

2022

# SHAMVA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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

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

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

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

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

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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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 & 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 District

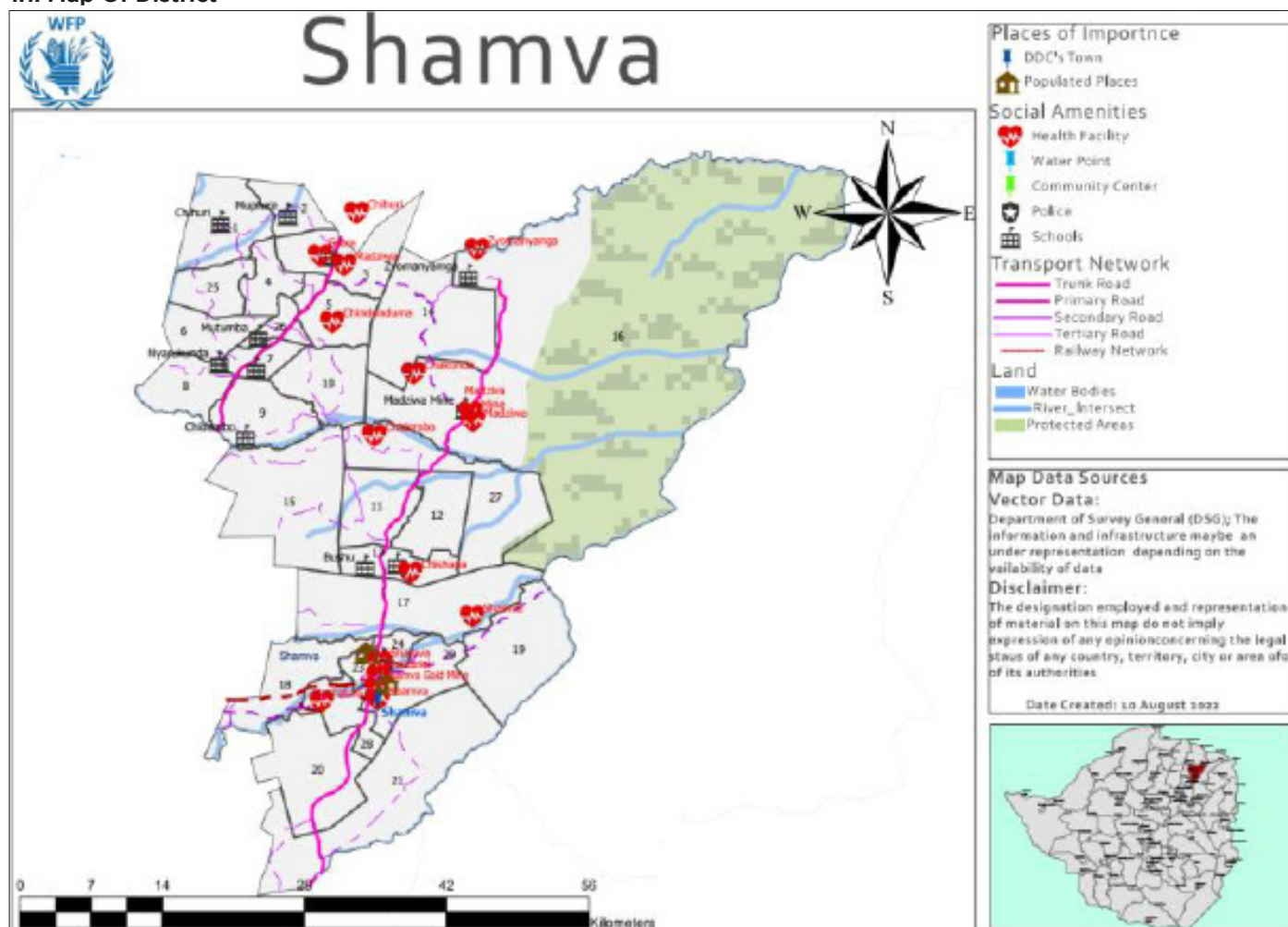


Figure 1: Map Of Shamva (Source: WFP)

### 1.2. Administrative Information

Shamva District is approximately 90km North-East of Harare and 28km to the East of Bindura the provincial capital of Mashonaland Central Province. The district shares borders with Mt. Darwin to the North, Bindura to the West and Mashonaland East to the East. Shamva District has a total area of 2666, 2 square kilometers. The co-ordinates of Shamva District are latitude 170° and altitude 310<sup>E</sup>.

With the exception of Umpfurudzi Safari Area that is administered by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, the district is administered by Chaminuka Rural District Council. The district has 29 wards, of which 3 are peri urban, 16 communal farming areas, 4 old resettlement areas and 6 large scale commercial farms which were demarcated as new resettlement areas under the land reform programme. The district houses the first villagisation pilot project in the country – Ngome village in Ward 2.

Shamva is mainly known for being a big producer of gold, with Shamva Gold Mine being one of the largest depositor in Zimbabwe.

### 1.2.1. Wards

Table 1: Type Of Settlement Table

Ward	Communal	Old Resettlement	A1	A2	Large Scale	Peri -Urban	Communal Irrigation	Old Resettlement Irrigation
1								
2	✓							
3	✓							
4	✓							
5	✓							
6	✓							
7	✓						✓	
8	✓							
9	✓							
10	✓						✓	
11	✓							
12	✓							
13	✓	✓	✓					
14		✓	✓					
15		✓	✓					
16		✓	✓					✓
17		✓	✓	✓	✓			
18		✓	✓	✓	✓			
19			✓					
20			✓	✓				
21			✓	✓	✓	✓		
22							✓	
23							✓	
24							✓	
25	✓							
26	✓							
27		✓	✓					✓
28				✓	✓			
29			✓	✓	✓			

Source: AARDS (Shamva) 2022

### 1.2.2. Security Law , Order and Main Centres

There are 2 police stations, Shamva Urban, Ward 23 and Madziwa Growth Point in Ward 26. Four police posts - Madziwa Mine Ward 16, Chihuri Ward 1, Zvomanyanga Ward 14 and Chakonda ward. These are few considering the growing population and the increased crimes. The Magistrates court is currently located at the District Development Coordinator's office. Court sessions are done twice a week, however, the personnel travels to and from the Bindura. District has 3 Growth Points



Table 2: Additional Information

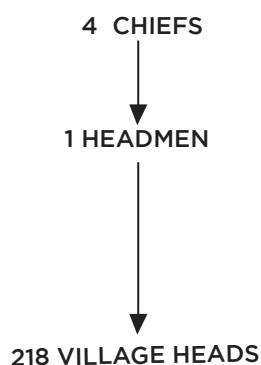
Institution	Centres
Police Station	2
Police post	4
Court	1
Magistrate	Not residing in the district
Public prosecutor	Not residing in the district
Interpreter	Not residing in the district
Clerk of court	1
Youth Development Officer	18
Women officers	22
Social Welfare	1
Agricultural Advisory Services	4
Registry offices	3
Dip tanks	38
Children 's home	1
Old people's homes	0
<b>Source: RDC</b>	

### 1.2.3. Challenges

- There is no prison in the district
- No accommodation for the Magistrates
- No court structures in the district
- Delays in conducting court sessions

### 1.2.4. Local Leadership

There are 29 councilors, 4 chiefs, 1 headman and 218 village heads. A Junior Chamber is also in place but has challenges of funding in order to convene their meetings or attended meetings with their seniors. The district leadership in **Figure 2** below has been arranged in relation to their seniority when they operate council duties.



**Figure 2: Flow Diagram, Traditional Leadership**

### 1.3. Population

The district has an estimated population of 147, 627 people, of these, 61, 360 are males and 62, 290 females (Shamva District 2012 Census) with a population density of 46 people per square kilometer. Of this total population, 25, 246 are orphans and vulnerable (12, 522 males and 12, 724 females). The estimated population for 2022 is 147, 627 calculated at 3% increase a year from the 2012 census.

Table 3: Population Information

Ward	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Population
1	Chihuri	1,006	4,125	4,925
2	Nyamaruro	370	1,520	1,814
3	Goora	1,384	5,675	6,776
4	Kaziro	574	2,728	3,256
5	Mushowani	962	3,945	4,710
6	Nyarukunda	906	3,715	4,435
7	Bradley	999	4,099	4,893
8	Mupfurudzi	1,000	4,103	4,899
9	Chidembo	1,438	5,899	7,043
10	Nyamropa	952	3,907	4,665
11	Gono	1,244	5,101	6,091
12	Jiti	1,001	4,108	4,905
13	Kajakata	738	3,028	3,615
14	Zvomanyanga	943	3,869	4,620
15	Chevakadzi	1,249	5,122	6,115
16	Madziva mine	1,987	8,150	9,731
17	Mugagau	1,670	6,851	8,180
18	Soma	893	3,665	4,375
19	Mont Dore	1,031	4,228	5,047
20	Mushambanyama	1,590	6,519	7,783
21	Mhokore	826	3,390	4,047
22	Wadzanai	1,511	6,196	7,398
23	Shamva Township (LDV)	714	2,929	3,497
24	Wadzanai Ext.	462	1,898	2,265
25	Chiimbira	498	1,903	2,272
26	Mutumba	481	1,973	2,356
27	Sanye	887	3,638	4,344
28	Tafuna	868	3,561	4,251
29	Maxton/Annandale/Tipparray	1,903	7,805	9,320
<b>Totals</b>			<b>123, 650</b>	<b>147, 627</b>
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>				

#### 1.4. Natural Farming Regions

##### 1.4.1. Vegetation Characteristics

Dominant tree species include *Brachystegia Boehmii* (Mupfuti), *Brachystegia Spiciformis* (Musasa) and Acacia Spp. The dominant grasses in the district are Hyparrhenia Spp. and Hyperthelia Dissolute. Other grass species that occur in the district are *Hetropogon Contortis* (Spear grass), *Sporobolus Pyramidales* and *Rhynchelyirum Reperur* (Natal red top). Shamva grass occurs mainly as a weed on cropped and fallow lands.

##### 1.4.2. Land Degradation

The District has suffered visible effects of land degradation through illegal gold panning by illegal gold panning. However, the security forces are making efforts to try and reduce these illegal activities which are harmful to the environment

Table 4: Land Degradation

Type Of Land Degradation	Most Affected Wards
Gullies through gold panning	11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 29
Silted rivers and dams due to gold panning, rivers most affected are Mazowe, Pote, Mpfurudzi, Gwetera and Zvirungurira rivers.	9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 27 and 29

Source: EMA

### 1.4.3. pH Soil Condition By Wards

Shamva District through their AARDS staff managed to collect soil samples in all wards and sent the samples for analysis at the DRSS in Harare. The results of the soil analysis are shown in the table below. Ward 26 had a pH, strongly acidic and this means that the soils really need lime to correct the pH. Four (4) wards had a pH moderately acidic and there is no need for liming. Wards 13 and 17 with a pH of 6.0-6.4 (mildly acidic) and there is no need for lime. Lastly, majority of wards in the district have a pH range of 5,5-5.9 (slightly acidic) and does not require liming.

Table 5: pH Soil Condition By Wards

Ward	Range Of pH Soil	Comments
26	pH 4,5-4,9 strongly acidic	These lands needs to be conditioned through the use of lime
25, 8, 5 and 10	pH 5,5-5,4 moderately acidic	No need of lime
17 and 13	pH 6,0-6,4 mildly acidic	No need of lime
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27		
28 and 29	pH 5,5-5,9 Slightly acidic	No need of lime
<b>Source: DRSS (Harare)</b>		

### 1.4.4. Challenges

- Droughts, pests and diseases that affect crop production
- Draft power shortage due to lose of cattle (January Disease)
- The use of Lime in soil conditioning is recommended but farmers shun Lime.

## 2. Development Indicators

### 2.1. Education

Shamva has a total of 29 secondary schools and of these, there are 6 schools with boarding facilities, 2 are Government boarding schools, 3 are church-run boarding schools and 1 is a Private school. There are 39 registered primary schools and 20 registered secondary schools in the district. 24 “O” Level and “A” Level ZIMSEC examination centers within the district as they have all the required structures in place. Two council secondary schools were accorded boarding schools status, Wadzanai High and Jiti High, but are not yet providing boarding services due to unavailability of the required facilities. There is no funding and day school fees may not be used to construct boarding structures due to government regulation. There are 3 tertiary institutions in the district. Shamva Agriculture College is temporarily stationed in Ward 18 but will soon move to its permanent site at Panmure Farm in Ward 29. Madziva Teachers’ College is housed at a shutdown mine and offers a Diploma in Education. The table below shows the schools by ward.

