



NYANGA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



Contents

Page

List of Figures	3	8. Agriculture Information	22
List of Tables	3	8.1. Natural Regions	22
Foreword	4	8.2. Mean Annual Rainfall	22
Acknowledgments	5	8.3. Drought Prone Areas	23
Acronyms and Abbreviations	6	8.4. Flood Prone Areas	24
1. General Characteristics of the District	7	8.5. Hydro Geological Condition	24
1.1. Map of the District	7	8.5.1 Major Rivers	24
1.2. Administrative Information	7	8.5.2. Major Dams	25
1.2.1. Traditional Leadership	7	8.5.3. Minor Dams And Weirs	25
1.2.2. Constituencies	8	8.6. Crop Information	25
1.2.3. Police Posts	8	8.6.1. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown	25
1.2.4. Courts	8	8.6.2. Irrigation Schemes	26
1.2.5. Childrens Home	8	8.6.3. Challenges	26
1.3. Population Information	8	8.6.4. Crop Production Trends	26
1.3.1 Population Projected by ZIMSTAS	9	8.6.5. Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward	27
1.4. Settlement Type	10	8.6.6. Ranking of Food Insecure Wards	28
1.5. Vegetation Characteristics	10	9. Livestock	28
1.6. Land Degradation	10	9.1. Main Types of Livestock Ownership	28
2. Development indicators	11	9.2. Llivestock Diseases	29
2.1 Education Information	11	9.3. Dipping Facilities	30
2.2 Other Training Centres	12	9.4. Animal Health Centres	30
2.3 Health Facilities	12	9.5. Distribution of Herd Size	31
2.3.2. Health Facility by Type	12	9.6. Other Livestock Establishments	32
3. Nutrition and Health	15	10. Common Shocks/Hazards	32
3.1 Nutritional Status	15	10.1 Commodity Price and Availability	32
3.2 Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women	15	10.2. Market Calendar	33
3.3 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity	15	10.2.1. Nyanga North (Drought Prone)	33
4. Other Development Indicators	15	10.2.2. Nyanga south Normal Year	34
4.1 Water and Sanitation Information	15	10.3. Labour Markets	34
4.2 Sanitation Facilities	17	11. Common Hazards	35
5. Transport and Communication	18	11.1. District Development Priorities	35
5.1 Communication	18	12. Food Security	35
5.2 Network Coverage by Ward	18	12.1. Food Insecurity Trends	35
5.3. List of DDF Roads	19	12.2. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification	35
5.3.2 Roads Serviced by NRDC	19	12.3 Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups	36
5.4 Air Transports	20	12.3.1 Coping Strategies – District Level, or Ward Level	36
5.5 Air Communication	20	12.4 Ranking of Food insecure Wards Per District	36
6 Main Livelihood Sources	20	13. Development Partner Profiling	37
6.1 Livelihood Options	20	14. Summary by Ward	38
7. 7 Poverty Levels	21	Annex	39

LIST OF Tables

Table 1: List of Chiefs	7
Table 2: List of Headman	8
Table 3: Constituencies	8
Table 4: Police Post	8
Table 5: Chidrens Home in District	8
Table 6: 2012 Nyanga Population Projections by Ward	9
Table 7: Summary Population Statistics	9
Table 8: Settlement Type	10
Table 9: Education Indicators	11
Table 10: Number of Schools by Ward –c Compare to 2016	12
Table 11: Health Facilities by Type	13
Table 12: Staffing at Health Facilities	14
Table 13: Prevalence of Malnutrition	15
Table 14: MDD-W	15
Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward	15
Table 16: Sanitation Coverage in the District-Rural Communities	17
Table 17: Network Coverage by Ward	18
Table 18: Road Network	19
Table 19: Summary of Livelihood Zones	20
Table 20: Summary of the Livelihood Options	20
Table 21: Natural Regions	22
Table 22: Annual Rainfall	23
Table 23: Major Rivers	24
Table 24: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward	25
Table 25: Minor Dams/Weir	25
Table 26: Main Farming Sectors in the District	25
Table 27: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward	26
Table 28: Crops Grown in Major Schemes	26
Table 29: CCrop Production Trends	26
Table 30: Cereal Production and Adequacy	27
Table 31: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward	28
Table 32: Livestock Diseases	29
Table 33: Dipping Facilities	30
Table 34: Animal Health Centres	30
Table 35: Distribution of Herd Size by Ward	31
Table 36: Other Livestock Establishment	32
Table 37: Commodity Crop and Availability	32
Table 38: Nyanga North Market Calendar	33
Table 39: Nyanga South Marketing Calendar	34
Table 40: Labour Markets	34
Table 41: Common Hazards	34

LIST OF Figures

Table 42: District Development Priorities	35
Table 43: Social Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification	35
Table 44: Ranking of Food Insecure Wards	36
Table 45: Developing Partners Profiling	37
Table 46: Summary by Ward	38

Figure 1: Map of Nyanga	7
Figure 2: Environmental Map of Nyanga	10
Figure 3: A Developing Gully in ward 2 Near Chifambe School in Avilla	11
Figure 4: Poverty	21
Figure 5: Map of Natural Regions	22
Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas	23
Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas Map	24
Figure 8: Crop Production Trends (Hac)	27

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Disclaimer

Standard copyright clause: This District profile is owned by the Government of Zimbabwe and the World Food Programme. All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial uses are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Government of Zimbabwe through the Food and Nutrition Council © FNC [2022].

ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
FDMSP	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Programme
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HHs	Households
HR	High Risk
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISALS	Internal Savings and Lending Scheme
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IYWD	Institute of Young Women Development
LR	Low Risk
LS	Loamy Sands
LSCA	Large Scale Commercial Area
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MG	Medium Grained
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
ORA	Old Resettlement Area
PWD	Public Works Department
RBF	Results Based Funding
RWIMS	Rural WASH Information and Services Management System
S	Sands
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1.1. Map of the District

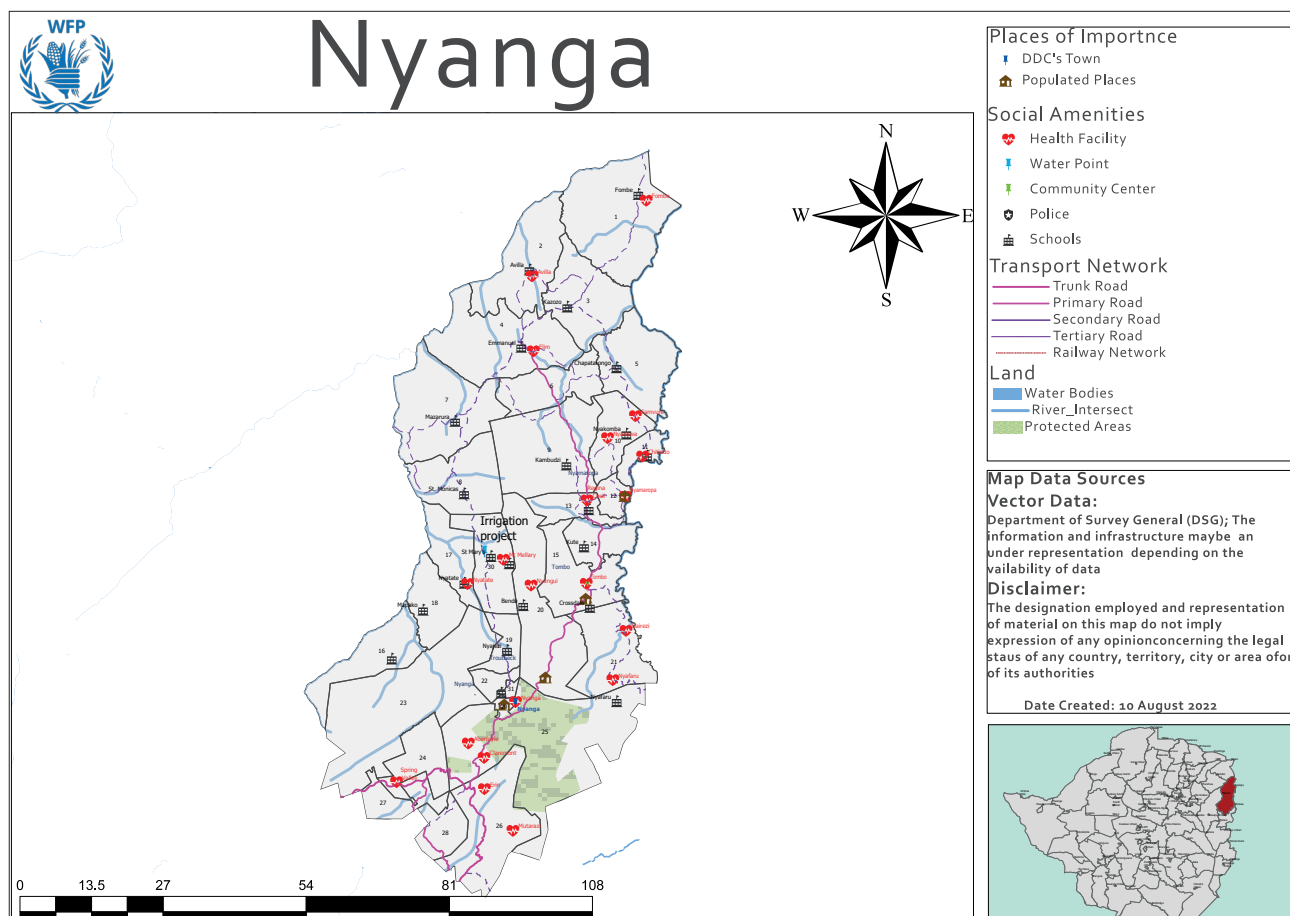


Figure 1: Map of Nyanga

1.2. Administrative Information

Nyanga District is located in the northern part of Manicaland Province and borders with Mozambique (East), Mutasa (South), Makoni (West) and Mashonaland; (Mudzi and Mutoko to the north). The district has 589 782km and is located for the most part between longitudes 32 degrees, 25 minutes and 33 degrees and between latitudes 18 degrees and 18 degrees 30 minutes south.

The district derives its name from the first administrative post which was at Sa-Nyanga's village in the vicinity of the farm Sanyanga gardens. The prefix sa- is comparable to our Mr. and the complimentary prefix attaches to lineage names of important people who founded clans in the district and also to their village sites. The old village names are still often used by Manyika people to describe localities for example the old village of Sa-Karombe on Claremont. Sa-Ruchera in the Chidya valley, Sa Nyatwe on London farm and many others are descriptive of the areas where sub-chiefs lived.

1.2.1. Traditional Leadership

There are four chiefs, 31 wards with 31 councilors, 11 headmen and 319 village heads (Table 1 & 2). The district also has 5 agro ecological zones. Nyanga host the highest mountain, the Nyangani Mountain, and has several tourist destinations and scenic views. The southern part experiences a cool climate and moderate to above moderate rainfalls. The northern part of Nyanga is in the low-lying areas and experience extremely hot temperatures in summer and autumn. There is one magistrate in Nyanga and 3 police stations in wards 29, 12 and 4.

Table 1: List of Chiefs

Chieftainship	Name of Chief	Constituency Covered
Katerere	Chifodya CG. (acting)	Nyanga North
Saunyama	V.E.D Saunyama (acting)	Nyanga North and South
Tangwena	Tangwena M	Nyanga South
Hata	Mapeta E	Nyanga South

Table 2: List of Headman

Chief	Headman
Katerere	Marowo, Sanhani, Sachiwo
Tangwena	Tsaste,
Saunyama	Mushonga, Nyamaropa, Ganje and Nyamutowera
Hata	Samhembere

1.2.2. Constituencies

There are two political constituencies north and south (table 3). The constituency centre for Nyanga North is at Ruwangwe and the constituency centre for Nyanga South is in Nyanga Township at the information centre.

