



# ZAKA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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# FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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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

Zaka District is one of the seven districts in Masvingo Province. It lies in the heart of Masvingo; sharing its borders with Bikita to the East, Chiredzi to the South, and Masvingo to the West. The district has a total population of 209, 911 (ZIMSTAT 2021 projection). The district has a total land area of 308, 620 hectares and thirty-four (34) administrative wards which lie in agro-ecological Region III, IV and Va. The district has twenty-three (23) clinics and two (2) hospitals, namely, Ndanga District Hospital and Musiso Mission Hospital.

The district has four chiefs and ten headmen. The traditional leaders the Chief Bota, Chief Ndanga, Chief Nhema and Nyakunhuwa who also have numerous village heads. The district has all the governments' ministries representatives - most of which also have officers at ward level.

There are five (5) main business centres in the district namely, Ndanga, Gumbo, Zaka, Jerera and Chivamba, situated in Wards 3, 4, 19 and 28 respectively.

### 1.0 Map of District

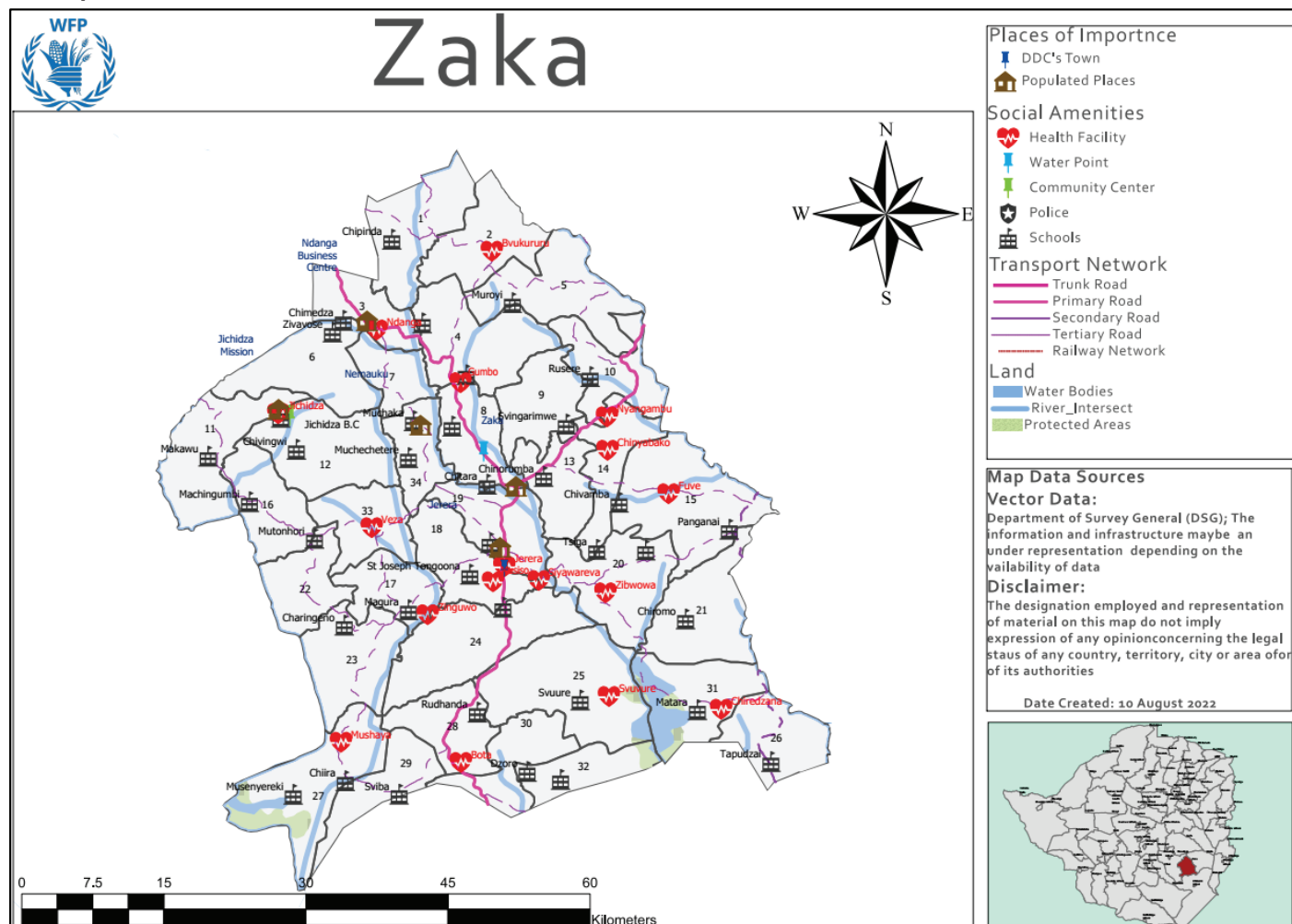


Figure 1: Zaka District Map

### 1.1 Administrative Information

### 1.2 Population Information

The following table shows the population projections for the district.

Table 1: District Population Projections

Ward Number	Ward Name	Ward Pop 2012	2021 HH	2021 Projected
1	Chipinda	35, 561	1,468	4,130
2	Nhema North	4,849	1,340	5,618
3	Chimedza	6,010	1,431	6,964
4	Mutimwi	8,539	2,730	9,894
5	Nhema Central/ South	5,371	2,380	6,223
6	Zishiri	4,571	1,041	5,296

Table 1: District Population Projections (continued)

Ward Number	Ward Name	Ward Pop 2012	2021 HH	2021 Projected
7	Tsuro	2,848	1,050	3,300
8	Chagondauta	7,300	1,895	8,458
9	Kushinga	5,540	1,850	6,419
10	Muvuyu	5,614	1,387	6,505
11	Mupedzanuna	6,126	2,002	7,098
12	Tasungana	5,466	1,442	6,333
13	Tongogara	4,267	1,200	4,944
14	Mushandirapamwe	4,658	2,500	5,400
15	Masimbaavanhu	8,443	1,895	9,783
16	Machingambi	4,702	1,804	5,448
17	Murembwa	3,091	1,100	3,581
18	Bota North	5,728	1,535	6,337
19	Chidzurira	10, 286	2,630	11, 917
20	Zibwowa	5,570	1,895	6,454
21	Chemhazha	5,387	1,700	6,241
22	Mutonhorori	3,572	1,320	4,138
23	Vanyoro	4,065	1,300	4,709
24	Bota central	6,148	1,350	7,123
25	Nyamutake/Dyangwe	5,946	1,997	6,889
26	Benzi	5,569	1,450	5,177
27	Mushaya	6,073	1,800	7,306
28	Bota South	5,746	1,266	6,658
29	Dekeza	3,563	1,120	4,128
30	Dzoro North	4,892	1,460	5,668
31	Chiredzana	5,067	1,800	5,871
32	Dzoro South	5,164	1,615	5,983
33	Mutsvangwa	4,554	1,776	5,076
34	Nemauku	3,920	1,180	4,542
<b>Total</b>		<b>181, 106</b>	<b>55, 709</b>	<b>209, 611</b>

**Source: Census 2012 and RIMS**

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

The population has increased from 181, 106 in 2012 to 194, 957 projected for 2021.

### 1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

The district lies into agro-ecological region III; IV and V, for more details on the wards in each region, refer to the table below.

Table 2: Characteristics of the Natural Regions

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>thick vegetation and tree areas grouped into forests and grassland which comprise of <i>Brachystegia</i> species</li> <li>covers 25% of land with 75, 582 ha</li> <li>sandy clay loams</li> <li>total rainfall 650-800mm</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 16
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>grasslands and <i>Acacia</i> woodlands</li> <li>covers 72% Of land with 222, 788 ha</li> <li>sandy clay loams</li> <li>450-650mm</li> </ul>	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33 and 34
Va	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mopane woodlands and <i>Acacia</i> woodlands</li> <li>climate suitable for irrigation schemes, for instance Machena irrigation scheme in Benzi, ward 26</li> <li>covers 3% of land with 10, 250 hectares</li> <li>clay loam soils</li> <li>less than 650 mm</li> </ul>	26 and 31



The main crops produced include maize, groundnuts, roundnuts, sorghum, and sweet potatoes. Crop production is mainly rain fed. Gardening produce include vegetables (mainly covo), tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes and winter maize. The gardens are irrigated in the dry season and rain fed in the summer season.

#### 1.4 Land Degradation

The soil type in the district is highly disrupted by rainfall as most parts of the district develop gullies during the rainy season. For instance, in Wards 1, 3, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 31, 32, 27 and 34. These changes were experienced during cyclone Idai in March 2019. Some of the major gullies are in Wards 15 and 18. These have resulted in deterioration of roads and infrastructure. Over the five (5)-year period, most dams and rivers across all thirty-four (34) wards in the district have been affected by siltation due to stream bank cultivation. Illegal miners have also contributed to land degradation like in Wards 1, 15, 21, 25, 32 and 34. Practices which can be employed to conserve land include sustainable farming, Fanya juss, silt traps, Pfumvudza and growing of Vertiva grass.

