2022

UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

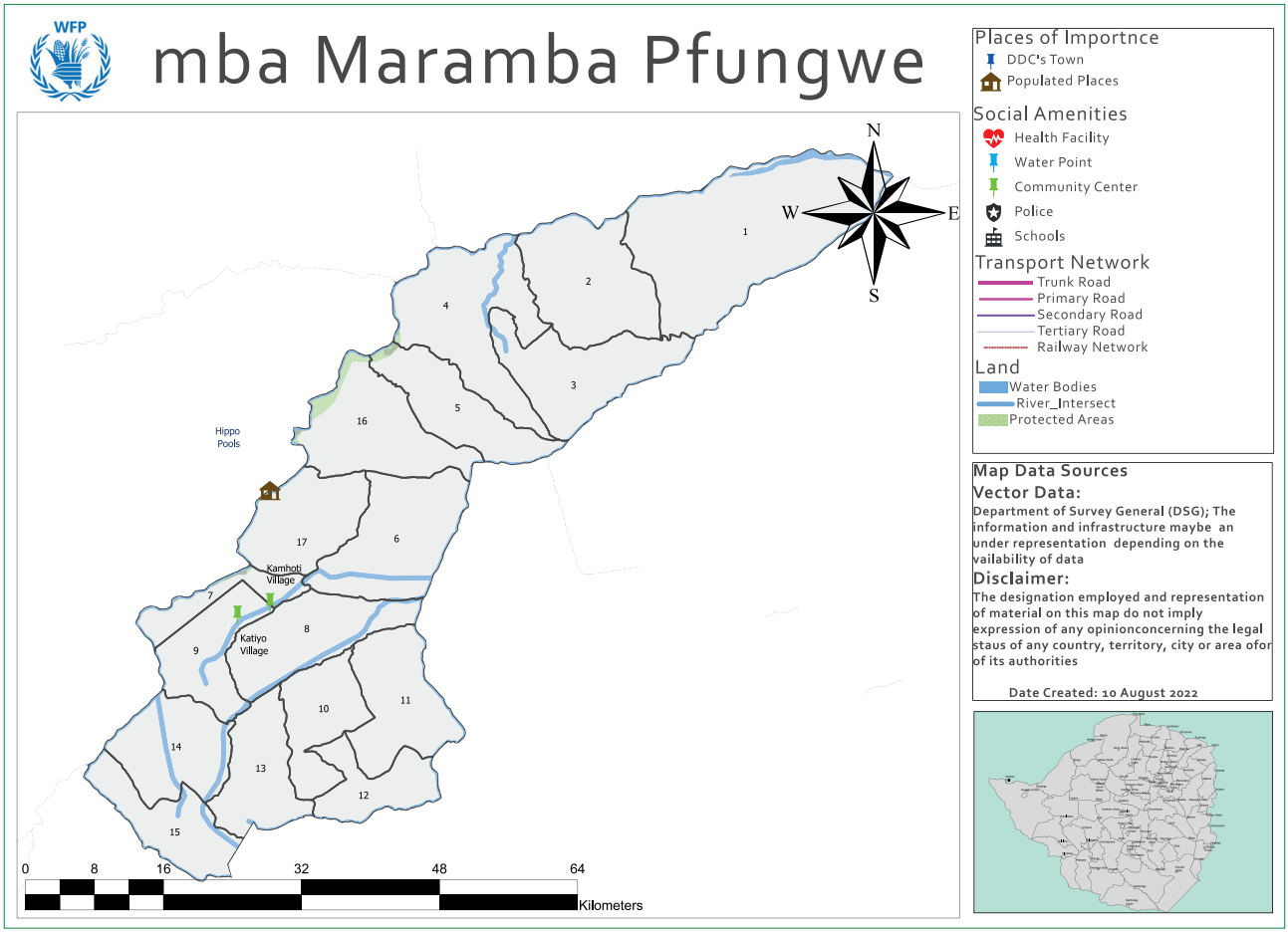


Figure 1: District Map (Source:WFP)

1.1. Administrative information

UMP District lies in the north eastern part of Zimbabwe, stretching for about 120km in a Southwest-Northeast direction. The district is located in Mashonaland East province about 164 km north east of Harare. UMP basically covers land lying between Mazowe River and its tributary, the Nyadire. The district's entire 2 660km2 is wholly communal and is currently divided into seventeen (17) administrative wards.

Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Zvataida Rural District Council was formed in 1982 according to the RDC Act (Chapter 29:13). Mazowe River marks the boundary between UMP and Rushinga and Shamva districts to the north and west respectively. On the eastern sides of Nyadire lie Mudzi (northeast) and Mutoko (southeast). To the south of UMP (boundary Muhume River) lies Murewa District, which UMP was formerly part of. The district comprises of 3 distinct areas; Uzumba, Maramba, and Pfungwe. It shares borders with Shamva on the North and Rushinga on the east, Mutoko and Mudzi on the west and Murehwa on the south. The district covers a total area of 267,370ha this is distributed across the 3 subareas of the district as follows, Uzumba 108,90km2, Maramba 42,900km2 and Pfungwe 11,480km2.

1.1.1 Traditional Leaders

Table 1: Traditional leaders

Chieftainship	Totem	Headman	Village Heads
Nyanjina	Soko- Nyadawa	3	153
Chipfuyamiti	Tembo		28
Chinhanga	Nzou	2	51
Chitsungo	Nhari	2	114
Total		7	346

1.1.2 Government Departments

Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District has 30 Government Departments, 2 parastatals and 5 non-governmental organisations.

1.2. Population Information

UMP population as of the 2012 Census is at 112 611 with major concentrations around Mutawatawa Growth Point, Manyika BC, Nhakiwa BC ,Chitsungo BC and Kafura BC .Elsewhere population is fairly high along the main routes and along the Mazowe River. Population densities decrease from south to north, as the terrain becomes more ragged and hilly, with limited arable land.

Although UMP district has the highest economically active population in the province, at 82, 8%, formally employed people comprise a mere 22% of the population. Of the employed people 77, 2% are communal farmers. Only 2.1% of the population is urban and the remainder, 97, 9% is rural. UMP has the province's highest average household size at 4,3. The number of economically active people in the district follows the pattern of the male /female ratio, with the females dominating. (Zimstats: CENSUS 2012-Mashonaland East. The district has an estimated annual growth rate of 2, 1%.

Breakdown of UMP population by ward, sex and age (Zimstat: Census 2012-Mashonaland East)

Table 2: District Population By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Male	Female	Total
1	Karamba	3 127	3 271	6 398
2	Chiunze	2 783	3 048	5 831
3	Chiunze	2 542	2 779	5 321
4	Mawanza	5 042	5 230	10 272
5	Chigonda	2 163	2 449	4 612
6	Maramba	3 276	3 513	6 789
7	Masiyandima	1 508	1 482	2 990
8	Marowe	3 436	3 611	7 047
9	Mukuruanopamaenza	3 580	3 874	7 454
10	Manyika	3 202	3 501	6 703
11	Chigwarada	3 816	4 045	7 961
12	Nyamhara	2 922	3 203	6 125
13	Chikwira	4 263	4 687	8 950
14	Nhakiwa	3 514	3 860	7 374
15	Musosonwa	3 380	3 720	7 100
16	Maramba	2 836	2 993	5 829
17	Mutungagore	2 798	3 157	5 955
Totals		**54 188**	**58 423**	**112 611**

Table 3: Projected Population For 2021

Males	Females	Total
64504	75, 386	139, 890
Source: estimations based on ZIMSTAT Census 2012		

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

The district is dominated by miombo type of vegetation. The indigenous vegetation is predominantly woodlands with Mopani, and Acacia species dominating the ecosystem. The other tree species of medium to dense crown cover commonly seen are Combretums. The common fruit trees are Mauyu (Baobab) and Masau and these are being exploited with local and external markets as far as Harare. There is also a non-timber forest produce of value and being exploited and exchanged for money, hence improving the local people in their standard of living. The type of grass is dominated by Star and Katambora grasses, which are very nutritious to livestock.

Vegetation of the district changes with the length of the district, following rainfall patterns. The wetter Uzumba communal land enjoys woodland savannah vegetation type. Maramba has a mixture of miombo and savanna, with Pfungwe dominated by miombo and mopane.

There are many useful species of trees which are being used by locals at various levels for subsistence and cash. These include the baobab, musawu and red mahogany. There is great potential in commercial and medicinal utilisation of these and other available species for the benefit of the district.

UMP is generally a dry district, especially the northern side, which is the Pfungwe area. The flora in that part provides an environment suited to natural feed and shelter for wildlife species like impala, kudu, leopards,

lions and elephants. This has resulted in the creation of the Nyatana Wildlife Wilderness, which spills into Mudzi and Rushinga and is run as a CAMPFIRE project by the three districts. With better management, organisation and investment, a Trans-Frontier Park could be created with adjacent Mozambique.

1.4. Development Indicators

1.4.1. Education Information

There are 56 primary schools and 36 secondary schools which are not adequate to meet the needs of the district. Some of the schools do not have enough classrooms resulting in children taking lessons outside. There is need for construction of new schools and classrooms for the already existing schools. Over 90% of the schools are council schools, with one primary being a private school. The rest of the schools are church-run institutions. There is only one government owned school in the district. We have only one council boarding school in the district and no government boarding school, we have been allocated Mutawatawa government primary school but not yet funded.

