



UMZINGWANE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
FDMSP	Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Programme
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HHs	Households
HR	High Risk
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISALS	Internal Savings and Lending Scheme
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IYWD	Institute of Young Women Development
LR	Low Risk
LS	Loamy Sands
LSCA	Large Scale Commercial Area
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MG	Medium Grained
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
ORA	Old Resettlement Area
PWD	Public Works Department
RBF	Results Based Funding
RWIMS	Rural WASH Information and Services Management System
S	Sands
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections

1. General Characteristics of the District

1.0 Administrative Information

The 2, 797km² (square kilometer) Umzingwane district is situated in the northeastern region of the Matabeleland South Province. The district borders with Bulawayo to the north, Bulilima to the west, Matobo and Gwanda to the south, and Insiza to the east. There are 20 wards altogether, which can be divided into the North, Central, East, and West in the manner shown below:

Table 1: Regions and Wards Covered

Region	Wards Covered
North	1, 2 and 19
South	9, 10, 11 and 12
Central	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16 and 17
East	13, 14 and 20
West	18 and 14
Source: RDC	

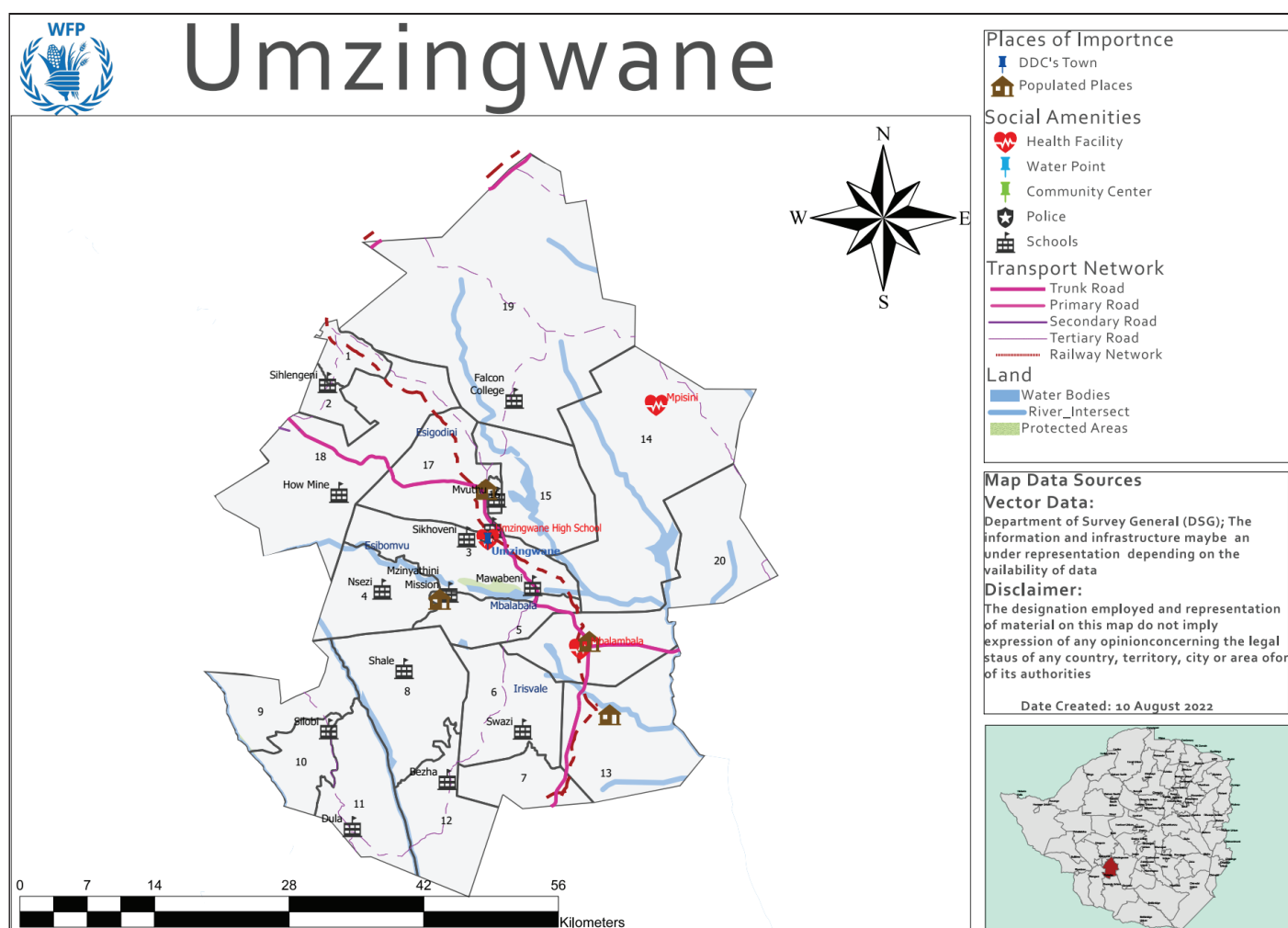


Figure 1: Map of the District

1.1 Main Business Centres

The district has 5 business centers located in wards listed in the table below.

Table 2: Business Centres

Ward	Business Centre
1	Sigola
4	Esibomvu
5	Mawabeni
16	Habane T/ship
17	Esigodini B/C
Source: RDC	

1.2 Traditional Leadership

Umzingwane district has four chiefs, 8 headman and 434 village heads.

Table 3 Chieftainship

Chieftainship	Headmanship	Wards Covered
Sigola	Dlodlo and Nkomeni	1, 2, 19 and 15
Mthonzima	Magutshwa and Matshayinkunku	3, 4, 5, 14, 17 and 18
Mathe	Mbeji, Ncube and Nkala	8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
Mabhena	Bhaka and Weda	6, 7, 13 and 20
Source: DDC		

1.3 Population Information

The district has an estimated population of 70, 843 for 2021 based on the Census 2012 population of 62, 510 and an estimated annual growth rate of 1.4%. Of the total population, 53% are females and 47% are males.

Table 4: 2021 Umzingwane Population Projections by Ward

Ward Number	Ward name	Number of Villages	2016 Projected Population	2021 Projected Population	Proportion of population (%)
1	Sigola	4	3,531	3,785	5
2	Siphezini	5	3,811	4,085	6
3	Sikhoveni	6	5,653	6,060	9
4	Mbizingwe	7	4,215	4,518	6
5	Mawabeni	6	4,561	4,889	7
6	Mathendele	5	4,383	4,699	7
7	Nswazi	4	3,119	3,344	5
8	Zhilo	5	2,935	3,146	4
9	Dobi	3	2,420	2,594	4
10	Silobi	3	1,203	1,290	2
11	Dula	6	2,280	2,444	3
12	Kumbudzi	8	3,943	4,227	6
13	Irisvale	9	1,779	1,907	3
14	Mpisini	4	3,493	3,744	5
15	Plots	Plots	473	507	1
16	Habane	Habane Township	3,530	3,784	5
17	Plots/Khomani	SCCA and 2	3,098	3,321	5
18	Plots	SCCA	4,942	5,298	7
19	Glengrey	5	4,488	4,811	7
20	Mbalabala	5	2,229	2,389	3
TOTAL			66, 086	70, 843	100

Source: Zimbabwe Census Report, 2012

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

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The three types of vegetation in the district are: bushveld (most common) mainly covered with *Acacia* (1 – 5 m high); wooded grassland and woodland mainly covered with *Terminalia* and *Combretum* trees (5 – 15 m high). Grasslands are the main source of grazing land. Trees are cut down to be used for firewood, building materials, fencing and fuel for brick firing, leading to deforestation and subsequent land degradation.

1.4.1 Land Degradation

Villagers and district stakeholders quote the following points as the main environmental concerns:

- **Low soil fertility:** soils over granite structures are sandy with low fertility. In addition to deforestation, overgrazing and erosion from water runoff cause land degradation and a further loss in soil fertility.
- **Deforestation:** As the population has steadily grown over the past few decades, the need for wood resources has dramatically increased. Like all rural areas in Zimbabwe, the Umzingwane district relies heavily on wood as a source of energy and material for fences. Additionally, selling fuel wood to the nearby communities has turned into a source of money. In a region with already limited arable land due to the rough topography, tree clearing for farmland eventually diminishes the area of arable land because it accelerates the erosion of the fertile soil layer.
- **Overgrazing:** Lands are seriously affected by land degradation due to overstocking (population increases that lead to livestock increases). There is a shortage of grazing and arable land resulting from the overuse of available lands.

- **Soil erosion / gullies:** The rate of soil erosion in the communal arable lands were estimated at 50 tonnes/ha/year” (Umzingwane district environmental profile). This is mainly a consequence of sloping lands, deforestation, overgrazing and bare soil (e.g. gardens along riverbeds).
- **Invasive species:** Some plants dominate other species, reduce grazing lands, and can even be poisonous for the livestock (e.g. *Lantana Camara*).
- **Gold panning:** Deep holes are dug in or just beside river banks. These pits are open posing a danger to animals and children. The soil is washed for loose gold right at the riverbed. Soil removed from pits is then left to find its way into the dams when the rains come, as holes along the river banks are left as they are. This causes the siltation of rivers and reduces water flows. All the major rivers and even small tributaries are seriously affected by gold panning.
- **Veld fires:** Occur regularly with uncontrolled burns of lands (to trap animals, easy detection of gold or clear arable land) or accidentally (e.g. cigarettes).

2 Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

There are 45 primary schools, 18 secondary schools and 3 tertiary schools in the district. Eight schools in the district have been granted Advanced level status. The teacher-pupil ratio at both primary and secondary schools is low. However, the main challenge is that of low morale among teachers because of poor working conditions which include low salaries and poor living conditions. The tertiary institutions include Esikhoveni Training Centre, Agricultural Training College and Esigodini Youth Training Centre.

Table 5: Schools and Enrollment

	No of Schools/ Institutions	No of Satellite Schools/Annex	Enrollment Term 2021			Staffing		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	38	7	8,123	8,172	1,6295	126	290	416
Secondary	17	1	2,987	3,219	6,206	133	133	266
Tertiary	3	0						
Total	75	8						

Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

2.2 Health Facilities

There are 17 operational clinics and one district hospital in the district. Three new clinics are being constructed in ward 8 (Shale), ward 11 (Dula) and ward 19 (Zimbili) as indicated in (Table 6). The health facilities are fairly distributed except in the resettlement areas where patients still travel long distances to a nearby health centre. The district is very close to Bulawayo and communities also access health services from bigger facilities in Bulawayo.

Table 6 Distribution of Health Facilities by Ward

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Nhlanhlandlela	9, 10	Council
2	Dula	11	Council
3	Kumbudzi	12	Government
4	Howmine	18	Private
5	Zimbili	19	Council
6	Irrisvale	13	Council
7	Nswazi	5, 6, 7	Council
8	Shale	8	Council
9	Mpisini	14	Government
10	Ntshamathe	1	Council
11	Nhlangano	2	Council
12	Mbalabala	20	ZNA
13	Mawabeni	4,5	Council
14	Esibomvu	5, 6, 8	Council
15	Mzingwane	3	Government
16	Mbizingwen	5	Government
17	Habane	16	Council
18	Esigodini	17	Government

Source: MOHCC

2.3 Settlement Types

Umzingwane district is characterized by 12 communal areas and 5 new resettlement areas. The district has 1 growth point.