Table 6: Education Information

Ward	Number Of Primary Schools (2016)	Number Of Primary Schools (2022)	Number Of Secondary Schools (2016)	Number Of Secondary Schools (2022)	Number Of Tertiary Institutions	Electrified Or Not
1	1 (Chihuri)	1	1 (Chihuri)	1	0	Both electrified
2	1 (Mpfure)	1	1 (Mpfure)	1	0	Both Electrified
3	1 (Madziva)	1	2 (Madziva High and CZA High)	2	0	Both electrified
4	1 (Kaziro)	1	0	0	0	Electrified
5	1 (Mushowani)	1	1 (Mushowani)	1	0	Both electrified
6	1 (Nyarukunda)	1	1 (Nyarukunda High)	1	0	Both electrified
7	0	1 (Bradley)	1 (Bradley High)	1	0	Bradley High electrified
8	1 (Mpfurudzi)	1	1 (Mpfurudzi)	1	0	Both electrified
9	2 (Rusununguko and Chidembo)	2	1 (Chidembo)	1	0	All electrified
10	1 (Nyamaropa)	1	1 (Nyamaropa)	1	0	Both electrified
11	1 (Gono)	1	1 (Gono)	1	0	Both electrified
12	1 (Jiti)	1	1 (Jiti High)	1	0	Both electrified
13	2 (Chishapa and Bushu)	2	1 (Bushu)	1	0	All electrified

Table 6: Education Information (continued)

Ward	Number Of Primary Schools (2016)	Number Of Primary Schools (2022)	Number Of Secondary Schools (2016)	Number Of Secondary Schools (2022)	Number Of Tertiary Institutions	Electrified Or Not
14	3 (Chindunduma, Zvomanyanga and Mukwari)	3	2 (Chindunduma 1, Chindunduma 2)	2	1 (Ponesai Vanhu)	All electrified
15	4 (Chevakadzi, Chemhondoro , Chemhanza and Nyamatsatsi)	4	3 (Chevakadzi, Nyamatsatsi & Chemhondoro)	3	0	All electrified
16	4 (Mudzinge, Batsiranai, Madziva Mine and Muringamombe)	4	1 (Madziva Mine)	1	1 (Madziva Teachers' College)	All electrified
17	3 (Rustington, Nyamahumbe and Pfumvuti)	3	1 (Pfumvuti)	1	0	All electrified
18	1 (Soma)	1	0	1 (SOMA)	1 (Shamva Agric College)	Shamva Agric Collage electrified
19	3 (Musau, Nherera and Mandimu)	3	0	0	0	Electrified
20	3 (Chiraramo, Mushambanyama and Enterprise)	3	1 (Masimbe)	1	0	Enterprise electrified
21	1 (Kushinga )	3 (Karara and Nyamadombo)	1 (Mhokore)	1	0	Kushinga electrified
22	0	0	0	0	0	
23	3 (Faith Junior Infant, Ruvadiki Infants School and Shamva LDV)	3	0	1 (Filchrist)	0	All electrified
24	2 Wadzanai 1 and Wadzanai 2	3 (Bernice Christian School)	0	1 (Wadzanai Revival Academy)	0	All electrified
25	2 (Chiimbira and Nyamaruro)	2	1 (Nyamaruro)	0	0	All electrified
26	1 (Mutumba)	1	1 (Mutumba High)	1	0	Both electrified
27	2 (Sanye and Mashambe)	2	1 (Sanye)	1	0	Sanye sec not electrified
28	1 (Shamva Ming Chang)	1	0	1	0	Electrified
29	1 Shamva Mine	1	1 (Shamva Gold Mine)	1	0	Shamva Pry electrified
Totals	48	52	26	29	3	

Source: MOPSE (Shamva District 2022)

Table 7: Enrolment Of Pupils And Teaching Staff In Schools

Grade	Boys	Girls
ECD A	1,639	1,745
ECD B	2,063	1,994
Grade 1	2,893	2,658
2	2,564	2,574
3	2,312	2,261
4	2,067	2,061
5	2,067	2,061
6	1,967	1,948
7	1,834	1,846
Special Classes	247	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>17, 586</b>	<b>19, 328</b>
Form 1	1,565	1,369
2	1,410	1,308
3	1,344	1,215
4	1,206	968
5	235	155
6	187	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>5,163</b>
<b>Source: District Education Office Shamva, 2022 term 1 enrollment</b>		

Table 8: Education Information-Staff

	Male	Female
Total teaching staff in primary schools	418	567
Total teaching staff in secondary schools	293	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>782</b>
<b>Source: District Education Office Shamva, 2016 term 2 enrollment</b>		

### 2.1.1. Education Challenges

- Shortage of staff houses
- Shortage of learning facilities
- Shortage of clean water and sanitation
- Most of the schools are not electrified
- A few high schools in the district
- More equipment for practical subjects
- Some schools are using farm structures as classrooms and staff houses
- Non-payment of school levies
- High school dropouts due to parents failing to pay school fees and early child pregnancies and marriages. The district has 2% for primary and 5% for secondary

### 2.2. Health And Nutrition

There is a total of 17 health centers in the district that are operational. All of the centres provide comprehensive health services including ART services. Of these, 2 are government hospitals, 2 are private clinics and 2 are rural health centres. There are no private or church-run hospitals in Shamva. Six clinics use Electronic Patient Monitoring System (EPMS). Two clinics are being built nearing completion, Chidabwe clinic in Ward 6 is still waiting for further funding from District Infrastructure Development (DID).

Table 9: Health Facilities By Ward

Ward	Health Centre 2016	Health Centres 2022	Remarks	Authority (e.g Council, Government, Private)
1	Chihuri Clinic	Chihuri clinic	Operational	Council
		Mupfure clinic	Not yet operational Need Equipment, two staff houses, submersible pump and phase 2 structures	Council
3	Goora Rural Health Centre	Goora rural health Centre	Operational	Council
4	Nyamaruro Clinic	Nyamaruro	Operational but mother shelter needs roofing after being blown off by heavy winds	Council
6		Chidambwe	Work still under construction	Council
9	Chidembo Clinic	Chidembo	Operational	Council
10	Nyamaropa Clinic	Nyamaropa	Operational but needs one more staff house	Council
11	Chakonda Clinic	Chakonda Clinic	Operational	Council
13	Chishapa Rural Health Centre	Chishapa Rural Health Centre	Operational	Council
14	Zvomanyanga Rural Health Centre	Zvomanyanga Rural Health Centre	Operational (dilapidated structure)	Council
15		Chevakadzi	Operational but has no permanent structure, currently using DDF house	Council
16	Madziva Mine Clinic	Madziva Mine Clinic	Operational	Council
17	Chipoli Clinic	Chipoli Clinic	Operational Farm house was converted into a clinic, no staff houses	Council
		Soma Clinic	Not yet operational A farm house converted into a clinic	Council
20	Mliti Clinic	Mliti Clinic	Operational Farm house was converted into a clinic, semi-detached house constructed and currently housing 4 staff members	Council
21		Mhokore Clinic	Operational	Council
22	Wadzanai Clinic	Wadzanai Clinic	Operational, mother's waiting Shelter under construction	Council
	Wadzanai Farm Health Clinic		Operational but structures need attention and the clinic provide mobile health services to areas without services. Also needs a vehicle.	Council
	Eden Clinic	Eden Clinic	Private	Private
	24 hour Surgery	24 HOUR Surgery	Private	Private
23	Shamva Hospital	Shamva hospital	Operational	Government
26	Madziva Rural Hospital	Madziva Hospital	Operational	Council
		Matanda clinic	98% completion	Council
<b>Source: MoHCC (Shamva District Hospital)</b>				

From 2016 to 2022, the district had 6 new health facilities but of the 6, only 3 are now fully functional thus Mhokore, Chevakadzi and Mupfure the other 3, 2 of them are still far from completion that is Chidumbwe and Soma clinic. Matanda clinic is at its final stage of completion and we are anticipating that maybe in the following months, it will be opened. Many thanks to Council and our local leaders and Ministry of Health and Child Care for their effort in making sure that health facilities are accessible to almost everyone in the district. There is a significant improvement from 2016 to 2022 despite the economic situation.



### 2.2.1. Health Challenges

- Fleet too old, need for a reliable ambulance
- Shortage of drugs in all the clinics especially after the destruction of the Shamva Hospital main pharmacy to fire recently.
- Dilapidated infrastructure in clinics
- Shortage of staff houses and equipment
- Difficulty in procuring fuel
- Inadequate water supply at some clinics for example Takawira Clinic in ward 16.

## 3. Nutrition

There was an increase in prevalence of moderate malnutrition from 2.7% in 2018 to 9.3% in 2021.

### 3.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Table 10: Prevalence Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Indicator	Prevalence % 2018	% 2021
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,7	9.3
Severe Acute Malnutrition	1,5	1.9
Stunting	25,3	
Overweight and obesity	2,7	
Low Birth weight	7.9	10,7
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years		
Prevalence of TB	TB coordinator	
Sources: ZimVAC reports and the DHIS TOOL and the National Nutrition survey held in 2018.		

### 3.2. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

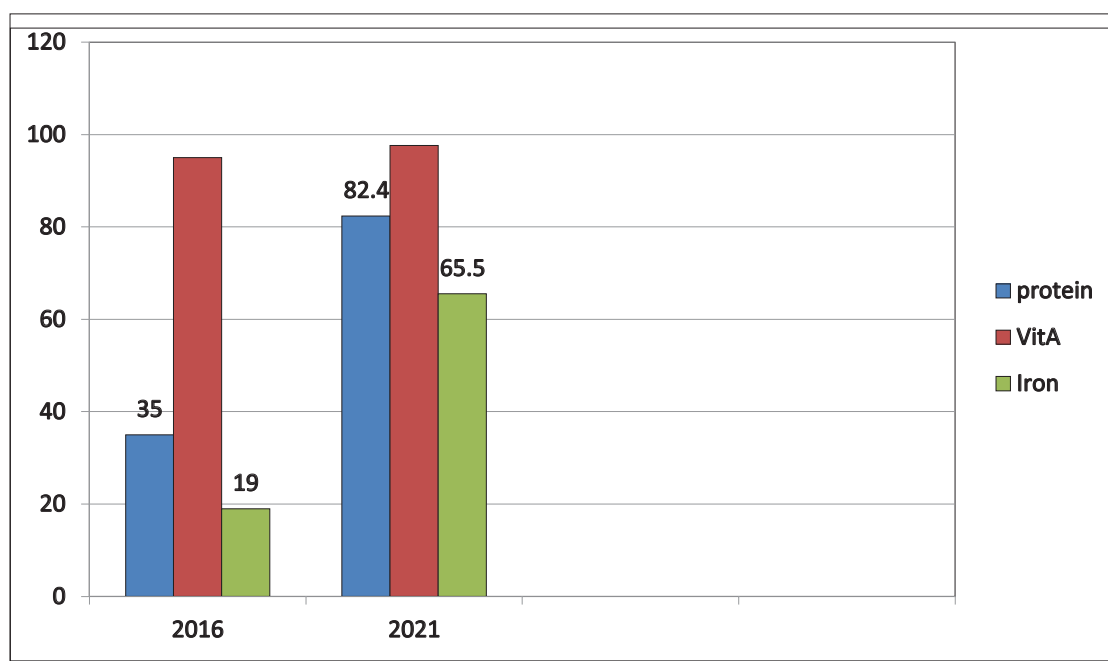
The proportion of children consuming diverse diet remains low 31% and 35% in 2018 and 2021 respectively.

Table 11: Feeding Practices

Indicator	2020 %	2021
Minimum dietary diversity- women	19	
<b>Sources ZimVAC surveys</b>		

### 3.3. Micronutrients

There was improvement in protein intake 35% in 2018 and 82.4% in 2021. Also, iron intake improved from 19% to 65.6%.



**Figure 3: Graphs Showing Households Consumption Of Protein, Iron, And Vit A Rich Foods**  
(Source: Data from ZimVAC report 2016 and 2021)

### 3.4. Top 10 Common Diseases In The District

The Top 10 diseases were arranged in their order of severity. Shamva mostly have more HIV, AIDS and TB conditions due to the fact that it is a mining region and sex workers normally come for the gold panners. Small miners are more prone to Silicosis and Tuberculosis (TB). TB is contracted during mining. Also, the district has a high burden of Diarrhea mostly due to lack of adequate water and sanitation as most area do not have adequate safe water for drinking. The district also has a high burden of Bilharzia due to many open water spaces where even children go and practice gold panning. The district also has a high burden of Malaria because of many pits that accumulate water due to gold panning. Generally, the district normally experiences high temperatures. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) campaigns helped to reduce the cases of diarrhea. There was also a reduction in malaria cases due to spraying programmes and the distribution of nets. Shamva also has a high burden of injuries due to unprotected mining activities. Unlicensed gold panners also buy cars and drive recklessly, resulting in an increase in road traffic accidents. Currently Acute respiratory infections have risen to the second ranking the recent years compared with 2016 mostly due to Covid 19 pandemic.

