



ZVIMBA 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 the 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 multistakeholder 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 to 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

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

1.General Characteristics Of The District

1.1 Zvimba District Map

The map shows the location of Zvimba, institutions in the district, boundaries of the district, transport network and hydrology of the district.

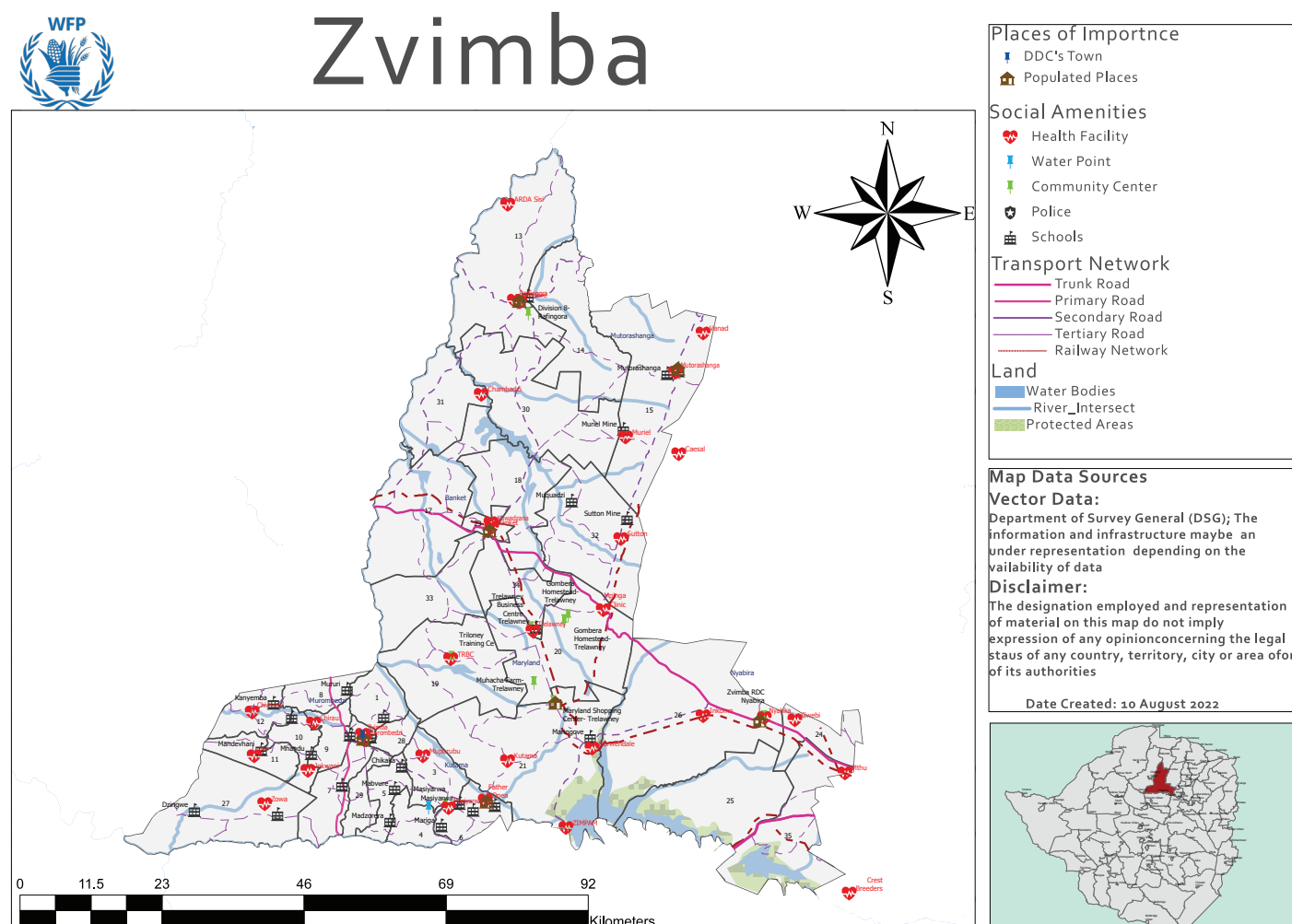


Figure 1: Zvimba District Map (Source:WFP)

1.2 Administrative Information

Zvimba district is one of the seven districts in Mashonaland West Province. The district lies in the South-Eastern part of the province sharing borders with Harare to the South-East Mazowe to the East, Guruve to the North, Makonde to the West and Chegutu to the South. The district has a total of thirty-five (35) wards. The district's main small urban centres are Murombedzi Growth Point (which houses council's Head Office), Banket, Nyabira, Raffingora, Mount Hampden, Trelawney, Mutorashanga, Mappinga, Granary, Whitehouse, Spitzkop, Rydaleridge, Sandton and Darwendale). The Great Dyke (mineral rich mountain range) passes through the district and as a result Zvimba is also endowed with mineral resources such as gold, platinum and chrome.

1.2.1 District Leadership

The district is divided into four (4) national political constituencies; Zvimba North, East, West and Zvimba South with four (4) Members of Parliament (3 males, 1 female) and thirty-five (35) councilors (29 males and 6 females). In 2016 the district had two (2) chiefs, Chief Zvimba (paramount chief) and Chief Chirau, then two (2) more Chiefs (Chidziva and Beperere) were appointed in 2017. Table 1 shows the current number of headmen under the current (2022) chieftainships in the district. Chief Zvimba and Chief Chirau oversee the communal area, while Chief Beperere and Chief Chidziva oversee the resettlement areas. Chief Beperere and Chidziva have the largest number of wards under his jurisdiction (10).

Table 1: Traditional Leadership In The District

Chief	Headmen	Wards Under Jurisdiction
Zvimba	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 28 and 29
Chirau	3	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 27
Beperere	4	15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33 and 35
Chidziva	4	13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 30, 31 and 34
Total	15	

Source: District Development Coordinator

The district has two (2) magistrate courts, one (1) in Ward 23 in Banket and another one in Ward 2 in Murombedzi, with the two courts operating once per week. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic, the sessions were suspended as of April 2022, hence all cases are being referred to Chinhoyi Magistrate court. The district has two (2) children's homes (Vimbainesu in ward 6 and Keegan in ward 17). As of April 2022, Vimbainesu had forty-two (42) children while Keegan had children twenty-one (21).

1.3 Population Information

The district had an estimated population of 322, 752 in the year 2021 based on the ZIMSTAT 2021 population projections. Of the total population, 49.8% were male and 50.2% were female. Ward 35 had the highest proportion of population at 16%. Table 2 shows the population distribution by ward for the district.

Table 2: Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion of Population (%)	Projected 2022 population	Proportion of Population (%)
1	4,895	2	5,484	2
2	2,556	1	2,864	1
3	5,971	2	6,690	2
4	3,135	1	3,512	1
5	3,854	1	4,318	1
6	6,259	2	7,013	2
7	5,725	2	6,414	2
8	4,186	1	4,690	1
9	3,726	1	4,175	1
10	2,516	1	2,819	1
11	3,934	1	4,408	1
12	3,948	1	4,423	1
13	13, 644	5	15, 287	5
14	7,534	3	8,441	3
15	14, 512	5	16, 259	5
16	1,975	1	2,213	1
17	11, 899	4	13, 332	4
18	7,663	3	8,586	3
19	10, 332	4	11, 576	4
20	10, 521	4	11, 788	4
21	13, 093	5	14, 670	5
22	7,880	3	8,829	3
23	3,359	1	3,763	1
24	9,781	3	10, 959	3
25	8,422	3	9,436	3
26	21, 153	7	23, 700	7
27	2,976	1	3,334	1
29	3,581	1	4,012	1
30	9,860	3	11, 047	3
31	7,421	3	8,315	3
32	8,280	3	9,277	3
33	9,048	3	10, 137	3
34	6,204	2	6,951	2
35	46, 418	16	52, 007	16
Total	288, 066	100	322, 752	100

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

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The dominant tree species in the district include Mupfuti and Mupani whilst Hyparrhenia grass species and Sporobolus are some of the predominant grass species in most areas.

1.5 Soil

The dominant soil type include greyish brown sands and sandy loams derived from granites classified as arenosoils. The district soil pH is mainly within the range 5.0 to 5.4 (moderately acidic). Wards 18, 32, 15 and 27 have slightly acidic soils (pH 5.5 to 5.9) while wards 3, 4, 6 and 34 have strongly acidic soils (pH 4.5 to 4.9), see Figure 2.

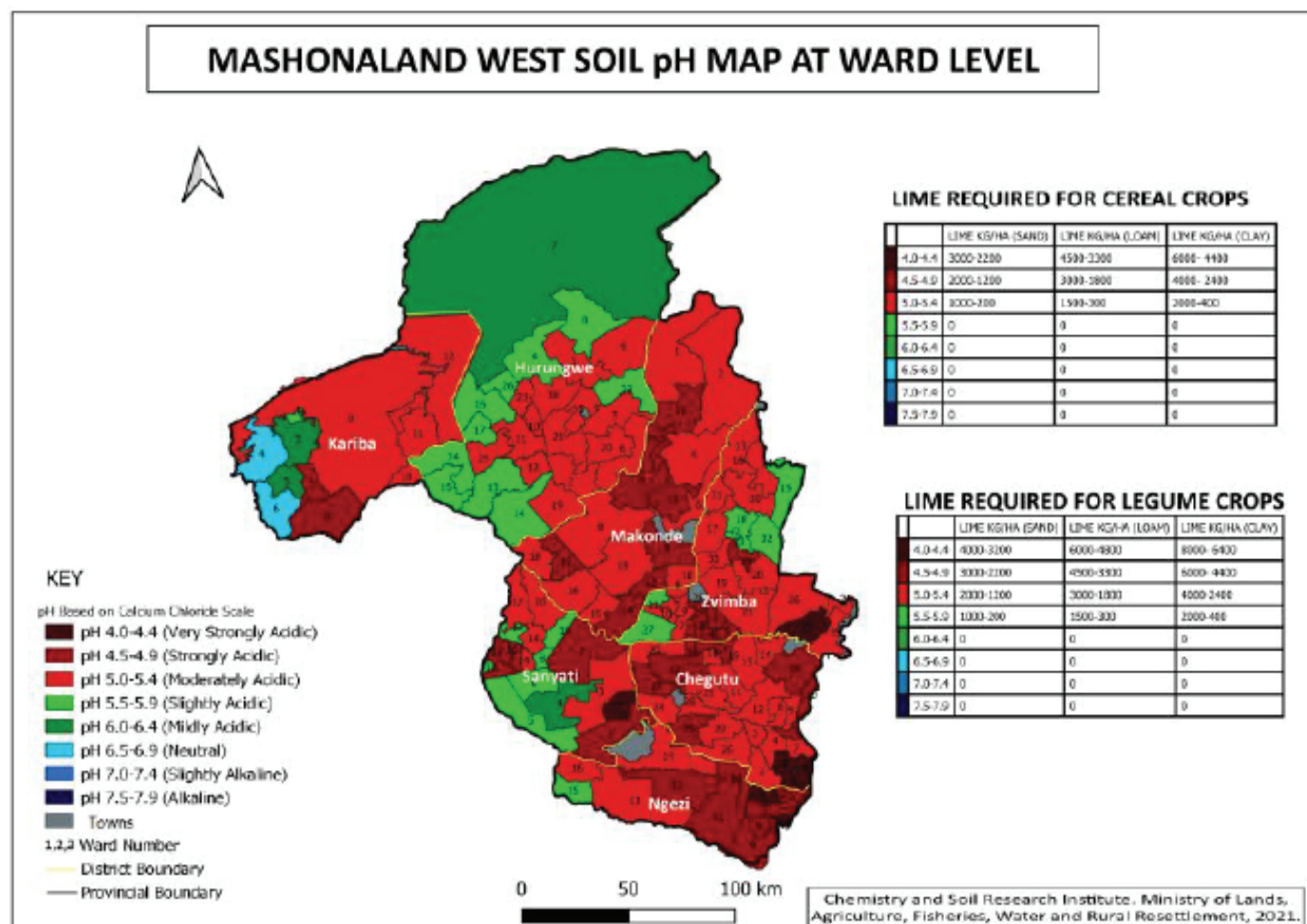


Figure 2: Mashonaland West Soil pH (Source: AARDS)