Table 7: Settlement Type by Wards

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Urban	0
Growth point	1
Old Resettlement area	2
New resettlement	5
Communal	12
Estate Farms	0
Source: RDC	

3. Nutrition

3.1 Stunting

Stunting rates in the district are estimated at 22.1% which is a reduction from 34.2% (NNS 2010). The other indicators are GAM at 2.5%, SAM at 0.8%, MAM at 1.7% (NNS 2018) and low birth weight prevalence at 9.8%. This could be attributed to efforts from the Government, local and international NGOs through various positive interventions. Government, through Social Welfare, has been running various programmes in the district. For example, WFP through ORAP since 2002 has been assisting the community through Vulnerable Group feeding and STA Programs, and as from 2011 to date through food by prescription targeting to those that are on ARV treatment and their families.

The criteria of the food prescription program has been transforming over the years in terms of the criteria, with the focus now on anthropometric measurements as a selection criteria, through integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes (IMAM). Growth monitoring at both community and clinical level has also played a crucial role in identification of all forms of malnutrition in the district. The following table highlights some of the cases identified in the district.

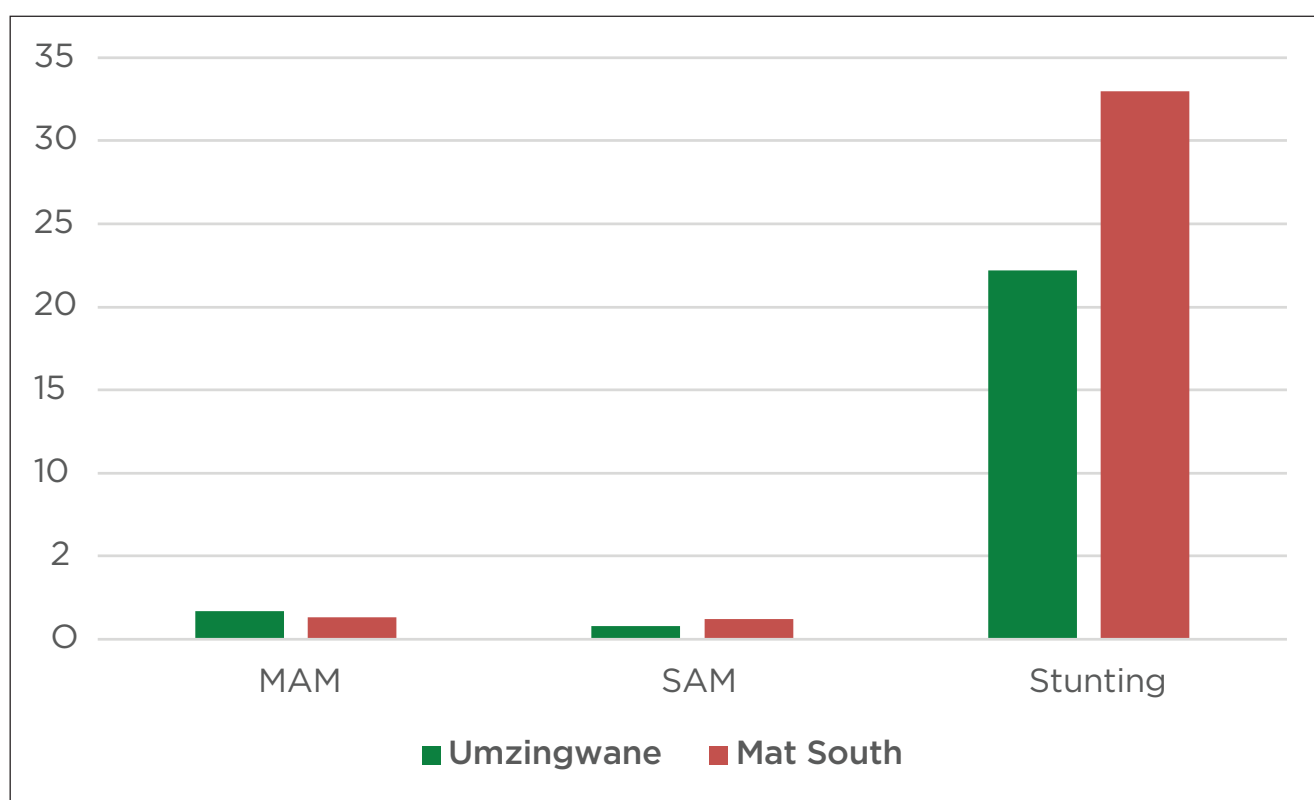


Figure 2: Malnutrition Prevalence (Source: Mat South ZIMVAC 2021)

The district has experienced negative effects of Covid 19 in recent years. Due to the consequences of lockdown, the nutrition department has encountered difficulties managing community malnutrition. In the district where growth monitoring has been hindered by the COVID 19 pandemic lockdown effects, more has to be done to monitor growth. The district's unusually high stunting rate (22%) suggests that chronic malnutrition is a problem. To stop the impacts of chronic malnutrition in the district, the district must develop initiatives that support healthy newborn feeding practices through relevant ministries and non-governmental organizations.

3.2 Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

MAM is generally higher in children 2 years and above, the group which is no longer breastfeeding, an indication of limited consumption of a nutritious diet. Exclusive breastfeeding, continued breastfeeding up to two years and beyond and early initiation of breastfeeding are essential interventions in the prevention of chronic malnutrition in the district.

Table 8: Feeding Practices

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum meal frequency	43
Minimum dietary diversity	23
Minimum acceptable diet	10
Exclusive breastfeeding	59
Replacement / bottle feeding	10
Source: Zimvac 2021	

3.3 Food Consumption by Women

Umzingwane MDD-W is about 28% compared to the provincial average of 27% according to NNS 2018. While the average dietary diversity score for women of child bearing age is 4 for Mat South province (NNS 2018). About 45.7% of households in Umzingwane consumed iron-rich foods. Furthermore, 69% consumed protein-rich foods while 93.5% consumed Vitamin rich foods. Vitamin A consumption is another challenge in the district hence the need to support government Vitamin A supplementation programmes that are conducted routinely in the district. The district, in an effort to address this problem, has trained community health workers (VHWS) in community Vitamin A supplementation and administration as well as in the promotion of nutrition gardens.

Iron consumption in the district is slightly low compared to the provincial average. Poor iron consumption greatly affects women of childbearing age and children under 5 years of age. Improving women's diet is important for improving women's health and their ability to work and care for their families. It also has a positive effect on pregnancy outcomes, health and nutrition of infants and young children within the first 1000 days window of opportunity. The minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) is defined as the consumption of at least 5 out of ten food groups over the previous 24 hours.

Table 9: Food Consumption by Women in the Household

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum dietary diversity – women (MDD-W)	28
Iron rich foods	45.7
Vitamin A rich foods	93.5
Protein rich foods	69
Source: Zimvac 2021	

3.4 Household Food Consumption

Women consuming food from 5 or more of the recommended food groups have a greater likelihood of meeting their nutrient needs. In Umzingwane only 38% of the women have an acceptable food consumption score.

The major causes of death in children under 5 worldwide apart from neonatal disorders are diarrhoea, fever and acute respiratory infections (Zimvac 2021). The presence of illness and infection can result in malnutrition and increased morbidity in the district. The following table shows the top 10 diseases in the district in no particular order for both children and adults.

Table 10: Household Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Level	Percentage
Poor	37
Boarder line	25
Acceptable	38
Source: ZimVAC 2021	

3.5 Common Diseases in Umzingwane District

According to the UNICEF conceptual framework, diseases have a direct impact on the nutrition status of an individual as they have a negative impact on dietary intake and nutrient utilization. Umzingwane has the highest proportion of children suffering from coughs, compared to the provincial level of 23%. This calls for interventions that address the sanitation and nutrition status of under 5s in the district.

Table 11: Common Diseases in Umzingwane District

	Common Disease
1	Acute respiratory infections
2	Bilharzia
3	Diarrhoea
4	Dysentery
5	Immunisable diseases
Source: DHIS2	

	Common Disease
6	Malaria
7	Nutritional deficiencies
8	Pellagra
9	NCD
10	Eye diseases
Source: DHIS2	

3.5.1 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

According to the ZIMVAC report for 2021, only 2.1% of the chronically ill persons in the district missed their medication compared to 9.2% in the province. 9.2% of the individuals cited that medication was too expensive while 11.3% did not have the foreign currency to buy the medication.

The district has an estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 11.8% while TB prevalence is approximately 1%. The main drivers of the epidemic in the district include gold panning associated with its extravagant life, prostitution, high risks persons along the Beitbridge –Bulawayo highway especially truck drivers, military barracks (Mbalabala and Imbizo) and high rate of migration of spouses to nearby countries.

HIV/AIDS pandemic has got wide ranging impact which include:

- Child headed households – as most children have become orphans as a result of the disease.
- Economic production has been affected because the economically active groups are under the greatest threat
- Resources have been diverted to deal with the disease. The disease has also led to a situation whereby most households who were able to afford basic necessities had to adjust to a different lifestyle because the breadwinner within the family would have succumbed to the disease.

However, the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns which have been the hallmark of the fight against the disease since the 1990's have had a positive impact as many people are now going for Voluntary Testing and Counseling. People are now determined to know their statuses and issues of stigmatization are decreasing significantly. However, there are more females coming for VTC than men largely because most women get mandatory testing when pregnant, whilst there is no legislation compelling men/husbands to undergo such tests.

3.6 Other Development Indicators

The district is pleased to note some improvement in terms of the WASH programme which has improved availability of water in the district. However, a few wards have limited access to safe water and communities rely on unsafe sources of water that is rivers and wells.

3.6.1 Water and Sanitation Information

In total the district has 372 boreholes, a great improvement from the 245 in 2016. It is noted with concern that ward 11, 10 and 9 are still using unreliable water sources due to inadequate boreholes. The district has boreholes and taps as sources of water as indicated on the table below:

Table 12: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes 2016	Functional Boreholes 2021	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes?
1	Borehole	16	27	0	N/A
2	Pipe water scheme	20	51	0	N/A
3	Piped water scheme/ borehole	21	27	0	N/A
4	Boreholes	29	42	0	N/A
5	Boreholes	11	15	0	N/A
6	Borehole/ piped water scheme	15	15	3	N/A
7	Boreholes	18	19	2	Shortage of spare parts
8	Borehole	8	6	3	Pipes not reaching the water table

Table 12: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes 2016	Functional Boreholes 2021	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes?
9	Wells	5	5	0	N/A
10	Rivers	1	1	0	N/A
11	Stream	1	5	0	N/A
12	Borehole	18	23	0	N/A
13	Borehole	19	20	0	N/A
14	Borehole	17	19	0	N/A
15	Taps		3	0	N/A
16	Taps		1	2	Shortage of spare parts
17	Borehole	17	23	0	N/A
18	Borehole	5	9	0	N/A
19	Borehole	28	34	0	N/A
20	Borehole	5	7	0	N/A
Total		239	362	0	N/A

Source: DDF

3.6.2 Sanitation Facilities

On average, 53.2% of the households own a latrine and 43% has a safe type of latrine. Wards in red are at risk as they remain with few safe types of latrines.

Table 13: Toilet Access by Ward

No	Percentage of HHs with any Type of Latrine	Percentage of HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use	Percentage of HHs with Hand-Washing
1	93.86	79.57	52
2	51.13	40.09	9
3	60.21	51.89	16
4	51.15	44.64	12
5	49.77	45.36	9
6	65.27	63.17	15
7	74.01	49.38	7
8	70.24	69.79	20
9	32.50	31.55	7
10	20.15	15.25	3
11	34.41	24.48	4
12	40.54	14.02	6
13	68.77	59.45	38
14	28.03	27.73	4
15	77.95	64.57	1
16	32.40	23.37	0
17	54.06	48.74	3
20	54.06	48.74	3
Total	53.20	43.04	12

Source: RWIMS

4 Transport and Communication

4.1 Transport

There are three roads authorities in the district namely Ministry of Transport (State Roads), Rural District Council (RDC) and District Development Fund (DDF). The Ministry of Transport is mainly responsible for state roads like the Bulawayo –Beitbridge highway. The Rural District Council and DDF share the bulk of the roads in the district both main and feeder roads. The state of most of roads is bad due to lack of maintenance over a long period of time. Although ZINARA channels money to RDC to repair these roads, the funding is inadequate.