Table 12: Top 10 Diseases In The District

	Top 10 Diseases By Their Order Of Severity For 2021	Top 10 Diseases By Their Order Of Severity 2016
1	HIV/AIDS and TB	HIV/AIDS and TB
2	Acute respiratory Infections /Covid 19	Diarrhea
3	Diarrhea	Acute respiratory infections
4	Dental infections	Dental infections
5	Hypertension	Hypertension
6	Asthma	Asthma
7	Injuries	Injuries
8	Malaria	Skin disease
9	Skin disease	Malaria
10	Bilharzia	Bilharzia

### 3.5. Top Causes Of Mortality

The causes of mortality differs for adults and children. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, road traffic accidents and hypertension are the leading causes of mortality in adults. In children, malnutrition and pneumonia are the main causes of death.

Table 13: Top 5 Mortality Rate

Number	Causes Of Mortality
1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
2	Road traffic accidents
3	Hypertension
4	Malnutrition
5	Pneumonia
<b>Source: Shamva district hospital</b>	

### 3.6. Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

The table below shows the maternal mortality rate which is low.

Table 14: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

	Rate /Ratios %
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.1
<b>Source: DHIS 2021</b>	

### 3.7. Challenges

- Shortage of vehicle at district level
- Shortage of STI drugs
- Increase of STI cases
- Low male involvement in PMTCT
- Low implementation of HIV & AIDS Workplace programme by departments
- Increase in drug abuse by youths
- No sustainable livelihoods to people living with HIV & AIDS and OVCs
- No adequate school related assistance to OVCs

## 4. Water And Sanitation Information

### 4.1. Water

There are 422 safe water facilities in the district. This includes 348 boreholes, 36 protected deep wells. On average, a person walks a distance of 0.5 to 2 km to get to the nearest water point; the distance to water source varies from ward to ward with some wards getting clean water at their door steps. There are 5 piped water systems in the district excluding the urban and growth point. There are a number of boreholes not functioning due to the reasons mentioned in **Table 15** below.

Table 15: Water Source

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	Borehole	19	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some boreholes are rusty water</li> <li>• Some have salty water</li> <li>• Some have sunken pipes</li> <li>• Some are non-functional because of overuse due to increased population</li> <li>• Some need flashing</li> <li>• Some need spare parts</li> <li>• Some are seasonal</li> </ul>
2	Borehole Piped water system	17 1	2	
3	Borehole Piped water system	15 1	3	
4	Borehole Piped water system	13 1	5	
5	Borehole	35	0	
6	Borehole	12	3	
7	Borehole	14	1	
8	Borehole	18	1	
9	Borehole	14	0	
10	Borehole	18	1	
11	Borehole	7	7	
12	Borehole	3	4	
13	Borehole	10	1	
14	Borehole Piped water system	18 4	1	
15	Borehole	27	1	
16	Borehole Piped water system	11 1	4	
17	Borehole	10	0	
18	Borehole	8	0	
19	Borehole	4	0	
20	Borehole	9	0	
21	Borehole	4	0	
22	Borehole Piped water system	2 1	0	
23	Borehole Piped water system	3	0	
24	Borehole Piped water system	1	0	
25	Borehole	11	1	
26	Borehole	15	1	
27	Borehole	17	1	
28	Borehole	4	0	
29	Borehole	9	0	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>348</b>	<b>42</b>	

Source: DDF

## 4.2. Water Sources Challenges

- Unavailability of spare parts
- DDF needs a vehicle to use in borehole maintenance
- Inadequate water storage tanks for Shamva Urban and Madziwa Growth Point

## 4.3. Sanitation Facilities

In Shamva, sanitation coverage stands at 25% with a total of 28, 406 toilets (36.4% BVIPs, 9.7% flashing system, 3.2% Communal toilet and 15.6% open defecation). Open defecation normally results in the wide spread of diarrheal diseases. There is need for awareness campaigns that promote construction of latrines and also some of the households require support.

Table 16: Sanitation Facilities

Ward	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% Of HHs With And Type Of Latrine	% Of HHs With Improved Types Of Latrine Is Use e.g Blwair Latrine With Slab	% Of HHs With Hand Washing Facility In Use
1	17	1,176	0	34	0
2	11	431	0	34	0
3	17	1,041	41	0	64
4	10	970	51	35	64
5	18	1,553	54	30	63
6					
7	11	1,159	59	36	66
8	14	1,648	20	46	50
9	15	1,750	40	35	42
10	15	1,243	39	39	52
11	21	1,768	33	29	70
12	16	1,175	36	31.6	41
13	16	1,240	29	24.2	15
14					
15	14	1,651	14.7	23.8	31.9
16					
17					
18					
19	11	711	28.3	0	28.3
20	12	887	43.7	20.9	1.6
21					
22	1	1,028	100	0	100
23	1	941	100	0	100
24	1	996	45	0	45
25					
26	10	1,043	55	33	59
27	14	1,076		26	50
28	16	881	23.7	23.7	18
29					

Source: MoHCC (Environmental Health) Sham

#### 4.4. Challenges

- Not fully functional old sewerage reticulation system in the urban area
- Lack of provision of new sewer ponds and reticulation to developing areas at Madziwa Growth Point and Shamva Urban
- Constant break downs of sewer due to improper disposal of pumpers

### 5. Transport And Communication

#### 5.1. Transport

There are state primary, secondary and tertiary roads in the district. These are maintained by the three Roads Authorities namely, Ministry of Transport, DDF and Council. Most of the roads are gravel with tarred roads linking the district with major business centres and other districts.

Table 17: Existing Road Network In The District

Road Authority Name	Tarred (Km)	Tracks in (Km)	Graveled in (Km)	Total
State	85.1		22.5	107.6
DDF – Primary		16.0	156.0	172.0
<b>DDF- Tertiary earth</b>		82.4	36.0	118.4
<b>Chaminuka RDC</b>	6.80	46.0	25.0	7,7.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.90</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>475.80</b>

The district was allocated a motorized grader by ZINARA for routine road maintenance. There is a good road network within the district, however, there are some areas that need to have link roads, e.g. communities from the Nduna-Garande village in Ward 1, Gumbo village in Ward 5, Maringe/Hore in Wards 6 and 8 and Chishapa/Sangoramambo in Wards 13 and 17. The following road maintenance equipment is required for effective service delivery.

Table 18: Maintance Equipment Required

Type Of Equipment	Quantity
AP600 Asphalt paver	1
PF300B Pneumatic roller	1
428D Backhoe loader	1
UD Nissan Tipper Trucks	2
5355 Massey Ferguson Tractors	2
Toyota Hilux	1

#### 5.2. Communication

The Shamva Exchange has a capacity of 600 lines and of these 461 have subscribers from Shamva Urban, Chakonda District Service Centre and Commercial areas. Some areas in the district are catered for by Bindura and Mt. Darwin Exchanges.

Table 19: Mobile Phone Network (Number Of Boosters In Shamva District

Econet	Telecel	NetOne
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 28	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29

Despite having a number of network base stations scattered around the district, there are some wards with limited or no mobile network coverage. These wards include Wards 14, 28, 27, part of Ward 13 and 17.

##### 5.2.1. Postal Services

There is one Post Office in Shamva Urban and two Sub Post Offices at Madziwa Growth Point and Chakonda District Service Centre.

##### 5.2.2. Television And Radio Reception

The district has no receptors for television and radio channels. Households resort to use of satellites for TV and radio signals.

#### 5.3. Mashonaland Central Shamva District Rural Public Institutions Electrification 2021-2025

The district has 10 rural public institutions electrification.

Table 20: Public Institutions

District	Ward	Name Of Institution	Category	Distance From Nearest Grid (Km)	Substation (KVA)
Shamva	12	Jiti High	Secondary	0.11	50
Shamva	16	Nyamaropa	Secondary	0.39	50
Shamva	18	Soma	Secondary	0.96	50
Shamva	9	Chemhondoro	Primary	0.07	25
Shamva	17	Chemhanza	Primary	0.15	25
Shamva	17	Pfumvuti	Primary	0.26	25
Shamva	17	Rustington	Primary	0.31	25
Shamva	20	Mushambanyama	Primary	0.06	25
Shamva	24	Shamva Low Density	Primary	1.22	25
Shamva	24	Wadzanai	Primary	0.04	25

Source ZESA

## 6. Main Livelihood Sources

The district mainly depends on agriculture and mining.

Table 21: Summary of Livelihood Options

Livelihood Activities	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Cropping and Livestock majoring in maize, soya bean, groundnuts, rapoko, cotton and tobacco	All Wards
Mining	Formal mining in gold and panning.	14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 29
Informal Trading	Buying and selling	All Wards
	SMEs	22, 11 and 26
Formal Employment	Civil servants in schools, clinics and other gvt departments	All Wards
Tourism	Mpfurudzi National Park	14
	Lions Head Resort	21
	Hippo Pools	14
	Eben Dam	9, 10, and 15

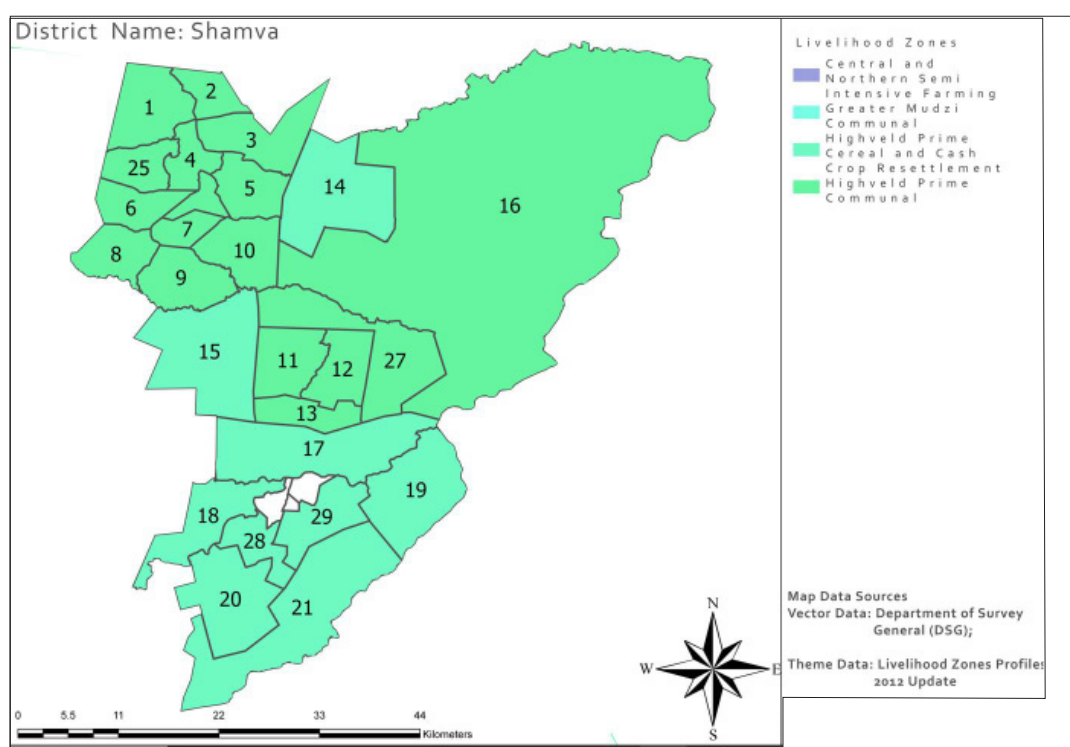
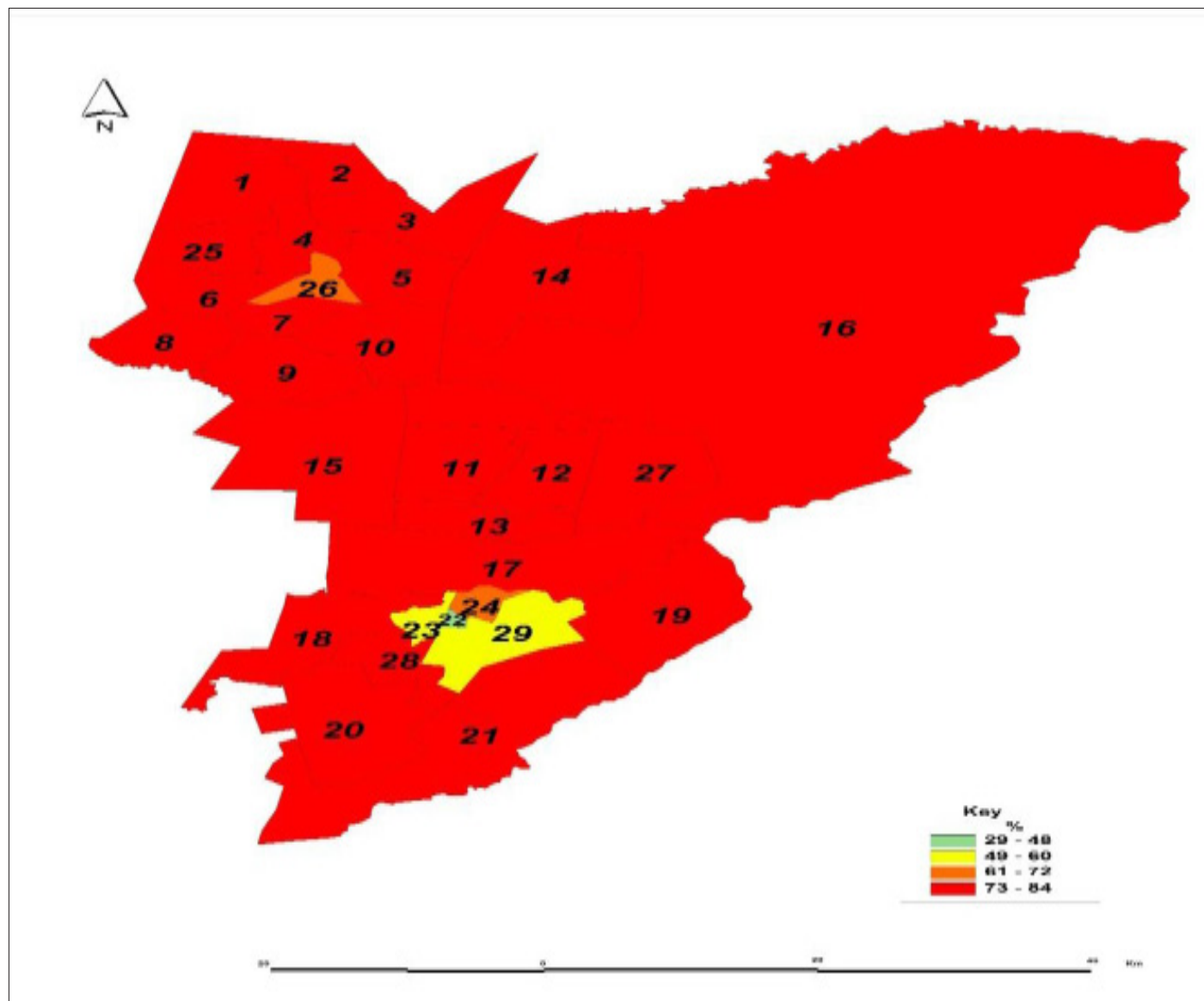


