



# UMGUZA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



# Contents

## Page

Contents Page	2	<b>8 Livestock</b>	<b>25</b>
List Of Tables	3	8.1 Main Types of Livestock	25
List Of Figures	3	8.2 Main Livestock Diseases	30
Foreword	4	8.2.1 Dipping Facilities	26
Acknowledgements	5	8.3 Animal Health Centres	26
Acronyms & Abbreviations	6	8.4 Livestock Holding	26
<b>1. General Characteristics of the district</b>	<b>7</b>	8.5 Distribution of Herd Size	27
1.1 Map of District	7	8.6 Other Livestock Establishments	27
1.2 Administrative Information	7	8.7 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers	27
1.3 Population Information	9	8.8 Crop Markets	27
<b>2. Development Indicators</b>	<b>10</b>	8.9 Crops and Livestock Produce Markets	28
2.1 Education Information	10	8.10 Labour Markets	28
2.2 Health Facilities Information	11	8.11 Market Challenges	28
2.3 Settlement Types	11	8.12 Livestock Markets	29
2.4 Health and Nutrition	12	<b>9. Common Hazards</b>	<b>29</b>
2.5 Feeding Practices in Children under 2 Years	12	9.1 Drought Prone Areas	29
2.6 Food Consumption by Women	13	9.2 Flood Prone Areas	30
2.7 Top 10 Common Diseases	13	9.3 Periodic and Chronic Hazards	31
2.8 Top 5 Causes of Mortality	13	9.4 District Development Priorities	31
2.9 Mortality in Children and Women	13	<b>10 Food Security</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>3. Other development indicators</b>	<b>14</b>	10.1 Food Insecurity Trends	32
3.1 Water and Sanitation Information	14	10.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity	33
3.2 Sanitation Facilities	14	10.3 Socio Economic and Vulnerability Classification	34
3.3 Achievements in Water and Sanitation	15	10.4 Coping Strategies	34
<b>4. Transport and Communication</b>	<b>16</b>	10.5 Consumption Coping Strategies	34
4.1 Network Coverage by Ward	16	10.6 Livelihood Strategies	34
<b>5. Main Livelihood Sources</b>	<b>16</b>	10.7 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards per District	35
5.1 Means of Livelihoods	16	10.8 Food Aid Trends	35
5.2 National Livelihood Zones Map	17	<b>11. Development Partner Profiling</b>	<b>36</b>
5.3 Livelihood Challenges	18	<b>12. Summary by Ward</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>6. Poverty Levels</b>	<b>18</b>		
<b>7. Agriculture Information</b>	<b>20</b>		
7.1 Natural Regions and Climate	20		
7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall	21		
7.3 Hydro-geological Conditions	22		
7.4 Farming Sectors	22		
7.5 Soil Type and Vegetation	22		
7.6 Major Crops Grown in the District	22		
7.7 Crop Production Calendar	23		
7.8 Irrigation Schemes	23		
7.9 Crop Production Trends	24		
7.10 Challenges in Crop Production	25		

## LIST OF Tables

## LIST OF Figures

Table 1:	Establishment Of Traditional Leaders	8
Table 2:	Institutions In The District	8
Table 3:	Distribution Of Extension Support In The District	9
Table 4:	Population Distribution By Ward	9
Table 5:	Schools By Ward	10
Table 6:	Health Facilities	11
Table 7:	Settlement Type	12
Table 8:	Malnutrition, Hiv And TB	12
Table 9:	Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age	12
Table 10:	Food consumption by women and in the household	13
Table 11:	Mortality in Children and Women	13
Table 12:	Distribution Of Boreholes	14
Table 13:	Household Sanitation Facilities	15
Table 14:	Achievements In Water And Sanitation	15
Table 15:	Network Coverage By Ward	16
Table 16:	Summary Of Economic Zones	17
Table 17:	Summary Of Umguza Livelihood Zones	18
Table 18:	Poverty Prevalence By Ward	19
Table 19:	Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	23
Table 20:	Main Farming Sectors In The District	23
Table 21:	Major Crops Grown In The District	24
Table 22:	Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward	24
Table 23:	Average Livestock Holding Per Ward	26
Table 24:	Main Livestock Diseases	27
Table 25:	Dipping Facilities	27
Table 26:	Animal Health Centres	27
Table 27:	Livestock Holding	27
Table 28:	Distribution of Herd Size	28
Table 29:	Other Livestock Establishments	28
Table 30:	Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward	28
Table 31:	Crops And Livestock Produce Markets	29
Table 32:	Labour Markets	29
Table 33:	Livestock Markets	30
Table 34:	Periodic And Chronic Hazards	32
Table 35:	District Development Priorities	32
Table 36:	Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification	35
Table 37:	Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District	36
Table 38:	Food Aid Trends (FDMS)	37
Table 39:	Summary Of Ngos Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus.	37

Figure 1	Map of Umguza District	7
Figure 2	Livelihood Map	17
Figure 3	Poverty Map for Umguza District	19
Figure 4	Map of Natural Regions	20
Figure 5	Natural Regions by Ward	21
Figure 6	Rainfall Trends From 2016 to Date	21
Figure 7	Crop Production Calendar	21
Figure 8	Cereal Production	25
Figure 9	Drought Prone Areas	30
Figure 10	Flood Prone Areas	30
Figure 11	Food Insecurity Trends	32
Figure 12	Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Population	33

## 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.

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## Disclaimer

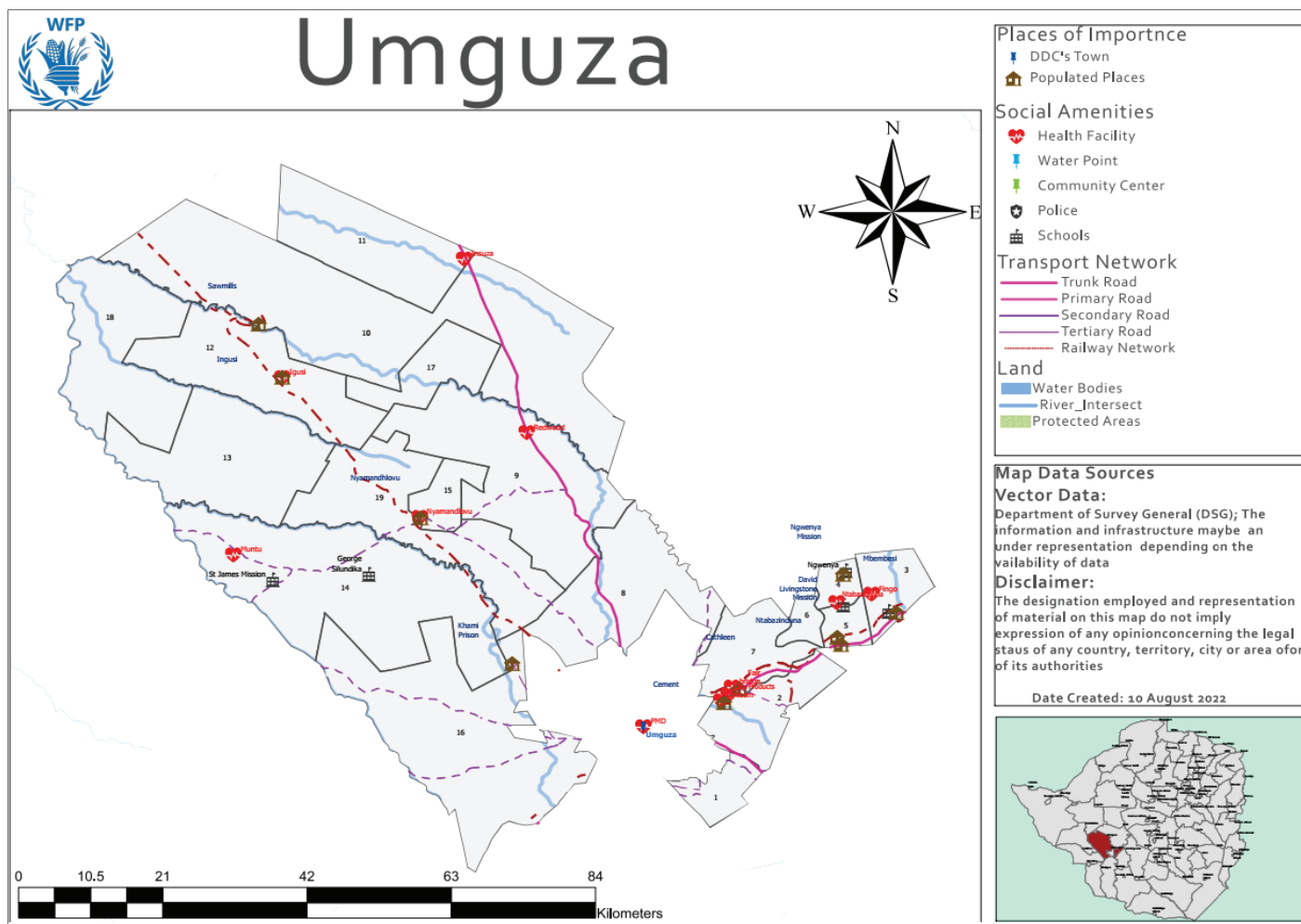
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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

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



## 1.1 Map of District



**Figure 1: Map of District**

## 1.2 Administrative Information

Umguza district has 19 wards. It is in Matabeleland North Province, surrounds Bulawayo and borders Umzingwane and Insiza to the east, Matobo and Bulilima to the south, Tsholotsho to the west and Lupane and Bubi to the North. The district has a total surface area of 837 478 hectares. The district's administrative and council offices are in Bulawayo though there are sub offices in Nyamandlovu, Ntabazinduna and Insuza. The district is administered by one Local Authority which plans and implements service delivery while District Development Coordinator's office coordinates and supervises all activities undertaken in the districts. These are complemented by government departments, parastatals, civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in service delivery.

The district has seven major companies operating in the district namely Portland Cement, Clay Products, McDonald Bricks, Mazy Mart Bricks, China Zimbabwe, Chinese Bricks Zimbabwe and Chibuku Breweries all in ward 7 and a branch of McDonald Bricks in Ward 2. The district also hosts the second largest airport in the country, Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo International airport which is in ward 7. The district has the highest number of resettled farms in Matabeleland North Province. Out of the 19 wards, 14 wards have resettled farmers under the old and new resettlement model.

The district has four main business centres namely Nyamandlovu (Ward 19), Ntabazinduna (Ward 5), Insuza (Ward 11) and Mbembesi (Ward 3). The district has traditional leaders who are custodians of the community and help to promote and uphold cultural values and norms. These are the Chiefs, Headmen as well as Village Heads.

The following table outlines the establishment of traditional leaders:

Table 1: Establishment Of Traditional Leaders

	Establishment	In Post	Vacant	Comments
Chiefs	3	2	1	Chief Ndondo – covers Ward 3  Chief Deli – Covers Wards 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,15, 16, 17, 18 and 19  Chief Ndiweni – covers Ward 4,5,6
Headman	3	0	3	Processes in progress to fill the vacant posts
Village Heads	189	169	20	There are 310 villages in the district with 189 under Communal Areas and 121 under resettlement areas.

The district has various institutions offering services as well as employment opportunities to the community. These institutions are managed by the different stakeholders in the district which include Government, Council, Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), Zimbabwe Prison Correctional Services (ZPCS), NGOs as well as the private sector.

