

2022

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
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
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

1. General Characteristics Of The District

Shurugwi District is located in the Midlands Province of Zimbabwe. It is located about 30 kilometres from the Midlands Provincial capital Gweru. The district of Shurugwi has 340 838 ha and lies along the Great Dyke covering Region 3 and 4. The communal area covers eleven (11) wards, old resettlement eight (8) wards, small scale three (3) wards and A1, A2 and Large-scale share Wards 17, 18 and 21. The annual rainfall ranges from 400mm -1000mm depending on the location of the area. The district covers 3.464 square kilometres and has a population density of 22.39 per square kilometres (2012 Census). According to the 2012 census the gender aggregated data showed that the district has 37, 696 males and 39, 876 females. The total population according to the last census is 775, 724. The majority of the population are Karanga speaking ethnic people whilst other minorities are Ndebele people and remaining former employees ZIMASCO of Malawian origin.

Soils range from very poor white sand soils in all communal areas and old resettlement to red/black clay in A1 and Large scale. The district has 20, 218 farming households. Crops grown in the district are, (maize, groundnuts, rapoko, bambara, sweet potato, sugar beans, sorghum, pearl millet, tobacco and horticulture). The cash crops grown in the district are tobacco and cotton, and have been grown for the past 10 seasons. The district has a total of 10 irrigation schemes of which two (2) are non-functional. Crops like maize, groundnuts and small grains contribute to the district's food security.

Tobacco and cotton are grown in small proportions in the district in very few wards across the districts. The district has nutritional gardens and irrigation schemes. A significant proportion of the households in the district depends on livestock rearing as a source of livelihood. Crop production is relatively low in the district, due to increasing climate change and vulnerability. The majority of the households do not produce adequate food to last them the whole consumption period between harvest and the next plough season.

The major economic activity is mining as the district lies at the heart of the mineral-rich Great Dyke. Major minerals extracted include, gold, platinum and chrome. The major mining companies in the district include but are not limited to Unki Mine (platinum), ZIMASCO (Chrome), Falcon (Gold). The district has (3) three traditional chiefs (Chiefs Banga, Ndanga and Nhema) and twelve (12) headmen. Referral hospitals in the district are Zvamabande and Shurugwi. Shurugwi District has one (1) growth point Tongogara, two (2) main business centres; Chachacha and Mukandapi. Major landscape features and tourist attractions in the district are Tugwi River, Boterekwa, Gwenhoro Dam, Danraven Falls and Unki Mine plant.

Shurugwi District is predominantly covered with deciduous trees that are from alien species especially *Lantana Camara* bushes. The district has isolated *Mopane* and *Acacia* trees in the Southern part of the district. The area has bushy savanna grasslands (*Hyperrania*, *Hypothelia* and *Digitaria*) and scattered tree species including *Brachystegia*, *Terminalia* and *Julbernadia*. The district has invasive *Lantana Camara* spread across the district. The district is a mineral rich district with formal and informal small scale artisan miners. The district is largely affected by land degradation from informal gold mining activities (makorokoza). The major land degradation activities include deforestation, uncontrolled veld fires and siltation in water sources.

1.2. Agro-Ecological Zones And Farming Regions

Wards in Shurugwi District are in natural Region IIb, III and IV. The area receives 400mm-1000mm. Farming types in the district are intensive and semi- intensive farming types in the rural wards.

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation type in the district is mainly bush savanna grassland (*Hyperrania*, *Hypothelia* and *Digitaria*) with scattered tree species including *Brachystegia*, *Terminalia*, invasive *Lantana Camara* and *Julbernadia*.

1.4. Land Degradation

Artisan mining and alluvial mining have contributed to deep pits which if not rehabilitated could result in gullies. Increased cutting down of trees and uncontrolled veld fires have also contributed significantly to deforestation. The deforestation has resulted in increased erosion leading to siltation of rivers and dams. Against this background, there is need for reforestation initiatives.

1.5. Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- There is need for construction of more health facilities and schools
- Establishment of a market and training centres
- Construction and rehabilitation of dams and bridges
- Road rehabilitation and maintenance roads
- Construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of boreholes

2. Administrative Information

Shurugwi district is located in Midlands province. It shares borders with Mvuma to the East, Zvishavane to the South, and Gweru to the North. The district covers an area of 340,838 hectares and lies along the Great Dyke and is one of Zimbabwe's largest producers of chrome.

There are twenty-four (24) wards in the rural district and of these eleven (11) wards are communal, eight (8) wards are old resettlement areas, five (5) wards are small- and large-scale commercial farming areas. Shurugwi District has three (3) chiefs (Chief Nhema, Banga and Ndanga), four (4) police posts in Wards 10, 12, 19 and 21 and one (1) magistrate.

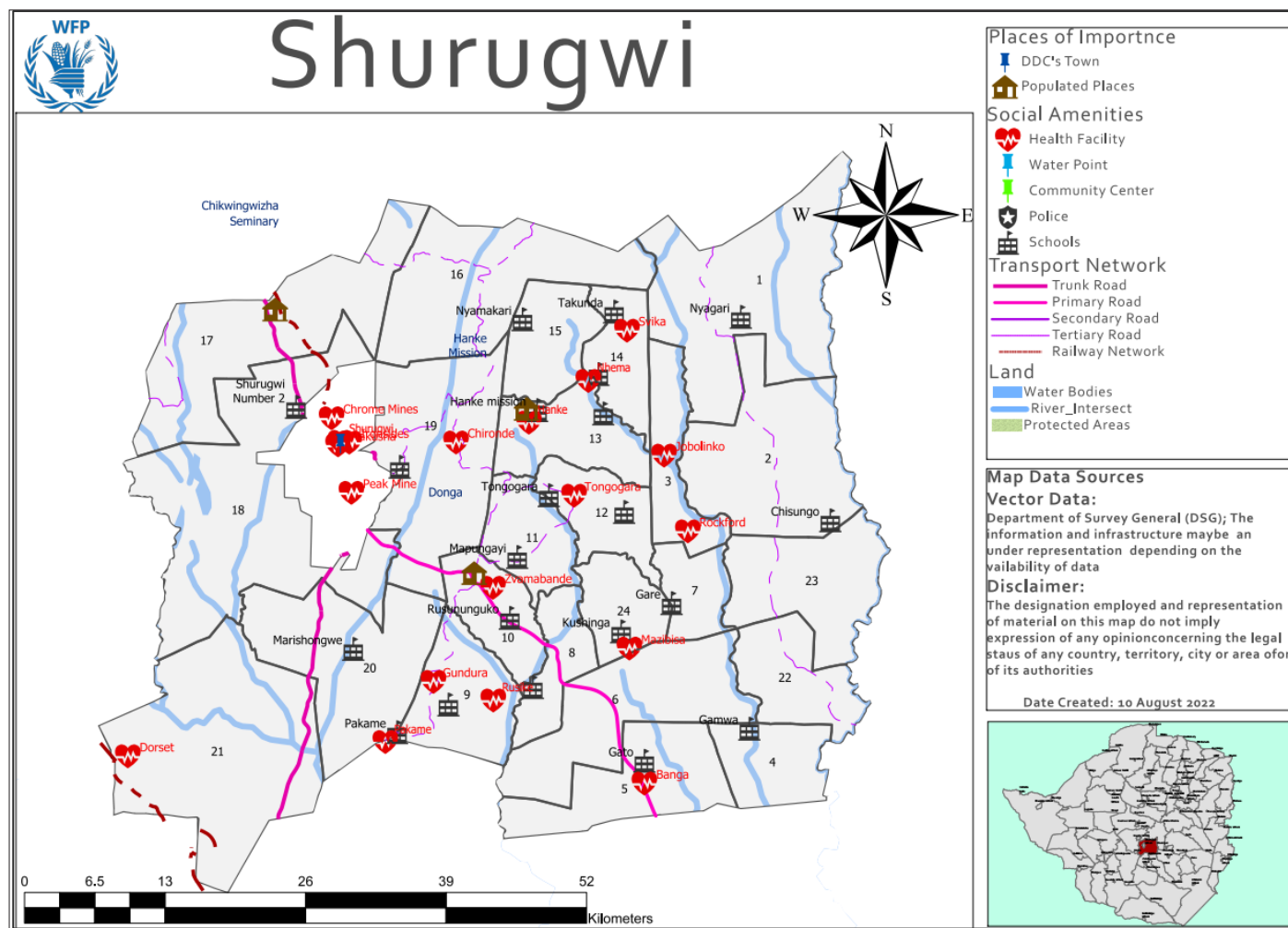


Figure 1 : Map Showing The Boundaries Of The District And Ward Demarcation For Shurugwi District

2.1. Population Information

The district has an estimated population of 81, 458 people for the year 2021 and this is based on the Census 2012 population of 77, 570 people and an estimated annual growth rate of 5% (**table 1**). Of the total population 49% are male and 51% are female.

Table 1: Shurugwi District Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Settlement Type	HH 2021	POP 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Chitora	OR	1,070	3,511	3,687
2	Batanai	OR	533	2,629	2,760
5	Jobolinko	SSCF and LSCF	165	303	318
4	Gamwa	SS	112	537	564
5	Mufiri	CA	705	3,286	3,450
6	Zvamatenga	OR	238	1,332	1,399
7	Chikato	CA	522	2,168	2,276
8	Mukandapi	CA	1,440	3,587	3,776
9	Gundura	CA	1,812	4,650	4,883
10	Donga	CA	2,351	6,170	6,479
11	Chinaiwa	CA	1,169	5,035	5,287
12	Tongogara	CA	800	4,146	4,353
13	Musavezi	CA	1,400	3,759	3,947
14	Svika/Nhema	CA	815	2,749	2,886
15	Dombwe	CA	702	2,960	3,108
16	Zviumwa	OR	548	2,665	2,798
17	Totonga	A1, A2 LSCF	466	3,989	4,188
18	Bethel	A1, A2, LSCF and OR	1,334	6,300	6,615
19	Chironde	OR	1,041	4,167	4,375
20	Ruchanyu	OR	390	2,740	2,877
21	Dosert	A1, OR	1,400	5,367	5,635
22	Tokwe	SSCF	100	495	520
23	Gwanza	OR	316	1,615	1,696
24	Mazivisa	CA	784	3,410	3,581
Total			20, 213	77, 570	81, 458

Source: 2012 census

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

The 2012 census showed that the district had 77, 570 people and the projected number for 2021 population is 81, 458.

Table 2: Shurugwi Town Wards

Ward No.	Ward Name	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Railway block 1	1,051	1,104
2	Railway block 2	1,659	1,741
3	Railway block 3	1,171	1,230
4	Railway block 4	1,039	1,091
5	Shurugwi town	1,737	1,824
6	Iron sides A	2,175	2,284
7	Iron sides B	1,181	1,240
8	Makusha Clinic	1,688	1,772
9	Makusha flats	1,021	1,072
10	Mashunye	1,506	1,581
11	ZBS	2,653	2,786
12	Sebanga Ext	2,762	2,900
13	Peak mine	2,262	2,375

Source: 2012 census

3. Development Indicators

3.1. Education Information

As of March 2021, the district had sixty-nine (69) primary schools and increase of two (2) primary schools since the last publication of the last district profile in 2017. Current statistics from the district education office shows that the district has 840 primary school teachers, 28, 539 primary school learners (14, 543 male and 13, 996 female). The district has thirty-two (32) secondary schools, 447 secondary school teachers, secondary school learners 10, 649 (Boys 5,415 and Girls 5,234). Shurugwi District has six (6) boarding schools. Wards in resettlement areas require more schools as learners walk long distances to and from school to neighbouring wards. The 2020 pass rate shows that Grade 7 had 46% pass rate, O' Level had 34.8% pass rate and A' Level had 96.7% pass rate.