Figure 4: Livelihood Zones



## 7. Poverty Levels

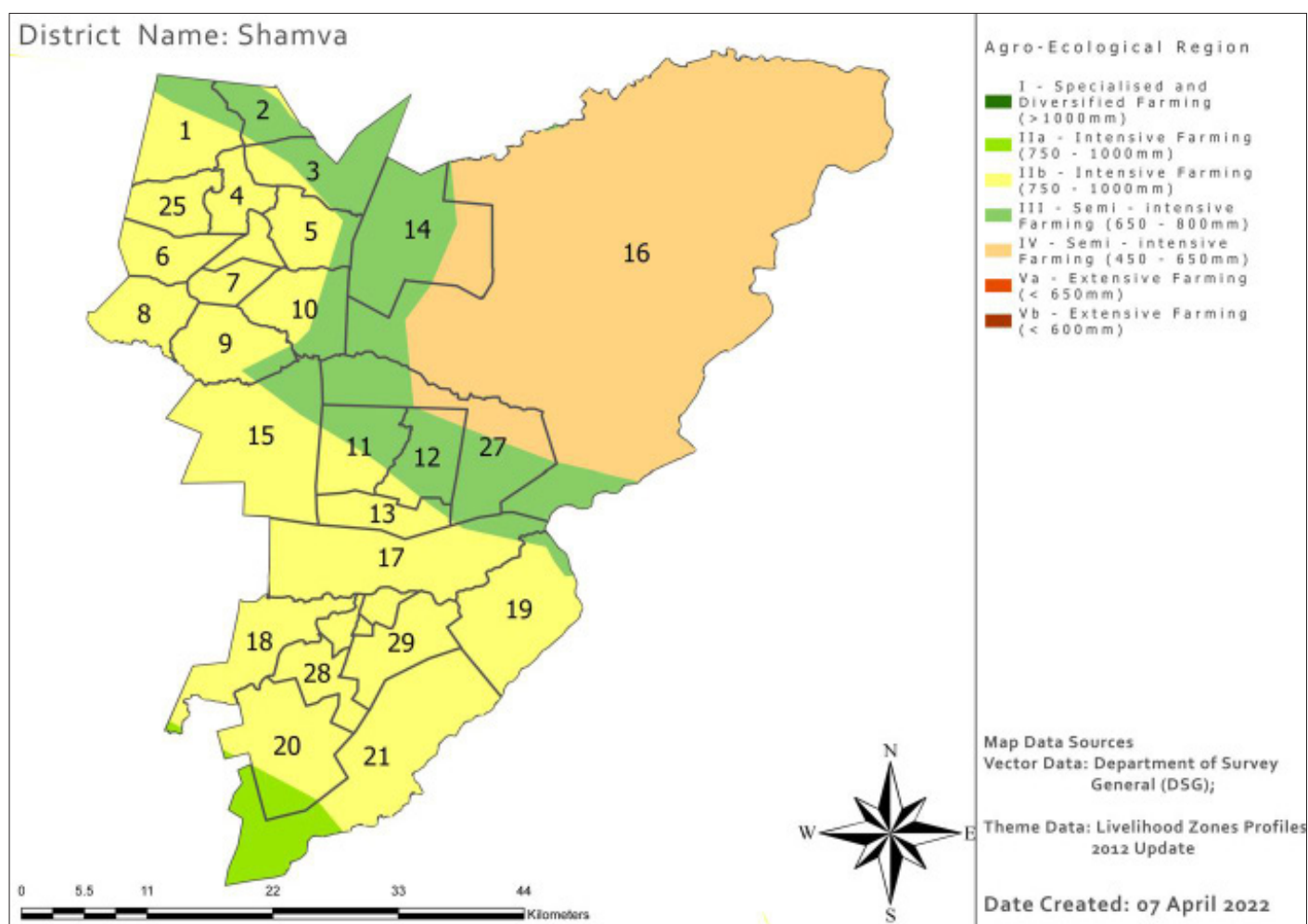
The poverty prevalence for Shamva District stands at 74.2%. Ward 22 is in green (20 – 45%). These are in the urban settlement; they own properties like houses and businesses. Some of them are into gold buying and vending. Wards 29 and 23 are in yellow (49 – 60%). These are in the urban, commercial farmers and mining settlements, they are formally employed and most are tenants. Ward 24 and 26 are in orange (61 – 72%) – Ward 24 is an extension of Wadzanai Township and Ward 26 is Madziva growth point, some are formally employed and own properties. Whilst the rest 24 wards are in red (73-84%). These are mostly communal areas and resettlement areas where most former farm workers and illegal gold panning activities are carried out.



**Figure 5: Poverty Map Shamva (Source:Poverty Atlas 2015)**

## 8. Agricultural Information

### 8.1. Natural Regions And Climate



**Figure 6: Agro-Ecological Regions**

#### 8.1.1. Agro-Ecological Characteristics

Shamva has four natural regions as shown in **Table 22** below:

**Table 22: Natural Regions**

Natural Region	Area (ha)	Percentage Of The Total Area %	Wards
IIa	59, 735	23	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 21 and 26
IIb	82, 180	32	9 ,10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28 and 29
III	92, 995	37	14, 17 and 27
IV	19, 462	8	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>254, 372</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source: AARDS**

#### 8.1.2. Soils

The Southern part of the district has clay soils derived from the Shamva grit series. These soils have a tendency to seal and compact at the surface. The low line areas of the district mainly the streamline area is dominated by deep, dark red to reddish-brown clays derived from epidiorites. The northern part of the district has sandy loam soils derived from the granite with some portions of the wards having pockets of clay loams. Ward 3 and 21 have more than one type of soil. The following table shows the soil types by ward.

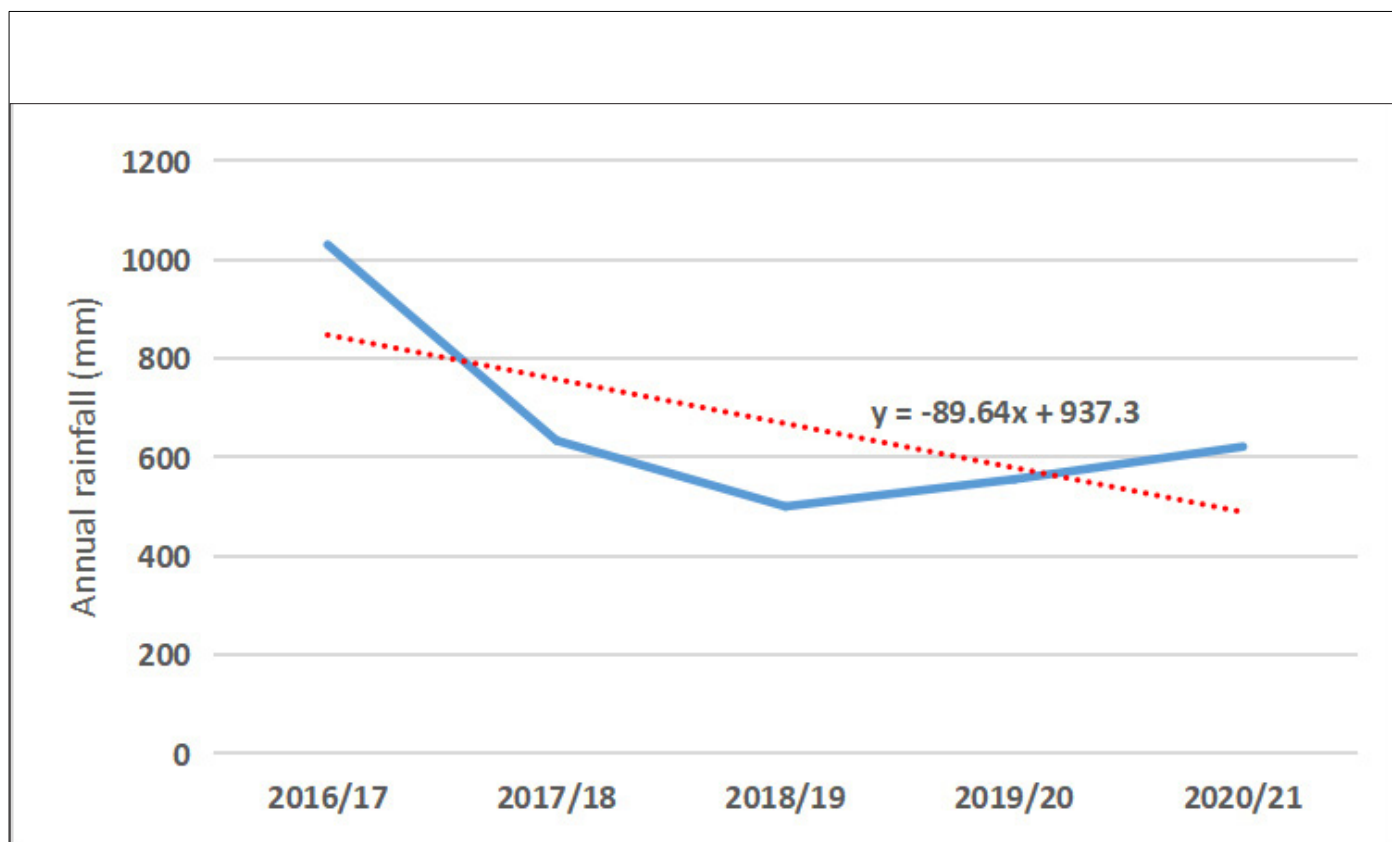
**Table 23: Distribution Of Soils By Ward**

Type Of Soil	Ward
Sandy loam soils	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 25, 26 and 27
Clay loam soils	2, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 29

## 8.2. Climate

### 8.2.1. Rainfall Pattern

Shamva receives an average annual rainfall of about 650-850mm, although the rainfall amounts may vary with the natural regions. Temperatures range between 15°C and 32°C. The season normally starts end of November, early December and ends in March or April. Rainfall distribution is homogeneous therefore there are no areas that are either drought prone or flood prone. The table below shows rainfall figures at one of the centres:



**Figure 7: Rainfall Patterns For The Past Five Years (Source: Met. Department 2022)**

### 8.2.2. Hydro- Geological Conditions

There are major dams in the district. Most of the dams in the district are silted; example of these dams is Camp Haven in Ward 14 that supplies water to Chindunduma 1 and 2 Secondary Schools Chindunduma Primary School, Tongogara Village 1 and 2, Ponesai Vanhu Technical Collage, Ponesai Vanhu Children's Home and the some villages around.