## 2 Development Indicators

### 2.1 Education Information

The district has a total of 94 primary schools and 52 secondary schools. The table below shows the distribution of the schools across the district.

Table 3: Distribution of Schools in the District

Ward Number	Ward Name	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	Chipinda	1	0
2	Nhema North	5	1
3	Chimedza	2	3
4	Mutimwi	3	2
5	Nhema Central/ South	2	1
6	Zishiri	3	0
7	Tsuro	1	1
8	Chagondauta	4	2
9	Kushinga	2	1
10	Muvuyu	3	1
11	Mupedzanuna	3	1
12	Tasungana	3	2
13	Tongogara	2	1
14	Mushandirapamwe	4	2
15	Masimbaavanhu	5	2
16	Machingambi	3	1
17	Murembwa	2	1
18	Bota North	3	1
19	Chidzurira	3	1
20	Zibwowa	2	1
21	Chemhazha	2	1
22	Mutonhoru	2	1
23	Vanyoro	4	1
24	Bota central	5	2
25	Nyamutake/Dyangwe	4	1
26	Benzi	3	1
27	Mushaya	3	2
28	Bota South	2	2
29	Dekeza	2	1
30	Dzoro North	3	1
31	Chiredzana	2	1
32	Dzoro South	2	1
33	Mutsvangwa	2	1
34	Nemauku	2	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>52</b>

There was an additional four (4) secondary schools constructed and functional since 2016 in wards 3, 20, 22, 25 and 24. The district has a total of ninety-five (95) primary schools and forty-four (44) secondary schools inclusive of one (1) private secondary school. There are very few secondary schools in the district with students travelling long distances to school, limiting time for study and exposing them to hazards. However, there is need for construction of more secondary schools in the district.

## 2.2 Health Facilities by Ward

The district has a total of twenty-five (25) health facilities, twenty-three (23) clinics and two (2) hospitals fairly distributed throughout the district. Two (2) council clinics in Wards 27 and 32 namely Njiva and Machiva respectively, have been constructed since 2016 and are currently fully functioning. Three (3) clinics are still under construction and not operating in Ward 31 (Benzi), Ward 8 (Four miles) and Ward 13 (Mbuyamaswa) respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of Health Institutions

Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
Chipinda	1	Government
Bvukururu	2	Council
Ndanga District Hospital	3	Government
Gumbo	4	Council
Mandhloro	10	Council
Nhema	10	Council
Jichidza Mission	11	Mission
Jichidza council	12	Council
Fuve	15	Council
Chinyabako	14	Council
Mageza	16	Council
Zenguwo/ Nyakunhuwa	17	Council
Siyawareva	18	Council
Musiso Mission Hospital	19	Mission
Jerera satellite	19	Council
Zibwowa	20	Government
Harava	22	Government
Svuure	25	Government
Mushaya	27	Council
Bota	28	Council
Chiredzana	31	Council
Veza	33	Council
Nemauku	34	Government
Njiva	27	Council
Machiva	32	Council
<b>Source: MOHCC 2021</b>		

## 2.3 Settlement Types

The district has only three (3) types of settlements, namely, the growth point, communal areas and the old resettlement.

Table 5: Settlement Types

Urban	0 wards
Growth point	1 ward
Resettlement area	1 ward
Communal	32 wards
Estate Farms	0 wards

The figure below shows the different land use systems in the district:

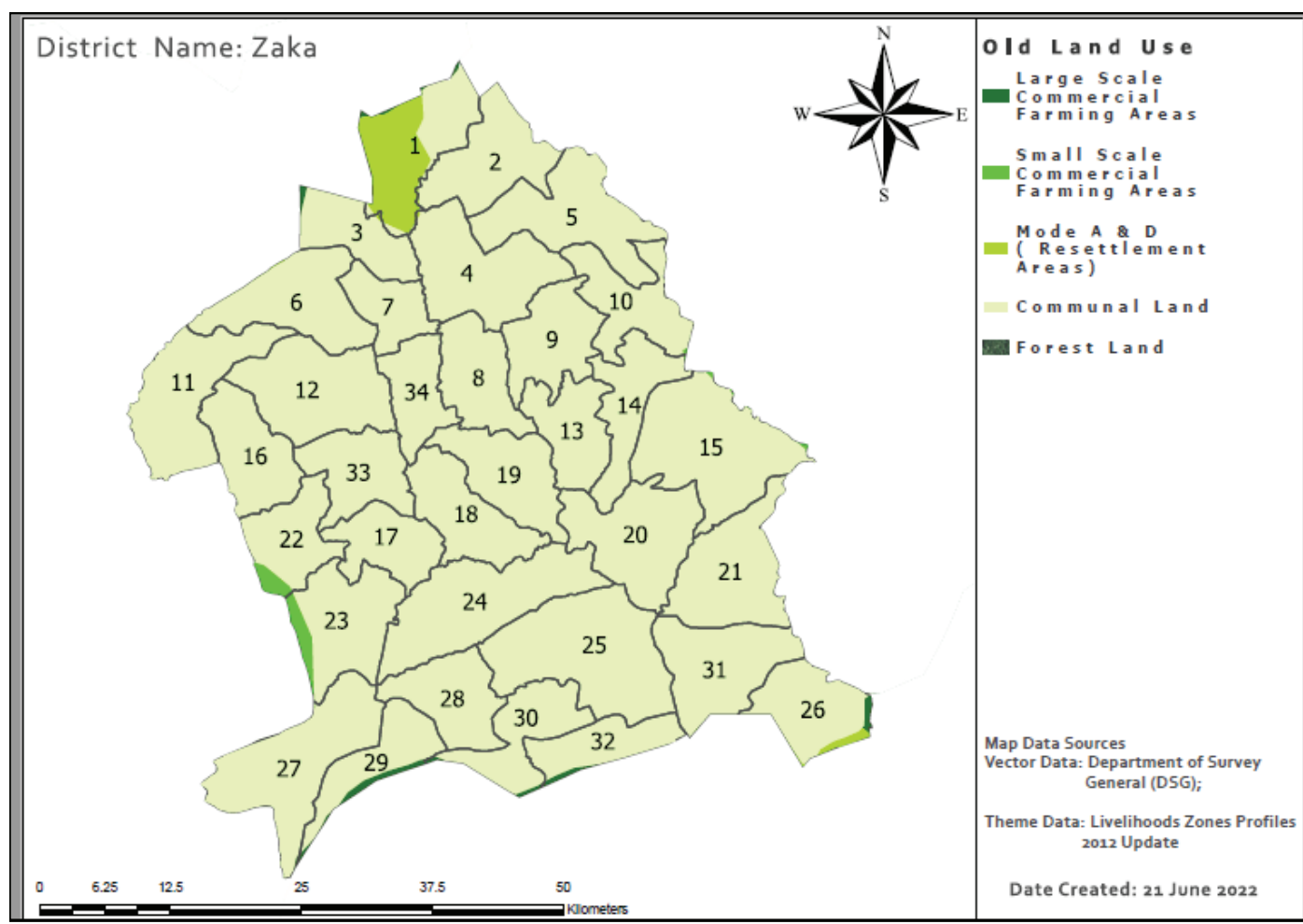


Figure 2: Land Use in the District

### 3 Nutrition

Malnutrition has continued to prevail over the past five years with a sharp increase in Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) from 1.0% (ZIMVAC 2020) to 3.3% in 2021 and an increase in Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) from 0.7% in 2018 to 1% in 2020 (ZIMVAC 2020). Stunting amongst infants the under-five years has steadily increased from 26.3% in 2018, to 31.3% in 2019 (ZIMVAC 2019).

Table 6: Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Percentage
Moderate acute malnutrition	3.3 (ZIMVAC 2021)
Severe acute malnutrition	0.7 (NNS 2018)
Stunting	26.3 (NNS2018)
Low birth weight	13.08 (NNS 2018)
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 - 49 years	28.2 (ZIMVAC 2020)
Prevalence of TB	1.3 (ZIMVAC 2020)

Table 7: Feeding Practices for Under 2 Years

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%)
Minimum meal frequency	25.0 (ZIMVAC 2021)
Minimum dietary diversity	12.5 (ZIMVAC 2021)
Minimum acceptable diet	9.4 (ZIMVAC2021)
Exclusive breastfeeding	78.6 (NNS 2018)
Bottle feeding	

Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) has increased from 4.5% in 2018 (NNS2018) to 9.4% in 2021 and Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) has decreased from 14.8% (NNS2018) to 12.5% in 2021. Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) has sharply increased from 16.8% (NNS 2018) in 2018 to 25% in 2021

Table 8: Feeding Practices

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Minimum dietary diversity - women	30 (ZIMVAC 2021)
Iron rich foods	57 (ZIMVAC 2020)
Vitamin a rich foods	97.0 (ZIMVAC 2020)
Protein rich foods	16.0 (ZIMVAC 2020)
Household food consumption score	24 (poor) ,40 (borderline), 36 (acceptable) (ZIMVAC 2021)

There has been an increase in proportion of women consuming Vitamin rich foods across the district. Protein rich foods consumption in WCBA has remained fairly constant from 2020 (57%) to 2021 (56%). There has been an increase in iron rich foods consumption. The highest proportion of households are not meeting acceptable food consumption scores and are constantly declining over the years. This was due to drought and unpredictable rainfall patterns, which affected crop yields and simultaneously food security.