Table 3: Constituencies

Constituencies	Wards
Nyanga North	1-13
Nyanga South	14-31

1.2.3. Police Posts

The District has three police posts which are strategically positioned, to ensure there is law enforcement and protection of the Nyanga community (table 4). The posts are located at Nyamaropa ward 12 Nyanga North, Ruwangwe ward 4 Nyanga north and also Nyanga station Nyanga South.

Table 4: Police Post

Ward	Police Camp	Police Base
31	Nyanga	
4	Ruwangwe	
12	Nyamaropa	
16		Ruchera
27		London Stores
30		St Mary's
21		Tangwena

1.2.4. Courts

The district has one Magistrates Court located opposite the Main Police station, for the purposes of justice delivery; the court has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases

1.2.5. Childrens Home

The District also have two registered Children's Homes, Manhinga Village which is located at the 45km peg on the Nyanga Rusape highway and also Rekai Tangwena Children's home located in Nyanga Urban (Table 5). The district has no Old people's home neither does it have a safe shelter for SGBV survivors.

Table 5: Chidrens Home in District

Childrens Home	Ward	Carrying Capacity
Manhinga Village	27	100
Rekai Tangwena	29	22

1.3. Population Information

The total population for Nyanga district according to the 2012 national census is 125 668 (Table 6 and 7). Ward 15 (Tombo) has the highest population (9 621) followed by ward 4 (Ruwangwe) having 8517 with ward 28 (Britania) having the lowest population (660). Generally, wards in Nyanga north have the highest figure, wards (1-9) and this can be attributed to large sizes (total area) of the land in the respective wards as compared to Nyanga south figures. However, Tangwena and Tombo in the south also have high population and this may be due to the endowment of the natural resources

Table 6: 2012 Nyanga Population Projections by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	HH 2012	Population 2012
1	Marowo	1,115	4,924
2	Shungu	1,256	5,312
3	Mutambwe	1,478	6,132
4	Ruwangwe	1,978	7,975
5	Nyamasara	1,340	5,987
6	Nyamahumba	966	3,913
7	Gotekote	1,068	4,383
8	Nyautare	850	3,319
9	Guramatunhu	1,352	5,412
10	Nyadowa	874	3,334
11	Nyakomba	912	3,299
12	Nyamaropa	1,071	4,438
13	Samanyika	598	2,551
14	Tabudirira	914	3,562
15	Tombo	2,132	9,209
16	Ruchera	944	2,261
17	Tongogara	1,076	4,032
18	Nyabunje	1,149	4,093
19	Chitsanza	926	3,834
20	Troutbeck	1,365	3,142
21	Tangwena	1,464	6,010
22	Gonde	778	2,942
23	Nyarumvurwe	1,210	5,634
24	Bronseberry	585	1,973
25	Claremont	925	2,507
26	Nyakupinga	998	2,690
27	Sanyatwe	552	2,241
28	Britannia	196	619
29	Nyamhuka	1,359	4,445
30	Nyajezi	748	3,062
31	Devechards	539	2,093
		32,718	125,668
Source: Census 2012			
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)			

1.3.1 Population Projected by ZIMSTAS

Table 7: Summary Population Statistics

Total Population	%	148, 505
Under 1s	3.1	4350
1 – 4years	12	18, 106
Under 5 years	15.2	22, 701
5 – 14 years	27.4	40, 366
15 years ++	57.3	62 737
WOCBA	23.2	34, 453
Expected Pregnancy	5	7 ,425
Expected Births	4	5,940
Women	52	70, 580
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)		

1.4. Settlement Type

There are two urban wards in Nyanga that is ward 29 (Nyanga Town) and ward 31 Devchards (Table 8). There are 3 growth points that is Ruwangwe in ward 4, Nyamaropa in ward 12 and Nyatate in ward 17. There are two big hotels that is Troutbeck in ward 20 and Montclair in ward 25. There are also six smaller hotels that is Rupurara Inn, Rhodes hotel, Village Inn, Pine tree Inn, Anglers rest and Mangondoza Hotel. Various lodges are also available in Nyanga Urban and wards 20 and 25.

Table 8: Settlement Type

Settlement Type	Number	Wards
Urban	2	29 and 31
Growth Point	4	4, 12 and 17
Resettlement	3 (old, A1 and A2)	23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 30
Communal	22	1-19, 21 and 22
Estate Farms	3	25, 26 and 15

1.5. Vegetation Characteristics

The flora in Nyanga varies depending on location and natural region. The high rainfall areas are mainly dominated by evergreens, ferns, cabbage tree and open hyperhennia grass species. Region two is dominated by musasa and mutondo species. Region 3 is dominated by mususu, mugodo and muzeze. The Nyangani range has afromontane vegetation and fine leafed dwarf shrubs. The leeward side of the mountain has afroalpine species such as syzygiumsp. Above 1800 -2400 m above sea level, disturbed lands are occupied by kikuyu grasses. Whilst region 4, in Nyanga north and west, acacia, cactus, euphorbias and aloes. Thorn shrubs and baobab species also prevail in such areas.

1.6. Land Degradation

Land degradation is one of the major environmental problems in the district. Every year valuable top soil is washed away into rivers and streams destroying our water sources. The communal lands and old resettlement areas are some of the most affected areas. The major drivers of land degradation are mostly anthropogenic and these include illegal mining, illegal sand poaching, brick moulding, poor farming methods, veld fires and deforestation. However tropical cyclones and storms continue to affect the district due to climate change. The following areas /wards are affected, Ward 17, 16,13,23,25 3, 2, 10, and 21.

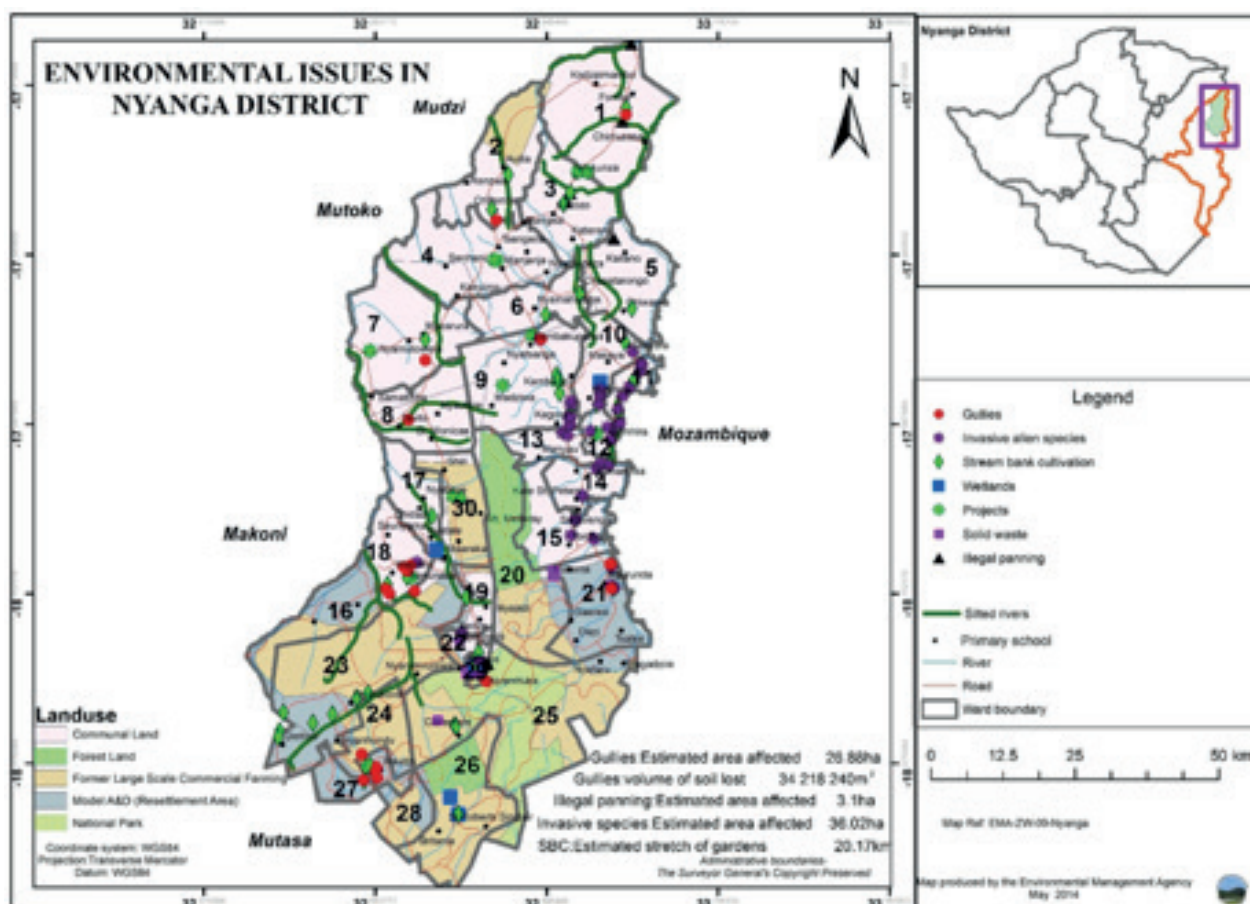


Figure 2: Environmental Map of Nyanga



Figure 3: A developing gully in ward 2 near chifambe school in Avilla

2 Development Indicators

2.1. Education Information

Nyanga District has a total of 87 primary and 30 secondary schools. The number of teachers in primary schools is 972 whilst for secondary schools there are 539 teachers. A total of 30 319 children are in primary schools and 12 543 are in secondary schools (Table 9)

Table 9: Education Indicators

Indicator	Total Number of Schools		Enrolment			Drop Outs
	2016	2022	Boys	Girls	Total	
Primary schools	84	87	20 205 (50.2%)	20 006 (49.8%)	40 211	20
Secondary schools	24	30	7 687 (54.3%)	6 461 (45.7%)	14148	80
ECD			4 311 (44.4%)	5 401 (55.6%)	9 712	26

All wards in the district except for ward 20 have at least one primary school to cater for the learners' educational needs. Six wards do not have secondary schools in the district, namely ward 20,22,26,27,28 and 29 (table 10).

Table 10: Number of Schools by Ward –c Compare to 2016

Ward	Number of Primary Schools		Number of Secondary Schools	
	2022	2016	2022	2016
1	3	3	1	1
2	4	4	1	1
3	3	3	1	1
4	5	5	2	2
5	4	4	1	1
6	3	3	1	1
7	5	5	2	2
8	2	2	1	1
9	2	2	1	1
10	2	2	1	1
11	2	2	1	1
12	2	2	1	1
13	3	2	1	0
14	2	2	1	
15	6	6	2	
16	2	2	1	
17	4	4	1	
18	3	3	1	
19	3	3	1	
20	0	0	0	
21	6	6	2	
22	2	2	0	
23	4	4	2	
24	1	1	1	
25	1	1	1	
26	3	3	0	
27	2	2	0	
28	1	1	0	
29	1	1	0	
30	4	4	2	
31	1	1	1	

2.2. Other Training Centres

Rural District Council runs Nyangombe Training Centre at former Nyangombe refugee camp and offers training courses such as building, carpentry, typing, dressmaking, metal work, sewing and agriculture. There is still one centre since 2016

2.3. Health Facilities

Nyanga District has 30 health facilities which include 1 district hospital, 4 mission hospitals, 13 council clinics, 8 G.O.Z clinics, 3 private clinics and 1 mission clinic. All health centres in the district offer FCH, OPD, ANC, maternity and PCN services and also other medical services to under-fives. Outreach services operated from each of the hospitals provide additional cover.

