Medium	high	479	54	83	345	71	B	Crop sales	IIa	Crop sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	195	47%	124	154	6	249	19	5
23	4,186	1	Medium	Low	1034	49	93	1,792	152	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & small grain sales	Livestock sales, marasha	Low	Yes	No	918	47%	585	723	6	1172	2	1&5
24	2,641	1	Medium	Low	230	53	94	1,150	80	A	Livestock & small grain sales	IV	Cotton & small grain sales	Livestock sales, Marasha	Low	Yes	No	579	47%	369	456	6	739	1	1&5

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition	HIV/Aids	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty	Poor HHs	Non-Poor	Lvlhd Zone	Description	Agro Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Prod	Drought	Flood	Livestock Owners	% Owning Livestock	Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Sheep Ownership	Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Priority
25	1273	1	High	Medium	90	70	83	494	99	B	Crop Sales	IIa	Crop Sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	279	47%	178	220	6	572	22	5
26	1796	0	Medium	Low	180	50	85	713	128	B	Crop Sales	IIa	Crop Sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	394	47%	251	310	6	503	21	5
27	2195	0	Medium	Low	446	75	90	908	105	A	Livestock & Small Grain Sales	IV	Cotton & Small Grain Sales	Livestock Sales	Low	Yes	No	481	47%	307	379	6	614	13	1&5
28	2613	1	Low	Medium	195	51	85	1035	184	B	Crop Sales	IIa	Crop Sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	573	47%	366	451	6	731	27	5
29	1248	1	Medium	Low	0	52	89	516	61	B	Crop Sales	IIa	Crop Sales	Horticulture	High	No	No	274	47%	175	215	6	349	26	5

Annex District Profiling Team

Coordination Team

Name	Designation	Organisation	Contact	Email Address
Chishuvo Miriam Ndava	Program assistant	WFP	0773010328	Miriam.ndava@gmail.com
Jenami Lucia	Development economist	Ministry of local government and public works	0776144253	jenamilucia@gmail.com
District Team				
Matope Alphonce	AARDS supervisor	MALWFRD	0772703120	alphoncematope@gmail.com
Dembetembe Michael	Social develop-ment officer	Social development	0773419787	dembetembemichael2@gmail.com
Chimhini Marcia Lisa	Nutritionist	Ministry of Health and Child Care	0785098791	Marcialchimhini@gmail.com

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

MUZARABANI
District
Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022