3.1.1. Challenges

- Children walking long distance to school especially in resettlement areas Wards 17, 18, 19 and 21
- School drop outs due to lack of fees and to help provide for the family
- Accommodation for teachers especially in resettlement areas and classrooms

4. Hydro-Geological Conditions, Water And Sanitation

The main source of water for domestic use in the district are boreholes. Funding for boreholes comes from development partners, government and Tongogara Community Trust. A significant proportion of the boreholes are seasonal and water shortage for domestic use is a challenge in the district. Some wards depend on shallow wells, abrasion and wells at individual households. Few wards such as Ward 1 (Chitora) and Ward 6 (Shamba) have piped water schemes installed by development partners. As a development priority, more boreholes and piped water schemes are needed. Although most wards have pump minders at village level, maintenance of the boreholes and water sources is still a challenge. Wards 4, 21, 22 and 23 have poor access to safe drinking water and have been prioritized for water development projects. The table below shows the main water sources between 2016 and 2021.

Table 3: Main Water Sources In The District

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2021	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
1	Borehole	Boreholes	20	4	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
2	Borehole	Boreholes	15	1	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
3	Shallow wells	Boreholes	5	0		Invention by Trust
4	Boreholes	Boreholes	10	1	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
5	Boreholes	Boreholes	33	11	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
6	Boreholes	Boreholes	11	0	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
7	Boreholes	Boreholes	38	3	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
8	Boreholes	Boreholes	21	8	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
9	Boreholes	Boreholes	32	3	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
10	Boreholes	Boreholes	46	5	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
11	Boreholes	Boreholes	34	2	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
12	Boreholes	Boreholes	31	0	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
13	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	5	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
14	Boreholes	Boreholes	22	0		Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
15	Boreholes	Boreholes	30	7	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention

Table 3: Main Water Sources In The District (continued)

16	Boreholes	Boreholes	12	0		-Borehole rehab in 2020 -TRDC invention
17	Boreholes	Boreholes				Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
18	Boreholes	Boreholes	14	0		Borehole rehab in 2020 RDC invention
19	Boreholes	Boreholes	37	3	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
20	Boreholes	Boreholes	21	1	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
21	Boreholes	Boreholes	21	8	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
22	Boreholes	Boreholes	5	0		Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
23	Boreholes	Boreholes	12	0		Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention
24	Boreholes	Boreholes	5	2	Lack of spares	Borehole rehab in 2020 TRDC invention

Table 3 above shows the number of boreholes in the district as well as the functionality of the boreholes. Since the last publication access to safe drinking water in Wards 4, 18, 21, 22 and 23 improved due to resuscitation of non-functional boreholes and drilling of new boreholes. However, Ward 18 needs more boreholes considering the area of the ward.

Table 4: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The District (2016)	Major Dams In The District (2022)
18	Gwenero , Impaluli and Mapongogwe	Gwenero, Impaluli and Mapongogwe
7	Zananda	Zananda
11	Gonye	Gonye
14	Chirume	Chirume
19	Lucilia Port	Lucilia Port
8		Banga
Source: Primary data		

Since the last publication the district had one dam constructed in the last five (5) years. The dam serves one ward only of all the twenty-four (24) wards.

4.1. Water Management Issues

The access to safe drinking water and water for livestock is compromised due to pollution of water sources from mining, industrial and agricultural activities. The major chemicals deposited in the water sources are cyanide and mercury mostly from mining activities. Resuscitation of existing non-functional boreholes is needed to improve access to and availability of safe drinking water. Reactivation of water point committees, improved participation of communities in waste chemicals (cyanide and mercury) and water resources management. Strict EIAs should be encouraged to reduce the deposition of toxic wastes in the water sources.

4.2. Livelihood Activities Generated Water Sources

The water sources in the district support livelihoods for communities that are settled near the water sources. The livelihoods supported by the water sources include; fisheries, irrigation, livestock and nutritional gardens.

Table 5: Livelihoods Generated From Water Sources

Water Source	Wards Served By Water Source	Livelihood Activity
Gwenhoro and Impaluli Dams	18	Fisheries
Zananda Dam	7	Irrigation and livestock
Gonye Dam	11	Irrigation and livestock
Chirume Dam	14	Irrigation, fisheries and livestock
Banga	8	Agro-ecology gardens and livestock
Mapongogwe	18	Fisheries
Source: DDF Shurugwi District		

Table 5 above shows the major dams in the district and the sources of livelihoods derived from the water sources.

4.3. Sanitation Facilities

The **Table 6** below shows the sanitation facilities in the district.

Table 6: Sanitation Facilities

Ward Number	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Ward Number	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets
1	Low	Low	13	Low	Low
2	Low	Low	14	Low	Low
3	Low	Low	15	Low	Low
4	Low	Low	16	Low	Low
5	Low	Low	17	Low	Low
6	Low	Low	18	Low	Low
7	Low	Low	19	Low	Low
8	Low	Low	20	Low	Low
9	Low	Low	21	Low	Low
10		Medium	22	Low	Low
11	Low	Low	23	Medium	Low
12	Medium	Low	24	Low	Low
Source: ZINWA, Shurugwi District					

Ablution facilities have improved in the last five (5) years with the establishment of more latrines and functional hand washing machines in the district. However, the facilities quantities are still below the required standards levels and more facilities need to be established as shown in the table above.

5. Transport And Communication

5.1. Communication

There are three (3) mobile network providers operating in the district and these are Netone, Telecel and Econet. Econet has the widest coverage in terms of network coverage and subscribers. The district has internet coverage across the district, although this is affected by power outages.

5.2. Transport

Road network is the most common means of transport in the district. Generally, most of the roads are gravel. They are in a poor state, and the roads need rehabilitation and maintenance. In Wards 1, 5 and 22 there is need to rehabilitate some bridges which were washed away by the rains.

Table 7: Transport System In The District

Ward	Transport	Communication	Ward	Transport	Communication
1	Trafficable roads	Poor network connectivity	13	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
2	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	14	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
3	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	15	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
4	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	16	Poor roads	Good network connectivity
5	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	17	Poor roads	Good network connectivity
6	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	18	Poor roads	Good network connectivity
7	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	19	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
8	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	20	Poor roads	Good network connectivity
9	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	21	Poor roads	Poor network connectivity
10	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	22	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
11	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	23	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
12	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity	24	Trafficable roads	Good network connectivity
Source: Shurugwi Town Council and Tongogara RDC					

6. Natural Regions And Livelihood Zones

Wards in Shurugwi District are in natural Region IIb, III and IV. The area receives 400mm -1000mm. Farming types in the district are intensive and semi- intensive farming types in the rural wards. The district has three (3) Agro-ecological regions tabulated below.

Table 8: Natural Regions In The District

Agro-Ecology Zone	Wards	Rainfall	Type Of Farming
IIb	All urban Wards (1-13), extreme East of 18 and extreme western parts of Ward 19	750mm-1000mm	Intensive farming
III	Wards 1, 15, 17, 18, Western part of Ward 21, extreme Eastern part of Ward 19, extreme Northern parts of Ward 13 and extreme Northern parts of Ward 8	650mm-800mm	Semi-intensive farming
IV	Wards 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, Southern parts of Ward 8 and 2 and Eastern parts of Wards 3 and 21	450mm-650mm	Semi-intensive farming

Source: AARDS Shurugwi District

Table 8 above, is indicative of the natural ecological regions in the district. The district has three (3) main ecological regions. The majority of the wards in the district fall under natural Region IV where semi-intensive agriculture is practiced. Farmers in this region are practice subsistence farming with the surplus produce realized from the farming activities sold to formal markets and informal traders. The map below shows the agro-ecological regions in Shurugwi.

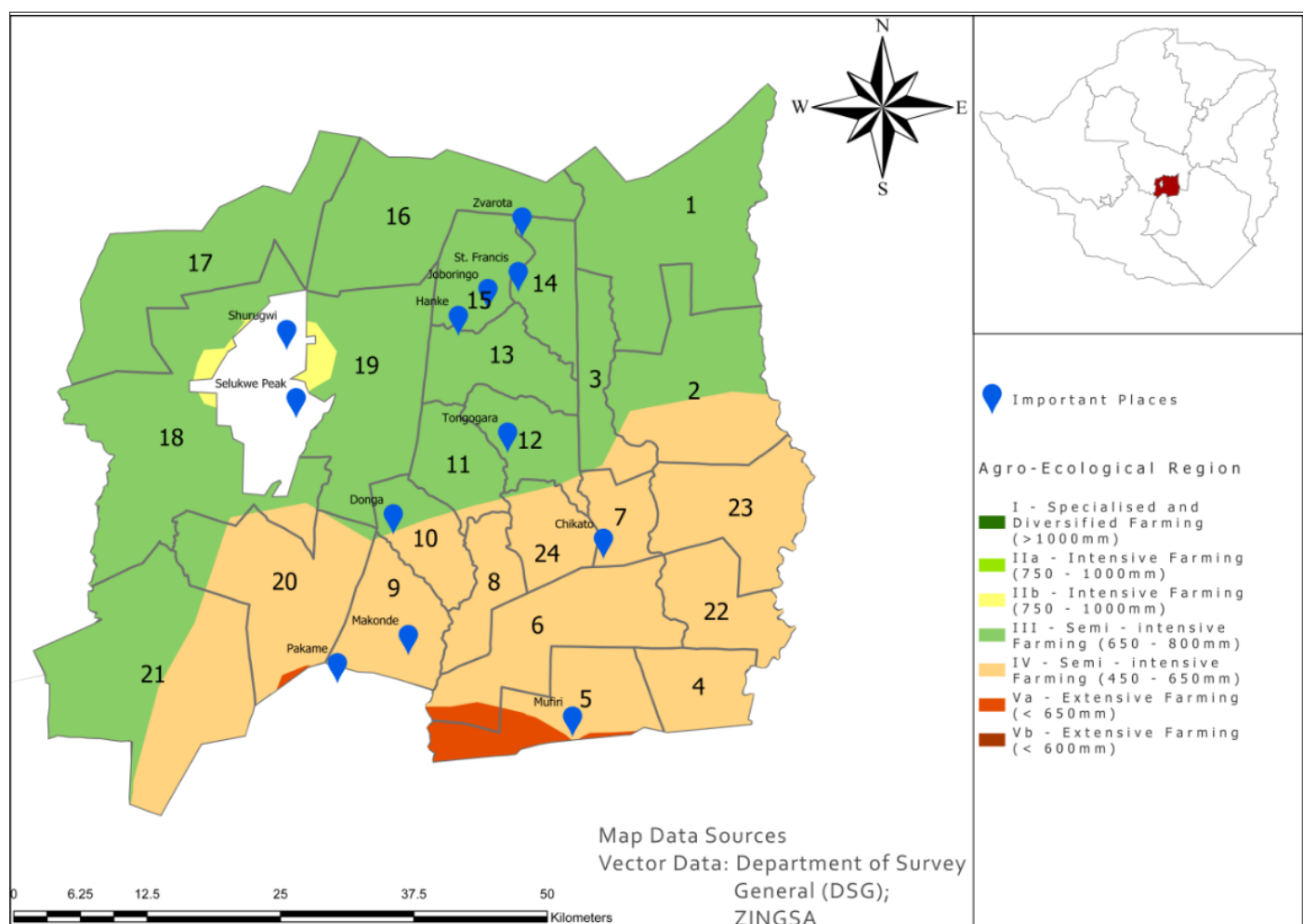


Figure 2: Shurugwi District Agro-Ecological Regions

6.1. Livelihoods And Challenges

The main livelihood source in the district is agricultural production. Mining also forms another source of the district in mineral rich wards like Wards 17, 18 and 19.