2.3.2. Health Facility by Type

Two council clinics namely, Sande Munemo and Mukunza were added to the 28 health facilities which were in the district in 2016 to make a total of 30 health facilities in the District. These additional health facilities would enable ward 3 and ward 6 communities to timeously access health facilities which is of critical importance.

Table 11: Health Facilities by Type

Ward	Health Centre Name	Ownership
1	Fombe Clinic	Council Clinic
	Mukunza	Council Clinic
2	Avilla Mission	Mission Hospital
3	Matize Clinic	Government Clinic
4	Elim Mission Hospital	Mission Hospital
	Munemo	Council
5	Chiwarira Clinic	Council Clinic
6		
7	(1)Nyangombe	Mission Clinic
	(11)Gotekote Clinic	Government
8	Nyautare Clinic	Government Clinic
9	Kambudzi Clinic	Council Clinic
10	Sabvure Clinic	Council Clinic
	Nyadowa Clinic	Council Clinic
11	Chatindo Clinic	Council Clinic
	Nyamaropa Clinic	Council Clinic
	Regina Coeli Mission Hospital	Mission Hospital
14	-	
	Tombo Clinic	Council Clinic
	Nyangui Clinic	Private Clinic
16	Ruchera Clinic	Government Clinic
17	Nyatate Clinic	Council Clinic
18	-	
19	Nyajezi Clinic	Council Clinic
20	-	
21	Gairezi Clinic	Government
	Nyafaru Clinic	Council Clinic
22	-	
23	Dombo Clinic	Government
	Nyarumvurwe Clinic	Government
24	Spring Valley Clinic	Government
25	Claremont Clinic	Private Clinic
26	Elim Forest	Private Clinic
	Munemo	Council
27		
28		
29	Nyanga Family Clinic	Private
30	Mt Mellery Mission Hospital	Mission Hospital
31	Nyanga District Hospital	Government Hospital

Most health facilities are short staffed due to the high staff attrition that the district is currently facing.

Table 12: Staffing at Health Facilities

Health Centre Name	Number of Nurses	Number of EHT,s	Number of Doctors	Number of Ambulances	Bed Capacity
Fombe clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Mukunza	2	0	0	0	0
Avilla Mission	6	1	0	1	50
Matize Clinic	2	1	0	-	0
Elim Mission Hospital	11	1	1	1	75
Munemo	2	2	0	0	0
Chiwarira Clinic	2	1	0	0	0
(1)Nyangombe Mission Clinic	1		0	0	0
(11)Gotekote Clinic	3	1	0	0	0
Nyautare Clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Kambudzi clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Sabvure clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Nyadowa clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Chatindo clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Nyamaropa Clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Regina Coeli Mission Hospital	11	1	3	2	120
Tombo clinic					
Nyangui clinic	2				
2	1				
1	0				
0	0				
0	0				
0					
Ruchera clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Nyatate clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Nyajezi clinic	1	1	0	0	0
Gairezi clinic	2	1(HO)	0	0	0
Nyafaru clinic	2	1			
Dombo clinic					
Nyarumvurwe clinic	2				
2	1				
1	0	0	0		
Spring Valley clinic	2	1	0	0	0
Claremont clinic	1	1	0	0	0
Elim forest	1	1	0	0	0
Munemo	1	0	0	0	0
Nyanga Family Clinic	70	1 EHT			
1DEHO	5	2	140		
Mt Mellery Mission hospital	7	1	1	1	60
Nyanga district hospital					

3. Nutrition and Health

3.1. Nutritional Status

The rate of stunting dropped significantly from 46% (NNS2010) to 33% (NNS 2018). This can be due to increased health education on optimal infant and young child feeding over the past five years hence improve linear growth. Severe acute malnutrition dropped from 1.2% (2010) to 0.6% (2018). Global acute malnutrition rose from 2.9% to 3.2%. This can be due to the effects of drought of the previous agricultural season which left most household severely food insecure and hence adopting adverse coping strategies like reducing portion sizes and reducing number of meals per day.

Table 13 Prevalence of Malnutrition

Nutrition Indicator	Dhis-2	2010 Nns(%)	2018 Nns(%)
Severe Acute Malnutrition	1.3	1.2	0.6
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)		2.9	3.2
Overweight		1.7	4.6
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.3		
Stunting	33	46	33
Morbidity			
Number of children died (MAM)	1.4		
Number of children admitted into IMAM program	208		
Number of children non-responded (IMAM)	5.3		
Number of children existing IMAM program	4.7		

3.2. Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (15 – 49)

The minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is defined as the consumption of at least five out of ten food groups over the past previous 24 hours. Data below was extracted according to previous ZIMVAC results of 2021 (table 12)

Generally, there was a decline in the proportion of women 15-49 years consuming at least five food groups.

Table 14: MDD-W

	2018	2019	2020	2021 (%)
MDD-W	60	51	44	44
MDD-S				39

3.3. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

According to ZIMVAC 2020 the highest proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS was at 33% slightly below the provincial average of 34%. The proportion of households that were receiving food aid was 44%, 11% receiving counselling sessions and non-receiving school support.

4. Other Development Indicators

4.1. Water and Sanitation Information

Nyanga north consists of the highest number of water points yet it also experience chronic water challenges. The northern side lies in region in natural regions 4 and 5, hence, ground water is always low (Table 15). Due to constant pressure from use, boreholes in this area are constantly breaking down. In bad years, sand abstraction of water for gardens and livestock become common. The communities would benefit from the rehabilitation of boreholes in the district as most of them are not functioning as a result of spare parts shortages.

Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes?
1	Boreholes/ Rivers	45	5	Community sometimes do not want to use VPMs, in case of DMT no transport to go round the district and do repairs/maintenance on these breakdowns, some deep wells are reported dry
2	Boreholes/ Rivers	40	14	Same as above

Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes?
3	Boreholes/ Rivers	47	17	Most of the deep wells are dry and some seasonal
4	Boreholes/ Rivers during rainy season	52	30	Most of the deep wells are seasonal and some are completely dry and are real break downs, community sometimes fail to pay VPMs and the DMT does not have a lorry to go round and assist them
5	Boreholes/ Rivers	29	12	Most of the boreholes need flushing /some dry
6	Boreholes/ Rivers	52	15	Boreholes need flushing and deepwells needs scooping some are even dry
7	Boreholes/ Rivers	44	5	As above
8	Boreholes/ Rivers	37	2	Seasonal deep wells
9	Boreholes/ Rivers	47	5	Seasonal some completely dry
10	Boreholes/ Rivers	43	6	Dry wells
11	Boreholes/ Rivers	21	4	Need flushing for boreholes and upgrading of deepwells in the form of dipping and scooping
12	Boreholes/ Rivers	17	3	Flushing is a requirement here
13	Boreholes/ Rivers	14	3	Seasonal deepwells
14	Boreholes/ Rivers	18	0	
15	Boreholes/ Rivers	27	0	
16	Boreholes/ Rivers	21	2	Transport problem
17	Boreholes/ Rivers	33	4	Seasonal/dry completely
18	Boreholes/ Rivers	37	5	As above
19	Boreholes/ Rivers	21	1	Dry
20	Boreholes/ Rivers	0	0	
21	Boreholes/ Rivers	6	0	
22	Boreholes/ Rivers	6	4	Seasonal/completely dry
23	Boreholes/ Rivers	50	2	Need flushing
24&25	Boreholes/ Rivers	17	0	
26	Boreholes/ Rivers	0	0	
27	Boreholes/ Rivers	21	2	Need flushing
28	Boreholes/ Rivers	0	0	
29	ZINWA			

Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes?
30	Boreholes/ Rivers	21	1	
				To be installed

4.2. Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation coverage is very low in the district. Whilst there are partners in the district coverage's remains low. Currently there is a rural wash programme targeting wards 1,2,3,5,6,7 and will hopefully increase coverage (Table 16).

Table 16: Sanitation Coverage in the District-Rural Communities

Ward	Total Households in the Ward	Households with Blair Toilets	Households with Flush/Pour Flush	Coverage (Households with Blair + Flush/Total Households *100) %
1	1342	190	0	14.2
2	2238	273	1	12.2
3	2563	725	0	28.3
4	1298	603	0	46.5
5	2356	535	1	22.8
6	2376	198	0	8.3
7	1770	387	0	21.9
8	994	328	2	33.2
9	2022	513	12	26.0
10	950	203	0	21.4
11	1324	391	1	29.6
12	1764	338	2	19.3
13	729	138	1	19.1
14	1348	169	6	13.0
15	3246	371	19	12.0
16	744	304	1	41.0
17	1130	399	34	38.3
18	1539	604	4	39.5
19	1478	717	19	49.8
21	2472	79	13	3.7
22	960	235	12	25.7
23	1630	668	2	41.1
24	419	133	3	32.5
25	109	28	0	25.7
26	34	1	1	5.9
27	734	116	8	16.9
28	100	65	9	74.0
30	900	324	2	36.2
Grand Total	38569	9035	153	23.8

Water and sanitation issues has improved, 34 boreholes drilled by China Aid in 2019.

5. Transport And Communication

Nyanga District has three road authorities namely DDF with 412 km total roads network, Ministry of transport with total roads network of 551,4 km and Nyanga rural district council with 581km total roads network. The total roads network for the district is 1544,40 km. The roads vary in condition from good, bad and fair conditions

There is a tarred road linking Nyanga Town to Harare (via Rusape) and Mutare and these are the main routes by which supplies brought into the district and products (timber and agricultural goods) are carried. Apart from one other tar road, which extends north from Nyanga via Troutbeck to Ruwangwe, all other roads within the district are gravel. As a result of the mountainous terrain, roads are often steep and, thus difficult and expensive both to construct and maintain. Secondly, the pattern of the mountains, escarpments and rivers has had a strong influence on the network of the roads, such that this has a predominantly south/north orientation with poorly developed east –west connections.

5.1. Communication

Full telecommunications are available for the south of the district by the means of exchanges at Juliasdale and Nyanga. To the west of the mountain, the Nyanga network extends northwards to Nyatate, Nyajezi and Nyautare, further to the north. The recent installations of solar powered radio phones in locations such as Ruwangwe have considerably improved communications to these regions.

Access to postal facilities is similarly restricted to the two post offices at Nyanga and Juliasdale and a postal agency operated at Troutbeck. As a result, and due to absence of any alternative options, the communal land sector has a very poor banking facilities.

Radio and Television are accessed through Rukotso through signal transmitter. Due to mountainous terrain, very few access these services. Most households are getting access through satellite dish transmission from outside states.

5.2. Network Coverage by Ward

Generally, there is still need of network coverage in most wards. More network boosters are a requirement across the district (table 15).

Table 17: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Accessibility/Strength	Network Provider
1	Accessible but poor strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
2	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
3	Accessible but poor strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
4	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
5	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
6	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
7	Accessible but poor strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
8	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
9	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
10	Accessible but poor strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
11	Accessible but poor strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
12	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
13	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
14	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
15	Accessible but moderate strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
16	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
17	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
18	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel ,Netone and Telone
19	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
20	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
21	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
22	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
23	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone

Table 17: Network Coverage by Ward (continued)

Ward	Accessibility/Strength	Network Provider
24	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
25	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel ,Netone and Telone
26	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
27	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
28	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
29	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel ,Netone and Telone
30	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone
31	Accessible and good strength	Econet,Telecel and Netone

5.3. List of DDF Roads

The Road Network is shown in table 16.

Generally, road networks are currently in a bad state, more work in road maintenance still need to be done to improve on road network.