From 2016 to date no new dams were constructed in the whole district. Most of the water bodies within the district are under-utilized; very few irrigation schemes use water from these water bodies due to inadequate or no irrigation equipment. The district also enjoys frontage of major perennial rivers such as Mazowe, Pote, Mpfurudzi, Nyaguwe, Mpfure and Gwetera rivers. It is very unfortunate that these water frontages are not fully utilized for irrigation purposes. Most of the irrigation systems in the A1 and A2 farms that are near the major rivers need rehabilitation. It is also more important to note that Masembura Dam and Accadia Dam (located upland of Shamva District : Pote River) plays a very pivotal role in irrigation water provision to the district.

Table 24: Major Dams In The District

Ward	Major Dams	Estimated Supply Levels As At Jan 2022 %	Other Livelihood Activities	Status
21	Lions Head (the dam is shared with Bindura District and Goromonzi In Mashonaland East)	70	Capture fisheries, irrigation skims and nutrition gardens	Perennial
10 and 15	Eben dam	70	Capture fisheries, irrigation skims and nutrition gardens	Perennial
29	Richlands	60	Capture fisheries, piggery projects	Perennial
17	Warpley	65	Irrigation of farms and Nutrition gardens	Perennial
20	Robin Hood	35	Livestock watering	Perennial
17	Nyamwanga	45	Irrigation of nutrition gardens	Perennial
12	Guyu	40	Livestock ,capture fisheries and nutrition gardens	Perennial
14	Camp Haven	35	ZINWA supply	Perennial
14	Gato	25	Livestock watering and fishing	Seasonal
14	Magadzi 1	25	Livestock watering and fishing and domestic use	Seasonal
6	Mazivandagara	65	Irrigation Scheme	Perennial
18	Glen Avlion	50	Domestic use and livestock watering and fishing	Perennial
<b>Source ZINWA</b>				

### 8.3. Irrigation Schemes

The district benefited from Brazil More Food For Africa Programme thus farms that include ,Soma , Eben Dam and Chipoli they benefited farming equipment for example tractors.

Table 25: Irrigation

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Hectors)	Status / Settlers	Crops Grown	Functional	Non Functional	Reason For Non Functional
6	Maziva Ndagara	8,5	17	nill		✓	Farmers failed to pay Zesa bills since the introduction of meter bills and worn out drag hose
10	Eben dam	21	42	wheat	✓		
16	Banana	21	42	Beans, sweet potatoes and leafy vegetables	✓		
27	Principe	60	60	Leafy vegetables, tomatoes, butternuts		✓	Breakdown of electrical motors and non payment of Zesa bills
<b>Source AARDS</b>							

## 9. Crop Information

### 9.1 Crops Production

Major crops grown in the district are maize, soya beans, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, sugar beans and sorghum. Horticulture is also major in the district with market gardening and irrigation schemes producing the bulk of the horticultural produce. Some wards are multi-sectorial i.e. they have more than one sector. Major crops grown are maize, soya beans, tobacco, groundnuts, wheat, sweet potatoes and small grain.

Table 26: Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

Farming Sector	Area(ha)	%	Population	%
CA	113, 595.1	45	60, 795	45
OR	43, 381.43	17	22, 967	17
A1	47, 196.34	18	27, 020	20
A2	18, 541.53	7	4, 053	3
PU	1,350	1	12, 159	9
LSCF	10, 845.55	4	8, 106	6
Safari	19, 462	8	0	0
	254, 372	100	135, 099	100
<b>Source AARDS</b>				

## 9.2. Main Livestock Types

### 9.2.1. Average Livestock Holding By Ward

The district has 3 abattoirs and of these, one is operational in Ward 29 and is privately owned. Those not functional are in Wards 11 and 26. Cattle farmers in Madziwa access abattoir services in Mt. Darwin some 25 to 30km away or in Bindura

Table 27: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	845	335	8	1,717
2	430	341	0	1,195
3	1,836	1,158	26	5,834
4	1,337	469	2	2,744
5	516	523	0	2,541
6	1,814	511	11	6,062
7	831	932	0	1,004
8	732	722	47	1,474
9	1,077	396	0	1,890
10	427	647	0	1,025
11	585	271	0	1,608
12	207	110	0	1,228
13	878	456	7	1,502
14	1,781	781	0	1,472
15	345	110	22	308
16	207	743	0	1,523
17	1,022	403	13	1,435
18	872	604	57	1,138
19	763	683	0	1,572
20	1,276	350	50	3,218
21	1,208	397	4	3,218
22	0	0	0	143
23	0	0	0	783
24	0	453	0	347
25	207	433	24	2,019
26	566	651	0	1,991
27	458	976	55	1,991
28	321	478	0	979
29	1164	835	303	428
<b>Total</b>	<b>21, 705</b>	<b>14, 768</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>52, 289</b>
<b>Source: LPD Shamva District (2016)</b>				

### 9.2.2. Main Livestock Diseases

- Newcastle
- Anthrax
- Dermatophilosis/Skin diseases/Senkobe
- Tick Borne diseases
- Rabies

### 9.2.3. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Loss of grass due to veld fires
- Siltation of natural water bodies due to gold panning activities
- Animals are exposed to open and neglected mining pits
- Few and distant dams and weirs for livestock water access
- Unavailability and unaffordability of better beef breeds to upgrade stock
- Poor market channels

### 9.3. Dip Tanks In The District

The district has 38 dip tanks, but some areas need dips tanks to be in place as cattle still move long distance stances. The areas in need of dip tanks are: Kamoyo Ward 1, Chomadziviti Wards 4/25, Kasukuwere Ward 6 and Chikandeya Ward 6.

Table 28: Showing The Dip Tanks In The District And Their Status

Name Of Dip Tank	Ward	Status	Challenges	Cattle Census	Goat	Sheep
Nyamasanga	9	Water is available	2 roof sheets were blown off by wind	828	0	0
Kasimbwi	8	Water is available	The roof was blown off by wind	1,415	0	0
Chionde	8	Water is available	The plunge has a crack	538	0	0
Chidabwe	6	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river		1,121	0	0
Chiimbira	4	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river		454	0	0
Madziwa	26	Functional	There is no roof	440	0	0
Kaziro	25	Functional		885	0	0
Dikitira	10	Functional	3 roof sheets stolen and need rehabilitation of collecting pens	531	0	0
Mupfure	2	Functional	4 roof sheet are required	252	0	0
Zvisokwe	3	Functional	Colleting pen fallen down	449	0	0
Woodlands	20	Functional	There is no roof	1,062	0	0
Chiwororo	15	Functional	Needs to be renovated		0	0
Golden Star	18	Functional	No roof	1,026	0	0
Sanye	27	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	10 roof sheet blown off by wind	898	0	0
Bushu	13	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	20 roof sheets stolen	575	0	0
Chevakadzi	15	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	5 roof sheets stolen	1,552	0	0
Chichera	12	Experiences water problems due to a dried up river	6 sheets are required	592	0	0
Chipadze	11	Functional	5 sheets are required	939	0	0
Mupfurudzi	16	Functional	10 sheets are required	799	0	0
Chipoli J	17	Functional	8 sheets are required	966	0	0
Batsiranai	16	Functional	There is not roof	1,360	0	0
Chitepo	14	Functional	12 roof sheets blown off by wind	1131	0	0
Takawira	14	Functional	10 sheets blown off by wind	1,382	0	0
Gwetera	14	Functional	4 sheets blown by wind	770	0	0



Table 28: Showing The Dip Tanks In The District And Their Status (continued)

Name Of Dip Tank	Ward	Status	Challenges	Cattle Census	Goat	Sheep
Magadzi	14	Functional		1,091	0	0
Tongogara	14	Functional		886	0	0
Nyamadombo	21	Functional	There is no roof	323	0	0
Riverbend	21	Functional	There is no roof	702	0	0
Nyamwanga	17	Functional	There is no roof	669	0	0
Tipperary	29	Functional	There is no roof	705	0	0
Chishapa	13	Functional	There is no roof	1,094	0	0
Chipoli D	17	Functional	17 sheets blown off by wind		0	0
Oaxely	20	Functional	There is no roof	529	0	0
Maxton	29	Functional	There is no roof	425	0	0
Mondeser	19	Functional	There is no roof	713	0	0
Karara	21	Functional	There is no roof	708	0	0
Kajakata	13	Functional	There is no roof	783	0	0
<b>Source: Veterinary Services Department (Shamva)</b>						

## 10. Markets

### 10.1. Main Business Centres

Markets are dotted around the district with 3 growth points in peri urban areas of Shamva, Chakonda and Madziwa and several business centres.

Table 29: Main Business Centres

Centre	Status	Ward
Madziwa	Growth Point	26
Kasimbwi	Rural Service Centre	9
Bvuma (Goora)	Rural Service Centre	3
Chakonda	District Service Centre	11
Shamva Urban	Village	22, 23, 24 and part of 29
Chihuri PV 9	Business Centre	1
Chihuri	Business Centre	1
Mupfure	Business Centre	2
Nyamuparadza	Business Centre	2
Goora	Business Centre	3
Mutambara	Business Centre	3
Chiimbira	Business Centre	4
Nyamaruro PV	Business Centre	4
Mazwi (Matika)	Business Centre	5
Mushowani	Business Centre	5
Denda	Business Centre	5
Kasukuwere	Business Centre	6
Nyarukunda PV 1	Business Centre	6
Nyarukunda	Business Centre	6
Bradley	Business Centre	7
Mutumba	Business Centre	7
Hore	Business Centre	8
Maringe	Business Centre	8
Mupfurudzi PV 2	Business Centre	8
Mbata/Mupfuti	Business Centre	9
Chidembo PV	Business Centre	9
Nyamasanga	Business Centre	9
Dikitira	Business Centre	10
Nyamaropa	Business Centre	10

Table 29: Main Business Centres (continued)

Centre	Status	Ward
Nyamaropa PV	Business Centre	10
Gono	Business Centre	11
Zviringurira	Business Centre	11
Homodza Village	Business Centre	11
Marira	Business Centre	11
Guyu	Business Centre	12
Kajakata	Business Centre	13
Chishapa	Business Centre	13
Zvomanyanga	Business Centre	14
Mukwari	Business Centre	14
Tongogara	Business Centre	14
Simba	Business Centre	14
Chevakadzi	Business Centre	15
Chiwororo	Business Centre	15
Madziva Mine	Business Centre	16
Takawira (Layby)	Business Centre	16
Chipoli J	Business Centre	17
Chipoli D	Business Centre	17
North Star	Business Centre	18
Avlin	Business Centre	18
Mont Dore	Business Centre	19
Mushambanyama	Business Centre	20
Kaguvi	Business Centre	20
Chiwarika	Business Centre	21
Wadzanai	Business Centre	22
Marimira	Business Centre	22
Tipparary	Business Centre	24
Tipparary Extention	Business Centre	29
Wadzanai Cockbar	Business Centre	22
Shamva Town Centre	Business Centre	23
Lodore	Business Centre	23
Kaziro	Business Centre	25
Sanye	Business Centre	27
Pote	Business Centre	28
Carse Farm	Business Centre	28
<b>Source: RDC</b>		

## 10.2. Challenges

- Inadequate water supply
- Lack of area for residential stands at business centers
- Unavailability of electricity at some centers
- Derailed development by developers due to financial constraints
- Failure to pay council rates and levies
- White elephant structures due to operational challenges

## 10.3. Properties At Business Centres

### 10.3.1. Shamva Urban

- 12 General dealers, 5 service industries - mills and hardwares
- 3 primary schools
- 3 private preschools
- 1 district hospital
- 2 clinics and 2 private clinics
- 11 churches
- 3 cocktail bars

- 1 hotel
- 1 lodge
- 1 Farm Health Scheme Training Centre
- 1 Housing revenue collection office and Administration Office
- 1 sport ground and 1 country club
- 2 community halls
- 2 service stations
- 1 police station
- 549 HDV, 698MDV and 197 LDV houses
- 5 major transporters – Dambaza, Marimira, Mchesuka, Mutongwiza and Mburuma
- 1 farmers wholesale market
- 1 youth friendly centre
- 1 standard flea market

The challenge in the urban area is that there are no banks except for the ZIMPOST.

### 10.3.2. Madziwa Growth Point

The growth point has a potential to develop into a small town just like Shamva. The centre is along the Harare - Mt. Darwin highway road. Major properties are:

- Madziwa Rural Hospital
- 1 supermarket
- MASHCO hard ware
- 1 night club
- 1 police station
- 1 service station
- Council sub office
- 4 bottle stores
- 1 youth friendly center

### 10.4. Livestock Markets

Almost every household in the district own livestock.

Table 30: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	1-2	5-10	10-20
Goats	5	10	5
Sheep	1	3	5
Donkeys	1	4	0
Pigs	6	10	100

### 10.5. Average Livestock Prices

There is small variation in the increase in price offered for the different classes of livestock, that is, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and turkeys. However, a decrease in prices for chickens and guinea fowls. Most of the livestock is mainly sold to local farmers and butcheries. The currency used for transactions in all is the USD.