Table 9: Livelihoods For The District

Ward	Livelihood Source	Ward	Livelihood Source
1	Peasant farming, horticulture, apiculture, conservancy	13	Subsistence farming, mining
2	Peasant farming	14	Farming, gardening, cropping, small livestock
3	Livestock, gardening	15	Subsistence farming
4	Farming, brick moulding	16	Subsistence farming, mining
5	Subsistence farming	17	Large scale farming, mining
6	Subsistence farming	18	Livestock keeping, mining, farming
7	Subsistence farming	19	Mining, livestock, horticulture
8	Subsistence farming	20	Subsistence farming, mining, horticulture
9	Subsistence farming	21	Subsistence farming, livestock, horticulture
10	Subsistence farming	22	Subsistence farming, livestock keeping
11	Vending, trading, subsistence farming	23	Subsistence farming, livestock, horticulture
12	Subsistence farming	24	Subsistence farming

Source: AARDS, Shurugwi District

Table 10: Summary Of Economic Zones In The District

Economic Activities	Description	Wards
Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Midlands, and extends to the North-Eastern and North Western-lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
Semi-intensive farming (cash crop production)	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour. A number of other income sources help the poor make ends meet including: sales of wild fruits and vegetables, gold panning, small scale gold and diamond mining, sales of beer and handicrafts and casual labour. Fishing is also opportunistically practiced in the rivers and streams, as is some cross-border trade.	4, 5, 7, 8, 22 and 24
Cattle rearing and Cereal Farming	This is a vast livelihood zone spread across ten (10) districts in Mashonaland East, Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces of Zimbabwe. The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small-scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	1, 2, 3, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23

Source: Shurugwi District profile, 2017

6.2. Wealth Groups Profiles

Table 11 outlines the main livelihood activity in Shurugwi District.

Table 11: Livelihood Zones In The District

(Wards)	Livelihood Activity
Wards 17, 18, 19, 14, 15, 20 and 23	Mining
Wards 17 and 18	LSCF
Wards 3, 4, 22	SSCF
Wards 1, 2, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	Mixed farming and semi-intensive farming
Gonye (Ward 11), Zananda (Ward 7), Matimba (Ward 18), Senamwe (Ward 1), Ruchanyu (Ward 20), Shungudzevhu (Ward 19), Taguta (Ward 2) and Chuni (Ward 10)	Irrigation
18 (Gwenhoro plantation)	Plantation
Source: AARDS, Shurugwi District	

7. Climate Information

The district's rainfall patterns between 2016 and 2021, shows that there has been an increase in rainfall amount. Seasons 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 had comparatively lower rainfall. The increase in the rainfall pattern in 2020-2021 affected most farmers due to water logging compromising their yield per hectare. The graph below shows a trend analysis of the rainfall patterns in the district from 2016 to 2021.

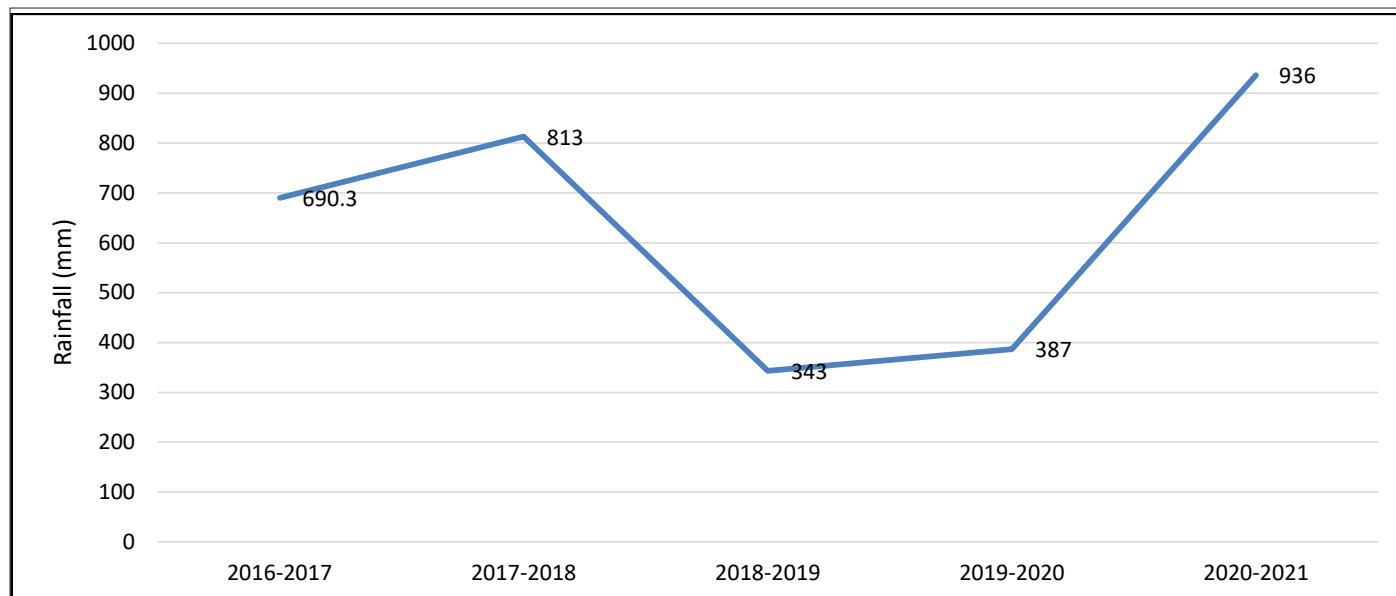


Figure 3: Shurugwi District Rainfall Patterns (Source: AARDS Department, Shurugwi District)

On average there has been a change in the rainfall pattern in the district from 2016-2017 farming season to 2020-2021 farming season. In 2016-2017 farming season the district received an average 1100mm. In 2017-2018 farming season there was a marked decline in the rainfall received in the district. In 2018-2019 farming season rainfall continued to decline as shown in the graph above. In 2019-2020 farming season there was low rainfall in the district. In 2020-2021 farming season recorded rainfall received increased to over 1000mm. The district is showing evidence of climate change and variability over a five (5) year period (2016-2021). There is general decrease in the annual rainfall received.

7.1. Start And End Of Farming Season

Historically, (between 1980-2010) start of rainfall season in the district is usually between 5-10 December for the Northern half of the district and 10-15 December for the Southern half of the district. During 2020 to 2021 season, the season started during the 3rd dekad of October (between 21st and 31st of October), exhibiting a shift in the start of the season to occur earlier than during previous years. The end of the season for the period 1980-2010 is recorded as 5-10 March. Changes were recorded in the start and end day of the rain season in the district.