4.2 Communication

The three mobile phones service providers namely NetOne, Econet and Telecel are accessible in most parts of the district. Landlines are also still available although infrastructure was vandalized mainly in the resettlement areas targeting wires for poaching (snaring wild animal) and cattle were stolen (killed) in process. Internet access is now available in the district as a result of advancement in 3 G technology from all service providers.

Table 14: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Network Coverage
1	Average there is Econet and netone
2	Network is fairly good, there is Econet, Telecel and NetOne
3	Network is good
4	Network is poor
5	Network is fairly good
6	Average
7	Average
8	Poor there is Telecel
9	Very poor
10	Very poor
11	Very poor
12	Poor
13	Good
14	Average
15	Good
16	Good
17	Good
18	Good
19	Average
20	Good

5. Main Livelihood Sources

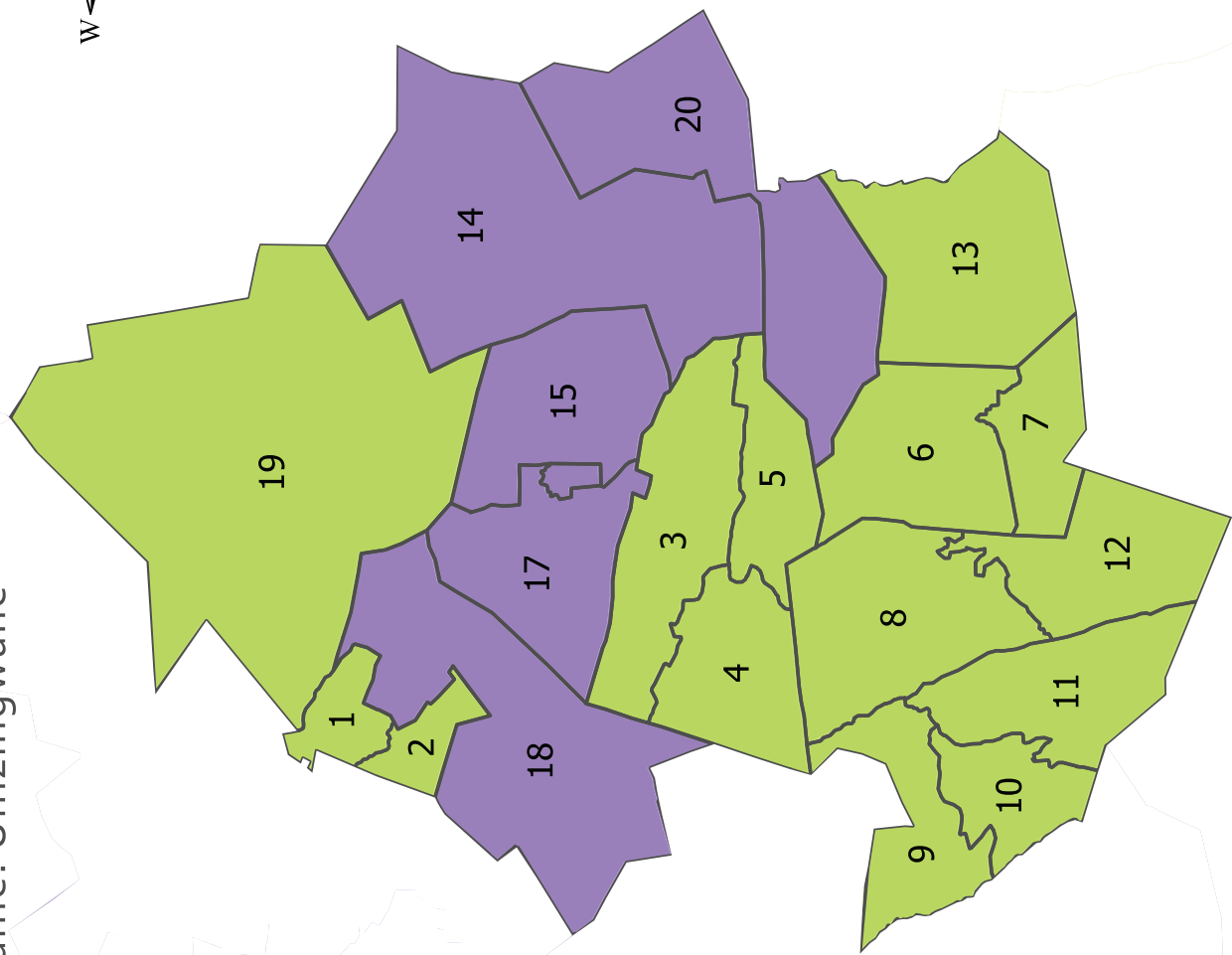
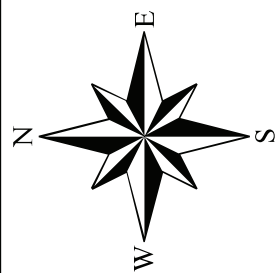
The district lies in two livelihood economic zones including the Matabeleland Middleveld Communal for the communal wards (1-12) whose main source of livelihood is livestock production and crop production. Remittances and petty trading also contribute significantly to income sources. The other zone is Southern cattle and cereal farming for farms and resettlement wards (13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20). The main livelihoods are maize and cattle production. The zone is typically food secure and good incomes can be earned from cattle sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportunistic gold panning.

Table 15: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Matabeleland Middleveld 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) animal 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, horticulture, poultry production or gold panning on the various rivers.	1 - 12
Southern Cattle and cereal farming (Matabeleland Resettled)	An area deeply affected by land reform, the new owners of sub-divided former beef and wildlife ranches have introduced more mixed agriculture (mainly maize and cattle production). The zone is typically food secure and good incomes can be earned from cattle sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportunistic gold panning to make ends meet.	13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20

Source: AARDS

District Name: Umzingwane



Livelihood Zones

Cattle and
Cereal Farming



Matabeleland
Middleveld
Communal



Map Data Sources

Vector Data: Department of Survey
General (DSG);

Theme Data: Livelihoods Zones Profiles
2012 Update

Date Created: 21 June 2022

Figure 3: District Livelihood Economic Zones Map

5.1 Summary of Sources of Income

The main sources of income include the following:

- Piecework in the irrigation scheme is the major source of income for the poor households in ward 5. Opportunities increase during planting (August, November and May) and weeding periods (June, September and December).
- Gold panning is the second source of income for the poor food insecure households. Activity is thriving along Umzingwane and Insiza rivers and disused mines, scattered throughout the district, especially in wards 1 (hope fountain mission), 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- Sale of fruits as guavas, naartjees, oranges and mangoes is a major source of income for middle income earning households. Fruit selling is the second source of income for poor households.
- Sale of cash crop is the largest source of income for the well-off households in the district. These obtain most of their income from cash crop sales from irrigation schemes (ward 5) and small scale commercial farming (ward 15, 17 and 18) and dry land cropping in old resettlement farms (wards 13 and 14). Large markets for vegetables are cross border traders to Botswana.
- Although there are no concrete figures on fishing, the district has a potential for this activity as a source of income for the middle households in the west and central regions, especially for those near dams as in wards 4, 5, 16, 12 and 8 (Lower and Upper Ncema, Umzingwane, Inyankuni and Mtshabezi dams).

5.2 Challenges affecting Livelihoods Activities

- Poor road networks
- Drought
- Dry spells
- Dam siltation
- No access to loan facilities (due to the 99 year lease)
- Most farmers rely on rain fed
- Access to markets
- Crop and livestock diseases
- Inadequate grazing area

5.3 Poverty Levels

The average poverty prevalence rate for Umzingwane District is 82.1%. Ward 9 had the highest poverty prevalence at 91.5%. Ward 17 has the lowest poverty prevalence of 61.5%.

Table 16: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward	Proportion of Population Percentage	Number of Households	Number of Poor Households	Percentage of Poverty Prevalence
1	5	647	556	87.3
2	6	831	679	90.1
3	9	1,134	981	85.9
4	6	874	759	86.1
5	7	903	768	85.1
6	7	940	810	81.7
7	5	634	559	90.6
8	4	567	511	80.4
9	4	493	451	71.9%
10	2	244	222	76.8
11	3	470	426	70.7
12	6	801	700	88.2
13	3	305	245	69.0
14	5	787	630	90.8
15	1	138	99	81.2
16	5	920	650	91.5
17	5	787	484	80.0
18	7	1,127	778	86.8
19	7	1,016	780	86.5
20	3	475	386	61.5
Total	100	14, 093	11, 472	82.1

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

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

5.4 Summary of Sources of Income

Almost half of the wards lying in the southern to south-western wards have high levels of poverty within the 85%-96% range. These are mainly communal areas which are in Region 4 and Region 5 whose climatic conditions are not conducive for agriculture. The wards which have low prevalence of poverty are located on mining areas and near Esigodini Business Centre.

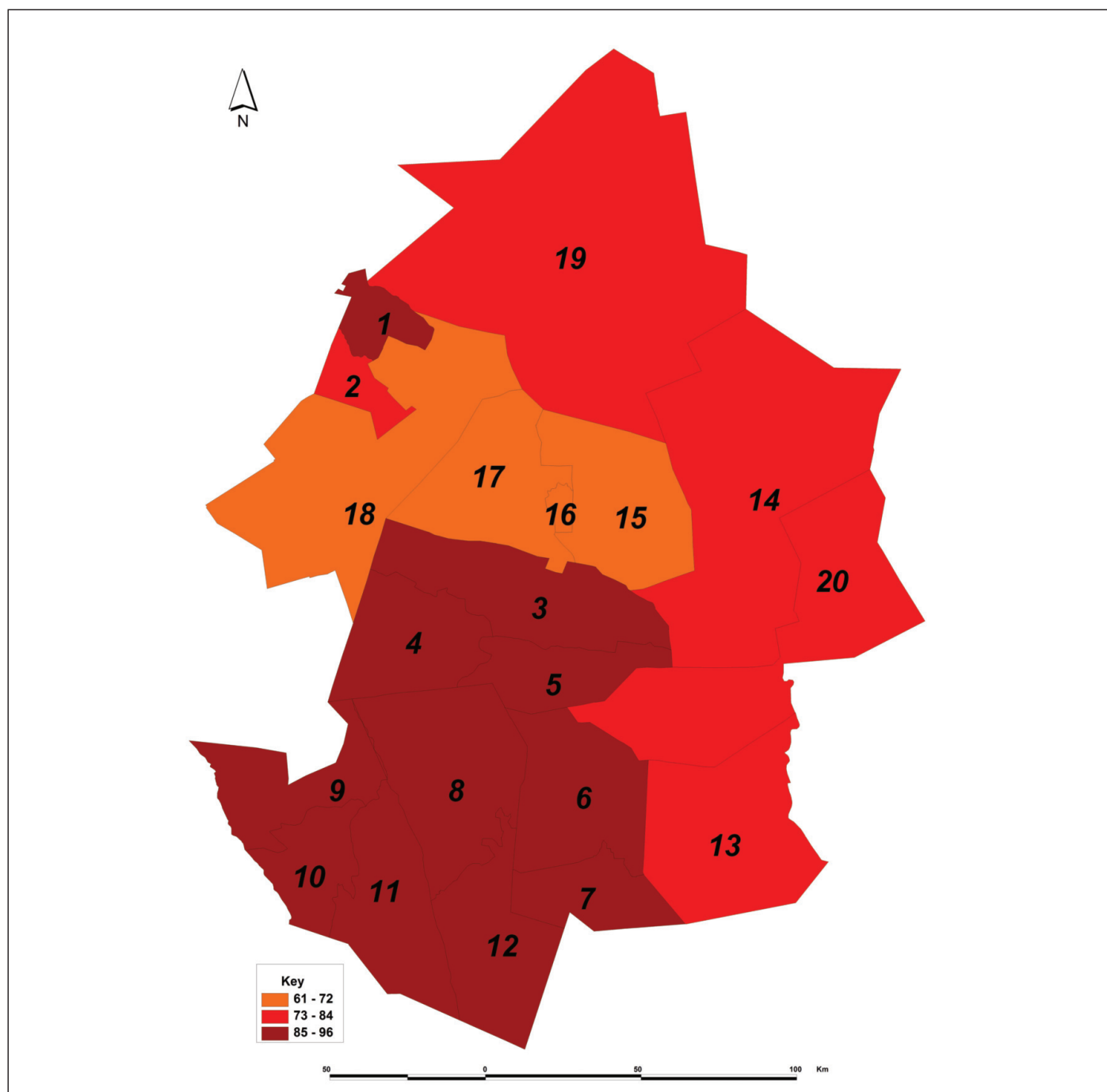


Figure 4: Poverty Map for the District (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

6. Agriculture Information

6.0 Natural Regions and Climate

The table below show the agro-ecological characteristics of district.