Table 31: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth

Livestock Class	Prices (USD) 2016	Average Price (USD) 2022	Type Of Market
Cattle	\$250.00	\$350.00	Farmer to farmer, butcheries
Goat	\$20.00	\$35.00	Butcheries
Sheep	\$40.00	\$50.00	Farmer to farmer
Pigs	\$60.00	\$100.00	Farmer to farmer
Chickens	\$6.00	\$5.00	Local market
Guinea fowl	\$6.00	\$5.00	Local market
Turkey	\$20.00	\$35.00	Local market

Source: VET

### 10.6. Crop Markets

All wards produce grain which they sell at GMB Tafuna depot. Cotton is sold at Southern Cotton Company and Cottco. In most wards in Shamva, horticulture is the major enterprise. Other crops also sold include soya beans, tobacco, sorghum and groundnuts.

Table 32: Crop Produce Markets

Market Name	Ward	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Nyarukunda	6	Horticultural crops	Local produce	Available
Bradley	7	Horticultural crops	Local produce	Available
Mupfurudzi	8	Horticultural crops	Local produce	Available
Nyamaropa	10	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Chakonda	11	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Kajakata	13	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Chomutomora	15	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Madziva Mine	16	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Mugagawu	17	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Sunray'	18	Horticulture and green mealies	Local produce and sales in Bindura and Harare.	Available
Mushambanyama	20	Horticulture	Local produce	Available
Karara	21	Beans	Sales in Harare and local	Available
Wadzanayi township	22	Horticulture , fruits and green mealies	Local produce	Available
Principe	27	Horticulture	Local produce and supply to Wadzanayi market	Available
<b>Source: RDC</b>				

### 10.6.1. Commodity Availability And Prices

Table 33: Commodity Availability And Prices By Ward

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$ /10Kg	MaizeGrain \$/ Bucket	Beans \$/ 500g	Other Small Grain\$ /Bucket	Rice \$ /2Kg
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4-5	1	5	2
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4-5	1	5	2
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2.20
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	1.80-2
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2.5
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	0.50-1	5	2
16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	1.80
19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	1	5	2
21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	0.25-1	5	2
22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	0.50-1	5	1.60-2
23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	0.50-1	5	1.60-2
24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	4	0.50-1	5	1.60-2
25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	1.80-2
27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2
29	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	1	5	2

### 10.6.2. Cereal Production Compared To District Requirements In Metric Tonnes For The Year 2018

The district required 16,998.53 tonnes, during the year 2017/18. The production stands at 22, 777.47 tonnes giving a surplus of 5,778.95 tonnes. The table below shows production levels for two different seasons. The production levels for Wards 1, 8, 11, 23, 27 and 28 were higher comparing the two seasons, however, this shows that the 2016 season had the highest production. There are 14 wards in green colour and have a surplus of grain. Two wards are in yellow colour which means people can utilize their grain for 8 to 12 months. Twenty four wards are in red colour indication of serious deficit, however wards number 22, and 24 are urban settlements hence it's normal for them to be in red and can use other means and alternative to acquire grain.

Table 34: Balance Sheet

Ward	Total Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Total Pro (T)2016/ (T)2018/2019 2017	Total Prod	Population	Requirement (Tonnes)	Surplus/ Deficit (Tonnes)	Number Of Months
1	1,054.99	0.76	725.97	806.82	4,726	567.10	239.72	17
2	360.62	0.50	318.25	181.00	1,742	208.99	-27.99	10
3	1,015.83	0.88	1,008.57	898.13	6,501	780.11	118.02	14
4	401.22	1.31	616.58	526.33	3,125	375.05	151.27	17
5	672.70	0.56	520.27	377.29	4,520	542.37	-165.08	8
6	681.36	0.99	842.16	675.06	4,256	510.72	164.34	16
7	536.71	0.76	435.51	405.37	4,695	563.46	-158.09	9
8	747.94	1.10	466.59	825.66	4,701	564.09	261.57	18
9	609.27	1.02	700.68	622.10	6,758	810.98	-188.88	9
10	557.08	0.71	620.14	394.31	4,476	537.10	-142.79	9
11	388.63	0.83	269.81	324.21	5,844	701.28	-377.07	6
12	491.78	0.81	514.52	396.27	4,706	564.71	-168.44	8
13	576.21	0.50	773.91	285.62	3,469	416.22	-130.60	8
14	823.58	1.10	1,363.49	904.07	4,432	531.83	372.24	20
15	952.87	1.59	1,969.91	1,514.74	5,868	704.17	810.57	26
16	386.11	0.95	665.9	368.05	9,337	1,120.39	-752.34	4
17	1,116.44	1.21	1,949.11	1,346.75	7,848	941.78	404.97	17
18	1,150.11	1.35	1,722.65	1,553.84	4,199	503.84	1,050.00	37
19	419.73	0.46	628.47	191.27	4,844	581.28	-390.01	4
20	1,146.43	2.79	3,594.37	3201.01	7,468	896.21	2,304.80	43
21	1,041.42	2.55	4,671.47	2,652.08	3,884	466.06	2,186.02	68
22	39.52	0.67	3,395.0	26.61	7,098	851.78	-825.17	0
23	195.12	1.46	0	284.48	3,356	402.67	-118.19	8
24	65.20	0.73	103.98	47.66	2,175	260.96	-213.30	2
25	606.15	0.61	558.02	371.23	2,180	261.58	109.65	17
26	389.88	0.68	290.89	265.53	2,260	271.25	-5.72	12
27	350.26	1.29	381.12	451.11	4,167	500.07	-48.97	11
28	331.64	2.23	689.64	740.99	4,079	489.53	251.46	18
29	564.65	3.79	2,395.86	2,139.88	8,941	1,072.94	1,066.93	24
Total	17, 673.43	1.33	28, 833.79	22, 777.47	141, 654.38	16, 998.53	5,778.95	16

Source: AARDS

Human consumption is computed from a consumptions rate of 110kg/year and a district population of 135, 424 (Population is projected at 2.3% per year of the 2012 Census)

### 10.7. Commodity Prices

Prices of commodities in Shamva Urban and some wards are affected by gold panning, price of commodities are higher in wards with a lot of gold panning.

Table 35: Commodity Prices

Commodity	Quantity	Price Range In USD	
		Shamva Urban	Madziwa Growth Point
Semi refined Maize Meal	50kg	–	–
Semi refined Maize Meal	10kg	\$6.00	\$5.50
Maize Grain	20 litre bucket	\$7.00	\$6.00
Cooking Oil	2 litres	\$3.50	\$3.50
Cooking Oil	750 ml	\$1.90	\$1.60
Sugar Bean	500 g	\$1.50	\$2.00

### 10.8. Market Challenges

- High input cost.
- Low producer price
- Lack of lucrative markets
- High transport costs.

## 11. Common Hazards

The common hazards in the district are drought, veld fires, Army Worm, Cholera, Malaria and hailstorm

Table 36: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
2	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
3	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
4	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
5	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
6	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
7	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
8	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
9	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
10	Veld fire, African Armyworm, hail storm	
11	Veld fire, African Armyworm	Drought
12	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
13	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
14	Veld fire, African Armyworm, hail storm, Malaria	Drought
15	Veld fire, African Armyworm, hailstorm	
16	Veld fire, African Armyworm, hailstorm, Malaria	Drought
17	Veld fire, African Armyworm	Drought
18	Veld fire, African Armyworm	Drought
19	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
20	Veld fire, African Armyworm	Cholera
21	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
22	Cholera	Drought
23	Cholera	Drought
24	Cholera	Drought
25	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
26	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
27	Veld fire, African Armyworm	
28	Veld fire, African Armyworm	Cholera
29	Veld fire, African Armyworm	



### 11.1. Drought Prone Areas

The district falls in the medium drought classification with Wards 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23 and 24 experiencing chronic droughts.

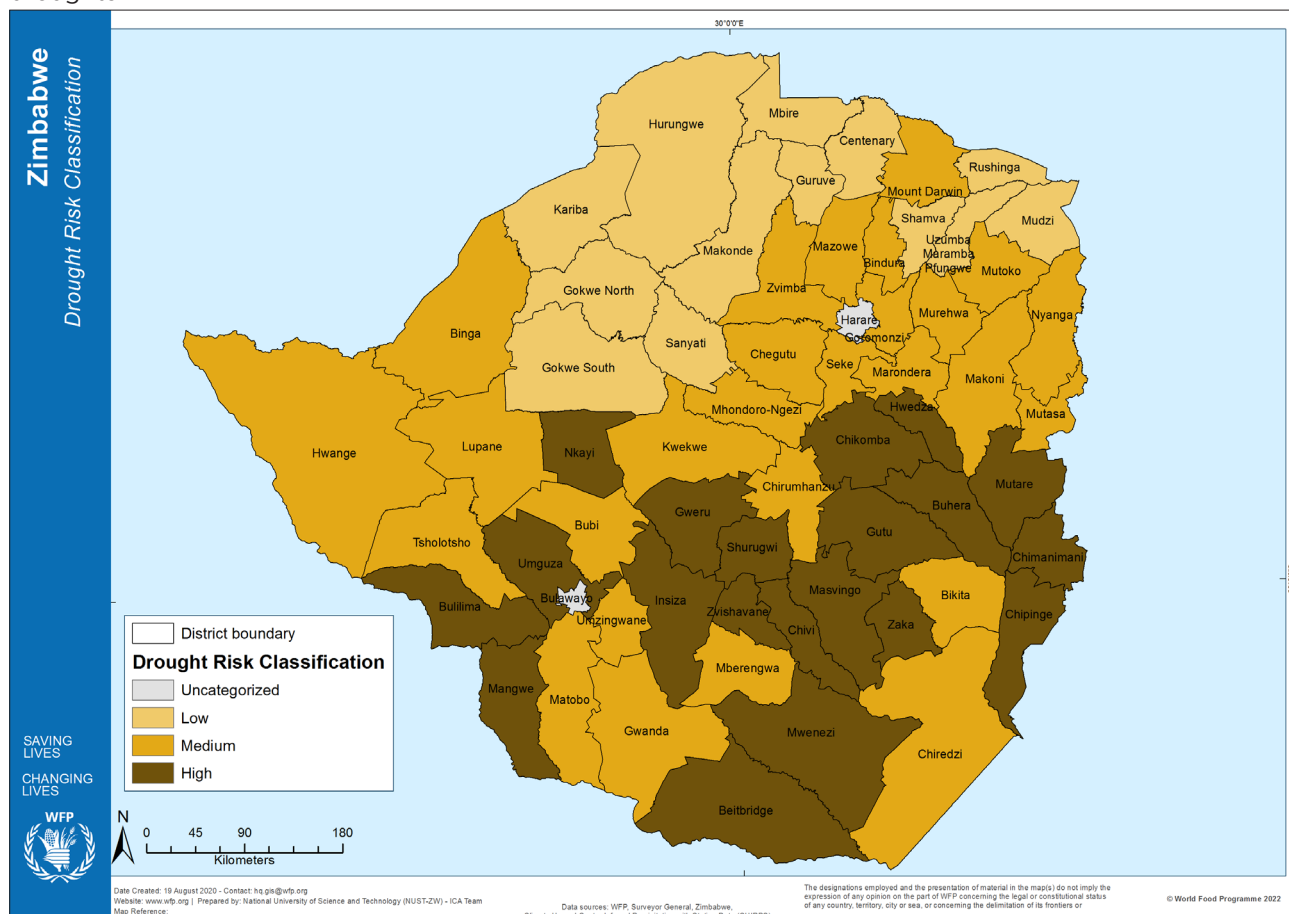


Figure 8: Drought Prone Areas

### 11.2. Flood Prone Areas

The map indicates Shamva District is prone to flooding being a flood-plain area.