The table below shows institutions in the district:

Table 2: Institutions In The District

Institution	Centres	Comments
ZRP Station	Mbembesi, Nyamandlovu and Insuza	Also available is 1 training depot in Ntabazinduna ward 5 and 1 ZRP post in Ticehurst Ward 9
ZPCS	Khami Prison, Anju prison farm and Training depot	Training depot is in ward 5
ZNA	Imbizo and Induna Barracks in ward 2	Ward 2
Judicial Court	Nil	The district does not have a judicial court as cases are handled in Bulawayo
Magistrate	Nil	The district does not have a Magistrate court as cases are handled in Bulawayo
Public Prosecutor	Nil	Services are obtained in Bulawayo
Animal Health Centres	11	All functional
Dip Tanks	53	All functional, some have issues with water shortages during Winter.
ARDA Estates	2	ARDA Ballu in Ward 8
ARDA Tendele in Ward 9		
Health facilities	22 Clinics and 1 Hospital	5 Government, 5 council, 2 ZNA, 7 ZPCS, 2 ZRP, 1 Mission, 1 private
Schools	50 Primary Schools and 13 Secondary Schools	Additional 9 schools not recorded are within Umguza but administered by Bulawayo Metropolitan Province
Vocational Training Centres	1 – Mahlothova in Ward 9	Currently involved in dairy production and small-scale horticulture production.
Registry Offices	1 main and two sub offices	Nyamandlovu and Insuza
Children's Home	2 both in ward 7	Khayelihle and Harvest House
Airport	1 in ward 7	Joshua Mqabuko Airport, second largest in the country
Main roads	6 main roads.	(Victoria Falls, Harare, Tsholotsho, Nkayi, Plumtree and Gwanda Road)
Registered Mines	5	PPC cement, Clay mining
Abattoirs	5	All functional.

At sub district level, the community receives extension support from various government departments which include Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Youth and Women Affairs. The table on the next page shows the distribution of extension support in the district:



Table 3: Distribution of Extension Support in the District

Institution	Number of Extension workers	Comments
Youth Development Officer	3	coverage of Wards low
Women Affairs Ward Coordinators	11	coverage of Wards low
AARDS	46	All Wards covered though accessibility of some villages within Wards is a challenge.
Environmental Health Technicians	13	13 of the 19 wards have EHTs

### 1.3 Population Information

The district has an estimated 2022 population of 103 979 based on the Census 2012 population of 89687 and an estimated growth rate of 1.5%. Of the total population, 53% are female and 47% are male. According to the projections, there was an increase in population within the 5-year period. Updated figures will be available after completion of the 2022 National Census. The table below shows population distribution by ward.

Table 4: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward	HH 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2022 Population	Proportion of population (%)
1	1,459	5,783	6,711	6
2	2,775	12,692	14,728	14
3	758	3,907	4,520	4
4	616	2,996	3,457	3
5	808	3,844	4,461	4
6	638	2,960	3,435	3
7	1,465	5,393	6,258	6
8	1,394	5,234	6,075	6
9	1,411	5,686	6,600	6
10	607	2,892	3,356	3
11	1,133	5,284	6,132	6
12	436	2,147	2,492	2
13	560	2,496	2,897	3
14	1,077	4,278	4,960	5
15	388	5,362	6,223	6
16	2,314	11,619	13,431	13
17	191	761	882	1
18	388	2,005	2,317	2
19	1,077	4,348	5,044	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,495</b>	<b>89,687</b>	<b>103,979</b>	<b>100</b>

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

## 2. Development Indicators

### 2.1 Education Information

The district has 50 primary schools and 13 secondary schools which are fairly distributed across the district. Of the primary schools, six are administered by churches, 42 by council, 1 by government and one is a private school. All primary schools in the district have ECD classes though some do not have infrastructure to house ECD pupils and classes are conducted in the open or under trees. The district has 5 secondary schools that offer Advanced level studies. Of the 13 secondary schools 4 are administered by churches, 8 by Council and 1 by government. An additional nine primary schools and eight secondary schools within the district are administered by Bulawayo Metropolitan Province. All the schools in Ward 1, 2 and 7 are administered by Bulawayo Metropolitan Province. The district does not have a tertiary institution.

Laboratories were constructed for Nyamandlovu and Sawmills Secondary Schools and are yet to be commissioned. Two low-cost boarding facilities were constructed between year 2016 and 2021 at Mahlothova Secondary Schools (Ward 9) and Nyamandlovu Secondary (Ward 15) with the support from Global Fund. A New Secondary school (Montgomery Secondary School) was constructed in Ward 7 though it's being administered by Bulawayo Metropolitan Province- it was commissioned in 2018.

Table 5: Schools by Ward

Ward	Proportion of population (%)	Schools (Both PRY and SEC)	SEC	PRY	Total Male Pupils		Total Female Pupils		Enrolment		Teachers	
		2016	2022		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
1									41			
2												
3	4	8	1	3	760	827	842	943	1,602	1770	67	64
4	3	7	1	3	847	780	812	809	1,659	1589	84	60
5	4	4	2	3	769	1140	704	1199	1,473	2339	57	81
6	3	11	1	1	688	775	719	766	1,407	1541	133	48
7	6	1	0	2	49	149	41	118	90	267	4	8
8	6	2	0	1	217	150	213	152	430	302	15	8
9	6	13	1	5	816	819	900	774	1,716	1593	73	53
10	3	2	1	3	213	355	169	387	382	742	13	29
11	6	8	2	4	1,026	999	1,084	966	2,110	1965	69	50
12	2	9	0	5	604	656	586	621	1,190	1277	38	35
13	3	1	0	1	75	85	68	84	143	169	5	5
14	5	15	1	5	877	554	1,434	567	2,311	1121	112	46
15	6	2	1	2	226	564	198	522	424	1986	22	40
16	13	7	1	3	233	195	251	215	484	410	24	20
17	1	2	0	2	126	145	88	126	214	271	11	16
18	2	6	1	3	348	410	329	965	677	1375	21	52
19	5	6	0	3	771	308	707	307	1,478	615	46	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8,661</b>	<b>8761</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>9369</b>	<b>17,831</b>	<b>18130</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>638</b>

Dropouts remain a challenge in schools and the main reasons for the school dropouts are:

- Long distances
- Teenage pregnancies
- Unaffordable fees
- Hunger
- Health issues
- Unknown
- Migration to neighbouring countries
- Engaging into illegal mining especially in wards 6 and 8
- COVID-19 effects
- Poverty

## 2.2 Health Facilities by Type

The district is served by 23 health facilities run by the government, local authority, uniformed forces and the private sector. Nyamandlovu Hospital is the main referral district hospital although it is adversely affected by staff shortages and infrastructural limitations. Three health facilities that were previously reporting under Umguza district were transferred to Bulawayo province in 2021 and these are Ross camp hospital, Bulawayo prison and Brady clinic hence the district remains with 23 health facilities. Umguza Rural district council has however approved and sited 5 more additional primary health care facilities and to date, two have been completed and these are Bhekeni in ward 6 and Bhumane in ward 18. These will soon be commissioned. The district mobile clinic compliments the health delivery service system as some wards do not have permanent health facilities. Wards covered by the mobile clinic include 1, 2, 16, 18 and 19. Currently construction of a mortuary with a capacity of 10 bodies is underway at the district hospital and a waiting mothers' shelter is also at roof level funded through the Result Based funding model (RBF). The OI/ART outreach team is active in three remote sites through the funding from National AIDS Council although this was discontinued due to the decentralization exercise in the district. Wards 1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 18 do not have functional facilities though in Ward 6 and 18 they are under construction.

Table 6: Health Facilities

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Fingo Clinic	3	Council
2	Igusu Rural Health Centre	12	Government
3	Lozikeyi Clinic	17	Council
4	Mbembesi Rural Health Centre	11	Government
5	Ntabazinduna Clinic	4	Council
6	Nyamandlovu District Hospital	19	Government
7	Redwood Clinic	9	Council
8	St James Mission Clinic	14	Mission Clinic
9	TG Silundika Clinic	14	Government
10	Umguza mobile Clinic	1, 2, 16, 18 and 19	Council
11	Umuntu Clinic	14	Government
12	Imbizo Camp Clinic	2	ZNA
13	Induna Clinic	2	ZNA
14	Anju Rural Health Centre	9	ZPCS
15	Khami Maximum Prison Hospital	16	ZPCS
16	Khami Medium Prison Clinic	16	ZPCS
17	Khami Prison Staff Hospital	16	ZPCS
18	Khami Remand Prison Clinic	16	ZPCS
19	Mlondolozu Prison Clinic	16	ZPCS
20	Ntabazinduna Prison Clinic	5	ZPCS
21	Fairbridge Rural Health Centre	7	ZRP
22	ZRP Ntabazinduna Rural Health Centre	5	ZRP
23	Unicem Private Clinic	7	Private

## 2.3 Settlement Types

There were no changes in the settlement types since 2016. As shown in the table on the following page, some wards have more than one settlement type. Settlements type include A1, A2, Small-Scale resettlement and large-scale commercial farmers.

Table 7: Settlement Type

Settlement Type	No. of Wards	Wards
Urban	0	-
Peri-Urban	0	-
Growth point	0	-
Resettlement area	14	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19
Communal	7	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14 and 18
Estate Farms	1	9

## 2.4 Health and Nutrition

Stunting is the most prevalent form of malnutrition in the district and at 26.9% is higher than the WHO threshold of 20%. Stunting prevalence decreased from 31.4% (NNS2010) over a period of 8 years but remains high. The high prevalence of stunting is an indication of suboptimal feeding and care practices from conception to 23 months. Interventions focusing on the first 1000 days will be better placed to reduce maternal and child nutrition challenges faced in the district. According to NNS 2018 the GAM rate was 3.9% which did not vary significantly from the 2010 Prevalence which was 3.8%. Umguza district GAM rate remains in the acceptable range that is below the threshold of 5%. Moderate wasting is also prevalent in the district.

The HIV prevalence rate in Umguza district is estimated at 13.7% according to National Aids Council estimates. The prevalence is lower than the estimated national prevalence of 15%. The district was however classified as one of the HIV hotspots by the UNAIDS HIV hotspot mapping that was conducted in 2015. The HIV hotspot mapping was looking at HIV prevalence, trends, incidence and risk behavior amongst other indicators. HIV treatment and Behavior Change Communication is required in the district to reduce the rate of new incidence. A decrease in prevalence has been observed over the years.

The table below shows the prevalence of malnutrition, HIV and TB in the district:

Table 8: Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Percentage (%)	Source
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3.9	NNS 2018
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0	NNS 2018
Stunting	26.9	NNS 2018
Overweight and obesity	1.3	NNS 2018
Low Birth weight	17.8	NNS 2018
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	22.9	Provincial, ZIMPHIA-2016
Prevalence of HIV in Adults (15-49 years)	13.7	National Aids Council
Prevalence of TB		

## 2.5 Feeding Practices in children Under 2 Years of Age

According to the NNS 2018 the district has high exclusive breastfeeding rates. The district has suboptimal feeding practices especially from 6 months onwards when complementary foods are introduced. Feeding practices continue to deteriorate in the district. A downward trend was observed for all the infant feeding indicators, Minimum Acceptable Diet decreased from 6.3% (NNS 2010) to 0% (NNS 2018) over a period of 8 years.

Table 9: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%)	Source
Minimum Meal Frequency	12.8	NNS 2018
Minimum Dietary Diversity	6.7	NNS 2018
Minimum Acceptable Diet	0	NNS 2018
Exclusive Breastfeeding	94.1	NNS 2018
Bottle Feeding	9	ZMVAC 2021

## 2.6 Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

The district is also characterised by poor food consumption and dietary patterns with only 29% of the households in 2021 reported to have been consuming acceptable diets. (ZMVAC 2021). Poor dietary scores predispose all household members to malnutrition, under-fives, adolescents and the elderly included. Over the years a decrease in the proportion of Women of Childbearing Age consuming iron rich foods has been noted nationally and Umguza has not been spared as it has been reported have the lowest (51.3%) proportion of WCBA consuming iron rich foods in country (ZMVAC 2021). Interventions to improve household Food and Nutrition Security are therefore required and would directly as well as indirectly improve the Nutrition situation in the district.

Table 10: Food consumption by women and in the household

Indicator	Percentage (%)	Source
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women	24	ZIMVAC 2021
Iron rich foods	51.3	ZIMVAC 2021
Vitamin A rich foods	70	ZIMVAC 2021
Protein Rich Foods	56	ZIMVAC 2021
Household Food Consumption Score	29 have consumption score >35 (Acceptable)	ZIMVAC 2021

## 2.7 Top 10 Common Diseases

These are the 10 common diseases affecting the Umguza community:

- ARI
- Hypertension
- Skin Diseases
- Diarrhoea
- Injuries
- Dental conditions
- Eye conditions
- Covid-19
- Ear conditions
- STIs

## 2.8 Top 5 Causes of Mortality

Umguza records very low deaths, because of its peri-urban nature most households prefer to use facilities in Bulawayo for serious conditions. Most of the severe cases are referred to facilities in Bulawayo for further management. Nyamandlovu district hospital is not functioning to full capacity due to infrastructural challenges. The most common deaths are perinatal deaths. Top 5 causes of mortality are:

- Perinatal deaths
- Abdominal pains
- Tonsillitis
- Injuries
- Pneumonia

## 2.9 Mortality in Children and Women

Provincial estimates were used for all type of mortality. A decrease in all forms of mortality has been observed over the past years. This could be an indication of the success in the interventions that are in place to address maternal and child mortality.