Table 17: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IV	Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	All wards (1-20)

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

Figure 5 shows the ecological regions of Zimbabwe and from the map, the whole of Umzingwane is in region IV.

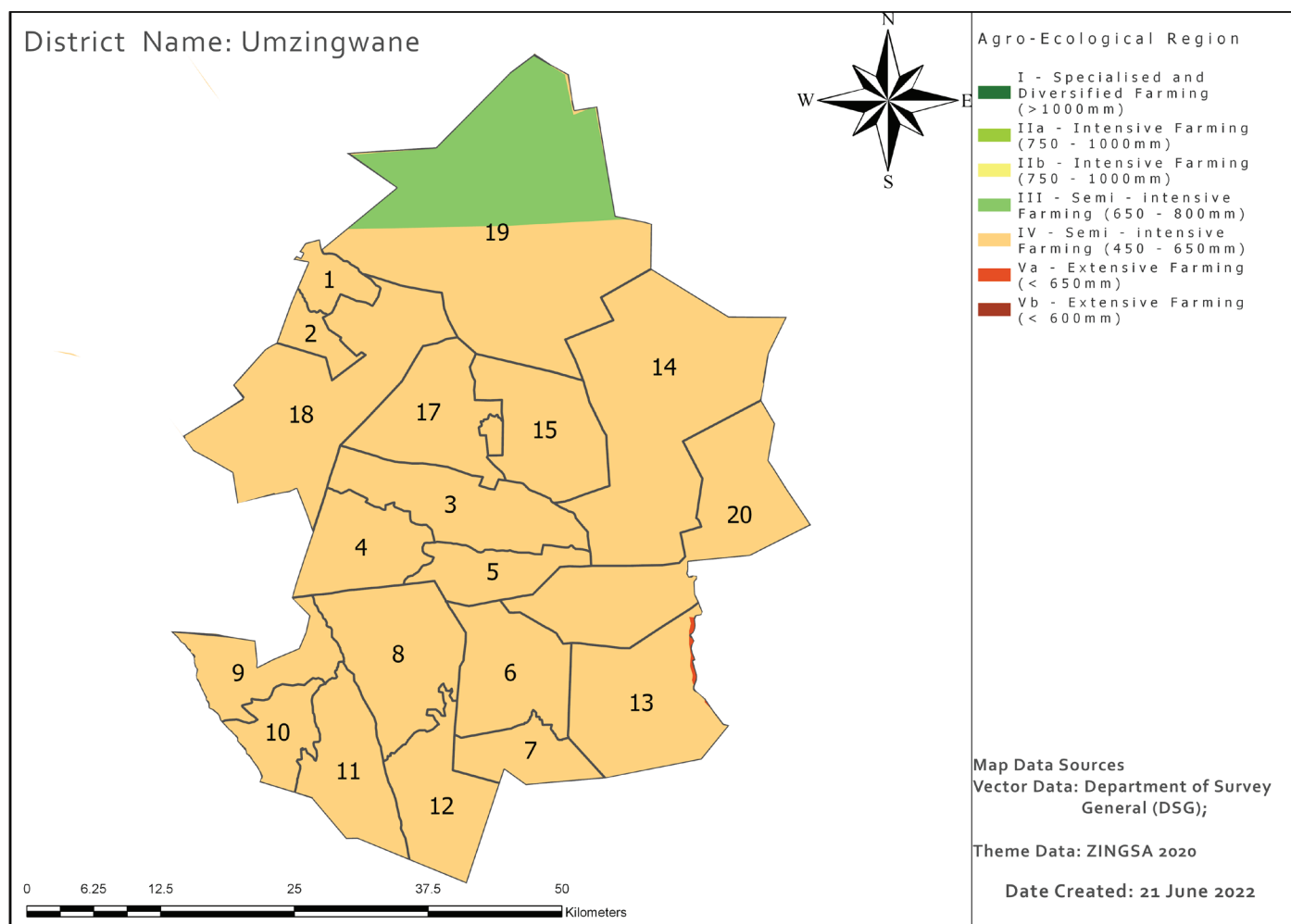


Figure 5: Agro-ecological Region

6.1 Rainfall Patterns

The figure below shows that during the season of 2016 /2017 and 2020/ 2021 the rainfall received was above normal. Wet spells were experienced and 20% of the crop got stunted due to water logging and leaching of nutrients. In 2015/2016, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 the seasons experienced long dry spells and 70% of the crop was pronounced a write off.

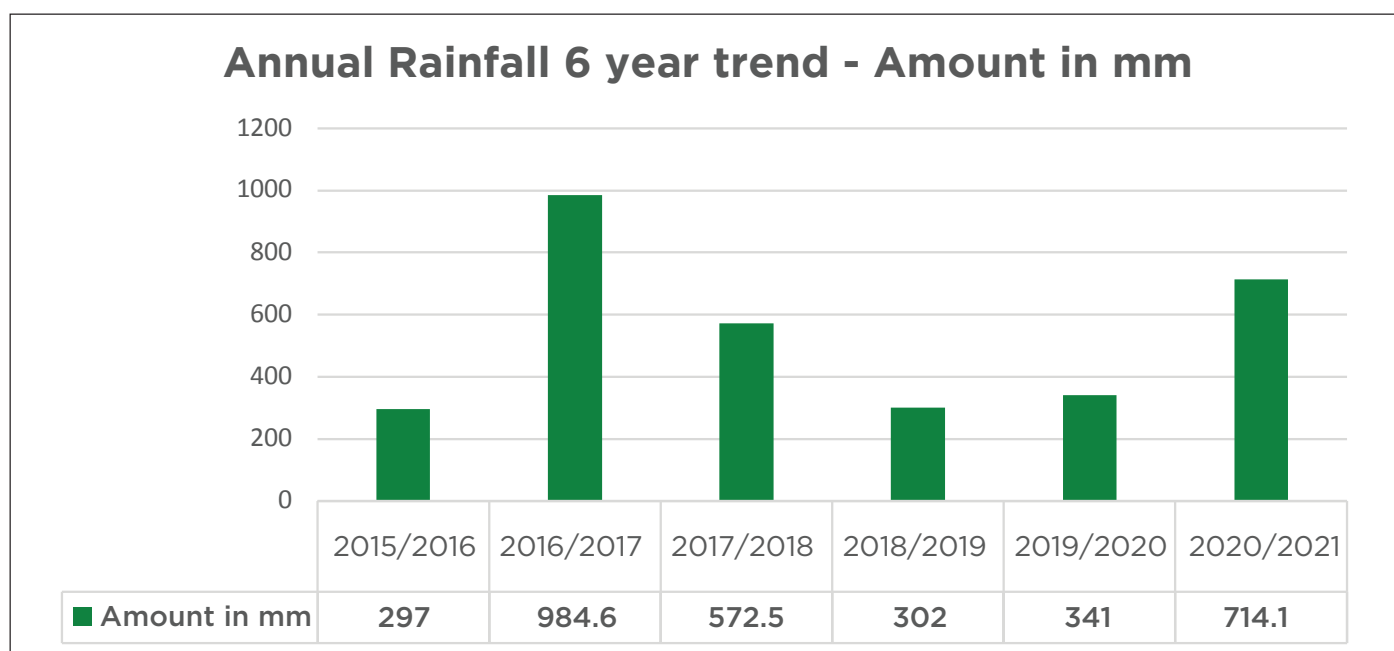


Figure 6: Seasonal Patterns (Source: MET Department)

6.1.1 Annual Rainfall Per Month (mm)

The rainfall distribution in Umzingwane district varies from year to year, the season starts from November to March as shown on the table below.

Table 18: Monthly Rainfall

Season	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Cumulative	Comment
2015/2016	00	41,5	26,5	52,0	81,5	95,5	297	BN
2016/2017	89,7	210	377,7	147,5	83,1	76,6	984,6	ABN
2017/2018	38,6	185,5	138,6	90,6	57,8	61,4	572,5	N
2018/2019	16,1	89,4	71,3	72,1	32	21,1	302,0	BN
2019/2020	20,1	82	89	56,5	50,3	43,1	341,0	BN
2020/2021	40	130	230,6	170	143,5	0	714,1	ABN

Source: MET Department

Key: BN below normal ABN above normal N normal (normal is 450mm to 650mm)

6.1.2 Dry Spells

The district usually experiences dry spells which can lead to permanent and temporary wilting. The longest dry spell experienced was in 2018/2019 season, the duration of the dry spell was 52 days as from 23/02/18 to 12/04/18 in ward 4. 75% percent of the cereal area planted was permanently destroyed.

7. Common Hazards

Umzingwane district experiences many hazards and these may vary from ward to ward but drought cuts across most of the wards. The most common hazards includes, floods, drought crop pest and livestock diseases. Road Traffic Accidents, violence, hailstorms, strong winds, mine accidents and land degradation. These range from mild to severe.

7.1 Drought Prone Areas by Wards

Umzingwane district is severely affected by drought .Wards 1 to 13 are highly prone to drought with a probability of about 85 - 100%. Wards 14, 19 and 20 are mildly prone to drought with about 73-83% probability and wards 15, 16, 17 and 18 are less prone (61 - 72%).