There are only 7schools offering Advanced level education and these are not adequate to meet the needs of the district. Some students are not able to advance their studies as they are no schools offering advanced level studies close to their homes and are not able to afford boarding fees. Below is the table of schools in the District by wards

Table 4: Schools In The District

Ward	Proportion of Population (%)	ECD	Primary Schools	Secondary Level	Tertiary Institutions	Electrified
1	6	4	4			
2	5	4	3	1		1
3	5	5	5			1
4	9	4	4	1		1
5	4	3	3	1		1
6	6	4	4	1		3
7	3	4	4	1		1
8	6	3	3			1
9	7	2	2			4
10	6	1	1			3
11	7	2	2	1		2
12	5	4	4			5
13	8	3	3	1		
14	7	6	6	1	1	4
15	6	3	3	1		2
16	5	2	2			1
17	5	2	2	9		2
Total	100	56	55		1	31
Source: Ministry of Education						

Table 5: Enrolment Figures In Schools

Sex	Secondary	Primary
Females	4, 523	17, 274
Males	4, 536	16, 603
Total	9, 059	33, 877
Source Ministry Of Education		

Table 6: Schools Pass Rates From 2016

Level	2016(%)	2017(%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Grade 7	48	38.8	13.8	42	26	41.4
'O' Level	27	23	21	23.5	21	Pending
'A' Level	87	87	96	91.3	88.5	Pending
Source: Ministry of Education						

1.4.1.2. Challenges Faced By The Education Sector

- Inadequate classrooms for learners from ECD up to form 6 resulting in hot sitting
- Staff turnover – resulting from high temperatures and long distances to health facilities and major cities staff turnover is high as staff prefer other districts situated near cities and with favourable temperatures
- Inadequate accommodation for teachers in all schools, teachers share accommodation at times sharing two per room.
- Water problems – most of boreholes which service schools dry up in the third term of the school calendar
- Electrification – majority of the schools are not electrified making it difficult for adoption of information
- Communication Technology
- Long distances to schools pupils in some wards walk 10 to 15kms to get to school
- Old infrastructure which is prone to damages due to extreme weather conditions i.e. classrooms and teachers lodgings
- Inadequate furniture and library facilities for learners from ECD up to form 6
- Poor pass rates linked to staff turnover
- COVID-19 pandemic affected learning as schools were closed for a long period
- Shortage of text books

1.4.2 Health Facilities

There are a total of 21 health institutions in the district. These may be categorized as follows:

Table 7: Categorization Of Health Institutions

Health Institute	Responsible Organisation	Number
District Hospital	Government	1
Council Clinics	Council	14
Government Clinics	Council	4
Church Clinics	Church	2
Total		21
Source Ministry of Health and Child Care		

Table 8: Health Institutions By Ward And Authority

Ward No.	Ward Name	Health Centre Name	Authority
1	Karamba	Dewe UMPRDC Nyanzou	
2	Chiunze 1	Kafura	GOZ
3	Chiunze 2	Nyakasoro	GOZ
4	Mawanza	Dindi	United Methodist Church
5	Chigonda	Chitsungo Sowa	UMPRDC GOZ
6	Maramba 1	Mutawatawa District Hospital-Maramba	GOZ UMPRDC
16	Maramba 2	Borera	UMPRDC
17	Mutungagore	Tsokodeka	UMPRDC
8	Marowe	Chipfunde	UMPRDC
9	Mukuruanopamaenza	Mashambanhaka Chikuhwa	United Methodist Church UMPRDC
10	Manyika	Hombiro	UMPRDC
11	Chigwarada	Karimbika	GoZ
12	Nyamhara	Muswe	UMP RDC
Ward No.	**Ward Name**	**Health Centre Name**	**Authority**
13	Chikwira	Manyika	UMP RDC
14	Nhakiwa	Nhakiwa	UMPRDC
15	Musosonwa	Chitimbe Marembera	UMPRDC GOZ

Clinics Under Construction

- Chatseka - Karamba Ward 1
- Guyu-Maramba 2 Ward 16
- Saparanyambuya-Maramba I Ward 6
- Nyagande-Masiyandima Ward 7
- Chiwore Clinic- Ward 7
- Kanzire Clinic-Chiunze 1 Ward 2
- For both schools and clinics, council with the participation of local communities is making efforts to increase the numbers in order to reduce the walking distances by pupils and patients respectively.

2. Other Developmental Indicators

2.1. Water And Sanitation Information

Water shortage is a perennial problem and the district depends on ground water for domestic use. The main water source is boreholes. Dams, borehole and wells are the major sources of water that are documented and they vary in distribution and yield across the width and breadth of the district. The table below shows a summary of water sources and their status in the district.

Table 9: Water Sources

Status	Boreholes	Deep wells	Piped Water Scheme
Functional	517	132	13
Broken Down	40	6	8
Dry	22	10	0
Total	**517**	**148**	**21**

Some boreholes have permanent to temporary hardness of water thereby making the water unpalatable. Also broken down boreholes coupled with rusty worn out piping systems due to calcification in some water points worsen the situation. There are 517 boreholes in the district with 200 boreholes now having low yield capacity. 150 boreholes are in need of repairs. We have 21 piped water schemes and only 8 of them are fully functional.

Table 10: Boreholes Distribution By Ward

Ward No.	Boreholes	Functional	Deep Wells	Functional	Main Water Sources Per Ward
1	32	29	3	3	Borehole
2	33	33	4	2	Borehole
3	35	33	5	4	Borehole
4	42	37	6	6	Borehole
5	29	27	5	5	Borehole
6	26	22	5	5	Dams
7	25	18	13	13	Borehole
8	31	25	10	10	Borehole
9	44	36	30	23	Borehole
10	29	24	4	4	Borehole
11	22	18	10	9	Borehole
12	33	31	7	7	Borehole
13	32	29	6	5	Borehole
14	35	33	18	16	Borehole
15	29	26	10	9	Borehole
16	19	15	2	2	Borehole
17	21	19	10	9	Borehole
Totals	**517**	**455**	**148**	**132**	**Borehole**
Source DDF					

2.2. Sanitation Facilities

Table 11: Toilet Access By Wards

Ward	HHs with any Type of Latrine (%)	HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use (%)	HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use (%)
	12	7	1
2	27	12	3
3	22	8	6
4	73	58	51
5	30	23	1
6	55	22	18
7	31	16	0
Ward	**HHs with any Type of Latrine (%)**	**HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use (%)**	**HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use (%)**
8	15	0	0
9	27	19	0
10	29	5	1
11	37	23	4
12	24	19	1
13	16	6	11
14	32	16	3
15	29	23	14
16	30	8	5
17	30	10	7
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care			

To toilets facilities remains a challenge in UMP with only 32% of the household owning a toilet facility **(Table 10).**

3. Transport and Communication

Main UMP District is longish in shape, and endowed with a rather rugged terrain, so its road network is not as extensive to justify the 2 660km2 area. The total road network is 759km.This gives a road density of 1km of road per 3,5km2. The roads are classified as follows in kilometres:

Table 12: Road Networks In The District

Road Type	Length In Km
State road	186
Primary road	286
Secondary road	197
Tertiary road	90

Traffic flow-there has not been any meaningful traffic census in the district because there was little traffic volumes in the district. On the secondary roads, small trucks ferrying horticultural produce as well as private vehicles from individuals have also rendered some noteworthy use of those roads. Although there are no statistics to talk about, suffice to say volume of traffic is still low on UMP roads but the heavy vehicles that frequent these roads are leaving a heavy toll on other road users.

3.2. Network Coverage

There are three mobile networks in the district namely Econet, Telecel and Netone. The overall network coverage is about 60%. There is no landline telephone facility in the district. There are no ZBCTV and Radio signals in the district.

3.2.1. Internet Connectivity

Fibre connectivity is only accessible to a few departments.

3.3. Electrification

Most rural service centres and schools along the Murehwa-Madicheche are electrified or linked by electric lines.

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The whole district has 2 livelihood zones called Greater Mudzi communal and Central-northern semi intensive farming.

Agriculture is the primary livelihood source for the majority of the population. Crop production and sales are the main sources of income. Other livelihoods source includes livestock production and sales. Poor families who are not able to produce enough for their families and do not own any livestock, rely on casual labour. The casual labour opportunities include working on other people's farms, looking after livestock and any other available in the district.

Some households also rely on informal trading like welding and carpentry and also small scale mining and gold panning. Gold panning is mainly common along Mazowe River. Sale of charcoal and firewood is also a source on income in the district. Vending is also a source of livelihood and the main items sold by vendors are vegetables, second hand clothing and airtime.

The district lies in two economic zones i.e. the Greater Mudzi Communal and the Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming and livelihoods in these zones is mainly based on rain fed agriculture of both crops and livestock.