1.6 Land Degradation

The district experienced a lot of deforestation and this has resulted in increased loss of soil which has led to the formation of gullies and siltation of rivers. Soil loss due to degradation has resulted in gullies in most parts of the district. Lack of contours in newly resettled areas has also contributed to soil erosion especially in mono-cropped lands. There is need for reforestation to increase soil cover, and reduce soil erosion and siltation of water bodies. Community led reclamation of gullies is also recommended for the district to prevent the gullies from stretching.

1.6.1 Gullies

The district has a number of gullies due to some heavy rains and other forms of erosion. Ward 12 (Chivere), and 17 are some noteworthy gullies in the district. EMA and irrigation department are planning to turn the Chivhere gully into a weir (small dam).

1.6.2 Stream Bank Cultivation and Siltation

Stream bank cultivation is not rampant in the district however, most dams in Ward 33, 32, 31, 26, 17 and 18 are affected by siltation which points to stream bank cultivation. Various programmes are being done in the district to deal with the problem of stream bank cultivation as it contributes to siltation.

1.6.3 Illegal Gold Panning

Zvimba is also characterized by various mineral deposits along the Great Dyke area and artisanal mining activities are done in the following Wards 17, 27 and 25. This has been a source of income in those wards.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

There are one hundred and thirty four (134) primary schools and sixty-six (66) secondary schools in the district. There are two (2) vocational training centers in the district. The schools are not fairly distributed proportionately to the population distribution (table 3). Some wards with high proportion of population e.g. Ward 35, have fewer schools and rely on nearby wards. This has resulted in some children walking long distances to schools. There is need for construction of more schools in the wards where the available schools are not in line with the population size.

Table 3: Distribution Of Schools By Ward

Ward	Schools	Total Pupils	Total Staff
1	5	1,571	64
3	14	3,096	123
4	8	1,177	84
5	4	1,042	37
6	7	3,134	122
7	6	1,898	63
8	8	1,427	48
9	8	1,862	61
10	3	380	15
11	8	1,985	66
12	9	1,452	55
13	11	2,142	55
14	4	847	23
15	3	509	12
17	10	2,563	76
18	5	874	23
19	8	2,050	60
20	6	512	28
21	14	2,845	100
25	4	530	19
26	10	1,487	83
28	4	936	34
29	6	2,035	69
30	3	139	3
31	6	2,146	61
32	6	928	25
33	11	1,766	52
34	5	1,053	25
35	2	248	9
Total	198	42, 634	1,495

Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

2.1.1 Challenges in Schools

In the district some schools especially (satellite schools) lack adequate infrastructure and office furniture to provide quality education. Some still use tobacco barns as classrooms and teachers' houses. Accommodation for teachers is still a major problem in most schools. The student teacher ratio is still very high. There is high staff turnover in the schools. Pupils are still walking long distances to get to schools and therefore more schools are needed. There are some schools which are embarking on school feeding programme and some increasing their projects so that they continue feeding their learners. The district has one hundred (100) schools with nutrition gardens and about ten (10) keeping small livestock.

2.2 Health Facilities

The district has forty-one (41) operating health facilities (Council, Government, Private) compared to thirty-nine (39) in 2016 (Table 4). Banket Hospital is the district hospital which is situated in Ward 23. The district has one (1) mission hospital (Father O'Hea) and four (4) rural Hospitals (Darwendale, Mutorashanga, Raffingora and Zvimba). According to the ZimVAC report of 2021, 80% of households in Zvimba had access to health facilities. The staff to patient ratio is relatively high and there is need for recruitment of more staff for the improvement of service delivery.

Table 4: Summary Of Health Facilities In The District

Category	Number
Total Number of Heath Centres	41
Number of Major Hospitals	2
Number of Rural Hospitals	4
Number of Council Clinics	20
Number of Government Clinics	10
Private clinics	7
Availability and Number of Ambulances	5
Number of Council Nurses	112
Number of Doctors	6
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care	

Table 5 shows the distribution of health facilities by wards. Ward 35 (proximity to Harare, the capital of the country) which has about 16% of the population (highest in the district) has seven (7) health facilities in the district which are Dzivarasekwa extension, Mount Hampden, Herbert Chitepo, Lospen, Bevking, Glaudina and Whitehouse.

Table 5: Distribution Of Health Facilities By Ward

Ward	Health Centre	Responsible Authority	Status	Water			Sanitation				Waste Disposal		
				Psw	Bh	Reticulation	Staff		Patients		Incinerator	Ottoway Pit	Refuse Pit
							BVIP	WC	BVIP	WC			
13	ARDA SISI	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
16	ARYSHIRE	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	0	1			2		0	1	1
31	ARYSHIRE MINE	PRIVATE (MINE)	CLINIC	0									
1r	0				2	1	1	1					
22	BANKET	GOVERNMENT	DISTRICT HOSPITAL	0	0	5	0	5	2	6	0	1	1
35	BERVKING	PRIVATE (FARM)	CLINIC	0	1r	0	2		2		1		
31	CHIKEYA	ZRDC	CLINIC	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
9	CHIRAU	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1	0			3		0	1	1
12	CHIVERE	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0	1	0	2	2	4		0	1	1
21	DARWENDALE	GOVERNMENT	RURAL HOSPITAL	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	3
25	DZIVARASEKWA EXT.	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1	1		2	6		0	1	1
6	FR O'HEA	GOVERNMENT	HOSPITAL	0	0	1	3		4	63	1	1	3
24	GWEBI	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0		1					0	1	1
35	HEBERT CHITEPO	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
26	INAMO	PRIVATE (FARM)	CLINIC	0	1r	0	1		1			1	1
26	INKOMO	GOVERNMENT (ZNA)	HOSPITAL	0	0	1	0		0		0		
11	JARI	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1		2		2		0	1	1
11	KEMURARA	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0	1	0	1		3		0	1	1
21	KUTAMA	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1

Table 5: Distribution Of Health Facilities By Ward (Continued)

Ward	Health Centre	Responsible Authority	Status	Water			Sanitation				Waste Disposal		
				Psw	Bh	Reticulation	Staff		Patients		Incinerator	Ottoway Pit	Refuse Pit
							BVIP	WC	BVIP	WC			
20	MAPINGA	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0	1r						0	1	1
6	MASIYARWA	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1		2		2		0	1	2
24	MT HAMPDEN	ZDRC	CLINIC	0							0	1	1
3	MUPUMBU	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1	1	2	3	6	2	0	1	1
15	MURIEL	PRIVATE (MINE)	CLINIC	0	1r						1		
15	MUTORASHANGA	ZDRC	RURAL HOSPITAL	0		1					1		
15	N & MD	PRIVATE	CLINIC	0		1							
26	NYABIRA	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1r	0		2	3		0	1	1
26	PARAMILITARY	GOVERNMENT (ZNA)	CLINIC	0	0	1							
16	RAFFINGORA	GOVERNMENT	RURAL HOSPITAL	0	1r						0	1	1
32	SUTTON	PRIVATE (MINE)	CLINIC	0	1r						0	1	1
32	TRELAWNEY	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	0	1					0	1	1
19	TRB	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1						0	1	1
15	VANAD	GOVERNMENT	CLINIC	0	1						0	1	1
21	ZIPAM	PARASTATAL	CLINIC	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
27	ZOWA	ZDRC	CLINIC	0	1						0	1	1
2	ZVIMBA	GOVERNMENT	RURAL HOSPITAL	0	1r						0	1	1
35	GLAUDINA	PRIVATE	CLINIC										
35	WHITEHOUSE	PRIVATE	CLINIC										

Source: Ministry Of Health And Child Care

* r – borehole water reticulated, PCW- Protected shallow well , WC- water closet , BVIP- Ventilated Improved Pit, BH- borehole

2.3 Settlement Type

The district's settlements can be classified into five (5) types namely; urban, communal, growth point, old resettlement area and small-scale commercial farms (Table 6).

Table 6: Settlement Type In The District

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2022
Urban	5
Growth point	1
Old resettlement area	15
Communal	12
Small Scale Commercial Farms	2
Source: Zvimba RDC	

3. Water and Sanitation Information

3.1 Water Sources

The main water sources in the district remain boreholes similar to what was reported in 2016 (table 7). Most of the boreholes are in the communal area. Most of the boreholes in the resettlement area are non-functional as a result of vandalism. In communal areas the water table is low resulting in drying up of some boreholes during the dry season mainly in Wards 10, 11 and 12. There is need for drilling of deeper boreholes in those wards to avoid water shortages during the dry months of the year.

Table 7: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Totals hhs.	Boreholes		Deep wells		Shallow wells		Springs		Stand Pipe
		Functional	Non functional	Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected	
1	1,443	5	0	21	0	210	126	0	0	1
2	2,002	9	1	32	9	263	180	0	0	15
3	926	2	0	8	0	256	261	0	1	0
4	1,052	0	0	9	2	240	91	0	3	0
5	1,511	10	1	20	6	253	173	0	0	137
6	1,413	7	0	11	24	44	129	0	0	0
7	1,270	8	0	0	1	83	365	0	0	0
8	1,087	11	0	19	3	128	113	0	0	14
9	861	3	0	6	1	90	90	0	0	0
10	1,274	4	0	10	1	175	121	0	0	0
11	1,072	3	1	3	1	143	149	1	0	0
12	3,325	0	0	2	10	12	71	0	0	0
13	566	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0
14	2,711	1	0	0	0	7	207	0	0	0
15	2,584	2	0	2	2	17	3	0	0	0
16	580	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
17	1,645	3	0	3	3	97	62	0	0	0
18	770	3	1	3	1	72	58	0	0	0
19	2,095	2	1	0	20	14	213	0	0	0
20	2,644	9	0	6	7	19	287	0	0	2
21	1,327	9	0	12	9	43	440	0	0	1
22	512	1	0	13	15	124	40	0	0	45
23	1,092	2	2	17	16	102	30	0	0	0
24	920	0	0	0	0	31	19	0	0	0
25	1,839	1	2	0	1	2	12	0	0	0
26	1,809	5	0	2	0	12	47	0	0	0
27	1,814	6	0	2	1	82	38	0	0	0
28	1,290	2	0	0	2	26	87	0	0	1
29	947	4	0	3	9	41	47	0	0	6
Total	42,381	112	9	208	147	2,587	3,467	1	4	223

Source: DDF

3.2 Sanitation facilities

Toilet ownership is low in the district with about 52% of the households estimated to own any type of latrine (**Table 8**). Proportion of households that own improved types of latrines are estimated at about 12% and only 4% had functional hand washing facilities. There is need for behavior change communication and educating the communities to understand the importance of improved latrines and hygiene facilities.