Table 9: Top 10 Common Diseases/ Conditions

	Top 10 Common Disease/Conditions		Top 10 Common Disease/Conditions
1	Bilharzia	6	ARI (Covid-19, cough, cold and pneumonia)
2	Malaria	7	Diabetes mellitus
3	Diarrhoea	8	Hypertension
4	HIV	9	Dental conditions
5	Mental illness	10	STIs

The district has seen new developments in disease occurrence such as Covid-19, dental conditions and Diabetes Mellitus. However, for chronic conditions like diabetes, asthma and hypertension the district constantly experience shortages in medicine supplies.

Table 10: Top 5 Causes of Mortality

	Disease/Condition
1	Respiratory conditions (Covid-19, pneumonia, TB)
2	Malnutrition
3	Diabetes mellitus
4	Cardiac conditions
5	Mental illness

Children in the Apostolic Sect have a high mortality rate over the years, though causes of death cannot be ascertained as most do not access health services.

#### 4. Other Development Indicators

##### 4.1 Water and Sanitation Information

Sanitation is key in any community. The table below shows the availability of boreholes across the district.

Table 11: Distribution of Boreholes

Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes?
1	6	8	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
2	5	9	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
3	7	5	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
4	5	8	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
5	5	11	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
6	7	5	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
7	5	8	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
8	8	6	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
9	8	3	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
10	6	8	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
11	7	5	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
12	5	8	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
13	11	12	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
14	9	6	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
15	10	16	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
16	7	12	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
17	6	5	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
18	9	15	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
19	5	10	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
20	10	7	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
21	8	11	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
22	7	9	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
23	6	12	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
24	11	10	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
25	9	11	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
26	10	17	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
27	7	10	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
28	6	12	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
29	8	11	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
30	7	13	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
31	11	7	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
32	5	5	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
33	6	8	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
34	3	4	Lack of equipment for repairs, dry holes, sinking holes
Total			

Source: RWIMS /Zaka Water and Sanitation Database 2022

## 4.2 Sanitation Facilities

Access to latrines that are considered as safe, is limited in the district. The table below presents proportions of households with access to latrines and hand washing facilities.

Table 12: Toilet Access by Wards

Ward	Total Villages Enumerated	Total HHs Enumerated	Percentage of HHs with any Type of Latrine	Percentage of HHs with safe Type of Latrine	Percentage of HHs with Hand-Washing Facilities in use
1	21	620	63.39	38.06	16.13
2	38	1,268	44.64	9.46	0.71
3	24	1,392	33.05	18.82	9.48
4	47	2,418	28.45	22.66	0.12
5	38	1,835	23.22	0.00	0.98
6	39	1,242	36.47	26.73	2.17
7	35	837	23.42	5.38	1.79
8	55	2,001	32.08	14.14	2.40
9	52	1,473	37.68	23.96	10.93
10	36	1,843	32.72	21.32	5.70
11	31	1,436	28.13	13.93	2.09
12	43	1,407	22.32	18.34	1.21
13	51	1,426	30.65	11.22	2.03
14	34	1,488	21.98	14.78	0.13
15	65	2,455	29.21	21.38	13.93
16	40	1,539	16.63	12.41	1.30
17	25	1,019	31.80	16.58	6.38
18	36	1,597	29.37	7.01	0.25
19	54	1,996	30.01	5.66	0.20
20	56	1,766	33.47	27.01	5.10
21	78	1,796	17.15	14.48	4.90
22	22	925	46.05	11.35	10.92
23	26	1,068	18.16	6.74	0.37
24	53	1,698	22.73	4.59	3.12
25	52	1,827	25.01	18.66	2.74
26	90	1,599	11.94	2.13	0.31
27	34	1,734	19.55	15.17	2.36
28	34	1,477	26.88	21.39	2.84
29	33	975	10.36	2.87	0.31
30	50	1,508	21.09	0.00	0.07
31	75	1,887	30.79	9.96	1.01
32	46	1,447	18.87	11.82	0.41
33	49	1,424	30.20	11.80	0.14
34	33	945	28.68	12.91	0.21
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>51, 368</b>	<b>27.43</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>3.19</b>

Source: RWIMS /Zaka Water and Sanitation Database 2022

## 5. Transport and Communication

The main roads from Roy to Chekenyere, and Zaka to Nyika are tarred, although a greater part is in bad condition (with potholes). The conditions are exacerbated by high volumes of haulage trucks and rainfall. The remaining parts of the district have dust roads accessing all thirty-four (34) wards. The terrain in Zaka is uneven presenting challenges during rainy seasons with most health facilities difficult to access for instance in Ward 32, 12 and 27. The road network is very poor in most parts of the district covering all the thirty- four (34) wards.

Most of the household in Zaka use buses and private transport to link with the outside world. The buses are boarded at the growth point only, and private transport is mainly used from the remote areas. Exceptions are for Joma bus operator which has been serving the route from Jerera to Mashoko.



Recently another route from Jerera to Benzi has been opened by Mukumba bus operators. All the thirty-four (34) wards have at least cell phone coverage of one (1) or all the two (2) wireless networks, that is Econet and Netone. However, connectivity is poor in mountainous areas.

## 6. Main Livelihood Sources

There are a number of livelihood activities households engage in to earn a living in the district. Below is a table that spells out the different livelihoods activities households are engaged in.

Table 13: Summary of Livelihoods

Economic Zones	Description	Wards	Seasonal / Perennial	Challenges
Formal employment	Government ministries, NGO, extension officers	All wards	Perennial	Poor remuneration, wages below poverty datum line - employment conditions
Informal employment	Shopkeepers, vendors, builders, house helpers, commercial sex workers	All wards	Perennial	Shocks like covid pandemic, death of breadwinner, prohibitive by-laws
Formal traders	Butcheries, wholesales, retailers, small and medium enterprises	All 34 wards (wholesales are mainly found in ward 19)	Perennial	Prohibitive by-laws, lack of income, poor access to markets, poor road networks, high inflation rates
Petty trade	Cross boarder traders, vendors, dressmaker, hairdressers, firewood sellers	3, 4, 19 and 28	Perennial	Prohibitive by-laws, lack of income, poor access to market, high inflation rates
Artisan	Potter, builders, craftsman	All wards	Perennial	Poor access to markets
Mining	Informal small-scale mining	21, 25, 34, 15 and 24	Perennial	Deaths due to collapsing of mines, Environmental conditions like rain season
Horticulture	Nutrition gardens, sweet potatoes and fruit trees	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 28	Seasonal	Climate change, pests and diseases, high costs of inputs, limited access to markets
Fishing	Poachers and cooperatives	25, 27, 8, 32, 31, and 10	Seasonal	Human and wildlife conflict, prohibitive by-laws, climate change
Crop production	At household, irrigation and cooperatives. Produce include cereals and cash crops sold through GMB, locals and contract farming	1, 2, 15, 8, 20 and 25 - 32	Perennial Seasonal	Climate change, high cost of inputs, knowledge gap in cropping calendar, pests and diseases
	Subsistence farming	All wards	Perennial	Climate change, high cost of inputs Knowledge gap in cropping calendar, pests and diseases
Livestock production	Mainly poultry production	All wards	Perennial	Pests and diseases, limited organized markets and flooding of produce, high costs of feeds, climate change
Casual labour	Maricho	All wards	Seasonal	Climate change, cash shortages
Remittances	In and outside the country	All wards	Perennial	Cash shortages, covid pandemic, death of breadwinner, loss of employment, gender based violence
Food assistance	Government and NGOs	All wards but mostly 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34	Seasonal	GBV, climate change, inadequate food assistance, village politics

There has been a decline livelihoods trends from 2016 to 2021, mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic and climate change.

The livelihood zones in Zaka are, Bikita - Zaka highlands communal, cattle and cereal farming, Masvingo, Manicaland, Middleveld smallholder and the Save River Valley and Ndowoyo communal. Below is a figure showing the different livelihoods zones in the district.