Table 13: Economic Zones

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Greater	This lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts, supplemented by income earned through cotton production and anima[l husbandry while better off farmers meet most of their food needs through own production, poor household rely on gold panning, petty trade and casual labour.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17
Central	This zone is spread across the central Middle veld and extends to the north eastern and north eastern and north western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone providing both food and cash income. Better off households are self-sufficient in cereals and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households are self-sufficient in cereals and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor 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.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

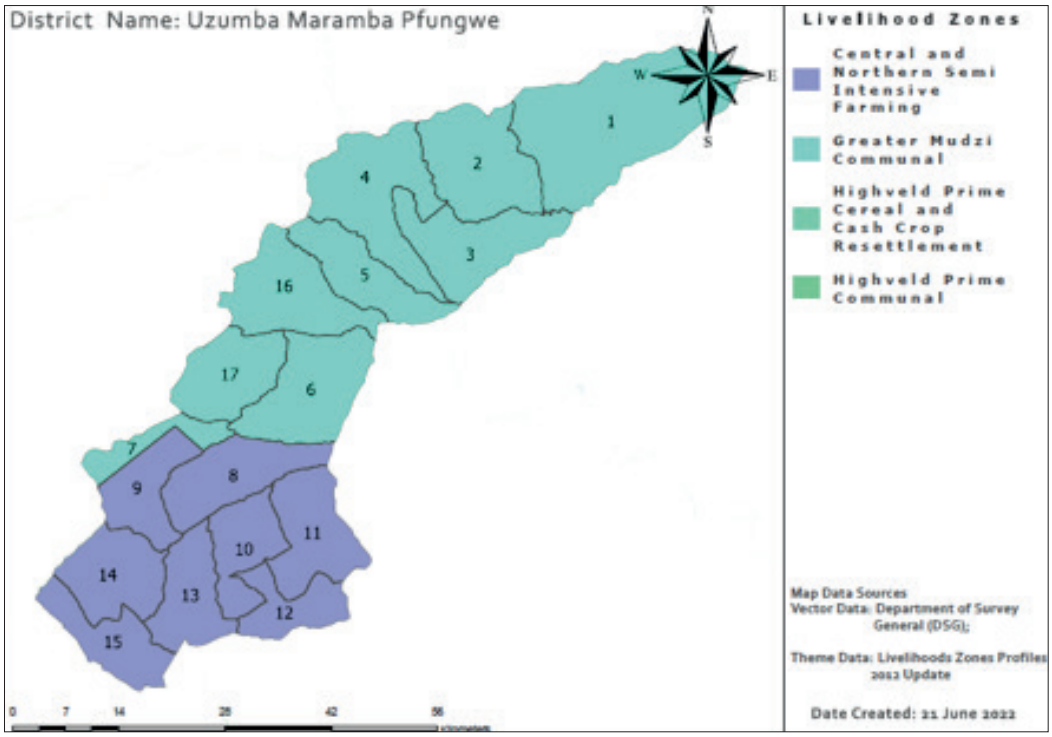


Figure 2: District livelihoods zones (Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report 2012)

The overall poverty prevalence for UMP district was 79.3%. The highest poverty prevalence was in Ward4, (85%) while the lowest poverty prevalence was in ward 12, (70.4%). The map below shows that all wards had poverty prevalence above 73% except for Ward 12 which is near Nyaitenga and Nyadire dams. The district is predominantly communal in terms of land use.

5.1. Natural Regions And Climate

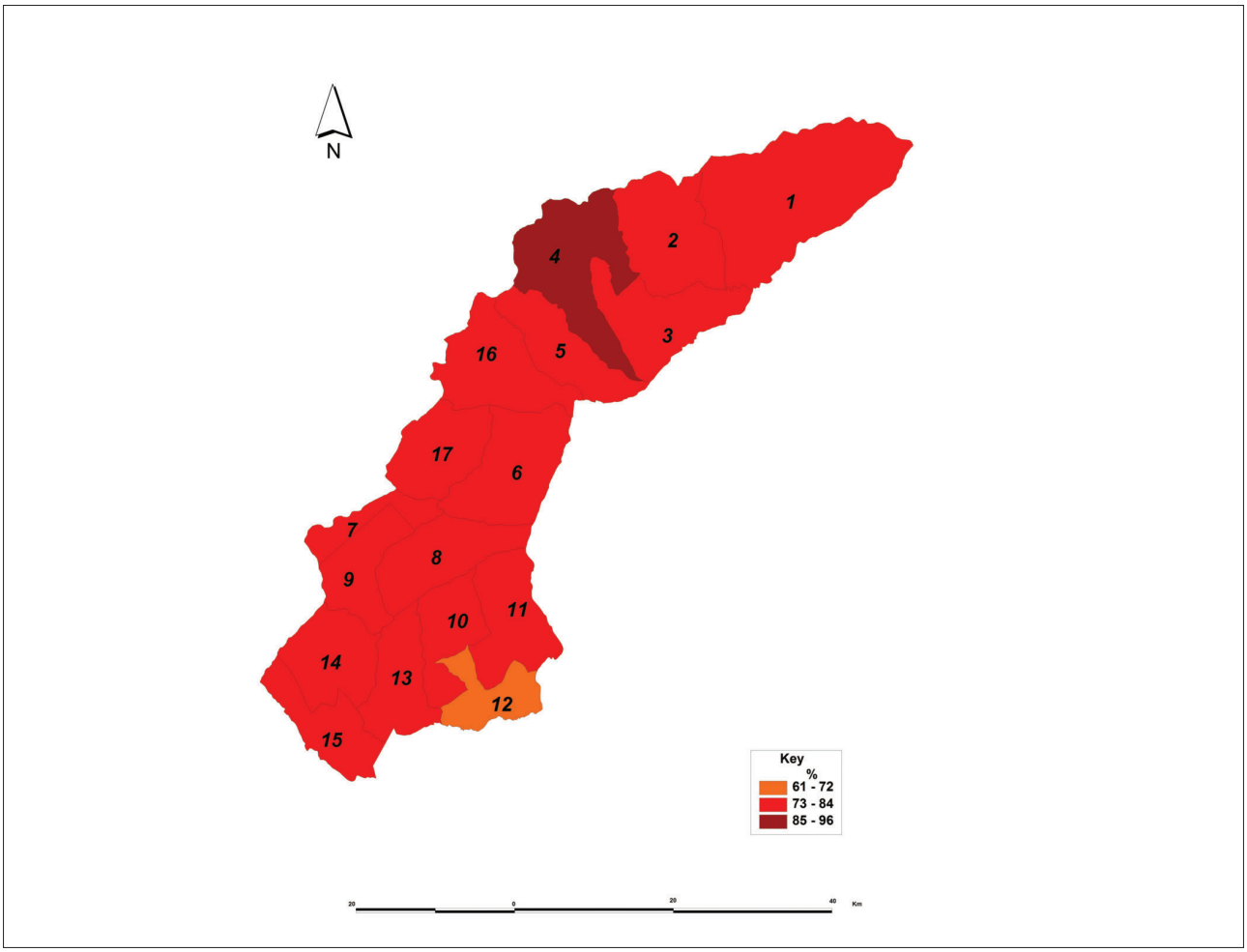
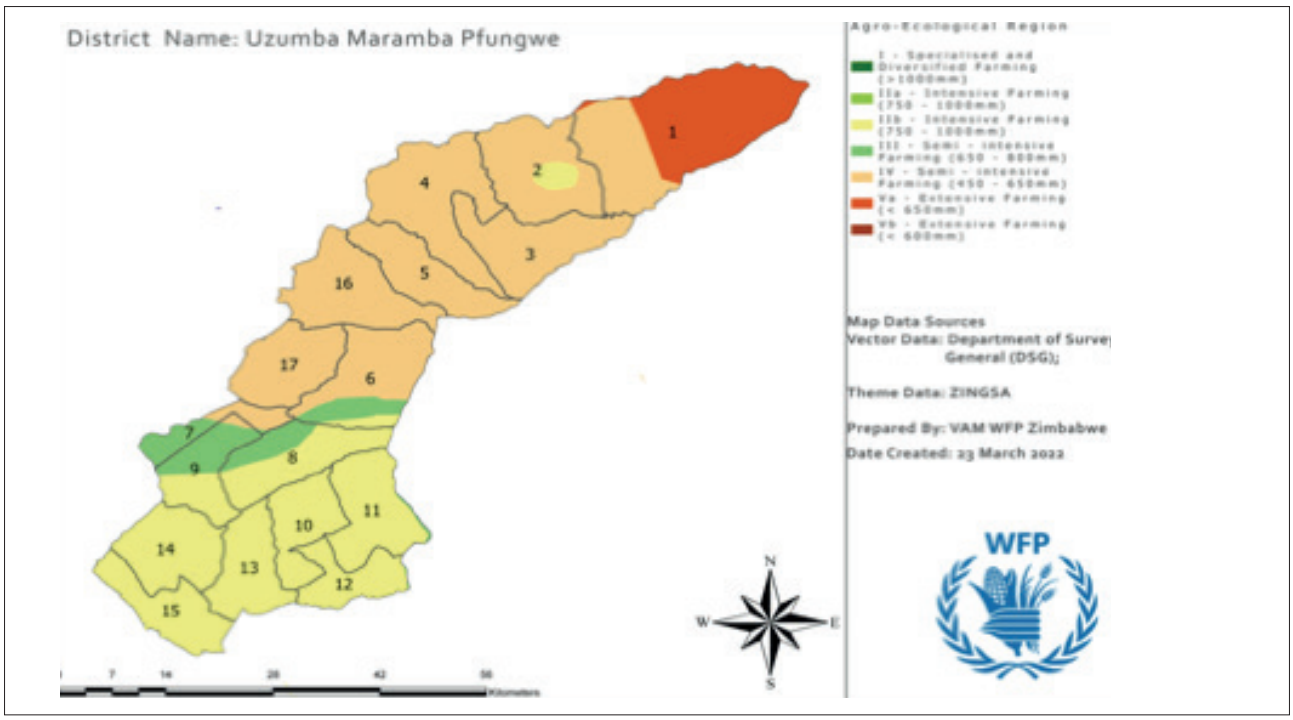