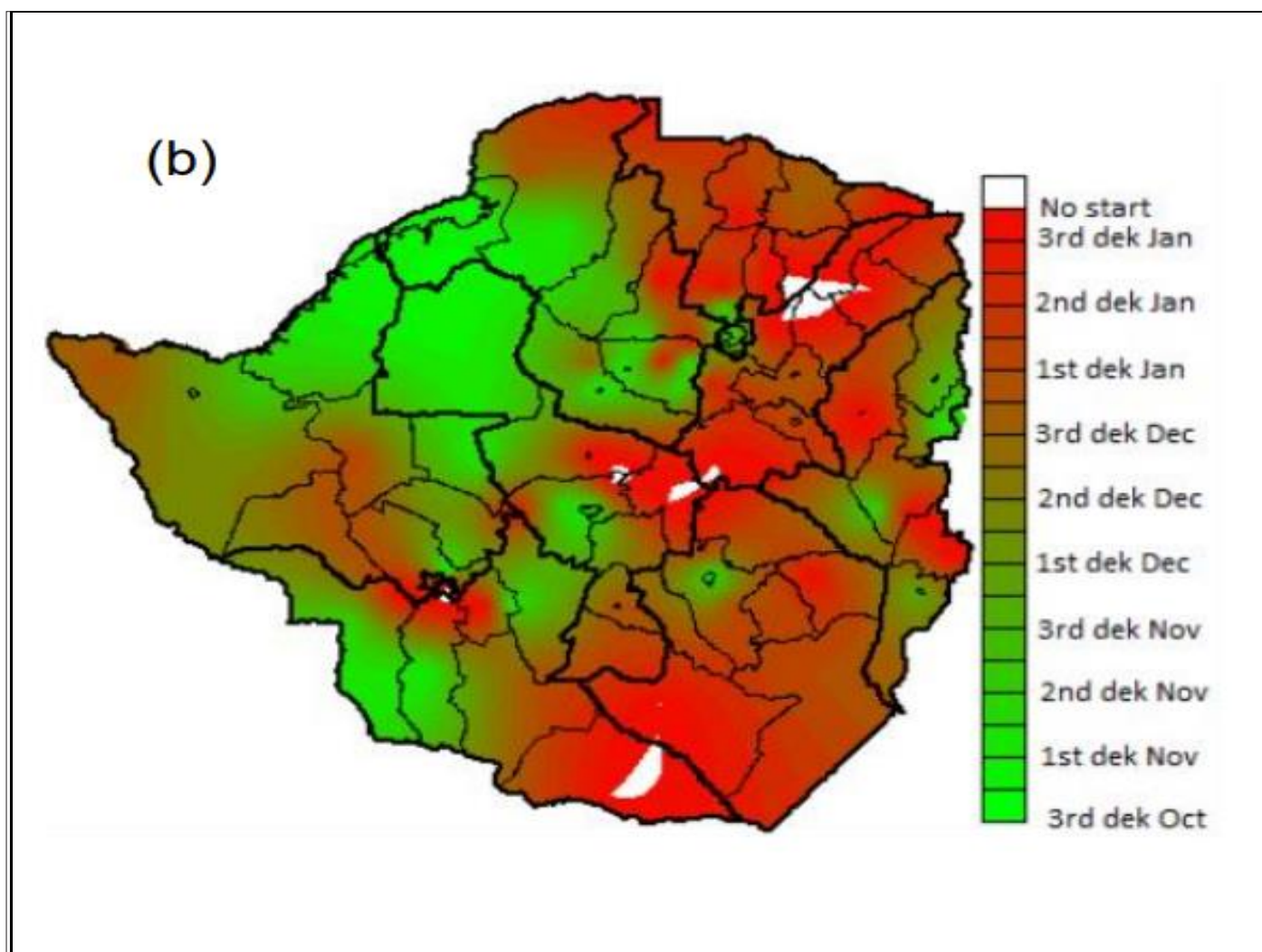


Figure 4: Map Showing The Start And End Of Farming Seasons

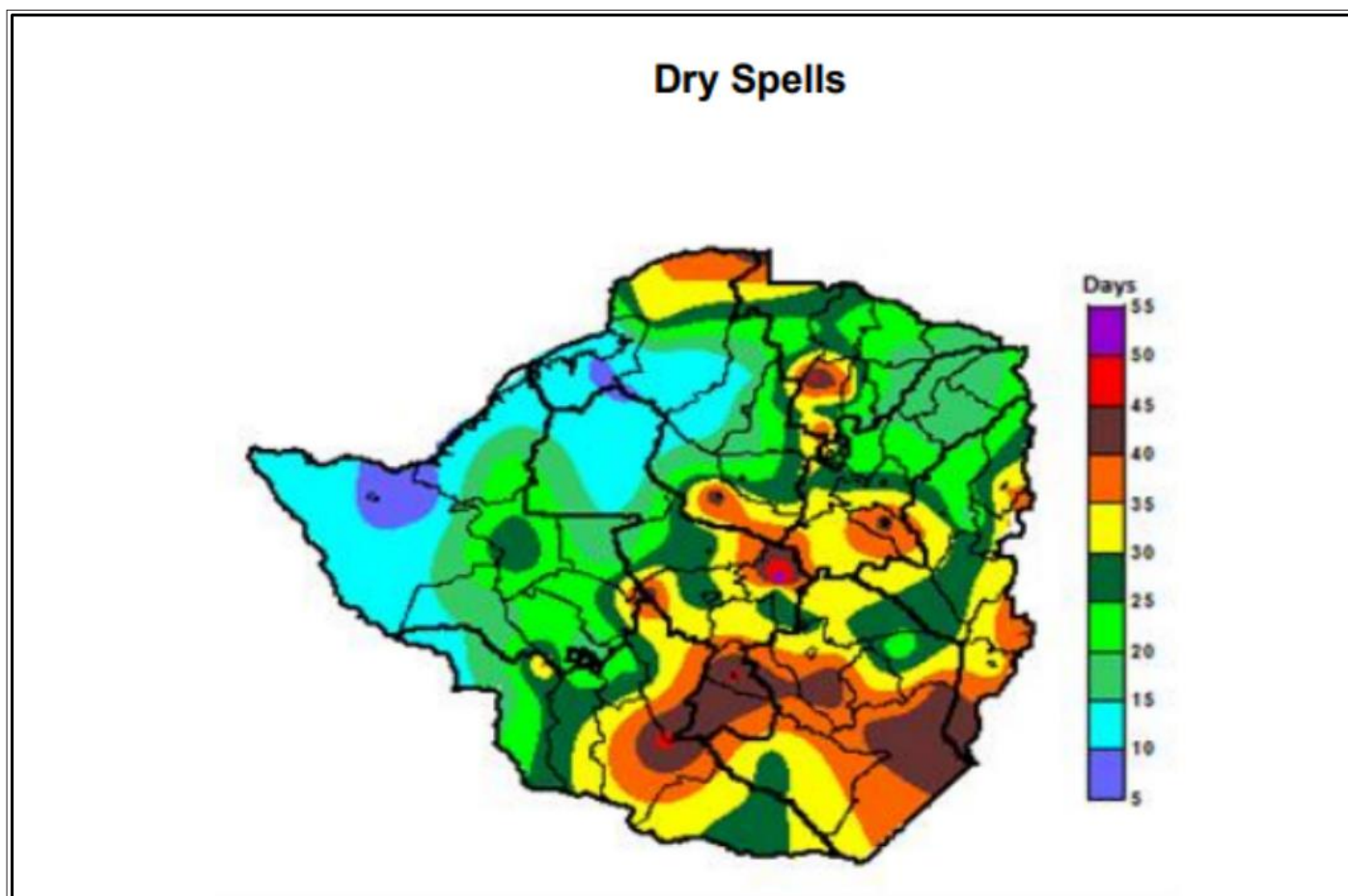


Figure 5: Intensity And Frequency Of Dry Spells Per Wards

Longest dry spells for the 2019-2020 season. A dry day is when a station records less than 0.85mm

8. Agricultural Information

The district is largely characterized by sandy soil types and clay. The majority of the wards have sandy soils suitable for tubers, ground nuts, round nuts and tobacco.

Table 12: Soil Types In The District

Wards	Soil Type
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	Sandy soil
Wards 17, 18, 21, 16, 19, 20, 23 and 24	Both sandy and clay soils
Source: AARDS, Shurugwi department	

Table 13 below shows the common crops grown in the district by farming sector.

Table 13: Farming Sectors And Crops Grown 2020-2021

Crop	A1: Area (Hectares)	A2: Area (Hectares)	Large Scale: Area (Hectares)	Small Scale: Area (Hectares)	Old Resettlement Area (Hectares)	Communal
Maize	2,666	616	180.6	723.9	6,100.3	6,380.75
Sorghum	25	4	1.5	27.22	165.6	131.4
Rapoko	10.7	3.5	1	21.3	119.8	167.5
Pure millet	11	3.5	1.2	91.3	109.8	122.5
Ground nuts	193	51	67	90	558	1,696.1
Soya beans	3	1	1.5		55.3	106.2
Sunflower	5				3	10.15
Sugar beans	20.5	10	0.7	23	50.5	50.25
Sweet potatoes	50.5	15	12	44.8	288	347.58
Bambara nuts	92	25	12.1	82.5	197	228.5
Cow peas	18.5	9.28	5.6	31.2	60.3	120.7
Rice	0.2				0.4	2.57
Sesame					0.01	0.7
Cotton	70				196	
Tobacco					3	

Key

A1: Wards 17, 18 and 21
A2: Wards 17 and 18
LSCF: Wards 17 and 18
SSCF: Wards 3,4 and 22
OR: Wards 1, 2, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21
Communal: Wards 5, 7-15 and 24

In 2016 there were no cotton producers in the district. In 2018-2019 farming season the recorded hectares for cotton production were ten (10) hectares. In 2019-2020 farming season cotton production recorded 75.5ha. In 2020-2021 cotton production significantly increased to 266ha. Tobacco production in 2019-2020 was eleven (11) ha. In 2020-2021 tobacco production reduced to three (3) ha.

In 2018-2019 area covered with maize crop was 14107ha. In the 2019-2020 farming season area covered with maize meal was 9284ha. In 2020-2021 farming season area covered with maize meal was 16667ha. Area covered with sorghum in 2018-2019 farming season was 119Ha. In 2019-2020 farming season the area covered with sorghum was 491ha. In 2020-2021 farming season area covered with sorghum was 354.72ha.

Area covered with rapoko in 2018-2019 was 104 ha. In 2019-2020 the area was 347.6Ha. In 2020-2021 was 323.8ha. Area covered with pearl millet in 2018-2019 season was 30ha. In 2019-2020 farming season the area covered with pearl millet increased to 53.7ha. In 2020-2021 the area covered with pearl millet increased to 339.3 ha.

In 2018-2019 the area covered with ground nuts was 1185ha. In 2019-2020 was 1536ha. In 2020-2021 farming season area covered with ground nuts was 2655.1ha. In 2018-2019 the area covered with (bambara) nuts (round nuts) 627ha. In 2019-2020 was 349.9ha. In 2020-2021 area covered with round nuts was 637.1ha.

In 2018-2019 the area covered with cowpeas was 52.9ha. In 2019-2020 area covered with cowpeas was 158.7ha. In 2020-2021 the area covered with cow peas was 245.58ha. In 2020-2021 the area covered with beans was 154.95 ha. In 2018-2019 farming season the area covered with soya beans was five (5) ha. In 2019-2020 area covered was 12.2ha. In 2020-2021 area covered with soya beans 167ha.

In 2018-2019 farming season area covered with sweet potato was 46Ha. In 2019-2020 the area covered with sweet potato was 380.03ha. In 2020-2021 farming season the area covered with sweet potato was 757.8ha.

8.1. Livestock Situation

Cattle and goats are common livestock in the district. The district had a total of 78, 834 beef cattle and 1,180 dairy cattle. **Table 14** also show that the district had about 30, 990 goats.

Table 14: Livestock Situation Per Ward

Ward	Beef	Dairy	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Pigs
1	5,300	8	910	25	34	45
2	3,830	0	876	18	73	42
3	1,336	0	652	37	6	0
4	882	0	154	3	23	0
5	2,397	0	728	9	21	0
6	2,596	0	965	22	62	0
7	2,838	7	1,337	27	110	3
8	2,624	0	1,220	0	66	4
9	2,460	0	1,310	25	145	30
10	2,310	0	1,840	31	16	37
11	2,063	0	3,015	120	51	20
12	2,600	0	1,344	12	152	32
13	2,193	0	693	17	37	0
14	9,460	0	2,400	4	40	38
150	3,313	0	498	0	35	22
16	2,802	0	650	0	9	0
17	5,429	1,158	3,102	359	22	22
18	3,289	0	535	80	31	413
19	2,250	0	2,340	5	55	0
20	1,321	0	507	0	98	28
21	3,456	0	2,563	56	40	12
22	1,936	0	652	37	50	0
23	9,638	2	1,379	60	292	87
24	2,511	5	1,320	15	230	6
Totals	78, 834	1,180	30, 990	962	1,698	841

Source: AARDS, Shurugwi department

8.2. Functioning And Non-Functioning Dip Tanks In Shurugwi District

Shurugwi District has sixty-five (65) dip tanks servicing the twenty-four (24) wards. Twenty-eight (28) of the boreholes are functional but need rehabilitation and thirty (30) of the dip tanks are functioning. The table below indicates the number of functioning and boreholes that need rehabilitation in the wards.

Table 15: Dip Tanks By Ward

Dip Tank Name	Ward	Functionality	Dip Tank Name	Ward	Functionality
Beaconkop	17	Functional	Nhema	15	Functional
Highlands	18	Needs rehabilitation	Makonde	9	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Totonga	17	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Gundura	20	Functional
Boterekwa	18	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Marishongwe	9	Functional
Chikupa	19	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Chamarima	19	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Mpangai	10	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Zingwe West	18	Functional
Zvishazha	11	Functional	Little Impali	18	Functional
Banga	5	Functional	Mangwende	18	Functional
Senamwe	7	Functional	Ruchanyu	20	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Rio	1	Functional	Glentour	18	Functional
Faquar	1	Functional	Sagurugota	22	Functional
Chekenyu	6	Functional	Tokwe	3	Functional
Chuni	10	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Rockford	23	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Mtebekwana	10	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Nantes	22	Non functional
Ndanga	10	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Mazivisa	12	Functional
Zvamabande	10	Functional	22 Miles	24	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Brooklands	21	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Chatokwe	11	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Vimbanai	21	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Mapumbu	11	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Asvondrai	21	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Mavhumashava	16	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Mavumashava	21	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Dhlemiti	16	Functional
Zhaugwe	21	Functional	Mtebekwi	16	Functional
Dombojena Spray Race	16	Functional	Chikato	5	Functional
Yeovilton	23	Functional	Msabezana	7	Functional
Nyagari	2	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Gamwa	5	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Gwanza	2	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Zvamatenga	6	
Oregon	2	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Chenhope	4	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Rangemore	2	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Chiltern	15	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Hanke	13	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Hwinya	15	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Nyamahweru	13	Functional but needs rehabilitation	Jobolinko	16	Functional but needs rehabilitation
Chipwiza	13	Functional	Mhloro	14	Functional

Table 15: Dip Tanks By Ward (continued)

St. Peters	13	Functional	Nhemamushava	15	Functional
Kashambe	21	Functional			
Walsh Block	21	Functional			
Reitfontain	21	Functional			
Source: AARDS, Shurugwi department					

8.3. Other Livestock Establishments

The district has twenty-one (21) aquaculture ponds and only eight (8) are functional. The district also has ninety-five (95) apiculture establishments.