Table 8: Sanitation Facilities In The District

Ward	Households with any type of latrine	% of HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use	% of HHs with Hand Washing
1	66.64	55.61	3.74
3	55.14	7.39	3.60
4	93.09	32.18	0.22
5	89.05	72.00	57.71
6	52.21	7.14	3.64
7	53.57	3.82	0.50
8	61.73	8.90	0.47
9	61.91	7.54	1.10
10	59.47	9.18	0.93
11	40.19	2.75	0.71
12	77.52	39.74	38.43
13	37.34	4.96	13.67
14	19.08	2.65	0.00
15	45.92	0.41	0.07
17	61.07	3.91	0.23
18	47.96	16.35	5.19
19	45.90	12.34	0.55
20	64.50	0.93	0.00
21	63.52	9.81	0.33
25	17.13	0.64	0.00
26	55.46	6.03	0.00
28	67.38	3.13	3.52
29	48.91	40.49	0.63
30	31.96	5.00	0.00
31	48.02	1.47	0.11
32	51.40	0.00	0.15
33	47.24	30.87	0.00
34	48.91	10.31	0.08
35	53.19	9.98	0.41
Total	51.79	12.29	4.25
Source: RWIMS			

4. Transport and Communication

4.1 Transport

Most of the roads in the district are gravel all weather roads which are generally in a good to fair condition. The major highways are tarred roads which are in a good condition and these are Harare to Chirundu road, Chinhoyi to Chegutu road, Norton to Murombedzi, Banket/ Raffingora to Guruve Road and the Mapinga to Mutorashanga road. The three (3) road authorities responsible for the maintenance of the roads are indicated in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Road Network in the District

Road Authority	Distance Covered (KM)
Council	1,900km
DDF	250km
Ministry of Transport	350km
Total	2,500km
Source: DDF	

4.2 Communication

All the three (3) main mobile network providers are operational in the district and these are Netone, Telecel and Econet. Network coverage of the three mobile networks is fairly good in all the wards.

5. Main Livelihood Sources

The district lies in four (4) economic zones i.e. the Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement, Mutorashanga Informal Mining, Agro fisheries and the Highveld Prime Communal (table 10 and figure). Livelihoods in these zones are mainly based on crop production, mining and fishing.

Table 10: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	13; 14; 17; 18; 19; 21; 30; 31; 33; 34; 27; 26; 25 and 24
Mutorashanga Informal Mining	Mutorashanga is the collective name given to the poor mining communities on the Zvimba side of the Great Dyke in Mashonaland West. Most households carry out informal chrome mining, supplemented by gold panning, on-farm casual work, petty trade; vegetable sales and maize cultivation typically consumed as green cobs with little dry harvest.	20; 32 and 15
Agro fisheries	Livelihoods are characterised by fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry. Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years. There is a distinct gender division of labour whereby men spend most of the year in fishing camps along the lakes (Lake Chivero) while the women and children live further inland where they practice limited agriculture and animal husbandry. Crafts trade is the only other economic activity. Income earning opportunities are limited in the zone.	35
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone are based on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, pearl millet, sorghum, round nuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 28 and 29

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

District Name: Zvimba

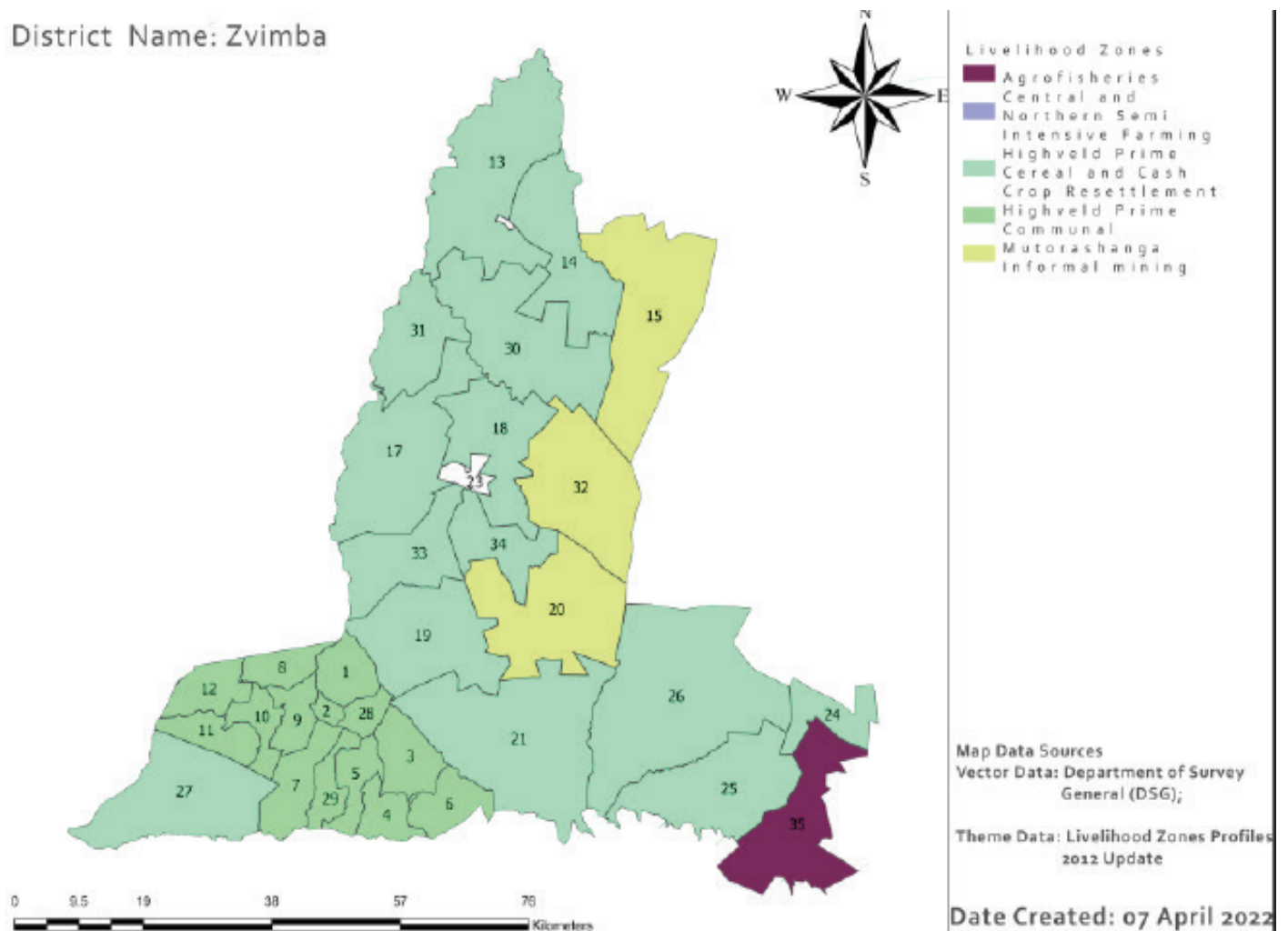


Figure 3: Livelihood Zone Map For The District (Source: Zimbabwe Hea Baseline Report, 2012)

6. Poverty Levels

The poverty prevalence for the district was estimated at 81.2% according to the Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015. Most of the wards have a poverty prevalence of between 73-85% (table 11). Wards 2 and 22 had the lowest poverty prevalence below 70% mainly because these wards have urban setup, there are employment opportunities at the business center and they also sell crop their produce at the market. Some of the households own shops at the center and some are employed by the government. Ward 2 is Murombedzi growth point and Wards 22 and 23 form Banket town, Ward 35 borders Harare. These wards have other livelihoods means besides farming.

Table 11: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population (%)	Projected 2016 Population	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	2	4,895	903	84.9
2	1	2,556	420	66.2
3	2	5,971	1,112	85.7
4	1	3,135	559	87.8
5	1	3,854	698	84.7
6	2	6,259	1,065	77.7
7	2	5,725	995	87.3
8	1	4,186	747	85.6
9	1	3,726	637	87.2
10	1	2,516	469	87.1
11	1	3,934	731	87.3
12	1	3,948	732	85.8
13	5	13,644	2,358	85.6
14	3	7,534	1,378	85.4
15	5	14,512	2,555	78.5
16	1	1,975	326	74.2
17	4	11,899	1,999	84.0
18	3	7,663	1,346	83.1
19	4	10,332	1,861	83.8
20	4	10,521	1,880	81.0
21	5	13,093	2,349	80.4
22	3	7,880	1,144	61.1
23	1	3,359	499	71.8
24	3	9,781	1,668	74.0
25	3	8,422	1,524	79.5
26	7	21,153	3,751	77.5
27	1	2,976	467	76.1
28	1	1,804	314	87.6
29	1	3,581	664	85.7
30	3	9,860	1,774	84.2
31	3	7,421	1,294	84.8
32	3	8,280	1,506	85.2
33	3	9,048	1,589	80.5
34	2	6,204	1,024	70.9
35	16	46,418	7,429	
Total	100	288,066	49,767	
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015				

Most of the wards in the district depend on rain fed crop farming as a major source of livelihood. This has resulted in increased vulnerabilities and high poverty levels of above 73%. Figure 4 shows the spatial distribution of poverty.

