



RUSHINGA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

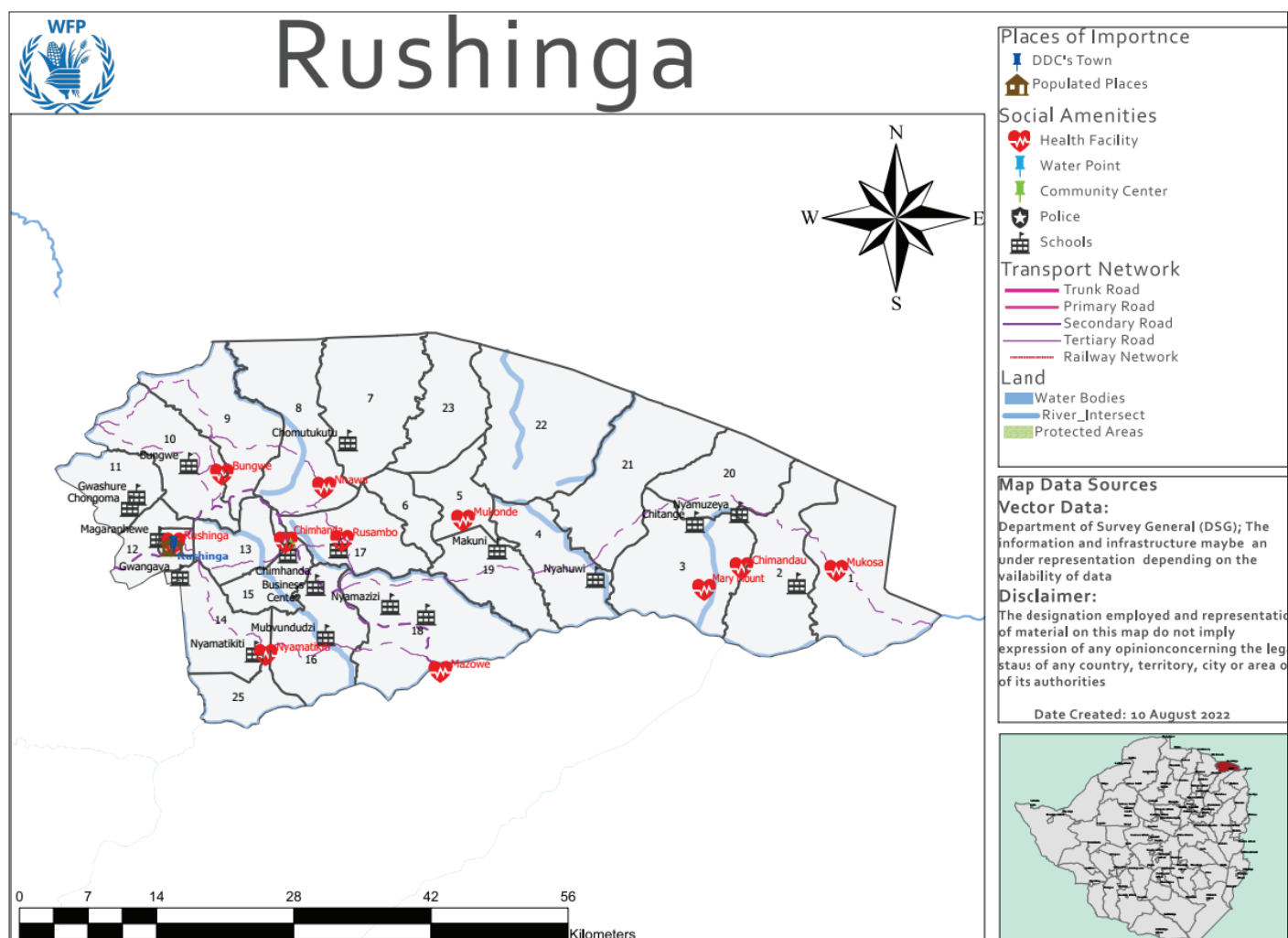


Figure 1: Map of District (Source WFP)

Rushinga district is one of the eight districts in Mashonaland Central province, located on the North eastern part of the province, bordering Mt Darwin, UMP, Mudzi and Mozambique to the east. It is located 215 kilometers from Harare through a tarred road and covers 2,359.3 square kilometers. The district comprises of 25 administrative wards, of which one ward is urban. The district is wholly communal. Most of the district area is rolling and subject to severe erosion of both arable and grazing land. This phenomenon leads to reduced arable land size as well as grazing and reduced land productivity.

Most of Rushinga district falls in Natural Region (NR) V (90%), NR IV (8%) and the balance 2% marginal NR III. The average annual rainfall for the district is 650mm, however effects of climate change are being felt through continuous droughts and food deficit, resulting in communities relying on food assistance from Government and Non-Government Organisations. This has adversely affected crop and animal production as major source of livelihoods in the district.

Water for both domestic and livestock watering is a major challenge. There is only one perennial dam in the district and, 29 small earth and weir dams which run dry well before the onset of rains. Galliva dam located in ward 15 (Manetsera) is the only dam supplying the major growth points namely Rushinga and Chimhanda and one boarding school Nyamatikiti high. There are also boreholes and deep wells that complement water requirements. There are a total of 569 boreholes, 410 functional and 159 are non-functional. Low water tables (drying) and collapsing of boreholes are the major reason of non-functionality. More boreholes are being drilled across all district wards. Dry holes have been experienced in some areas. Water challenges have resulted in livestock deaths, suspension of horticultural projects and affecting community livelihoods.

1:1 Administrative Information

Rushinga's administrative offices are located at Rushinga, mainly the DDC and most of the government departments. The RDC and a few other stake holders are located at Chimhanda growth point. All the government ministries are well represented both at district and ward level. There are three chiefs in the district, namely Chief Rusambo, Makuni and Nyakusengwa supported by six headmen, namely Magaranhewe, Chipara, Chimhanda, Chitange, Katewera and Gwangwava. Notable major service centres are Rushinga (ward 24), Chimhanda (ward 15), Bopoma (ward 4), Chomutukutu (ward 7) and Nyamatikiti (ward 25).

Table 1: District Traditional Leaders

Chief Name	Headman
Nyakusengwa	Chitange
Makuni	Chipara, Katevera
Rusambo	Magaranhewe, Chimhanda, Gwangwava,
Source: RDC & DDC	

1.2 Population Information

Table 2: Population Projections By Ward 2021

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Population 2012	H/H Projections 2021	Household Population By Gender		Population Projection 2021
					Male	Female	
1	Mukosa	591	2,565	742	1,600	1,603	3,203
2	Nyamuzeya	367	1,601	462	1,017	983	2,000
3	Chitange	745	3,227	1,010	2,014	2,015	4,029
4	Bopoma	805	3,375	935	2,056	2,157	4,213
5	Makuni	319	1,381	400	889	837	1,726
6	Kasenzi	414	1,932	520	1,203	1,209	2,412
7	Chomutukutu	1,126	4,955	1,413	2,989	3,195	6,184
8	Katakura	843	3,655	1,058	2,229	2,333	4,562
9	Rutuka	686	3,195	861	1,900	2,087	3,987
10	Bungwe	917	4,067	1,151	2,494	2,582	5,076
11	Chongoma	593	2,578	744	1,581	1,638	3,219
12	Magaranhewe	888	3,872	1,114	2,364	2,469	4,853
13	Humbasha	657	2,969	825	1,773	1,932	3,705
14	Gwangwava	815	3,449	1,023	2,094	2,211	4,305
15	Chimhanda	873	3,620	1,096	2,119	2,397	4,516
16	Chaparadza	766	3,351	961	1,985	2,196	3,658
17	Rusambo	677	2,932	850	1,733	1,925	3,658
18	Kamanika	925	3,981	1,161	2,427	2,542	4,969
19	Nyamanyanya	657	2,573	825	1,516	1,694	3,210
20	Kasika	536	2,353	673	1,468	1,470	2,938
21	Nyanhewe	635	2,735	797	1,649	1,764	3,413
22	Nyatsato	728	3,292	914	2,053	2,057	4,110
23	Katoni	461	2,061	579	1,264	1,309	2,573
24	Rushinga Urban	851	3,081	1,068	1,814	2,030	3,844
25	Nyamatikiti	250	1,240	314	772	776	1,548
Total		17, 125	74, 040	21, 495	44, 995	47, 408	92, 403
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)							

Table 2 is showing that in 2012 the district had 17,125 households and a 2021 projection of 21,495. In 2012, the district had a population of 74,040 and a 2021 projection of 92,403. There was a 45% increase of households across the district in the past five years hence reduction in arable and grazing area as it is now shared for residential.