Table 16: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (capture)	
Aquaculture (ponds)	21 (functional 8)
Apiculture	95
Dairy farms	11
Fodder production	5
Source: AARDS, Shurugwi department	

8.4. Main Livestock Diseases

No wards reported Rabies, Newcastle, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth Disease were reported in Ward 18. Lumpy Skin Disease (Wards 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20 and 21), Heart Water (1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20 and 21) and Theileriosis (2, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20 and 21) affected most wards in the district.

Table 17: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	Nil
Newcastle Disease:	Nil
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth:	18
Lumpy Skin	1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20 and 21
Heart Water	1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20 and 21
Theileriosis	2, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20 and 21
Source: AARDS, Shurugwi department	

9. Markets Information

The main source of livelihood in the district is agriculture. The district's market centres are divided into three (3), that is; field crops market, horticultural and poultry market and cattle market places. The produce is sold at designated places within the district.

9.1. Labour Markets

In the last five (5) years there was an increase in the number of employment opportunities created in the district. The informal mining sector is also attracting a large number of unemployed people in the district.

Table 18: District Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Formal mining	15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	All wards	20% of the households are accessing this opportunity
Small-scale artisan mining	15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	All wards	30% of the households are accessing this opportunity
Retail sector	Ward 5 urban, 10, 12, 8, 18 and 14	All urban wards, rural Wards 10, 12, 8, 18 and 14	15% of households are accessing this opportunity
Agriculture	17, 18 and 19	17, 18, 19 and neighbouring wards	10% of households are accessing this opportunity
Formal employment	All wards	All wards	5%
SMEs	All urban wards, Wards 10, 12, 8, 6 and 7	All wards (urban and rural)	20%

9.2. Market Seasonal Calendar

In terms of cereals farmers access the market during off-season period. This period covers September to April during harvest time. A high proportion of households purchase food for consumption after exhausting their stock of cereals.

Table 19: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Typical Consumption Period

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

Table 20: Calendar Of Food Purchases (Drought Period)

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

9.3. Crop Produce Markets

The average price of maize meal (10kg) and maize grain were US\$5 while traditional grains were US\$20 in all wards.

Table 21: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal \$/10Kg	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Beans \$/500G	Other Small Grain\$/Bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	5	5	1	20	2.00
2	5	5	1	20	2.50
3	5	5	1	20	2.50
4	5	5	1	20	2.50
5	5	5	1	20	2.50
6	5	5	1	20	2.50
7	5	5	1	20	2.50
8	5	5	1	20	2.50
9	5	5	1	20	2.50
10	5	5	1	20	2.50
11	5	5	1	20	2.50
12	5	5	1	20	2.50
13	5	5	1	20	2.50
14	5	5	1	20	2.50
15	5	5	1	20	2.50
16	5	5	1	20	2.50
17	5	5	1	20	2.50
18	5	5	1	20	2.50
19	5	5	1	20	2.50
20	5	5	1	20	2.50
21	5	5	1	20	2.50
22	5	5	1	20	2.50
23	5	5	1	20	2.50
24	5	5	1	20	2.50

9.4. Livestock Prices

Average cattle prices ranged from US\$350 to US\$500. Sheep prices ranged from US\$80 to US\$100 and goats ranged from US\$40 to US\$50. The average prices were higher in 2021 than the 2016 prices.

Table 22: Average Cost Of Livestock In Shurugwi

Type Of Livestock	2016 (USD)	2021 (USD)	Type Of Market
Oxen	350-500	350-500	Cattle Business Centre and open
Heifer	250-400	400	Cattle Business Centre and open
Steer	250-400	400+	Cattle Business Centre and open
cow	250-300	350	Cattle Business Centre and open
Sheep	60-80	80-100	Open
Goat	35-50	40-50	Open
Indigenous chicken	7	7	Open
Turkey	17	30	Open
Guinea fowl	7	10	Open
Broiler chickens	5	7	Open

Major agricultural markets in Shurugwi are Chachacha, Mumvuri and Mutandapi.

Table 23: Main Markets For Crop Produce

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Mumvuri	Urban ward 13	Horticultural commodities	Rural wards	Available
		Cereals	GMB, informal traders and local farmers	Available
Chachacha	10	Cereals	Local farmers, informal traders and GMB	Not available
Mukandapi	8	Cereals	Local farmers, informal traders, GMB	Not available

Table 24: Main Markets For Crop Produce

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
GMB	12	Maize, small grains, beans, cowpeas, round nuts	Local farmers	Maize readily available
Local markets	All wards	Maize, beans, small grains	Individual farmers	Readily available
Individuals	All wards	Maize, beans, small grains	Individual farmers	Readily available

Table 25: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grains	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10Kg	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Beans \$/500G	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	Rice (Per 2Kgs)
1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.00
2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
11	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
13	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
14	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
15	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
17	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50

Table 25: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021 (continued)

18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
19	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
20	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
22	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
23	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50
24	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	1	20	2.50

9.5. Challenges Faced By Farmers

- Poor road networks
- Poor communication systems
- Long distance to markets
- No electricity in some areas
- Poor prices and price fluctuations
- Low demand of produce especially horticultural products
- Inputs are purchased at high prices (feeds and chemicals)
- Outbreak of crop pests (fall army worm) and livestock disease (Theileriosis Disease)
- Water shortages and grazing availability
- Veld fires
- Livestock bought at low prices at market place
- Long distance to market place
- High transport costs to market place
- Drugs are very expensive for farmers to purchase
- Poor market access
- Erratic rainfall
- Affordability of current meteorological information (e.g. agro-met bulletins)
- High prices of agricultural inputs
- Covid-19 related challenges

10. Common Hazards In Shurugwi

The major hazards in the district are mine collapses, road traffic accidents, droughts, crop pests and diseases, livestock diseases, infectious disease, chronic non-communicable diseases, veld fires, prolonged dry spells, frost and chemical leakages from mines.

10.1. Drought Prone Areas

According to the WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021, Shurugwi is severely prone to droughts. Droughts cut across the whole district and the most affected areas are communal areas where households depend solely on subsistence farming and rain fed agriculture.

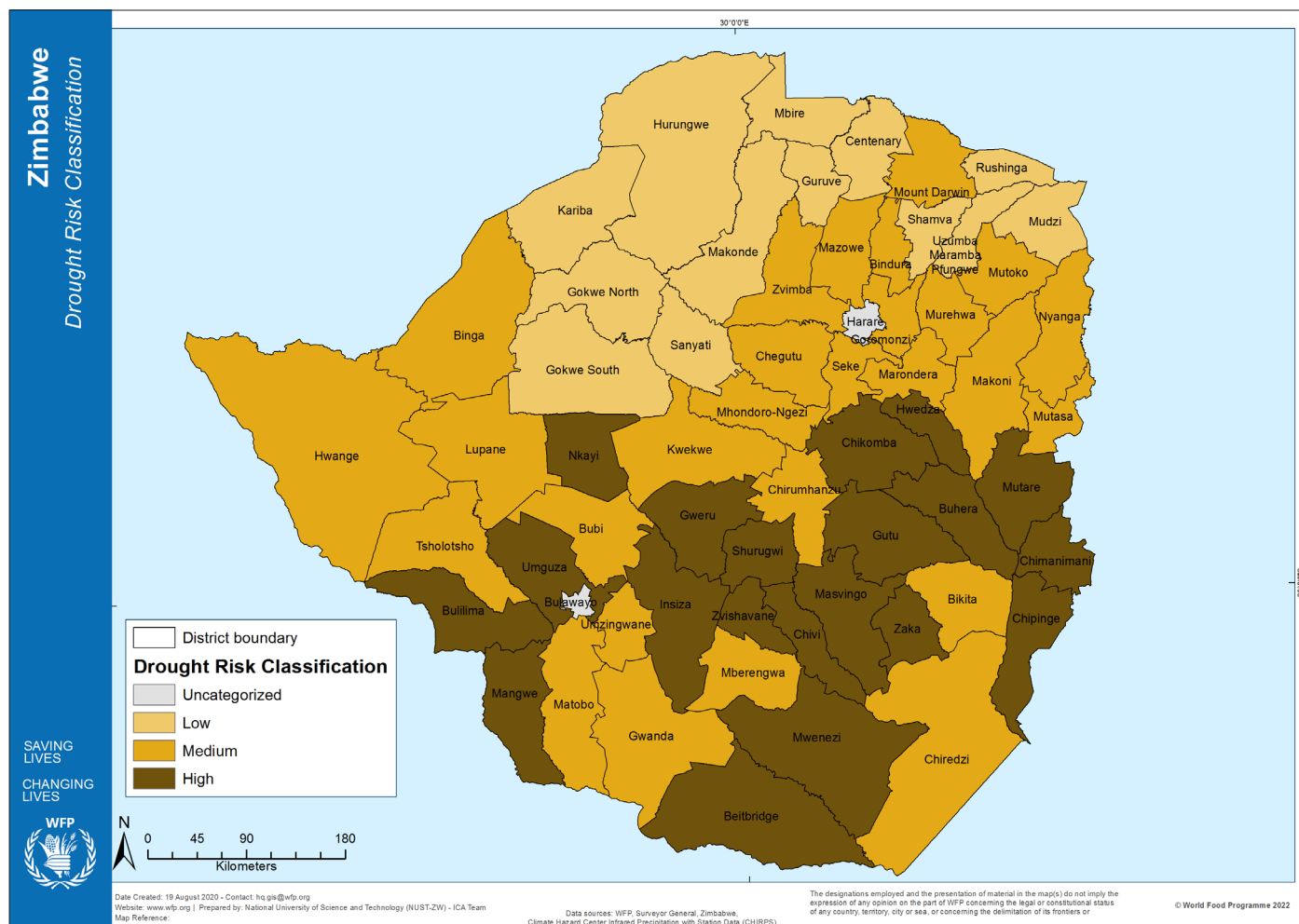


Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)

10.2. Flood Prone Areas

The district is at low risk of flooding according to WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021. **Figure 7** indicates that all the wards are at low risk of flooding.