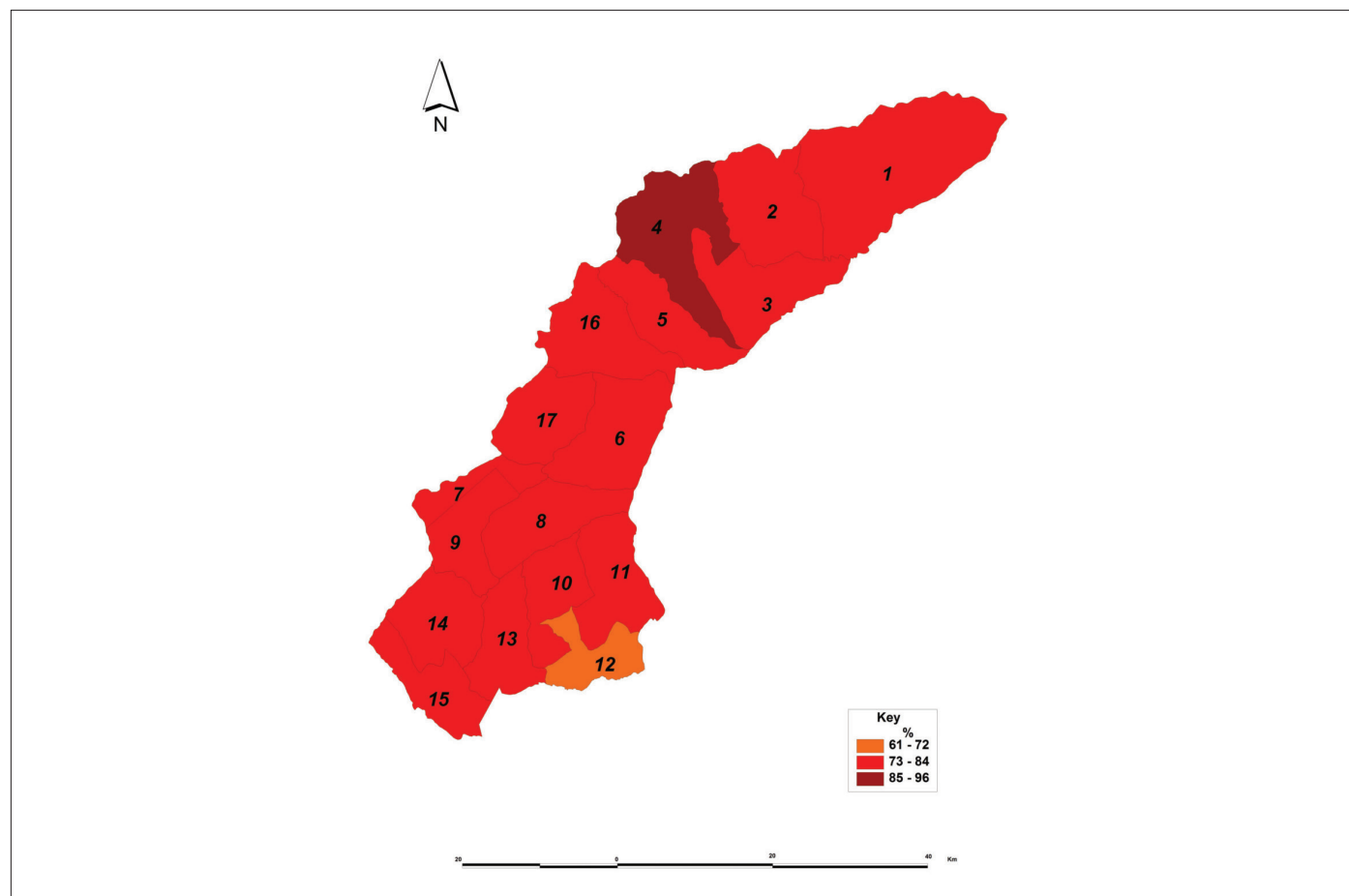


Figure 4: Spatial Distribution Of Poverty By Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

7. Agriculture Information

7.1 Natural Regions And Climate

The district is mainly (99%) in agro-ecological Region IIa and IIb, which receive mean annual rainfall of between 700mm to 1050mm (table 12). The region is suitable for intensive agriculture of both crop and livestock production. About 1% of the district is in agro ecological region III which receives mean annual rainfall of between 500mm and 800mm and is suitable for semi-intensive agriculture. The district's average elevation is at 1,239m (905m minimum and 1,750m maximum).

Table 12: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
IIa	Rainfall confined to summer and moderately high ranging from 700 – 1050mm per annum. Suitable for intensive farming based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock. Maize and tobacco are the major crops grown.	13 – 15, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30, 32 and 34
IIb	Rainfall confined to summer and moderately high ranging from 700 – 1050mm per annum. Suitable for intensive farming based on maize, tobacco, cotton and livestock. Maize and tobacco are the major crops grown	1-10, 16-26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34,35 and part of 11 and 12
III	Mean annual rainfall of between 500 and 800mm. Relatively high temperatures and infrequent heavy rainfalls. Subject to seasonal droughts and severe mid-season dry spells. Semi – intensive farming region. Suitable for livestock production together with production of fodder crops and cash crops under good farm management.	Part of 11 and 12

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

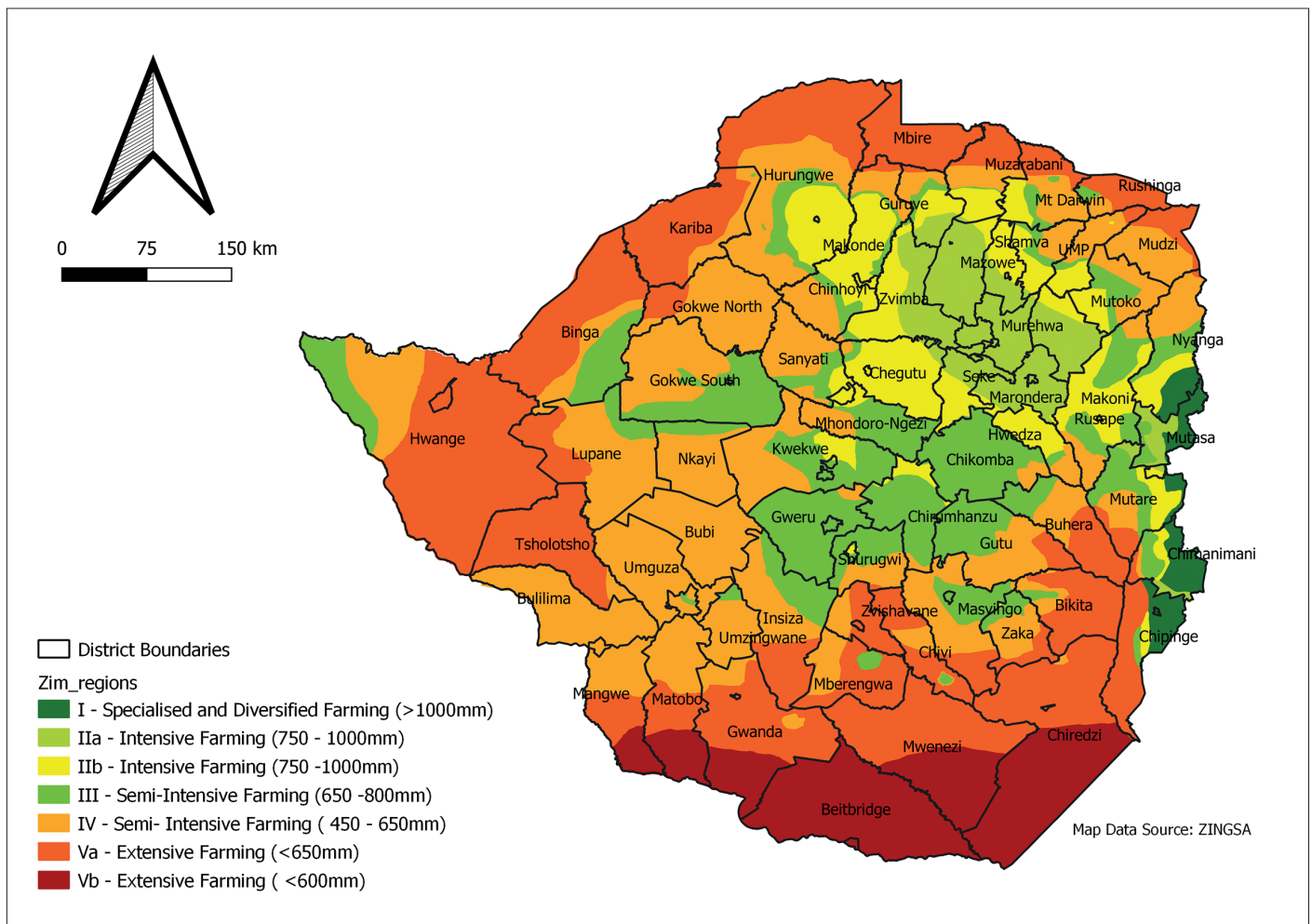


Figure 5: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

According to Meteorological Services Zimbabwe, Zvimba district mean annual rainfall decreased from above a 1,000 mm in 2016/17 to mainly between 600 and 800 mm from 2017 (Figure 6). In 2018/19 farming season below normal rainfall was received with mean annual rainfall of less than 600mm being recorded. Figure 6 illustrates the rainfall pattern in Zvimba for a period of 7 years.

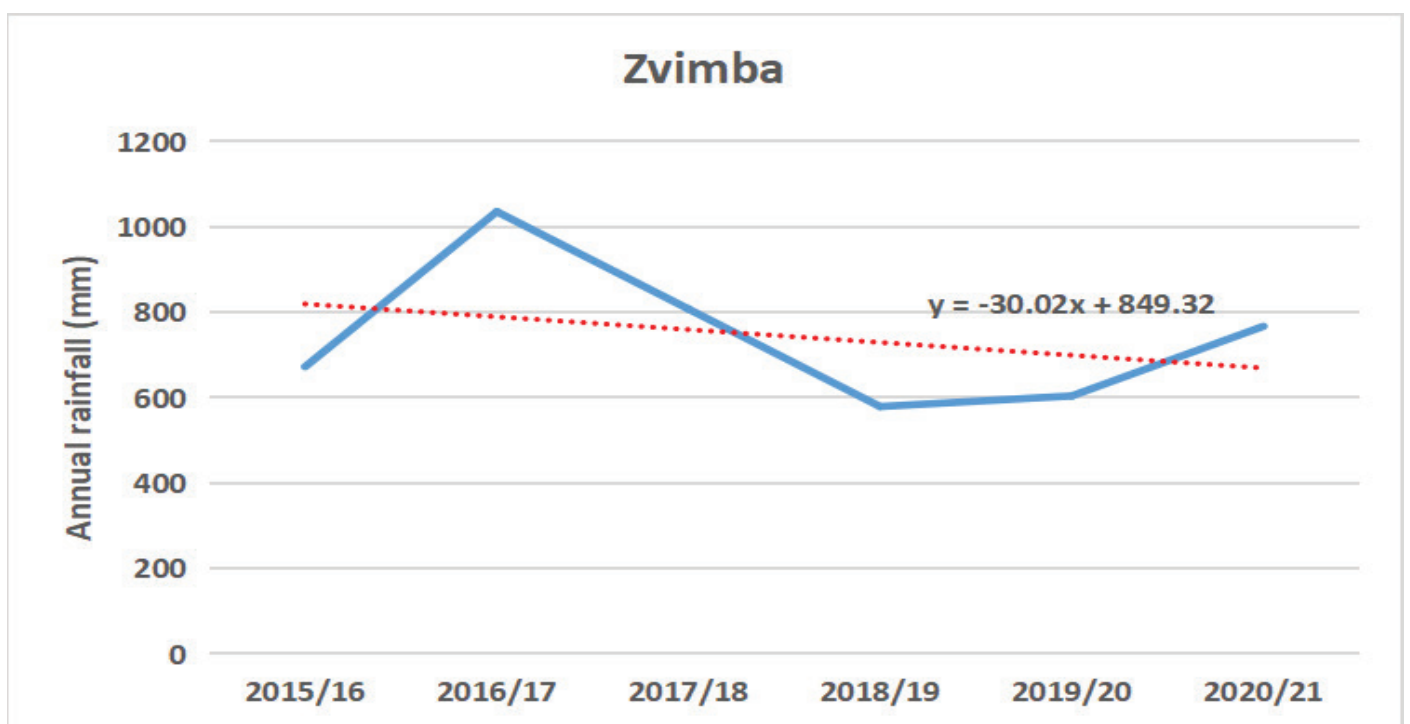


Figure 6: Rainfall patterns in the district from 2015 to 2021 (Source: Meteorological Department)

According to the Integrated Context Analysis (2021), Zvimba is moderately prone drought (**Figure 7**). About 99% of the district lies in agro-ecological region IIa and usually is not prone to drought but prone to prolonged mid-season dry spells. However, Wards 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 27 experience severe dry spells include wards highlighted in (table 13). The dry spells normally occur during the month of January/February. The dry spell has a negative effect on crop yields since it usually coincides with the reproductive stage of most of the crops grown in the district. Irrigation systems would go a long way in supporting crop productivity during the dry spells.