Figure 3: Poverty Prevalence

Zimbabwe can be divided into 5 agro-ecological regions based on annual rainfall and temperature. These regions are also termed, natural farming regions and there are recommended farming practices for each region. According to the UN FAO (2018), agro-ecological regions define zones on the basis of combination of soil, landform, and climate characteristics. Each zone has a similar combination of constraints and potentials for land use, and serves as a focus for the targeting of recommendations designed to improve the existing land use situation, either through increasing production or by limiting land degradation. Small grains are recommended in regions IV and V since they experience high temperatures and receive less rainfall when compared to the rest of the regions. Since the resilience-building programming in Zimbabwe is shock-based, the bulk of the districts where the ZRBF and other partners are operating, falls under region IV and V. Thus, based on climate conditions, small grains have a huge role to play in resilience building, especially in the districts which fall into regions IV and V. The district lies in agro ecological regions IIb, III, IV and V. Region IV covers the greater proportion of the district approximately 55%of the area and region V covers about 50% 0f ward 1. While region III covers 24% and region IIb covers 16%. Mean annual rainfall for the district ranges between 450mm to 1050mm. Region II is suitable for intensive agriculture while region IV is suitable for extensive agriculture of both crop and livestock. The district has only communal areas and no other farming sectors. District has 95% sandy loam soils and 5% red clay loam soils. The soils are well drained and deep.
Crop Production Trends

Figure 4: UMP Natural Regions



As shown from the above map showing natural regions in UMP District, the District has four Natural Regions namely: 11b in the Uzumba communal land, 111 around Maramba communal land and IV and Va in Pfungwe area

Table 14: Characterisation Of The Natural Regions In The District

Agro Ecological Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIb	This covers mainly the Uzumba area and receives annual rainfall of between 750mm – 1000mm, generally falls from November to March/ April. Generally good soils mostly sandy loams. Suitable for intensive cropping and livestock production. Flue Cured tobacco, Maize, Cotton, Wheat, Soybeans, Sorghum, seed maize and burley tobacco suitable for this region.	15
Agro Ecological Region	**Characteristics**	**Wards**
III	This covers mainly the Maramba area and receives annual rainfall of between 500mm – 750mm rainfall annually. Mid-season dry spells and high temperatures. Drought tolerant crops are grown in this region inclusive of maize, sorghum, finger millet, groundnuts and sunflowers	7
IV	This is a semi- intensive farming region and covers the Pfungwe area, receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 450-650mm. The region is subject to periodic droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is most ideal for extensive livestock production and offers potential for irrigation agriculture and drought tolerant crops such as millets and sorghum are recommended.	2
V	This is a semi- intensive farming region and covers the Pfungwe area (half of ward 1), receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 200-350mm. The region is subject to periodic to severe droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is most ideal for extensive livestock production and offers potential for irrigation agriculture and drought tolerant crops such as millets and sorghum are recommended.	1

6.2. Rainfall Patterns

The district lies in agro ecological regions IIb, III and IV. Region IIb is characterized by moderately high rainfall suitable for intensive agriculture production while region 3 and 4 are characterized by low erratic rainfall and prone to prolonged mid-season dry spells and droughts. The mean annual rainfall for Uzumba is 1,000mmm per annum although in the recent past this has been between 700 and 800mm. The average annual rainfall for Pfungwe is between 500 and 800mm although sometimes it is much lower than 500mm. Pfungwe in region IV receives rainfall below 650mm. The figure below shows the mean annual rainfall for the district.

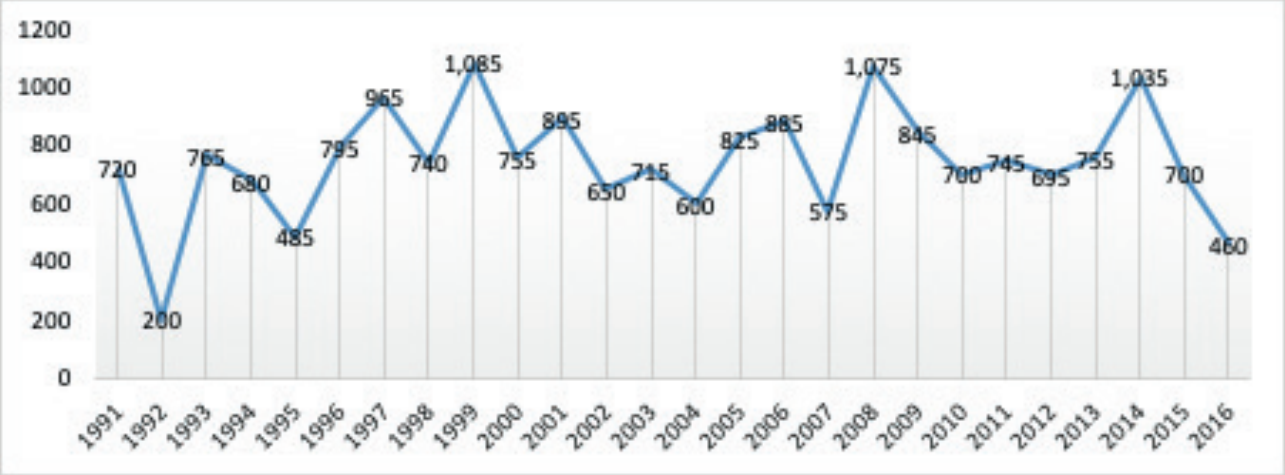


Figure 5: Mean Annual Rainfall 1991- 2016

Table 15: Mean Annual Rainfall For Period 2017-2022

Year	Uzumba	Maramba	Pfungwe
2017	1120	1081	630
2018	803	680	410
2019	780	542	430
2020	696	548	442
2021	863	840	501
2022	874	711	513

6.4. Soil Type:

Soils follow the general geology of the regions. Sandy loamy soils predominate the Uzumba area having been derived from granitic rocks. The soils in this region and parts of Maramba are grayish-brown or sandy loams whose depths range from shallow to deep depending on angle of slope. In other parts of Uzumba basaltic greenstone has weathered to give rise to deep, fertile dark red-brown soils. The Pfungwe area is covered by loamy clays most likely derived from dolerite rocks. Most parts of the district are prone to erosion due to runoff and also the land pressure as a result of livestock barrowing and overgrazing.

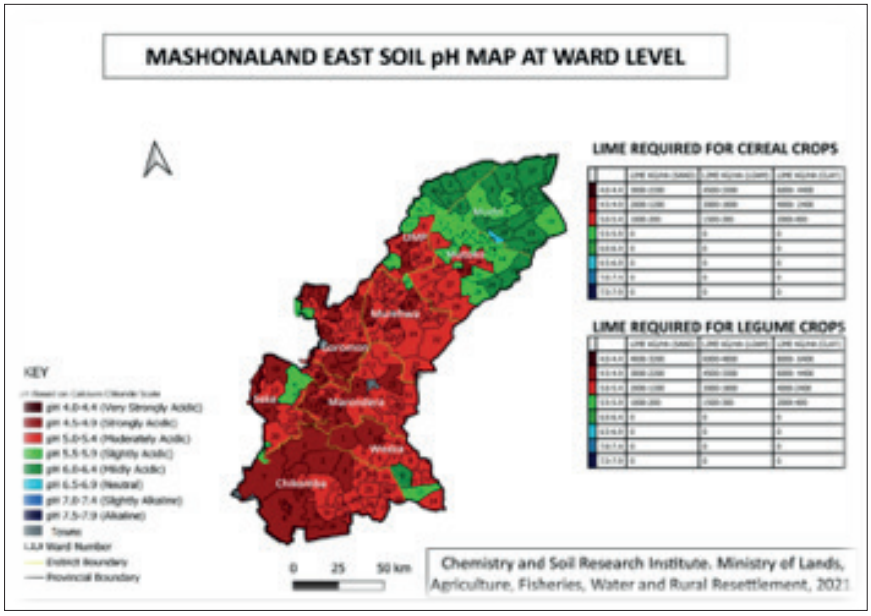


Figure 5: Flood Risk Classification
(Source Ministry of Lands Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, (2021))

6.5. Wildlife Resources

Wildlife is commonly found in two major areas in UMP district, namely the Nyatana Game Park and Mazowe River, area bordering Shamva district. The animal species commonly found include leopards, impala, Elephants, Kudu, Baboons, Antelope, Crocodiles and Hippopotamus. The Nyatana Game Park is a joint management area which involves three districts, namely UMP, Rushinga and Mudzi. Currently the three districts engaged a safari operator who is managing the forest as a CAMPFIRE programme. UMP is generally a dry district, especially the northern third, which is the Pfungwe area. With better management, organisation and investment, a Trans-Frontier Park could be created with adjacent Mozambique.

6.6. Drought Prone Areas

The district is classified as medium prone to drought. However, the issue of mid season dry spells is more prominent in the district.