Table 11: Mortality in Children and Women

Mortality	Percentage (%)	Source
Infant mortality	33 deaths per 1000 live births	MICS2019
Child mortality	11 deaths per 1000 children surviving to age 1	ZDHS 2019
Under-5 mortality	44 deaths per 1000 live births	ZDHS 2019
Maternal Mortality Ratio	462 deaths 100000	MICS 2019

### 3. Other Development Indicators

#### 3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

The district has very little surface water but a lot of underground water and there is an aquifer in Nyamandlovu ward 9, which is presently supplying Bulawayo Metropolitan area and some of the newly resettled farmers from ward 9 for crop irrigation at a rate of 20 mega liters per day. The aquifer has a total of 20 boreholes owned by ZNWA and 1 borehole owned by the community and all are functional. An improvement has been observed in the main water sources available in the district from 2016 through 2021. The boreholes increased from 340 to 370, Piped water schemes from 2 to 12 from 2016 to 2021 respectively. Despite the increase in the number of water sources, a significant number of boreholes are not functional. The major reasons noted for the non-functionality were the collapse of boreholes due to Kalahari sands mostly in Wards 12, 13, 15 and 19 and some broke down and have headworks which need repairing. The district received support from various partners namely WHH, MELANA, Inspire women, HOCIC and Latter-day Saints in improving water and sanitation in the district. Through support from these partners, most water point committees have been trained in water point training for transformation and this enhanced a greener initiative in water point maintenance and upkeep there by improving the district community livelihoods

Table 12: Distribution of boreholes, piped water schemes and other water sources available in the district per ward for 2016 and 2021.

Ward	2016					2021				
	Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Piped Water Schemes	Other Sources	Total	Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Piped Water Schemes	Other Sources	Total
1	18	13		5	23	20	14		5	24
2	8	8		1	9	9	9		1	9
3	30	18		0	30	34	21	1	0	32
4	17	13		22	39	23	17	1	22	42
5	20	16		0	20	26	21	2	0	23
6	15	13		9	24	22	20		9	24
7	2	1		0	2	3	2		0	2
8	3	3		7	10	13	13		7	10
9	28	21		3	31	33	26		3	31
10	12	10		7	19	21	15		7	23
11	46	32		2	48	54	38	1	2	51
12	29	16	1	8	38	37	23	2	8	40
13	19	19		0	19	30	27	3	0	25
14	31	26		7	38	37	32		7	38
15	12	8		0	12	32	23	1	0	18
16	5	5	1	9	15	21	15	1	9	21
17	3	2		0	3	8	6		0	4
18	8	6		5	13	13	11		5	13
19	34	25		1	35	42	30		1	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>468</b>

#### 3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Access to sanitation remains a challenge in the district with an average of 34% of the households owning any type of toilets. Of serious concern are wards 8 and 18 with 8% toilet ownership, ward 11 with 13% and ward 19 with 17% of households owning latrines (table 4). Other wards have a fair household toilet ownership like ward 16 (79%), ward 4 (75%) and ward 6 (66%). Eight villages have been declared ODF in wards 2 (1), 12 (1), 14 (2), 11 (2) and 19 (2). There is need to support those wards as most households do not own latrines. The year 2021 has shown improvement in sanitation and hygiene enabling facilities attributed by the Covid-19 pandemic community awareness campaigns, a total of 364 households had newly constructed latrines which helped improve sanitation coverage in wards 11, 3, 16 and 13.



Table 13: Household Sanitation Facilities

Ward	No. of Households	Households with latrines (2016)	% HH latrines (2016)	Households with latrines (2021)	% HH latrines (2021)
1	755	337	45	337	45
2	698	279	40	279	40
3	970	230	24	230	24
4	726	545	75	545	75
5	755	377	50	377	50
6	971	641	66	641	66
7	285	38	21	125	21
8	753	59	8	59	8
9	1000	256	26	256	26
10	668	62	9	62	9
11	1344	177	13	177	13
12	828	179	30	179	30
13	1022	222	22	222	22
14	1355	354	26	354	26
15	508	46	35	310	35
16	397	314	79	314	79
17	296	22	41	22	41
18	562	37	8	37	8
19	1234	211	17	211	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>15027</b>	<b>4386</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>34</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

### 3.3 Achievements in Water and Sanitation

Achievements were made in communal water as well as in school sanitation activities. Due to Covid-19, there was increased focus on the establishment of water points and hand washing facilities which led to an increase in boreholes drilled and rehabilitated as well as hand washing facilities set up. Major changes were not observed in village sanitation and hygiene because of financial constraints at household level as individuals were failing to construct the 1 bag subsidy model. In addition, limited progress was made between 2020 and 2021 because of COVID-19 restrictions which limited activities at village level. Table 12 shows some of the achievements in water and sanitation by the district. The district has met and, in some cases, surpass the set targets.

Table 14: Achievements in Water and Sanitation

Activity	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
Communal Water			
Drilling and equipping of new boreholes	100	138	138
Rehabilitation of boreholes	85	48	56
School sanitation			
Number of schools with sanitation facilities	2	2	100
Training of School health clubs	63	63	100
No of School Health Teachers	63	63	100
Water Point Committees established and trained	12	10	83
Village Pump Minders trained	138	138	100
Piped Water Schemes	11	10	91
Village Sanitation and Hygiene			
Number of Self sponsored latrines in communities	5512	2809	51
Number of latrines for vulnerable	266	286	108
ODF villages	105	8	8
Sanitation Action Groups trained	105	111	106
Latrine builders trained	105	163	155
Number of villages triggered	105	106	101

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

## 4. Transport and Communication

The district surrounds Bulawayo City and as such the major roads from Bulawayo pass through Umguza. There is a railway line from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls which passes through Nyamandlovu and Sawmills, Bulawayo-Harare railway line which passes through wards 2, 7 and Ntabazinduna wards.

### 4.1 Network Coverage by Ward

The roads in Umguza are generally good and accessible throughout the year. Maintenance of the major tarred roads is done by the Departments. The Rural District Council and District Development Fund maintain all the other roads. However, resource constraints have over the years made it difficult for periodic maintenance or development of new roads within the district.

Table 15: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Network	% Coverage
1	Econet, Netone	100 for both networks
2	Econet, Netone	100 for both networks
3	Econet, Netone	60 for both networks
4	Econet, Netone	60 for both networks
5	Econet, Netone	60 for both networks
6	Econet, Netone	60 for both networks
7	Econet, Netone	80 for both networks
8	Econet, Netone	60 for both networks
9	Econet, Netone	80 for both networks
10	Econet, Netone	80 Econet, 60%netone
11	Econet, Netone	50 for both networks
12	Econet, Netone	30 for both networks
13	Econet, Netone	30 for both networks
14	Econet, Netone	60 for both networks
15	Econet, Netone	100 for both networks
16	Econet, Netone	30 for both networks
17	Econet, Netone	10 for both networks
18	Econet, Netone	10 for both networks
19	Econet, Netone	80 for both networks

## 5. Main Livelihood Sources

### 5.1 Means of Livelihoods

Umguza has both peri-urban and rural wards. The major livelihood opportunities in the district are livestock and crop production. The following are some of the major livelihood activities by wards.

- Market gardening is the major source of income for most of the households living in the peri-urban wards because they have access to a lucrative market in Bulawayo. These wards are serviced by well-developed feeder roads to and from farming areas. The gardens from wards 1, 2, 7, 8 and 16 are under irrigation and the communities grow vegetables throughout the year.
- Gold panning is rampant in some parts of wards 1, 2, 6 and 8. It is the second largest source of income for the poor households. There are also formal mines mainly in Ward 1 which provide employment opportunities for the locals.
- Casual labour is another source of livelihood for the population of the district. Wards 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

and 19 have big commercial farms where some are employed as farm labourers and some get casual labour opportunities.

- Sale of indigenous/wild fruits also makes a significant contribution to the livelihoods in the district.
- Firewood sales is also a source of income for the poor and middle level households in wards 4, 13 and 16.
- Sale of livestock and various livestock products is another project which has been greatly affected by shortage of stock feed on the market.
- Poultry rearing is common in all wards.

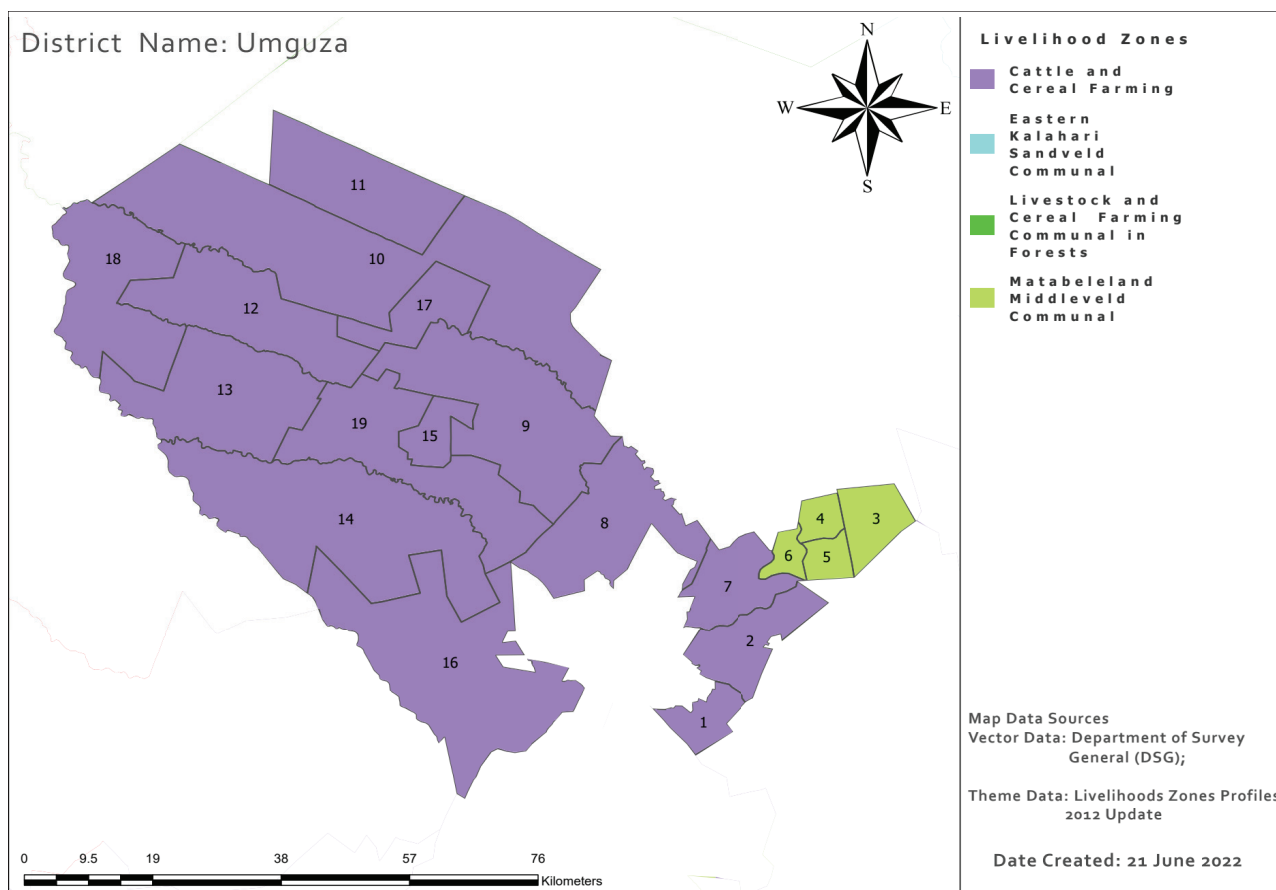
Table 16: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Market gardening	This involves the growing and selling of horticultural crops the main market being in Bulawayo. Some households particularly in Ward 1, 2, 16 practice rain fed gardening and therefore produce vegetables seasonally whilst the gardens under irrigation in Wards 1, 2, 7, 8 and 16 produce vegetables perennially.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 19 and 16
Gold panning	Informal gold mining is rampant in Ward 1, 2, 6, 8 though there are some legal mines in Ward 1. Gold panning sites are also characterized by sprouting of petty trade and vending activities.	1, 2, 6 and 8
Casual Labour	On farm activities and rearing of livestock.	7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19
Sale of firewood	Formal timber logging is a seasonal activity done by a few individuals in the community. It involves the harvesting of logs and selling outside the district especially in Bulawayo.	13, 14 and 16
Livestock and crop production and sales	Commercial and non-commercial sale of livestock.	All

Source: AARDS

## 5.2 National Livelihood Zones Map

Zimbabwe has 25 Livelihood zones with mapping using ward boundaries as the lowest unit for mapping. It is important to note that the livelihood boundaries cut across district and administrative boundaries but still retain capacity for decisions to be made at district and provincial level as the boundaries follow ward administrative boundaries. Umguza as of 2011 was divided into two livelihood zones that is Matabeleland Mid/Highveld Communal and Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming. It is however important to note that Umguza is no longer a food secure area especially due to changes in the climatic conditions over the years.