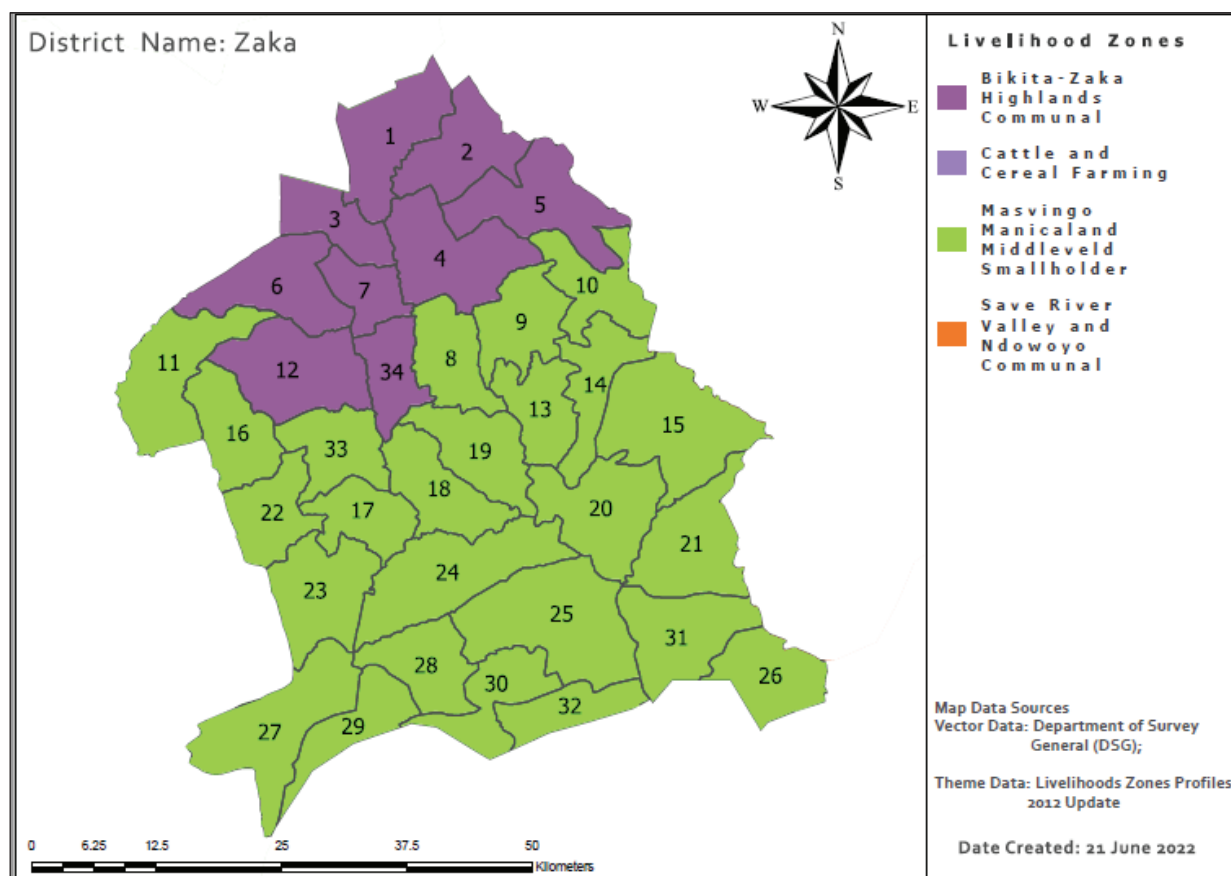


Figure 3: Livelihoods Zones in the District

## 7. Agriculture Information

### 7.0 Natural Regions and Climate

Due to climate change, the district has experienced a slight increase in rainfall amount, coupled with the late onset in the last dekad of November 2021 up to the first decade of January 2022. In addition, the district has experienced constant long dry spells across all thirty-four (34) wards and erratic episodes of cyclones in Region 3 wards. This has resulted in a significant decrease in crop yields thus worsening the already compromised food and nutrition security in the district

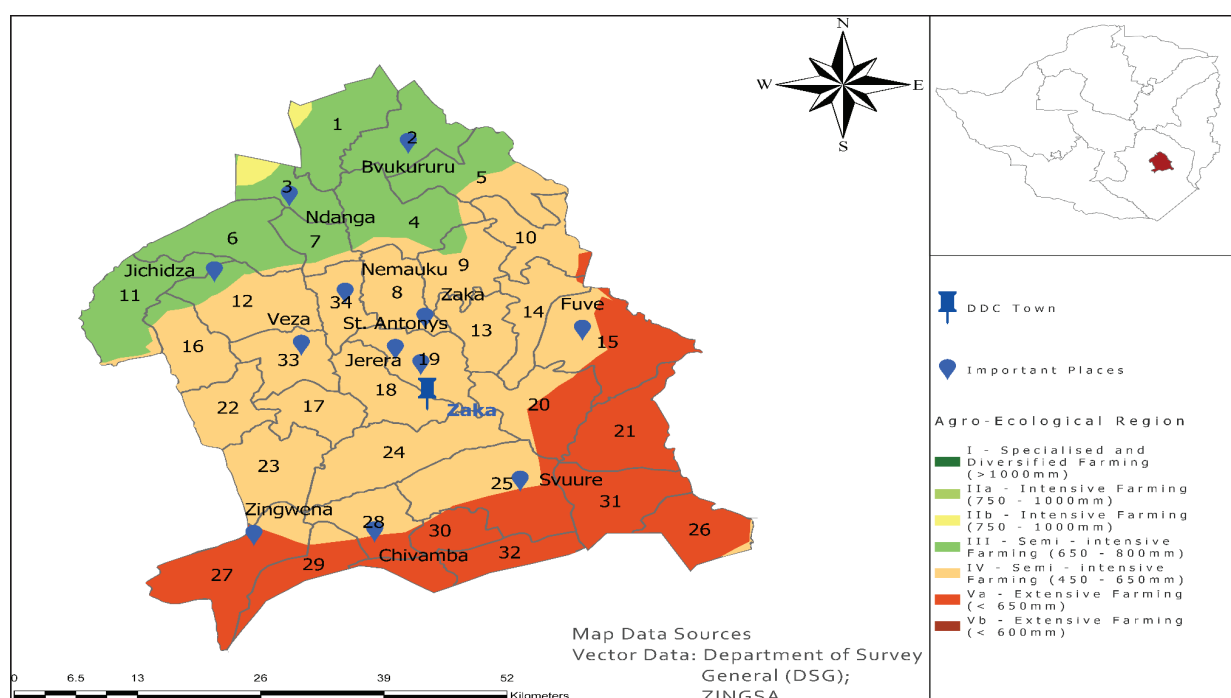


Figure 4: Map of Natural Regions in the District

Table 14: Distribution of Natural Regions in the District

Region	Wards
III	9 wards (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, and 34)
IV	18 wards (5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27)
Va	7 wards (15, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32)

Region III is characterized by thick vegetation and tree areas grouped into forests and grassland which comprise of *Brachystegia* species. Region V vegetation is comprised of grasslands and *Acacia* woodlands. Region Va is characterised by Mopane woodlands and *Acacia* woodlands. Soil depth across natural regions is up to 0.9 m.

## 7.1 Mean Annual Rainfall

### Zaka District Rainfall Records for 2016/17 Season - 2021/22 Season

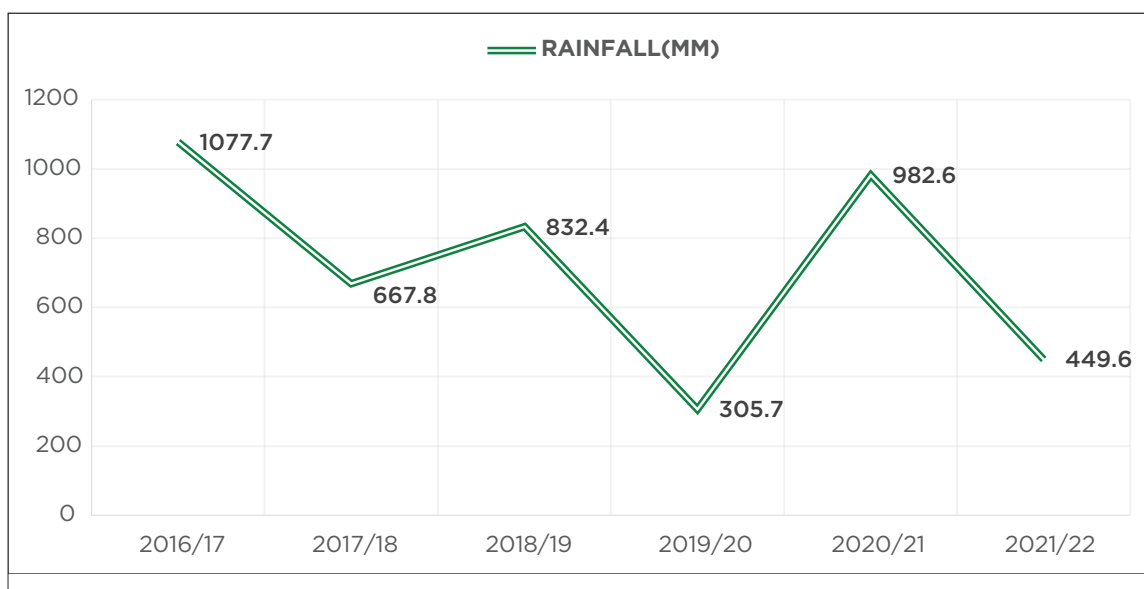


Figure 5: District Rainfall Performance (Source: Zaka Crop and Livestock Assessment 2020/21)

The district has been experiencing oscillating rainfall patterns over the 5 years. By contrast, the district has also experienced a sharp decrease in total annual rainfall across all parts of the district thus affecting the cropping season.

## 7.2 Drought Prone Areas

Zaka district is classified as a highly drought prone area, under the drought risk classification.

