



MASVINGO DISTRICT PROFILE

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FOREWORD

Over the years, extreme weather events such as prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall and droughts have been impacting negatively on the livelihoods of the rural population in Zimbabwe. Furthermore reduced crop harvests coupled with the prevailing economic challenges and cash liquidity, have increased livelihood vulnerability, food insecurity, chronic poverty and malnutrition at an alarming pace in the most recent years. Consequently, it has become complex to distinguish between acute situations and the chronic given the interconnectedness of the contributing factors.

To address the above, the Government of Zimbabwe with support from Development and Humanitarian Partners have rightly been looking for evidence based information that would assist them not only to understand the manifestation of the current food security and livelihood challenges but also that could give them information on the causal relationships and linkages that compound the current crisis. There is a growing consensus that resilience building is one commendable way to link disadvantaged livelihoods to development pathways in a long term perspective. This needs objective and credible information based on evidence generated through sound methods, tools and analytical frameworks.

Thus Government under the coordination of FNC and the World Food Programme had to utilise a Three Pronged Approach (3PA) analytical framework to understand the underlying causes of chronic vulnerabilities and address the growing demand for evidence based information in support of resilience building initiatives. The approach is made up of the Integrated Context Analysis [a deeper overall overview at national level overlaying trend of food insecurity, nutrition and shocks combined with analyses of risks], Seasonal Livelihood Programming (a tool used to develop an integrated multi-year operational plan, showing which programmes to be implemented where, when, to whom, with what, and why – and by which partners) and Community Based Participatory Planning (communities identify integrated multi-year and multi-sectoral plans required to build resilience in the local areas). This analytical framework strengthens the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes, developed in partnership and aligned to national and local priorities.

To further understand chronic vulnerability and improve targeting at sub district level, on behalf of Government of Zimbabwe, the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) in collaboration with WFP Zimbabwe generated this profile to complement the 3PA approach.

This report provides 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 our greatest hope that all stakeholders will find this information useful in further refining their programs and targeting criteria for the development of Zimbabwe.

Yours sincerely

George D. Kembo



FNC Director/ZimVAC Chairperson

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Service
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DA	District Administrator
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
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
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
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

MASVINGO

District Overview



8% Chronically Food Insecure Population

66% Population Living in Poverty

Main Livelihoods

Livelihoods in this district are based on agricultural activities mainly crop production. The district surrounds Masvingo town which provides a close market for the rural population as well as employment opportunities. Crop production is fairly low due to the low rainfall received and the district is also prone to prolonged mid-season dry spells. As a result, cereal grain availability is generally low and the households sometimes rely on Masvingo urban. There is need for the increased coverage of irrigation facilities.

Water and Sanitation



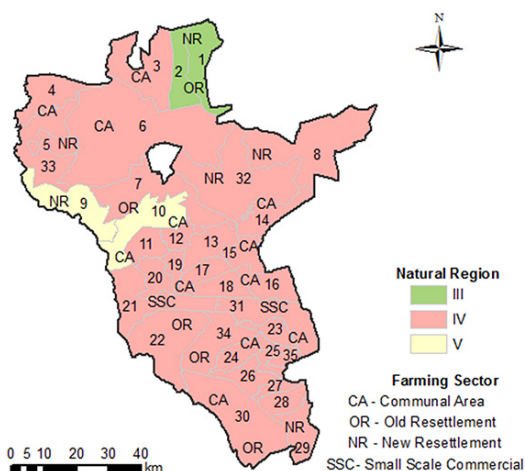
113 Boreholes



20.8% Safe Latrines

Most water points are seasonal as a result of low water tables and high evaporation rates. In the dry seasons water access is a challenge and some households walk longer distances to access safe water. This results in households not getting enough water quantities for proper hygiene levels. A number of the boreholes are usually not functioning and are in need of repairs.

About 42% of the households have access to any type of latrine and of these 17% have access to safe types of latrines. The district is making great efforts to increase toilet ownership in the district. Proportion of households that own functional hand washing stations were estimated to be about 6%. There is need for initiatives to increase access to proper facilities in the district.



Agro Ecological Regions

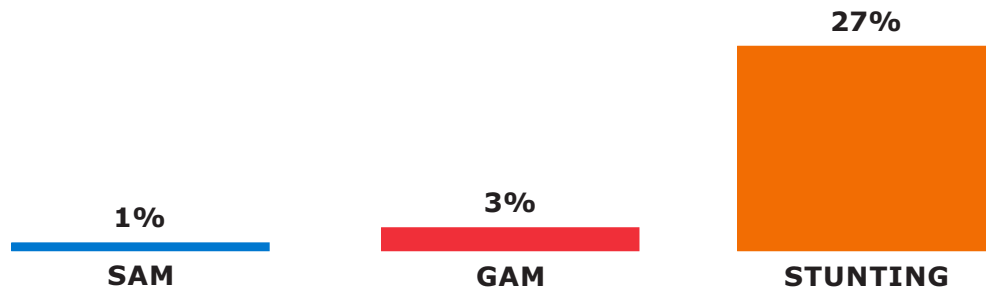
Masvingo falls in agro-ecological regions III, IV and V. The district receives low rainfall which is not fairly distributed and experience prolonged mid-season dry spells. There is an average rainfall of 600mm per annum and common crops are maize with small grain production taking off. The largest farming sector is communal which is practiced by more than 60% of the households.

Education

There are 128 primary schools and 47 secondary schools in the district. The schools are fairly distributed and are in line with population distribution.

Health and Nutrition

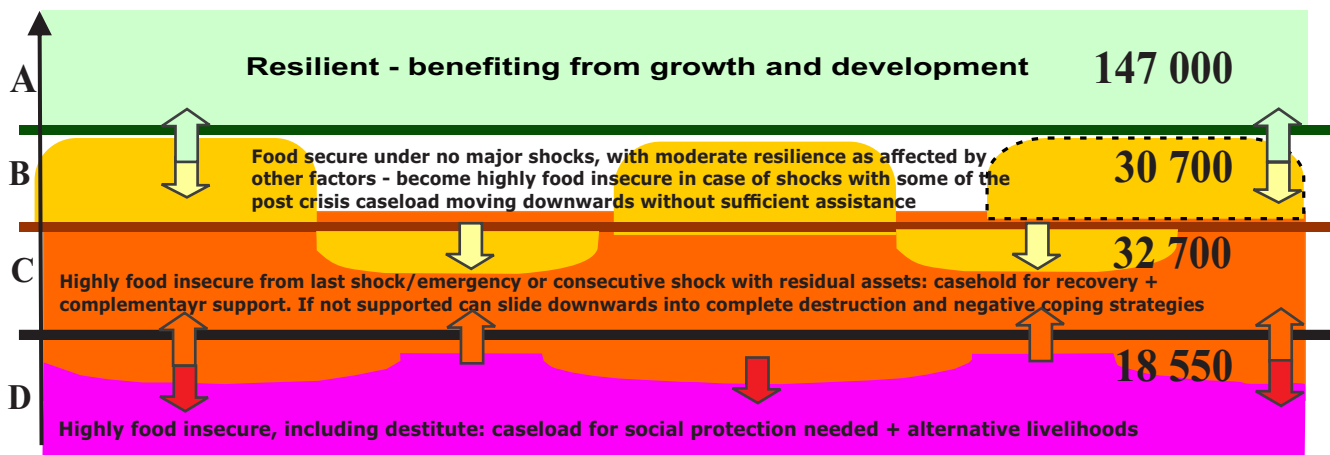
The district has 41 hospitals which are fairly distributed. Though some wards do not have a health facility they are adequately covered by other wards.



Malnutrition challenge is moderate in the district with Severe Acute Malnutrition estimated at 1.3% and Global Acute Malnutrition at 2.9% of under five children (ZimVAC 2016). Although stunting at 24% is below the national average of 27% the Figure is still very high compared to International standards. There is need for intervention to reduce stunting.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence for the district is estimated at 14% which is almost equivalent to the national average of 14.7%.