Table 3: District Area Against Household Ward Population

Rushinga District Area (Ha)				
Ward	Ward H/H Population	Total Ward Area	Arable Area	Grazing Area
1	742	14,000	6,000	8,000
2	461	11,500	4,000	7,500
3	1,010	15,500	5,000	10,500
4	935	11,000	3,500	7,500
5	400	9,050	5,430	3,620
6	520	16,626	10,416	6,210
7	1,413	12,125	4,680	7,445
8	1,058	8,500	3,825	5,675
9	861	10,687	5,645	5,042
10	1,151	10,063	7,487	5,276
11	744	5,750	2,341	3,409
12	1,114	5,187	4,225	962
13	825	5,625	3,987	1,638
14	1,023	5,000	3,762	1,238
15	1,096	3,875	3,075	800
16	961	19,457	4,265	15,192
17	850	13,263	2,040	11,223
18	1,161	14,687	10,287	4,400
19	825	10,625	6,375	4,250
20	673	7,000	1,800	5,200
21	797	10,500	2,620	7,880
22	914	13,575	6,313	7,262.7
23	579	7,000	4,200	2,800
24	1,068	150	0	150
25	314	5,875	3,916	1,959
Total	21, 495	24, 6620	115, 189	135, 131.7
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

Average total land holding per household _____ 7.4 Ha

Average arable land per household _____ 3.4 Ha

Average grazing land per household _____ 4.0 Ha

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

Tree bush savanna, bush savanna and scrub savanna are the major vegetation types common across the whole district. Dominant tree species include acacia, baobab, *ziziphus spp* and the dominant sweet type grass spp, *eragrostis*, *garden urochloa* that hardly form moribund. The potential livestock carrying capacity range from 1 livestock unit to 5 – 7 Ha with protracted but limited supplementation in winter.

2. Land Degradation

- Severe erosion (rolling landscape, poor agricultural practices, over grazing).
- Siltation.
- Deforestation (opening up arable lands, firewood for domestic use and tobacco curing).
- Veld fires along the border.
- Illegal gold panning along rivers and streams.

3. Development Indicators

Table 4: Education Information

School	2016	2021
Primary	48	48
Secondary	23	28

The above table is indicating that, strides have been done in the education sector, through the construction of 5 secondary schools

3.1 Education Information

Table 5: Primary And Secondary Schools By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	Mukosa	2	1
2	Nyamuzeya	2	2
3	Chitange	3	0
4	Bopoma	2	1
5	Makuni	2	1
6	Kasenzi	1	1
7	Chomutukutu	2	1
8	Katakura	3	1
9	Rutuka	3	0
10	Bungwe	2	2
11	Chongoma	2	1
12	Magaranhewe	2	1
13	Humbasha	1	0
14	Gwangwava	1	1
15	Chimhanda	2	1
16	Chaparadza	3	1
17	Rusambo	1	1
18	Kamanika	3	2
19	Nyamanyanya	2	1
20	Kasika	1	0
21	Nyanhewe	1	0
22	Nyatsato	3	1
23	Katoni	1	1
24	Rushinga Urban	1	1
25	Nyamatikiti	2	1
Total		48	28

The above table is showing education facilities in all the 25 wards of the district. There is a fair coverage of primary education facilities in all wards as compared to secondary schools.

4. Health Facilities

Table 6: Health Facilities Functional Status

Name of Clinic	Name of Hospital	Name of Health Post	Remarks
Mukosa	0	0	Functional
0	0	0	Use Mukonde
Chimandawu	0	0	Functional
0	Marymount	0	Functionanal
Mukonde	0	0	Functional
0	0	0	Use Mukonde
Chomutukutu	0	0	Awaiting opening
Nhawa	0	Mafigu	Both functional
0	0	0	Use Bungwe and Nhawa
Bungwe	0	0	Functional
0	0	0	Use Rushinga
0	0	0	Use Rushinga
0	Chimhanda	0	Functional
0	0	0	Use Chimhanda and Rushinga
Chimhanda	0	0	Functional
Nyamatikiti	0	0	Functional
Rusambo	0	0	Functional
Mazowe bridge	0	0	Functional
0	0	0	Use Mukonde and Mary Mount
0	0	0	Use Chimandawu
0	0	0	Use Mary Mount
Nyatsato	0	0	Functional
Katoni	0	0	Under construction
Rushinga	0	0	Functional
0	0	0	Use Nyamatikiti

The district has 12 functional clinics, 1 health post and 2 hospitals. There is still need for more health centres across the district to tally with the current district population.

4.1 Nutrition

Nutrition issue is not homogeneous in the district. Nutrition status to the eastern part of the district is below 50 percent, characterized by acute shortages of fruits, vegetables, protein sources and cereals. The Eastern part lies in the arid part of the district, with erratic rains that cannot sustain crop production to expected yields. Water sources are not reliable and not perennial to sustain production of nutritional gardens. The eastern part covers ward 1 – 5, 19 – 23. The remaining wards, which is the central and the western has an improved nutrition status, which is above 50 percent. This is mainly because rainfall pattern is favourable and weather conditions are conducive for crop production. In some instances there is an access to green markets and commodities that has a potential to enhance nutrition.

Table 7: Prevalence Of Malnutrition

Indicator	Prevalence
Moderate acute malnutrition	0,8
Sever acute malnutrition	0,0
Stunting	28,5
Overweight and obesity	0.0
Low birth weight	25,0
Prevalence of HIV in women (15-49)	
Prevalence of TB	
Wasting	0,6

Table 8: Feeding Practises For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Minimum dietary diversity	5,9
Minimum acceptable diet	10,3
Exclusive breastfeeding	89,3
Bottle feeding	0,0
Minimum meal frequency	94,1

Table 9: Food Consumption Pattern By Women And The Household

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Minimum dietary diversity	62
Iron rich foods	49,0
Vitamin A rich foods	93,6
Protein rich foods	57,8
Household food consumption score	47

4.2 Top 10 Common Diseases In The District

1. Malaria
2. Diarrhoea
3. Pneumonia
4. Malnutrition
5. Skin conditions
6. Dental injuries
7. Hypertension
8. Diabetes
9. ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection)
10. Injuries

4.3 Top 5 Cause Of Mortality

1. Severe prematurity
2. Severe Birth Asphyxia
3. Sepsis
4. PPH & APH (Haemorrhages)
5. Edampsia

4.4 Prevalence Of Mortality (Children and Women)

Table 10: Prevalence Of TB In The District

Year	Percentage Prevalence
2016	43
2017	38
2018	39
2019	51
2020	33
2021	42

Table 11: Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS

Year	2016	2021
Prevalence rate in percentage	12.6	4.7
Source: DHIS2		

The district's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has decreased by 7.9 percent. This is attributed by strengthened co-ordination and collaboration by the district stakeholders and complementing partners, chaired by Ministry of Health. Interventions included massive community dialogues, road shows, Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision programme which is being done in the District has also contributed to the decrease in HIV prevalence.