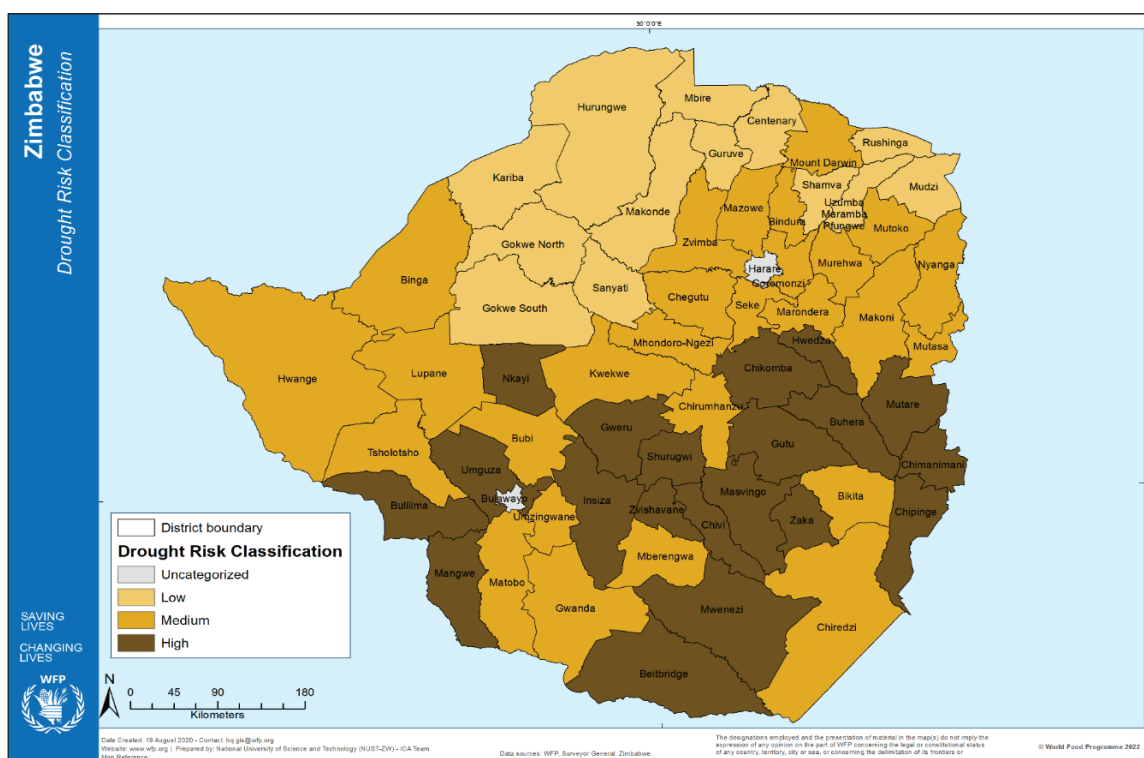
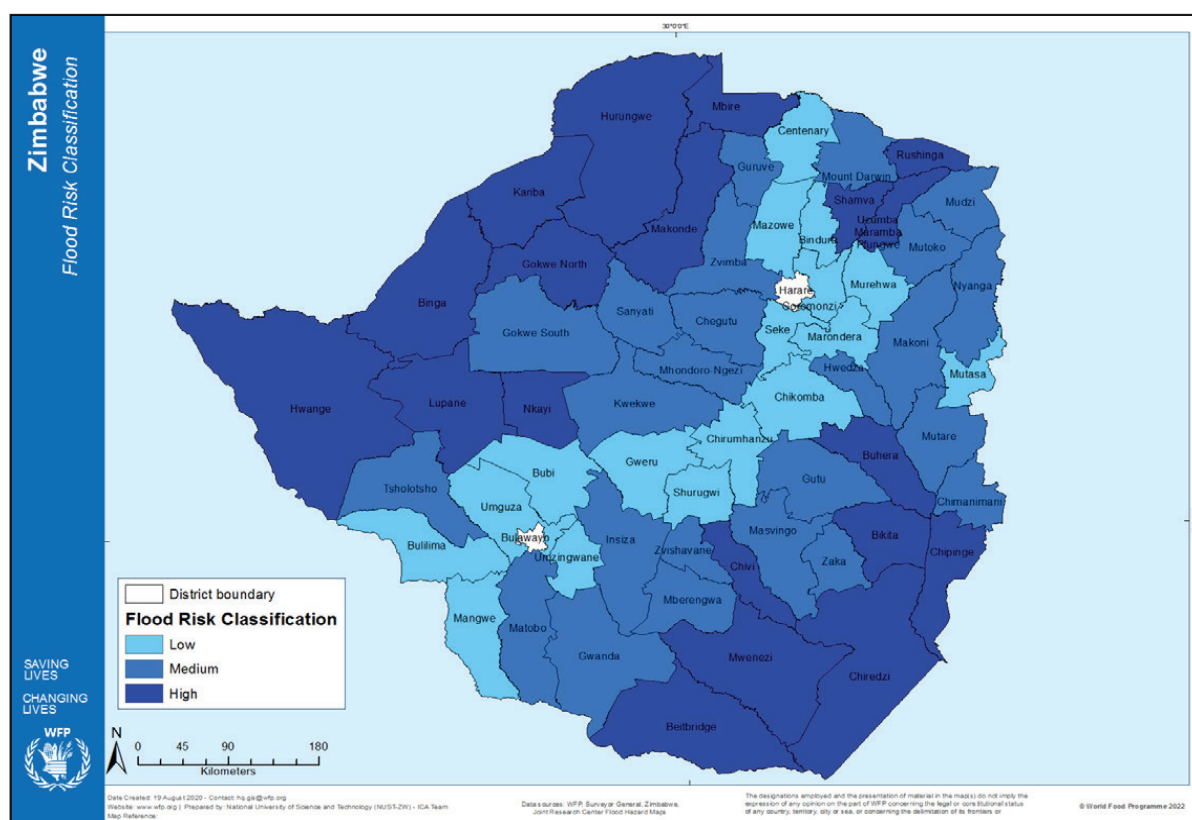


Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas (Source: ICA 2021)

### 7.3 Flood Prone Areas

Zaka district is classified as a highly drought prone area, under the drought risk classification.



**Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP)**

Under the flood risk classification the district is classified as medium risk.

### 7.4 Hydro-geological Conditions

The district has a total of four (4) major dams. The following table presents the coverage of the dams:

**Table 15: Distribution of Dams in the District**

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward
8	Nyatare
10	Siya
27	Bangala
31, 32 and 25	Manjirenji

During the 2020/21 season all the dams were at 100% capacity, however, in the 2021/22 season, the dam capacity decreased to around 45% due to low rainfall.

## 8. Crop Information

**Table 16: Major Crops, Pests and Produce Price (USD) by Wards**

Ward	Crops	Pests and Diseases	Crop Produce Price
1	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	Maize = \$5 per 20 ltr bucket Sweet potatoes = \$12 per 20ltr bucket
2	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas,	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	Maize = \$5 per 20ltr bucket Sweet potatoes = \$12 per 20ltr bucket
3	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Mhamhasi, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	Maize = \$5 per 20ltr bucket Sweet potatoes = \$12 per 20ltr bucket
4	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	N/A

Table 16: Major Crops, Pests and Produce Price (USD) by Wards (continued)

Ward	Crops	Pests and Diseases	Crop Produce Price
5	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, storage pests, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
6	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas,	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
7	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, storage pests, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
8	Maize, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	
9	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, storage pests, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
10	Maize, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas, rapoko	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper	N/A
11	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, storage pests	N/A
12	Maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper,	N/A
13	Maize, groundnuts, roundnuts, rapoko	Leaf eaters storage pests	N/A
14	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
15	Maize, nua 45 beans, cotton, chilly, groundnuts, roundnuts	Leaf eaters, storage pests, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper	Beans = \$30 per bucket
16	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, sweet potatoes	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests, leaf eaters	N/A
17	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas, sorghum, cotton	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
18	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/A
19	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	Maize = \$7 per 20ltr bucket, roundnuts = \$12 per bucket, groundnuts = \$12 per bucket, beans = \$40 per bucket, pearl millet = \$10 per 20ltr bucket, sorghum = \$10 per 20ltr bucket, rapoko = \$12 per bucket
20	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	N/A
21	Maize, white sesame, cotton, groundnuts, roundnuts, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
22	Maize, groundnuts, roundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
23	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas, sorghum	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
24	Maize, groundnuts, roundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	N/a

Table 16: Major Crops, Pests and Produce Price (USD) by Wards (continued)

Ward	Crops	Pests and Diseases	Crop Produce Price
25	Maize, cotton, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Leaf eaters fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
26	Maize, cotton, white sesame, roundnuts, groundnuts, pearl millet, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters storage pests	N/a
27	Maize, cotton, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
28	Maize, cotton, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	N/a
29	Maize, cotton, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper storage pests,	N/a
30	Maize, cotton, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	N/a
31	Maize, cotton, white sesame, pearl millet, groundnuts, roundnuts, cow peas	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
32	Maize, cotton, cow peas, roundnuts, groundnuts	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters storage pests	N/a
33	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas	Leaf eaters, fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, storage pests	N/a
34	Maize, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, elegant grasshopper, leaf eaters, storage pests	N/a

Ward 19 is a growth point /business Centre, crops sold are imported from neighboring wards and districts. Wards 1, 2 and 3, grow and sell their own agricultural produce. The remaining wards grow crops mainly for household consumption.