Food Insecurity Classification



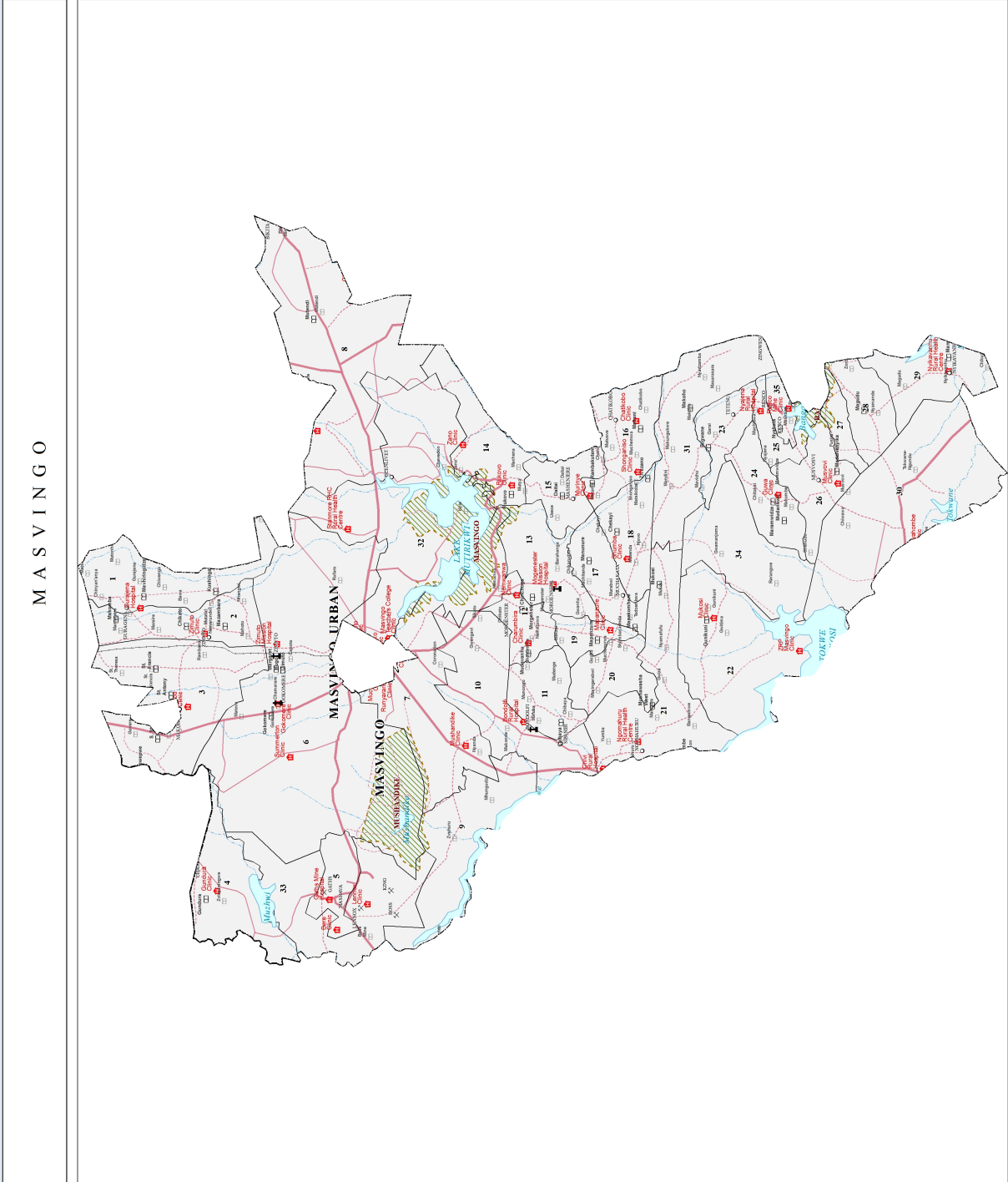
- 18,550 (8%) chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance.
- 32,700 (14%) vulnerable to shock and have little asset base
- 30,700 (13%) food secure under major shocks and moderately resilient to minor shocks
- 147,000 (64%) food secure and resilient to shocks

Key Humanitarian and Developmental Needs

- Rehabilitate non-functional irrigation schemes and install new irrigation schemes.
- Programs to strengthen market linkages

1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 GENERIC FEATURES (INFRASTRUCTURE, BOUNDARIES, TRANSPORT NETWORK AND HYDROLOGY)



Source: OCHA

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Masvingo District is located in the south eastern part of Zimbabwe. Its coordinates are 20°30'0" N and 31°0'0" E in DMS (Degrees Minutes Seconds) or -20.5 and 31 (in decimal degrees). Masvingo district houses the provincial capital, Masvingo town. It also has mining towns, Mashava and Renco. 20Km south of Masvingo city there is Nemamwa Growth Point which houses the Rural District council offices. The districts shares borders with Chivi to the west, Gutu to the North, Chiredzi on the South, Zaka to the East, Shurugwi and Chirumanzu districts on the North West and Bikita on the North Eastern border.

1.3 POPULATION INFORMATION

The estimated population for the district for the year 2016 is 228 951 based on the Census 2012 population of 211,215 and an estimated annual growth rate of 2% (**Table 1**). Of the population, 53% are females and 47% are males.

Table 1: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	Households 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion of Population
1	Zimuto	1,431	5,908	6,395	3%
2	Zimuto	1,649	6,637	7,184	3%
3	Mushagashe	634	2,759	2,986	1%
4	Gundura	243	1,034	1,119	0.5%
5	Mashava	1,530	5,779	6,255	3%
6	Summertown	2,327	10,005	10,830	5%
7	Bhani	1,261	5,211	5,641	2%
8	Zishumbe	1,961	9,020	9,764	4%
9	Mushandike	1,212	6,524	7,062	3%
10	Mushandike	1,707	8,330	9,017	4%
11	Sipambi	1,167	5,338	5,778	3%
12	Nemamwa	1,621	7,524	8,144	4%
13	Boroma	1,860	8,840	9,569	4%
14	Zano	1,235	5,474	5,925	3%
15	Murinye	1,215	5,626	6,090	3%
16	Chatikobo	1,817	7,785	8,427	4%
17	Murambwi	1,568	6,901	7,470	3%
18	Mashate	1,633	7,281	7,881	3%
19	Mapanzure	715	3,075	3,328	1%
20	Gozho	1,001	4,590	4,968	2%
21	Ngomahuru	786	3,784	4,096	2%
22	Gunikuni	1,574	7,964	8,620	4%
23	Rupike	959	4,326	4,683	2%
24	Guwa	1,171	5,077	5,496	2%
25	Muchibwa	668	3,165	3,426	1%
26	Musvovi	1,338	6,099	6,602	3%
27	Nyikavanhu	582	2,773	3,002	1%
28	Nyamande	1,201	5,618	6,081	3%
29	Magudu	1,594	7,175	7,766	3%
30	Chisase	2,937	14,666	15,875	7%
31	Mandere	531	2,624	2,840	1%
32	Vic East	1,798	8,064	8,729	4%
33	Zvamahande	1,418	5,393	5,838	3%
34	Mukosi	1,241	6,007	6,502	3%
35	Renco Mine	1,329	5,139	5,563	2%
Total		46,914	211,515	228,951	100%

Source: Census 2012 Report

1.4 VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

Musasa trees are dominant, which is mostly savanna landscape. Grazing areas are dominated by species such as *Eragrostis Curvula*, *Cynodon Dactylon*, *Panicum Maximum* and *Setaria Pallidifusca*, which are palatable for grazing animals such as cattle. In some cases where over-grazing has been experienced there are some unpalatable species like the *Hyperennia Fillipendula*

and the *Sporobolus Pyramidalis* deteriorating in most grazing lands. Also *lantana Camara* has encroached into the grazing lands especially in wards 1, 12 and 13. The district is also adorned by a variety of *acacia* trees.

1.5 LAND DEGRADATION

Overgrazing; the ratio of grazing land to animals is too high especially in resettlement areas which has resulted in serious overgrazing across the district.

Deforestation; firewood is the main source of fuel which results in people cutting down trees for different purposes especially for firewood both in rural and urban areas as a result of erratic power cuts.

Drought; climate change/variability has resulted in extreme heat waves and low rainfall which in turn has resulted in low agricultural production. Most areas around wards 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (the marginal areas) tend to be affected most by droughts

Stream Bank Cultivation; a number of farmers cultivate near rivers which contributes to river and dam siltation. This is mainly out of ignorance by farmers pertaining to the consequences of their actions.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 EDUCATION INFORMATION

There are 128 primary schools and 47 secondary schools in the district which are fairly distributed in line with population distribution. Out of the 47 secondary schools, 6 are boarding schools namely Vitoria High (government), 3 mission boarding schools (Mutendi, Gokomere and Zimuto) and 2 private schools (Riverton Academy and Kyle College). The average school dropout rate is around 27% of which 56% are females and 44% are males. The student teacher ratio for ECD ranges from 25 to 35 students per teacher.