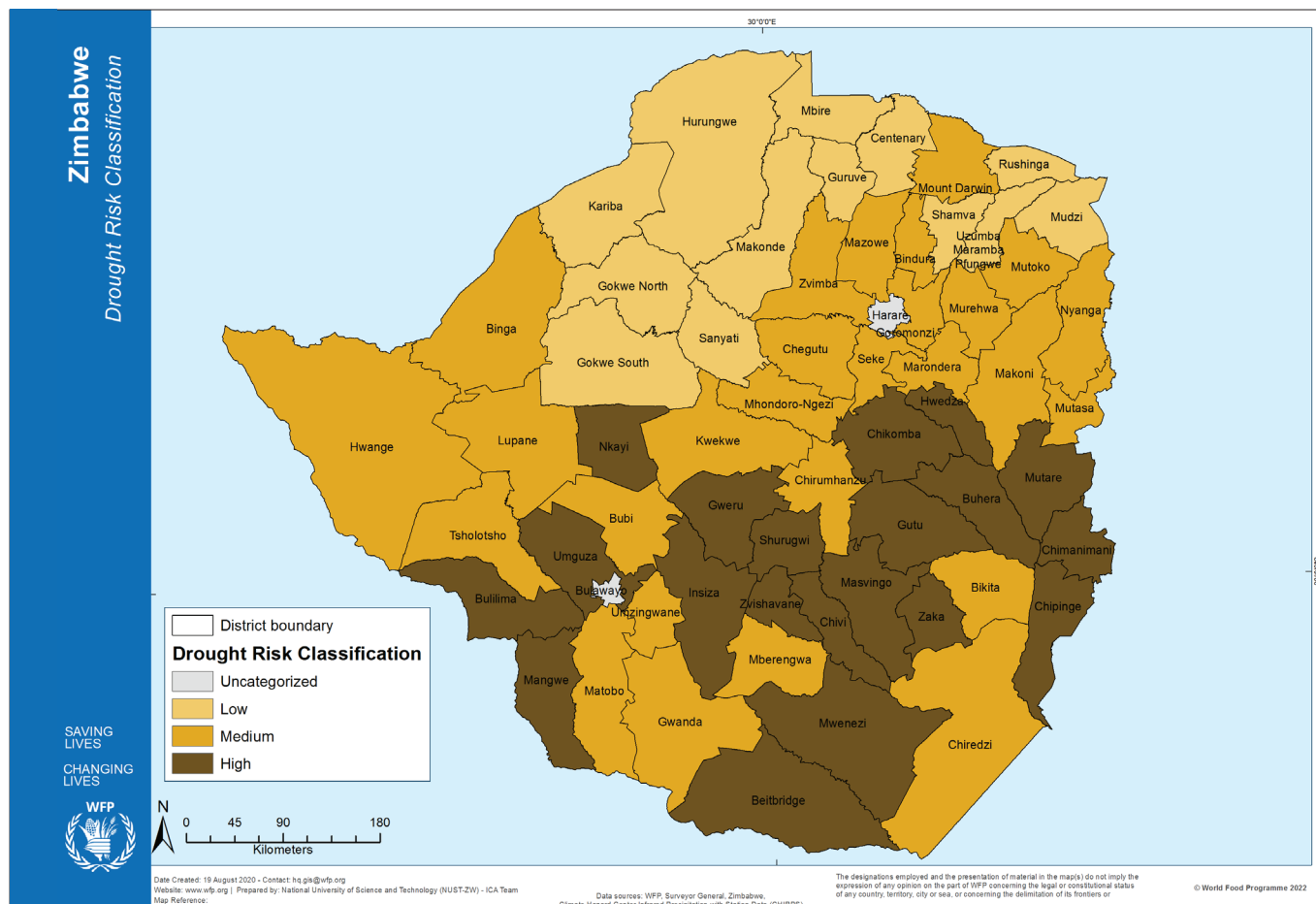


Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas

There are 2 wards which are severely prone to floods and these are wards 9 and 10. The wards are situated along Thuli river which is a flood prone area.



Drought remains a chronic hazard in the district as indicated on the table below:

Ward Number and Name	On-set Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1. Sigola	Strong winds	Drought
2. Siphezini	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought
3. Sikhoveni	Land degradation (open pits left by illegal gold panners posing risk to animals and people)	Drought/ Road Traffic Accident/mine accident
4. Mbizingwe	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought
5. Mawabeni	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought / dam siltation
6. Mathendele	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought
7. Nswazi	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought
8. Zhilo	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought
9. Dobi	Floods	Drought
10. Silobi	Floods	Drought
11. Dula	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought and low water table
12. Kumbudzi	Crop, pest and diseases	Drought
13. Irisvale	Veld fire/ crop pest and diseases	Drought
14. Mpisini	Veld fires/ hailstorm	Mine accidents
15. Fenspruit	Veld fires	Drought
16. Habane	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Violence due to influx of illegal gold panners in the area.
17. Komani	Veld fires	
18. Worringham	Veld fires	Drought Road Traffic Accident

Table 19: Hazards by Ward (continued)

Ward Number and Name	On-set Hazards	Chronic Hazards
19. Glengray	Veld fires	
20. Mbalabala	Veld fires	
Source: DDC		

7.4 Soil Types

The soils of Umzingwane differ ward by ward and village by village. Different types of soils can be found in one ward. The table below shows the types of soils found in each ward.

Table 20: Types of Soil

Ward	Type of Soil
1	Sandy, sandyloam, clay loam
2	Gravel, clay loam
3	Gravel
4	Clay, clayloam, sandy loam
5	Clay, clayloam, sandy loam
6	Clay loam
7	Clay loam, sandy loam
8	Clay, clayloam, sandy loam
9	Sandy loam
10	Sandy loam
11	Ward
12	Sandy, clay loam
13	Clay, clay loam
15	Sandy loam
15	Clay loam (it's a peri urban area)
17	Clay loam
18	Clay loam, gravel
19	Sandy loam, clay loam
20	Sandy loam, clay loam
Source: AARDS	

7.5 Hydro-geological Conditions

The table below shows major dams in the district.

Table 21: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major dams in the ward
3	Mzingwane
20	Inyankuni
12	Mtshabezi
15	Upper Ncema
15	Lower Ncema
Source: ZINWA	

8 Crop Information

8.0 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The percentage area of communal land is the highest and a large population depend on subsistence farming.

Table 22: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage of Area (%)	Population	Percentage of Population (%)
Communal	14, 400	58	44, 273	67
Old Resettlement	2,500	10	3,965	6
Small Scale Commercial Farming	2,500	10	3,304	5

Table 22: Main Farming Sectors in the District (continues)

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage of Area	Population	Percentage of Population
A1	3,085	12	5,287	8
A2	2,450	9.8	1,983	3
Urban	42	0.17	7,269	11
State Land*	6	0.03	0	0
Total	25, 000		66, 086	100
Source: AARDS				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

8.1 Major Crops Grown and Factors Affecting Crop Production

The entire district mostly depends on rain-fed production save for fewer wards with small areas where they are irrigating, the major crop grown is maize and it accounts for 80% of cereal production. There has been a slight increase in sorghum, pearl millet, African pea and round nuts this has been achieved through the introduction of new farming technologies forced by climate change and also through the support of NGOs.

Table 23: Factors Affecting Crop Production are as Mentioned Above:

Factor	Solution
Soil type	Farmers should practice growing the right crop on the recommended soil type, at times farmers grow maize on sandy loamy soils instead of growing pulses
Water availability	Due to uneven distribution of rain crop production is affected, farmers should fully adopt the concept of conservation farming
Pests	Farmers should treat their crops
Lack of technical know how	Frequent, farmer field schools, look and learn visits and demonstrations
Source: AARDS	

8.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district has a number of irrigation schemes that need refurbishment.

Table 24: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status	Challenges
1	Duncul	14	No production	No fence, no reservoir, no lateral canals, electricity cables stolen
5	Mzinyathini	32	Functional	Canal linkages, requires new fence, pipe line from the dam needs replacement
6	Mbilambowe	10	Functional	Damaged fence, siltation of the dam
12	Kumbudzi	10 and 7	Functional	Electricity power cutting
17	Khomani	12	Not functional	No fence, no reservoir ,no irrigation pipes
19	Zimbili	46	Not functional	No fencing, shortage of lateral pipes, non functional transformer
20	Portberry	35	Partially functioning,only a 10 ha is utilized	Dilapidated fence, pump performing poor, under ground pipe line need refurbishment, horsereel not functional, ZESA cables stolen

8.3 Crop Production Trends Crop Production Trends

The district normally does not produce enough cereals to last the full consumption period and relies on markets to meet the gap.

Table 25: Cereal Production Trends (2015/16 – 2020/2021)

Cereal Production Season	Target (Requirement In Tonnes)	Actual (Tonnes)	Variance (Tonnes)	Rainfall (Mm)	Remarks
2015/2016	6,876	2,002	-4,874	297	Food deficit
2016/2017	6,876	12, 413	+5,537	984.6	Adequate food
2017/2018	6,876	9,653	+2,777	572.5	Adequate food
2018/2019	6,876	3,482	-3,394	302	Food deficit
2019/2020	7,615	3,773	-3,842	341	Food deficit
Source: AARDS					

8.4 Cereal Production

The table below indicates cereal production by ward and adequacy.

Table 26: Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward

Province	District	Ward	Population	Production(Mt)	Sorghum	Pearl millet	Finger millet	Total Cereal	(Mt)	Requirement	Surplus/deficit
Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	1	3,509	820	4		0	824	421		403
		2	3,791	125	0		0	125	455		-330
		3	5,621	485	1		0	486	675		-189
		4	4,192	655	41		0	696	503		193
		5	4,534	472	11	1	0	484	544		-60
		6	4,358	445	4		0	449	523		-74
		7	3,100	670	10		0	680	372		308
		8	2,917	398			0	398	350		48
		9	2,407	311		2	0	312	289		23
		10	11,97	137			0	138	144		-6
		11	2,267	260	4	1	1	266	272		-6
		12	3,920	729	17	2	0	748	470		277
		13	1,770	246			0	246	212		33
		14	3,472	3,345	27		0	3,372	417		2,955
		15	469	79	0		0	79	56		23
		16	3,508				0	0	421		-421
		17	3,079	196	9	0	0	205	369		-164
		18	4,913	312	1	1	0	314	590		-275
		19	4,462	289	2		0	291	535		-244
		20	2,216	391	23	3	0	417	266		151
	Total		65,702	10,365	154	10	2	10, 530	7,884		2,646

SOURCE: AARDS

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

9. Livestock

9.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership – Based on Secondary Data from Surveys/Assessments

Farmers in A2 sectors and small-scale farms have bigger numbers of livestock compared to communal farmers. The communal farmers face various challenges such as poverty deaths, livestock diseases, inadequate dipping and predators. Under poultry production, communal farmers are the ones with bigger numbers. Only a few farmers are into sheep production. Only 1 percent of the population per ward rear sheep.

Table 27: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	3	2	1	5
2	2	2	1	5
3	1	7	1	8
4	5	3	1	6
5	3	5	1	7
6	3	1	1	5
7	2	1	1	5
8	5	2	1	8
9	2	1	1	2
10	5	1	1	5
11	4	2	1	2
12	5	4	1	5
13	11	5	1	3
14	10	3	1	7
15	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-
17	2	1	1	5
18	-	-	-	-
19	9	2	1	8
20	2	2	1	3

Source: VET

9.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The most common livestock diseases in Umzingwane district are lumpskin and heart water. These are experienced in all farming wards.

Table 28: Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	4
Newcastle disease:	0
Anthrax	0
Foot and mouth:	3
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	0

Source VET

9.3 Dipping Facilities

Dipping in communal areas is not adequate. The routines are not followed due to unreliable water sources and the unavailability of acaricides.

Table 28: Diptanks

Number of Diptanks	Number of Functional Diptanks	Number of Diptanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Diptanks Requiring Rehab
43	43	1	17

Source: VET

9.4 Animal Health Centers

The district has 15 animal health centers which are not adequate for the district.

Table 30: Animal Health Facilities

Number of functional Animal Health centres	15
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	35
Source: VET	

9.5 Livestock Holding

Less than 50% of the farm households own cattle or goats.

Table 31: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	14, 054	54	35
Farm Households	10, 541	41	29
Non-Farm Households	3,513	13	6
Source: VET			

9.6 Other Livestock Establishments

The district has a number of establishments as indicated below.