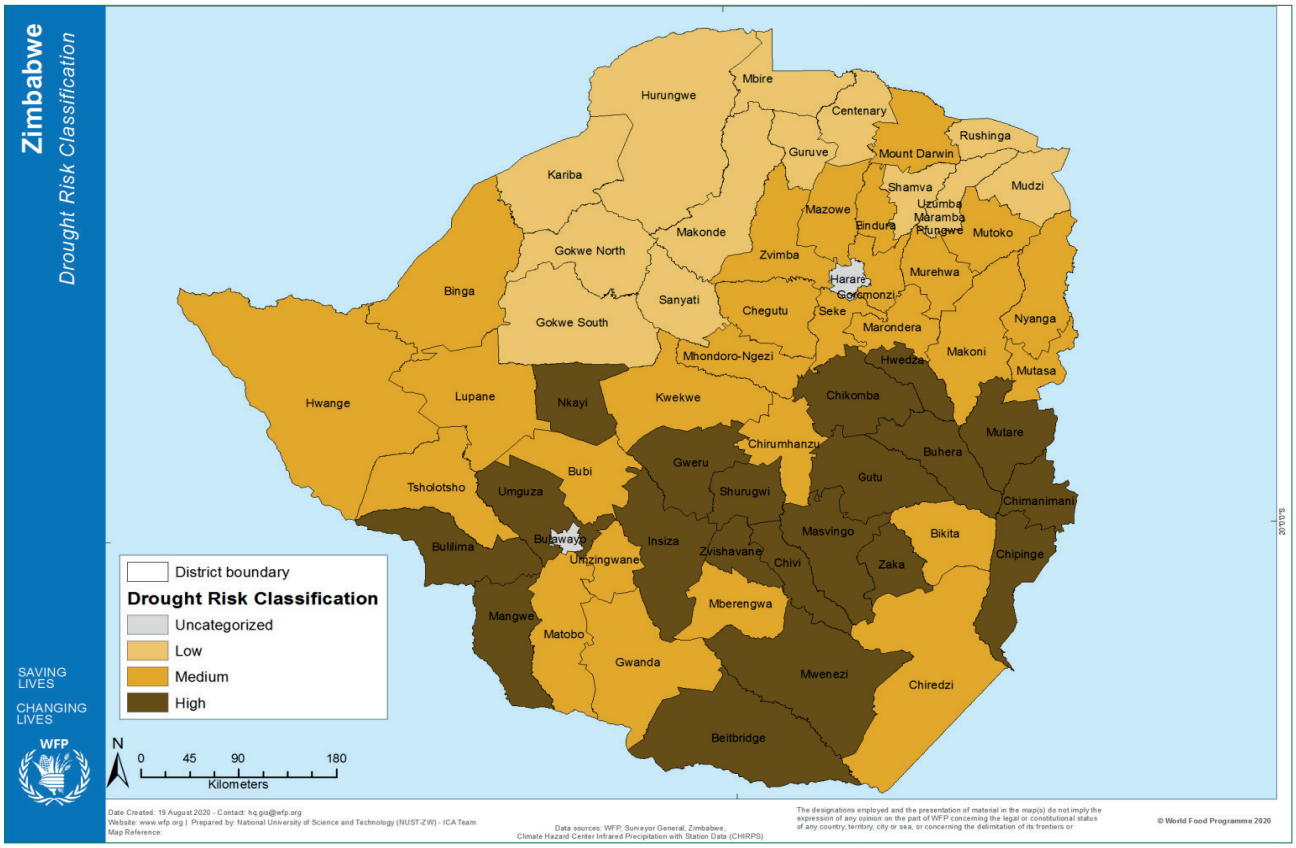


Figure 6: Drought risk classification

(Source Ministry of Lands Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, (2021)

6.7. Flood Prone Areas

The district has no risk of flooding and classified as none according to the UNDP 2015 hazard mapping.

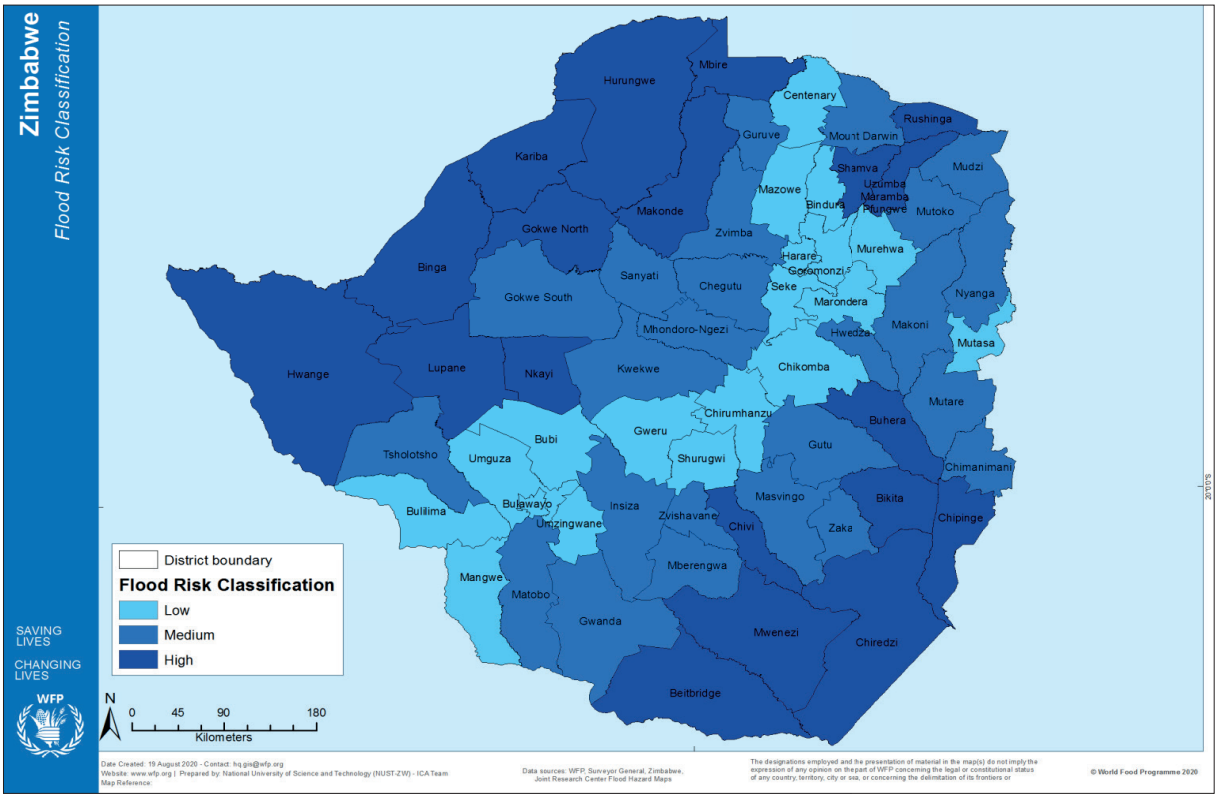


Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas

6.8.Hydro Geological Conditions

There are three major rivers that are used by the district. All the rivers are at district boundaries; Nyadire (with Mudzi and Mutoko) Muhume (with Murehwa) and Mazowe (with Shamva and Rushinga).Mazowe and Muhume are perennial but parts of Nyadire have been heavily silted, rendering drying up of that river in winter.

There are 34 dams/weirs in the district of which 1 have been washed off (Chikuhwa) whilst 3 have been silted (Guyu, Murondwe and Chinjwa). The weirs and dams vary in size from Chitsungo (the smallest) at 9 000m3 and Nyakarowa at 727 000m3. The average dam capacity is 200 000m3. Most of these dams are used for domestic use only and less than a fifth are also used for irrigation. The annexure summarises the current state of affairs of the dams and weirs in the district.

There is potential however, to augment water availability for the district through damming the Mazowe River. A major dam could also be constructed on the confluence of the Mazowe and Nyadire. There are major dams in the district and they are located in wards as indicated in table.

Table 16: Distribution Of Dams In The District

Ward Name	Ward Number	Major Dams
Karamba	1	5
Chiunze	2	3
Chiunze	3	4
Mawanza	4	1
Chigonda	5	2
Maramba	6	3
Masiyandima	7	2
Marowe	8	3
Mukuruanopamaenza	9	1
Manyika	10	1
Chigwarada	11	1
Nyamhara	12	2
Chikwira	13	1

Table 16: Distribution Of Dams In The District (Continued)

Ward Name	Ward Number	Major Dams
Nhakiwa	14	5
Musosonwa	15	4
Maramba	16	1
Mutungagore	17	2
Total		**41**

7.Crop Information

The main crops grown in the district include groundnuts, maize and sorghum. Maize occupies the highest area planted in all wards and average of 55% followed by groundnuts (20%), sorghum (15%) and the rest of the crops occupies 10% of the area planted.

Groundnuts besides home consumption, is increasingly becoming a cash crop. Cotton production is currently decreasing due to unfavourable prices. Crop production has been decreasing mainly as a result of increasing low and erratic rainfall which is unevenly distributed both in space and time, droughts, shortages of inputs, inadequate irrigation systems as well as prolonged mid-season dry spells. Farmers need to be encouraged to work closely with agricultural extension workers who would guide them on best planting times and practices for increased yields. Uzumba in agro ecological region II is the bread basket of the district and it produces enough to cover the needs of the district.

Table 17: Main Crops Grown

Type Of Crop	Hacterage	Main Uses	Traditional Markets
Maize	10700	• staple food • livestock feed • sale	• private buyers • GMB
Groundnuts	6900	• staple food • processing into peanut butter • sale	• GMB • private buyers
Sorghum	5762	• staple food	• other households
P. Millet	4500	• staple food	• other households
Cowpeas	1 200	• staple food	• private buyers
Cotton	1 200	• cash crop	• contracting companies
Horticulture	300	• staple food • sale	• Mbare Musika • local community
Tobacco	70	• cash crop	• local Zimbabwean auction floors

The table above shows the major crops that sustain the livelihoods of the UMP population. As can be noted almost all crops are associated with areas that are drought prone. However, the wetter Uzumba area survives from horticultural activities.