Table 2: Education facilities in Masvingo district

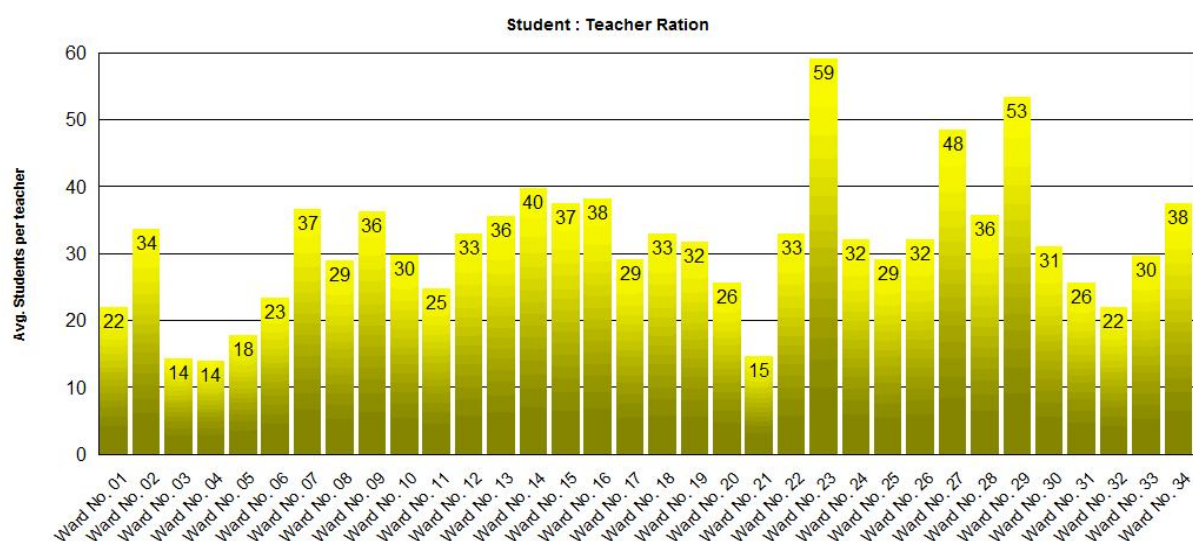
Ward	Proportion of Population	ECD Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Pupils	Total Staff
Ward 01	3%	8	8	2	2,271	110
Ward 02	3%	6	5	2	2,556	98
Ward 03	1%	4	5	2	632	41
Ward 04	0.5%	3	3	1	304	25
Ward 05	3%	1	1	-	103	5
Ward 06	5%	7	6	3	2,440	147
Ward 07	2%	5	6	1	4,083	122
Ward 08	4%	5	5	2	2,963	150
Ward 09	3%	4	3	1	1,937	59
Ward 10	4%	4	5	3	2,595	94
Ward 11	3%	3	3	1	1,352	59
Ward 12	4%	3	3	2	2,716	93
Ward 13	4%	4	4	1	2,365	76
Ward 14	3%	3	3	2	2,644	82
Ward 15	3%	3	3	1	2,337	76
Ward 16	4%	6	6	3	3,471	127
Ward 17	3%	3	3	2	3,103	119
Ward 18	3%	4	4	2	2,573	84
Ward 19	1%	2	2	1	1,532	69
Ward 20	2%	3	4	-	1,300	56
Ward 21	2%	7	7	2	1,844	124
Ward 22	4%	2	2	1	1,989	60
Ward 23	2%	2	2	1	1,967	59
Ward 24	2%	1	1	1	1,301	45
Ward 25	1%	5	3	-	1,456	55
Ward 26	3%	5	5	3	4,613	155
Ward 27	1%	1	1	-	798	19
Ward 28	3%	2	2	1	1,657	54
Ward 29	3%	4	4	1	3,512	101

Ward 30	7%	2	4	2	1,451	52
Ward 31	1%	6	1	1	1,078	49
Ward 32	4%	5	6	1	1,024	38
Ward 33	3%	2	4	1	1,068	43
Ward 34	3%	2	2	-	1,278	35
Ward 35	2%	-	2	-		
Total	100%	127	128	47		

Source: RWIMS

High levels of primary school enrolments had been since recorded in Zimbabwe, net enrolment ratio (NER) increased from 81.9% in 1994, peaking to 98.5% in 2002. Council schools enroll about 61% of the population whilst government schools are the second largest enroller of about 24%. Gender equality at primary schools is also good. About 19% of the pupils walk more than 5km to attain primary education in Masvingo province. Statistics also show that, 50% males complete primary education compared to 46% of females in the province. In 2012 the national average of teacher pupil ratio was at 43:1, currently the Figure below (**Figure 1**) show that most of the ward are better in terms of teacher-pupil ratio compared to the national average.

Figure 1: Masvingo District Teacher-Student Ratio



Source: Ministry of Education

2.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

There are a total of 41 hospitals and clinics in the district evenly distributed across most wards (**Table 3**). This includes the Masvingo provincial hospital, one mission hospital (Morgenster), 3 mine clinics at Renco mine, Lennox mine and Gaths mine, and the rest are either RDC or government clinics. Only wards 5, 8, 9, 13, 17, 20, 23, 27, 30 and 31 do not have health facilities within the ward.

Table 3: Health Centres

Ward	Health Centres	Type	Catchment	D.O.T
1	Gurajena Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	8,762	2
2	Zimuto Business Centre Clinic	Rural Health Centre	10,300	40
3	Alvord Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	4,859	11
4	Gundura Clinic	Clinic	1,398	10
6	Summerton Clinic	Rural Health Centre	1,431	12
7	Mshandike	Rural Health Centre	7,101	55
10	Muchakata Clinic	Clinic	1,001	150
11	Bondolfi Clinic	Clinic	9,707	28
12	Charumbira	Clinic	11,119	150
14	Rukovo Clinic	Rural Health Centre	3,310	306
14	Zano Clinic	Rural Health Centre	3,543	16
15	Murinye	Clinic	3,122	20

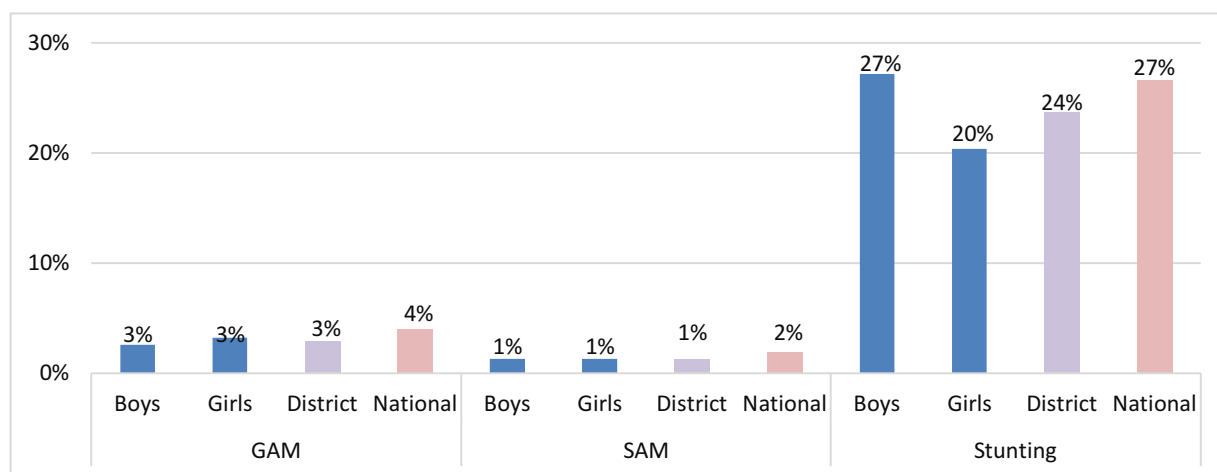
16	Chatikobo	Rural Health Centre	6,984	50
16	Shonganiso	Rural Health Centre	7,465	25
18	Shumba	Clinic	15,690	0
19	Mapanzure	Clinic	10,076	101
21	Ngomahuru Clinic	Clinic	12	30
21	NgomahuruPscatric Hospital	Hospital	10	3
22	Mukosi Clinic	Rural Health Centre	8,196	80
24	Guwa	Clinic	7,989	40
25	Nyajena Rural Hospital	Hospital	12,698	50
26	Musvovi Rural Health Care	Rural Health Centre	12,161	30
28	Nyamande Rural	Clinic	17,374	0
29	Nyikavanhu Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	17,364	250
32	Wendedzo	Clinic	11,525	15
33	Zvemahande Clinic	Rural Health Centre	3,166	15

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.3 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

The rate of stunting in Masvingo District is 24%, wasting is at 1.3% and 2.9% of under five children are underweight according to the 2016 ZimVAC (**Figure 2**). Percentage of stunted children is relatively high which calls for immediate intervention to reduce stunting.

Figure 2: Prevalence of Malnutrition



Source: ZimVAC 2016

Kwashiorkor and marasmus recorded highest incidences in 2014 and pellagra outbreak was recorded in 2011. Diarrhoea cases are decreasing from 2013 (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Disease and Malnutrition Cases

Year	Diarrhoea	Nutritional Deficiencies		
		Kwashiorkor	Marasmus	Pellagra
2010	8,261	90	25	26
2011	19,914	201	41	120
2012	20,655	176	31	38
2013	22,153	186	25	102
2014	19,457	255	78	98
2015	16,095	164	57	109

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.4 PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS

The district HIV prevalence rate is 14%. The Ministry of Health classified the HIV prevalence in the district as moderate. **Table 5** shows the new infections from 2012. The new infections increased to almost 4000 in 2013 and have been on the decrease since then.

Table 5: New HIV Infections

YEAR	HIV NEW INFECTIONS
2012	537
2013	3,988
2014	3,637
2015	3,183

Source: Ministry of Health

3 WATER AND SANITATION INFORMATION

3.1 WATER ACCESS

Main water sources in Masvingo district are boreholes and shallow/deep wells. There is a total of 480 boreholes of which 238 are functional and 242 are non-functional (**Table 6**). Low water levels, drying up of the boreholes as well as need for repairs are some of the top reasons for non-functionality.