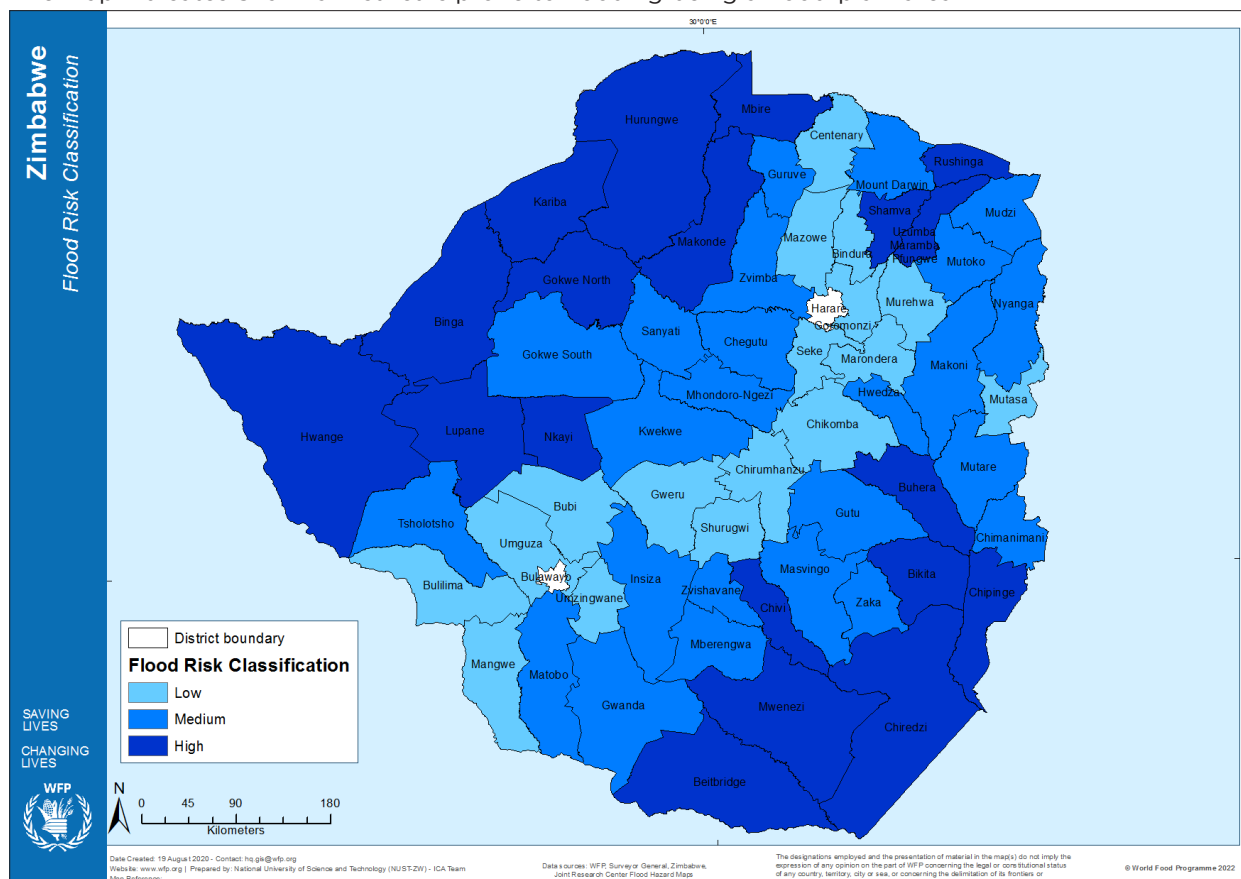


Figure 9: Flood Prone Areas

## 12. District Development Priorities

Table 37: Development Priorities Per Ward

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
To attain town status for Shamva urban	22, 23, 24 and part of 29	Application for a town status was done and currently the district is compiling the required information
Enhancing of Agricultural activities		
Promotion of Conservation of Natural Resources	all wards	
Provision of social services	8, 27 and 19	Health Centres in wards far away from health facilities.
Recreational facilities in all wards		

No.	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1.	Construction of clinics	27 and 6	Ward 27 Matanda Clinic is AT 98% completion and is funded by Devolution
2.	Rehabilitation of Primary and Secondary Schools		Funded by Partners
3.	Rural public institutions electrification	15, 17, 20, 23 and 24	See annex for the public institutions list
4.	Irrigation scheme rehabilitation	6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29 and 21	supporting winter cropping by encouraging irrigation schemes
5.	Road Rehabilitation	All wards	Funded under ERRP
6.	Water Supply-Borehole Drilling, piped water schemes	All wards	Funded by Charity Water, Devolution and the Presidential Rural Horticulture Transformation Plan
7.	To attain town status for Shamva urban	22, 23, 24 and part of 29	application for a town status was done and currently the district is compiling the required information
8.	Formalizing Informal Gold Mining	17, 13, 20, 19 and 28	
9.	Climate Smart Agriculture	All wards	Promotion of Pfumvudza programme by government and Higherlife Foundation
10.	Tourism Development and accommodation facilities	21	
11.	Income generating projects	All wards	Nutritional gardens

## 13. Food Security

The years 2020 and 2021 recorded the highest percentage of food insecurity this is mainly due to the Covid pandemic since most people are not formerly employed and there was a series of lockdown and economic production was low hence it affected household livelihood. Also the district received late rains affecting crop production hence food insecure

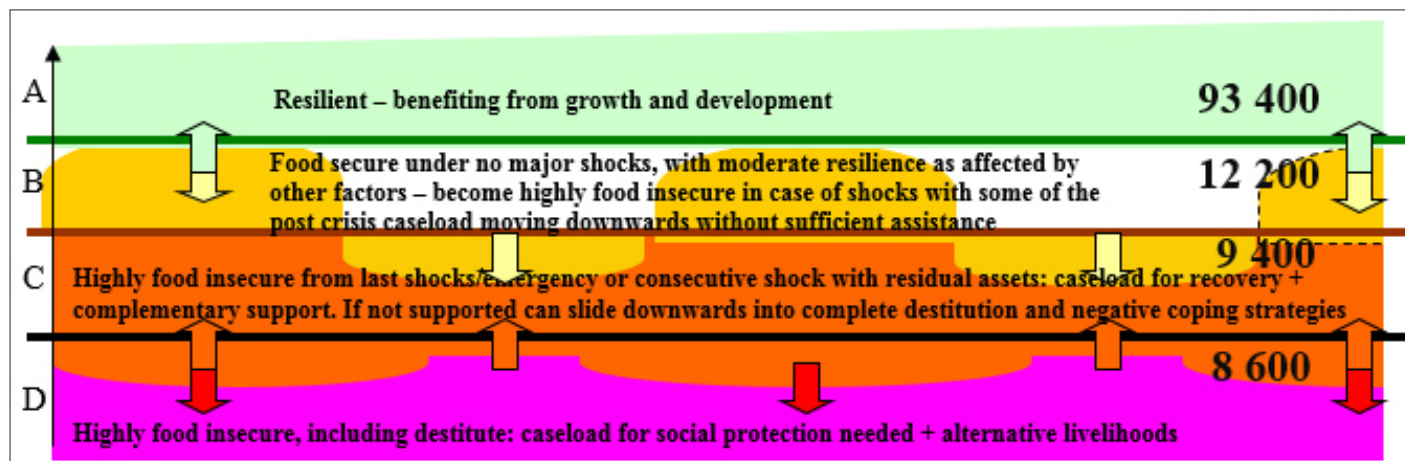
Table 38: Food Insecurity Trends

District Name	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Percentage Of Food Insecurity	34	6	15	37	52	19
<b>Data is based on ZimVAC reports</b>						

### 13.1. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

#### Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

Shamva District has a 2022 estimated population of about 180, 066. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 8,600 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 9,400 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 12, 200 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 93, 400 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 8** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.



**Figure 8: Estimation Of Chronic, Transitory And Food Secure Populations (Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)**

#### Key:

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

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

**Category C:** Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

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

### 13.2. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

<b>Group A (Already resilient) 93, 400 people (76%)</b>	Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programmes such as health education further capacity development early warning systems etc. These should be involved in planning meetings so that their ideas are in-cooperated in development plans
<b>Group B (Food secure under no major shocks) 12, 200 people (10%)</b>	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. This group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. The group requires continuous support with development and asset creation programmes so that it does not slide down into the highly food insecure category (into Group C or D)
<b>Group C (Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks) 9, 400 people (8%)</b>	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the poor season quality and poor harvests, poor gold panning yields (seasons and shocks). They are unlikely to recover from shocks and hence need resilient capacity building before assistance is given to them so that in the event of them being assisted, they will be able to recover on their own. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
<b>Group D (Highly food insecure including destitute) 8, 600 people (7%)</b>	Destitute group that are food insecure and vulnerable (poor resourced and prone to abuse) They provide most of the labour to the resourced. They are people with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. (Ex-farm workers fall in this group) This group is persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

### 13.3. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

Some of the clear visible vulnerabilities for poor and food insecure households include:

- Aged without support systems such as pensions NSSA and children
- Chronically ill households heads with no support systems
- Disabled households with no support systems
- Child headed households
- Chronic poverty households. i.e. able bodied people with no means of survival

Table 39: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Vulnerability Class	Description
1	Aged without support systems such as pensions NSSA and children
2	Chronically ill households heads with no support systems
3	Disabled households with no support systems
4	Child headed households
5	Chronic poverty households. i.e able bodied people with no means of survival

### 13.4. Coping Strategies –District level, Or Ward level

- Gold panning
- Casual Labour (Maricho)
- Informal trading
- Selling of properties and household goods to source food
- Engaging in sex work
- Engaging in market gardening and roadside vegetable and sweet potato vending
- Brick moulding

Table 40: Coping Strategies Per Ward

Coping Strategy	Wards
Gold panning	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 29
Casual labour	All wards
Informal trading	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 29
Selling of properties and household goods	22, 23, 24 and 29
Barter Trade	All wards
Engaging in sex work	11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 and 29
Brick moulding	All wards
Roadside vending	6, 7, 8, 9, 26, 5 and 3 (Most household that are along Mt. Darwin – Harare road)
Market gardening	6, 7, 9, 10, 27, 11, 12, 13, 19 and 26

Source: from AARDS and ZimVAC report 2021

### 13.5. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

The food insecurity ranking was based on the 2015/16 crop and livestock assessment results, coping strategies in the affected wards and the vulnerability of the people in the wards. Ward 16 has the highest number of poor households with Ward 2 being the least. Child headed families make up the biggest number food insecure households. These are children who were left behind by parents who migrated to areas where gold panning is rampant.

Table 41: Food Insecure Wards Starting From The Most Food Insecure Wards

Rank	Ward Number	Households 2012	Ward Name	Number Of Poor House Holds
1	11	1,244	Gono	878
2	1	1,006	Chihuri	742
3	3	952	Nyamaropa	1,011
4	4	943	Zvomanyanga	425
5	16	1,987	Madziva mine	1,381
6	6	906	Nyarukunda	642
7	8	1,000	Mupfurudzi	744
8	9	1,438	Chidembo	1,094
9	7	999	Bradley	740
10	5	962	Mushowani	665
11	15	1,249	Chevakadzi	827
12	25	462	Kaziro	285
13	12	1,001	Jiti	757
14	3	1,384	Goora	1,011
15	4	665	Chiimbira	42
16	26	481	Mutumba	360
17	13	738	Kajakata	555
18	2	370	Mupfure	265
19	27	887	Sanye	484
20	17	1,670	Mugagawo	1,140
21	18	893	Soma	675
22	21	826	Mhokore	546
23	19	1,031	Montdore	800
24	20	1,590	Mushambanyama	1,148
25	29	1,903	Maxton	1,357
26	28	868	Tafuna	656
27	24	462	Tipperary	352
28	22	1,511	Wadzanayi	1,319
29	23	714	Low-density village	475