**Figure 2: Livelihood Map**

**Table 17: Summary of Umguza Livelihood Zones**

Zone name	Zone Description	Wards
Matabeleland Mid/Highveld Communal	The zone is located in the southern part of Zimbabwe, covering low lying areas and some mountainous parts of Matobo, Gwanda, and Umguza, Bubi, Umzingwane, Insiza and Mberengwa districts. Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by (mainly) cattle husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	All 19 Wards
Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This livelihood zone covers a vast area across southern and central Zimbabwe spread across 15 districts. This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. The majority of farmers are A1 and A2 farm beneficiaries. Production of maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, round nuts, cowpeas and sweet potato is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 19.

### 5.3 Livelihood Challenges

Most common livelihoods challenges faced by the communities include:

- Recurrent droughts.
- Inflation/deflation.
- Prices.
- Some livelihoods are not sustainable.
- Casual labour opportunities are reduced in drought years as well as during Covid 19 restrictions.

## 6. Poverty Levels

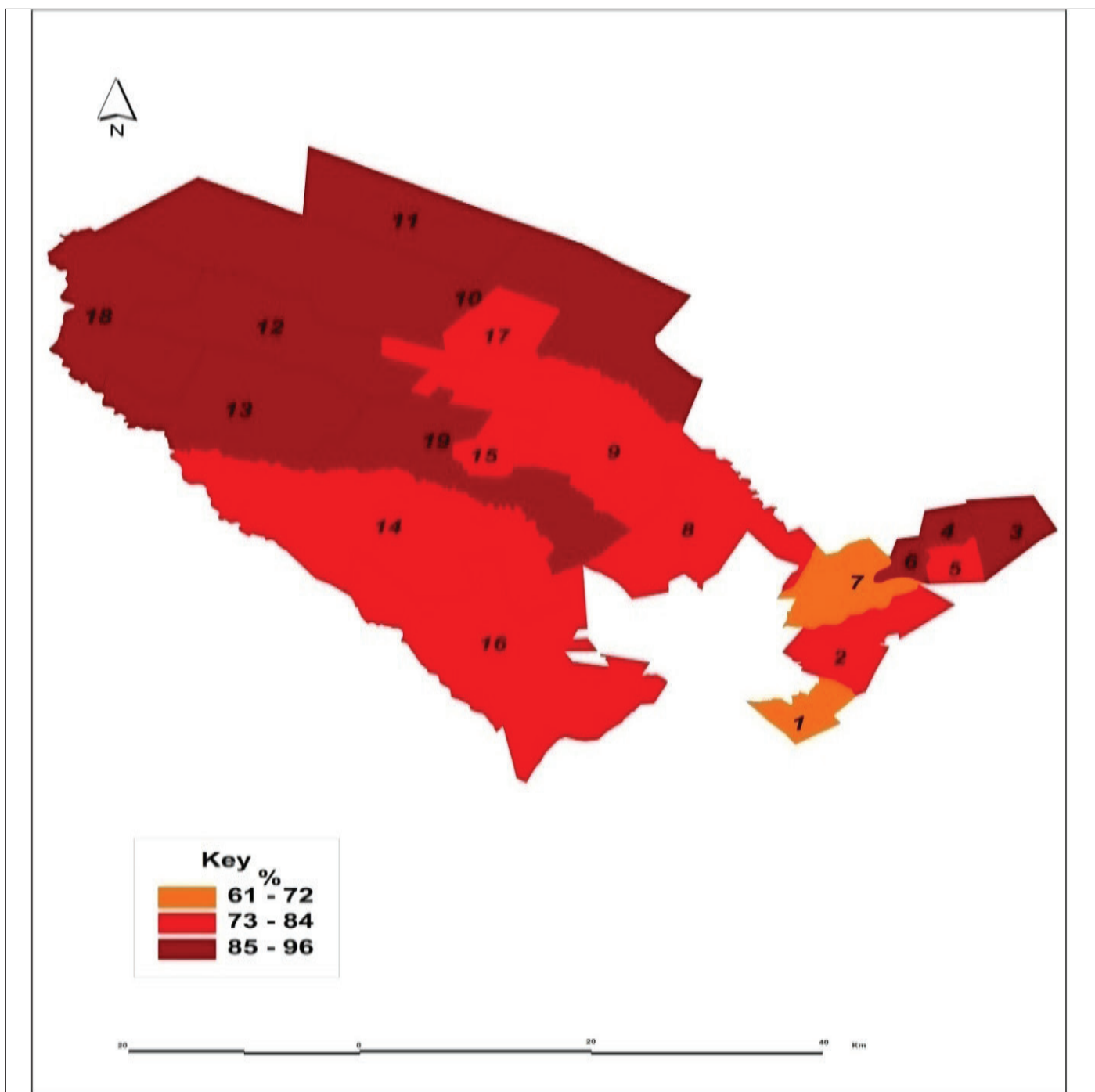
Umguza District has a poverty rate of 79.9%. Ward 18 has the highest poverty prevalence of 93.8% while Ward 7 has the lowest prevalence of 66.6% (**Table 18**).

Table 18: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward No.	Proportion of Population	No. of Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence
1	6	1459	984	70.3
2	14	2775	1,855	72.9
3	4	758	675	90.1
4	3	616	523	85.3
5	4	808	618	76.8
6	3	638	535	84.6
7	6	1465	968	66.6
8	6	1394	1,099	79.4
9	6	1411	1,164	83.1
10	3	607	547	90.5
11	6	1133	965	88.9
12	2	436	366	87.1
13	3	560	493	88.8
14	5	1077	891	83.2
15	6	388	292	75.4
16	13	2314	1,576	73.9
17	1	191	159	84.3
18	2	388	357	93.8
19	5	1077	907	85.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,495</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>82.1</b>

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

Wards in the north-western areas which are located further away from Bulawayo have the highest poverty prevalence rates (figure 2). Bulawayo may offer more livelihood opportunities to its surrounding wards such as Wards 14, 16, 8, 7, 2, 6 and 1 which have low incidence of poverty.



**Figure 3: Poverty Map for Umguza District** (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)



## 7.1 Natural Regions and Climate

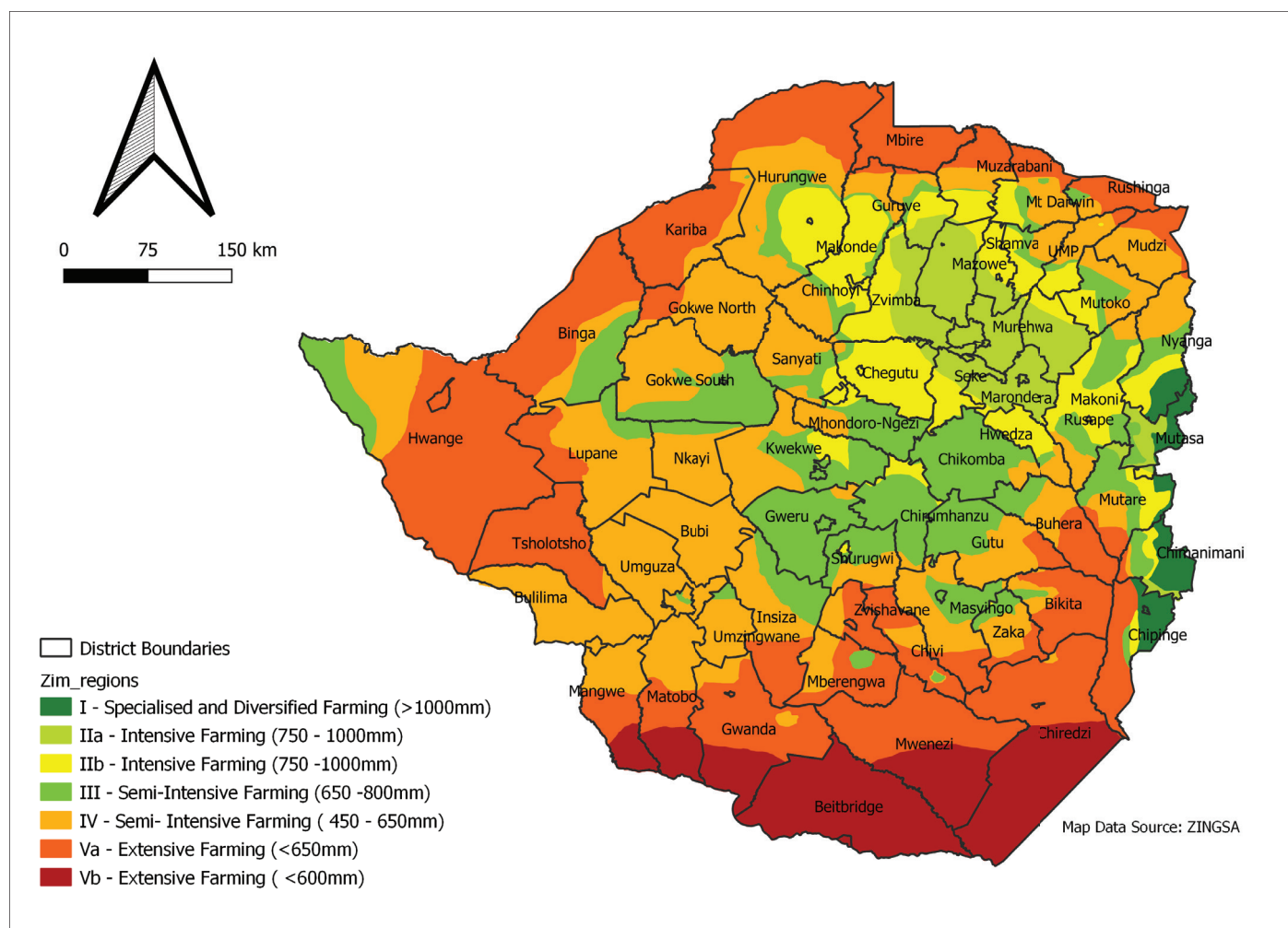
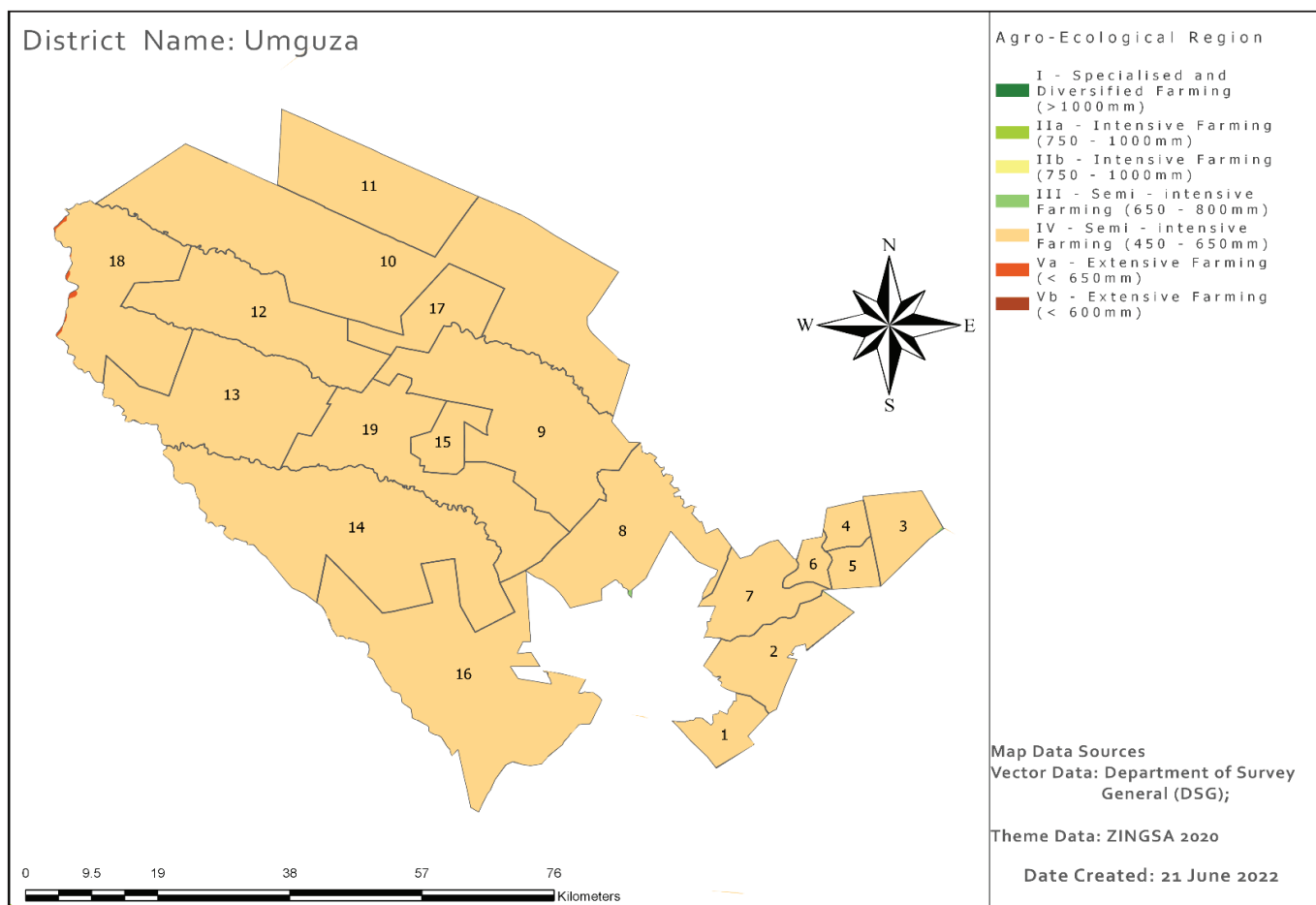