Table 6: Distribution of boreholes by ward

Ward	Main Water Source	Total Boreholes	Functional	Non Functional	Reasons For Non Functional
1	Borehole	17	8	9	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
2	Borehole	14	8	6	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
3	Borehole, dam	7	2	5	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
4	Borehole, dam	21	13	8	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
5	Dam-tap water	-	-	-	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
6	Borehole	24	16	8	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
7	Borehole, dam	5	1	4	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
8	Borehole	18	10	8	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
9	Borehole, dam	20	6	14	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
10	Borehole, dam	24	20	4	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
11	Borehole	18	4	14	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
12	Borehole	9	8	1	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
13	Borehole	9	2	7	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
14	Borehole, dam	8	7	1	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
15	Borehole	10	3	7	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
16	Borehole	23	12	11	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
17	Borehole	32	5	27	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
18	Borehole	9	7	2	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
19	Borehole, dam	9	5	4	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
20	Borehole	8	3	5	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
21	Borehole, dam	3	1	2	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
22	Borehole, dam	10	8	2	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
23	Borehole, dam	14	9	5	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
24	Borehole, dam	28	19	9	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
25	Borehole	14	3	11	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
26	Borehole	11	5	6	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
27	Borehole	6	4	2	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
28	Borehole	23	6	17	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
29	Borehole	17	9	8	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
30	Borehole	17	5	12	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
31	Borehole	19	12	7	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
32	Borehole	11	6	5	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
33	Borehole	11	6	5	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
34	Borehole	11	5	6	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
35	Tapwater	-	-	-	Water level dropped down, dried borehole, need repairs
Total		480	238	242	

Source: DDF

3.2 SANITATION FACILITIES

Access to toilet facilities was estimated at 40% and only 16% of households have safe latrines. The district aims to have all of its wards Open Defecation Free (ODF). To date only ward 23 has

graduated as an ODF ward. The district had a total of 315 ODF villages by April 2016. Ward 23 has the highest number of households with access to toilets at 92.3% and ward 28 has the least number of households at 14.4% and is also the only ward in Masvingo District that has about 5% of the households with functional hand washing facilities (**Table 7**).

The following was achieved through the rural wash program:

- 117 community health clubs were formed
- 88 health teacher/masters trained
- 76 school clubs were formed/strengthened
- 268 latrine builders trained
- 289 SAGs formed

Table 7: Toilet access by wards

Location	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% of HHs with any Type of Latrine	% of HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in Use	% of HHs with Hand Washing Facility in Use
Ward 01	50	1,789	52%	6%	1.3%
Ward 02	45	2,078	64%	28%	0.4%
Ward 03	10	606	57%	11%	2.5%
Ward 04	6	276	74%	9%	0.0%
Ward 05	1	74	32%	0%	0.0%
Ward 06	29	1,681	49%	10%	7.6%
Ward 07	17	1,237	16%	4%	2.7%
Ward 08	32	1,432	36%	13%	2.7%
Ward 09	26	2,231	25%	6%	0.8%
Ward 10	39	2,048	33%	3%	0.5%
Ward 11	39	1,022	57%	7%	4.4%
Ward 12	63	2,363	49%	19%	16.6%
Ward 13	86	1,880	40%	8%	1.9%
Ward 14	84	2,064	30%	22%	6.5%
Ward 15	53	1,486	80%	74%	12.9%
Ward 16	71	2,434	32%	9%	0.0%
Ward 17	46	2,234	51%	5%	2.3%
Ward 18	38	1,752	56%	20%	6.6%
Ward 19	32	884	58%	31%	10.2%
Ward 20	52	1,321	45%	0%	7.7%
Ward 21	14	734	34%	8%	0.1%
Ward 22	12	1,821	18%	6%	0.2%
Ward 23	37	1,042	92%	89%	75.2%
Ward 24	30	1,633	40%	8%	8.1%
Ward 25	27	1,048	77%	58%	15.3%
Ward 26	43	2,098	30%	20%	4.1%
Ward 27	27	1,118	43%	40%	26.2%
Ward 28	31	1,610	14%	6%	0.5%
Ward 29	74	2,430	19%	9%	1.3%
Ward 30	25	2,070	16%	2%	0.5%
Ward 31	19	665	37%	28%	0.2%
Ward 32	29	1,287	32%	5%	0.7%
Ward 33	6	523	30%	0%	0.0%
Ward 34	11	1,472	14%	1%	0.3%
Total	1,204	50,443	42%	17%	7%

Source: RWIMS

4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 TRANSPORT

The main transport system in Masvingo district is by road. There is a rail road and a station that mostly caters for cargo from main business centres such as Harare enroute to and from South Africa. The major roads with tar are the Masvingo- Harare, Masvingo-Beitbridge, Masvingo-Bulawayo, Masvingo-Zano, Masvingo-Mashate and Masvingo-Mutare. All other gravel roads connecting to the tarred roads are in fair to good conditions. All wards in the district are accessible by road throughout the year. Ward 15 does not have very good roads and authorities need to pri-

oritise the maintenance and rehabilitation of the roads in this Ward. The District development Fund (DDF), Rural District Council (RDC) together with the Ministry of transport are responsible for maintenance of the road network while National railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) are responsible for maintaining the railway line.

4.2 COMMUNICATION

There are four main communication networks in the district, namely Econet, Telecel, Netone and Telone. Econet has the strongest signal strength and is used by a greater proportion of the population. Telone is not very common in the communal areas except with some institutions. WiFi usage is gaining ground in urban areas especially with the introduction of hotspots. **Table 8** shows the network strength by ward for each operator.

Table 8: Telecommunication Coverage

Ward	Network Coverage			
	Telecel	Econet	Netone	Telone
1	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
2	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
3	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
4	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
5	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
6	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
7	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
8	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
9	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
10	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
11	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
12	Good	Good	Fair	Good
13	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
14	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
15	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
16	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
17	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
18	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
19	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
20	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
21	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
22	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
23	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
24	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
25	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
26	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
27	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
28	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
29	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
30	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
31	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
32	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
33	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
34	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
35	Good	Good	Fair	Good

Source: DDF

5 MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

The district lies in two economic zones i.e. Masvingo – Manicaland - Middleveld Smallholder and Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal livelihood zones (**Table 9**). The main livelihood options are agriculturally based (growing of crops and keeping livestock). Most crop production is rain fed which makes production very difficult due to the low and erratic rains but production of small grains is of moderate potential.

Tourism also provides formal and informal employment for some households who work and live around Great Zimbabwe Ruins, Lake Mutirikwi and Kyle Recreational Park. Informal employment

is provided through sale of arts and crafts on the roadside. Other livelihoods sources are livestock, aquaculture, horticulture, fishing, firewood and charcoal sales in nearby towns. Gold panning and migrant casual labour are common activities in nearby farms.

Table 9: Summary of Economic Zones

	Description
Masvingo-Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder	Most parts of the zone falls in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20 Degrees Celsius. The maximum ranges between 35-40 Degrees Celsius. The small rivers also provide greater opportunities for irrigation schemes.
Bikita - Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop production is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years.

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

5.1 WEALTH GROUP PROFILES

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four generally agreed wealth groups and these are the better off, middle income, poor and very poor groups. The households' classification vary according to different geographical locations. The general definition for each of the 4 wealth groups is as follows:

Better off -: this group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.

Middle Class -: they have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock they dispose their assets and some can even move to the lower classes.

Poor -: they have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. They offer labour to the middle and better off classes. They depend mainly on crop production and are not able to cultivate big pieces of land. They own very few livestock and some do not have draught power for their agricultural activities. They are not able to send all their children to school and they also depend on external assistance.

Very Poor -: these are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households lead by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and they are not able to provide labour. They are neither able to provide for themselves nor to send children to school. They cannot make it in life without external assistance.

6 POVERTY LEVELS

The district had an estimated poverty prevalence of 54% which is moderate compared to the national rural average of 76%. Wards 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 14 have the highest poverty prevalence rate which ranges between 75% and 80%. Ward 5 and 35 have the least poverty rate, this is most likely so because they are mining towns. Wards 33 and 6 have also the least poverty rates in rural Masvingo (**Table 10**). The wards with the widest range between the poor and the wealthy are ward 32 and 6 with a Gini index of 42%. The wards with the lowest inequality gap are ward 15, 27, 35 and 28.

Table 10: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

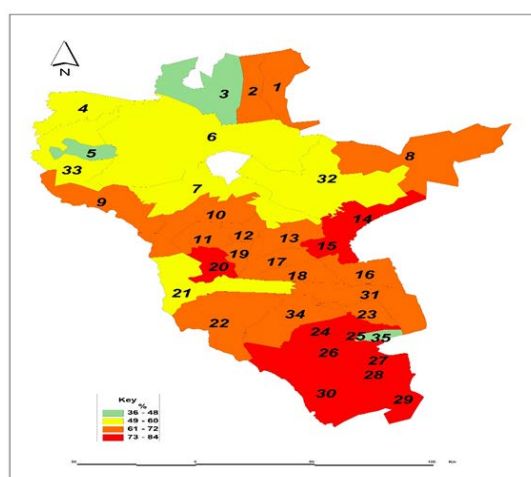
	Proportion of population	2012 Households	No. of Poor Households	Poverty
Ward 01	3%	1,431	884	67.8%
Ward 02	3%	1,649	1,040	64.0%
Ward 03	1%	634	300	69.7%
Ward 04	0.5%	243	130	46.5%

Ward 05	3%	1,530	708	76.2%
Ward 06	5%	2,327	1,288	63.5%
Ward 07	2%	1,261	720	75.8%
Ward 08	4%	1,961	1,200	46.5%
Ward 09	3%	1,212	785	70.0%
Ward 10	4%	1,707	1,056	62.8%
Ward 11	3%	1,167	790	57.4%
Ward 12	4%	1,621	1,029	66.1%
Ward 13	4%	1,860	1,207	53.8%
Ward 14	3%	1,235	924	69.1%
Ward 15	3%	1,215	879	68.9%
Ward 16	4%	1,817	1,251	47.4%
Ward 17	3%	1,568	1,053	69.2%
Ward 18	3%	1,633	1,116	57.6%
Ward 19	1%	715	492	74.0%
Ward 20	2%	1,001	727	73.0%
Ward 21	2%	786	438	60.4%
Ward 22	4%	1,574	1,092	62.1%
Ward 23	2%	959	669	80.8%
Ward 24	2%	1,171	849	73.2%
Ward 25	1%	668	501	75.3%
Ward 26	3%	1,338	992	75.3%
Ward 27	1%	582	469	61.6%
Ward 28	3%	1,201	925	73.2%
Ward 29	3%	1,594	1,185	55.9%
Ward 30	7%	2,937	2,152	62.5%
Ward 31	1%	531	324	51.8%
Ward 32	4%	1,798	1,070	66.6%
Ward 33	3%	1,418	759	70.7%
Ward 34	3%	1,241	852	68.9%
Ward 35	2%	1,329	616	77.7%
Total	100%	46,914	30,468	65.57%

Source: Poverty Atlas 2015

Figure 3 shows the spatial distribution of poverty prevalence by ward. Wards surrounding Masvingo urban have prevalence of less than 60% which might be as a result of market linkages with the urban area and also employment opportunities in the urban area.