For the past ten years or so the district has been advocating for the growing of small grain crops because much of the district lies in regions 3 to four, zone that are prone to little rain and perennial drought spells. Much of Maramba and all of Pfungwe communal lands lie within the dry regions. Small grains like sorghum, millet and rapoko are now grown on increasing bases. It is possible to account for acreage grown, but difficult to quantify the harvests, since the local GMB appears not inclined to buy the crops, so the crops are bought either by private buyers from urban areas, or from some Implementing partners, who buy the small grain for redistribution in parts of the district or elsewhere in the country. An implementing partner called Community Technology Development Organization (CTDO) has partially filled in this gap as well as empowering local farmers to grow seed crop. This seed crop is now on sale nationwide.

7.1 Irrigation Schemes

- Functional irrigation schemes
- Muda irrigation Scheme (5ha)
- Pore pore irrigation schemes (4ha)
- Nyakasoro (3ha)

7.1.1 Initiated But Works At Various Stages Construction/Planning

- Nyaitenga Irrigation Scheme (8ha)
- Saparambuya Irrigation Scheme (70ha)
- Chibvi irrigation Scheme (30ha)

7.1.2 Possible Irrigable Area (Along The Mazowe River)
- Nyanzou area
- Masimbiti area
- Tsokodeka area
- Chigunde village

7.2 Challenges In Irrigation Schemes
- Broken down pumps for irrigation schemes
- Silted dams
- Pests and diseases.

8. Livestock

8.1. Main Types Of Livestock
Cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys and poultry are the main types of livestock in the district. In terms of livestock, UMP district is endowed with a variety of species. In order of numbers, in descending order are poultry, cattle, goats, sheep, sows and donkeys. Table below shows the socio-economic importance of the livestock to the local communities.

Table 18: Livestock Kept In The District

Type	Population	Use	Remarks
Cattle	52 000	• draught power • symbol of wealth • sale	• problem of erratic dipping of herds due to inconsistent supply of chemicals • the herd has now stabilized to expected normal population.
Goats	42 000	• food • sale • barter for day to day needs	• 70% of households own goats • high rate of in-breeding hence need to introduce species from outside the district
Sheep	6 000	• food • sale	• low lambing rate • need to train farmers to appreciate the keeping of this type of livestock
Pigs	250 sows	• food • sale	• major challenge is the shortage of feed, especially during drought times • there has been a marked increase in activity in Uzumba of late
Donkeys	200	draught power	• farmers give very little care to this animal
Poultry	1 200 000 indigenous species	• food • sale	• there are sporadic outbreak of diseases like Newcastle Disease which regularly wipe out poultry • poultry production is on the increase in the district.
	800 turkey	Food & sale	
	300 guinea fowl	Food & sale	
Source: LPD UMP			

The average household livestock ownership is consistent across the whole district with very little variations.

Table 19: Average Livestock Holding

Ward Number	Ward	Average HH Cattle Holding	Average HH Goats Holding	Average HH Sheep Holding	Average HH Chicken Holding
1	Karamba	9	15	7	10
2	Chiunze 1	8	14	4	16
3	Chiunze 2	5	16	7	18
4	Mawanza	6	15	8	19
5	Chingonda	7	14	7	16
6	Maramba 1	3	13	3	14
7	Masiyandima	4	15	3	12

Table 19: Average Livestock Holding (Continued)

Ward Number	Ward	Average HH Cattle Holding	Average HH Goats Holding	Average HH Sheep Holding	Average HH Chicken Holding
8	Marowe	5	4	4	18
9	Mukuru	7	3	3	17
10	Manyika	3	2	2	16
11	Chingwaranda	4	5	3	15
12	Nyamhara	3	4	3	19
13	Chikwira	3	4	2	17
14	Nhakiwa	3	3	2	18
15	Musosonwa	4	3	2	14
16	Marmba 2	3	4	1	16
17	Mutungagore	2	3	3	14
Source: Livestock Production Department					

In the past the then Cold Storage Commission used to hold cattle markets regularly in the district. At present, the organized market system has all but collapsed. Around 2012-15, council in conjunction with an implementing partner called UMCOR, revived and ran the organized cattle markets. Large scale abattoirs used to participate as well, but this system has since collapsed once more. The coming in of middlemen and medium scale buyers has 3echallenged the organized markets. The district has three market places with infrastructure, at Katiyo, Mutawatawa and Nyakasoro. The Katiyo one has collapsed, but the other two are still usable. Thus there is vast potential for not only cattle markets, but one or two commercial abattoirs, that could process meat products for urban markets.

8.3. Dipping Facilities

Table below indicates the number and condition of dip tanks/races in the district, according to information gathered from UMP departments of DDF and Veterinary Services:

Table 20: Dip Tanks Distribution

AHMC	Dip/Race	Ward	Functional/Non Functional	Water Source
Manyika	Sori	Chikwira	F-needs roofing	Stream
	Rinomhota	Manyika	F-pen repairs	Stream
	Mashambanhaka	Mukuru		
	Manyika	Manyika	F-repairs on roof and pens	Borehole needs pipes
Nhakiwa	Chibvi	Musosonwa	F-needs repairs	Dam
	Chidye	Nhakiwa	F-needs roofing	River-pipes required
	Kanyasa	Musosonwa	F-needs repairs	River
	Ruvurwi	Nhakiwa	F-needs repairs	River
Katiyo	Katiyo	Marowe	F-needs repairs	River
	Nyakasikana	Marowe	F-needs repairs	River
	Chiwore	Masiyandima	F-needs repairs	River
	Nyashonja	Mukuru	F-needs repairs	Borehole
	Nyakafuru	Masiyandima	F-needs repairs	Stream
Muswe	Nyanzimbe	Manyika	F-pen repairs	Stream
	Kasambarare	Chigwarada	F-roof repairs	Stream/borehole
	Muswe	Nyamhara	F-needs	Stream
	Denje	Nyamhara	F-needs repairs	Borehole
Mutawatawa	Shamba	Maramba	Under construction	River
	Maramba	Maramba	F-minor repairs	Stream
	Saparanyambuya	Maramba	F-needs repairs	Stream/borehole

Table 20: Dip Tanks Distribution (Continued)

AHMC	Dip/Race	Ward	Functional/Non Functional	Water Source
	Borera	Maramba	F-needs renovation	Stream/borehole
	Guyu	Maramba	F-Minor Repairs	Stream
Chitsungo	Dindi	Mawanza	F-roofing and pens	Silted dam
	Magudu	Chiunze	F-sub-standard	Dam
	Mupudzi	Mawanza	F-needs repairs	Dam
	Mungari	Mawanza	F-pen repairs	Dam
	Nyanjiwa	Mawanza	F-needs repairs	Stream
	Sowa	Chigonda	F	
Kafura	Tokoti	Chiunze	F-needs repairs	Dam
	Nyakasoro	Chiunze	F-roof repairs	Dam
	Nyakarowa	Chiunze	F-sub-standard; needs major renovations	Dam
	Nyamubadura	Karamba	F-needs repairs	Dam
	Nyanzou	Karamba	F-needs renovations	Dam
	Dewe	Karamba	F-needs repairs	Dam

There are 34 dip tanks/races in the district. Half of these are in Uzumba and the remainder is divided between Maramba and Pfungwe. Maramba has 5 dip tanks, whereas Pfungwe has 12. Due to the ragged nature of the terrain a lot more dip tanks would be required, especially in Pfungwe as people have to travel more than ten kilometers in some cases to the nearest dip tank. Farmers to be encouraged to dip and vaccinate their animals regularly.

Main challenges being faced by livestock in the district are diseases, pasture and water. There are 6 animal health centers and 10 paravets at each dip tank.

Table 21: Animal Health Facilities

Number of functional Animal Health centers	6
Number of Non-functional animal health centers	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	340

8.4. Main Livestock Diseases

The main diseases affecting livestock in the district include Heart water, New castle, Rabies, foot rot and a number of skin diseases

Table 22: Livestock Diseases

Class	Diseases	Wards affected
Cattle	Tick Borne (Heart Water)JD	All wards
Cattle	Skin diseases (Dermatophiloses)	7, 16, 17 and 9
Goats	Foot Rot/ Tick borne	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 , 14 and 15
Poultry	New Castle/ Respiratory diseases	All wards
Dogs	Rabies	All wards

8.5. Other livestock establishments

8.5.1. Apiculture

There are groups and individuals practicing apiculture mostly at subsistence level. Most individuals are scattered in wards like Maramba1, Masiyandima, Manyika, Chikwira and Nyamhara. Currently the best organized group is found at Nyamhara Wetlands were about 50 beehives were placed in 2019. This project this comprises about 70 households who are hopefully going to be absorbed into the apiculture sector of the project. This project was funded by CARITAS with technical help from EMA, Forestry Commission and UMP RDC.US$$52 500 was invested in the whole project that will compromised not only apiculture, but orchard, animal troughs and gardening. The whole area comprising about 12 ha has been fenced off.

8.6. Challenges faced by livestock farmers in the district

The following are the main challenges face by livestock farmers in the district.