Figure 4: Natural Regions

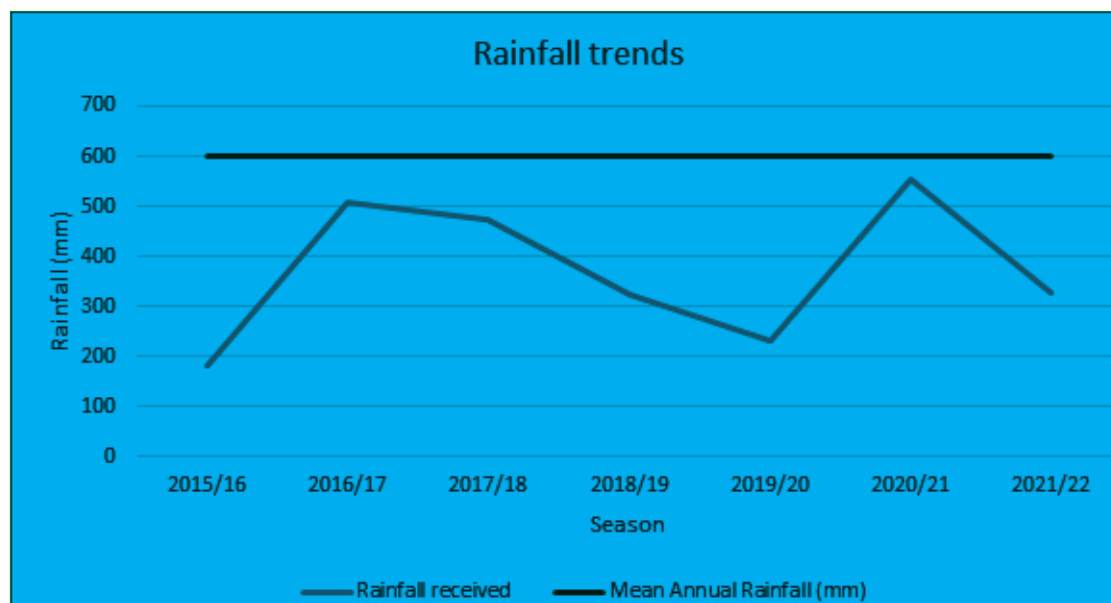
The whole district is in Agro-ecological Region IV which is characterised by semi- arid climate and low erratic rainfall. The region is characterised by erratic rainfall and is prone to mid-season dry spell. The region suitable for extensive agriculture. Suitable crops include traditional grains and small livestock rearing.



**Figure 5: Natural Region by Ward**

## 7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 450-600mm whilst the average annual temperature is around 20 degrees. Over the years, the rainfall pattern has been characterized by late start of season, re-curent mid-season dry spells, early end to the season and poor rainfall distribution. The district has 19 improvised rain gauges dotted around all the wards. The district has experienced late rains in this current season 2021/2022. The rainfall received over the years is between range but it has been poorly distributed hence the recurrent droughts. This was worsened by mid-season dry spells which made crops to suffer from moisture stress. Figure 3 shows the mean annual rainfall from 2016 to February 2022.



**Figure 6: Rainfall Trend from 2016 to Date**

### 7.3 Hydro-Geological Conditions

Umguza harbours' the confluence of the Gwayi and Umguza rivers, the site for the proposed Zambezi water link. Most of the dams in the district are shallow and cannot sustain all year- round water needs serve for Ingwenya Dam in Ward 3. Due to recurrent droughts, there has not been significant inflows to the dams. There has not been any construction and or rehabilitation of dams in district since 2016.

Table 19: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Dams
1	Hope Fountain, Ngugwini, Moyo, Mvutshini, Malangenyana
2	Kokayi and Dhamu elimhlophe
3	Ingwenya and Fingo
4	Dibha
6	Luthi, Khahlu and Msindo
8	Arda Balu
12	7B
14	Mafuzo
16	Mzinjana

Source: ZINWA

### 7.4 Farming Sectors

The district has the highest number of resettled farmers. Communal Sector is mainly concentrated in Mbembesi and Ntabazinduna areas that is ward 3, 4, 5 and 6. There are 3 main farming sectors in the districts as summarized in **table 18**.

Table 20: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Population	%
Resettlement	241391	90.9	52588	57.7
Communal	22899	8.6	38165	41.9
Large Scale	1350	0.5	325	0.4
TOTAL	265640	100	91078	100

Source: AARDS

### 7.5 Soil Type and Vegetation

Umguza district has fertile red clay soils where crop production and horticulture are dominant. Clay soils are found in Redbank, Nyamandlovu and Bulawayo airport areas i.e. Wards 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 19. However there are also infertile sandy loamy soils towards Mbembesi (ward 3) and Ntabazinduna wards 4, 5 and 6. Kalahari sands are found in Igusi (ward 12), Nsezi Forests (ward 13) and Hlabathi area in ward 18. There is also semi- intensive large stock rearing across the district.

Umguza has a total forest land of about 92,519 Ha. The forest is protected and administered by Forestry Commission. Umguza has protected forests in the following areas, Chesa (ward 14), Insezi (ward 18) and Insezi Extension (ward 10). Land degradation is severe in ward 16 where there is sand and firewood poaching. Incidences of Veld fires are prone in wards 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19. A clinic was gutted down by veld fires in ward 9 in November 2014. Alluvial mining (gold panning) is being practiced in wards 1, 2, 3, 8 and 16 and this causes land degradation. There is need for awareness that promotes good land management practices.

### 7.6 Major Crops Grown in the District

District has a diversified cropping system which constitutes of cereal, pulses, oil seed, horticulture and recently pecan nuts. These are mainly done in all wards though some do all round crop production with available underground water.

Table 21: Major Crops Grown in the District

Type Of Crop	Time Produced	Wards Produced	Comments
Cereals	Summer crop	All wards	
Horticulture	All year round	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19	
Wheat	Winter	8, 9, 14, 15 and 19	
Pecan nuts	All year round	8 (Arda Balu)	33500 pecan nuts planted so far since 2018 and planting still ongoing

### 7.7 Crop Production Calendar

Cropping Calendar												
Irrigated Crop	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize												
Wheat												
Horticulture												
Dryland Cropping	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize												
Groundnuts												
Sorghum												
Groundnuts												
Pearl millet												
Sugarbeans												
Cowpeas												
Bambara nuts												
Sunflower												
Purchases												
Stress period												
Key												
Planting/weeding												
Harvesting/marketing												
Purchases												
Stress period												

Figure 7: Crop Production Calendar

### 7.8 Irrigation Schemes

The district has 5 irrigation schemes located in wards 9, 14 and 19. They are involved in crop and livestock rearing.

Table 22: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

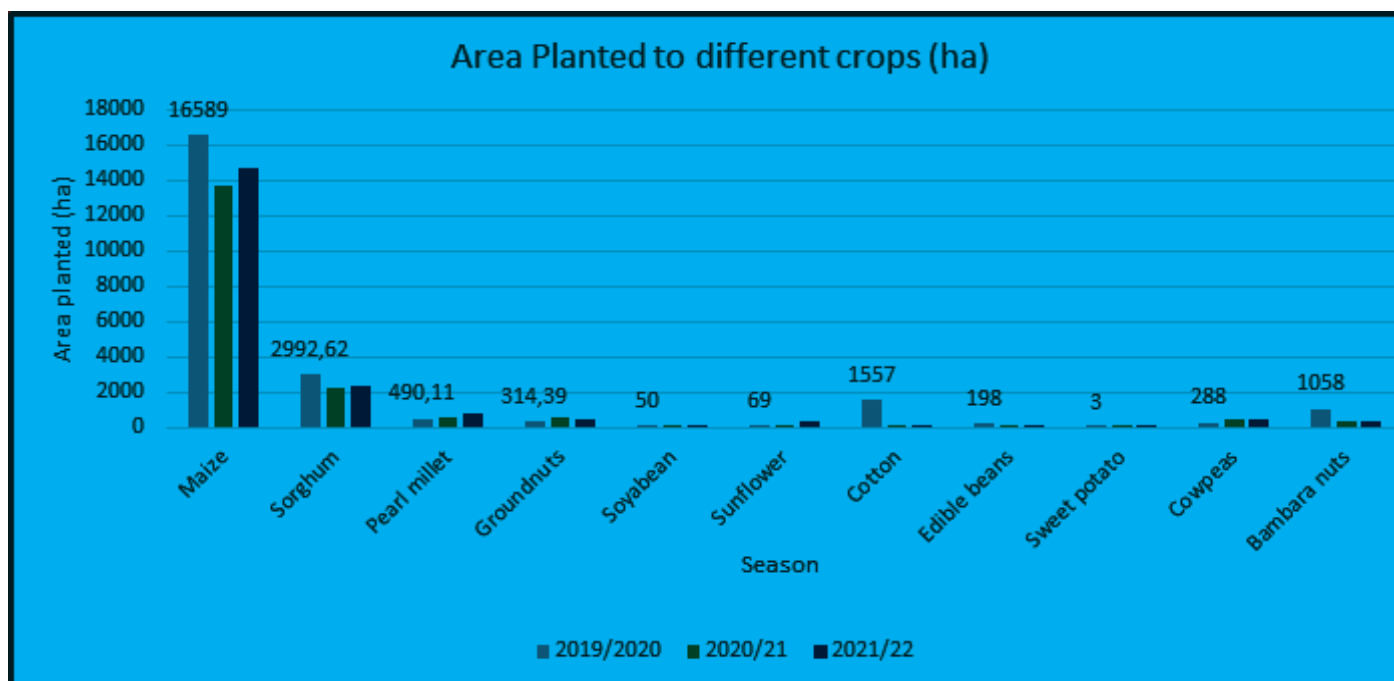
Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total (hectares)	Area	Status
9	Vusanani Irrigation Scheme	1214ha		<p>The scheme is functional with only 40ha being arable land</p> <p>19 active members</p> <p>Flood and drip system in use</p> <p>Beneficiary of tractors and equipment under More Food for Africa program</p>