5. Water and Sanitation Information

- The water and sanitation situation in the district is below acceptable levels.
- Water for both domestic use is inadequate (more than 500 households per source), distant (3 – 4km), high proportion of boreholes are low yielding and, in some instances, non-portable. Such situations force households to queue for water for long hours even spilling into the night. The negativity of such scenarios has exhibited itself into retarded development (essential productive time wasted in search of water), breakage of marriages, burglary etc. Water sources are also seasonal thus cannot sustain gardening, fishery and poultry projects throughout the season.
- Sanitation cannot thrive without adequate water and generally the availability of toilets is on the low side. Where toilets have been constructed, they are below the health expected standards. More than 30% of the households still use bush toilets.

Table 12: Borehole Distribution In The District

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Total Number Of Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	Boreholes	26	16	10	Dry and collapsed
2	Boreholes	19	13	6	Dry and collapsed
3	Boreholes	26	20	6	Dry and collapsed
4	Boreholes	18	18	0	Dry and collapsed
5	Boreholes	12	11	1	Dry and collapsed
6	Boreholes	14	7	7	Dry and collapsed
7	Boreholes	25	20	5	Dry and collapsed
8	Boreholes	24	21	3	Dry and collapsed
9	Boreholes	34	24	9	Dry and collapsed
10	Boreholes	40	25	15	Dry and collapsed
11	Boreholes	26	19	7	Dry and collapsed
12	Boreholes	49	33	16	Dry and collapsed
13	Boreholes	32	19	13	Dry and collapsed
14	Boreholes	27	20	7	Dry and collapsed
15	Boreholes, Dam	17	12	5	Dry and collapsed
16	Boreholes	31	20	11	Dry and collapsed
17	Boreholes	20	18	2	Dry and collapsed
18	Boreholes	39	26	13	Dry and collapsed
19	Boreholes	20	16	4	Dry and collapsed
20	Boreholes	8	7	1	Dry and collapsed
21	Boreholes	10	10	0	Dry and collapsed
22	Boreholes	18	17	1	Dry and collapsed
23	Boreholes	26	16	10	Dry and collapsed
24	Boreholes, Dam	0	0	0	Dry and collapsed
25	Boreholes	9	2	7	Dry and collapsed
Total		570	410	159	

Source: DWSSC Rushinga

The above table indicates that drilling of boreholes is being done. Participation of both non state actors and state actors have done considerably well in doing justice to water and sanitation. Indications are showing that they are a number of dry boreholes in the district probably due to low rainfall and high temperatures. Such conditions are leading to depletion of water tables. There were 50 boreholes drilled in the past 5 years and 390 were rehabilitated by WHH (Welthungerhilfe).

5.1. Sanitation Facilities

Table 13: Toilet Access By Health Facility

Name Of Health Facility	Ward	Type Of Latrine	Percentage Coverage
Rushinga	24	BVIP	48
Kasenzi	6	BVIP	53
Bungwe	10	BVIP	49
Mukonde	5	BVIP	61
Chimhanda	15	BVIP	63
Chomotukutu	7	BVIP	49
Chimandawu	3	BVIP	22
Marymount	4	BVIP	36
Mukosa	1	BVIP	42.5
Mafigu	8	BVIP	12.2
Nhawa	8	BVIP	59
Nyatsato	22	BVIP	13.8
Nyamatikiti	25	BVIP	92
Rusambo	17	BVIP	57
Mazowe Bridge	18	BVIP	55

The above table is showing sanitation coverage of the entire district. Indications are that there is an improvement on coverage. Government and non-state actors contributed towards the improvement on coverage. The coverage has improved by approximately 50 percent for the whole district.

6. Transport And Communication

All roads are trafficable in Rushinga. The road network covers all areas. The roads are mainly gravel and in need of maintenance and rehabilitation. The Mount Darwin – Rushinga road links Rushinga with Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe and Mudzi districts. Roads are the only transport networks available in the district. The district only has less than 22km of tarred road and the rest of all road networks are gravel.

Table 14: Coverage Of Road

Infrastructure	Coverage (Km Of Travel)
Earth roads Council	348 km
DDF roads	284 km
Department of roads	107.8 km
Department of roads tarred	22 km
Total	761.8 km
Bridges/Causeway	25
Foot Bridges	1
Source: RDC	

Table 15: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Food Distribution Point	Econet	Netone	Telecel
1	Nyabawa Primary	No coverage	Coverage	
1	Mukosa Primary	No coverage		
2	Chimandau Primary	No coverage		
3	Chitange Primary	No coverage		
4	Bopoma Primary	60% coverage in ward, reliable coverage at the FDP and there are EcoCash Agents at the FDP		

Table 16: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward	Food Distribution Point	Econet	Netone	Telecel
5	Makuni Secondary	No coverage		
6	Kasenzi Business Center	70% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		
7	Chomutukutu Primary	30% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		
8	Katakura Primary	30% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP		
9	Rutuka Primary	No coverage		Coverage
10	Bungwe Primary	50% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.	Coverage	Coverage
11	Chongoma Primary	80% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
12			Coverage	Coverage
13	Kasanga Primary	95% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
14	Gwagwava Primary	98% coverage in the ward and reliable coverage at the FDP and there are EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
15	Kasanga Primary	95% Econet coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Agents at the FDP.		Coverage
16	Mubvundudzi Primary	30% coverage in ward and reliable coverage at the FDP but there are no Ecocash Agents at the FDP.		
17	Rusambo Primary	80% Econet coverage in the ward. There is reliable coverage at the FDP and there is an EcoCash Agent at the FDP.		
18	Kamanika Primary	No coverage.		
19	Nyamanyanya Primary	40% coverage in ward and no reliable coverage at the FDP and there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		
20	Kasika Primary	No coverage		
21	Nyanhewe Primary	30% coverage in the ward and no reliable network coverage at the FDP.		
22	Nyatsato Primary	10% Econet coverage in the ward. There is no reliable coverage at the FDP and there are no EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		
23	Katoni Primary	No coverage.		
24	Rushinga business centre	100% coverage	Coverage	Coverage
25	Nyamatikiti Primary	50% coverage in the ward and reliable coverage at the FDP and there are EcoCash Agents at the FDP.		
Source: RDC				

The table above shows that there is poor network coverage in Rushinga. There is no fixed telecommunication coverage. Major telecommunication providers are Econet, Telecel and Netone. The mobile telecommunications service providers have poor/little coverage of the district. Only Rushinga urban is well serviced and approximately 10% of the district is well covered. Telecel covers the western wards (9, 10, 11, 13, 12, 14 and 15) and Netone covers wards 12, 24, 1 and 10. Econet is the major service provider but has pockets in some wards (**Table 16**). The low network coverage in some wards has an impact on cash based transfers through mobile networks. It is recommended that the service providers strengthen the coverage of their services in the district.

7. Main Livelihood Sources

Table 17: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
1	Crop and Livestock production	All wards except ward 24
2	Small and medium businesses	Ward 24, 15 and 4
3	Gold panning	Ward 11, 10, 9, 1, 2, 3, 19, 18, 16, and 25
4	Goat improvement centre	12, 14, 16 and 25

Source: AARDS

Table 17 above shows that the major livelihoods for the district is crop and livestock production. As for ward 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 24 engage in small and medium businesses. Gold panning is being practiced in the following wards 1-3, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 25, largely driven by access to nearby rivers and poverty. In this case panning is the only reliable activity, since rainfall is erratic to sustain meaningful crop production. A new kid on the block on economic zones is the goat improvement component for the above highlighted wards.