Table 32: Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Comment
Aquaculture (capture fisheries)	4	The main dams are Mtshabezi, Mzingwane, upper and lower Ncema
Aquaculture (ponds)	19	11 fishponds are functional and 8 are not stocked
Apiculture	0	
Dairy farms	33	The dairy farms are found in wards 5, 13 and 7, these are in communal areas, A1, A2 and SCCF are found in wards 20, 18, 17 and 15
Feedlots	4	All the feedlots are not functional, some have dilapidated
Fodder production	100ha	Fodder production on velvet bean and sun hemp through the support of government programs and NGOs
Source VET		

9.7 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

1. Livestock travel long distances to water sources especially during the drought season
2. Outbreak of livestock diseases such as lumpy skin, Newcastle, foot and mouth, anthrax and rabies
3. Inadequate pastures due to veld deterioration, selective grazing since some pastures are sour.
4. Too much bush encroachment and evasive species in the district.
5. Lack of access to markets and credit facilities
6. Persistence mid-season dry spells resulting in droughts.
7. Inadequate extension services

10. Crop Markets

Prices have remained stable and the district either makes use of USD and South African Rand.

Table 33: Crop Markets

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg USD	Maize Grain \$/Bucket RANDS	Beans \$/500g USD	Other Small Grain \$/Bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs) USD
1	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
2	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
3	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
4	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
5	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
6	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
7	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
8	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
9	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
10	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
11	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
12	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	150	2.80
13	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
14	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
15	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
16	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
17	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
18	Available	Available	Available	Not available	Available	4	100	1	Not available	2.80
19	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	Available	2.80
20	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	100	1	Available	2.80
Source: AARDS										

10.1 Market Challenges

Umzingwane district has 3 main markets for the crop produce and these are Zeederberg in ward 17, Esigodini Vegetable market in ward 17 and Umzingwane Grain Marketing Board depot. Then livestock market types are mainly farmer-to-farmer, local butcheries, public auctions, private buyers and restaurants. Farmers have market challenges which include:

- Some traders do not accept local currency
- Fluctuating exchange rates
- Price fixing by buyers such as butcheries.

10.2 Livestock Markets

Cattle prices have increased for the past 5 years including fish, fowls, chicken and pigs.

Table 34: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type of Market
Cattle	\$350	\$500	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions,
Sheep	\$80	\$100	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants,
Goats	\$50	\$70	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants,
Donkey	\$100	\$100	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Fish	\$3,50/kg	\$5	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Guinea Fowls	\$5	\$10	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous Chickens	\$5	\$7	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	\$45	\$50	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries
Source: VET			

10.3 Crop Produce Markets

The table below indicates that the district has 3 crop markets available. There is need for the establishment of silos at ward level.

Table 35: Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
Zeederberg	17	Horticultural commodities	Local farms	Available
		Cereals (green maize meal)	Local farmers	Seasonal
Esigodini GMB	16	Cereals	Local farmers	Available
Esigodini vegetable market	17	Horticulture Commodities	Local farmers, Bulawayo	Available
Source: RDC				

10.4 Seasonal Calender

In a normal year food purchases for Umzingwane district start from September and ends in March when crops would have been harvested. During a drought period the purchase calendar runs from January to December.

Table 36: Normal Year and Bad Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Bad Year												
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Lean/Hungry Period												

11. District Development Priorities

According to Umzingwane District Development Plan and ZimVAC 2021 Umzingwane district has the following development priorities as shown on the Table below.

Table 37: Development Priorities

Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Health	New District Hospital	17	The current hospital is very small it does not meet the standards of a district hospital
Road infrastructure development	Tarring of dust roads and routine maintenance All roads in the district manned by DDF, local authority and Ministry of Transport.	All wards	Most of the roads have been damaged by the rains. Also grading and graveling is not sustainable it only last 3 to 4 months
	Network boosters	7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	The network is very poor.
	Piped water schemes and more boreholes	9,10,11 and 4	The nature of the ground is rocky hence its difficulty to drill boreholes
	More clinics in resettlement areas	13, 14, 19 and 1-20	There are villages which are very far from clinics there is need for more clinics to reduce the distance traveled to the nearest clinic
	Dam scooping	All dams big and small in the district	Farmers are requesting for dam scooping for all their dams so that they can have water for gardening, animals etc
Education and related infrastructure	To equip science labs in all secondary schools and equip both primary and secondary schools with computer labs	All wards	Only 4 schools have computer lab
Food and Nutrition security	Improve food nutrition among vulnerable population through distributing grain and porridge	All wards	
	Irrigation schemes along Mtshabezi pipe line to be constructed	12, 6, 7, 4 and 5	5 out lets were left during the construction of Mtshabezi pipe line. Water is fully available. 50 ha is expected to be under the project.
	Rehabilitation of Irrigation schemes	20, 19, 17, 5 and 1	Portbery ward 20 needs horse reel and a pump and repairs of pipes Zimbili ward 19 - needs a transformer, reservoir boreholes Khomane ward 17 needs a drip irrigation system and a fence. Umzinyathini ward 5 repairs of canals and two boreholes Duncal irrigation ward 1 needs fence, pipes and drip irrigation system
	Rehabilitation of diptanks	In all A1 ward	
	Intensive fodder production	4	To establish a 10 ha irrigable fodder. Need solar powered boreholes and a drip irrigation system

12. Food Security

12.1 Food Insecurity Trends (Based on ZimVAC)

According to ZIMVAC RLA (2017 - 2021), the year 2020 had the highest food Insecure households at 61% probably because the district experienced long dry spells during the rainfall season. In 2018 the percentage of food insecure households was low (27%).

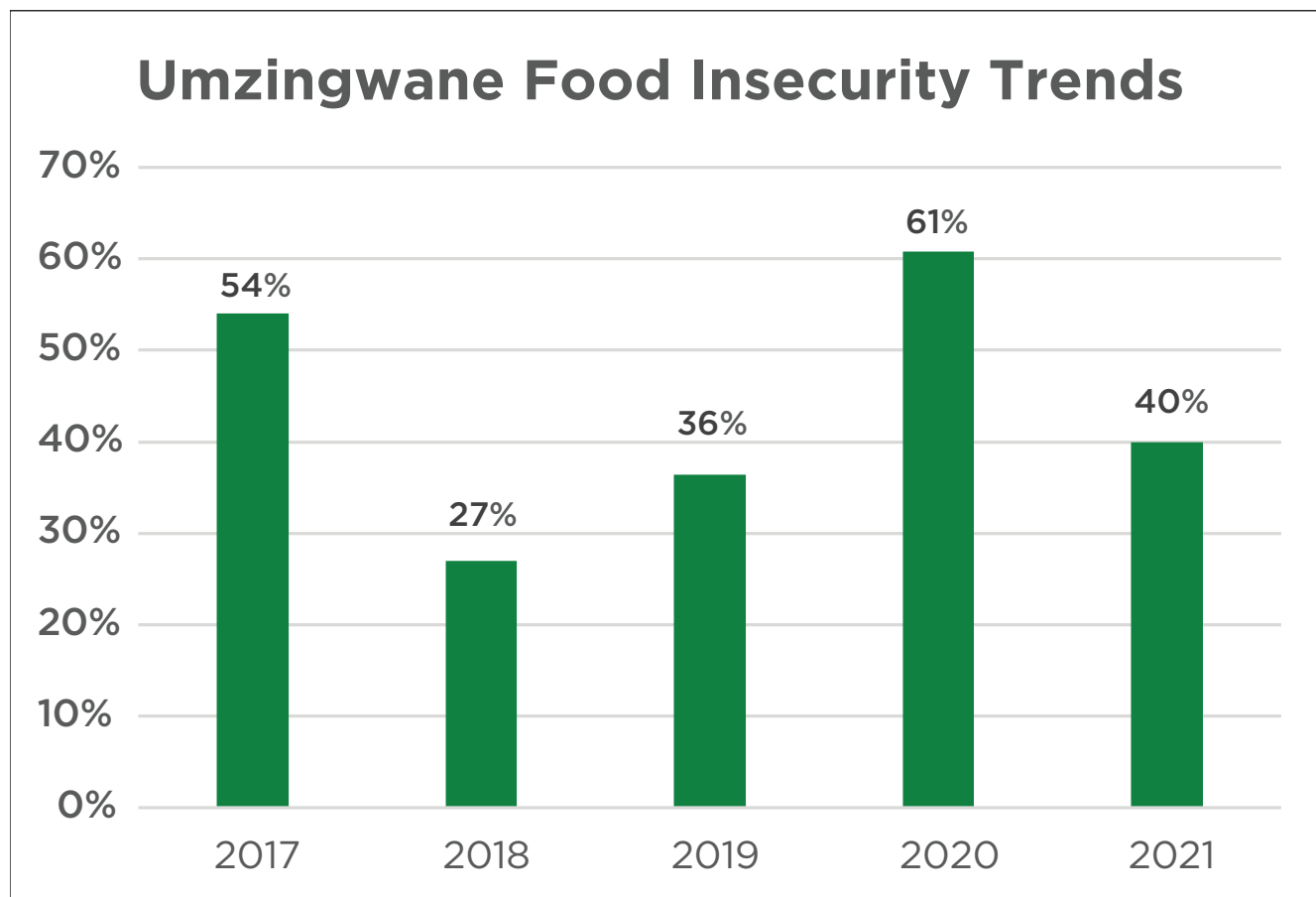


Figure 9: Umzingwane Food Insecurity Trends

According to ZimVAC 2021 about 27 802 people are estimated to be food insecure in Umzingwane district (Figure 10).

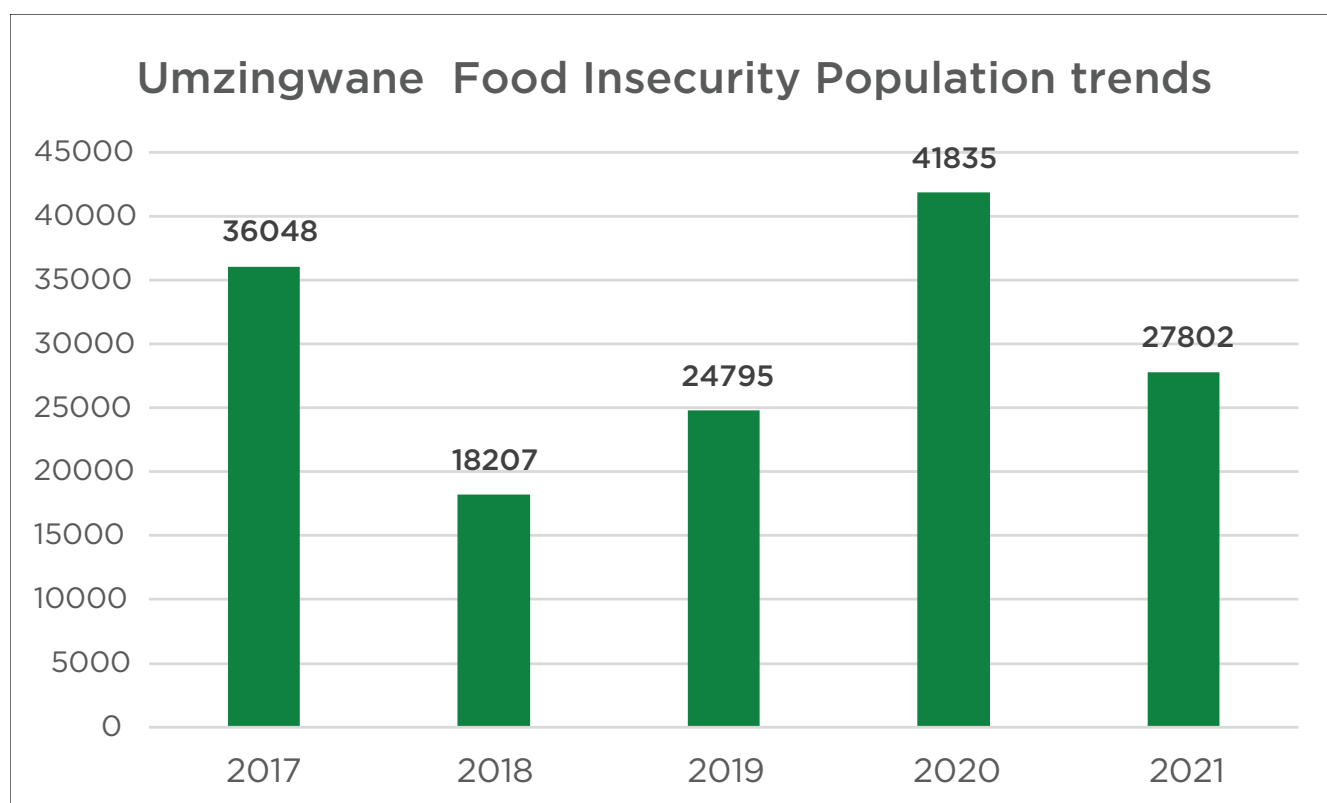


Figure 10: Food Insecurity

12.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

Umzingwane district has a 2021 estimated population of about 70 843,37. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 13, 000 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 11,900 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. About 9, 800 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 31, 400 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. Figure 12 shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