Low	Medium	Severe
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 28, and 29	4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 27
Source: AARDS		

Zimbabwe
Drought Risk Classification

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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Data sources: WFP, Surveyor General, Zimbabwe,
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Zvimba | 20

7.4 Flood Prone Areas

The district is not prone to floods although minor incidences occur in areas along major river banks (figure 8). The situation is similar to 2016.

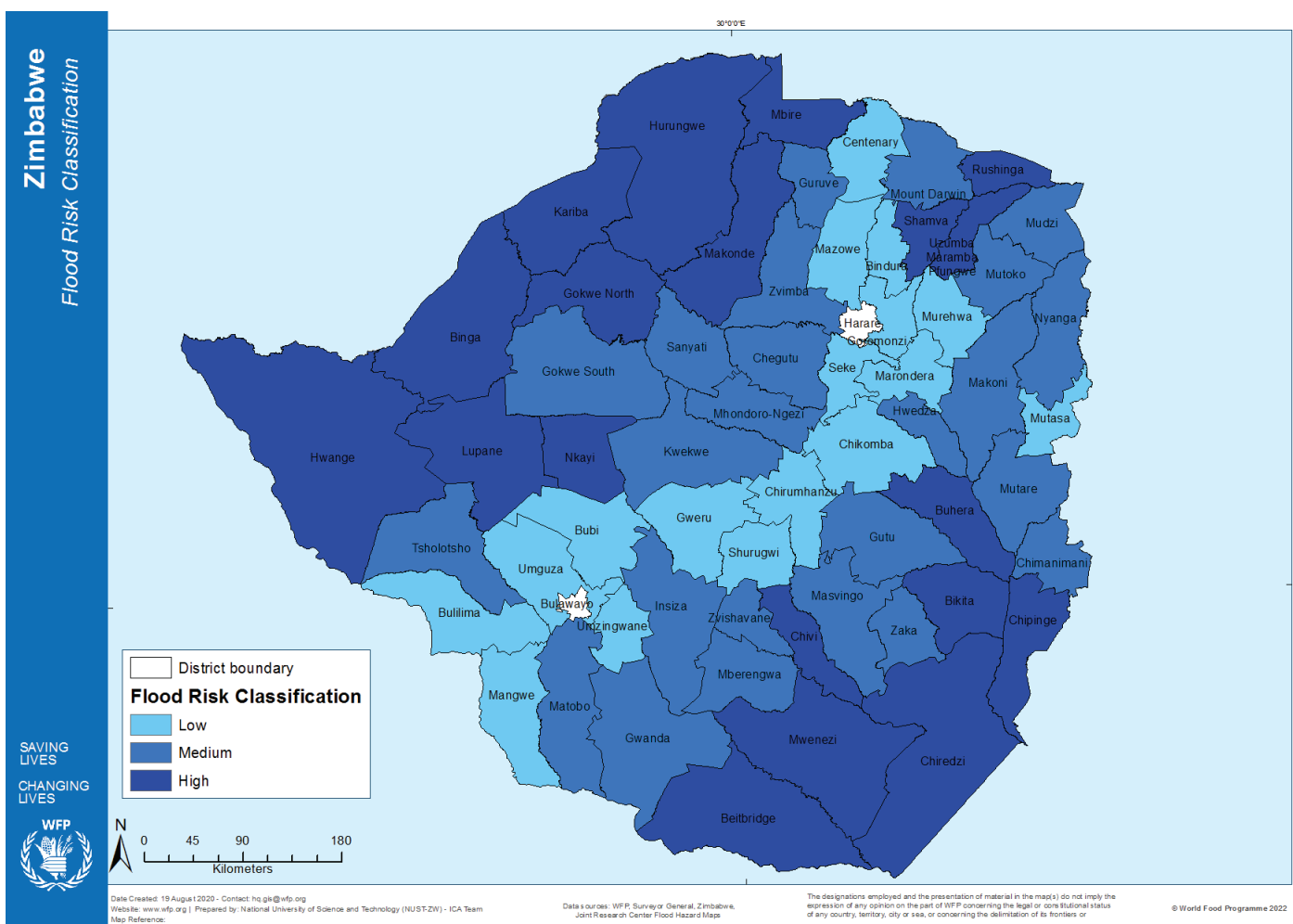


Figure 8: Flood Prone Areas Map (Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015)

7.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

The district lies in Manyame catchment area and besides major dams it has lakes, and other smaller farm dams that are located in A1 and A2 farms. There are seven (7) major dams in the district and they usually have adequate water for crop and livestock production throughout the year (table 14).

Table 14: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Dam Name	Capacity (Million Litres)
35	Lake Chivero	548
18	Mazvikadeyi	365
33	Biri	335
34	Trelawney	35
18	Munene	16
31	Nyapi	65
30	Susugi	28

Source: Zinwa

8. Crop Information

8.1 Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

All the farming sectors are available in the district with the largest sector in terms of area is A1 although it has the lowest population proportion of 1% (table 15). Communal area has a population proportion of about 34% and land proportion of 20%.

Table 15: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farmer Sector	Farming HH	Population	Proportion of population (%)	Potential Arable land (ha)	Proportion of Area (%)	Grazing Land
Communal Area (CA)	14, 372	64, 674	34	28, 744	20	50, 302
A2	1,762	2,818	1	35, 240	25	61, 670
Old resettlement (OR)	330	8,810	5%	1,650	1	4,290
Small Scale Commercial (SSC)	795	43, 717	23	15,900	11	31, 800
A1	9,712	1,485	1	58,272	41	155, 392
Large Scale (LS)	43	64, 674	34	2,150	2	3,784
Peri-urban (PU)	663	3,315	2	1,326	1	0
Total	27,677	189, 493	100	143, 282	100	307, 238

Source: AARDS

8.2 Irrigation schemes

There are ten irrigation schemes in the ward and most of them are located in agro-ecological region IIa (table 16). Five (5) schemes benefited under the Brazil More Food for Africa project and these are, Musarurwa, Nyamangara and Machirori irrigation schemes which were assisted with tractors. The major challenges being faced by communally owned irrigation is payment of ZESA and ZINWA bills, repair and maintenance of old irrigation equipment. Trainings on financial management are required to assist communities to run the irrigation schemes as businesses. There is also need to train or empower communities with skills to perform basic maintenance of the irrigation equipment. Region III which receives moderate rainfall ranging from 500 to 800mm but is prone to mid-season dry spells would also benefit from irrigation facilities.

Table 16: Distribution of irrigation schemes by ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status	Sector
1	Musarurwa	50	Functional	Communal
1	Nyamangara	100	Functional	Communal
6	Chomutamba	25	Functional	Communal
6	Kutama	25	Functional	Communal
17	Hilmorton	17	Nonfunctional	A1
18	Riverside of western Park	40	Non functional	A1
18	Dalkith	250	Functional	A1
33	Samos	40	Non Functional	A1
33	Paradise	40	Functional	A1
21	Machirori	20	Functional	A1

Source: AARDS April 2022

9. Livestock

9.1 Main types of livestock

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, donkeys, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry and turkeys. Most households do not own sheep, pigs and turkeys.

9.2 Livestock Ownership

Peri-urban wards are the ones characterized by zero cattle and goat ownership. Mostly communal and A1 wards own between one to fiveve (1-5) animals as illustrated in (Table 17 and 18). In A2 and large scale that's where the farmers own more than five cattle. Mostly cattle breeders are in the resettlement areas such as Doonside Ward 30, CSC ranges Ward 21, Roxburg Ward 19, Bellin Ward 24 and Carswell Mountana Ward 26. The types of breeds under commercial breeding ranges from brahman, tuli, draughtmaster, boran and red dan. There are more than forty (40) farmers who into dairy farming and have an average of four (4) dairy cattle, producing an average of 6 litres per cow per day.

Table 17: Average Household Livestock Holding

Number of livestock per household	Cattle	Goats
0	2, 22, 23, 35 and 16	2, 23,
<5	All wards except the above mentioned as well as ward 27	1, 3, 4, 28, 29, 4, 7, 6, 11, 10, 8, 9, 12, 5, 31 and 33
>5	27	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 35, 26, 24, 27, 30, 32 and 34
Source: AARDS		

Table 18: Livestock ownership by ward

Wards	Number of Households	% Who own cattle	% Who own goats
1	1,800	30	40
2	654	0	00
3	1,900	30	45
4	1,600	20	42
5	1,300	27	30
6	1,780	31	41
7	1,850	30	30
8	1,500	40	42
9	1,412	29	40
10	1,500	26	35
11	1,400	25	32
12	1,200	40	40
13	899	20	22
14	471	20	21
15			
16	1,250	2	2
17		15	21
18		19	18
19		22	18
20		15	27
21	892	20	40
22		12	12
23		00	00
24		30	10
25		35	40
26	1,127	40	41
27	1,500	40	42
28	1,000	12	20
29	1,300	20	15
30		20	25
31		15	9
32		40	40
33		35	30
34		30	30
35		30	20
Source: AARDS			

9.3 Main Livestock Diseases

The relevant government departments are doing vaccination programmes in all livestock classes in order to control the disease outbreaks. However, for the past three (3) years the district has been hard hit by theileriosis in beef and

dairy cattle such that the district lost about 40% of its cattle to the disease. The disease was caused by farmers buying diseased animals from other districts like e Mhondoro. Since it's a tick borne disease inadequate dipping, shortage of dipping chemicals and dip tanks mostly in resettled areas was a contributory factor to the disease outbreak. This saw the district losing out on source of draft power which impacts negatively on crop production. The district is also losing much especially on indigenous birds due to Newcastle and it has an impact on the nutrition aspect and livelihoods since 80% of the population rely on this class of livestock as their source of income and cheap protein source. Table 19 shows the wards mainly affected by the different types of livestock diseases.