- Lack of drugs and poor animal vaccination program
- Cost of drugs

9. Markets

The district has a major market in each of the 17wards.

Table 23: Major Markets In Zimbabwe

Ward	Service Centres	Level
1	Nyanzou	Rural Service Centre
2	Kafura	Rural Service Centre
3	Mutata	Rural Service Centre
4	Dindi	Rural Service Centre
5	Chitsungo	Rural Service Centre
6	Mutawatawa	Business Centre
7	Chiwore	Rural Service Centre
8	Katiyo	Rural Service Centre
9	Mashambanhaka	Rural Service Centre
10	Manyika	Business Centre
11	Karimbika	Rural Service Centre
12	Tamutsa	Rural Service Centre

Table 23: Major Markets In Zimbabwe (Continued)

Ward	Service Centres	Level
13	Kangara	Rural Service Centre
14	Nhakiwa	Rural Service Centre
15	Marugara	Rural Service Centre
16	Hogerty	Rural Service Centre
17	Bangari	Rural Service Centre

9.1. Livestock Markets

There are two main market facilities for livestock one in Mutawatawa and another at Nyakasoro. These formal markets play a critical role in protecting the farmers against unscrupulous buyers who purchase livestock at very low prices. The other buyers include other farmers, private buyers, butcheries and abattoir operating in the district. Table below shows the average prices of livestock in the district.

Table 24: Livestock prices in the district

Livestock	Average Price
Cattle	$200
Goats	$25
Sheep	$40
Donkeys	$150
Pigs	$80
Poultry	$6

9.2. Crop Markets

Maize grain and maize meal are generally available in the district. Other commodities are generally available across the district. Maize grain per 17.5kg bucket ranges from $4 to $5. Prices of cooking oil range from $4 to $4.50 per 2 litre. There are government agencies such as Grain Marketing Board, Cottco and other private players such as Sino. In food scarcity periods majority of households in the district depend on barter and engage in various casual labour activities.

Table 25: Commodity Availability And Prices As At March 2022

Ward	Commodity							Price			
	Maize M	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $Per 10Kgs	Maize Grain Per Bucket	Cooking Oil Per 2L	Beans Per 500G	Small Grain Per Bucket
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	4	2	15
Source: AARDS											

9.4. Market Challenges

The following are the challenges faced in the district concerning selling of products:

- Lower /poor producer price
- Exploitation by private buyers
- High transport cost
- Poor market linkages
- Lack of local markets for horticulture

10. Main Shocks And Hazards

The following are the main shocks and hazards experienced in the district:

- Environmental degradation
- Very high temperatures
- Road traffic accidents
- Human wildlife conflict
- Droughts and winds, hail storms
- Cyanidation
- Early marriages
- Human and animal diseases e.g. Cholera

10.1. Periodic And Chronic Hazards

The table below presents the periodic and chronic hazards experienced in the district.

Table 26: Chronic And Periodic Hazards

Ward No. And Name	Periodic Hazards/ Sudden On Set	Chronic Hazards
1. Karamba	Crop diseases, floods, landslides,	drought
2. Chiunze 1	Crop diseases, high temperatures	Drought
3. Chiunze 2	Crop diseases , high temperatures	Drought
4. Mawanza	Crop diseases, high temperatures, cyanidation	Drought
5. Chigonda	Crop diseases, cyanidation	Drought
6. Maramba 1	Crop diseases, high temperature	Drought
7. Masiyandima	Road traffic accidents	Drought
16. Maramba 2	Crop diseases, cyanidation	Drought
17. Mutungagore	Crop diseases, cyanidation, high temperature	Drought

Table 27: Risk Mapping By Ward:

Hazard-Prevalence	Ward	Affected Ellements	Why Affected
Environmental degradation – high risk	All wards	Soil, water and vegetation (flora and fauna)	Search of arable land and livelihoods Poor agricultural practices Over grazing Sand abstraction Gold panning Deforestation
Very high temperatures – very high risk	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17	Crops, livestock, human beings	Climate change
Road traffic accidents - medium risk	All wards	Livestock property and human beings	Unroad worthy vehicles Negligent driving and poor roads No road signs unlicensed drives Uncontrolled livestock crossing
Human wildlife conflict-medium risk	1, 2, 7, 16 and 17	Human beings, crops and livestock	Scramble for resources eg land
Droughts and winds, hail storms –high risk	All wards	Infrastructure, crops, livestock, and human beings	Climate change and poor infrastructures Low crop production Depletion of water bodies Diseases out break
Cyanidation- medium risk	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 16 and 17	Livestock and human beings	Noncompliance to proper mining methods
Early marriages – medium risk	All wards	Children	Poverty and cultural beliefs
Human and animal diseases e.g. Cholera-very high risk	All wards	Human beings and livestock	Exposure to mosquito bites Late diagnosis of diseases Religious and cultural beliefs Dirty environment

11. District Development Priorities

There are a number of potential areas for development within the district, these include:

- The presence of 3 major rivers which are perennial, that is, Mazowe, Nyadire and Muhume and 4 major dams. Taking advantages of these resources, vibrant irrigation schemes can be created, aquaculture could also be considered along the rivers for example.
- The district is adorned with rich fertile soils, and more crops are most likely to do well and if managed well the amount of fertilizers needed for the crops could be reduced.
- There are a lot of mineral reserves in the district which are yet to be tapped into and this presents investment opportunity which could contribute towards the development of the district.

The following are the development priorities as provided for in the 2015 Strategic Planning Document for the district.

Table 28: District priorities

Ward	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation schemes	12,15,6	To enhance food security
2	Dams	10	Improve water supply for domestic and livestock
3	Nutrition gardens	4,5,6	To improve nutrition levels
4	Boreholes	All wards	To supply clean water

5	Toilets	All wards	To improve sanitation and hygiene
6	Roads	All wards	To improve accessibility to and from markets
7	Information communication technology e.g. network towers, landlines	All wards	To improve communication and e-governance
8	Manufacturing sector enhancement	All Wards	Employment creation
9	Establishment of Horticulture industries	All wards	Employment creation
10	promoting and processing of small grains	All Wards	Employment creation
11	Investment in solar energy	All Wards	Reduce deforestation thereby combating climate change
12	Value addition and beneficiation of minerals eg Black granite and Gold	All wards	Employment creation Contribution to the local GDP
Source: District Civil Protection Plan (2020)			

12. Food Security

UMP is a moderately food insecure district in comparison with other districts, and the food insecurity prevalence for the area is generally close to that of the national average. The food insecurity for the district has been on an upward trend and reached its highest in 2019 at 47% compared to the national average of 42%.

12.1. Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

UMP district has a 2021 estimated population of about 122,853 people. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 9,600 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 24,300 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 24400 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 65 500 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **The Figure below** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

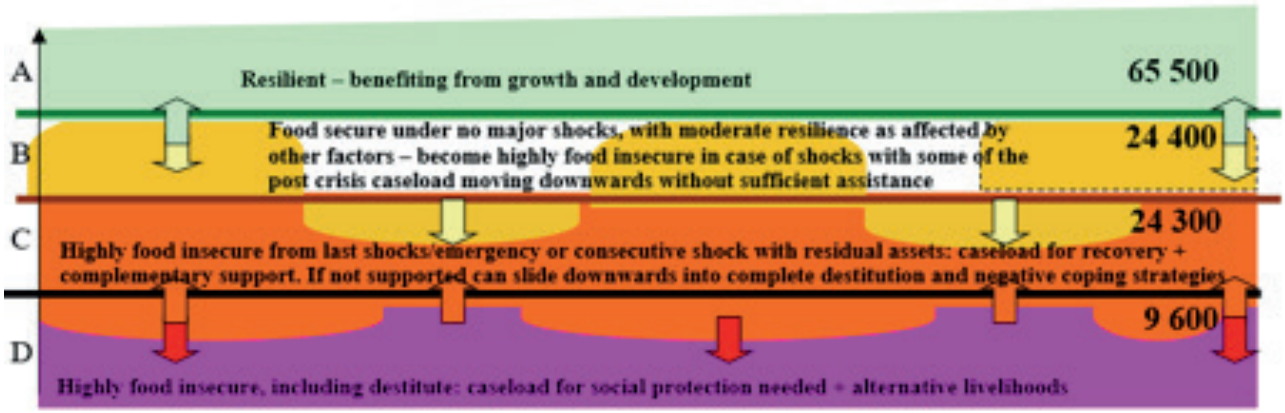


Figure 8: ICA For The District (Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

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.