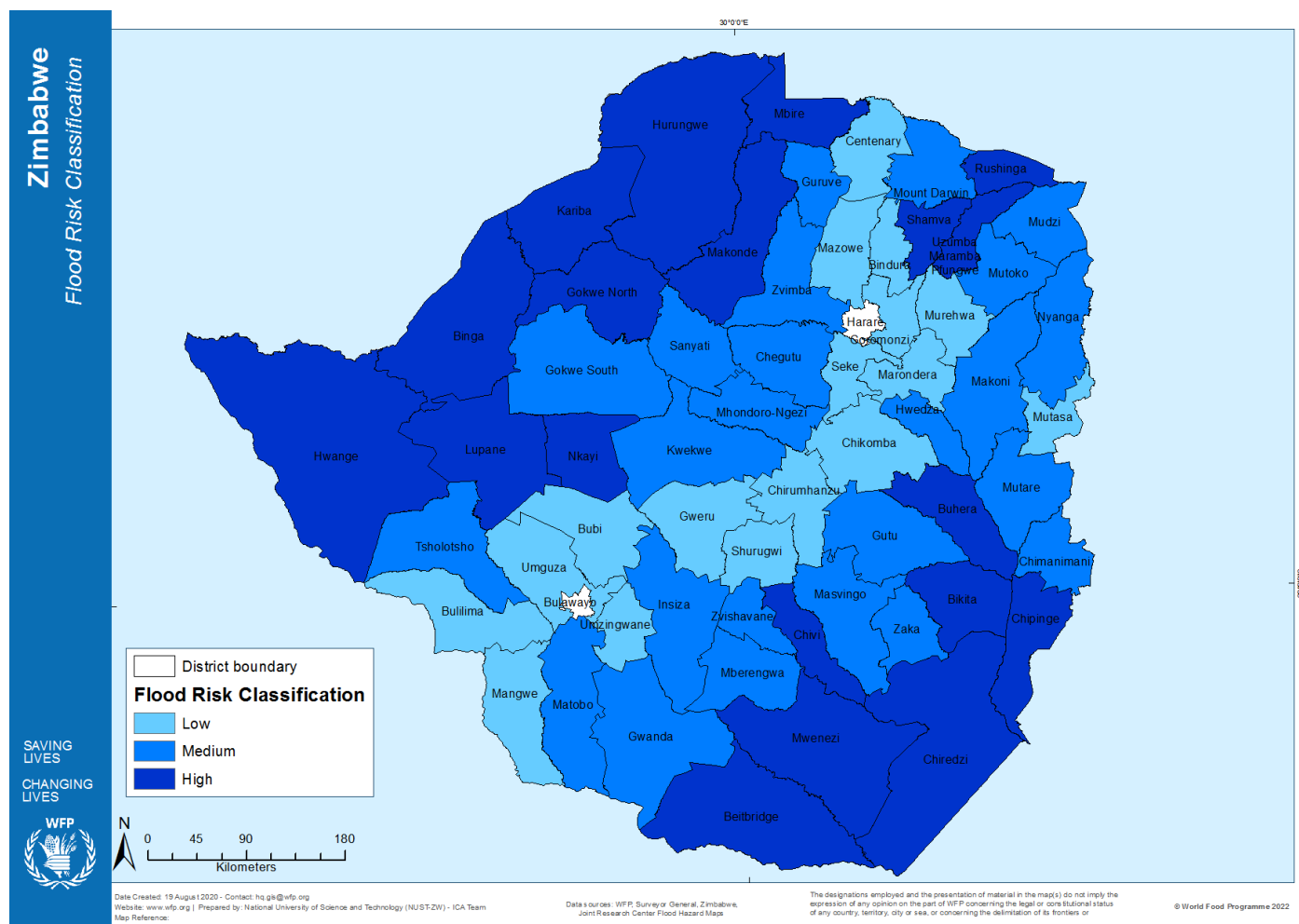


Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)

Table 26: Disaster Risk Assessment And Wards At Risk

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment And Wards At Risk	Affected Elements I.e. Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure Etc	Why Affected/ Vulnerability
Mine collapse	Across the districts	Population (youths), environment, infrastructure, livelihoods, assets	Poverty, low enforcement of legislation and awareness,
Road Traffic Accidents	Boterekwa area (Ward 18), Musavezi bridge (Ward 8), and Surprise mine area (Ward 17),	Population (all age groups), infrastructure,	Poor road networks, negligence, un-road worthy vehicles
Droughts	Across the district	All age groups, environment, assets (livestock), livelihoods	Water shortage, low water harvesting techniques and knowledge, non-functional boreholes and irrigation systems, erratic rains
Crop pests and diseases	Across the district	All populations, environment, cereal stock, livestock	low household income to purchase chemicals, agro-dealers are not readily accessible
Livestock diseases	Across the district	All populations, environment, livelihoods, assets (livestock population)	Low household income to purchase vaccine and chemicals, non-functional dip-tanks, long distances to dip-tanks

Table 26: Disaster Risk Assessment And Wards At Risk

Prolonged dry spells	Across all wards	Assets (livestock), all populations, food stocks, crops	Water shortages, lack of water harvesting techniques, non-functional irrigation schemes
Frost	Across all wards	Crops (beans, vegetables, tomatoes)	No green houses
Veld fires	Wards 17, 18, 19 and 20	Pastures, homes, forests	negligence
Flash floods	Across the wards	Crops, all populations, road infrastructure	Households settled near wetlands are mostly affected
Lightning	Across the wards	All populations	

Table 27: Risk Analysis For Shurugwi District

Ward	Ward Name	Sudden Onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards (Continuous)
1	Chitora	Covid-19 (HR), Tick Borne diseases (LR)	Fall Army Worm (MR)
2	Batanai	Covid-19 (HR), Tick Borne diseases (LR)	Fall Army Worm (MR)
3	Jobolinko	Covid-19 (HR), Tick Borne diseases (LR)	Droughts (HR), Fall Army Worm (MR)
4	Gamwa	Drought (HR), Covid-19 (HR), Tick-Borne disease (LR), veld fires (LR)	Droughts (HR), Fall Army Worm (MR)
5	Mufiri	Drought (HR), Covid-19 (HR), Tick-Borne diseases (LR)	Drought (HR), Fall Army Worm (HR)
6	Zvamatenga	Drought (MR), Covid-19 (HR), Tick-Borne diseases (LR)	Droughts (MR), Fall Army Worm (HR)
7	Chikato	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR)	Droughts (HR), Fall Army Worm (LR)
8	Mukandapi	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (MR),	Droughts (HR), Fall Army Worm (HR)
9	Gundura	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (HR)	Drought (HR), fall army worm (MR), Tick Borne disease (HR)
10	Donga	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), Tick-Borne disease (HR)	Drought (HR), fall army worm (HR), Tick-Borne disease (HR), HIV (HR)
11	Chanaiwa	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR) and Tick-Borne disease (LR)	Drought (HR), Fall Army Worm (HR)
12	Tongogara	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR) and Tick-Borne disease (LR)	Drought (HR) and Tick-Borne disease (LR)
13	Musavezi	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR) and Tick-Borne disease (LR)	Drought (HR)
14	Nhema	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR) and Tick-Borne disease (LR)	Drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (HR)
15	Dombwe	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR) and Tick-Borne diseases (LR)	Tick-Borne disease (LR) and drought (HR)
16	Zvumwa	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), HIV (HR) and Tick-Borne diseases (LR)	Drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR)
17	Chikwingwizha	Mine collapse (VHR), Covid-19 (HR), Fall Army Worm, Tick-Borne disease (HR)	Mine collapse (VHR), Covid-19 (HR), Fall Army Worm (HR)
18	Bethel	Mine collapse (VHR), Covid-19 (HR), Tick-Borne disease (HR)	Mine collapse (VHR), Covid-19 (HR)
19	Chironde	Mine collapse (VHR), Covid-19 (HR)	Mine collapse (VHR), Covid-19 (HR)
20	Ruchanyu	Tick Borne disease (HR), Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), human-wildlife conflicts (HR)	Drought (HR), Tick-Borne disease (HR)
21	Dorset	Covid-19 (HR), human-wildlife conflicts (HR), drought (MR)	Tick Borne disease (HR), Drought (MR)
22	Tokwe	Covid-19 (HR), drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR)	Drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR)
23	Gwanza	Drought (HR), Covid-19 (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR)	Drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR)
24	Shamba	Drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR), Covid-19 (MR)	Drought (HR), Tick Borne disease (LR), Covid-19 (MR)

Key**VLR:** Very Low Risk**LR:** Low Risk**MR:** Medium Risk**HR:** High Risk**VHR:** Very High Risk

Generally, since 2016, there has been an increase in illegal mining activity which has culminated in the intensification of risk of mine collapse.

11. Poverty Levels

The district had an estimated poverty prevalence of 62.25%. The data was collected through crop and livestock assessment by the AARDS department. Wards 6, 7, 8, 12 and 20 had the highest poverty prevalence and these are communal wards with poor soils and low rainfall (**Table 28**). Although the communities rely on other activities like gold panning and petty trade, these options are not sustainable.

Table 28: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward	Proportion Of Population	House-holds	Poor House-holds	Poverty Prevalence By Ward (%)	Ward	Proportion Of Population	Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence By Ward
1	5	1,070	650	44.8	13	5	1,400	629	44.9
2	3	533	500	67.5	14	4	815	480	58.9
3	0	165	41	24.8	15	4	702	469	66.8
4	1	112	73	65.2	16	3	548	381	69.5
5	4	705	518	73.5	17	5	466	263	54.5
6	2	238	178	74.8	18	8	1,334	1,022	76.6
7	3	522	395	75.7	19	5	1,041	555	53.3
8	5	1,440	578	40.1	20	4	390	220	56.4
9	6	1,812	791	43.7	21	7	1,400	834	59.6
10	8	2,351	1,026	43.6	22	1	100	68	68.0
11	6	1,169	811	69.4	23	2	316	206	65.2
12	5	800	668	83.5	24	4	784	562	71.7
					Total	100	40, 426	12, 142	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2016

Ward 3 had the least poverty prevalence estimated at 24.8%. This could be due to the fact that this ward consists mainly of small-scale commercial farmers who are well established. Notable changes in terms of poverty prevalence are indicated in the table above. The poverty atlas of 2016 provided a map which showed the poverty prevalence. In 2021 poverty prevalence in some wards changed notably in Ward 20.

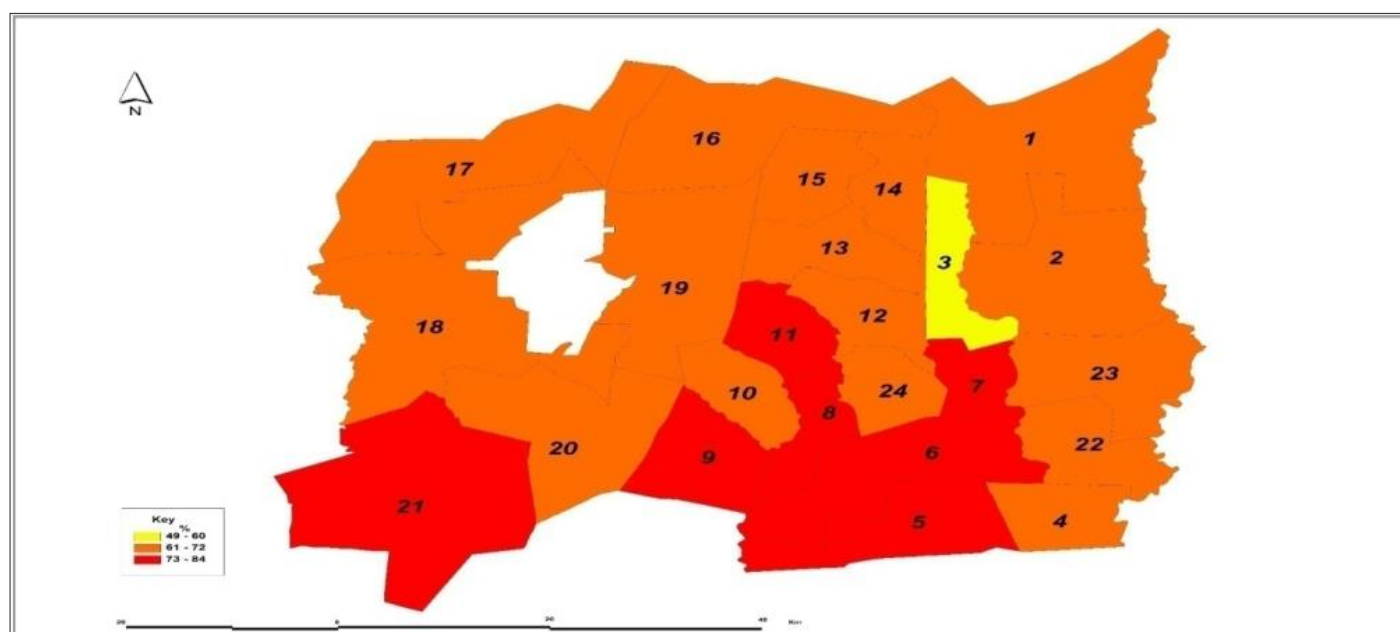


Figure 8: Poverty Prevalence As At 2016 (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2016)

11.1. Challenges

- Malnutrition
- School drops out
- Gender based violence
- Social discrimination
- Maternal mortality
- Infant mortality
- Depression

12. Health And Nutrition

There are twenty-seven (27) health facilities in the district which are poorly distributed. Patients travel long distances to hospitals and this has contributed towards the high mortality rates during child delivery as some mothers' resort to delivering at home. There is need for construction of maternity waiting rooms and setting up of more health facilities. More emergency response facilities are required such as ambulances.