Table 19: Current Livestock Diseases In The District

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Rabies:	20
Newcastle disease:	All farming wards that is 1-35
Anthrax	14 and 26
Foot and Mouth:	13
Lumpy skin	All wards except for ward 22, 2 and 16
Heart water/ Red water	All wards except for ward 22, 2 and 16
Theileriosis	All wards except for ward 22, 2 and 16
Senkobo	7b, 27 Zowa, 15, 13, 14 and 30
Source: AARDS	

9.4 Dipping Facilities

Most wards in the district do not have dip tanks and some have dip tanks that are not functional (Table 20). Some of the dip tanks require rehabilitation.

Table 20: Distribution Of Diptanks By Ward

Ward Number	Number Of Functional Diptanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
1	0		
2	1		1
3	0		
4	1		1
5	0		
6	0	1	
7	1	1	
8	0		1
9	1		1
10	1	1	
11	0		
12	1		1
13		1	
14	1		
15	1	1	
16	3		3
17	0		
18	0		
19	0		
20	0		
21	2		
22	0		
23	0		
24	0		
25	4	1	

Table 20: Distribution Of Diptanks By Ward (Continued)

Ward Number	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
26	1	1	
27	1		1
28	0		
29	1		1
30	0		
31	1		
32	1		1
33	1		
34	0		
35	0		
Source: AARDS			

Table 21: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	30
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	
Source: AARDS	

9.5 Other Livestock Establishments

In addition to crop farming, the district has other livestock establishments (Table 22). The district has a piggery meat processing centre at Mt Hampden owned by Solar Farming. It processes two hundred (200) pigs per week into pork products such as polony, sausages, ham and bacon. The centre is trading as Gurfunkles. Zvimba district is also supplying milk to milk processors such as Hodzeko, Nestle Zimbabwe and Dairiboard Zimbabwe. There also have farms which are processing milk into milk products eg Crocodile pool ward 18, Doonside farm Ward 30, Chinhoyi University Ward 30. The milk products processed in the district are cheese, yoghurt and pasteurized milk. The district has a sale pen where national cattle auctions are carried out that is CC sales in Mt Hampden. The district has abattoirs which slaughter beef, pork, sheep and goats. In these abattoirs, the meat is inspected and graded.

Table 22: Other Livestock Establishments In The District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	20
Aquaculture (Ponds)	30 fish ponds
Apiculture	50
Dairy Farms	40
Feedlots	1
Fodder production	50
Abattoirs	9
Milking parlours	5
Meat processing centres	1
Milk collection centres	5
Sale pens	1
Source: AARDS	

9.6 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

Zvimba farmers are facing challenges of livestock diseases mainly tick-borne diseases which is due to inadequate dipping caused by unavailability of dip tanks in resettlement areas, shortage of dipping acaricides, high cost of dipping chemicals, vaccines and anti-biotics.

10. Markets

The main markets for crop produce are Murombedzi, Raffingora, Whitehouse and Banket. There is need for more markets of crop produce to be established. In the district, only nine (9) wards have access to maize meal however, the other twenty-six 26 wards prefer maize grain since they are the producers. Maize meal is accessible in-service centres..

10.1 Crop Markets

The commodities which are sold at the crop local markets are mostly from the local farmers. Commodities which in short supply in th district are also sought from Harare Mbare Musika. Table 23 shows average commodity availability

Table 23: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of April 2022

Ward	Commodity						Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2ltre	Beans \$/kg	Other Small Grain \$/ bucket
1	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.5	1	4
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	5	4	3.6	1	5
3	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.8	1	5
4	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	3	3.7	1	6
5	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	4	1	7
6	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.8	1	5
7	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	No	N/A	4	3.9	1	4
8	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.5	1	6
9	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	4	1	5
10	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	2	3.8	1	5
11	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	3	3.9	1	5
12	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.7	1	6
13	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	3	3.9	1	5
14	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.9	1	4
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	5	4	3.8	1	5
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	5	4	3.6	1	5
17	No	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.7	1	6
18	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	4	1	5
19	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	N/A	4	3.9	1	4
20	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	3.7	1	6
21	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	5.5	4	3.9	1	4
22	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	5	5	3.6	1	7
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	5	5	3.5	1	6
24	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	3.9	1	6
25	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	5	4	3.9	1	6
26	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	no	5	4	3.8	1	5
27	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	3.7	1	5
28	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	3.9	1	4
29	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	3.8	1	5
30	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	4	1	5
31	No	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	N/A	4	3.6	1	6
32	No	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes	N/A	4	4	1	5
33	NO	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes	N/A	4	3.9	1	5
34	No	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes	N/A	4	3.8	1	5
35	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes	5.5	7	4	1	6

Source: AARDS Primary Data

10.2 Livestock Markets

The livestock markets found in Zvimba are farmer to farmer, farmer to local butcheries, farmer to local restaurants, private buyers, public auctions and abattoirs. Generally, small livestock prices increased from 2016 to 2022 due to inflation and increased demand for small livestock meat. The majority of the people in the district are resorting to eating small livestock meat as 80% of beef cattle is affected by January disease (Table 24). Farmers are now selling off their cattle at prices ranging from US\$50.00 to US\$250 to avert losses due to deaths. However, healthy beef animals are going for around US\$300 to US\$400 depending on size. Abattoirs are also resorting to buying diseased animals due to reduced prices to maximize profits. Currently, the Veterinary department is carrying out surveillance in terms of roadblocks in both main and other feeding roads to ensure that the diseased meat does not reach the public markets.

Table 24: Average livestock prices

Livestock type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type of Market
Beef cattle	300	250	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers, public auctions and Beef committees, abattoirs. Main Market: Private buyers and abattoirs
Goat	25	30	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers, public auctions and abattoirs. Main market: Farmer to Local butcheries and Restaurants
Sheep	40	40	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants, Private buyers and Public auctions and abattoirs. Main Market: Farmer to Farmer and abattoirs
Pig	200	250	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers, abattoirs, meat processing centre. Main Market: Farmer to Local butcheries, abattoirs
Indigenous Chicken	5	5	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers Main Market: Private buyers
Source: AARDS Primary Data			

10.3 Labour Markets

In the district there are five labour opportunities which cut across all the wards.

Table 25: Labour Markets In The District

Labour opportunity	Ward offering this opportunity	Wards providing labour	Proportion of households accessing this opportunity (%)
Casual Labour	All wards	All Wards	40
Brick Moulding	35 and 24	35 and 24	20
Firewood Selling	17, 35, 20 and 18	17,35,20,18	30
Gathering and selling of wild fruits	3, 4, 28, 2, 6 and 16	3, 4, 28, 2, 6 and 16	40
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards	50
Livestock selling	All wards	All wards	40
Petty trading	All wards	All wards	40
Artisanal mining	17, 13, 14, 27, 33, 20, 21	17, 13, 14, 27, 33, 20 and 21	30
Skilled trade /Artisans	All wards	All wards	30
Touting	2, 22, 23, 15, 35 and 16	2, 22, 23, 15, 35 and 16	10
Source: DDRC			

10.4 Market Challenges

The district faces challenges such as

- Poor road networks connecting farmers to markets especially in the resettlement areas where roads are rarely serviced.
- Pest and diseases reduce the quality of products especially tobacco resulting in low market prices.
- The gazetted market prices also impact the farmers since it will be pegged at low prices which will not sustain them to another farming season as they would have incurred high cost of production resulting in continuous reduction of hectares.

11. Common Hazards

The common hazards in the district are: crop diseases, floods, landslides, hail storms, typhoid outbreaks, droughts and veld fires. Generally, persistent intensifying flooding noted in most lowveld districts of Matebeleland North and Masvingo.

11.1 Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Table 26 provides for the periodic and chronic hazards.

Table 26: Periodic and chronic hazards in the district

Ward Number And Name	Periodic Hazards/ Sudden On Set	Chronic Hazards
23, 14, 13, 35, 26, 3 and 4	Crop diseases, floods, landslides, Hail storms	Drought
35 and 26	Floods	
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35	Veld fires	
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	Drought	
35	Typhoid	
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12		January disease
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12		Newcastle
Source: District Profiling Team, 2022		

12. District Development Priorities

The following are the district priorities

Table 27: District development priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted
1	Clinics construction	5, 15, 26, 17
2	Clinics staff houses and mothers' shelter	17, 35, 20, 10, 9 and 27
3	Schools	18, 30, 33, 20, 21, 3, 26, 13, 14, 11, 27, 8, 23, 15 and 34
4	Water Treatment	2, 16, 23, 35 and 15
5	Water Reticulation	2, 16, 26 and 35,
6	Borehole Drilling	All 35 wards
7	Maintenance of Roads	22, 25, 26, 35, 16, 15, 1, 8 and 23
8	Street Lights	2 and 26
9	Landfill Establishment	2, 23 and 26
10	Sewer Establishment	2, 22, 23 and 35
11	Residential, Commercial and Industrial Stands	2, 22, 23 and 35
12	Gum Plantations Establishment	21, 26, 14, 13, 7, 15, 30, 18, 33 and 31
13	Construction of Biogas Digesters	30, 5, 4, 3, 1, 6, 11, 12, 8 and 9
14	Horticultural Gardens	All wards
Source: Rural District Development Committee		

13. Food Security

13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Zvimba district is a moderately food secure district with food insecurity prevalence generally below that of the national average (Figure 9). However, over the years the food insecurity has been deteriorating from generally below 10% between 2009 and 2014, rising to a minimum of 30%. The food insecurity for the district has been stable from 2009 to 2014 and reached its highest 2020 at 62% compared to the national average of 56%.