Table 22: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward (Continued)

9	Redwood Irrigation Scheme	94ha	<p>Functional</p> <p>24 active members</p> <p>40ha is under irrigation at the moment due to borehole breakdown and dilapidated equipment</p> <p>Two out of four boreholes functional</p> <p>Sprinkler system in use</p> <p>Beneficiary of tractors and equipment under More Food for Africa program</p>
9	Thembanani Irrigation Scheme	1572ha	<p>Functional</p> <p>38 active members</p> <p>135ha is under irrigation</p> <p>Flood and drip system in use</p> <p>Beneficiary of tractors and equipment under More Food for Africa program</p>
14	Alicedale Irrigation Scheme	27ha	<p>Functional</p> <p>13 active members</p> <p>12ha arable</p> <p>27ha is under irrigation</p> <p>Insufficient irrigation pipes</p> <p>2 out of 3 boreholes functional</p> <p>Recipient of tractors and equipment under More Food for Africa program including horse reel though currently not functional</p>
19	Phaphamani Irrigation Scheme	50ha	<p>Functional after restoration of electricity which was damaged 5 years ago</p> <p>50ha centre pivot just installed</p> <p>6 boreholes functional</p> <p>13 members active with 2ha each</p> <p>One out of six boreholes functional</p> <p>Major crops grown include grain and horticulture crops</p> <p>Recipient of tractors and equipment under More Food for Africa program</p>

## 7.9 Crop Production Trends

The district has not been able to produce enough cereals to last a full consumption year and has been relying on markets, external assistance and government relief. Over the years crop production has been going down due to erratic rainfall received and land degradation. There is a general decrease in area planted to maize (See figure 8 below mainly due to lack of trust in rainfall and subsequent poor yield due to moisture stress. Promotion of traditional grain production is ongoing coupled with Climate Smart Agriculture practices like Intwasa program.



**Figure 8: Cereal Production**

### 7.10 Challenges in Crop Production

- Unfair producer prices for cereal crops
- High input costs especially seeds and fertilizers
- Inappropriate varieties for the season and region
- Poor soil fertility
- Pests and diseases
- Market distortions
- Lack of market knowledge
- Uneven and erratic rainfall
- Reduced labour due to migration to Bulawayo
- Dilapidated irrigation infrastructure for cereal and horticulture crop production
- Prolonged mid-season dry spells
- Shortage of farming equipment

## 8. Livestock

### 8.1 Main Types of Livestock

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats and chicken. The poor households own smaller livestock and the wealthier households own bigger livestock. The table 21 below shows the average household live-stock holding per ward.

**Table 23: Average Livestock Holding per Ward**

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
1	5	5	4	7
2	5	5	4	6
3	8	11	6	18
4	11	26	5	30
5	-	20	10	30
6	8	15	8	25
7	10	15	5	30



Table 23: Average Livestock Holding per Ward (Continued)

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
8	12	12	5	7
9	6	10	4	13
10	7	4	3	17
11	7	7	8	7
12	4	11	5	25
13	6	11	4	23
14	4	7	5	13
15	4	8	4	15
16	4	7	4	15
17	4	9	5	13
18	9	8	4	12
19	6	7	4	12

**Source: Livestock Production Department**

## 8.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The district was affected by the following diseases:

Table 24: Main Livestock Diseases

Species	Disease	Cases (Affected)	Deaths	Wards Affected
Cattle	Lumpy skin	327	43	All wards
	Blackleg	34	34	All wards
	Heart water	42	42	All wards
	Gall sickness			All wards
	3 Day Stiff Sickness	14	0	All wards
	Umkhauzane (Poison leaf)	132	132	All wards
Goats	Pulpy kidney	20	20	All wards
Poultry	Infectious Coryza	71	17	All wards
	Fowl pox	15	0	All wards

## Dipping Facilities

Number of dip tanks remained the same as from 2016 but some underwent rehabilitation during the reporting period.

Table 25: Dipping Facilities

Number of Dip tanks	Number of functional dip tanks	Number of dip tanks currently under rehab	Number of dip tanks requiring rehab
53	53	0	0

## 8.3 Animal Health Centres

These are evenly spread out in the district and coverage is more than one ward for some centres.

Table 26: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health Centres	
Number of Non-functional Animal health centers	11
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/ Paravets	0

## 8.4 Livestock Holding

Table 27: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	% Who own cattle	% Who own goats
All Households	19495	100	98
Farm Households	18150	100	98
Non-Farm Households	1345	0	0

## 8.5 Distribution of Herd Size

Table 28: Distribution of Herd Size

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0-5	6-10	11-15
Goats	0-10	11-20	21-30
Sheep			
Donkeys	0-2	3-6	7-10
Pigs	0-2	3-6	7-10

## 8.6 Other Livestock Establishments

Table 29: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	2
Aquaculture (Ponds)	7
Apiculture	3
Dairy Farms	3
Feedlots	1
Fodder production	21
Sales pens	5
Abattoirs	5

## 8.7 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Unscrupulous buyers from Bulawayo who offer low prices for livestock and unfavourable exchange rates
- Inadequate dipping chemicals
- Livestock disease – foot and mouth disease outbreak limits livestock sales
- High transport costs to ferry livestock to the Bulawayo market
- Low quality of livestock and its products due inadequate feed and water
- High feed costs beyond the reach of many resettled farmers
- Wild carnivore's animal attack such as wild pigs, hyenas, wild dogs and leopards
- Lack of market information by farmers on both inputs and market prices
- No legislation to control livestock prices

## 8.8 Crop Markets

The following commodities are available in retail outlets in the main centres of the district namely Nyamandlovu, Ntazinduna and Insuza. Remote wards do not have the commodities and farmers rely on farmer-to-farmer sales.

Table 30: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward - November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1		X		X		US\$4	X	US\$2	X	US\$3
2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3		X	X	X		US\$4	X	X	X	US\$3
4		X		X		US\$4	X	US\$2	X	US\$3
5		X		X		US\$4	X	US\$2	X	US\$3
6	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	US\$3
7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9		X	X	X		US\$4	X	X	X	US\$3
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 30: Commodity Availability and Prices per Ward - November 2021 (Continued)

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain\$/ bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
11		X		X		US\$4	X	US\$2	X	US\$3
12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14				X		US\$4	US\$6	US\$2	X	US\$3
15				X		US\$4	X	US\$2	X	US\$3
16		X	X	X		US\$5	X	X	X	US\$3
17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19		X		X		US\$4	X	US\$2	X	US\$3

## 8.9 Crops and Livestock Produce Markets

The district has three main business centres available within its boundaries where crop and livestock commodities are sold. Farmers bring in their commodities from their farms for sell at the named business centres. Besides local markets, the district utilizes the proximity of Bulawayo markets for both inputs and output markets.

Table 31: Crops and Livestock Produce Markets

Market Name	Ward	Commodity	Source of commodity	Availability
Nyamandlovu	15	Horticultural commodities	Local farmers	Available
		Cereals	Local farmers	Available
		Livestock	Local farmers	Available
Insuza	11	Cereals	Local farmers	Available
		Livestock	Local farmers	Available
Ntabazinduna	5	Livestock	Local farmers	Available

## 8.10 Labour Markets

Labour opportunities are not readily available in the district due to its proximity to Bulawayo. Most labourers prefer migrating to Bulawayo for better opportunities.

Table 32: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity (%)
Crop farming	8, 9, 14 and 19	8, 9, 15, 14 and 19	25
Livestock rearing	All wards	All wards	33
Domestic work	1, 2 and 7	All Wards in Umguzza	20
General Labour under Hwange expansion project	Zimbabwe Power Company	1, 2, 10, 15 and 19	5-10

## 8.11 Market Challenges

- Poor state of the road which deters transporters
- Unfavourable price regime
- Late payment by GMB on grain delivered
- Fluctuating inflationary environment
- Unscrupulous buyers
- Cash shortages
- Low demand due to substandard quality of produce

## 8.12 Livestock Markets

These are the prevailing livestock prices currently as compared to five years back. Large livestock prices have stabilized over time. Farmers utilize Bulawayo for marketing of large livestock.

Table 33: Livestock Markets

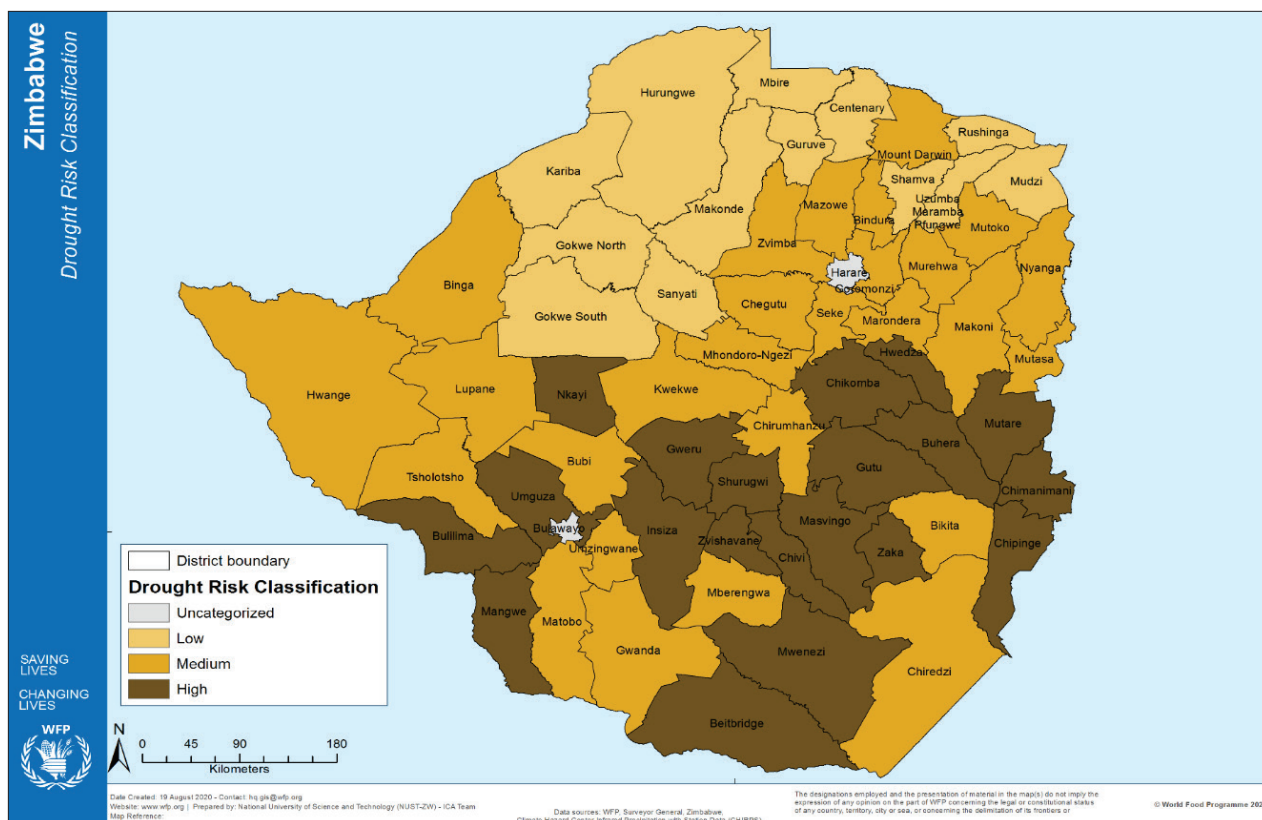
Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us\$)	Average Price 2022 (Us\$)	Type Of Market
Cattle	\$395	\$400	Farmer to farmer, local butcherries, private buyers, public auctions, Bulawayo abattoirs
Sheep	\$50	\$50	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Goats	\$45	\$50	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, Bulawayo restaurants
Donkey	\$150	\$150	Farmer to farmer
Guinea Fowls	\$6	\$	Farmer to farmer, Bulawayo restaurants
Indigenous Chickens	\$5	\$5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, Bulawayo market
Pigs	\$45	\$45	Farmer to farmer, local butcherries, Bulawayo market

- Chronic hazards in the district include Covid-19 and HIV/AIDs whilst periodic hazards are veld fires especially in the newly resettled farms.
- The recurrent drought is also a major chronic hazard in the district and has been affecting the district for the past five years.