Livelihood Challenges Include:

- Low producer prices for crops. e.g. cotton and tobacco.
- Inadequate water supply for livestock.
- Long distances to the markets.
- Limited rainfall for widespread and fruitful cash crop production.
- Limited markets for horticultural produce.
- Poor markets for livestock sales and cash crops.
- Continuously fluctuating cotton prices.
- Drought that significantly affects harvests for subsistence farming.

Poverty Levels

According to the Poverty atlas of August 2015, Rushinga District had a poverty prevalence of 81.9%. Ward 25 had the highest poverty prevalence of 88%. All wards except ward 24 (60%) and ward 15 (73%), had poverty prevalence of above the national rural average of 76% (**Table 15**). Ward 24 is the area that covers the growth point.

Table 18: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No	Proportion of Population (%)	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	3	591	499	84.8
2	2	367	311	85.8
3	4	745	649	87.5
4	5	805	666	83.2
5	2	319	257	81.6
6	3	414	354	85.5
7	7	1,126	954	84.8
8	5	843	685	81.4
9	4	686	578	84.5
10	5	917	744	81.4
11	3	593	483	81.5
12	5	888	688	77.7
14	5	815	644	79.8
15	5	873	637	73.4
16	5	766	635	83.5
13	4	657	533	81.6
18	5	925	790	85.5
19	3	657	527	80.3
20	3	536	460	86.4
21	4	635	535	84.6

Table 19: Poverty Prevalence By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Proportion of Population (%)	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)
22	4	728	626	86.4
23	3	461	392	85.0
24	4	851	506	59.7
25	2	250	221	88.4
Total	100	17, 125	13, 935	

Source: Poverty Atlas 2015

8. Agriculture Information

8.1. Natural Regions And Climate

Temperatures, (summer, winter)

Rainfall (amounts, hailstorms, flooding, droughts)

Table 20: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
Region III	Average rainfall (650 – 700 mm/year)	10, 11, 12 and 24
Region III- IV	Moderate rainfall (600 – 650mm/year)	13, 14, 15 and 25
Region IV	Below average rainfall (500 -600mm/year)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23

Rushinga was further subdivided into new sub regions after the new developments, research done due to climate change. Those in region 3 are now in sub region 123. Region III and IV only ward 25 is now in sub region V/VI and the last region engulfs half of the eastern wards, namely 1, 20, 21, 2 and 3. Find that these sub regions have the same characteristics with the existing regions, in terms of temperature and rainfall.

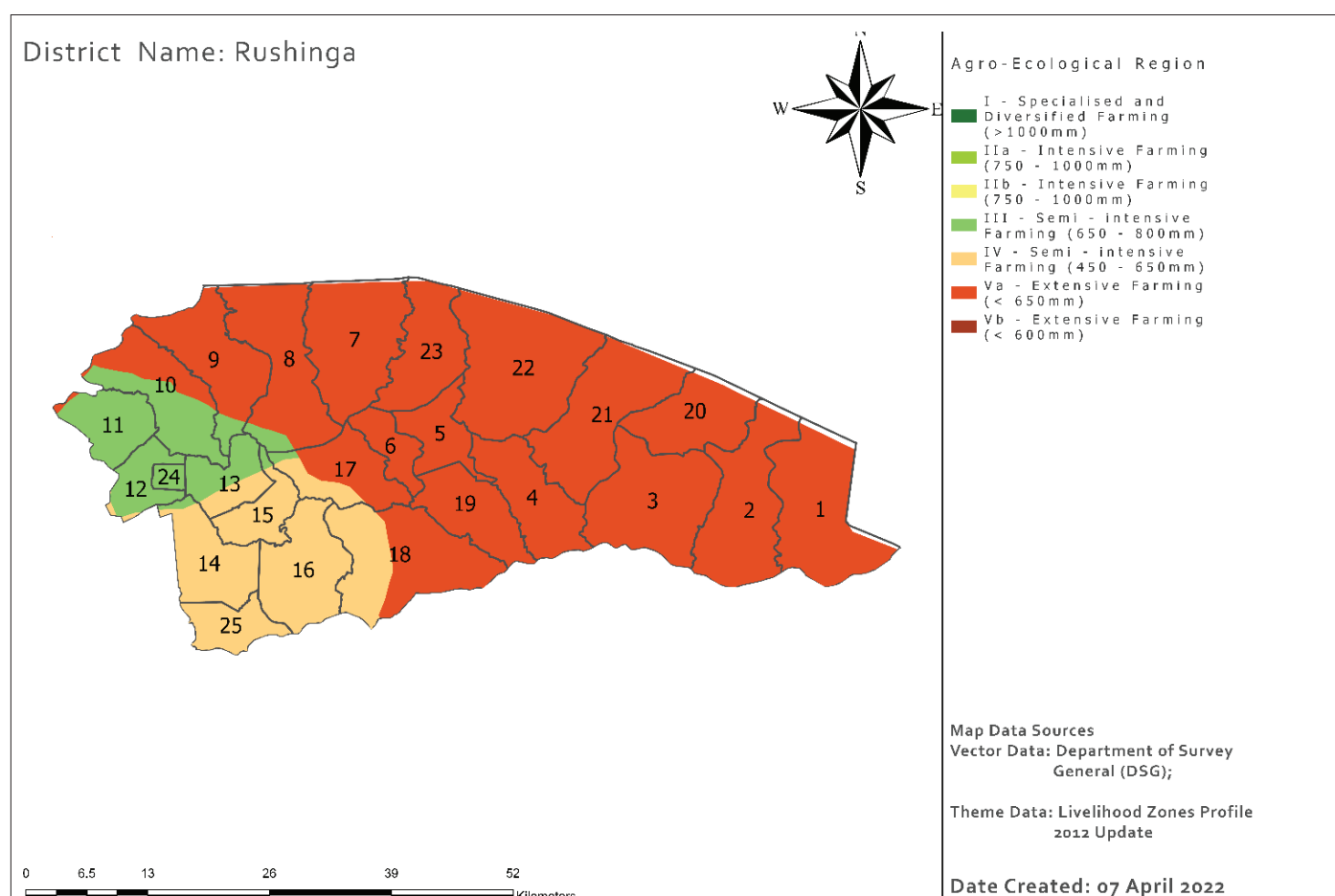


Figure 3: Rainfall Patterns Over Seasons

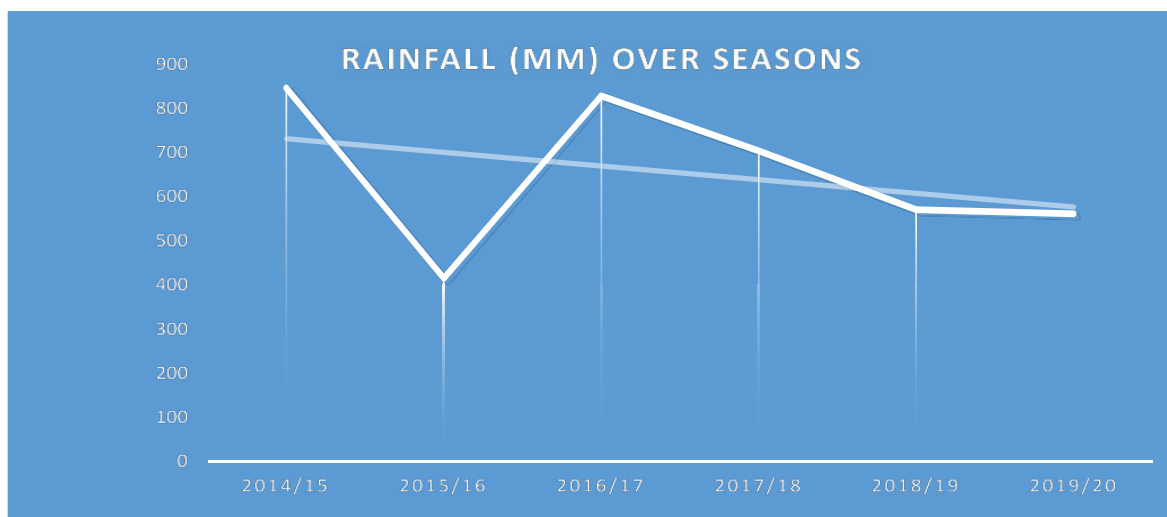


Figure 2: Mean Annual Rainfall

Table 21: Rainfall Patterns Over Seasons

Season Annual	Rainfall (MM)
2019/20	561.3
2018/19	570.4
2017/18	703.4
2016/17	828
2015/16	415
2014/15	846

8.2 Drought Prone Areas

The whole district is subject to severe seasonal and mid-season dry spells that culminates in total crop failure, livestock deaths and serious water shortage for both livestock and household use. This scenario affects the local community livelihoods since they mostly depend on crop farming and livestock production and sales.