Figure 3: Poverty Map for the District by Ward



Source: Poverty Atlas 2015

7 CLIMATE INFORMATION

7.1 NATURAL REGIONS AND CLIMATE

Masvingo mainly consist of agro-ecological regions III, IV and V and the greater proportion of the district is in region IV (**Table 11**). The district falls under Savanna Climatic conditions. Mid-season

dry spells and droughts are experienced due to its location along the drought prone region. The district experiences wet-dry climatic conditions and warm temperatures i.e. the weather is hot and dry throughout the year except summer where low rainfall might be experienced. There is an average rainfall of 600mm per annum.

Table 11: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

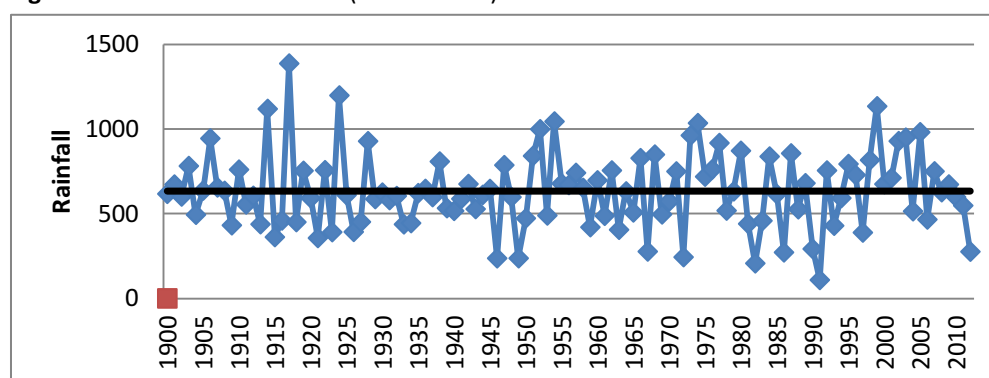
Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IV	Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20°C during winter In June to July and the maximum ranges between 35°C -40°C during summer in September and October.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35
V	Missing Information and also need to order the regions numerically	1, 2
III	The zone falls under Agro-ecological Region III with relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 600mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C- 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C-35°C during summer	12, 13, 14, 32

Source: Natural Regions of Zimbabwe and Farming Systems

7.2 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

The mean annual rainfall for Masvingo District is 633mm. However, the distribution is not even, due to different ecological regions in Masvingo. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 600mm to 800mm and has been going down in the recent years (**Figure 5**).

Figure 4: Mean Annual Rainfall (1900 – 2012)

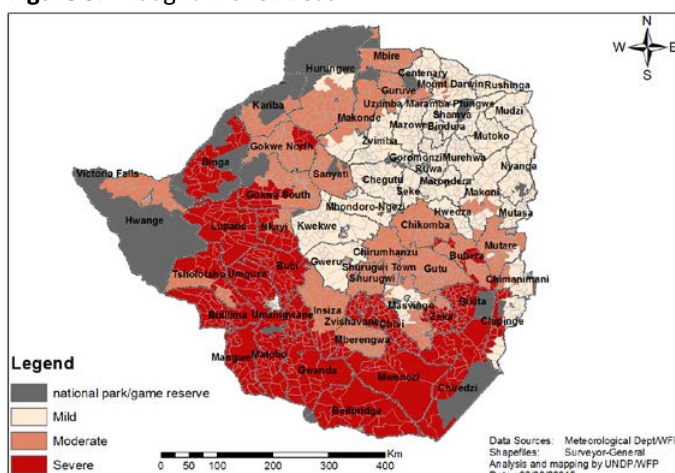


Source: Meteorological Services Zimbabwe

7.3 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

According UNDP Hazard Mapping (2015), Masvingo is moderately and mildly affected by drought as indicated in **Figure 5** below:

Figure 5: Drought Prone Areas

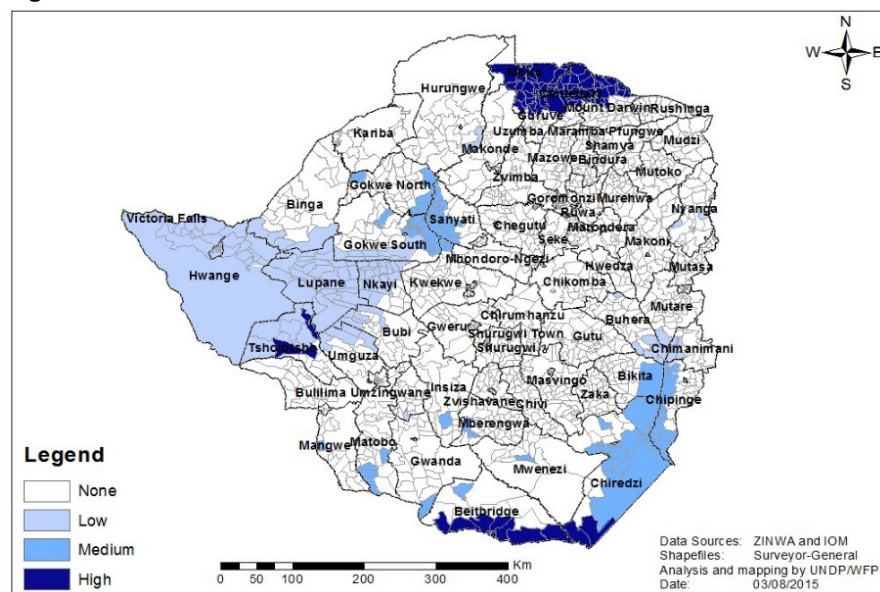


Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping

7.4 FLOOD PRONE AREAS

The district is at no risk of flooding according to **Figure 6**.

Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas



Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping Report

7.5 HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

There are 43 dams in Masvingo district and the four major dams are Mutirikwi, Bangala, Muzhwi and Tokwe (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in Ward
1	Manyara, Sekenende, Mangwaya
2	Mahoto
3	Mushagashe
4	Muzhu
5	Temeriyi, Dhiso, Gatesmine
8	Dromore1, Dromore2, Marah, Marowa
9	Mushandike
10	Manyama
14	Kyle Dam
15	Kyle Dam
18	Matsikidze
19	Gozho
21	Mafurinye, Ngomahuru, Nyamafufu
22	Mbengami, Gunikuni, Mhungu
23	Tugwane, Mavizhu, Maweza
24	Zengeya,
25	Mabvugwi
26	Musvovi, Chiwawa
31	Mandere, Chimbingu, Makoho, Nyadzamba
33	Chamawayi, Chesinde, Chishashe, Lennox, Kingmine 1
34	Chedenje, Mutigwede, Bandara

Source: ZINWA

Figure 7 show the hydro map of the district, showing the location of boreholes and dams. From the map it can be observed that the central parts of the district have limited access to boreholes and dams.

Masv Dist. Water Resources

Legend

- Borehole
- Dam
- River
- Ward

The map shows the following wards: CHIRANZARA, MUSHAWHE, MUZYAMBE, ZIMUTO, NUSAMA, CHIKWANDA/MAZARE, CHIMEZZA, NYOTOLHS, CHIKWANDA, MUSHANDIKE, Tokwe, KARIBUBA (M), NGABE, RUPEDEKUTUNA, NHAPHUWEERA, KOZH, NGONDALEU SECHA, KURUKUNYI, SHUMBA, CHAKKORO, BASHI, MAZULURU, MUTONIKORI, MARINIGU, MUKOSI RS, VANATORO, TORWE/MUKOSI, NYATENA, NYARICHE, NYAMANDI, NYAROMEE, TORMANE/NGUNDU RS, and TITIKWI.

8 CROP INFORMATION

8.1 MAJOR CROPS GROWN AND FACTORS AFFECTING CROP PRODUCTION

There are 6 main farming sectors in the district. The biggest sector is the small scale farming sector (LSCA) which covers 33.6% of the district. Communal farming is practiced by more than 50% of the households in the district and only represent 24.5% of the land (**Table 13**).

Common crops grown in the district include maize, sorghum, finger millet, pearl millet, cotton, Bambara nuts, ground nuts, sweet potatoes and rice. Horticultural crops grown include cabbage, onions, tomatoes, leafy vegetables, butternuts, carrots, lettuce and spinach. Main crops grown for consumption include maize, sorghum, millet and groundnuts. Crops sold are mainly leafy vegetables, tomatoes, groundnuts and cereals mainly through barter trade for the poor wealth groups. The main cropping season start in November to March. Isolated irrigation schemes are found within the district and these include Mushandike and Nyamande.