## 9. Common Hazards

### 9.1 Drought Prone Areas

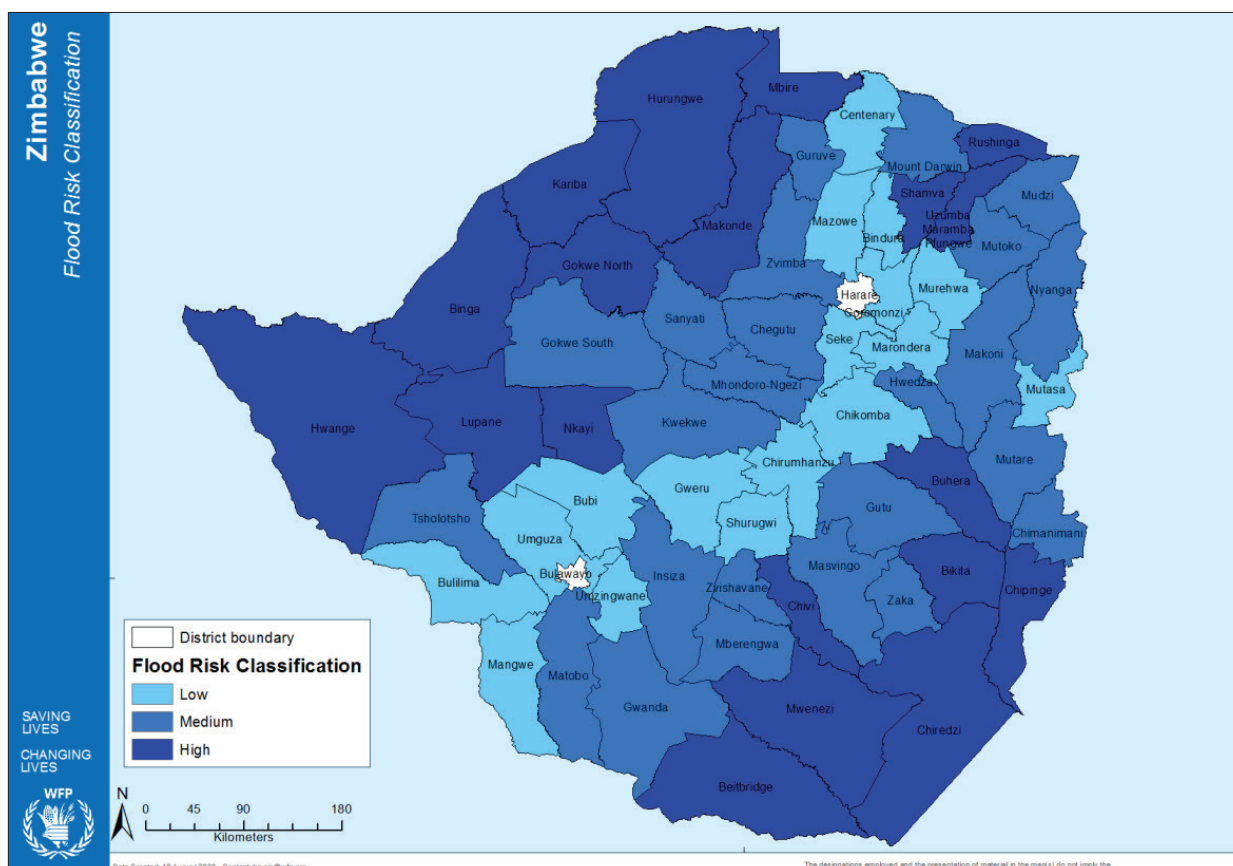
According to WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021, Umguza is severely prone to droughts. Figure 9 shows that the whole district is prone to severe droughts. The district regularly experiences prolonged mid-season dry spells.



**Figure 9: Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)**

## 9.2 Flood Prone Areas

The district is at low risk of flooding according to WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021. Figure 10 indicates that all the wards are at low risk of flooding.



**Figure 10: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)**

### 9.3 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

The district is affected by periodic and chronic hazards as shown in Table 34 below.

Table 34: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward number and name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1.	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Environmental degradation	Drought, COVID-19, HIV
2	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Environmental degradation (rivers and pit sand poaching and illegal mining activities)	Drought, COVID-19, HIV
3	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, RTAs, Strong winds	Drought, COVID-19
4	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Strong winds	Drought, COVID-19
5	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, RTAs, Strong winds,	Drought, COVID-19
6	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Strong winds, Environmental degradation	Drought, COVID-19
7	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Environmental degradation	Drought, COVID-19
8	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, RTAs, Environmental degradation	Drought, COVID-19
9	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Veld fires, RTAs, Poaching	Drought, COVID-19
10	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Veld Fires, RTAs	Drought, COVID-19, HIV
11	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, RTAs	Drought, COVID-19
12	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases	Drought, COVID-19
13	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases	Drought, COVID-19
14	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Strong Winds	Drought, COVID-19
15	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Poaching	Drought, COVID-19
16	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases	Drought, COVID-19
17	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Veld fires	Drought, COVID-19
18	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases	Drought, COVID-19
19	Crop and livestock Pests and diseases, Strong winds	Drought, COVID-19

### 9.4 District Development Priorities

Table 35 is showing district development priorities by sector and the targeted wards.

Table 35: District Development Priorities

Sector/Cluster	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Infrastructure	Construction of piped water scheme	All wards	Prioritise Mbembesi Ntabazinduna and Insuza to ensure that all household have access to water
	Dam construction and resuscitation of silted ones for agricultural use	Ward 18, 11, 14, 16, 12, 13 and 17	Ward 18, 11, 14, 16, 12, 13 and 17
	Road repair and rehabilitation	All wards	All Wards
	Resuscitation of dilapidated irrigation schemes	8, 9, 14 and 19	
	Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes	All Wards	All Wards
	Construction of BVIPS	All Wards	All Wards
	Establishment of fully serviced housing units	All Wards	All Wards
	Construction of culverts	All wards	All wards



Table 35: District Development Priorities (Continued)

Productive sector	Conduct Farmer trainings and adoption of Intwasa/Pfumvudza concept by farmers	All Wards	Provision of inputs to all farmers adopting the concept
	Community Environmental Health awareness campaigns	All Wards	Prioritise Wards 1,2,7,6,8,10
	Construction of Sale pens	Ward 11 and 15	1 Sale pen per ward
	To put 12 000 hectares under cereals	All Wards	Farmer trainings to be done in all wards
	Increase cattle herd size	All Wards	Improve breeding system and disease surveillance
	Establishment of nutritional gardens	Wards 19 and 4	Hocic to fund this project
	Establishment of horticulture plots and nutrition gardens	All wards	To be done under the Presidential Rural Development Programme. The programme will intergrate water supply and nutrition
Social services	Construction of clinics in all Wards	All Wards	
	Gender mainstreaming through awareness raising meetings	All Wards	All wards
	Livelihood skills training	All Wards	All Wards
	Resuscitation and training of child protection committees in all wards	All Wards	All Wards
	Construction of primary and secondary schools	Wards 6 and 9	Edwaleni area (Ward 9), Libeni (Ward 6), Mafuzo, Maqhawe
	Value addition and beneficiation for agricultural produce	All Wards	All Wards
	Resuscitation and training of Food and Nutrition Security	All Wards	All Wards
	Establishment of a shelter	Ward 13 and 15	A partner to fund construction of a safety shelter for the district

## 10. Food Security

### 10.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Umguza is one of the food insecure districts in the province, the affected population was 75% in 2016, 72% in 2019 and 67% in 2020.

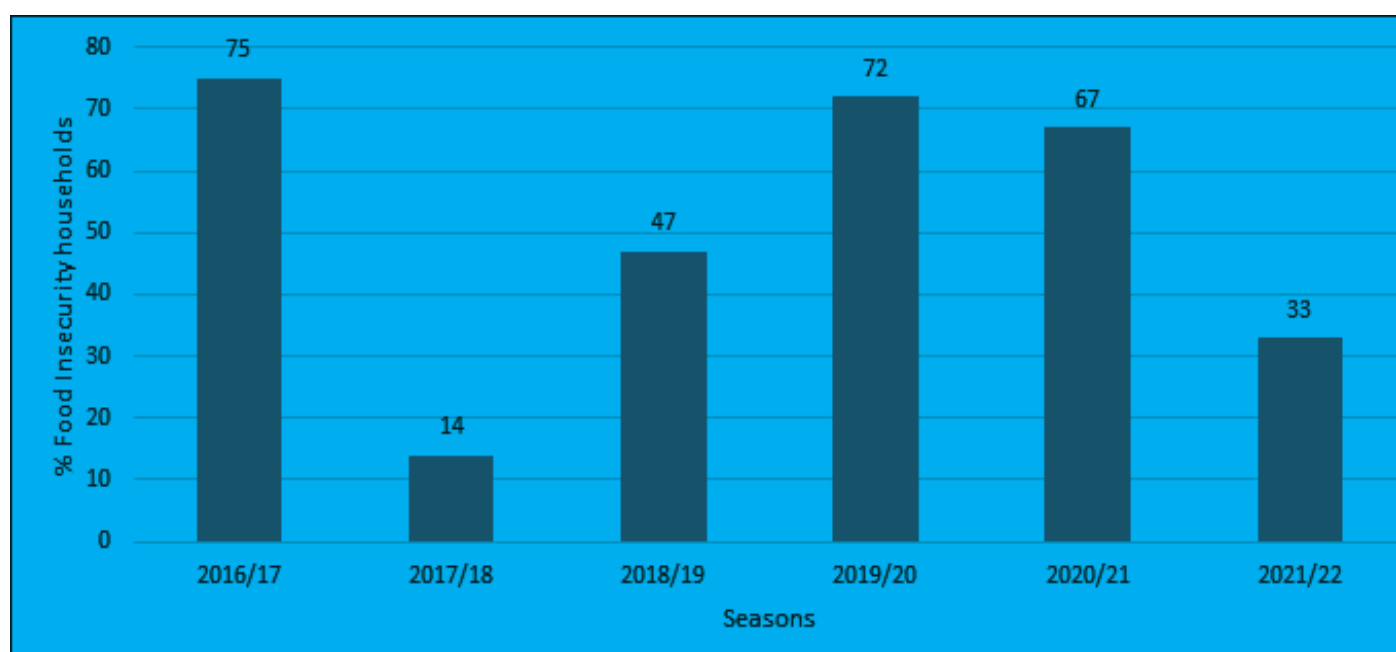
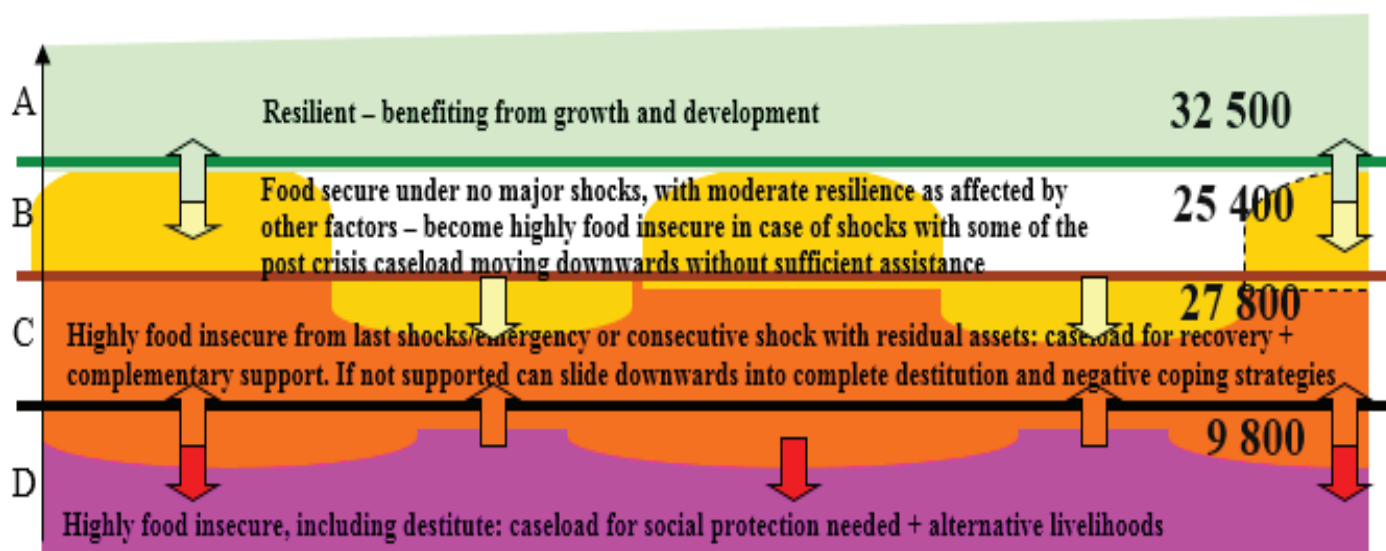


Figure 11: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC)

## 10.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

Umguza district has a 2016 estimated population of about 95 566. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 9 800 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 27 800 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the peak hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 25 400 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks when they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 32 500 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. Figure 12 shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.