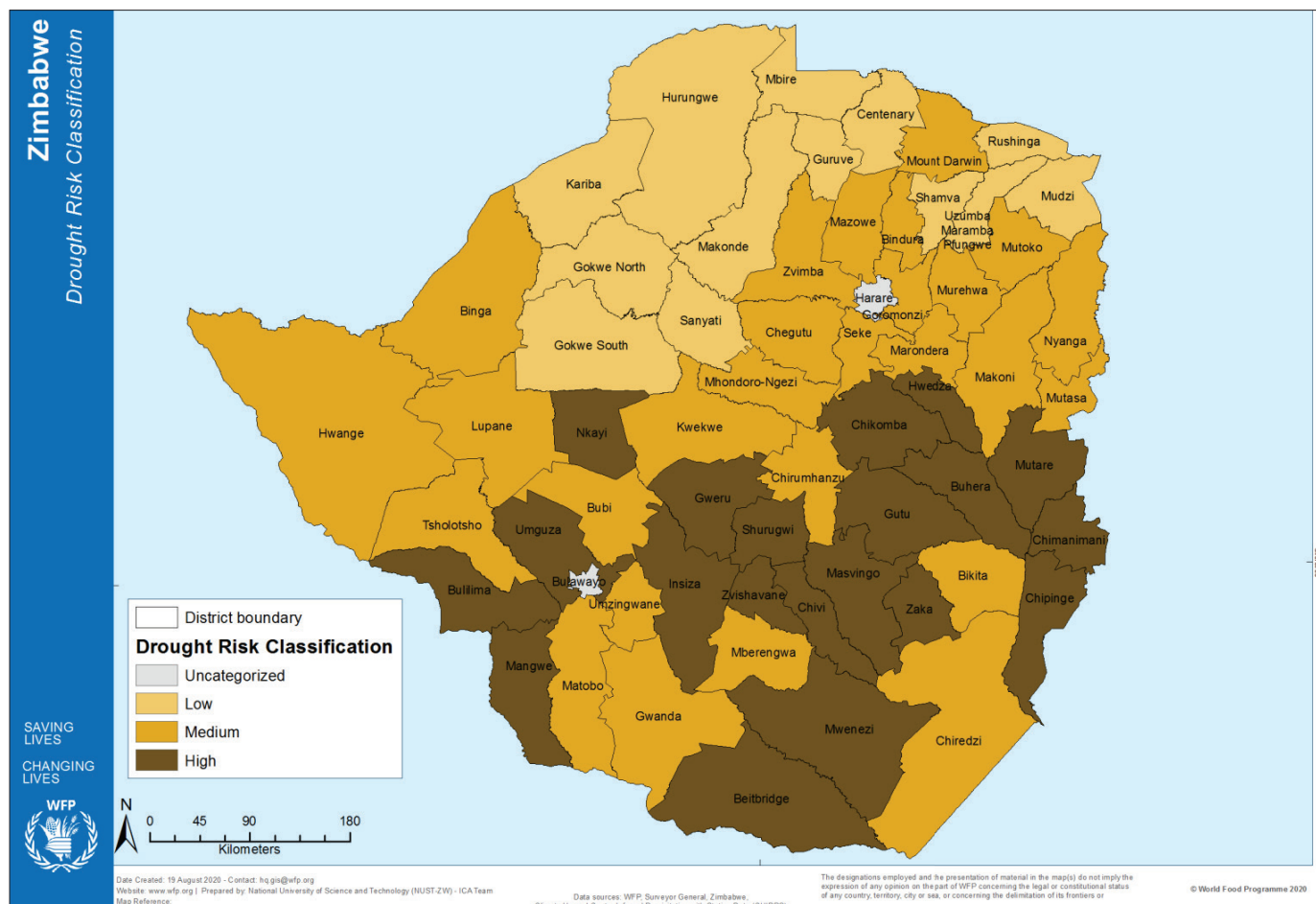


Figure 4: Drought Prone Areas (WFP)