Table 13: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Farming Households	Proportion of Households	Area (ha)	Coverage
CA	28,076	65%	168,900	25%
OR	6,268	15%	145,114	21%
SSCA	3,019	7%	93,150	14%
LSCA (A1 & A2)	3,864	9%	229,851	34%
IRRIGATORS	1,596	4%	2,026	0.3%
URBAN PLOTS	118	0.3%	13,368	2%

Source: Agritex

8.2 CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

The area and yield for all field crops is decreasing each and every season. Small grains (pearl millet, finger millet) are mainly grown in wards 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 1, 2 and 29 due to their resistance to drought.

The district has not been able to produce enough cereal to last a full consumption year and has been relying on markets and external assistance (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Cereal Adequacy from own Production

Ward	Cereal Adequacy from own Production (months)
14, 15, 20,24, 25 - 30	5
1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 17, 18, 16, 22, 23, 31, 34,	7
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 32, 33, 35	12

Source: Agritex

8.3 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The largest irrigation scheme in the district is Mushandike with a total land area of 900 ha. The average land holding in irrigation schemes is 0.5ha per farmer. Common crops grown in irrigation schemes are tomatoes, wheat, cabbage, onions, green mealies and sugar beans. There are 18 irrigation schemes in the district with a total area of 2026ha. **Table 15** shows the distribution of irrigation schemes across the district.

Table 15: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Potential Irrigable Area	Current Irrigable Area	Water Availability	Toilets Functional	Toilets not Functional	Total Number of Toilets	STATUS
9-10	Mushandike	900	642	Available	30	35	65	Functional
23	Rupike	100	100	Available	32	32	32	Functional
	Tokwane-Ngundu	258	258	Available				Functional
30	Magudu	52.7	52.7	Available	5	6	11	Functional
19	Mapanzure	45.4	45.4	Available	7		7	Functional
9	Chomugwaku	50	50	Available	6	4	10	Functional
8	Marah	300	60	Available	4		4	Functional
8	Marowa	40	40	Available	4		4	Functional
32	Stanmore	26	26	Not Constant	2		2	Functional
8	Dromore A	158	158	Available	10		10	Functional
8	Wendedzo	8	8	Available	2		2	Functional
32	Verlos	8	8	Available	2		2	Functional
6	Rufaro	25	25	One Bore-hole Working				Functional
13	Cheshanga	2.5	2.5	Available				Functional
	Hwikwinye	8	8	Available				Functional
13	Oatlands	5	5	Available				Functional
13	Longdale	20	0	No Water Pump & Fence				Not Functional
Total		2,026	1,508.6					

Source: Agritex

8.4 IRRIGATION CHALLENGES

- Schemes unfenced
- Broken down canals
- Siltation in irrigation dams
- Broken down engine pumps
- Nonpayment of bills
- Inadequate access to toilets

9 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

9.1 MAIN TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

Main livestock reared in the district include cattle (142 164), goats (58 917), sheep (6 239), pigs (8 054) and poultry (265 363). However quails, aquaculture and apiculture are still picking up in the district. The aquaculture hatchery in ward 35 serves the whole district and neighboring districts. Livestock ownership in terms of cattle is more in SSCF and LSCF, with a holding capacity of

+15. Breeds mainly found in Masvingo are the Mashona, Brahman and their crosses. **Table 16** shows average household livestock ownership per ward.

Table 16: Average household Livestock ownership per Ward

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
1	5	5	4	7
2	5	5	4	6
3	8	11	6	18
4	11	26	5	30
5	-	20	10	30
6	8	15	8	25
7	10	15	5	30
8	12	12	5	7
9	6	10	4	13
10	7	4	3	17
11	7	7	8	7
12	4	11	5	25
13	6	11	4	23
14	4	7	5	13
15	4	8	4	15
16	4	7	4	15
17	4	9	5	13
18	9	8	4	12
19	6	7	4	12
20	6	7	4	13
21	11	13	5	25
22	9	13	6	24
23	5	9	5	26
24	6	8	4	29
25	5	6	4	25
26	6	9	4	32
27	9	10	3	31
28	10	11	3	28
29	10	6	3	24
30	10	7	3	31
31	12	14	5	34
32	12	13	6	33
33	10	11	6	23
34	9	12	5	18
35	-	-	-	-

Source: Livestock Production Department

More than 405 of livestock in Masvingo is owned by the upper middle class with most of the lower middle class having no livestock at all (**Table 17**).

Table 17: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Income Class	Middle Income Class	Upper Middle Income Class
Cattle	0-4	4-7	13+
Goats	0-5	5-9	25+
Sheep	0-4	4-6	10+
Donkeys	0-4	4-6	6+
Pigs (sow units)	0-1	0-1	15+

Source: Livestock Production Department

The pastures are classified under sweet and sour veld but with the sweet veld largely found in the southern parts of the district. Goats and cattle are sold and cows are milked mainly for consumption. Other livestock products sold are chicken eggs.. Chickens and goats are mainly slaughtered for own consumption. Cattle is found in small numbers and is usually meant for draught power.

Grazing is usually available during the wet period (November to May) and they start to deplete during the dry season (June to October). The strategies used during the low grazing periods differ by wealthy groups. The poor wealth group usually makes use of untreated stover, while the upper wealthy group makes use of treated stover, hay and supplementary meal. Grazing supplements are found in retail shops and some are produced by the farmers. Molasses is also available from

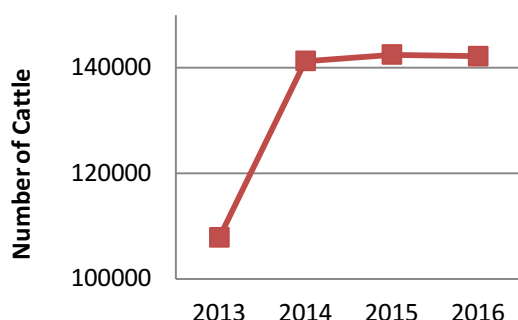
sugar cane plantation in Chipinge. Some farmers migrate their livestock to other parts with better grazing especially during the lean season.

Water is available throughout the year from streams, rivers, dams and boreholes. In the dry period when seasonal sources dry up livestock walk long distances of 3 to 7 km in search of water.

The dip tanks in Masvingo district are evenly distributed and most dip tanks use the plunge methods. Dipping in Masvingo is inadequate due to erratic supply of chemicals and water shortages especially on those dip tanks supplied by streams.

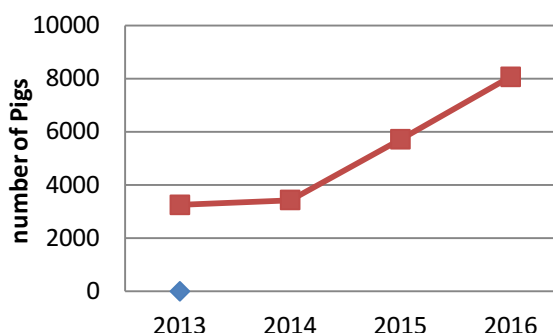
Cattle numbers increased between 2013 and 2015 but decreased later due to migration of people from the Tokwe Mukosi area to Chingwizi and also livestock deaths (**Figure 9**). The district recorded 2534 cattle deaths cases in the period December 2015 to March 2015.

Figure 8: Cattle Production Trends



Source: Livestock Production Department

Figure 9: Pig Production Trends

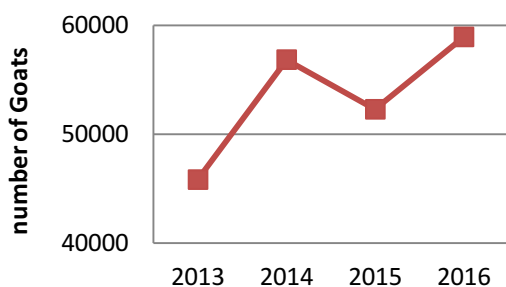


Source: Livestock Production Department

There is a general increase in pig numbers from 2013 to 2016, with more farmers venturing into the pig industry due to high returns over a short period of time (**Figure 10**). The increase may also be due to customer preference of white meat compared to red meat.

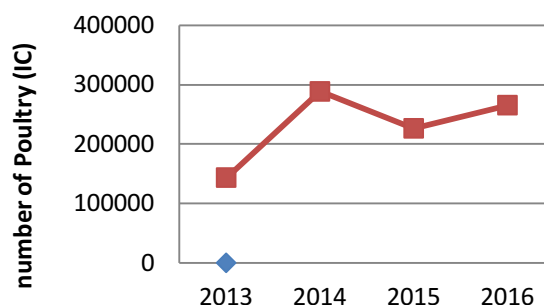
Goat numbers are steadily increasing due to short generational cycle exhibited by goats, as well as their high resistance to drought and disease (especially the commonly kept mashona goat). In the period 2013 to 2014 there was a lot of goat pass on projects in the district hence the sharp increase in production (**Figure 9**).

Figure 10: Goat production trend



Source: Livestock Production Department

Figure 11: Poultry production trend



Source: Livestock Production Department

Poultry numbers decreased in 2014-2015 due to an outbreak of New Castle (**Figure 10**).