Table 18: Road Network

Road Number	Road Name	Road Length	Road Status	Road Condition
C17101	Zimbiti Outer Loop	28	Complete	Bad
C17102	Zimbiti Inner Loop	13,4	Complete	Bad
C17103	Matinha	21,4	Complete	Fair
C17104	Bande- Avilla- Mukunza	31	Complete	Fair
C17105	Elim- Nyamasara	22,4	Complete	Bad
C17106	Nyadowa-Masoso	20,4	Complete	Good
C17107	Kagore-Regina Coeli	12	Complete	Fair
C17108	Nyakomba	11	Complete	Bad
C17109	Chimusasa-Fombe	18	Complete	Bad
C17110	Arberdeen Weaving	9	Complete	Good
C17111	Sanhani-Nyatsanga	20	Complete	Fair
C17112	Sanhani- Renzva	9	Wip	Fair
C17113	Kaitano- Chiharira- Katerere	20	Complete	Fair
C11714	Mapako	5	Complete	Fair
C11715	Munemo- Mutigwa	7	Complete	Good
C11716	Sanhani- Nyamutowera	14	Wns	Fair
C17117	Sharamba- Bende- Kagore	60	Wns	Fair
C17118	Nyatate	16	Wns	Bad
C17119	Tizora- Kodzaimambo	22	Complete	Fair
C17120	Kambudzi-Towe	16	Wip	Bad
C17121	Nyadowa	12	Complete	Bad
C17122	Nyanhambwe	14	Complete	Good
Resettlement				
R17C101	Arbedeen School-	40	Complete	Good
R17C102	Chokwa	8	Wns	Bad
R17C103	Makumbe	14,5	Wns	Bad
R17C104	Nyanhundu-	22	Complete	Good
R17C201	Magarati-Zewa	26	Complete	Bad

5.3.1 Roads Serviced by NRDC

Cumberland/Stockdale road, Airedale, Fox road, St Michaels Nyanhundu, John Gault,Tintergile, Chamakowa, Chokwa Manyoli, Brakenridge, Brakenhills, Dazi, Mbiriyadi, Kute loop, Samanyika, Banana road, and Charamba Chirimanyimo road. The network service roads amount to 343km.

5.4 Air Transports

There is no regular air service to the district. There are six air strips within the district, suitable for light aircrafts, these being at Fombe, Elim, Nyamaropa, Nyanga Downs, Nyamagaya, Aberdeen and Brondesbury. Arbadeen is situated within the army training. Its use by civilian aircraft is prohibited. The lack of an air service has strong implications for the tourism industry

5.5 Air Communication

Full telecommunications are available for the south of the district by the means of exchanges at Juliasdale and Nyanga. To the west of the mountain, the Nyanga network extends northwards to Nyatate, Nyajezi and Nyautare, further to the north. The recent installations of solar powered radio phones in locations such as Ruwangwe have considerably improved communications to these regions.

Access to postal facilities is similarly restricted to the two post offices at Nyanga and Juliasdale and a postal agency operated at Troutbeck.

Radio and television are accessed through Rukotso through signal transmitter. Due to mountainous terrain, very few access these services. Most households are getting access through satellite dish transmission from outside states

6. Main Livelihood Sources

Peasant farming is the major source of income in the district, commercial farming is concentrated to area like ward 15 and 21 where potatoes are the main source of income, fruits such as apples, Timber harvesting and gold panning are the most considered major livelihoods sources (table 19).

Table 19: Summary of Livelihood Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Eastern Highlands Commercial Farming	The zone covers parts of Nyanga, Chimanmani, Chipinge and Mutasa districts of Manicaland Province. The high potential zone produces fruit, vegetables, flowers, tea, coffee, and sugarcane for export. Timber is an important industry in this rugged, forested Highveld zone. Both the commercial farms and the saw mills offer labour opportunities to the poor farmers as well as to farm-workers (who often need to pick up additional work to supplement on farm income).	15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 28
Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	This livelihood zone is in Manicaland Province and covers Nyanga, Mutasa, Chimanmani and Chipinge districts. This is a high potential zone where the greater part of available land is classified as some of the most productive communal land. It is characterized by intensively farmed small plots of mixed food and cash crops. Maize is primary but crop diversity is a key feature here (cereals, root crops, fruits, tea/coffee, tobacco). Poor farmers find wage work locally in the commercial agricultural sector.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19
Greater Mudzi Communal	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and animal husbandry. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

6.1. Livelihood Options

Table 20: Summary of the Livelihood Options

Livelihood Options	Description	Wards
Livestock rearing	Rearing of poultry, goats, sheep and cattle	1 to 7 cattle all excluding wards 29 and 31 for goats. Sheep ward 20
Crop production	Tobacco production Fruit production Horticulture production Food crop production	12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 28 and 30 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 All wards All wards
Agriculture	Beekeeping and honey processing	15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 27
Gold panning	Gold panning	1, 2, 5, 23 and 24
Forestry	Timber processing and sells	15, 20, 25 and 26
Tourism	Hotels national parks, museums, monuments and scenic views	20, 23 and 25

7 Poverty Levels

Due to the large catchment area and huge populations, wards 15 and 4 have the highest numbers of poor households.

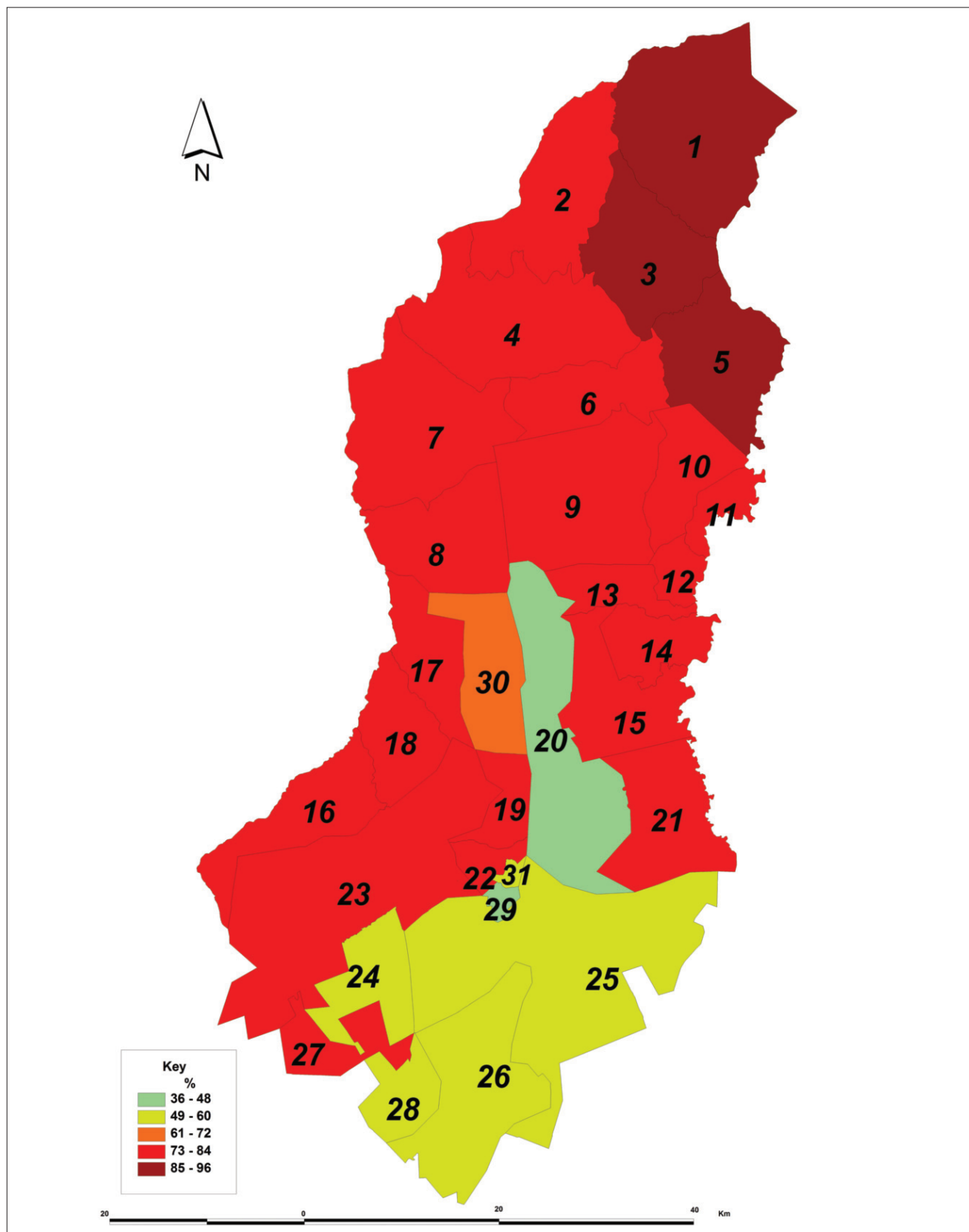


Figure 4 Poverty

Both poverty prevalence and poverty severity are high across the the district. Wards 1,2,3,5,6,7, and 21 have poverty prevalence above 80%. Wards 20, 25, 26, 29 and 31 have poverty prevalence below 50%. These are either urban, resort or plantation filled wards hence people are relatively better off compared to the peasant rural communities.

8 Agriculture Information

The district is dominated by three main soil types namely red clay, grey clay and sandy loam soils. The soil variability exposes the district to diversified crop production. Agroecologically district has 5 agroregions which exposes it to both strength and vulnerabilities associated with climatic dynamics. The district experience high temperatures in summer and low to frost temperatures in winter. Rainfall pattern the district experience annual rainfall ranging from 600mm to 1500mm.

8.1. Natural Regions

Table 21: Natural Regions

Natural Regions	Wards	Agricultural Activity
1	21, 25, 26, 15, 24 and 28	Timber, apples and peaches
2	20, 23, 21, 28, 13, 14 and 15	Potato, onion, maize, sugar bean, beef, goat and poultry
3		Groundnuts, sunflower, maize, tobacco, rapoko, cowpeas, poultry, beef
4		Pearl, millet, sorghum, rapoko, groundnuts, cotton, cowpeas, small livestock and cattle