8.3 Flood Prone Areas

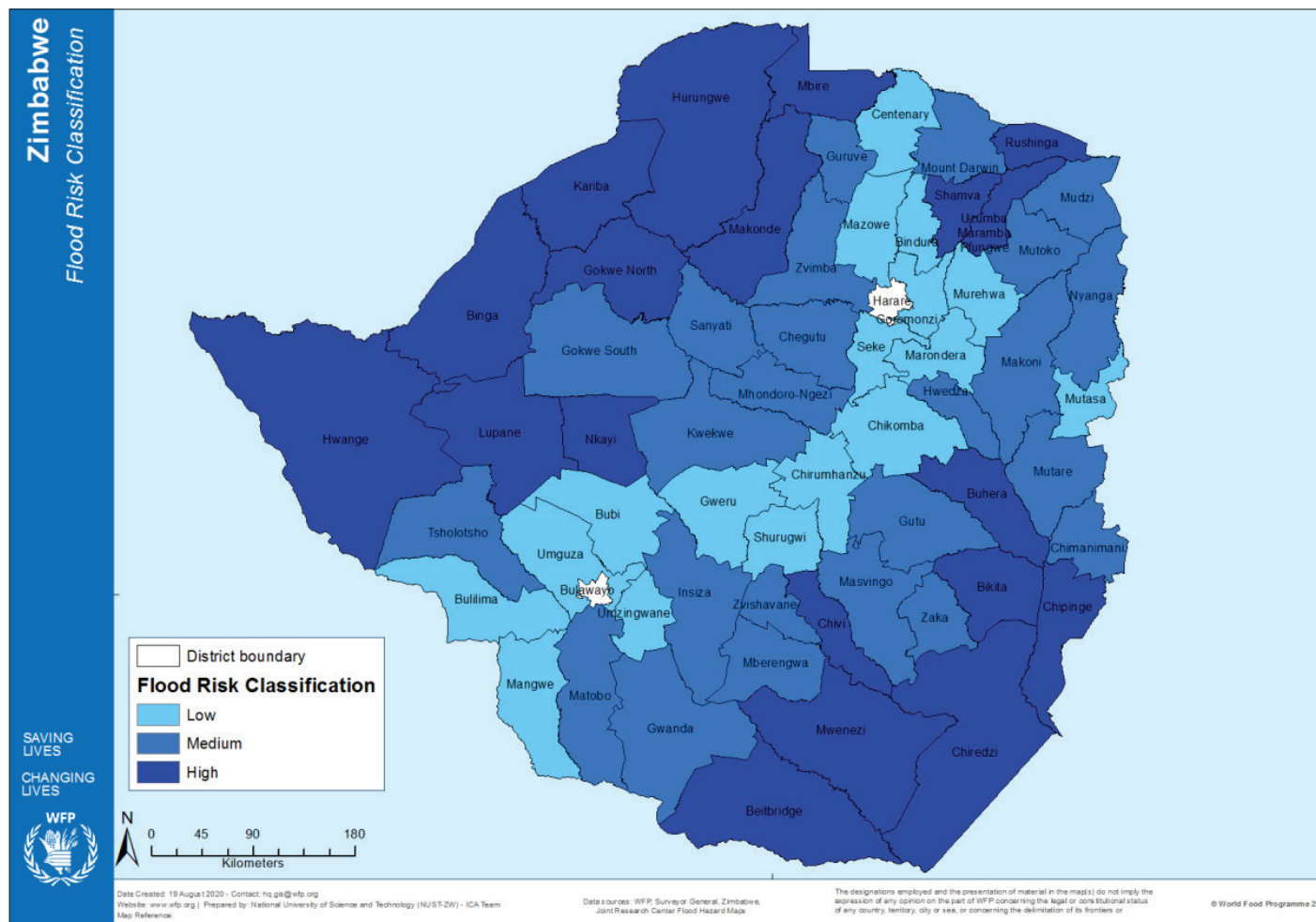


Figure 5: Flood Prone Areas (WFP)

No areas are predisposed to floods.

8.4 Hydro-Geological Conditions

Table 22: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	No. Of Dams	Major Dams In The Ward	Description (Capacity, Perennial, Annual)	Uses
6	1	Kasenzi	Silted	
2	1	Chitange	Perennial	Domestic and livestock, nutritional and individual gardens producing leafy and tomatoes
2	1	Nyamuwe	Perennial	Domestic and livestock, nutritional and individual gardens producing leafy and tomatoes
7	2	Rupate, Comtec	Perennial	Domestic and livestock, nutrition gardens
10	1	Kakari	Perennial	Domestic and livestock, nutrition gardens
10	2	Semwa	Under construction	
15	1	Chimhanda	Perennial	Irrigation and domestic use
19	2	Nyamanyanya, Mukuhununu	Perennial	Domestic use and nutrition gardens

Source: AARDS

Most of the dams listed above are earth dams, Rushinga is still in need of more dams. These dams cannot sustain agriculture use, especially large scale irrigation.

9. Crop Information

Table 23: Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	%	Population	%	Crops Grown
Communal	229, 800	100	92, 403	100	Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Maize, Cotton, Groundnuts, Tobacco, Cowpeas
Old Resettlement	0	0	0	0	
LSCFA	0	0	0	0	
SSCFA	0	0	0	0	
A1	0	0	0	0	
A2	0	0	0	0	
Urban	0	0	0	0	
State Land*	0	0	0	0	
Total	229, 800	100	92, 403	100	
Total Projected H/Holds			21, 495		

Source: AARDS

Sandy soils are prevalent in the district. With approximately 40% of the soil being sandy-loam which is found in isolated patches in the southern part of the district. Dolomitic soils cover 20% of the western part of the district. Loam soils are found in the northern part of the district and cover 60%. 60% of the district has areas with homogenous characteristics of soils. The northern part of the district is more crop productive compared to the southern part.

All the land is communally owned (**Table 24**). The land holding per household ranges from 4 to 8 hectares. The average land holding size by wealthy groups is 8 hectares for the better off, 5 hectares for the middle class and 3 hectares for the poor. Crop sales and livestock production. The farming sector is wholly communal and is 100% subsistence farming. Crop production is mainly for household consumption and very limited sales.

The main crops grown in the district are small grains, maize, cotton, tobacco and groundnut. Maize normally occupies the largest area.

With the growing population land for both grazing and arable is being reduced.

The whole district is wholly communal and relies on rain fed for cropping.

Table 24: Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status	Crops Grown
15	Chimhanda	72	Operational	Green mealies, leafy vegetables, tomatoes, okra, beans and groundnuts
15	Manetsera	30	Under Construction	
Total		102		

There is only one irrigation scheme which only covers ward 13 and 15 of the district.

9.1. Challenges

- Lack of a crop production plan
- Poor irrigation water scheduling
- High electricity bills and frequent power cuts
- Production of low-income crops
- Poor crop management practices
- Poor financial management systems
- Reliance on advance generated seed
- Low market networking knowledge and skills
- Input price instability
- Distant markets
- High transport costs
- Unreliable rainfall
- Pests and diseases
- Low capital base
- Poor produce prices

9.2 Nutritional Gardens And Weir Dams

Table 25: Nutritional Gardens

Name of Nutritional Gardens	Ward	Size (Ha)	Plot Holders	Aiding Partner	Remarks
Nyabawa	1	4	60	CTDO	Partially functional-2ha under production
Nyamuzeya	2	2	28	Caritas	Flourishing
Chimandau	3	2	38	CTDO	Functional
Chitange Community Garden	3	1	11	CTDO	Operations stopped because of inadequate water
Nyagusvura Community Garden	5	1	25	CTDO	Functional, leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Nyabvedzi	6	1.8	25	CTDO	Functional
Chomutukutu	7	2	27	CTDO	Functional, leafy vegetables
Katiri	8	2	33	CTDO	Not functional
Rutuka Community Garden	9	1	25	CTDO	Functional. Leafy vegetables
Nyanhikiti	10	1.5	56	CTDO	Functional, leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Hakata	11	2	80	CTDO	Functional, leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Zviruku	11	2	47	CTDO	Functional
Zvirongamabwe	11	0,25	12	FAO	Functional, solar powered
Mudziviri irrigation project	12	4	1	FAO	Functional-o.5 Ha under crop solar powered
Karirira Community Garden	12	1,5	45	CTDO	Abandoned the dam is too far away from the garden
Karirira family garden	12	1	1	CTDO	Functional sale leafy vegetables all year round
Mukunde project	13	1.5	2	Caritas	Functional grow leafy vegetables
Maguwo	14	2	64	CTDO	Functional, grows leafy vegetables, tomatoes and onions
Mubvundudzi	16	0,5		FAO	Functional grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes, onions
Mwera	16	0.4	35	Community Owned	Functional, grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes all year round
Huruma	16	1.8	170	CTDO	Functional,
Manyeredzi	17	2	75	CTDO	Functional, grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Rubatsiro	17	2	72	Safire	Functional grows leafy vegetables
Simukai	17	1	15	Safire	Functional grows leafy vegetables
Zvido	17	1	19	Safire	Functional grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Tamuka	17	1	15	Safire	Functional grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Kamanika/Kuhwira	18	2	33	CTDO	Functional grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes
Nyamagodo Community Garden	20	1	13	CTDO	No activity
Nyanhewe gardens	21	3	190	CTDO	Functional grows leafy vegetables and tomatoes

Source: AARDS

Development partners such as CTDO, FAO, SAFIRE & CARITAS played a major role in the construction of the above-mentioned weir dams across the district. This enhanced production of nutritional gardens. Most of the weir dams are seasonal and farmers cease gardening as to save water for domestic and livestock use.

9.3 Challenges

There is only one irrigation scheme which only covers ward 13 and 15 of the district.