**Figure 12: Estimation Of Chronic, Transitory And Food Secure Populations**  
(Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

### Key:

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

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

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

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

### 10.3 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 36: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

<b>Group A</b>  <b>Already resilient</b>  <b>32 500 people (34%)</b>	<p>These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning.</p>
<b>Group B</b>  <b>Food secure under no major shocks</b>  <b>25 400 people (27%)</b>	<p>These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.</p>
<b>Group C</b>  <b>Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks</b>  <b>27 800 people (29%)</b>	<p>These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the relocation, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).</p>
<b>Group D</b>  <b>Highly food insecure, including destitute</b>  <b>9 800 people (10%)</b>	<p>These are highly food insecure households – including the destitute who are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>Identified by participants as those households with limited means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves. Their health is poor due to poor diet, sanitation, and compounded by failure to pay medical expenses. Children from such families do not complete their education and exposed to all sorts of abuse e.g. child labour and sexual abuse [child marriages].</p>

**Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming**

### 10.4 Coping Strategies

The relatively rich households have a high number of livestock and can dispose some livestock during stress periods. Other rich households have remittances notably from the diaspora whilst a few run small businesses like shops and grinding mills within the district. Some are formally employed/ pensions and are engaged in viable market gardening and chicken production all year round.

### 10.5 Consumption Coping Strategies:

- Reduction on number of meals
- Reduction of portion sizes
- Consumption of indigenous fruits
- Sharing of food among households
- Consumption of immature crops
- Consumption of less preferred foods

### 10.6 Livelihoods Strategies:

- Distress sale of livestock mainly small livestock and ultimately cattle in times of severe distress
- Sale of assets
- Increased sale and consumption of vegetables
- Increased reliance on casual labour and on reliance on gifts and remittances
- Petty trade
- Gold panning in wards 1, 2, 3 and 8
- Firewood sales

## 10.7 Ranking of food insecure wards per District

The district is generally cereal insecure with wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18 are the most food insecure wards with cereal supply of 0-3 months.

Table 37: Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Ward	Proportion of population	2021 HHs	Prevalence of poverty (%) (2016)	Average cereal adequacy from own production (months)	Food Insecurity rankings
1	6.5	6,711	70	2	
2	14.2	14,728	73	4	
3	4.3	4,520	90	3	
4	3.3	3,457	85	3	
5	4.3	4,461	77	3	
6	3.3	3,435	85	3	
7	6.0	6,258	67	5	
8	5.8	6,075	79	5	
9	6.3	6,600	83	4	
10	3.2	3,356	91	6	
11	5.9	6,132	89	4	
12	2.4	2,492	87	2	
13	2.8	2,897	89	3	
14	4.8	4,960	83	4	
15	6.0	6,223	75	3	
16	12.9	13,431	74	4	
17	0.8	882	84	3	
18	2.2	2,317	94	3	
19	4.9	5,044	85	4	
Total	100.0	103,979			
key					
	0-3 months	Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18			
	4-6 months	Wards 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16 and 19			
	6+ months	0 wards			

## 10.8 Food Aid Trends (FDMS)

The FDMS is being implemented in 4 phases, the strategy takes cognizance of the fact that to support crop production, partners will alternate between community works / food for asset programmes and general food distribution as follows:

- July to October Community asset / food for asset programmes
- November to December General vulnerable group feeding programmes
- January to March (PEAK HUNGER) General vulnerable group feeding programmes

The period November to December was complemented with free input distribution in order to promote household and national food security. HOCIC last implemented the Lean Season Assistance Programme in 2019/2020 season targeting 47603 beneficiaries (7940 H/H) and a total of 2300 under-fives.

Table 38: Food Aid Trends (FDMS)

Ward	Type Of Assistance	Org/Agency	Target Group	No Of Beneficiaries	No Of Households	Years Assistance Received
1	FDMS	Government	Child Headed Households	1755	351	2 Months
2	FDMS	Government		2590	518	2 Months
3	FDMS	Government	Non-Labour Constrained	2335	467	2 Months
4	FDMS	Government		1970	394	2 Months
5	FDMS	Government	Chronically Ill	1820	364	2 Months
6	FDMS	Government		2370	474	2 Months
7	FDMS	Government	Labour Constrained	1175	235	2 Months
8	FDMS	Government		2165	433	2 Months
9	FDMS	Government	Older Person Headed Households	2545	509	2 Months
10	FDMS	Government		2140	428	2 Months
11	FDMS	Government		3074	614	2 Months
12	FDMS	Government		2850	570	2 Months
13	FDMS	Government		2295	459	2 Months
14	FDMS	Government		2715	543	2 Months
15	FDMS	Government		1210	242	2 Months
16	FDMS	Government		2655	531	2 Months
17	FDMS	Government		1060	212	2 Months
18	FDMS	Government		2215	443	2 Months
19	FDMS	Government		2180	436	2 Months
<b>Total</b>				<b>41119</b>	<b>8223</b>	

## 11. Development Partner Profiling

Table 39 is a summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus.

Table 39: Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus.

Organisation	CATEGORY (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ departments working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
Melana	WASH	Resilience Building	3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 1 and 2	DDF	
Local Government, Council, AARDS, Health	2016 to date				
Plan International	Educational Assistance	School Fees Assistance	All 19 wards	Education	2013 to date
Sethule Trust	Educational Assistance	School Fees Payment	8	Education	2005 to date
Trinity	Community Empowerment	Nutritional Gardens and Child Protection	1, 2, 3 and 5		
SAT/ZAPG	Livestock Production	Production & Productivity Enhancement of Small			
to-medium farmers, Value addition and Market creation	8		2019 to date		
Global Humanitarian Aid Trust	Civil Protection				
WASH					
Food Security					

Table 40: Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus. (Continued)

Organisation	CATEGORY (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ departments working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
.	Disasters and Emergency Response.				
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.					
Food Security and Livelihoods.					
Climate Change.					
Gender and relationships.					
Advocacy.	All 19 wards	Local Government, AARDS, DDF, Council, Women Affairs, Health	2022		
Zach	Gender Based Violence	Advocacy, One Stop Centre, GBV Awareness, SASA	15	Women Affairs, Council, NAC, Health	2019 to date
Katswe Sistahood	Sexual Health Reproduction	Sexual Health Reproduction, Sexual Rights, HIV/AIDS, Advocacy	15,19	Health, Ministry of Youth, Education	2022
Repssi	HIV/Aids	Advocacy, Sexual Health Reproduction for adolescence and youth	All wards	NAC, Health	2022
Hocic	Food Security And Child Protection	Child protection, Psycho social support during Covid 19 Pandemic, Women Economic Empowerment	3,4,5 and6	Social Welfare, Health, Women Affairs, NAC	2022
Adra Zimbabwe	Food And Nutrition, Wash	Food security, WASH, Civil Protection, Education	All wards	AARDS, Social Welfare, Local Government, Education	2022
Camfed	Educational Assistance For A Girl Child	Payment of fees, support with stationery and school uniforms, sanitary wear	3-19	Education	2008 to date

# Summary by Ward

Ward No.	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets	No. of Poor HHS	No. of Non-Poor HHS	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (To Last How Many Months)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Livestock (%)	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1678	1-URDC	Low	High	90.4	53	1179	498	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, Gold panning, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	Severe	None	839	50	2	3	1	45	12	8
2	3682	2-ZNA	Low	Low	68.2	41	2684	998	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, Gold panning, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	Severe	None	2025	55	2	3	3	16	11	9
3	1130	1-Council	Low	Low	100	52	1018	112	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	Severe	Medium	598	53	3	5	1	5	14	6
4	864	2-Council	Moderate	High	95.1	69	737	127	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	Severe	Medium	432	50	6	4	1	7	15	5
5	1115	1-ZPCS	Low	Low	100	50	857	259	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	Severe	Medium	512	46	4	4	1	8	13	7
6	859	0	Low	Low	100	57	727	132	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	2	Severe	None	429	50	1	2	1	8	16	4

## Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (To Last How Many Months)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Livestock (%)	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
7	1565	1-ZRP	Low	High	100	33	1042	523	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, casual labour, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	939	60	13	8	3	15	10	10
8	1519	0	High	High	63.5	14	1206	313	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, casual labour, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	820	54	19	8	7	20	2	18
9	1650	1-ZPCS	High	Moderate	95.9	35	1371	279	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	4	severe	None	792	48	16	9	2	11	1	19
10	839	0	Low	Low	100	15	759	80	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	587	70	8	9	1	12	4	16
11	1533	1-Government	High	High	100	13	1363	170	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	843	55	9	6	1	12	3	17
12	623	1-Government	Moderate	Moderate	86.7	38	543	80	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	2	severe	None	299	48	8	7	1	13	18	2



Ward No.	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets (%)	No. of Poor HHS	No. of Non-Poor HHS	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (To Last How Many Months)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Livestock (%)	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
13	724	0	Low	Low	100	61	643	81	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	2	severe	None	383	53	7	8	1	15	17	3
14	1240	1-Government -HOPSE	Low	Low	88.3	30	1032	208	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Casual labour, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits, sale of firewood	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	880	71	16	7	1	14	9	11
15	1556	0	Low	High	100	12	1173	383	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Casual labour, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	466	30	5	1	1	6	8	12
16	3358	5-ZPCS	Low	High	94.8	70	2481	876	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Casual labour, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits, sale of firewood	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	medium	1981	59	19	10	2	10	7	13
17	221	1-Council	Low	Low	Low	41	186	35	<b>Region IV,</b> 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Casual labour, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	156	71	13	6	1	17	5	15
18	579	0	Low	Low	100	13	543	36	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Market gardening, livestock and livestock products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jumping, his sharing food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	2	severe	None	364	63	5	4	1	9	19	1

## Summary by Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water (%)	Access To Toilets (%)	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non-Poor HHs	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production (To Last How Many Months)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Livestock (%)	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
19	1261	1-Government	High	Moderate	100	17	1073	188	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Casual labour, livestock and products sales, sale of wild fruits	consumption of wild foods, reduced meals, petty trading, border jump - petty trading food, early harvesting, less preferred food, distress sale of livestock, sale of assets,	3	severe	None	819	65	13	7	3	9	6	14
TOTALS	25995	24				34																

## Annex

Umguza District Team		
Thulani Ndlovu	DAEO	AARDS
Faith Muchokore	A/DDC	Local Government
Alert Moyo	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Chiyama Chemai	DRT	MOPSE
Technical Team		
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	FNC

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## NOTES

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# UMGUZA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