### 8.1. Farming Sectors

The district is made of 3 farming sectors that is communal areas, old resettlement and A1. Communal area constitutes about 98.8% of the farming sector.

Table 17: Farming Sectors Characterization

Farming Sector	Area (Hectare)	Percentage (%)	Population	Percentage (%)
Old resettlement	4,482	1.45	2,310	1.1
A1	2,100	0.68	255	0.1
Communal area	302,038	98.00	207,346	98.8
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>				

### 8.2 Irrigation schemes

Only four (4) wards in the district have irrigation schemes. Three (3) of these irrigation scheme are non- functional.

Table 18: Distribution of Irrigation Scheme

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
8	Nyatare A	10 Hectares	Non functional
8	Nyatare B	12.5 Hectares	Non functional
31	Machena	20 Hectares	Non functional
30	Mabvute	70 Hectares	functional
30	Njovo	6 Hectares	Functional
15	Fuve Panganai A	12 Hectares	Functional
15	Fuve Panganai B	70 Hectares	Functional



Table 18: Distribution of Irrigation Scheme (continued)

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
15	Fuve Panganai C	54 Hectares	Functional
15	Fuve Panganai	164 Hectares	Functional

### 8.3 Challenges Being Faced on Irrigation Schemes

- Power cuts
- High electricity costs
- Shortage of inputs due to high prices
- Water logging
- Farmers not following cropping calendar
- Poor road networks
- Vandalism of property

## 9. Livestock

### 9.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership

The table below shows the livestock populations by wards.

Table 19: Livestock Populations by Wards

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
1	2,236	5,970	833	25, 900
2	2,055	7,889	913	26, 550
3	2,016	4,341	613	15, 525
4	2,454	8,929	625	18, 700
5	1,020	9,215	713	18, 900
6	2,114	9,135	462	17, 920
7	1,185	10, 890	312	17, 800
8	2,062	9,834	243	34, 000
9	1,027	10, 317	562	17, 130
10	2,447	12, 247	716	17, 800
11	2,301	11,197	733	16, 300
12	10, 889	12, 815	713	12, 300
13	2,431	14, 513	989	28, 800
14	1,032	15, 128	987	17, 450
15	2,346	20, 514	1,127	10, 950
16	1,481	8,734	950	19, 300
17	2,701	16, 640	239	30, 000
18	6,005	12, 251	1,672	10, 500
19	2,649	12, 795	1,009	21, 400
20	2,506	21, 736	530	15, 800
21	1,066	18, 263	1,303	7,840
22	2,503	10, 770	235	27, 000
23	1,049	20, 789	967	15, 900
24	2,450	9,723	765	9,500
25	2,317	11, 763	822	10, 970
26	2,131	13, 244	421	13, 100
27	1,147	7,765	895	16, 500
28	2,752	6,933	591	9,900
29	825	15, 124	619	18, 800
30	964	5,397	497	16, 200
30	964	5,397	497	16, 200
31	900	8,572	916	17, 220
32	2,431	7,810	748	17, 700
33	2,720	11, 055	387	31, 000
34	1,146	6,247	315	17, 900

Source: Secondary Data From Surveys/Assessments

## 9.2 Main Livestock Diseases

Theileriosis and rabies are the common animal diseases in the district.

Table 20: Livestock Diseases by Wards

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Rabies:	Wards 1, 3 and 20
Newcastle disease:	Ward 2
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and mouth:	Nil
Lumpy skin	Ward 19 and 15
Heart water	Ward 21
Theileriosis	Wards 1, 3, 8, 19 and 28

## 9.3 Dipping Facilities

The district has a total of 71 dip tanks and 47 of these need rehabilitation.

Table 21: Dipping Facilities in the District

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
71	71	Currently nil, waiting for material to be delivered	47

## 9.4 Animal Health Centres

In terms of animal health and welfare, the district doesn't have any animal health centres, but it has a total of twenty-eight (28) community animal health workers or paravets.

Table 22: Animal Health Facilities

Number of functional Animal Health centres	
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	Nil
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/ Paravets	28

## 9.5 Livestock Holding

In terms of livestock holding about 61% of the households own cattle, whilst 73% own goats.

## 9.6 Distribution of Herd Size

The following table presents the distribution of herd size. About 39% do not own any cattle and 27% do not own any goats. The table below presents herd size distribution.

Table 23: Herd Size Distribution

Number of Livestock Per Household	Cattle (%)	Goats (%)
0	39	27
1<5	56	68
>5	5	5
Source: ZIMVAC 2021		

## 9.7 Other Livestock Establishments

The district also houses a number of other livestock establishments. These include aquaculture establishments, apiculture projects and a feedlot. The table below presents these livestock establishments.

Table 24: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (capture fisheries)	3
Aquaculture (ponds)	8 (3 are non-functional)
Apiculture	8
Dairy farms	0
Feedlots	1 Chivamba (non-functional)
Fodder production	0

## 9.8 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

The following are challenges being faced by livestock farmers:

- pest and diseases
- reduction in size of grazing land
- reduced water sources
- poverty deaths
- high cost of acaricides

## 10 Markets

The next summarizes the labour, crop and livestock markets.

Table 25: Livestock Markets Price

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type of Market
Cattle	\$300	\$300	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers and public auctions
Sheep	\$30	\$75	Farmer to farmer and public auctions
Goats	\$25	\$35	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants and public auctions
Donkey	\$150	\$150	Farmer to farmer and local buyers
Fish	\$2 / Kg	\$3 / Kg	Farmer to farmer and private buyers
Guinea fowls	\$6	\$6	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous chickens	\$5	\$5	Farmer to farmer and local restaurants
Pigs	\$45	\$50	Farmer to farmer and local butcheries

Table 26: Livestock Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
Jerera	19	Horticultural commodities	Inter-ward gardens and Harare, Birchenough, Mutare	Available
		Cereals	ward 1, Chiredzi	Available
Chivamba	28	Horticultural commodities	Local farmers	Available
Veza	33	Horticultural commodities	Local farmers	Available
Gumbo	4	Horticultural commodities	Local farmers	Available
		Cereals	Inter-ward farms, ward 1	Available
Ndanga	3	Horticultural produce	Local farmers	Available
		Cereals	Local farmers	Available

Source: AARDS 2021

Table 27: Availability Prices

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)
19	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$7	\$1.50	Roundnuts = \$12 Groundnuts = \$12 Pearl millet = \$10 Sorghum = \$10 Rapoko = \$12	\$3
15	Available	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	\$6	N/A	\$1.00	N/A	N/A
1	Available	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	\$6	\$5	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Available	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	\$6	\$5	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Available	Available	Available	Available	Scarce	\$6	\$5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Crops are available in all wards across the district, mainly for household consumption, however they are sold in the above-mentioned wards

Table 28: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion of Households Accessing this Opportunity (%)
Casual labour	All 34 wards	All 34 wards	35 (ZIMVAC 2021)
Domestic workers	All 34 wards	All wards	10
Herdsman	All 34 wards	All wards	10
builders	All 34 wards	All wards	15
Road maintenance staff	Roads Ministry	4, 8, 19 and 24	5
<b>Source: AARDS 2021</b>			

Table 29: Calendar of Food Purchases

Calendar of Food Purchases- Normal Years												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Calendar of Food Purchases - Drought Year												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

### 10.1 Market Challenges

The following are market challenges faced by the community:

- inconsistent supplies of crop produce for example Jerera market
- lack of organized markets
- high transport costs
- poor road networks
- high inflation
- use of multi-currency, some traders prefer foreign currency than the local currency
- competition from informal markets

## 11 Common Hazards

The district is not spared by hazards. Both periodic and chronic hazards are experienced in the district.

### 11.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

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

Table 30: Common Hazards

Period Hazards	Wards Affected	Chronic Hazards	Wards Affected
Cyclones and Storms	1, 2, 5, 8, 13, 14, 23 and 19	Drought	All wards
Lightning	All wards	Fall army worm	All wards
Livestock deaths	All wards	COVID	All wards
Drowning	All wards	HIV	All wards
Malaria	28, 32, 30, 26, 27 and 29	Inflation	All wards
Road traffic accidents	8, 4, 30 and 24	Cash shortages	All wards
		Human wildlife conflict	25, 31, 26, 10 and 27

### 11.2 Common Livelihood Hazards Ranking

Livelihoods and food security are mainly affected by all the hazards with varying degrees of severity in relation to its rank.

Table 31: Livelihood Hazards Ranking

Ranking	Livelihood Hazard
1- Very high risk	Drought
2-High risk	Covid-19, fall army worm, cash shortages and high inflation rates
3-Medium risk	Livestock diseases and deaths and cyclones and storms
4-Low risk	Malaria and drowning
5-Very low risk	HIV, Human and wildlife conflict and Road Traffic Accident

## 12. District Development Priorities

The district has a number of priorities for the different wards. Below is the table showing the challenges and priorities for the different wards.