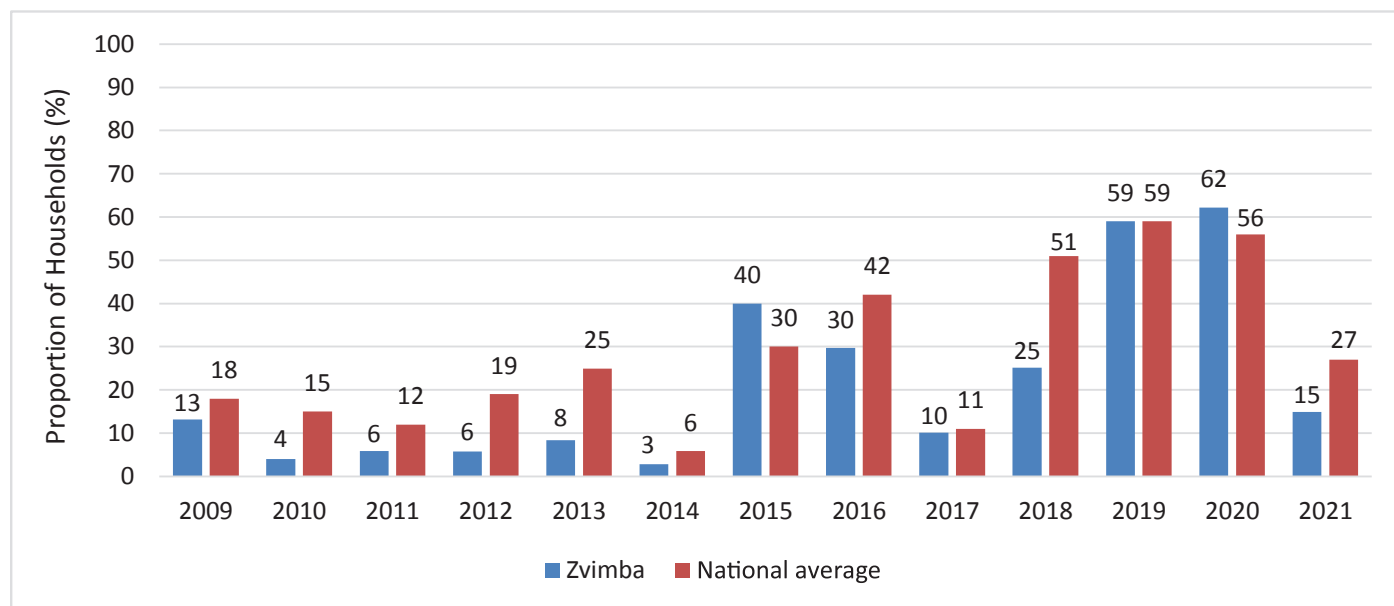


Figure 9: Zvimba Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 to 2021))

13.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

According to WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity in the district has been increasing over the years. About 33, 500 people were estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements, an increase from the 16, 700 people in 2016. About 79, 500 from 37, 000 in 2016 were estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 92, 100 up from 61, 500 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. While 124, 700 a decrease from 172, 800 in 2016 were 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 10 shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

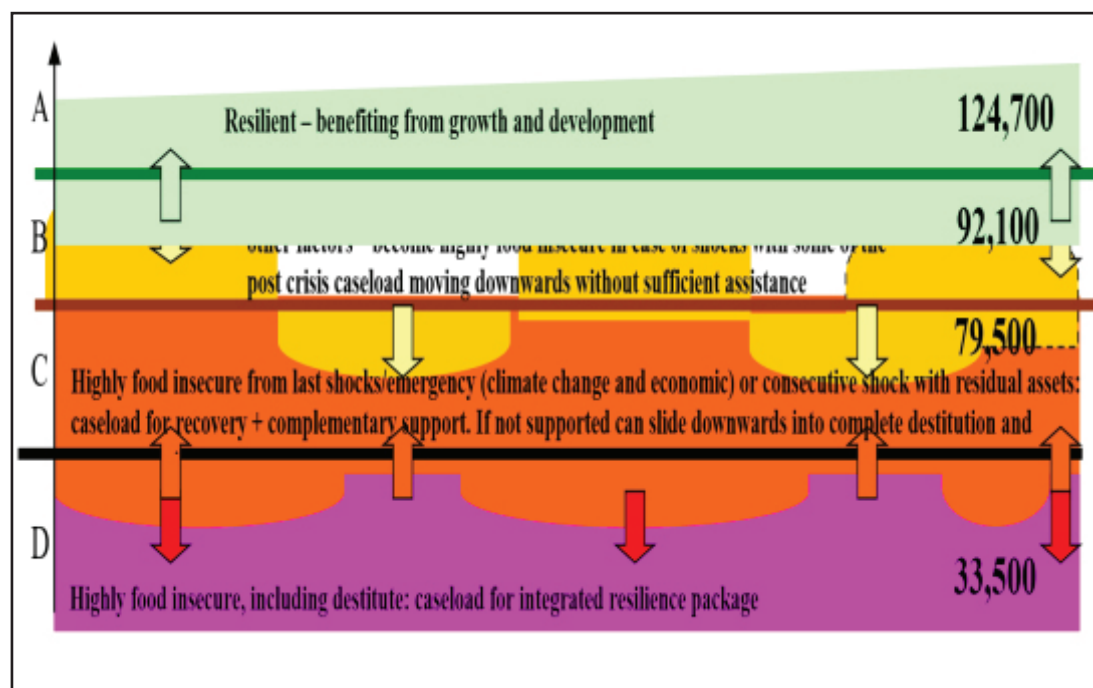
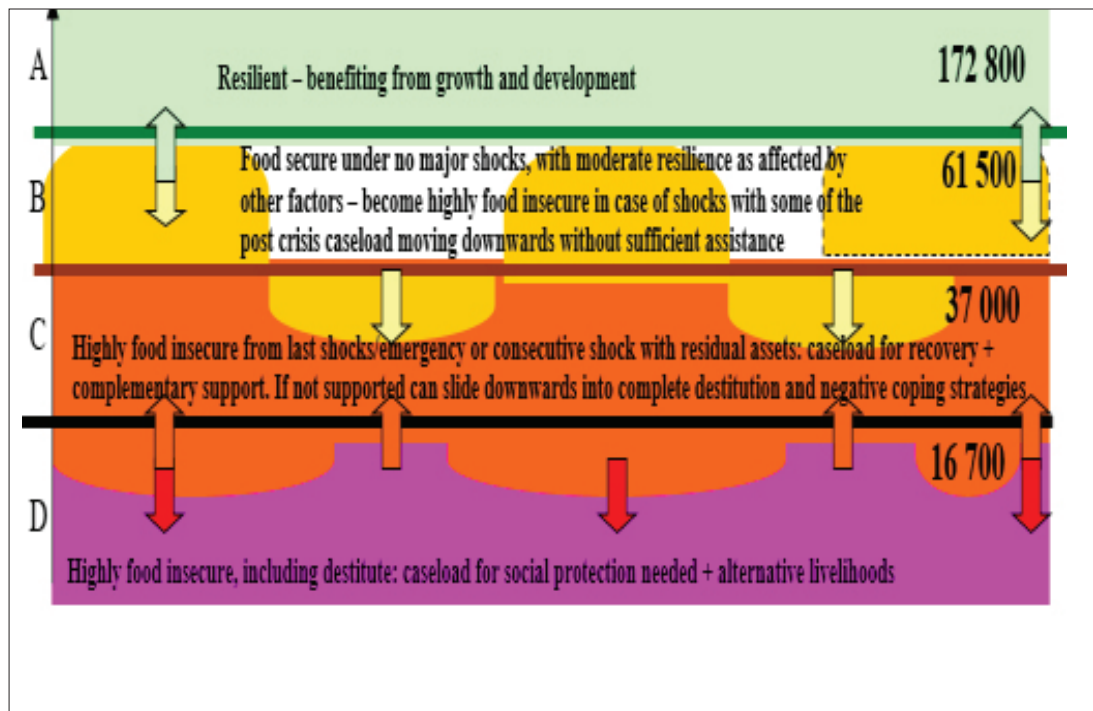


Figure 10: Zvimba Food Insecurity Trends

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.

13.3 Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

The table below illustrates the socioeconomic groups and vulnerability classifications.

Table 28: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Group A (Already resilient) 172 800 people (60%)	Households are food secure. They have benefited from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance.
Group B (Food secure under no major shocks) 61 500 people (21%)	Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. It was identified that for HH that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.
Group C (Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks) 37 000 people (6%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war in Ukraine, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
Group D (Highly food insecure including destitute) 16, 700 people (13%)	These highly food insecure households – including the destitute – are the most vulnerable groups in the district, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). This class comprises of the former farm workers with no access to land ownership.
Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming	

13.4 Coping Strategies

The district resorts to different coping strategies as a measure to sustain themselves. Most resettlement areas are into illegal, mining, petty trading, butter trade and remittance (**Table 29**). Petty trading is a characteristic of coping mechanism which cuts across all the wards in the district. Our urban wards are into illegal beer selling and prostitution.

Table 29: Coping Strategy By Ward

Ward	Coping strategy
Communal wards (1, 3, 4, 5, 6-12, 28 and 29)	Selling of wild fruits, Petty trading, remittances, butter trade
2,22,23,16 (urban wards)	Illegal beer sales points, prostitution, petty trading
13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19-21, 24-26, 30-35 (resettlement wards)	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade
Source: AARDS	

14. Nutrition

14.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition

Due to harsh economic conditions in the country, the nutrition status in the district has been poor. Stunting is the major nutritional problem in the district owing to high unemployment in the district, landlessness of farm residents, poor water and sanitation facilities and food and nutrition insecurity. **Table 30** shows the nutrition status in 2018 (latest National Nutrition Survey). Zvimba had one of the lowest MAM prevalences in the country in 2018, however, the district's stunting prevalence of 30.7% was third highest in the country, indicating chronic malnutrition in the district. Consequently, in the ZimVAC RLA of 2020, the district had one of the highest MUAC based GAM rate (7.4%) in the country. The LBW was 12.7% in 2018, which was above the 10% WHO threshold, however due to IYCF and ANC training in the district the LBW was 8.7% according to the 2021 DHIS 2 data.

Table 30: Nutrition And Health Indicators In The District

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	0.7
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.2
Stunting	30.7
Underweight	8.5
Overweight and obesity	1.7
Low Birth weight	12.7
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	12.7 (NAC, 2021)
Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018 and NAC Report 2021	

14.2 Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)

All the forty-one (41) health facilities in the district are offering IMAM services where children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition are managed. The cure rate for the IMAM programme was 72.6% compared to 47% in 2016. The improvement can be attributed to IMAM training in the years 2017 and 2018 as well as Nutrition site support and mentorship visits offered by the district team. The 2021 cure rate was slightly lower than the Sphere standards of a cure rate > 75% due to a high defaulter rate of 16.6%. Defaulters were mostly due to Covid 19 travel restrictions and high transport costs as beneficiaries had to make weekly or bi-weekly visits to the health facilities.

Table 31 shows the number of admissions and exits from the IMAM programme for the year 2021

Table 31: Imam Performance Indicators In The District

Indicator	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Number of children admitted into IMAM program	482	100
Number of children cured (IMAM)	114	72.6
Number of children defaulted (IMAM)	26	16.6
Number of children died (IMAM)	12	7.6
Number of children non-responded (IMAM)	5	3.2
Number of children exiting IMAM program	170	35.3
Source: DHIS 2		

14.3 Infant And Young Child Feeding Practices

Infant and young child feeding is critical in improving child survival and development outcomes. Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet can be used for assessing feeding practices in children 6-23 months of age. **Table 32** shows the district's infant and young child feeding indicators. There were some notable increases in all the three (3) indicators (proportion of children receiving the minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet). This can be attributed to favourable agricultural season experienced in 2020/21 season.