- Lack of a crop production plan
- Poor irrigation water scheduling
- High electricity bills and frequent power cuts
- Production of low-income crops
- Poor crop management practices
- Poor financial management systems
- Reliance on advance generated seed
- Low market networking knowledge and skills
- Input price instability
- Distant markets
- High transport costs
- Unreliable rainfall
- Pests and diseases
- Low capital base
- Poor produce prices

9.4 Crop Production Trends

Table 26: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward	2018/19 Cereal Production				2019//20 Cereal Production				2020/21 Cereal Production Projection				
	Maize	Sorghum	P/M	Total	Maize	Sorghum	P/M	Total	Population	Maize	Sorghum	P/M	Total
1	156.32	61.17	18.73	236.21	160.54	15.00	2.49	178.04	4,999	270	210	120	600
2	122.83	155.66	6.00	284.53	123.24	97.22	20.70	241.16	3,120	169	169	75	375
3	114.73	137.58	21.36	273.66	117.60	94.45	10.19	222.24	6,289	340	264	151	755
4	102.49	109.21	44.65	256.36	77.64	88.43	57.05	223.17	6,577	356	277	158	790
5	116.10	73.17	32.21	221.44	63.24	37.69	25.21	126.14	2,691	145	113	65	323
6	103.87	59.12	34.42	197.41	91.67	89.06	28.46	209.19	3,765	203	152	91	452
7	219.00	140.16	48.18	407.34	97.07	144.51	56.38	297.96	9,656	522	406	232	1159
8	200.92	34.00	3.10	238.01	117.01	99.80	14.01	230.82	7,123	385	299	171	855
9	203.58	61.46	0.00	265.04	86.05	45.93	0.00	131.98	6,226	413	262	149	747
10	261.34	73.99	6.75	352.44	66.94	22.58	18.48	108.00	7,926	428	333	190	951
11	200.97	33.50	16.17	250.64	65.74	44.58	12.22	122.54	5,024	272	211	121	603
12	234.12	90.87	0.00	471.55	75.46	19.03	10.56	105.05	7,546	408	317	181	906
13	96.88	31.81	9.88	138.58	118.50	36.78	0.00	155.28	5,786	313	243	139	695
14	127.80	8.14	2.99	138.92	211.5	27.84	22.85	262.19	6,721	363	283	161	807
15	140.54	52.22	3.87	196.62	86.67	66.56	18.87	172.10	7,055	390	304	173	867
16	110.70	77.84	9.97	198.50	139.16	175.50	5.43	320.00	6,530	353	274	157	784
17	199.70	113.13	26.55	339.38	186.6	178.4	16.62	381.62	5,714	309	240	137	686
18	129.78	84.98	6.80	221.55	126.13	80.19	5.82	212.15	7,758	419	326	186	931
19	139.18	155.00	18.18	312.38	45.94	80.58	3.57	130.10	5,014	271	211	120	602
20	146.33	14.29	12.51	173.13	126.41	72.20	15.94	214.55	4,585	248	193	110	550
21	153.59	66.32	19.20	239.11	139.00	55.23	45.93	240.15	5,330	288	224	128	640
22	66.71	74.10	30.25	171.01	91.27	124.39	10.09	225.75	6,415	347	270	154	770
23	31.80	139.28	53.30	224.38	26.85	52.05	1.29	80.19	4,016	217	169	96	482
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,004	325	252	144	721
25	87.83	26.25	5.17	119.25	57.39	95.63	11.83	164.85	2,417	131	102	58	290
Total	3,779.74	1,873.22	430.23	6,083.19	2,496.62	1,947.72	414.01	4,858.36	144,287				17,341

Source: AARDS

Note: There is a mismatch between Cereal production and population growth in the District. Annual rate of population growth is pegged at 2.3% and food production is decreasing at a rate of 21% (2018/19 and 2019/20 seasons). Agricultural efforts need to be directed towards revival of the productive potential of the land resource towards food self-sufficiency and surplus to feed the urban population and SADC region. There is also a marked fall in maize yield from 0.5t/ha (2018/19) to 0.25t/ha (2019/20). The 2020/21 agricultural season targets an increase in cereal production of 45%, 35% and 20% maize, sorghum and pearl millet respectively. If this rate is achieved, every household will be food self-secure save for the urban ward, who are believed to be supported from wards with surplus.

10.1 Main Types Of Livestock

Dominating livestock types contributing to District population livelihoods include; beef cattle, goats, sheep, poultry (both exotic and indigenous) and bees. Aquaculture and piggery are also undertaken in isolated cases and at very low scale.

Table 27: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	4	7	0	11
2	1	4	0	5
3	2	6	0	6
4	2	4	0	7
5	4	5	1	6
6	3	2	0	4
7	4	6	0	7
8	4	3	0	4
9	2	2	0	5
10	2	4	0	7
11	3	3	0	6
12	2	5	0	4
13	3	5	0	10
14	3	4	1	9
15	3	3	0	9
16	3	5	0	12
17	3	3	1	13
18	4	5	1	8
19	3	3	0	8
20	3	8	0	9
21	2	3	0	7
22	3	0	0	8
23	5	6	1	10
24	0	0	0	0
25	2	5	0	10
Total	70	101	5	185
Average	3	4	0	8

Source:AARDS

Livestock in the district is in abundance but is of poor breeds due to poor nutrition and unfavourable climate. Livestock nutrition as a special focus is challenged due to the current drought situation which has resulted in below average rangelands with the traditional nutritional base during the dry season also threatened due to crop failure and as a result Rushinga is threatened by livestock deaths due to starvation since there are no other sources for nutritional supplementation. The calving rates in the district are low compared to the national calving rates. The recommended National Beef production which is used as standard for comparison is 90% calving rate and 2% herd mortality rate. Calving rate calculations have been deliberately used surviving calves taking into consideration pre-weaning and post weaning mortalities which in most are not disclosed by farmers. Communal farmer district and suspicion of assets censuses in Rushinga especially livestock numbers is also a factor. There is no genetic improvement in the whole district. Predators like hyenas is a menace. High cost of animal or vet drugs is affecting farmers.

10.2 Main Livestock Diseases

- Anthrax
- Foot and mouth
- Lumpy skin
- New Castle
- January disease

10.3 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Non-viable livestock markets
- Predators (hyenas, jackals, baboons, sometimes lions)
- Inadequate grazing (herbage quantities to sustain livestock during winter)
- Availability and affordability of Supplementary feeds
- Poor genetic base and genetic improvement efforts
- Uncontrolled breeding/small sized beef animals
- Water availability/ seasonal water supply and competition amongst gardens, people and livestock
- Poverty deaths in large livestock (starvation, water shortage, distance to water sources)
- Poor management
- Low capital base
- Poor market prices

11. Markets

11.1 Livestock Markets

Table 28: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	2	5	12
Goats	5	15	30
Sheep	0	0	4
Donkeys	0	0	2
Pigs	0	0	8

Source: AARDS

11.2 Market Challenges

- Limited market outlets
- Price spirals
- Commodity shortages
- Crop Markets

11.3 Common Hazards

11.3.1 Chronic Hazards

- Low rainfall totals and poor distribution leading to low yields
- Pests and diseases
- Poor soils for cultivation (leached)
- Crop destruction by wild animal
- Water shortage poor availability
- Competition of water between humans and livestock
- No water troughs at boreholes

11.3.2 Periodic hazards

- Mid-season dry spells
- Drought are some of the hazards.
- The length of the rainy season is on average three months.
- Mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 14.1°C and 28.6°C, respectively.