Table 32: Development Challenges and Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment/Challenges In The District
1.	Water harvesting, construction of weirs	Wards in region 4 and 5	Recurrent drought due to climate changes, poor yields
2.	Construction of development training centres and cooperatives	All 34 wards	High inflation rates, multicurrency system disadvantages local currency, unemployment, lockdown measures
3.	Erection of designated market places	3, 4, 8, 19 and 28	By local council thereby affecting livelihoods of informal and formal traders
4.	Use of solar powered boreholes and construction of BVIPs	All 34 wards	High incidence rates of diarrhea
5.	Use of irrigation schemes	All 34 wards	Recurrent drought due to climate changes, waterlogging conditions resulting in leaching, poor yields which results in high food insecurity

## 13 Food Security

The district faces high food insecurity incidences.

### 13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Only 36% of the population in the district is resilient, and 14% is highly food insecure.

Table 33: Vulnerability Group Profiles

Vulnerability Group Profiles and Characteristics	Proportion
Resilient-already benefiting from growth and development - <b>Group A</b>	36
Meet food needs if no major shocks-with moderate resilience - <b>Group B</b>	28
Highly food insecure from last shock /consecutive shocks - <b>Group C</b>	20
Highly food insecure-including destitute - <b>Group D</b>	14
<b>Source: ZimVAC Rural District Data Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification</b>	

### 13.2 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

Households in the district have relatives or spouses in and/or outside Zimbabwe. This is prevalent across all wards in the district. Remittances are usually in form of foreign currency or groceries and clothing. The district also has households who sale one or two productive assets during peak hunger periods, for instance households whose main livelihoods were affected by the Covid 19 pandemic, inclusive informal and petty traders.

The district also has households with able bodied adults who have experienced low harvests and have no livestock due to shocks and in areas prone to drought, in addition there is a large proportion of households caring for orphans. There are also households with the aged, disabled, chronically ill and child headed families, with limited productive capacity

### 13.3 Coping Strategies – District Level

Households in the district engage in a number of copying strategies. The table below shows the proportion of households employing stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies.

Table 34: Household Coping Strategies

Proportion of Households (%)	Coping Strategy
<b>45</b> - stress coping strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rely on casual labour for food,</li> <li>• Limit/reduce portion size at mealtimes</li> <li>• Borrowing money</li> <li>• Spending savings</li> <li>• Selling more non-productive livestock than usual</li> <li>• Selling household assets</li> </ul>
<b>23</b> - crisis coping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods</li> <li>• Reduce number of meals eaten per day</li> <li>• Withdrawing children from school</li> <li>• Reducing non-food expenditure</li> </ul>
<b>32</b> - emergency coping strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High coping strategy</li> <li>• Skip entire days without eating</li> <li>• Send household members to eat elsewhere</li> <li>• Send household members to beg</li> <li>• Selling land</li> <li>• Begging for food</li> <li>• Selling the last breeding stock to buy food</li> </ul>
<b>Source: ZIMVAC survey 2021</b>	



### 13.4 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 35: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of Food Insecure Population	2021 HHs	Total Cereal Production 2022	Requirement 2022	Surplus/ Deficit 2022	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	33	265	293	487	-194	26
2	56	396	294	664	-370	31
3	20	527	273	822	-549	21
4	24	452	372	1,168	-796	20
5	29	346	429	735	-306	28
6	36	365	197	625	-428	32
7	58	368	134	390	-255	30
8	25	396	285	999	-714	27
9	28	346	305	758	-453	8
10	32	396	232	768	-536	4
11	26	346	415	838	-423	23
12	29	346	258	748	-489	15
13	38	365	124	584	-460	14
14	36	365	270	637	-367	17
15	25	466	163	1,155	-992	29
16	44	456	249	643	-395	25
17	49	335	110	423	-312	11
18	37	465	150	784	-634	19
19	21	477	277	1,407	-1130	16
20	36	445	227	762	-535	22
21	40	477	215	737	-522	18
22	46	366	148	489	-341	24
23	37	335	113	556	-444	34
24	37	496	83	841	-759	33
25	34	446	520	814	-294	13
26	54	527	175	612	-437	7
27	30	396	91	831	-740	3
28	36	456	239	786	-547	10
29	44	345	132	487	-356	9
30	43	496	245	669	-424	12
31	47	527	339	693	-355	6
32	46	527	285	707	-421	5
33	45	456	216	623	-407	2
34	41	355	187	536	-349	1
			<b>8, 044</b>	<b>24, 780</b>	<b>-16, 736</b>	

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

### 13.5 Food Aid Trends

The Table below shows the food aid beneficiaries from 2018 till 2021.

Table 36: Food Aid Beneficiaries

Ward	Number Of Beneficiaries			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	180	180	390	1,000
2	250	250	517	1,500
3	246	246	492	1,000
4	256	256	400	1,800
5	256	256	556	1,250
6	256	256	520	1,500
7	195	195	410	1,361
8	261	261	350	1,500
9	256	256	562	1,250
10	256	256	510	1,500
11	265	265	300	1,250
12	250	250	538	1,250
13	255	255	556	1,500
14	282	282	250	1,500
15	274	274	350	1,850
16	271	271	526	1,800
17	220	220	150	1,350
18	276	276	612	2,000
19	282	282	612	1,900
20	271	271	300	1,900
21	250	250	300	1,900
22	178	178	410	1,350
23	180	180	200	1,350
24	271	271	610	2,000
25	280	280	300	1,750
26	283	283	250	2,150
27	200	200	300	1,500
28	273	273	300	1,800
29	160	160	200	1,400
30	271	271	250	2,000
31	280	280	250	2,150
32	271	271	300	2,150
33	280	280	600	1,800
34	265	265	465	1,450

Generally, food insecurity has been on an increase in the district for the past five (5) years. The figure below presents the trend. There has been a sharp increase in food security from 2016 to 2017 due to adequate rainfall which was fairly/evenly distributed.

From 2017 to 2018 there was a slight decrease in food security due to low rainfall. 2018 to 2019 there was a sharp decrease in food security which reached plague phase from 2018 to 2020. From 2020 to 2021, food security increased, with a decrease in food security from 76 to 36%, this was mainly due to adequate rains.

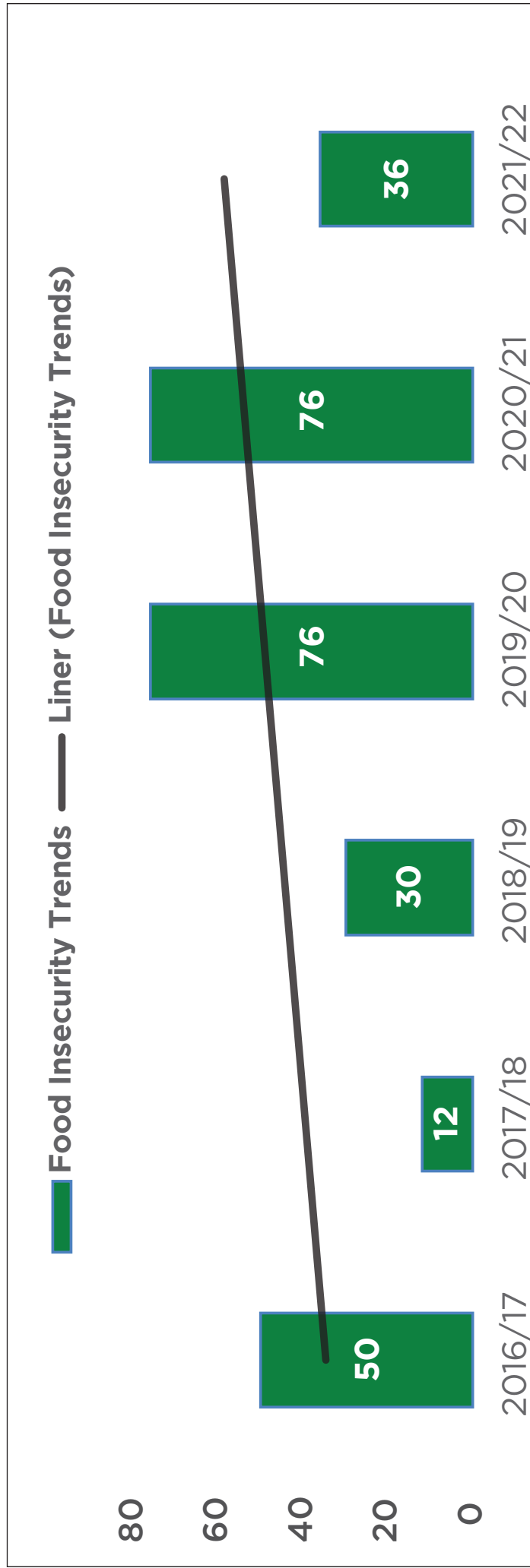


Figure 8: Food Insecurity Trends for the District (Source: ZimVAC 2016-2021)

## 14 Development Partner Profiling

The district has a number of development partners that are operating. Below is a table that outlines the different development partners, the area of intervention as well as the wards in which they are operating.