Table 32: Infant And Young Child Feeding Status In The District

Feeding Practice	Proportion Of Children Meeting Required Minimum	
	2018	2021
Minimum Meal Frequency	12.4	18.9
Minimum Dietary Diversity	12.4	21.6
Minimum Acceptable Diet	3.7	5.4
Exclusive Breastfeeding	61.5	No information
Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018, ZimVAC 2021		

14.4 Minimum Dietary Diversity Women (MDD-W)

According to the ZimVAC 2021 report, 20.9% of the women of child bearing age (WCBA), consumed a Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) 24-hours prior to the survey. The provincial MWW-W was 31.4%.

14.5 Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

In Zvimba district the most common diseases are acute respiratory infections both in children and adults. This may be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic which emanated as flu (**Table 33**). Diarrhoea cases are also high in both children and adults because of poor WASH facilities. Injuries are common in the district especially in adults and this is attributed to the mining activities which result in such injuries.

Table 33: Top 10 Common Diseases In The District

Rank	Disease	Under 5	Above 5	Total
1	Acute Respiratory infections	6,893	7,972	14, 865
2	Diarrhoea	4,880	4,858	9,738
3	Injuries	1,354	7,057	8,411
4	Sexually Transmittable Diseases	0	6,008	6,008
5	Ear conditions	1,061	3,535	4,596
6	Diseases of the eye	1,124	2,508	3,632
7	Skin diseases			
3,260	314	3,574		
8	Cm Malaria	471	2,971	3,442
9	DENTAL CONDITIONS	40	2,514	2,554
10	HYPERTENSION	0	1,494	1,494
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care				

14.6 Top Causes Of Mortality

The highest cause of mortality in both adults and children is pneumonia with more causes occurring in children (12) see (**Table 34**).

Table 34: Top Causes of Mortality in 2022

Rank	Condition/Disease	Below 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
1	Pneumonia	12	6	18
2	Diarrhoea	3	3	6
3	Diabetes Melitus	0	5	5
4	Covid-19	0	4	4
5	Severe Prematurity	3	0	3
6	Tuberculosis	0	3	3
7	Hypertension	0	2	3
8	Malnutrition	2	0	2
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care				

Table 35 summaries the seasonal activities by farming sector.

Table 35: Seasonal activities by farming sector

Ward	Activities	Months
Communal wards (1, 3, 4, 5, 6-12, 28 and 29) 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19-2124-26, 30-35 (resettlement wards)	a. Selling of Mazhanje fruits	November to January
	b. Petty trading	January to December
	c. Barter trade	January to December
2, 22, 23 and 16.(urban wards) 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19-2124-26, 30-35 (resettlement wards)	a. Petty trading	January to December
	b. Prostitution	January to December
	c. Illegal sale of beer	January to December
Source: AARDS		

15. Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

During the 2021/22 consumption period, no food aid was being extended to the people in the district due to the fact that the district had 15% food insecure households (ZimVAC 2021) which does not call for intervention. Both the government and the non-governmental organisation were not assisting in terms of food aid. However, basing on the first round of crop and livestock projection food insecure households are going to increase hence the need for food aid intervention.

16. Development Partner Profiling

Table 36: A Summary Of Ngos Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

Organisation	CATEGORY (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area Of Intervention (More Details On The Activities Undertaken By The NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
WHH	WASH	Drilling of borehole, rehabilitation of boreholes, latrine construction ,demand led sanitation ,setting up piped water schemes	27, 13 and 12	ZRDC, DDF, DDC, AARDS, MWASMED, YOUTH, HEALTH {DWSSC}
CARITAS	GBV	GBV campaigns	21, 20 and 18	MWASMMED
Sustainable Agriculture Technology	Value Chain	Poultry value chain ,IPVC formation of farmer Association ,creating live birds markets, butcheries ,value addition, establishing hatcheries.	15, 21, 25 and 35,	AARDS, MWASMED
Action Aid	Value Chain	Pork value chain ,IPVC formation of farmer Association ,creating live birds markets,butcheries ,value addition,establishing abattoirs .	25, 26, 35, 6 and 10	AARDS, MWASMED
Mercy Corps		Pork value chain ,IPVC formation of farmer Association ,creating live birds markets,butcheries ,value addition,establishing abattoirs .	25, 26, 35, 6 and 10	AARDS, MWASMED
FAO	Antimicrobial resistance	Investigating use of antimicrobials/ antibiotics in Poultry and establishment of farmer field schools	8 and 35	AARDS and Vet

Table 36: A Summary Of Ngos Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (Continued)

Organisation	CATEGORY (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area Of Intervention (More Details On The Activities Undertaken By The NGO)	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
Zimtec	Health technical support	Offers technical support in HIV ,		Health
Pamuhacha	GBV,livelihoods	Sponsoring GBV outreaches ,sponsoring school fees for less priviledged children ,distributing indigenous chicken for improving livelihoods of less priviledged ,mukando facilitations	20, 13, 16, 30 and 29	AARDS, Health, MWASMED
CISO	Livelihoods	Life skills training	All 35 wards	
WEFFECT	Value Chain	Dairy value chain establishing Milk collection centers, donating heifers	25, 26, 35 and 30	AARDS ,Vet
ZACH	Psycho-social support	Support to vulnerable children, people living with HIV and AIDs		
Child Protection	Livelihoods	Vulnerable children and GBV	All 35 wards	
Family Support Trust	Psycho-social support	Sexual violence against children	All wards	
JF Kapnek	Livelihoods	ECD capacitation	All wards	Education
ORION	Psycho-social support	GBV campaigns	All wards	
AWET	Psycho-social support	GBV and COVID-19	All wards	
Plan international	Health	Combating malaria ,distributing mosquito nets	7, 13, 14, 16, 27, 30 and 31	Health
MDP Municipal Development Partnership	Nutrition and infrastructure	ECD capacitation		
NASCO		Assisting handicapped girls and woman	All 35 wards	

Summary By Ward

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners
1	1,068	0	LOW	MEDIUM	YES	YES	84.91	903	160	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	Selling of wild fruits, petty trading, remittances, butter trade	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
2	635	1	MEDIUM	HIGH	YES	YES	66.2	420	215	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal beer sales points, prostitution, petty trading	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
3	1303	1	LOW	LOW	YES	YES	85.7	1112	165	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	Selling of wild fruits, petty trading, remittances, butter trade	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
4	640	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	87.78	559	78	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	Selling of wild fruits, petty trading, remittances, butter trade	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
5	828	0	LOW		YES	YES	84.72	698	126	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	Selling of wild fruits, petty trading, remittances, butter trade	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor HHs	No. of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners
7	874	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	87.34	995	144	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
8	734	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	85.63	747	125	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
9	540	1	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	87.22	637	93	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
10	839	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	87.1	469	70	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	Hhs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	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
12	2,756	1	LOW	LOW	YES	YES	85.76	732	121	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 111, 500- 800mm, semi-intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	FARMING, CASUAL JOBS, GARDENING, PETTY TRADE	Selling of wild fruits, Petty trading, remittances, butter trade	YES	HIGH	LOW	YES
13	1,617	1	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES	YES	85.64	2,358	395	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the AI farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	MEDIUM	YES
14	3,260	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	85.4	1,378	236	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the AI farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES
15	442	3	LOW	MEDIUM	YES	YES	78.45	2,555	702	Mutorashanga Informal Mining	Mutorashanga is the collective name given to the poor mining communities on the Zimbabwe side of the Great Dyke in Mashonaland West. Most households carry out informal chrome mining, supplemented by gold panning, on-farm casual work, petty trade; vegetable sales and maize cultivation typically consumed as green cobs with little dry harvest.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, CHROME MINING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	HHS	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	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
17	1,634	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	83.98	1,999	381	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, CHROME MINING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	LOW	YES
18	2,228	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES		83.11	1,346	273	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade		LOW		
19	2,323	1	LOW	LOW	YES	YES	83.77	1,861	360	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	LOW	YES
20	2,926	1	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES	YES	81.02	1,880	440	Mutorashanga Informal Mining	Mutorashanga is the collective name given to the poor mining communities on the Zimbabwe side of the Great Dyke in Mashonaland West. Most households carry out informal chrome mining, supplemented by gold panning, on-farm casual work, petty trade; vegetable sales and maize cultivation typically consumed as green cobs with little dry harvest.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, CHROME MINING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	MEDIUM	YES
21	1,878	1	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	80.36	2,349	574	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, CHROME MINING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	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
23	2,256	1	LOW	MEDIUM	YES	YES	71.79	499	196	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal beer sales points, prostitution ,petty trading	YES	MEDIUM		YES
24	1,928	3	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES	YES	73.98	1,668	587	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, BRICK, MOULDING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	MEDIUM	YES
25	4,747	1	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES	YES	79.52	1,524	393	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	HIGH	YES
26	418	4	LOW	LOW	YES	YES	79.46	3,751	969	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	LOW	YES

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	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
28	2,071	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	76.11	314	99	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Selling of wild fruits, Petty trading, remittances, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	LOW	YES
29	1,540	1	LOW	LOW	YES	YES	87.61	664	94	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION		YES	LOW	LOW	YES
30	1,781	0	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	85.73	1,774	295	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, CHROME MINING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	LOW	YES
31	1,872	2	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	84.16	1,294	244	Mutorashanga Informal Mining	Mutorashanga is the collective name given to the poor mining communities on the Zimbabwe side of the Great Dyke in Mashonaland West. Most households carry out informal chrome mining, supplemented by gold panning, on-farm casual work, petty trade, vegetable sales and maize cultivation typically consumed as green cobs with little dry harvest.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	LOW	YES

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	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
33	10,522	0	LOW	LOW	YES	YES	85.18	1,589	277	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Prime land and larger resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the AI farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	Region 2B: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	MEDIUM	LOW	YES
34		4	MEDIUM	LOW	YES	YES	80.54	1,024	247	Agro- fisheries	Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years. Men spend most of the year in fishing camps along the lakes (Lake Kariba and Lake Chivero) while the women and children live further inland where they practice limited agriculture and animal husbandry. Crafts trade is the only other economic activity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade	YES	LOW	LOW	YES
35		5	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	YES	YES	70.85	7,429	3,056	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years. Men spend most of the year in fishing camps along the lakes (Lake Kariba and Lake Chivero) while the women and children live further inland where they practice limited agriculture and animal husbandry. Crafts trade is the only other economic activity.	Region 2A: Rainfall is confined to summer and is moderately high (750-1000mm). The sub region receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads per season, the region is suitable for intensive agriculture	COMMERCIAL FARMING OF CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING, CASUAL LABOUR, PETTY TRADE, PROSTITUTION, BRICK MOULDING	Illegal mining, petty trading, remittance, butter trade		LOW	HIGH	

Annex
District Profiling Team

District Team		
Sibusisiwe Madhiye	District Livestock Specialist	AARDS
Bernardatte Bebe	Social Development Officer	Social Development
Prince E. Chirai	District Economist	Local Government
Hugh Chikerema	District Nutritionist	Health and Child Care

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ZVIMBA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