12.1. Health Facilities In Rural Wards

From 2016 the district increased the number of health centres in rural wards. These are Totonga Rural Health centre (Ward 18), Tongogara Poly clinic (Ward 12), Gamwa (Ward 5), Wida (Ward 11), Batanai (Ward 2). The recently constructed health centres are awaiting commissioning.

Table 29: Health Facilities In Rural Wards

No	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority	No	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
1	Chitora, Munikwa	1	Council	11	Zvarota	15	Council
2	Jobolinko, Rockford	3	Council	12	Zvumwa	16	Council
3	Banga	5	Council	13	Chikwingwizha	17	Private
4	Tana	6	Council	14	Impali	18	Private
5	Chikato	7	Council	15	Chironde	19	Council
6	Rusike, Gundura, Pakame	9	Council, private	16	Ruchanyu, Marishongwe	20	Council
7	Zvamavande	10	Government	17	Dosert, Zhaugwe	21	Council
8	Tongogara	12	Council	18	Tokwe	22	Council
9	Hanke, Nhema	13	Private, council	19	Gwanza	23	Council
10	Svika	14	Council	20	Mazivisa	24	Council

12.2. Health Centres In Urban Wards

The district has two (2) government, two (2) private health centres and four (4) surgeries in urban wards as shown in **Table 30** below.

Table 30: Health Centres In Urban Wards

No	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (E.g., Council, Government, Private)
1	Shurugwi hospital	5	Government
2	Shurugwi prison	5	Government
3	Ironsides clinic	6 A	Private
4	Nectar Care	1	Private
5	4 Surgeries		Private

12.3. Malnutrition, HIV and AIDS

In 2018 National Nutrition Survey reported that prevalence of malnutrition in children 6 to 59 months was 25% while moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition was 1.5% and 0.2%, respectively.

Table 31: Malnutrition, HIV and AIDS

Indicator	Percentage	Indicator	Percentage
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.5	Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.2	Prevalence of TB	147/100 000
Stunting	25.3		
Overweight and obesity	2.6		
Low Birth weight	17.2	-	
Source: 2018 National Nutrition Survey			

12.4. Feeding Practice For Children Under 2 Years

About 72% of the children were reported to have received exclusive breastfeeding. At least 7% of the children consumed minimum acceptable diet and only 25% of the children minimum meal frequency.

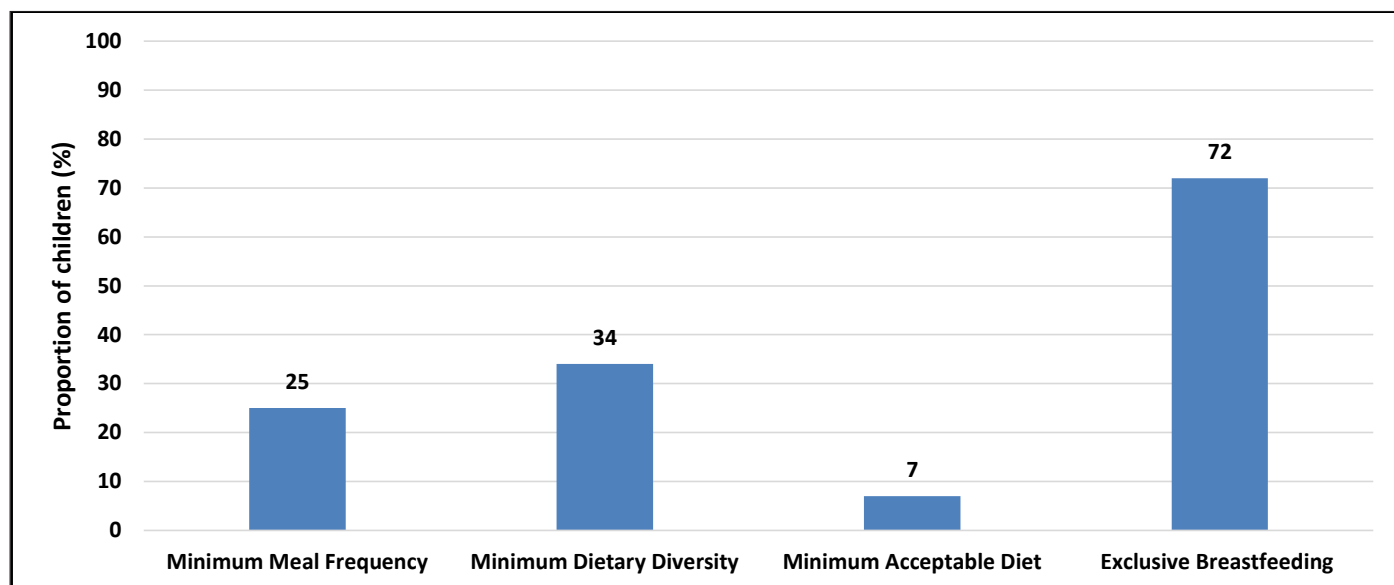


Figure 9: Feeding Practice For Children For Children Under 2 Years (Source: 2018 National Nutrition Survey)

12.5. Food Consumption By Women

According to the 2021 ZimVAC RLA, 54% of women in the district had minimum dietary diversity compared to 39% in 2020. About 98% of the women were reported to have consumed iron rich foods and 81% had consumed protein rich foods an increase from 2020. There was a drop in consumption of Vitamin A rich foods from 92% in 2020 to 63% in 2021.

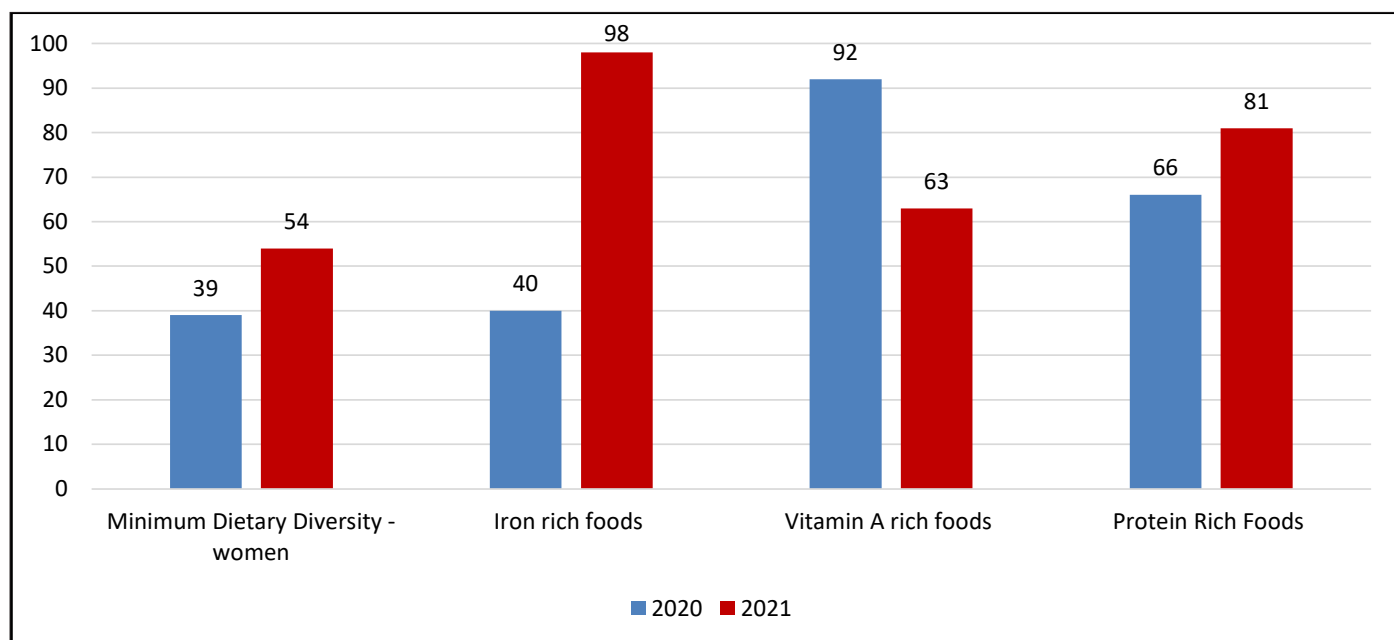


Figure 10: Food Consumption By Women

12.6. Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

The following are top ten diseases affecting the district:

- HIV and TB
- Covid-19
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Meningitis
- Malnutrition
- Pneumonia
- Diarrhoea
- Gastroenteritis

12.7. Top Five Causes Of Mortality

The following are top five (5) causes of mortality in the district:

1. HIV and TB
2. Covid-19
3. Diabetes
4. Hypertension
5. Illegal mining related conflicts (machetes)

Table 32: Mortality Rates

	Rate
Infant mortality	0.13/1000
Child mortality	
Under-5 mortality	
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.05/100000

13. Food Security Section

2016-2017 farming season had a higher yield as compared to the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 seasons which is reflective of the rainfall pattern in the district. In 2019-2020 and 2021 farming seasons rainfall received was high and the yield per hectare was high. The graph below shows the trend analysis of the food security levels in the district from 2016 to 2021.