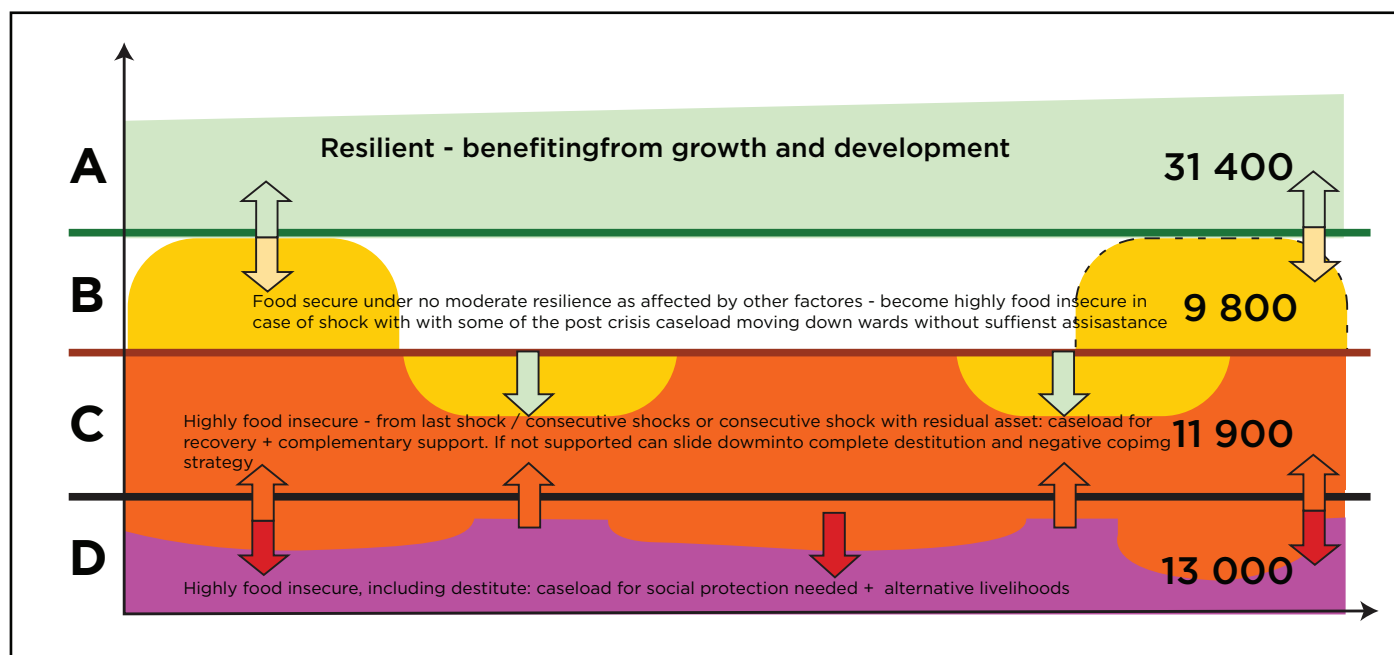


Figure 11: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations

Source: WFO 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.

10.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Group A Already resilient 31 400 people (47%)	Participants agreed that this group would have livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income and are also hiring others to work on their land. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices.
Group B Food secure under major shocks 9 800 people (15%)	Participants identified that these households have irregular income, but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work.
Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 11 900 people (18%)	This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools.
Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute 13 000 people (20%)	Identified by participants as those households with no or extremely limited income sources, a few may have very small farms, but no manure, tools and no livestock. With very few or no assets, limited capacity for labour and/or unmanageable HH sizes, this group relies primarily on support from others. It includes the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, orphans, elderly, female and child headed households.

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

12.4 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio Economic Groups Constraints Faced by Poor Households

- Settled on rough terrain/mountainous terrain. For example, ward 3 has red clay soils, shallow cultivation and draught power shortage, ward 4 has degraded land which needs fertilizer, and wards 9 and 10 have granite kopjes and sandy soils. The only portions they utilize for agricultural activities are valleys.
- Erratic rains, less than 350mm annually especially wards 9, 10 and 11 under AEZ V. Some households were constrained by seed shortage and draft power provision.
- Due to the successive droughts experienced in the past few years, crop production has suffered greatly and people have to depend on purchases. In most cases families are cutting down on the number of meals per day.
- Because of the economic challenges facing the country as a whole, poverty levels have increased, high inflation, shortage of basic commodities meaning that most people are unable to access the basic requirements necessary for survival.
- About 80% of the people have lost their jobs in the district due to poor macro-economic conditions in the country. This has led to dependance on the informal sector and illegal activities such as theft especially of livestock, gold panning and prostitution along the Bulawayo-Beit bridge highway and military barracks.
- It was again noted that while government and private sector have made available financial resources to assist in individual and community initiatives, most people are not able to benefit from them because of the stringent requirements for collateral, where there are able to meet the requirements, the terms for repayment are so hard that it is not viable for them to take out loans.
- HIV/AIDS pandemic has got wide ranging impact in the sense that most children have become orphans leading to increase in child-headed households, production has suffered because it is the economically active groups that are under the greatest threat, resources have been diverted to deal with the disease. The disease has also led to a situation whereby most households who were able to afford basic necessities had to adjust to a different lifestyle because the breadwinner within the family would have succumbed to the disease.
- The communities are also mostly affected by the problem of shortage of water and sanitation facilities in the district, no resources specially to construct own drinking water facilities especially in the resettlement areas.

Figure 12: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations

Key Areas for Consideration	
Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	<p>Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes is important for improved crop production in the district. The major challenges affecting irrigation schemes include poor maintenance, poor governance issues and schemes that are not fenced. Considering that the district is agro ecological region IV, investments in irrigation facilities are likely to increase productivity.</p> <p>Livestock production contributes significantly to the livelihoods of many households in the district. Control livestock diseases affecting the district would go a long way in protecting the livelihoods of many households in the district.</p>
Water and Sanitation	<p>There is continued need for the rehabilitation of boreholes, drilling new ones as well as capacity building of the community members on how to maintain the water sources.</p> <p>Access to improved sanitation facilities is still low in the district estimated at 43% and more still needs to be done to improve the coverage.</p>
Environmental management and conservation	<p>The main forms of degradation include deforestation, over grazing and erosion from water runoff resulting in infertile soils. Deforestation is high as the demand for wood resources has drastically increased over the past several decades due to increased population pressure. Overstocking is resulting in over grazing and there is need to encourage households to maintain herd sizes that can be supported by the available natural resources.</p> <p>Gold panning has also negatively affected the environment with the deep holes that are left and some have developed in gullies.</p> <p>There is need for an integrated approach in the management of the environment in Umzingwane District involving the community and local authorities.</p>
Health and Nutrition	<p>The district has high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 22.1% compared to the national of 14.7%. Although the prevalence is still high, it been decreasing over the years as a result of the efforts poured in by different organizations in behavior change communication and provision of treatment for the diseases.</p>
Roads	<p>Most of the feeder roads are in a bad state due to lack of maintenance over a long period of time. There is need for improved coordination between all organizations involved in the maintenance of these roads.</p>

12.6 Coping Strategies

- The reduction in number and quantity of meals
- Indigenous fruits consumption
- Dropping out from school
- Illegal gold panning
- Migration mainly to South Africa and other neighboring countries
- Early marriages
- Petty trading in illegal mining areas.

12.7 Coping Strategies

The following are the summary of coping strategies (Table 37).

Table 38: Coping Strategies – District Level, or Ward Level (if Possible)

Ward	Coping Strategies
1	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits. Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
2	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
3	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
4	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
5	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
6	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
7	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
8	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
9	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
10	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
11	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
12	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
13	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
14	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
15	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
16	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
17	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
18	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.
19	Stream bank cultivation, Illegal gold panning, Migration to other countries and dropping out of school. Commercial sex working.
20	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits.

12.8 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

According to the District Drought Relief food insecure ward ranking ward 2 is ranked number 1 and ward 15 is number last ranked as number 20. NB Factors considered when ranking on food security where as follows: production levels, availability of arable land and other sources of income.

Table 39: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2021 Hhs	Prevalence of Poverty (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
2	966	81.70	0 months	1
3	680	86.50	3 months	2
1	680	85.90	4 months	3
11	549	90.60	4 months	4
5	1,069	85.10	6 months	5
4	1,155	86.80	7 months	6
6	800	86.10	7 months	7
13	340	80.40	8 months	8
7	600	88.20	7 months	9
10	400	90.80	8 months	10
9	650	91.50	8 months	11
8	640	90.10	8 months	12
12	880	87.30	9 months	13
16	1,300	70.70	1 month	14
20	295	81.20	11 months	15
17	480	61.50	11 months	16
14	1,090	80.00	12 months	17
18	400	69.00	9 months	18
19	1,051	76.80	12 months	19
15	250	71.90	10 months	20

Table 40: Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W matrix)

Ward No	Type of Assistance	Organisation	Number of Beneficiaries	Years
1 - 20	Grain distribution	GoZ	10, 800	2016 - 2021
1 - 20	Porridge distribution	Marys meals (NGO)	40 primary schools	2017 - 2021
1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 4, 9 and 6	Pulses meals	caritas	23, 000	2018 - 2021

13 Development Partner Profiling

Table 41: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention)

NO	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	Organisation
1	Zimbabwe Association of Church -Related Hospitals (ZACH)	Health	-Reduction of HIV incidents among adolescent girls and young women	1 - 20	-Women Affairs -MOHCC	2 years	2018 -2020
2	Acqua world Trust	IGAs	-Training on Self-help projects	1 - 20	Women Affairs -Land & Agriculture	3 years	2019
3	Sound Prosperity Zimbabwe Foundation (SPZF)	Resilience building	-identifying areas in need of development -initiating programs and project that alleviates poverty	1 - 20	Women Affairs Small & Medium Enterprises Local Government	3 years	2015
4	Habakkuk Trust	Advocacy	-Promoting sustainable livelihoods through Advocacy, Research & capacity building	3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	Local Government Women Affairs	2 years	2015
5	Absolute Return For Kids (ARK)	Health	-Health, Education & Child protection	1 - 20	MOHCC	Indefinite	2014
6	Plan International	Resilience building	Training of teacher mentors on HIV&AIDS, Child poverty & children's rights -Paying school fees for 1000 girls in the district between the age of 10 to 24 years -Low cost boarding facilities for girls at Bayethe Secondary and Sihlengeni High	1 - 20	-Women Affairs -MoPSE -MOHCC -NAC	5 years	2018
7	Bulawayo Projects Centre Trust	IGAs	-Community Development	3 - 13	-Lands and Agriculture	Indefinite	2018
8	Community Action to Achieve Prosperity (CAAP)	Health and Education	-Promoting Education & Health care of OVCs -Improving Food Security and livelihoods of OVCs	1 - 20	MOHCC MoPSE	Indefinite	2017
9	Jekesa PfungwaVulinqondo	IGAs	-Implementing livelihoods programmes targeting marginalised rural women and men & OVCs	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 16	Women Affairs, small and medium enterprises -Lands, agriculture, crops and livestock	3 years	2018
10	Youth For Christ Zimbabwe (YFCZ)	Resilience	-Promoting food security at HH level -Empowering local communities and improve literacy	-5, 3 and 18	-Min of Youth, Arts, Sports & Recreation -Min of Labour & Social Welfare MOHCC	Indefinite	2018