12.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 29: Socio economic groups and vulnerability classification of households

Group A **Already resilient** **65 500 people (53%)**	Have adequate assets which includes land, equipment, draught power and all classes of livestock. Have the ability to produce and attain higher yield. Have sufficient resources for their livelihood and can survive until the next season
Group B **Food secure under no major shocks** **24 400 people (19%)**	These households have the potential to produce to full capacity when given more resources. Have some Assets which they can make use of. Able to accept whatever aid at their disposal. These are the most abused group because they can accept anything expose to them
Group C **Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks** **24 300 people (20%)**	Is class of poor house hold May not change after receiving assistance. year by year that are poor and looking for Recourses. Can dispose of all their assets and even assistance given to them from government, NGOs, churches or relatives. Cluster required orientation to change their mind set.
Group D **Highly food insecure, including destitute 9 600 people (8%)**	Cluster where the vulnerable are exploited by well of, e.g. cheap labours. Nerve improve themselves and are content with their status core. They feel comfortable and never believe they are been exploited

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

12.3. Coping Strategies

In wards 1-6, 16 and 17 which are mostly affected by high food insecurity levels, households tend to adopt some of the strategies listed below:

- Increased reliance on gold panning and casual labor
- Hunting and gathering of unusual amounts of wild fruits, vegetables and small animals
- Reducing the number of meals eaten per day
- Selling of fire wood
- Increased reliance on small scale stone quarrying
- Reduced number of meals eaten per day with an average of 2 meals per day.
- Harvest immature crops (premature harvesting then drying of grain)
- Reduced quantity consumed
- Eating less preferred food

12.3. Food Insecurity In The District

UMP district is one of the chronically food insecure districts in Zimbabwe (ZimVAC reports). Within the district, food insecurity is not equally spread across the wards. Some wards are more food insecure than others with ward 3 considered to be the most food insecure followed by ward 2 and 1. The least food insecure ward is ward 13. According to the Zimbabwe vulnerability assessment committee (ZimVAC) reports, the number of food insure population was on a downward trend between 2012 and 2014 and then a sudden upward trend between 2014 and 2015.

Table 30: Ward Food Insecurity Rankings

Ward No.	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Ward Rank	Characteristics
1	85	1	Water scarcity and Recurrent droughts
2	84	2	Water shortage, high temperatures, mid-season dry spells
3	83	3	Low rainfall, mid-season dry spells
4	80	5	Low rainfall, mid-season dry spells, high temperature
5	82	4	Low rainfall. mid-season dry spells
6	75	9	Late unreliable rainfall
7	79	6	Mid-season dry spells, high temperatures
8	73	10	Poor soils, unreliable rainfall
9	70	12	Dry spells
10	63	16	Dry spells
11	72	11	Poor soils, unreliable rainfall
12	69	13	Dry spells
13	65	15	Dry spells

Table 30: Ward Food Insecurity Rankings (Continued)

Ward No.	Poverty Prevalence	Ward Rank	Characteristics
14	68	14	Dry spell
15	62	17	Dry spells
16	77	7	Mid-season dry spells, high temperatures

Table 31: Food Insecure Trends

Year	Food Insecure Households (%)	Food Insecure Population
2018	20	22,522
2019	76	85,584
2020	60	67,567
2021	34	38,288
Source: ZimVAC Reports (2020 -2021)		

Table 32: Food Insecurity Populations By Wards

Ward	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
1	6283	6716	5383	6366	6256
2	4680	5774	6729	5797	5686
3	5206	5206	5399	4983	5179
4	1016	1021	1026	10238	1030
5	4000	4497	4344	4400	4300
6	6500	6100	6430	6200	6575
7	1092	1356	1694	4320	5500
8	3569	3600	3700	3440	3800
9	4796	5961	5800	5670	5961
10	1580	1596	1620	1680	1700

Table 32: Food Insecurity Populations By Wards (Continued)

Ward	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
11	4164	4211	4512	4600	4700
12	4165	4215	4313	4412	4513
13	1218	1300	1410	1440	1500
14	2619	2130	2680	2715	2800
15	2221	2200	2300	2400	2500
16	3794	3922	4020	4300	4500
17	5595	5600	5735	5840	5900

Table 33: Cereal Production, Requirements And Surplus/ Deficit In 2022 Consumption Year

Ward	Total	Requirement	Surplus/Deficit
1	71	938	-867
2	163	853	-690
3	526	774	-247
4	1294	1492	-198
5	580	669	-89
6	415	999	-584
7	240	434	-194
8	360	1030	-670
9	340	1086	-745
10	449	976	-527
11	330	1143	-813
12	174	895	-721

Table 33: Cereal Production, Requirements And Surplus/ Deficit In 2022 Consumption Year (Continued)

Ward	Total	Requirement	Surplus/Deficit
13	297	1292	-996
14	300	1087	-787
15	346	1032	-686
16	741	854	-112
17	241	823	-583
Total	**6867**	**16378**	**-9511**

12.5. Market Seasonal Calendar

The district usually experiences high food purchases during the hunger periods which start from September until April after the next harvests. However, high food purchases usually begin a month earlier to enable to stock enough for the family for the coming month. The following tables shows the seasonal calendar for a normal year and a drought year.

Table 34: Seasonal Calendar For A Normal Year

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

Table 35: Seasonal Calendar For A Drought Year

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

13.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition

Stunting remains a challenge in the district at 27.8% according to 2010 ZDHS. Wasting is also still high at 3% and above national threshold of 2%.

Table 36: Nutrition Indicators

Indicator	%
Wasting	1.0%
Stunting	13.8%
Underweight	3%
Exclusive breastfeeding	44%
Children breastfed up to 2yrs	18%
Children getting minimum acceptable diet	2.2%
Wasting prevalence rate in women	0.2%
Proportion of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation for the two doses (ZMIVAC 2020)	44%
Proportion of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation Jan-June 2021	27%
Proportion of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation July- Dec 2021	16%
Percentage coverage for OPV3	90%
Availability of health facility/community health worker in the district	100%
Proportion of pregnant women attending Antenatal care during pregnancy	85%
Proportion of pregnant women attending ANC receiving nutrition counseling	81%
Source: Data based on ZIMVAC 2021, DHIS 2016, Nutrition Mentoring report 2021, Nutrition Annual Report 2021	

The Table below shows the district health indicators like infant and maternal mortality and prevalence of TB.

Table 37: District Health Indicators

Indicator	Rate
Infant mortality ratio:	3:289
Maternal mortality Ratio :	1 : 289
Percentage of under 5 age group in the District	16.9%
Percentage of 14- 59 age group in the District	45.8%
T.B. Prevalence	2 per 1000 people
Source: District health information system 2021	

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

According to the Ministry of Health and Child Care Report for 2021, the prevalence of HIV was reported to be moderate within the district. The Ministry of Health in 2021, estimated the HIV prevalence for the district to be 13.2% which is considered moderate in comparison to other districts.

Table 38: Summary Of Indicators

Ward	HHs	Health facility	HIV/AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access to safe water	Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor hhs	No. of Non Poor hhs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood zone de-scription	Agro-eco-logical zones	source of income	coping strategies	cereal production	Drought prone	Flood prone	% hh owning livestock	Average cattle owner-ship	average goats own-ership	average sheep owner-ship	average poul-try_owner-ship	Food Insecurity rankings	ward priority
1	1767	Yes (2)	medium	Limited		86.9%	1,513	229	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 to 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	82	9	15	7	10	2	1
2	1992	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		91.1%	1,784	175	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature cops, less	deficit	Low	Low	81	8	14	4	16		2
3	1	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		89.	1,6	1	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	81	5	16	7	18	0	3
4		Yes (1)	medium	Limited		91.7%	1,843	166	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduced meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	80	6	15	8	19	7	
5	13	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		92.3%	1,234	103	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	87	7	14	7	16	9	4
6	1455	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		90.8%	1,309	132	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	79	3	13	3	14	1	9
7	23	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		89.1%	2,085	256	Central and North-ern semi intensive farming	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	75	4	15	3	12	„	6

Table 38: Summary Of Indicators (Continued)

Ward	HHs	Health facility	HIV/AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access to safe water	Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor hhs	No. of Non Poor hhs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood zone de-scription	Agro-eco-logical zones	source of income	coping strategies	cereal production	Drought prone	Flood prone	% hh owning livestock	Average cattle owner-ship	average goats own-ership	average sheep owner-ship	average poul-try_owner-ship	Food Insecurity rankings	ward priority
8	1519	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		89.7%	1,347	155	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	78	5	4	4	18	15	10
9	1301	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		88.6%	1,136	147	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	80	7	3	3	17	4	12
10	2421	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		78.9%	1,879	504	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops & livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	86	3	2	2	16	5	16
11	1941	Yes (1)	Medium	Limited		88.6%	1,691	219	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	74	4	3	3	15	3	11
12	2187	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		92.2%	1,992	169	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock NR	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	79	3	4	3	19	8	13
13	12	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		87.3%	885	129	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour	NR IV, 650 – 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	73	3	4	2	17	18	15
14	2696	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		92.5%	2,482	202	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	82	3	3	2	18	13	14

Table 38: Summary Of Indicators (Continued)

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access to safe water	Access to toilets	Poverty level	No. of Poor hhs	No. of Non Poor hhs	Livelihood zone	Livelihood zone de-scription	Agro-eco-logical zones	source of income	coping strategies	cereal production	Drought prone	Flood prone	% hh owning livestock	Average cattle owner-ship	average goats own-ership	average sheep owner-ship	average poul-try_owner-ship	Food Insecurity rankings	ward priority
16	1603	Yes	medium	Limited		93.4%	1,489	105	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	NR IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	75	3	4	7	16	17	7
17	1301	Yes (1)	medium	Limited		91.8%	1,182	106	Greater Mudzi Communal	Crop and Livestock produc-tion and sales. Poor house-holds rely on casual labour.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales and casual labour	Reduce meals, harvest immature crops, less	deficit	Low	Low	72	2	3	3	14	6	8

UMP Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Zvirevo M Issac	District Agric Officer	AARDS
Severina Mukomondera	District social development officer	Department of social development
Douglas Hungwa	District Development Coordinator	Local Government
Simbarashe Chingoma	District Nutritionist	MOHCC

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UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

World Food Programme