9.2 MAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

The main livestock diseases in Masvingo District are Foot and Mouth, Black leg, coccidiosis, mastitis, Newcastle and heart water. Outbreaks of tick borne diseases are mainly experienced during the rainy season. The main diseases affecting cattle are anthrax, red water and black leg (**Table 18**).

Table 18: Livestock Disease Prevalence

Diseases	Wards
Tick borne diseases	All
Foot and mouth	All
Newcastle	All
Lumpy skin	All
Black leg	All

Source: Veterinary Services

9.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY LIVESTOCK FARMERS

- Informal markets (middle man)-
- Irregular dipping – tick-borne diseases
- Diseases (FMD and ND)
- Poor pastures
- Occurrences of drought (grazing and water availability)
- Poor infrastructure (feedlots, auction pens, storage facilities)

10 MARKET INFORMATION

10.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The main commodity markets for both grain and livestock include local and distant buyers. Most households sell their commodities directly to buyers in order to maximize profits shunning middle men who usually pockets their profits. Livestock is sold to local butcheries and private buyers from growth points and towns within the zone. Markets are largely informal except for Montana-Carswell meats which rarely conduct public cattle auctions instead farmers transport their cattle to the abattoirs. However, there are other small capacity abattoirs in play which are listed in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Slaughter Trends

ABATTOIRS	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
CARSWELL	1,405	1,325	1,256	1,363	1,226	1,389
MONTANA	1,058	503	390	973	704	1,253
GONOHORI	122	112	116	81	93	63
MADZIVIRE	6	3	4	8	6	9
KISMET	2	5	0	0	0	0
CSC	1	5	5	17	4	8
MUDHOMBOYI	36	6	40	0	8	32
Allied	-	-	--	-	105	151
Nesta (Pigs)	68	49	67	-	70	54
TOTAL	2,675	1,959	1,811	2,442	2,146	2,905

Source: Livestock Production Department

Prices of Livestock and livestock products as of June 2016 are recorded in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Livestock Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit price	Value
Beef Cattle	Per Beast	\$350
Dairy Cows	Per Beast	\$1,800
Milk	Per Litre	\$1
Goats	Per Animal	\$35
Sheep	Per Animal	\$55
Pigs	Per Kg	\$4.50
Indigenous Chickens	Per Bird	\$5
Broilers	Per Bird	\$6
Eggs	Per Dozen	\$2
Fish	Per Kg	\$3.50
Donkey	Per Beast	\$120

Source: Livestock Production Department

10.2 CROP MARKETS

Buyers for grain include the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), millers, breweries and other private buyers. The Masvingo-Mutare highway provides marketing opportunities for indigenous foods, sweet potatoes, and other agricultural commodities.

The markets in the district are centered around the main business centres including Masvingo town, Nemanwa growth point, Gunikuni, Muchakata, Nyikavanhu, Rupike, Rence, Mashava, zano, Mushandike, Mushagashe and Zishumbe. Most farmers sell their produce to the Masvingo town agriculture market popularly known as Chitima Market. Some farmers also use distant markets such as Harare, Bulawayo and Beitbridge.

Food commodities are available in all wards at very comparable prices (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Typical commodity availability and Prices per Ward

Ward	Commodity Availability					Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Maize Meal 10kg	Maize Grain Bucket	Cooking Oil 2ltre	Beans 500g.	Other Small Grain Bucket
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
29	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
31	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15
35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$7.0	\$7.0	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$8 - 15

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

10.3 MARKET CHALLENGES

- Livestock price fluctuations especially during drought years
- Unfavourable pricing of farm produce by buyers
- Poor market linkages especially for vegetable production.
- Cereal price fluctuations. Prices skyrocket during drought seasons.
- Transportation of produce for some wards to the markets is a challenge due to poor road infrastructure
- Lack of capital to transport food to the market

11 COMMON HAZARDS

11.1 PERIODIC AND CHRONIC HAZARDS

- Drought and prolonged mid-season dry spells that leads to low agricultural production and increased food and nutrition insecurity.
- Livestock Diseases

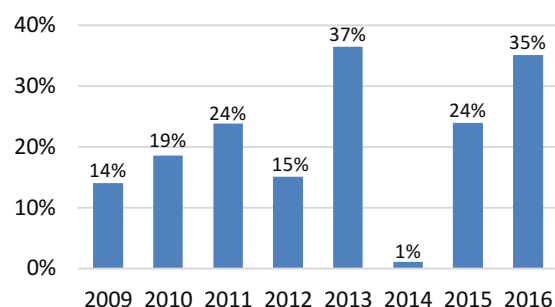
12 FOOD INSECURE POPULATION

12.1 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

Masvingo district is generally food insecure mainly due to limited livelihood options. Households depend on crop production which is usually low to last them a full consumption year.

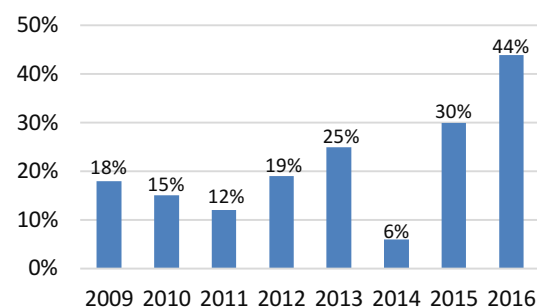
According to ZimVAC reports 2009 – 2016, food insecurity for Masvingo district is generally high compared to other districts. The district is considered prone to food insecurity. The food insecurity for the district has been on an upward trend since 2009 to 2011, and it reached its maximum in 2013 at 37% compared to the national average level of 25% (**Figure 12 and 13**).

Figure 12 : Masvingo Food Insecurity Trends



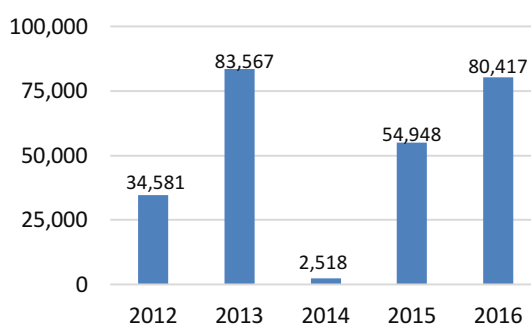
Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

Figure 13 : National Food Insecurity Trends



According to ZimVAC 2016 about 80 000 people are estimated to be food insecure in Masvingo district (**Figure 14**). The sharp increase in food insecurity from 2015 to 2016 is due to the to El Niño phenomena which affected the southern district more than the northern districts.

Figure 14: Food Insecure Population Trends

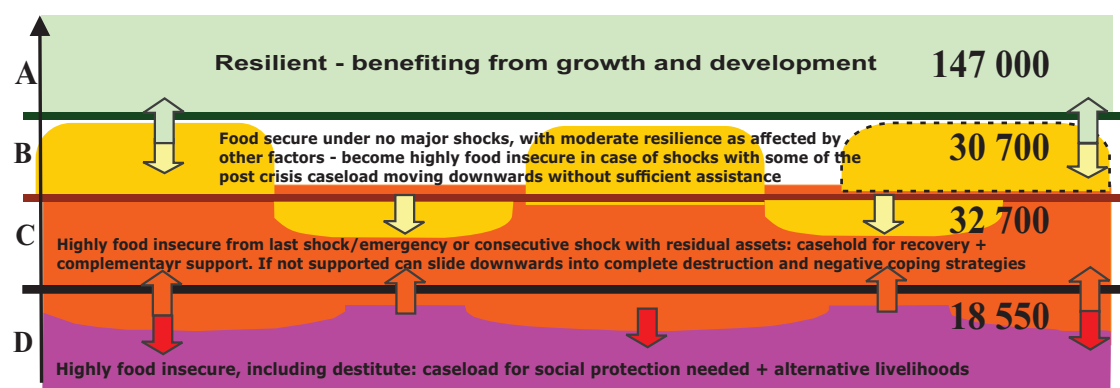


Source: ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2016)

12.2 CHRONIC AND TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY

Masvingo district has a 2016 estimated population of about 228 951. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 18 550 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 32 700 are estimated to be transitory food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after shocks. 30 700 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 147 400 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 15** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

Figure 15: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Beneficiaries



Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis

Key:

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

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

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

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal 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 support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

12.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Group A Already Resilient 147,000 People (64%)	Participants agreed that this group would have livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income and are also hiring others to work on their land. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices.
Group B Food Secure Under no Major Shocks 30,700 People (13%)	Participants identified that these households have irregular income, but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work.
Group C Highly Food Insecure from Last or Consecutive Shocks 32,700 People (14%)	This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools.
Group D Highly Food Insecure, Including Destitute 18,550 People (8%)	Identified by participants as those households with no or extremely limited income sources, a few may have very small farms, but no manure, tools and no livestock. With very few or no assets, limited capacity for labour and/or unmanageable HH sizes, this group relies primarily on support from others. It includes the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, orphans, elderly, female and child headed households.

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

12.4 VISIBLE VULNERABILITIES FOR SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS

The different households from the different socio economic groups can be identified through the following indicators:

Group A – have modernized farming equipment such as tractors, estate owners of more than 50 plus hectares of land with some access to irrigation, diversified sources of income (business ventures), able to hire both temporarily and permanent labour force. Surplus reserves for food stocks, own more than 50 plus cattle, have reliable remittances. Overall have adopted better farming and livestock practices.