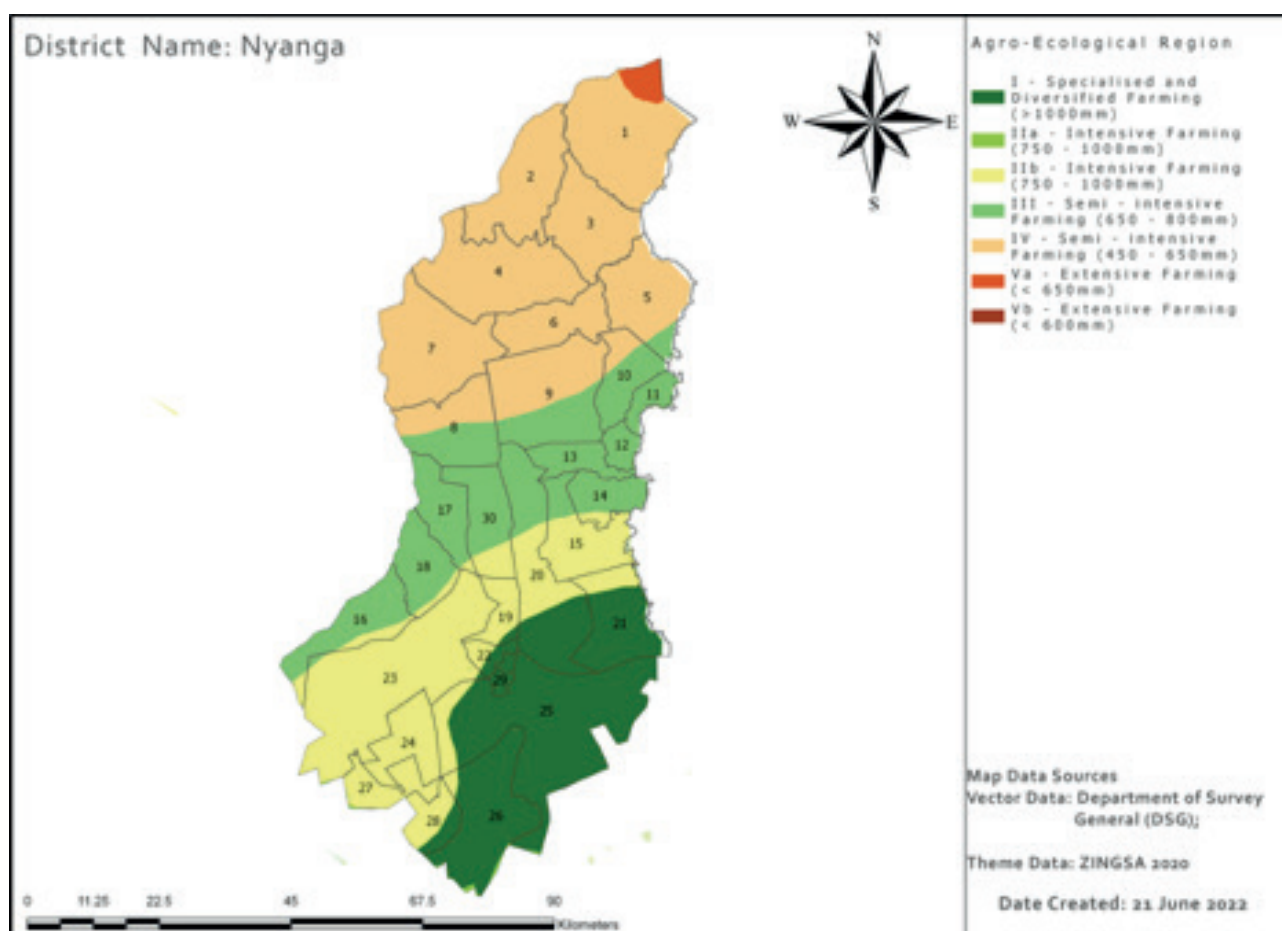


Figure 5: Map of Natural Regions

8.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall for the district ranges from 600mm-1500mm. the district mainly experiences high rainfalls in December and January dominated by cyclones. The northern part of the district experiences poor rainfall distribution which results in dry spells that sometimes lasts for more than 20 to 30 days. As for the southern part of the district the distribution is fair resulting in fair crop production by rain fed. The year 2021/2022 season was poor and the distribution was problematic in which the district had a false start of the season mainly the northern part of the district. There was a late start of the season which started mid-

December for the greater parts of the district. The district did not receive rainfall the greater part of January-February 2022 except for the cyclone which was experienced in February. All wards in region three to four crops suffered from moisture stress while others even reached permanent wilting point.

Table 22: Annual Rainfall

Year	Annual Rainfall mm
2017	1550
2018	1350
2019	779
2020	757
2021	1378

8.3. Drought Prone Areas

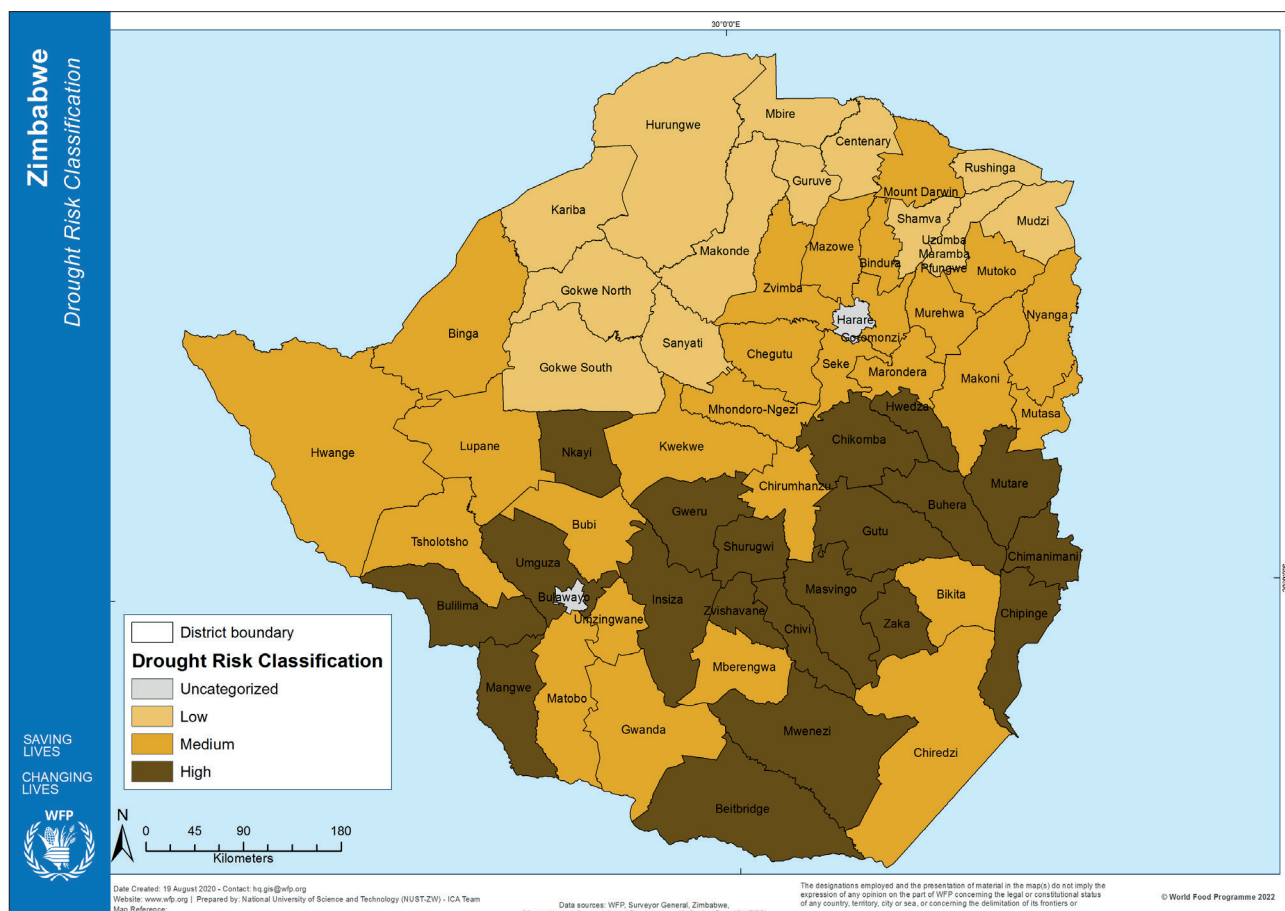


Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas Map (Source: WFP ICA)

8.4. Flood Prone Areas

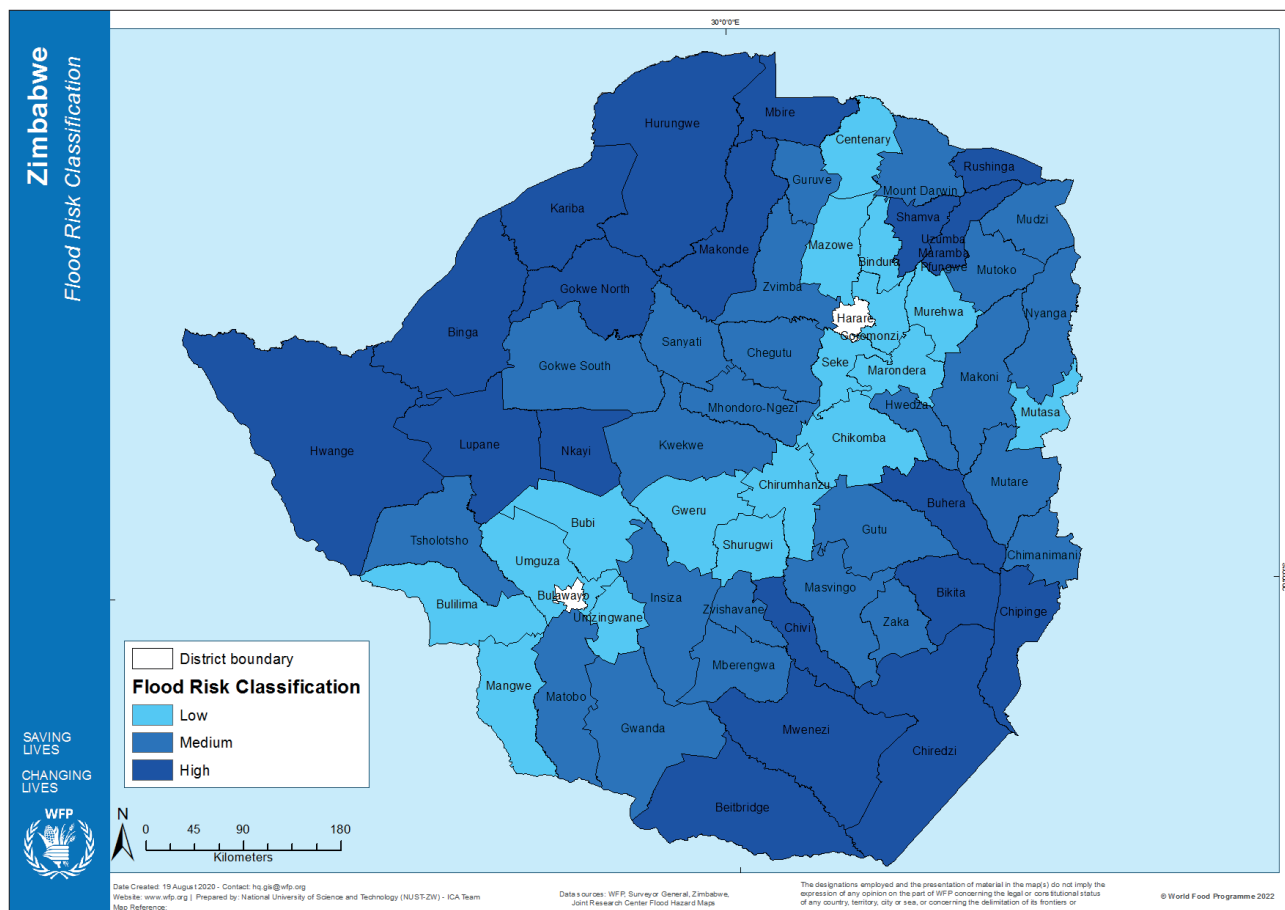


Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas Map (Source: WFP ICA)

8.5. Hydro Geological Condition

The major perennial rivers of the district are the Nyamombe, Rwenya, Odzi and Gairezi and to a lesser extent, Pungwe (table 21 and 22). The Nyamombe River originates from the Nyangani Mountain base and drains the area to the west of the central upland zone. The southern side, Odzi drains into Mutasa district southwards out of Nyanga further north, opposite Elim Mission where the Nyangadzi River joins in from the west, the Nyangombe becomes known as the Ruenya river. The larger tributaries of the Nyangombe/Ruenya system within Nyanga District, and which one encounters as one drives north from Nyanga Town to Ruwangwe and then on to Fombe, comprise the Nyarerwe, Chidya, Nyajezi, Nyabombwe, Nyamudira, Duza and Nyamatunhu Rivers. Gairezi tributaries are Nyanhambwe, Matize and muzoro. There are 11 piped water schemes.