Table 42: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention) continued

NO	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	Organisation
11	Inkanyezi Development Trust	Advocacy	-GBV issues -Sexual Reproductive Health & Women rights -HIV and AIDS	1, 3 and 5	-Local gvt -Women Affairs	Indefinite	2013
12	Women Institute For Leadership (WILD)	Advocacy	-Empowering women with access and opportunity to public leadership and decision making processes	16, 2, 10 and 5	-Women Affairs	Indefinite	2014
13	Save The Children	Child protection	-Strengthening Community capacity to protect children	1-20	Min of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare	3 Years	2017
14	Fintrac Feed the Future Zimbabwe	IGA	-Livestock development program	6, 7, 13, 18 and 20	Min of Land , Water and Agriculture	Indefinite	2015
15	AFRICAID Zvandiri	Health	-Improving the health & Psychosocial well-being of children, adolescents and young people with HIV	1 - 20	MOHCC	Indefinite	2013
16	Trinity Project	Health	-Providing free education , support and advice to people infected and affected by HIV & AIDS -To help OVCS cope with the impact of HIV & AIDS -Establishing and capacity build HIV & AIDS Support groups	1 - 20	MOHCC	Indefinite	2016
17	Christian Aids Taskforce (CAT)	Health	-Educate & train community on Sexual Reproductive health -Empower HH livelihoods to alleviate poverty -Dealing with shocks such as HIV&AIDS and violence -Girl child empowerment -Youth empowerment	3 and 5	MOHCC	Indefinite	2017
18	Silveira House	Advocacy	-Advocacy and peace building programme -Community development programme -Social and Economic Research Analysis programme	1 - 20	Local Government MOHCC	Renewed every 3 Years	2016
19	Emthonjeni Women's Forum	GBV	-Reduce Gender based violence in the district	4, 14, 19, 9 and 10	Women Affairs, VFU Social Welfare	3 YEARS	2017

Table 42: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention) continued

NO	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	Organisation
20	The Community Working Group on Health (CWGH)	Health	-Enhancement of community participation and involvement in improving health and quality of life of communities	1 - 20	MOHCC		2014
21	Southern African Women's Institute of Development Affairs (SAWIDA)	GBV	-Save the girl child -Distribution of sanitary pads, toiletries and scholarships -Assist rural communities with income generating projects -Health help centre				
22	Higher Life Foundation	Education	-Provision of educational scholarships for orphaned, disadvantaged and Academically talented children	1 - 20	MoPSE	2 years	2016
23	Matabeleland Women Farmers Trust	IGAs	-Promoting sustainable agricultural technologies and best farming practices in women	1 - 20	Min of Lands, Agriculture Women Affairs	Indefinite	2016
24	Uluntu Community Foundation	Education	-Education & Development programs at schools	1 - 20	MoPSE	Indefinite	2014
25	Emfuleni Trust	Education	-Improving education by providing infrastructural developments in schools and pre schools -Improving living conditions of vulnerable people through access to potable water and sanitation facilities and assisting monitoring the welfare of widows and orphans	9, 10 and 11	MoPSE DDF	2 Years	2016
26	Child and Guardian Foundation	Health	-HIV & AIDAS and orphan care -Youth development -Peace education and training -Sustainable development	8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	MOHCC Min of Youth , Sports , Arts and Recreation MoPSE	Indefinite	2014
27	African Women's Initiative in Developing Economies (AWIDE)	IGAs	-Training communities in value addition to agricultural and local indigenous produce. -Assisting communities access markets	1 - 20	Women Affairs Min of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Climate	Indefinite	2013
28	World Vision Zimbabwe		-Area programme	3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 13	MOHCC, MoPSE Min Lands, Agriculture	Indefinite	2013

Table 42: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention) continued

NO	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	Organisation
29	Pro Africa Development Trust		-Installation of new irrigation schemes and capacity building in old and new projects, re- introduction of small grains and key hole gardening	4, 6 and 13	Min of Lands , Agriculture	Indefinite	2013
30	CARITAS		-Conservation agriculture -Seed multiplication -Community gardens -Borehole rehabilitation -Small livestock -Small business -Lean season Assistance	3, 4, 5 and 8	Min of Lands, Agriculture	Indefinite	2013
31	Welt hunger life MELANA project		-Community development- health nutrition gardens, horticulture -Food security- crop & livestock production -Infrastructure development	3-13	-Min of Lands , Agriculture -Local gvt -Min of Office of the president and Cabinet	3 years	2016 - 2022
	Welthunger life IPV PROJECT		-Assisting with an Inclusive Poultry Value Chain (IPVC) LIVELIHOOD programme under the Zimbabwe Agricultural Growth Programme (ZAGP)	1 - 20	Min of Lands and Agriculture	3 years	2018-2022
	Welthunger life SCOPE project		-Inclusive value chain -Contracting farmers to grow Chillies, bambaranuts and collecting amarula nuts	4, 5, 6, and 11	Min of Lands and Agriculture	3 years	2020-2023
32	CAMFED		-Supporting the girl child through payment of school fees- uniforms and stationery -Supporting CAMA girls with loans to start small scale businesses	1 - 20	-Min of Labour ,Public Service and Social welfare -MoPSE Min of Youth	Indefinite	1994
33	Umzingwane Aids Network		-HIV & AIDS support and care -Adolescent Reproductive health -Home based care programs	1, 4, 5, 14 and 16	-Min of Youth -MOHCC -social welfare	Indefinite	1993
34	ORAP		-Food security- implementing agent for World Food Programme	1 - 13	Social Welfare Min of Lands, Agriculture	Indefinite	2005
35	Population Services Zimbabwe		- Family planning statistics	1 - 18	MOHCC	Indefinite	2008

Table 42: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention) continued

NO	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	Organisation
36	Musasa		-Building and run a safe shelter for survivors of Gender Based Violence	1 - 20	-Ministry of Women Affair, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development -URDC	5 YEARS	2020-2025
37	KatsweSistahood		-Fighting for full attainment of Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights for women in the district- -Campaign on ending child marriages -Campaign on ending AIDS by 2030 -works with girls and women by raising awareness on health issues such as cervical cancer and other SRH issues	1 - 20	Ministry of Women Affairs - Ministry of Health		2020
38	Ocean Bird Foundation Trust		-Training on Reproductive health, Family planning, Home care nursing, Drug abuse and danger Effects -Training Nurse Aides and post them to different hospitals to serve there.	1 - 20	Ministry of Health and Child Care	Indefinite	2019
39	Empretec Zimbabwe		- Economically empower young people through entrepreneurship, business management, and job skill development. Key areas of focus - Increase entrepreneurs initiating and expanding micro, small and medium enterprise in the targeted wards -Support self-employment and entrepreneurship development -Work with Women and Youth in striving for economic empowerment -Work with communities in sustainable livelihoods -Support local economic development in the District.	3, 4 and 5	Ministry of Women Affairs	Indefinite	2019
40	'SNV - Netherlands Development Org. Opportunities for the Youth Employment (OYE) Project		-WASH ,Energy& Agriculture -Increase youth employment & income by skills and capacity development of youth -Linking youth to market opportunities for employment creation	12, 16, 8, 9 and 5	Ministry of Youth	5 years	2020-2025

Table 42: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention) continued

NO	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	Organisation
41	International Medical Corps		-Water , Sanitation and Hygiene Wash -Response to Covid -19 in Health care facilities	1 - 20	Ministry of Health and Child Care	4 months	July 2020 - October 2020
42	Community Youth Development Trust (CYDT)		-Enhancing youth voice in Community Developments	3 and 5	Ministry of Youth , Sports, Arts & Recreation Ministry of Women Affairs	3 years	October 2020 - October 2023
43	Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust (AWET)		-Women Economic Empowerment -Sexual Gender Based Violence -Early Child Marriages	1-20	Ministry of Women Affairs	5 years	2020
44	Hope for a Child in Christ (HOCIC)		-To implement the sustainable women Economic Empowerment Program	19	Ministry of Women Affairs	4 years	2017 - 2021
45	JF Kapnek		-Disability and Sexual Gender Based Violence	1 - 20	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Min of Health and Child Care, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women Affairs		
46	IsiboneloEsihle Education Trust		-Supporting the Department of Education in the District -To establish a skills Development Centre	1 - 20	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	4 years	January 2020 - December 2024
47	Vuka Afrika Performing Arts		-To empower theatre artists and theatre arts Organisation to contribute to development within their own communities through community mobilisation,education and awareness	1 - 20	Ministry of Youth , Sports, Arts and Recreation	5 years	September 2020 - September 2025
48	ZWLA		-Provide Free Legal Aid To Women and Children -Community Education And Help Desk -Mobile Legal Aid Clinic	1 - 20	Min of Women Affair Min of Justice	5 years	2018

14. Summary

Ward Num	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High/Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Ranking
1	647	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	87.3%	556	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour, gold panning	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	3
2	831	Yes	MEDIUM	Medium	Medium	Medium	90.1%	679	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Moderate	No	1
3	1,134	Yes	MEDIUM	Medium	Medium	Medium	85.9%	981	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, gold panning and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	2
4	874	Yes	MEDIUM	Medium	Medium	Medium	86.1%	759	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, gold panning and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	6
5	903	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	85.1%	768	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, gold panning and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	5
6	940	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	81.7%	810	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, gold panning and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	7
7	634	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	90.6%	559	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	9

14. Summary (continued)

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High/Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Ranking
8	567	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	80.4%	511	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	12
9	493	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	71.9%	451	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	yes	11
10	244	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	76.8%	222	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	yes	10
11	470	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	70.7%	426	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	4
12	801	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	88.2%	700	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	High	No	13
13	305	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	69.0%	245	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, , and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Moderate	No	8
14	787	Yes	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	90.8%	630	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, , and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards, illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Moderate	No	17

14. Summary (continued)

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High/Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Ranking
15	138	Yes	Low	Medium	Medium	High	81.2%	99	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Mild	No	20
16	920	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	91.5%	650	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Mild	No	14
17	787	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	80.0%	484	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Mild	No	16
18	1,127	Yes	Low	Medium	Medium	High	86.8%	778	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Mild	No	18
19	1,016	Yes	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	86.5%	780	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, beer brewing, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Moderate	No	19
20	475	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	61.5%	386	Southern cattle and cereal farming	livelihood source is mainly maize and cattle production.	Region IV: Fairly low rainfall in the range 450-650mm per annum.	Agriculture, and casual labour	Reduction in number and quantity of meals and increased consumption of indigenous fruits , school drop outs, migration to other countries or wards,illegal gold panning , petty trading in illegal mines	Moderate	No	15

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Tafadzwa Makausi	Administrative officer	Local government
Velile Ndlovu	Acting District AARDS Officer	AARDS
Tinashe Mushoperi	District Social Development Officer	Social Development
Annie Msauki	Nutritionist	Health
Delight Nyathi	FMA	WFP
Wellington Chaonwa	PAES	AARDS

UMZINGWANE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