### 13.6. Seasonal Calendar



Figure 9: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year

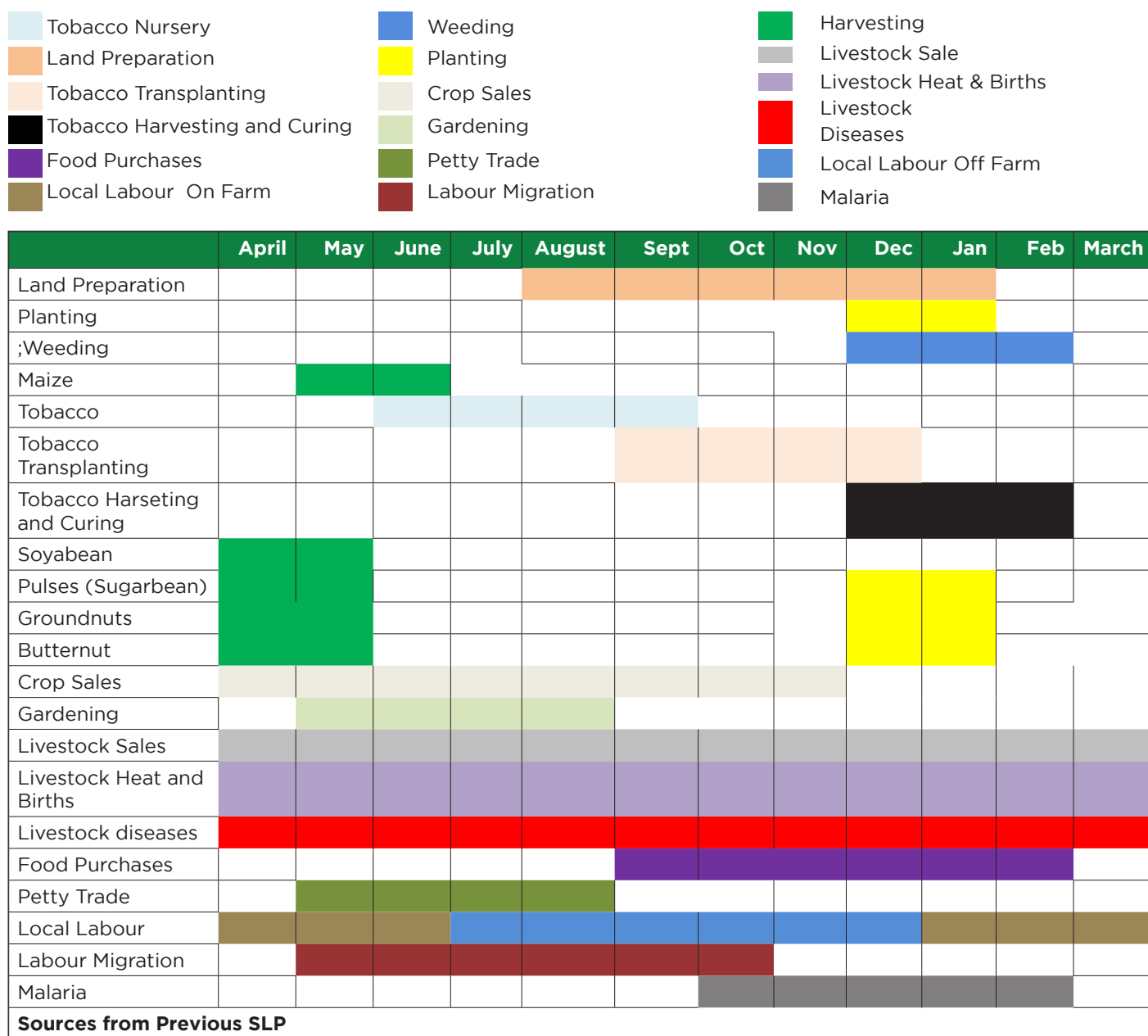


Figure 10: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year

## 12.7. Food Aid Trends

In Shamva District, food aid is mainly given to the vulnerable households depicted by the ZimVAC report, this is administered by a government department of Social Services. Currently in 2022, there is no draught relief in the district as the last distribution was in June 2020 of which the district has a high burden of food insecure households as evidenced by the ZimVAC report 2021 which also reported that there were high levels of malnutrition compared to the WHO standards of less than 5%.



Table 42: Food Aid Trends

Ward Number And Name	Social Welfare Grain 50Kgs 2018-2021 June	SOS Children Villages Food Hamper Of (Grain ,Pulses ,Cooking Oil, Water Guard And Green Bar Soap. Period (January –December 2020)
1	230	
2	180	
3	270	
4	240	
5	250	
6	250	
7	250	
8	230	
9	250	
10	250	
11	280	
12	250	
13	200	
14	240	
15	210	
16	200	
17	50	
18	100	450 hampers
19	50	
20	60	450 hampers
21	50	
22	40	
23	50	450 hampers
24	60	450 hampers
25	200	
26	200	
27	120	
28	80	
29	50	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>1,800 hampers</b>
<b>Sources from Social development</b>		

## 14. Development Partner Profiling

There are 15 development partners in Shamva and the majority is Government Departments and a few Civil Society organizations that include ZAPSO, PSI, SOS Children's Village, and DAPP with its four projects namely Hope Humana, Ponesai Vanhu Children's Home and Vocational Training Centre and DAPP Child Aid. Ministry of Women Affairs is being assisted by ROOTS and Institute of Young Women Development in the implementation of the programme.

Table 43: Development Partners Per Ward

Organisation	Category	Area Of Intervention	Wards Of Operation	PVO No.	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
S.O.S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection</li> <li>• WASH</li> <li>• Food security and livelihoods</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Youth development</li> <li>• ASRH</li> <li>• Community Empowerment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support ward CCWs ,CCPs and DCP meetings</li> <li>• Conducting awareness campaigns</li> <li>• PHHE, Covid-19 support and borehole rehabilitation and drilling</li> <li>• Solar powered drip irrigation</li> <li>• Small livestock production, savings and landing, apiculture</li> <li>• School infrastructure development, school based IGAs, teaching and learning materials</li> <li>• Vocational training,IGA support</li> <li>• ASRH training and awareness</li> <li>• Technical and financial support to WADCO and CBO development</li> </ul>	5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 27, 7 and 20	W/5/77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social welfare</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Ministry of Woman Affairs</li> <li>• AARDS</li> <li>• DDF</li> <li>• Youth</li> <li>• Registry</li> </ul>	2021-2023
Institute for Young Women Development (IYWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic Education</li> <li>• Women's rights education</li> <li>• Selfcare and Wellness programmes</li> <li>• Sustainable livelihoods programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising, eradicating violence against women and/ girls. Education on Constitutional women's rights</li> <li>• Covid 19 awareness raising and IEC material as part of the Mash Central Taskforce</li> <li>• Voter education and mobilization</li> <li>• Livelihood project, climate and resilient small grains farming</li> </ul>	1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 26		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's affairs</li> <li>• Youth</li> <li>• ZEC</li> </ul>	1 Oct 2018-31 Oct 2023

Table 43: Development Partners Per Ward (continued)

Wadzanayi Community Development Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and Youth Empowerment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and Youth Empowerment workshops</li> <li>• Capacity Building</li> <li>• Livelihoods training and projects support</li> </ul>	1, 2, 9, 18 and 21	MA 68/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Woman Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Youth</li> </ul>	2020-2024
Zimbabwe Peace Building Trust	Peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace building</li> </ul>	All wards	0000924/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All departments</li> </ul>	2021-2031
Zimbabwe Community Health Intervention Research (ZiCHIRe)	HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV and Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH)</li> <li>• Community systems strengthening CSS Programs</li> <li>• <b>CSS COMPONENT:</b> Community Led Monitoring on Malaria,HIV,TB and Covid-19</li> </ul>	23, 22, 11, 17, 26, 9, 1 and 25	MA000079/7/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of health</li> <li>• Ministry and Women Affairs</li> </ul>	• 2022-2025
Rozaria Memorial Trust (RMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Protection for OVCs, foster girls, SRHR and leadership</li> <li>• Girls and women economic Empowerment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with Chiefs on ending child marriages</li> <li>• Re-entry school fees assistance as well as children with HIV</li> </ul>	11, 12, 16, 14 and 27	MA1050/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Social welfare</li> <li>• Women's Affairs</li> <li>• ZRP</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	
Higherlife Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and Covid-19</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of BCFs and Peer Educators</li> <li>• Reporting of GBV cases</li> <li>• Distribution of PPEs in response to Covid-19</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14, 15, 27 (Spotlight)</li> <li>• 11, 12, 14, 15, 22 and 27 (Covid-19)</li> </ul>	PVO30/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Women's Affairs</li> <li>• ZRP</li> <li>• Social welfare</li> <li>• NAC</li> </ul>	2020-2025
Welt Hunger Hilfe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borehole drilling</li> <li>• Borehole rehabilitation</li> <li>• Latrine construction in schools</li> <li>• Training of VPMs</li> <li>• Water point committees and school health and community health coordinators</li> <li>• Water quality monitoring</li> <li>• Piped water schemes Rehabilitation</li> <li>• Demand led sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wards except 23 and 24</li> </ul>	PVO21/2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDF</li> <li>• MoHCC</li> <li>• Women's affairs</li> <li>• Min of Youth</li> <li>• Social Development</li> <li>• AARDS</li> <li>• Public Works</li> </ul>	Feb 2022-Jan 2024

### 13.1. Challenges

- Non submission of quarterly reports timorously by NGOs to the council and other relevant government departments such as Local Government and Social Development.
- No evidence of improvement in other areas of interventions by other development partners.
- Non carrying out of joint monitoring visits to project areas by line ministries.

## 15. Summary Of Ward

Ward	# Of HHs	# Of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,006	1	Medium	High	Low	84	742	204	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Brick moulding Farming Casual labour	High	No	Yes	845	335	8	21,777	2
2	320	1	Medium	High	Medium	73	265	108	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Casual labour, Informal trading, Selling of household goods, Barter Trade, Brick moulding, Market gardening	Medium	No	Yes	430	341	0	1195	18
3	1,384	1	Medium	High	Extremely Low	80	1,011	291	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Livestock, petty trading	high	No	Yes	1,836	1,158	26	5,834	3
4	574	0	Medium	Medium	Medium	80	425	133	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	High	No	Yes	1,337	469	2	2,744	4
5	962	0	Medium	Medium	Low	75	665	245	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	Low	No	Yes	516	523	0	2,541	10
6	906	0	Medium	Medium	Low	75	642	226	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	High	No	Yes	1,844	511	11	6,062	6
7	999	1	Medium	Low	Low	74	1,321	370	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal and High Cotton Communal	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	Low	No	Yes	831	932	0	1,004	9
8	1,000	0	Medium		Low	74	744	208	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	High	No	Yes	732	722	47	1,474	7
9	1,438	1	Medium	Medium	Low	73	1,094	318	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock-Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	low	No	Yes	1,077	396	0	1890	8

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

10	952	1	medium	Medium	Low	63	270	70	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	low	No	Yes	427	647	0	1,025	15
11	1,244	1	medium	Medium	Low	84	878	309	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production and mining	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C.	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	low	Yes	Yes	585	271	0	1,668	1
12	1,001	0	medium	Medium	Low	72	757	208	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C.	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	low	No	Yes	207	110	0	1,228	13
13	738	1	medium	Medium	Low	70	555	154	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production and mining	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	Low	No	Yes	878	456	7	1,502	17
14	943	1	medium	Medium	Low	71	393	401	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Tobacco production	Region 11, 500 - 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	High	Yes	Yes	1,781	781	0	1,472	14
15	1,249	1	medium	Medium	Low	70	827	247	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Tobacco production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C.	Crop farming Livestock Sales		High	No	Yes	345	110	22	308	11

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

16	1,987	1	medium	medium	low	75	1,381	355	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Tobacco production	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop farming Livestock Sales		Low	Yes	Yes	207	743	0	1,523	5
17	1,670	1	medium	low	low	70	1,140	337	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Gold panning Horticulture production	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock ,petty trading	High	Yes	Yes	1,022	403	13	1,435	20
18	893	0	medium	low	low	70	675	155	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production	. Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock ,petty trading	high	Yes	Yes	872	604	57	1,138	21
19	1,031	9	medium	high	high	68	1,148	357	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Gold panning	Region 11, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock ,petty trading	Low	No	Yes	763	683	0	1,572	23
20	1,590	1	medium	high	high	68	1,148	357	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Gold panning	. Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock ,petty trading	High	No	Yes	1,276	350	50	3,218	24
21	826	1	medium	high	high	68	546	172	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production	. Region 11, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock ,petty trading	High	No	Yes	1,208	397	4	3,218	22

15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

22	1,511	2	medium	Very high	high	30	1,319	334	Highveld prime communal	Vending Mining Formal office jobs	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Vending Formal jobs mining	Crop & livestock petty trading	Low	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	1,572	28
23	714	2	medium	high	high	29	475	265	Highveld Prime Communal Vending Formal jobs	Cereal production	Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm.	Cereal production Vending Formal jobs	Crop & livestock petty trading	low	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	143	29
24	462	0	Medium	Very High	High	35	352	111	Highveld Prime Communal	Mixed farming Vending	. Region 2b: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock Sales and vending	Crop & livestock, petty trading	Low	Yes	Yes	0	453	0	783	27
25	665	1	Medium	Medium	Medium	70	285	159	Highveld Prime Communal	Mixed farming Vending	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	High	No	Yes	207	433	24	347	12
26	498	1	Medium	Very High	Medium	61	360	123	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production vending	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	medium	No	Yes	566	651	0	2019	16
27	887	0	medium	Medium	Low	60	484	243	Highveld Prime Communal	Cereal production	Region 111, 500 - 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	medium	No	Yes	458	976	55	1991	19

### 15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

28	868	0	medium	Medium	Low	60	656	216	Highveld Prime Cereals and Cash Crop Resettlement	heral production Mining	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 800mm	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Crop & livestock, petty trading	high	No	Yes	321	478	0	1991	26
29	1,903	1	medium	high	Low	60	1,357	407	Highveld Prime Cereals and Cash Crop Resettlement	Cereal production Mining	Region 2a: Mean annual rainfall 650 and 1,000mm. Temperatures range between 15°C to 35°C	Crop farming Livestock Sales	Market gardening, crop and livestock production, petty trading	high	No	Yes	1164	835	303	979	25



## 16. District Profiling Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Gladys Mapfumo	PAO	Local Gvt
Darlington Tungwana	Agronomist	AARDS
Grenia Chaomba	SDO	Social Development
Margaret Mhlanga	Nutritionist	Health

[illegible]

NOTES

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# SHAMVA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