8.5.1. Major Rivers

Table 23: Major Rivers

Major river	Wards served	Use/Comments
Rwenya	1,	Fishing, gold panning, domestic and small irrigation
Gairezi	25, 21, 15, 11, 12, 10, 3 and 1	Fishing, gold panning, domestic and small irrigation macro irrigation (Nyakomba)
Nyamombe	7, 8, 25, 18, 23, 17, 16, 2 and 1	Fishing, gold panning, domestic and small irrigation
Odzi	26 and 22	Fishing, forestry
Pungwe	25,	Recreational
Nyarerwe	29 and 22	Domestic, micro irrigation, commercial (urban consumption)
Mutarazi	26	Recreational
Nyakupinga	26	Recreational, micro irrigation
Nyanhambwe	13,	Domestic, micro irrigation
Matize	3 and 5	Domestic and micro irrigation
Nyajezi	31 and 19	Domestic and micro irrigation

8.5.2. Major Dams

Below is a summary of major dams by ward (Table 24)

Table 24 Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward	Main Activity
21	Troutbeck	Irrigation
27	Nyanga downs	Irrigation and domestic
24	Bronsebury dam	irrigation
27	Looche Muda	irrigation
27	Mare Dam	Irrigation

8.5.3. Minor Dams And Weirs

The majority of the weirs usually runs dry especially in summer (Table 25).

Table 25: Minor Dams/Weir

Name of Dam/Weir	Ward	Grid Ref	Catchment Area km	Capacity	Wall Type	Condition
Nyamupungu	2	Vr 770693	3	550	C	Functional
Mutambwe	3	Vr862623	1	26400	C	silted
Nyatsanza	4	Vr799597		540000	E	Functional
Musurudzi	4	Vr754554	9	26400	C	Functional
Nyamudira	4	Vr75554	10	848750	C	Functional
Chukwe	6	Vr699449	17	337.5	E	Functional
Nyakakweto	6	Vr918444	1	100	C	Functional
Muura	7	Vr805507	3	36000	C	Functional
Nyadorwe	9	Vr883357	23	25000	C	Functional
Zanga	18	Vr628989	9	21600	C	Functional
Zewa	23	VQ656928	7	2200		Functional
Sedze	19	GPS	12	1000	E	Functional
Nyatondo	19	GPS	6	500	E	Functional
Bonde	19	GPS	10	1500	E	Functional
Mambemba	22	GPS	8	3000	E	Functional
Sarutani/ Nyahokwe	22	GPS	14	50	E	Functional

8.6. Crop Information

8.6.1. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Most farming sectors grow maize as the major source of food (Table 26). Small grains are concentrated in Nyanga South.

Table 26: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Total Area (Ha)	Arable	Crops Grown
CA	307655	78434	Maize, sorghum, rapoko, pearl millet, groundnuts, Bambara nut, cow peas, sunflower, paprika, cotton, Tabasco chillie, onion, potato, tobacco, tomato, leaf vegetables
LSCA / SSCA	66 545.2	30 421	Fruits, flowers, potato, maize, strawberry
OR	118 812	100 812	Maize, sorghum, rapoko, pearl millet, groundnuts, Bambara nut, cow peas, sunflower, paprika, cotton, Tabasco chillie, onion, potato, tobacco
A1	3 070	2600	Fruits, flowers, potato, maize
A2	7865.75	2881	Fruits, flowers, potato, maize

8.6.2. Irrigation Schemes

There are nine irrigation schemes in Nyanga District (Table 26 and 27). The major ones being Nyamaropa (517 Ha) and Nyakomba (568Ha) whilst Matize is the smallest with 11ha. Nyakomba

Table 27: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Irrigation Scheme	Ward	Total Hactorage	Number of Beneficiaries
Nyakomba	11	568	755
Nyamaropa	12	517	683
Nyarumvurwe	23	33	258
Nyajezi	19	30	46
Shiri	30	80	206
Nyamarimbira	21	366	183
Matize	3	12	121
Nyabombwe	8	23	232
Kapata	3	8	254
Nyatsanza	3	12	52

Table 28 Crops Grown in Major Schemes

Irrigation Scheme	Crops Grown in Summer	Crops Grown in Winter
Nyamaropa	Maize, cotton, tomatoes, tobacco, paprika,marigold,sugar bean, tomatoes	Sugar beans, wheat popcorn, green mealies, tomatoes
Nyakomba	Maize, tobacco, chilli, paprika and sugar beans	Tomatoes, onions, green mealies and tobacco chillie

8.6.3. Challenges

The yield of water in most dams like Nyamaropa (Makondora) is deteriorating and are under perpetual threat from siltation. In situations where production cycles are progressing, market challenges are hindering sustainability of schemes. Bigger schemes such as Nyakomba and Nyamaropa are also facing challenges in meeting their bills for Zinwa and Zesa due to high cost of production. As a mitigatory measure, the Government is to assist farmers in constructing gravity canals and also consider renewable energy sources such as solar. The other challenge being faced is obsolete equipment culminating in infrastructure deterioration such as inroads, fence and canals. Due to high demand of water mainly to those which rely on perennial rivers like Nyamaropa and Nyajezi the demand for water has resulted in reducing hectareage for winter crops.

8.6.4. Crop Production Trends

The major crop groups grown in Nyanga are cereals like maize, sorghum and millet (Table 29). On legumes the main type is groundnuts the rest are grown insignificantly. There is need to promote production of the other legumes especially cowpeas which is fairly easy to grow.

Table 29: Crop Production Trends

Crop	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Maize	15174	16060	9766	15000	16000	22000	15000	17420
Sorghum	2483	3017	1385	2300	2200	2200	1687	380
Rapoko	121	283	131	181	146	106	500	122
Mhunga	2269	1367	1201	1312	1011	1076	916	1624
Ground nuts	2372	2372	2983	2312	2356	2301	2400	1796
Soya bean	5	50	6	5	6	36	0	0
Tobacco	60	241	98	296	124	180	120	127.5
Sweet potato	301	5	6	8	16	12	36	227
Irish potato	374	629	871	712	956	819	740	624
Paprika	130		22	17	4	0	0	25
Bambara nuts	302	113	345	87	169	114	150	109
Rice	0	15	140	5	6	4	5	7
Cowpeas	62	59	81	113	134	159	160	145

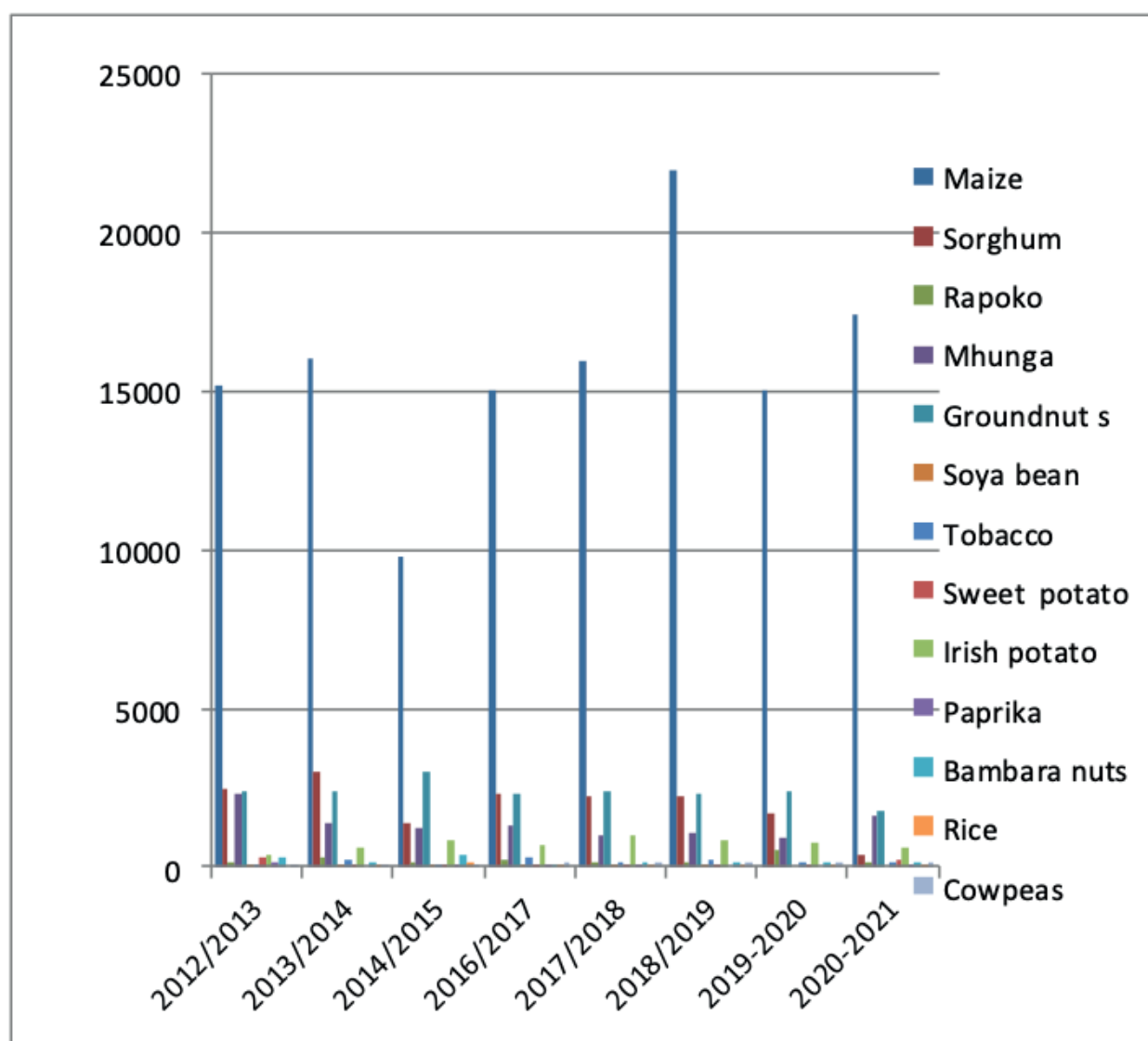


Figure 8: Crop Production Trends (hac)

8.6.5. Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward

Table 30: Cereal Production and Adequacy

Ward	Maize [T]	Sorghum	P Millet	Rapoko	Total	Population	Requirement	Deficit/Surplus	Months Of
1	130.16	170.19	82.74		383.08	5,072	55535.334	-158.56	9
2	144.65	67.11	74.1		285.87	5,471	59911.392	-298.45	6
3	177.02	278.63	125.14	1.02	581.81	6,316	69159.762	-92.71	10
4	349.45	17.11	11.1		377.65	8,214	89946.0375	-499.6	6
5	180.45	307.69	166.81		654.95	6,167	67524.3795	-3.62	12
6	97.79	3.03	4.31	0.02	105.16	4,030	44132.7705	-325.27	4
7	338.2	16.23	2.02	0.02	356.47	4,514	49433.6655	-125.66	-2.86711
8	235.85	7.8			243.65	3,419	37433.3415	-121.44	8
9	534.49	0.3		0.21	535	5,574	61039.242	-60.32	11
10	384.09			0.94	385.03	3,434	37602.519	18.29	13
11	1134.9				1134.9	3,398	37207.7715	772.01	24
12	757.57				757.57	4,571	50053.983	269.39	18
13	281.75				281.75	2,628	28771.4535	1.14	12
14	243.73				243.73	3,669	40174.017	-148.09	8

Table 30: Cereal Production and Adequacy (continued)

Ward	Maize [T]	Sorghum	P Millet	Rapoko	Total	Population	Requirement	Deficit/ Surplus	Months Of
15	800.14				800.14	9,485	103863.7065	-212.85	10
16	108			0.08	108.08	2,329	25500.6885	-140.63	6
17	162.78				162.78	4,153	45474.912	-280.74	5
18	48.1			0.03	48.13	4,216	46162.9005	-402.1	3
19	127.02		0.02		127.04	3,949	43241.769	-294.7	5
20	3.69				3.69	3,236	35437.047	-341.93	1
21	261.08			0.04	261.12	6,190	67783.785	-399.98	5
22	117.61				117.61	3,030	33181.347	-206.01	5
23	299.22			0.01	299.22	5,803	63543.069	-320.52	6
24	45.18				45.18	2,032	22252.4805	-171.85	4
24	49.44				49.44	2,582	28275.1995	-226.33	3
26	4.08				4.08	2,771	30339.165	-291.82	1
27	37.54				37.54	2,308	25275.1185	-208.97	3
28	57.41				57.41	638	6981.3915	-10.68	10
29	37.08				37.08	4,578	50132.9325	-451.87	2
30	153.52			0.03	153.55	3,154	34534.767	-183.27	6
31	5.01				5.01	2,156	23605.9005	-225.22	2
	7, 306.99	868.1	466.24	2.4	8,643.73	129,438	1,417 346.538	-5179.75	8
Source: RWIMS /Zaka Water and Sanitation Database 2022									

8.6.6. Ranking of food insecure wards

Table 28: Ranking of wards by food insecurity levels. Wards increase in food insecurity from ward 1 to 31. However, wards 11, 12, 15, 20 and 21 do not follow the trends. Wards 11 and 12 have irrigation scheme. Wards 15, 20 and 21 are in natural region.