Table 37: NGO's Operating in the District

Organization / Agency / Structure (Name of Agency)	Type of Agency or Donor if Project	Category (e.g. Food, FFA, WASH)	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
PAOZ	Pentecostal Assemblies of Zimbabwe	Food security & Agricultural livelihoods	Food distribution and nutrition gardens, conservation farming, indigenous poultry	14, 18 and 20	AARDS, Social Development	4/2021 - 12/2023
Tariro Youth Development Trust	PEPFAR	Agriculture & Livelihoods	Crops and livestock production trainings	8, 18, 19, 24 and 32,	Ministry of Youth and Community Development, AARDS, Social Development, Women Affairs	9/30/2018 - 2025
JF Kapnek Trust	OPHID	HIV care and treatment	HIV/AIDS interventions	All the 34 wards	Health, Social Development	1/1/2020 -2025
Christian Care	Australia and DFAT	AARDS, Social Development, women Affairs, Ministry of Youth, ZRP, ZRDC, DDF, Health	2019 - 2025	3, 4, 8, 13, 23, 24, 30, 32, WASH - 23, 24, 25, 9, 28 and 31		
SolidarMed	Switzerland Government	HIV care and treatment, Non-Communicable diseases, e-Health, Dental care Maternal and Neonatal Health	Health Improvement, complication readiness/prevention	All the 34 wards	Ministry of Health	2018 - 2022
Legal Resources Foundation	TRACE	Agriculture & Livelihoods	Enhancing nutrition and food security	All the 34 wards	Ongoing	9/1/2014
Red Cross	International committee of red Cross	Family Restoration	Restoration of Family Links tracing requests free Wi-Fi, phone calls free phone charging		34 wards	2025
Caritas	CAFOD, MISEREOR Germany	Agriculture & Livelihoods	Enhancing nutrition and food security and WASH – piped water schemes and boreholes	2, 15 and 34	AARDS, Women affairs	2024
TAKUNDA / CARE	USAID	Agriculture & Livelihoods	Enhancing nutrition and food security	13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 31	Health, Women Affairs	2022-2025
Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust (AWET)	UNICEF	COVID-19 Response, GBV	Covid-19 awareness campaigns and distribution of hygiene products, GBV awareness, Health and Education awareness to Apostolic Sects	3, 4, 8, 9, 28 and 30		JAN 2021 - 2026
Leonard Cheshire	Plan international	Advocacy	Advocacy on the Disability Policy	All wards	All Gvt department	2021 - 2026

Table 38: NGO's Operating in the District

Ward Number	Number of HHs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Toilets %	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	Average cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,468	1	low	low	63.39	265	500	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment Agriculture/ horticulture	Rely on less preferred food	1001.469	Low	Low	126	2,236	5,970	833	25,900	26	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
2	1,340	1	Low	Medium	44.64	396	727	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Gathering wild fruits and firewood	Rely on less preferred food	713.763	Low	Low	137	2,055	7,889	913	26,550	31	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
3	1,431	1	High	High	33.05	527	784	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment agriculture/ horticulture	Rely on less preferred food	213.989	Low	Low	324	2,016	4,341	613	15,525	21	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
4	2,730	1	Low	High	28.45	452	1,453	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment agriculture/ horticulture Gathering wild fruits and firewood	Rely on less preferred food	219.383	Medium	Low	125	2,454	8,929	625	18,700	20	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
5	2,380	0	Low	Low	23.33	346	881	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment agriculture/ horticulture	Limit portion sizes	433.98	Low	Low	145	1,020	9,215	713	18,900	28	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
6	1,041	0	Low	Low	36.47	365	676	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment agriculture	Limit portion size	425.418	Low	Low	130	2,114	9,135	462	17,920	32	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
7	1,050	0	Low	Low	23.42	368	635	Horticulture	MMMVC	III	Employment agriculture/ horticulture	Limit portion sizes	127.49	Low	Low	272	1,185	10,890	312	17,800	30	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
8	1,895	0	Low	Low	32.08	396	1289	Horticulture	MMMVC	III	Employment Agriculture Fishing	Limit portion sizes	449.859	Low	Low	284	2,062	9,834	243	34,000	27	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
9	1,850	0	Low	Low	37.68	346	905	Agriculture	MMMVC	IV	Informal trade Agriculture	Limit portion sizes	621.83	Medium	Low	276	1,027	10,317	562	17,130	8	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
10	1,387	2	Low	Low	32.72	396	911	Fishing	MMMVC	III	Horticulture Fishing	Limit portion sizes	379.65	Low	Low	221	2,447	12,247	716	17,800	4	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
11	2,002	1	Low	Low	28.13	346	970	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment agriculture / horticulture	Less preferred foods	542.33	Low	Low	236	2,301	11,197	733	16,300	23	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
12	1,442	1	Low	Low	22.32	346	889	Horticulture	GBSIC	III	Employment agriculture / horticulture	Less preferred foods	417.70	Low	Low	198	1,089	12,815	713	12,300	15	Irrigation systems Farming cooperatives
13	1,200	0	Low	Low	30.65	365	758	Agriculture	MMMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labour	Casual labour	128.83	Medium	Low	180	2,431	14,513	989	28,800	14	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
14	2,500	1	Low	Low	21.98	365	683	Agriculture	MMMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labour	Casual labour	347.48	Low	Low	205	1,032	15,128	987	17,450	17	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)

Table 38: NGO's Operating in the District (Continued)

Ward Number	Number of HHs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Toilets %	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	Average cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
15	1,895	1	Low	Low	29.21	466	1,400	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor	Casual labour	640.64	Low	Low	261	2,346	20, 514	1,127	10, 950	29	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
16	1,804	1	High	High	16.63	456	603	Agriculture	GBSIC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor	Casual labour	495.62	Medium	Low	165	1,481	8,734	950	19, 300	25	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
17	1,100	1	Low	Low	31.80	335	373	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor	Casual labour	153.83	High	Low	155	2,701	16, 640	1,239	30, 000	11	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
18	1,535	1	Low	Medium	29.37	465	718	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor	Limit portion size	69.42	High	Low	288	6,005	12, 251	1,672	10, 500	19	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
19	2,630	2	High	High	30.01	477	731	Trade Remittances	MMVC	IV	Employment Trade Agriculture Petty trade Remittance	Limit portion sizes	593.43	High	Low	272	2,649	12, 795	1,009	21, 400	16	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
20	1,895	1	Low	Low	33.47	445	710	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Limit portion sizes	460.15	High	Low	249	2,506	21, 736	530	15, 800	22	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
21	1,700	0	Low	Low	17.15	477	579		MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Limit portion sizes	321.60	High	Low	203	1,066	18, 263	1,303	7840	18	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
22	1,320	1	Low	Low	46.05	366	487	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Limit portion sizes	43.05	High	Low	199	2,503	10, 770	235	27, 000	24	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
23	1,300	0	Low	Low	18.16	335	955	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Casual labour	349.34	High	Low	215	1,049	20, 789	967	15, 900	34	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
24	1,350	0	Low	Low	22.73	496	821	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Casual labour	96.21	Medium	Low	301	2,450	9,723	765	9,500	33	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
25	1,997	1	Low	Low	25.01	446	595	Fishing	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance Fishing	Casual labour	769.96	Medium	Low	273	2,317	11, 763	822	10, 970	13	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
26	1,450	0	Low	Low	11.94	527	764	Agriculture	MMVC	Va	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Casual labour	248.36	High	Low	464	2,131	13, 244	421	13, 100	7	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
27	1,800	1	High	Low	19.55	396	870	Fishing	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance Fishing	Limit portion size	25.60	High	Low	351	1,147	7,765	895	16, 500	3	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
28	1,266	1	Low	High	26.88	456	758	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance		190.74	High	Low	402	2,752	6,933	591	9,900	10	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
29	1,120	0	Low	Low	10.36	345	444	Agriculture	MMVC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance		256.44	High	Low	344	825	15, 124	619	18, 800	9	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)

Table 38: NGO's Operating in the District (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HHs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Toilets %	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	Average cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
30	1,460	0	Low	Low	21.09	496	496	Agriculture	MMMC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance		69.20	High	Low	411	964	5,397	497	16,200	12	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
31	1,800	1	Low	Medium	30.79	527	474	Agriculture	MMMC	Va	Agriculture Casual labor remittance Fishing	Casual labor	326.40	High	Low	458	900	8,572	916	17,220	6	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
32	1,615	1	Low	Low	18.87	527	482	Agriculture	MMMC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Limit portion sizes	68.30	High	Low	429	2,431	7,810	748	17,700	5	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
33	1,776	1	Low	Low	30.20	456	567	Agriculture	MMMC	IV	Agriculture Casual labor remittance	Limit portion sizes	190.4	High	Low	321	2,720	11,055	387	31,000	2	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)
34	1,180	1	Low	Low	28.68	355	626	Agriculture		IV	Agriculture Casual labor Remittance Gathering wild fruits and firewood	Limit portion sizes	128.29	Medium	Low	291	1,146	6,247	315	17,900	1	Dam and weir construction (water harvesting)



## Annex

### District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Chibwe Olivia		CPU National
Dhliwayo Memory	DDC	Local Governance
Siwela Shamiso	SDO	Social Development
Mawanza Munapo	AES	AARDS
Rusenga Credence	DN	MOHCC
Chikobvu Shamiso	CAES	AARDS

## NOTES

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# ZAKA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