12. District Development Priorities

12.1 Food Security

12.1.1 Food Insecure Population

The whole District population is food insecure, with 65% of the population in chronic category and 35% in transitory food insecurity category

12.2 Coping Strategies

- Livestock sales
- Gold panning
- Vending
- Petty trading
- Gardening
- Cash crop sales (Sesame, groundnuts, tobacco)

12.3 Market Challenges

- Limited market outlets
- Price spirals
- Commodity shortages

13.1 Crop Markets

Table 29: Commodity Availability And Not Availability Prices (USD) Per Ward

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2Ltre	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/Bucket
1	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
2	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
3	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
4	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
5	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
6	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
7	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
8	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
9	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
10	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,15	\$6
11	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,15	\$6
12	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
13	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
14	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
15	ü	✓	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	\$6.50	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
16	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
17	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
18	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
19	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
20	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,20	\$6
21	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
22	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
23	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6
24	ü	✓	ü	ü	ü	x	ü	\$6.50	\$5	\$4	x
25	x	✓	ü	ü	x	ü	ü	x	\$5	\$4,70	\$6

13.2 Common Hazards: Risk Analysis Guide

Table 30: Common Hazards: Risk Analysis Guide

Damage Potential (DP)	Low	Medium	High
Low	Very Low Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk
Medium	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
High	Medium Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk
Very High	Medium Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

KEY

VLR: Very Low Risk

LR: Low Risk (Sustain ongoing measures)

MR: Medium Risk

HR: High Risk (heightened action required)

VHR: Very High Risk (immediate action)

13.3 Hazard Assessment

- 1) Crop pest and diseases (VHR)
- 2) Drought (VHR)
- 3) Hailstorm (MR)
- 4) Windstorm (MR)
- 5) Wildlife and human conflict (MR)
- 6) Illegal mining (MR)
- 7) Veld fire (VLR)
- 8) Malaria (VHR)
- 9) Covid-19 (HR)
- 10) Portable water shortage (VHR)

14. District Development Priorities

Table 31: District Development Priorities

Development Priority For 2016	Wards Targeted	Intervention Done	Development Priorities For 2021	Wards Targeted	Remarks
Clinics	22, 7, 23 and 11	Clinics were constructed except for ward 11 where construction is still under way	Clinics	9, 14, 16, 19 and 20	RDC constructed the clinics in Wards
Improved road networks	Eastern part of the district, ward 1, 2 3, 4, 20 and 21.	No intervention was done	Improved roads	All wards	No intervention
Safe drinking water	1-25 thus all wards	7 piped water schemes were constructed in wards 1, 17, 18 and 22 58 boreholes were constructed	Safe drinking water	All wards	GOZ and development partners drilled 58 boreholes. The challenges they faced was that most of the boreholes they drilled were dry boreholes.
Small and Large Dams	Eastern part of the district	There was a weir dam constructed in ward 2 by Caritas, Semwa dam still under construction and will serve most western, central wards thus ward 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 15, 16 and 17	Small and large dams	All wards except 15 and 24	CTDO AND CARITAS constructed weir dams. GOZ is constructing a large dam in ward 10.

Table 31: District Development Priorities (Continued)

Development Priority For 2016	Wards Targeted	Intervention Done	Development Priorities For 2021	Wards Targeted	Remarks
Secondary schools	All wards	Mukosa and Nyatsato ward 1 and 22.	Secondary schools	3, 8, 20 and 21	RDC constructed 2 secondary schools in wards 1 and 22
Livestock improvement	12, 14, 16, 25, 5, 22, and 23	1 diptank for small stock was constructed by ZAGP in ward 14 to benefit ward 12,14,16 & 25 as to improve the Mashona goat breed by constructing a goat improvement centre	Livestock improvement	5, 22, 23 and 25	ZAGP to improve the Mashona goat breed constructed a diptank
Mobile network	7, 8,9, 23, 22, 1, 2, 3, 20 and 21	Network coverage has deteriorated. Netone is no longer reachable in the eastern and northern side of the district.	Network coverage	All wards	No intervention done but rather the network that was functional is no longer functional.
Improved sanitation.	All wards	WHH & WORLD VISION helped in the construction of blair toilets. More villages have attained ODF status. 53%of the total population is safe	Improved sanitation	All wards	More Blair toilets to be built and some of the already existing ones to be upgraded to BVIP

Source: District Administrator's Reports

There is need to speed up the completion of Semwa dam which is one of the largest dam in the district which would help in the coming up with a green belt that will improve people's standard of living. There is need to enhance network by erecting more boosters in wards with poor network coverage especially the Eastern and the Northern sides of the district. More secondary schools are still needed to shorten distances being travelled by children to access secondary education.

15. Food Security

15.1 Food Insecure Population

15.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

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.

16. Development Partner Profiling

Development Partners

Table 32: A Summary Of Ngos Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

Name Of Organisation	Mandate	Coverage (Wards)
World Vision	Wash, Child Protection, Education and Livelihoods	Ward 1-25
Community Technology Development Organisation	FFA	Ward 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18
Welthungerhilfe	WASH	Ward 1-25
Caritas	WASH	Ward 2 and 13
SNV	Agriculture value chain	Ward 5, 6, 7 and 8
CIMMYT	Agriculture	Ward 8
SafAids	Adolescence Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (ASRHR)	Ward 1-25
Help Age	Elderly Care	Ward 18
Camfed	Female education	Ward 1-25
ZAGP	Goat improvement	Ward 12, 14, 16, 25
CPS	Child protection	Ward 1-25
MDP	ECD development	Ward 1-25
DAPP	Disability programming	Ward 1-25
Source: DDC Service Directorate		

The above organizations are implementing various social safety nets including child protection, food security, water and sanitation. There is a wide coverage in terms of service delivery in all the wards.

Table 33: Summary By Ward

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
1	242	Yes	Medium	Limited	26	83.3	503	86	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
2	461	Yes	Medium	Limited	38	85.0	308	55	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock			
3	1,010		Medium	Limited		81.4	629	113	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning		Deficit	Mild	Low
4	935	Yes	Medium	Limited	19	81.4	685	116	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low

Table 33: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HVs	Health Facility	HIVAIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
6	520		Medium	Limited		86.4	358	56	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
7	1,413		Medium	Limited		84.8	954	171	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
8	1,058	Yes	Medium	Limited	35	84.8	687	155	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
9	861		Medium	Limited		73.4	531	153	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low

Table 33: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HVs	Health facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to safe water	Access to toilets (%)	Poverty level (%)	No. of Poor HVs	No. of Non-Poor HVs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood description	Agro-ecological zones	Source of income	Coping strategies	Cereal production	Drought prone	Flood prone
10	1,151	Yes	Medium	Limited	32	85.8	800	114	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
11		Yes	Medium	Limited	26	83.3	503	86	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region IV 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
12	1,114		Medium	Limited		83.2	737	149	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little cotton production	Region 111 500-800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low 13
13	825	Yes	Medium	Limited	34	85.5	480	173	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region 111 500-800mm semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning				

Table 33: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward	HVs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Liveli Hood Zone	Liveli hood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
14	1,023		Medium	Limited		84.5	657	150	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV₁ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
15	1,096		Medium	Limited		81.6	733	135	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV₁ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
16	961		Medium	Limited		81.5	619	142	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV₁ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
17	950	Yes	Medium	Limited	31%	81.6	550	124	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV₁ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low

Table 33: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HVs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non-Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Eco Logical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
18	1,161	Yes	Medium	Limited	24	87.5	793	131	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV, 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
19	825		Medium	Limited		79.8	548	108	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV, 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
20	673		Medium	Limited		86.4	460	72	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming and cross border trading	Region IV, 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low

Table 33: Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No	HVs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets (%)	Poverty Level (%)	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
22	914		Medium	Limited		77.7	590	134	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming and cross border trading	Region IV₊ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
23	579		Medium	Limited		84.6	390	71	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming and cross border trading	Region IV₊ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
24	1,068	Yes	Medium	Limited	71	85.5	707	142	Greater Mudzi Communal	Petty trader, part time jobs, formal employment	Region IV₊ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low
25	314	Yes	Medium	Limited	50	59.7	221	29	Greater Mudzi Communal	Subsistence farming, very little groundnuts and tobacco production	Region IV₊ 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour and gold panning	Reduce meals, selling of livestock	Deficit	Mild	Low

Rushinga District Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Ketura Gotore	Local Government	MLG
Wilson Jangure	DSD	Social Development
Memory Chogarwei	AARDS Officer	AARDS
Tonny Chitekure	Nutrition	MOHCC

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RUSHINGA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