9. Livestock

9.1. Main types of livestock ownership

Table 31 Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Diptank	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
Minihaha	215	14	8	500
Kadzima	1851	864	19	6845
Nyamakanga	1340	515	0	3250
Village 4	904	156	0	1731
Sadomba	1468	462	37	3500
Mudondo	511	291	121	3000
Village 15	1479	522	19	5000
Village 8	1513	539	31	4500
Tank 16	1292	620	17	8129
Tank 35	1589	3209	28	1050
Mapako	2323	588	0	10000
Sanyabako	2169	1422	72	12000
Village 2	1903	1122	38	12720
Res 1 south	2084	2081	70	3059
Res 2 north	1308	820	65	2042
Nyajezi	1345	1380	0	2084
Nyautare	2046	783	103	6320
Tsvito	777	663	109	5510
Fombe	2118	1231	165	2939

Table 31 Average Livestock Holding Per Ward (continued)

Diptank	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
Chimusasa	1763	1215	165	3005
Chaperuka	2293	1215	157	3430
Samakande	2717	1621	165	3215
Chifambe	2033	1598	133	1210
Mangezi	1866	1355	145	3453
Mutambwe	1456	1257	159	3222
Nyangombe	1034	691	38	3972
Mazarura	1960	741	97	4027
Sanhani	2790	1355	185	4503
Ruwangwe	2017	1271	163	5239
Matize	2086	1205	124	4640
Nyamasra	2314	2110	221	2231
Kaitano	1403	2016	152	1768
Chapatarongo	1793	1020	356	3907
Mutetwa	1956	1300	142	4613
Kagore	1260	292	51	3018
Tsatse	725	514	36	3860
Dazi	881	241	257	2600
Tangenhama	855	267	351	3500
Nyamutsapa	905	568	752	1400
Ngurunda	840	526	51	4250
Kairezi	601	521	22	3010
Matema	807	290	270	6500
Nyanhambwe	1693	253	41	5984
Nyamaropa	1244	489	32	5209
Murozi	1562	292	84	6080
Nyaruwaka	1859	723	31	8322
Nyakomba	1608	709	28	6791
Mabhiza	812	390	31	4385
Bende	1625	200	1840	8500
Chirimanyimo	1640	1100	1042	5500
Nyadowa	1000	500	180	4715
Magadzire	583	399	257	2600
sabvure	1275	601	24	3671
Totals	79491	46127	8684	236509

9.2. Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases by ward are presented in Table 32.

Table 32: Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	All 31 wards
Newcastle disease:	Wards 10, 11, 12 , 15 and 23
Fowl pox	All 31 wards
Orf	All 31 wards
Sheep and goat mange	All 31 wards
Infectious coryza	All 31 wards
Anthrax	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 18 and 17

Table 32: Livestock Diseases (continued)

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Lumpy skin disease	All wards
Babesiosis	All wards
Heart water(bovine and caprine)	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 30
Anaplasmosis	All wards
African swine fever	Ward 10 and 11

Rabbies all wards are affected, Newcastle concentrates in bordering wards with Mozambique (nyamaropa). Fowl pox common during rainy season triggered by mosquito. Anthrax last witnessed in 2016 where new cases were detected. Swine fever-(nyakamba and nyamaropa).

9.3 Dipping Facilities

Table 30-33 presents information on dipping facilities, animal health centres , distribution of herd size by ward and other livestock establishment

Table 33: Dipping Facilities

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
53	53	2	12

9.4. Animal Health Centres

Table 34: Animal Health Centres

Number Of Functional Animal Health Centres	7 Established Centers 13 Unestablished Centers
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	Nil
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/ Paravets	20 VEWs 15 DAs

9.5. Distribution of Herd Size

Table 35: Distribution of Herd Size by Ward

Ward	Hholds	HH Owning Cattle	HH Owning Goats	HH Owning Sheep	HH Owning Chicken	Cattle Population	Goats Population	Sheep Population	Poultry Population	Ave. HH Cattle Ownership	Ave. HH Goats Ownership	Ave. HH Sheep Ownership	Ave. HH Poultry Ownership
1	1,114	908	246	16	407	4192	3701	182	1340	5	15	11	3
2	1,255	1112	901	61	1210	4725	3069	347	7271	4	3	6	6
3	1,479	1030	1300	146	1210	6831	5274	727	4831	7	4	5	4
4	1,935	1621	928	46	1238	6247	2315	320	7454	4	2	7	6
5	1,339	981	872	38	631	3706	3833	343	1750	4	4	9	3
6	962	809	632	5	900	1699	1861	49	3723	2	3	10	4
7	1,071	803	33	29	301	4462	342	227	523	6	10	8	2
8	848	612	31	12	211	2984	204	94	533	5	7	8	3
9	1,343	1102	907	120	1225	5837	3427	1533	8575	5	4	13	7
10	866	815	721	7	630	2545	2563	42	3328	3	4	6	5
11	912	1106	430	2	841	1690	727	17	2111	2	2	9	3
12	1,070	815	112	1	821	1876	744	14	2591	2	7	14	3
13	597	610	521	3	670	2726	1888	31	2500	4	4	10	4
14	913	812	85	4	527	1556	825	33	2591	2	10	8	5
15	2,118	1948	80	22	1720	3053	959	174	4362	2	12	8	3
16	578	430	561	17	611	1765	2122	122	4567	4	4	7	7
17	1,079	523	21	6	413	2153	121	83	68	4	6	14	0
18	1,141	891	231	65	523	1861	144	41	89	2	1	1	0
19	927	306	98	6	250	1882	690	35	750	6	7	6	3
20	1,366	80	4	41	12	1115	85	405	85	14	21	10	7
21	1,444	916	70	30	1321	5198	948	286	13788	6	14	10	10
22	775	861	42	2	813	1885	500	25	1368	2	12	13	2
23	1,207	693	135	46	702	5731	1310	390	4687	8	10	8	7
24	585	306	30	2	310	693	100	75	1100	2	3	38	4
25	928	62	12	8	50	815	116	131	76	13	10	16	2
26	998	5	2	2	3	121	25	20	30	24	13	10	10
27	548	51	4	1	20	303	21	2	100	6	5	2	5
28	196	81	6	0	10	265	37	0	132	3	6	0	13
29	1,334	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	1300	0	0	0	16
30	745	930	105	81	207	4842	525	162	268	5	5	2	1
31	534	6	28	0	100	137	156	0	477	23	6	0	5
Total	32,207	21,225	9,148	819	17,969	82,895	38,632	5,910	82,368	6	7	9	5

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

9.6. Other Livestock Establishments

Table 36: Other Livestock Establishment

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	
Aquaculture (Ponds)	Nyakupinga, troutbeck, Claremont
Apiculture	19 communal, 21 communal
Dairy Farms	1

10. Crop Markets

Crop markets consists of output and input markets. The output market is dominated by on farm sales with a few products finding their way on the local market. Middlemen bridge Nyanga with outer markets such as Mutare, Harare, Rusape and Bulawayo. For markets meant for household consumption, household rely on service centers.

The major markets are at Nyamhuka, Nyamaropa and Ruwangwe. The major output market areas are wards 11, 12, 15, 21, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 30. These areas have ready fresh produce for external markets.

Nyamaropa and Nyakomba dominate in the supply of maize grain and the district always falls back on these areas for support in lean years. Nyanga north is also the source of small grains for around four months after harvest in normal years. Ward 19, 22 and 23 have the strength for supplying onion February to April when national supplies are at their lowest.

Function of most markets is seasonal following the seasonal production patterns whilst in irrigation schemes products are available through the year in normal seasons. Maize price tend to be low at harvesting and increases as time progresses towards the next season. Cereals are also in abundance soon after harvests. Potato is now available in all season but in different wards. Maize meal is generally available in local retail shops while maize grain is scarce in most wards of Nyanga North. In normal years small grains are normally available for market in Nyanga North as compared to Nyanga South but during 2015 to 2016 consumption year small grain is scarce due to the drought of the previous agricultural season. Nyanga North is also highly known for groundnuts in normal years (table 34) . Wards 11 and 13 have more agricultural products on the market and prices are fairly low for the produce due to availability of irrigation schemes.

10.1. Commodity Price and Availability

Table 37: Commodity Crop and Availability

Ward	Maize Meal/10 Kg	Maize Grain/ Bucket	Beans Bucket	Other Small Grain	Rice /2kg	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans / 500g/\$	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	
1	S	S	S		3	8	10	-	-	2
2	S	S			3	8	10	-	-	2
3	S	S			3	8	10	-	-	2
4	A	A				8	10	1	30	2
5	A	S				8	10	-	30	2
6	A	S				8	10	-	30	2
7	A	S				8	10	-		2
8	A	S				8	10	1		2
9	A	S	A			8	10	1		2
10	A	S	R			8	10	1		2
11	A	R	R			8	10	1		2
12	A	R	R			8	10	1		2
13	A	R	A			8	10	1		2
14	A	A				8	10	1		2
15	A	A				8	10	1		2
16	A	A				8	10	-	30	2
17	A	S				8	10	-		2

Table 37: Commodity Crop and Availability (continued)

Ward	Maize Meal/10 Kg	Maize Grain/Bucket	Beans Bucket	Other Small Grain	Rice /2kg	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans / 500g/\$	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	
18	A	S				8	10	-		2
19	A	S				8	10	1		2
20	A	S				8	10	1		2
21	A	A	A			8	10	1		2
22	A	A				8	10	1		2
23	A	A				8	10	1		2
24	A	A				8	10	1		2
25	A	A				8	10	1		2
26	A	A				8	10	-		2
27	A	A				8	10	-		2
28	A	A				8	10	-		2
29	A	A				8	10	1	30	1.75
30	A	A				8	10	1		1.75
31	A	A				8	10	1		1.75

S- Scarce, A – available, R- readily available [excess]Market Challenges

- High transport costs
- Seasonality of commodities and excess during seasons while prices are low
- Informal markets and middlemen operation resulting in unfair prices
- Cash shortage in the community

10.2. Market calendar

The calendars below show comparison of commodity availability in normal years in two location of the district (table 35 & 36). Nyanga North in region four and is generally dry and the south which tends to receive more rainfall and has greater productivity.