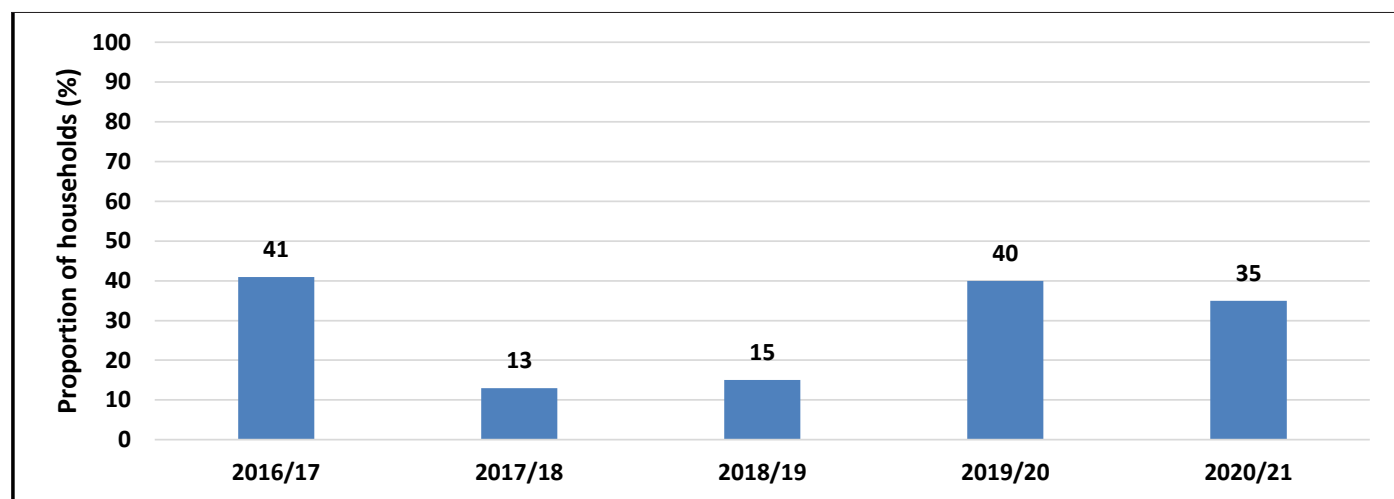


Figure 11: Food Security Trends (2016-2021)

13.1. Chronic And Transitory Food Security

Table 33 below is showing chronic and transitory food security by ward.

Table 33: Chronic And Transitory Food Security By Ward

Ward No.	Food Security Status		Ward No.	Food Security Status	
1		Transitory	13	Chronic	
2		Transitory	14	Chronic	
3		Transitory	15	Chronic	
4	Chronic		16		Transitory
5	Chronic		17		Transitory
6	Chronic		18		Transitory
7	Chronic		19		Transitory
8	Chronic		20		Transitory
9	Chronic		21		Transitory
10	Chronic		22		Transitory
11	Chronic		23		Transitory
12	Chronic		24	Chronic	

14. Socio-Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Households in Shurugwi are faced with food shortages due to high vulnerability. Household vulnerability is worsened by household status i.e child headed households, elderly headed households, widow headed households. The cropping window is reduced for these households due to the low draught power. A significant percentage of these household rely on food handouts and donations from Ministry of Social Development, development partners and casual labour (maricho), edible insects and wild fruits.

14.1. Vulnerability Classification By Ward (2021)

Table 34: Vulnerability Classification By Ward (2021)

Ward No	Proportion Of Population (%)	2021 HHs	Prevalence Of Poverty (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (Tonnes)	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	5	1,070	65	214	Medium
2	3	533	65	133.25	Medium
3	1	165	55	33	Medium
4	2	112	65	22.4	High
5	4	705	74	352.5	High
6	2	238	75	47.6	High
7	3	522	78	104.4	High
8	5	1,440	78	288	High
9	6	1,812	77	362.4	High
10	8	2,351	72	470.2	High
11	6	1,169	75	116.9	high
12	5	800	70	80	High
13	5	1,400	74	140	High
14	4	815	73	163.6	High
15	4	702	67	210.6	Medium
16	3	548	68	191.8	Medium
17	5	466	67	93.2	Medium
18	8	1,334	70	400.2	Medium
19	5	1,041	70	416.4	Low
20	4	390	66	117	Medium
21	7	1,400	72	420	Medium
22	1	100	68	50	Medium
23	2	316	66	94.8	Medium
24	4	784	74	156.8	High

14.2. SLP For Shurugwi District

	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Land preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Millet												
Pulses												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Livestock diseases												
Milk production												
Other												
Lean season												
Food purchases-good season												
Food purchases drought year												
Petty trade												
Local labour												
Collection of wild fruits												
Fishing												
Malaria												
Labour migration												

Crop sales are throughout the year. However, the peak for crop sales across the district is shortly after the harvest between April and June. Nutritional gardens are attended throughout the year. During the cereal production period when farmers are working in their fields, few hours during the day are given to attend to nutritional gardens and irrigation schemes. Livestock sales are throughout the year for both small and large scale livestock. Livestock diseases are throughout the year with the major diseases being Tick Borne diseases in the district. Shurugwi District is not a Malaria prone area.

Table 35: Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix

No.	Name Of Organization	Area Of Operation	Area Of Intervention	Category	Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) Duration (MOU)	GOZ Departments Working With NGOs
1	LID Agency	Shurugwi rural wards 1 to 24	Agriculture. Climate change. Covid response Humanitarian response Natural Resource Management. WASH. Health Education.	Local Initiatives for Development.	10 Years of operation.	Social Services Social Services AARDS Local Govt Rural District Council EMA TRDC
2	AWET	Shurugwi urban Wards 5, 7 10 and rural Wards 10, 11 and 12	Health Covid-19 responses	Covid response and livelihoods.	January 2021 to December 2021.	MOHC Local government Local authorities
3	Plan International	18	Gender transformative and child protection	Prevention of violence against children through challenging social norms that promotes violence against children.	November 2020 to 31 January 2022	Local gvt TRDC
4	Camfed	All 37 wards both urban and rural	Girl Child protection Girl child business empowerment. Mother support groups.	Campaign for the girl child emancipation.	Open MOU With the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.	Local gvt Local authorities
5	Hand in Hand	All 37 wards both urban and rural	Water and Sanitation (WASH). Entrepreneurship Agriculture.	Small to Medium Enterprises development.	01 January to 31 December 2021	Local Authorities Local gvt AARDS Lands
6	Action Against Hunger.	All urban Wards 1 to 13	Child nutrition. Covid response	Action against hunger.	01 January to 31 December 2021	STC Local gvt
7	ZELA	Ward 18	Mining Environment Legal frameworks in mining	Formulization of Small-Scale Mining	01 January to 31 December 2021.	EMA Local gvt

Table 35: Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix (continued)

8	Zvitambo	Rural Wards 11, 12, 9 and 10	Child nutrition. WASH Maternal health	Cumbe study research and shine study research 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2022	MOU with the Ministry of Health and Child Care	Local gvt TRDC
9	BEST (Beef Enterprise Strengthening and Transformation)	Ward 19 and 10	Animal breeding (cattle) Heifer Replacement Scheme Feed and feeding technologies Forage and fodder	ZAGP Zimbabwe Growth Program)	01 January 2019 to 31 December 2022	VET AARDS Local gvt TRDC
10	Technoserve	Ward 11, 12 and 14	Horticulture Irrigation schemes	Supporting irrigation schemes and commercial livestock production through a Whole Farm Management Approach, in partnership with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement.	From January 2019 to September 2022 and also Partnering with UNKI MINE (Anglo American)	AARDS Local gvt

14.3. Food Aid From Partners (From District Database)

In 2016 the district had different partners who were operating in the district towards food security. In 2016-2017 Care International implemented a drought relief intervention. In 2019 MASO had a school feeding intervention. Since 2016 Hand-in-Hand has been intervening with school feeding interventions, the program is still on going. In 2020 Anglo-America through Unki Mines implemented a Covid-19 response project handing out food hampers to vulnerable households and the elderly for six months. The trend shows that from 2021 there is no development partner implementing food aid in the district.

14.4. Social Welfare Food Deficiency Mitigation Strategy (FDMS) Trends

The food deficiency mitigation strategy program had targeted two (2) parts of the population that is the few households which had not harvested properly and also included the elderly, child headed families, the disabled and the labour constrained household. The second part included food for work to those who are labour endowed. Grain allocation was being reviewed periodically responding to poverty levels. The program ended up targeting 16, 130 households with an allocation of 806.25 metric tonnes allocation across the district. The program ended in April 2021 however, there is high food insecurity in the district especially in the rural wards.

15. District Development Priorities

Table 36: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Dam construction and scoping	All wards	Dam construction across the district
2	Drilling of boreholes	All wards	Boreholes need to be increased
3	Land rehabilitation	13, 16, 20 and 17	
4	Road rehabilitation	21, 18, 17, 16 and 20	All roads to be maintained for ease accessibility
5	Health facilities		There is need to increase health centres and clinics in the district.
6	Electrification	All wards	
7	Mobile network expansion	1 and 21	There must be effective mobile network.

16. Summary Of Ward

Ward	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	No. Of Poor HHS	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,070	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	44.8	479	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No	No	6	7	6	
2	533	No	Low	Yes	Low	67.5	360	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		3	5	5	
3	165	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	24.8	41	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		4	1	5	
4	112	No	Low	No	Low	65.2	73	Masvingo Manicaland middle veld small holder zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour.	Region 4: 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	Yes	No		2	3	2	
5	705	Yes	High	Yes	Medium	73.5	518	Masvingo Manicaland middle veld small holder zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour.	Region 4: 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs. Gathering wild foods/products, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	Yes	No		1	2	4	

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

6	238	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	74.8	178	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 4 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs. Gathering wild foods/products, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	Yes	No		3	5	1	
7	522	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	75.7	395	Masvingo Manicaland middle veld small holder zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour.	Region 3: 450- 800mm/annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		1	6	4	
8	1,440	No	Low	Yes	Low	40.1	578	Masvingo Manicaland middle veld small holder zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour.	Region 4 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs. Gathering wild foods/products, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	Yes	No		4	3	2	6
9	1,812	Yes	High	Yes	Medium	43.7	791	Central and northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 4 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs. Gathering wild foods/products, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	Yes	No		4	6	4	
10	2,351	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	43.6	1,026	Central and northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 3: 450- 800mm/annum, intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs. Gathering wild foods/products, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		5	3	7	1

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

11	1,169	No	Low	Yes	Medium	69.4	811	Central and Northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		4	6	5	2
12	800	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	83.5	668	Central and Northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		4	2	4	4
13	1,400	Yes	Low	Yes	Medium	44.9	629	Central and Northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		5	3	2	8
14	815	Yes	High	Yes	Medium	58.9	480	Central and Northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		4	3	5	11
15	702	Yes	High	Yes	Medium	66.8	469	Central and Northern semi intensive zone	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this zone, providing both food and cash income.	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		6	2	5	10
16	548	No	Low	Yes	Medium	69.5	381	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		8	6	3	

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

17	466	No	Low	Yes	Low	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Gvt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		5	2	2	
18	1,334	No	Low	No	76.6	1,022	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No		3	3	7	13
19	1,041	Yes	High	Yes	53.3	555	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No		2	1	6	7
20	390	Yes	High	Yes	98.5	394	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No		6	5	5	12
21	1,400	Yes	Low	No	59.6	834	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	No	No		5	3	2	5
22	100	Yes	Low	No	68.0	68	Masvingo Manicaland middle veld small holder zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour.	Region 4 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	No	No		4	3	7	

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

23	316	Yes	High	No	Medium	65.2	206	Northern cattle and cereal production zone	The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour	Region 3: 450-800 mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		6	2		5	
24	784	Yes	High	Yes	Low	71.7	562	Masvingo Manicaland middle veld small holder zone	Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by production of cereals supplemented by cash cropping (groundnuts, round nuts and cotton), animal husbandry and remittances from migratory labour.	Region 3: 450-800 mm/annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Food assistance from Govt/NGOs, Livestock sales, Sale of non-food assets, Reduction in number of meals/meal quantity, Increased illegal gold panning activities	No	No		8	6		6	9

17. District Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Department
Tavonga Mufarachisi		
Shadreck Sithole		
Jeremiah Marongwe		
Memory Chitawa		

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SHURUGWI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