10.2.1. Nyanga North (Drought Prone)

Table 38: Nyanga North Market Calendar

Commodity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize												
Potato												
Groundnuts												
Onion												
Sugar beans												
Small grains												
Cow peas												

Key

	Readily available
	Scarce available
	Very rare/ not available

10.2.2. Nyanga south Normal Year

Table 39: Nyanga South Marketing Calendar

Commodity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize												
Potato												
Groundnuts												
Onion												
Sugar Beans												
Small Grains												
Cow Peas												

Key

	Readily available
	Scarce available
	Very rare/ not available

10.3. Labour Markets

Table 40: Labour Markets

Type	Description	Wards
Hotel and tourism	Seasonal employment opportunities in hotel	20, 25, 29 and 31
Farms	Fruit and flower farms employment	20 and 25
Ant-malaria sprays	Ministry of health casual laborers for anti-malaria sprays	All wards

11. Common Hazards

Table 41: Common Hazards

Chronic Shocks/Hazards			Periodic Shocks/Hazards		
Types	Effects	Wards Affected	Type	Effects	Wards Affected
Drought	Poor crop yield	1 To 10, 16, 17, 18, 22 and 23	Malaria	Reduced	1 To 9
	Poor grazing inadequate water for domestic uses and livestock			Productivity death	
Sharp drop in livestock and crop prices			Livestock diseases and deaths	Livestock deaths	1-15
Frost	Crop destruction	15, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29 And 31	Armyworm/Igb outbreaks		1, 2, 3, 4, 6 And 12
Veld fires	Destruction of assets and vegetation as well as pastures	20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 And 29	Diarrheal diseases		12, 13, 10 And 11

Table 41: Common Hazards (continued)

Chronic Shocks/Hazards			Periodic Shocks/Hazards		
Types	Effects	Wards Affected	Type	Effects	Wards Affected
			Cyclone	Crop destruction and livelihoods	14-31
Environmental degradation	1, 2, 3, 4,5 ,6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 and 23				

11.1. District Development Priorities

Table 42: District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
block A Nyakomba under construction	11	Feasibility studies going on. Government and Japanese government partnership
Rehabilitation of block B,C,D	11	Pumps now old
Sedze, Mambemba, charamba, shiri, Water project for irrigation	19, 22 and 30	Work in progress Community funded
Computerization of schools	All schools with electricity	Schools with electricity will be targeted and those solar energy
E-learning in schools	All schools with computers	
5 weirs for the district to be constructed		

12. Food Security

12.1. Food Insecurity Trends

12.2. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 43-Social Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

GROUP A Already Resilient	<p>These households are food secure and resilient, already benefiting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programs such as health education, further capacity development, early warning etc.</p> <p>Participants described this group as being employed, having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/ schemes, own 20 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses and employ others.</p>
GROUP B Food security under no major shocks	<p>These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting foods needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of the social programs, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in the recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation in programs.</p> <p>Participants identified that these households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods they can hire others, yet will work as casual labour during lean season. They have 10 cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power) and own more small animals. Some have remittances.</p>

Table 43-Social Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification (continued)

GROUP C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	<p>These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building intentions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complimentary support (e.g., social programs). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (group D)</p> <p>This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 4 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents-tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources..</p>
GROUP D Highly food insecure, including destitute 20 600 people	<p>These highly food insecure households-including the destitute-are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g., social protection and alternative livelihoods.)</p> <p>Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little irregular or no remittances. They have few or no assets and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves and own less than 1 ha of land</p>

12.3 Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

12.3.1 Coping Strategies – District Level, or Ward Level (if possible)

- Reducing number of meals per day
- Feeding children only and adults going without food
- Reducing consumption of preferred food
- Sending household members to beg
- Rely on casual labor for food
- Purchase or borrow food on credit
- Skip entire days without eating
- Food for work

12.4 Ranking of Food insecure Wards Per District

Table 44:Ranking of Food Insecure Wards

Ward	Proportion of Population	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1000		88.8		
2	1044		84.3		
3	1285		87.6		
4	1519		79.2		
5	1157		87.2		
6	900		84		
7	877		82.6		
8	627		75.1		
9	1060		79.2		
10	680		79.5		
15	1666		78.3		
21	1174		82.3		

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

13. Developing Partners Profiling

Table 45: Developing Partners Profiling

Organisation	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO Number	GoZ Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period	Funding
CTDO	BMZ-MANA Food security and livelihoods	Nutrition WASH Disaster Risk Reduction Environment Livelihoods	7,8,16,17,18,30,21,	Trust	MOHCC,Women affairs,Min of youth ,Local governance, Veterinary Services, Social Development, DDF,NRDC,Agritex, Public Works,EMA, Forestry ,All DFNSC ministries	DEC 2022	WHH
DOMCCP	NGO	WATER AND SANITATION Child protection	6,9,10,11,12	PVO33/2015	DWSSC DCPC DSD	indefinite	ACTION Aid
NCDT	CBO	Child Protection SGBV Prevention Livelihoods DRR	22,23	Trust MA76/2012	LPD MOHCC NRDC DSD	indefinite	
WORLD VISION	NGO	Child protection, water and sanitation	2,3,5	PVO26/79	Women Affairs DWSCC DCPC VFU MoHCC DSD	indefinite	USAID
SIMUKAI	NGO	Climate resilience Child protection	8,17,18	PVO27/12	Women Affairs DWSCC DCPC VFU MoHCC DSD Agritex	indefinite	Action AID
FACT	NGO	Climate resilience Child protection	4,7,23,16,11,15,6	PVO17/89	Women Affairs DWSCC DCPC VFU MoHCC DSD Agritex	indefinite	Action AID
Legal Resources Foundation	NGO	Legal Services	1-31	PVO04/84	DSD Women Affairs JSC Police	Indefinite	
Centre for Development of Women and Children	NGO	SGBV Prevention Child Protection Livelihoods	23,15	PVO06/12	DSD Women Affairs		
Action Aid International(AAIZ)	NGO	Livelihoods DRR	1-31	PVO8/2003	District Civil Protection Committee	indefinite	
Kundai Rutendo Trust	TRUST	SGBV Prevention	1-31	MA0921/2016	Women Affairs DSD VFU		
CAMFED	NGO	SGBV Prevention Child Protection Livelihoods	1-31	PVO1157/87	Women Affairs DWSCC DCPC VFU MoHCC DSD Agritex	indefinite	DFID
NODED	NGO	Vocational Training	7	PVO28/1994	Min of Youth	Indefinite	

14. Summary by Ward

Table 46 Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,115	1	high	high	Low	88.8	983	124	4	Small stock, cattle rearing, gold panning and gardening	High	Nil	2	2
2	1,256	1	high	low	Low	84.3	1044	195	4	Small stock, cattle rearing, gold panning and gardening	High	Nil	1	1
3	1,478	1	high	low	Low	87.6	1285	182	4	Small stock, cattle rearing and gardening	High	Nil	3	3
4	1,978	1	high	low	Low	79.2	1519	399	4	Gardening, small stock, peanut butter and flea markets	High	Nil	4	4
5	1,340	1	high	high	Low	87.2	1157	170	4,5	Small stock, cattle rearing, gold panning gardening and ISAL	High	Nil	5	5
6	966	0	high		Low	84	802	153	4	Small stock, cattle rearing, gardening and ISAL	High	Nil	6	6
7	1,068	2	moderate	high	Low	82.6	873	184	4	Small stock, cattle rearing, gardening and ISAL	High	Nil	7	7
8	850	1	high	low	Low	75.1	627	209	3,4	Horticulture, small stock, cattle rearing and gardening	High	Nil	8	8
9	1,352	1	high	low	Low	79.5	1060	274	1,2,3,4	Horticulture, gardening, small stock and cash crops [s bean,]	High	Nil	12	9
10	874	2	high	medium	Low	78.3	672	186	2b,4	Cash crop [sugar bean, cotton] gardening and small stock	High	Nil	13	10
11	912	1	high	low	Low	75.5	683	221	3,4	Market gardening and small stock	Medium	Nil	29	16
12	1,071	1	high	low	Low	74.5	790	271	3	Market gardening and small stock	Medium	Nil	28	17
13	598	1	high	high	Low	77.1	458	136	3	Cash crops [potato, s bean] gardening and small stock	Medium	Nil	22	18
14	914	0	moderate	low	Low	75.1	680	226	3	Cash crops [potato, s bean] gardening and small stock	Low	Nil	18	19
15	2,132	1	high	medium	High	79	1666	442	1,2	Farming	Low	Nil	23	11
16	944	1	moderate	low		72.6	417	158	2,4	Farming -tobacco	High	Nil	11	13
17	1,076	1	moderate	low	Moderate	73.8	788	281	4	Farming, gardening, small stock rearing	High	Nil	9	14
18	1,149	0	moderate	low		71.6	810	321	3,4	Farming, gardening and small stock rearing	High	Nil	10	15
19	926	1	moderate	medium	High	72.5	669	255	2	Horticulture, market gardening and small stock	Medium	Nil	14	20
20	1,365	0	low		--	43.7	595	767	1	Horticulture, tourism and formal employment	Low	Nil	24	
21	1,464	2	moderate	medium	Low	82.3	1174	253	1	Horticulture, bee keeping, cattle rearing and small stock	Low	Nil	21	12
22	778	0	low	medium	Low	70.7	546	226	2,3	Horticulture, market gardening and small stock	Low	Nil	16	21
23	1,210	2	low	high	Low	66.7	800	399	2,3	Horticulture, market gardening, small stock and gold panning	Low	Nil	17	22
24	585	1	low	medium	Low	56.2	325	253	1,2	Livestock rearing, cash crops and horticulture	Low	Nil	25	23
25	925	1	low	high	Low	47.9	438	478	1,2	Formal employment, horticulture and tourism	Low	Nil	20	24
26	998	1	low	medium	Low	49.2	488	504	1	Horticulture, cash crops, timber and formal employment	Low	Nil	19	25
27	552	0	low	-	Low	69	375	169	2	Livestock rearing, cash crops and horticulture	Low	Nil	26	26
28	196	0	low		Low	51.3	101	95	1	Horticulture	Low	Nil	27	27
29	1,359	1	low	medium	Low	37	493	839	1	Formal, informal employment, flea markets and backyard gardening	Low	Nil	31	28
30	748	1	moderate	low	Low	61.7	456	283	2,3,4	Horticulture, small stock, cattle rearing and gardening	Low	Nil	15	29
31	539	0	low			44.6	238	296	2	Formal, informal employment, flea markets and backyard gardening	Low	Nil	30	30
Total	32,718													31

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Mangoma Trust	PAO	DDC
Zhawari Tafadzwa	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Maveneke Trust	DC	DDF
Chakandinakira Charity	DSD	DSDO
Mupombwa Chamwapiwa	DSD	SDO
Dembaremba Roy	DFEO	Forestry
Gunduza Willard	PHFSS	MOHCC
Manzou Daniel	DEO	EMA
Mapeta Isaac	WATER TECH	DDF
Njodzi Gibson	DLO	LANDS
Mudzonga Cosmas	COORDINATOR	KAIREZI
Munyau Christopher	EHO	NRDC
Makore Godfrey	OA	MYSAR
Mundete Paul	P/COORDINATOR	NCDT
Nzarayebani Belinda	EHT	MOHCC
Chasara Evangelista	DIO	INFORMATION
Mukonowatsauka Kennedy	EHO	MOHCC
Mapeta Isaac	WATER TECH	DDF
Chidavaenzi Peter	M.O	IRC
Belinda Nganga	NSBCC.O	NAZ
Kubalela Sharon	DIC	CTDO



NOTES

[illegible]

NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

NOTES

[illegible]

NYANGA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