Group B – have access to some productive assets (farming equipment), owning livestock (both big and small livestock) (20+ cattle), having access to adequate arable land and use both own household and hired labour. Have access to good housing water/sanitation and receive consistent remittances, while they can afford to send children to mission boarding schools.

Group C – no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 animals), limited draught power, small arable plots of land (less than 5 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Most of these households live in the communal areas, with difficulties to send children to secondary schools

Group D – persistently (chronic) food insecure with few means for self-support, are labour constrained, dependent on others, and receive little, irregular or no remittances at all. They have few or no meaningful assets, and will own no livestock. Their food harvest only last for less than a month therefore have no reserves. Hence they live from hand to month and more so loan their land (3 ha) to others.

Characteristics of Poor Food Insecure Household

- Ownership of less than 1 hectare in communal areas
- No access to irrigation water for winter planting
- Limited use of productive inputs (fertilizer, certified seed) and no productive assets
- Sanitary conditions very poor and sometimes unavailable (toilets of plastics and poles)
- Own few or no livestock with most being limited to very few small livestock like goats and chickens with no cattle at all.
- Located in areas where pastures are poor (communal areas)
- Lack of draft power
- There is a problem of safe water from boreholes and tapes (1:boreholes: 4 villages)

Poor Families

- Poor sandy soils which require fertilizer to improve production
- Lack of cash to buy inputs.
- Limited sources of non-food items
- Erratic low rainfall for wards in natural region 1V and V
- Health costs too high for the poor people in the district
- High prices of basic commodities
- Fees at secondary schools are high for some households.

12.5 COPING STRATEGIES

- Most of the coping mechanisms are practiced in drought period where people will be relying on purchases.
- People share food among themselves.
- Eating wild roots which are not consumed in normal years (e.g. *Mugugudu*)
- Border jumping into South Africa
- Eating wild fruits (e.g. *masekesa* to prepare porridge)
- Eating vegetables and tea only
- Prostitution at shopping centers (ward 1) and Ngundu area
- Petty trading
- In drought years people resort to one meal per day and reducing portion size

12.6 RANKING OF FOOD INSECURE WARDS

Table 22: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2012 Households	2016 Projected Population	Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Poverty	Level of Food Insecurity
1	1,431	6,395	7 Months	67.8%	Medium
2	1,649	7,184	7 Months	64.0%	Medium
3	634	2,986	12 Months	69.7%	Low
4	243	1,119	12 Months	46.5%	Low
5	1,530	6,255	12 Months	76.2%	Low
6	2,327	10,830	12 Months	63.5%	Low
7	1,261	5,641	12 Months	75.8%	Low
8	1,961	9,764	12 Months	46.5%	Low
9	1,212	7,062	7 Months	70.0%	Medium
10	1,707	9,017	7 Months	62.8%	Medium
11	1,167	5,778	7 Months	57.4%	Medium
12	1,621	8,144	7 Months	66.1%	Medium
13	1,860	9,569	7 Months	53.8%	Medium
14	1,235	5,925	5 Months	69.1%	High
15	1,215	6,090	5 Months	68.9%	High
16	1,817	8,427	7 Months	47.4%	Medium
17	1,568	7,470	7 Months	69.2%	Medium
18	1,633	7,881	7 Months	57.6%	Medium
19	715	3,328	7 Months	74.0%	Medium
20	1,001	4,968		73.0%	High
21	786	4,096		60.4%	
22	1,574	8,620	7 Months	62.1%	Medium
23	959	4,683	7 Months	80.8%	Medium
24	1,171	5,496	5 Months	73.2%	High
25	668	3,426	5 Months	75.3%	High
26	1,338	6,602	5 Months	75.3%	High
27	582	3,002	5 Months	61.6%	High
28	1,201	6,081	5 Months	73.2%	High
29	1,594	7,766	5 Months	55.9%	High
30	2,937	15,875	5 Months	62.5%	High
31	531	2,840	7 Months	51.8%	Medium
32	1,798	8,729	12 Months	66.6%	Low
33	1,418	5,838	12 Months	70.7%	Low
34	1,241	6,502	7 Months	68.9%	Medium
35	1,329	5,563	12 Months	77.7%	Low
Total	46,914	228,951		65.57%	

Source: Agritex

12.7 SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD CALENDAR

Below are seasonal calendars for livelihood activities that take place in Masvingo for a typical year (**Figure 16**) and bad year (**Figure 17**).

Figure 16: SLP Calendar for a Typical Year

Masvingo District - Typical Year Programmes												
LOCAL names Months	Kubvumbi April	Chivabvu May	Chikumi June	Chikunguru July	Nyamavhuvhu August	Gunvana September	Gumiguru October	Mbudzi November	Zvita December	Ndira January	Kukadzi February	Kurume March
Rains	Sporadic light showers			Driv & cold	Driv, dustv & windv	Driv & hot		Heavy downpours		Driv, spill	Persistent light showers	
Dry Season												
Agriculture	Vegetable production - training groups			Subsidized distribution of seeds, fertilizers, lime						Vegetable production - training groups		
Vegetable production	New vegetable gardens - training and fencing			Conservation Agriculture - training ahead of land preparation						New vegetable gardens - training and fencing		
Farming inputs				Chemical and biological protection training of cash crops (cotton & tobacco)								
Establish gardens				Post harvest technology training & construction of storage facilities (inputs provided - limited coverage)								
Conservation ag.				Demonstration of new farming techniques - farmers responsible for purchasing inputs								
Crop protection				Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes								
Post harvest				Seed fairs / Show and tell								
Demonstration plots				Lead Farmer training - Training of Trainers (ToT)								
Irrigation				Master & Field farmer trainings / Study circles								
Experience sharing				Government extension workers - provide technical advice & support to communities								
Lead farmer ToTs												
Farmer training												
Extension training												
Livestock	Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs			Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs						Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs		
Dosing												
Facilities	Construction/Rehabilitation: dip tanks, cattle crush pens, sales pens, water points/troughs, paddocks											
Vaccinations	Blackleg - gvt provision			Rabies vaccination - free (Anthrax / Foot & mouth (farmers buy vaccine))						Blackleg (Jan & April) - gvt provision		
Production				Livestock management and production training - more training after birthing period								
Extension training				Government extension workers - provide technical advice & support to communities								
Fisheries				Construction & rehabilitation of fish ponds - large scale farming and linkages to markets								
Fish ponds				Fish farming & breeding, harvesting & marketing, and integration of agriculture and fisheries - training								
Training				Fish breeding programme								
Breeding												
NRM				Nursery establishment - seed collection & propagation								
Tree planting												
S&W conservation	Gully control, contours, terracing, soil bunds - community ownership fund to be used									Planting		
Awareness				Environmental Awareness Training								
Health												
Malaria control				Malaria control - community mobilisation						Residual spraying / Distribution of mosquito nets		
Water				Safe water - awareness & training								
Sanitation				Sanitation - construction of pit latrines & training								
MCH				Mother and Child Health - nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women								
PMTCT				Awareness & targeting (15 year olds)								
Male circumcision				HIV/AIDS/TB - support & interventions								
Chronic illness				Bilharzia & deworming - mobilisation and screening								
Bilharzia/Deworming				Awareness and training - sanitation (peaks in dry season)						Awareness and training - sanitation		
Sanitation				Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) - health education and plumpynut distribution								
CMAM												
Infrastructure												
Access				Construction of feeder roads, bridges, foot bridges								
Water				Construction of small dams and weirs								
Marketing				Construction of market stalls								
Health				Construction of waiting mother shelters								
National roads				Opportunity - work on national roads - e.g. bush clearing								
Income Generation												
Poultry				Poultry production - can be done all year but best time would be the dry season								
Beekeeping				Beekeeping - training (no inputs or market linkages provided)								
SME				SME								
Small livestock				Small livestock production - pigs, rabbits, poultry & goats - training								
Education												
BEAM										Basic Education Assistance (BEAM) - includes school fees		
TPP	Training of para-professionals (TPP)			TPP						TPP		
SIG				Construction & rehabilitation of school blocks, teacher houses / Cluster centres training								
Scholarship grants				Scholarship grants - 2nd term						Scholarship grants - 3rd term		
ETF				Education Transition Fund (ETF) - core subjects: maths, science, English, history - distribution of books						Scholarship grants - 1st term		
Protection												
Training				Awareness of rights and laws (domestic, gender-based, child abuse, etc.)								
AMTO				Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)								
Drought Relief												
Information												
Crop Assessments	Crop growth & Livestock production assessments									Crop growth & Livestock production assessments		
Crop EW	Crop Early Warning (EW) - every two weeks									Crop Early Warning (EW) - every two weeks		
M&E				Agriculture and Livestock programmes								

Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

Figure 17: SLP Calendar for a Bad Year

	Masvingo District - Bad Year Programmes											
LOCAL names Months	Kubvumbi April	Chivabvu May	Chikumi June	Chikunguru July	Nyamavhuvhu August	Gunvana September	Gumiguru October	Mbudzi November	Zvita December	Ndira January	Kukadzi February	Kurume March
Rains	more sporadic and scattered showers			Dry & cold	Dry, dusty & windy	Dry & hot		Heavy downpours		Dry, spill	Persistent light showers	
Dry Season												
Agriculture	Vegetable production - training groups			Subsidized distribution of seeds, fertilizers, lime						Vegetable production - training groups		
Vegetable production	New vegetable gardens - training and fencing			Conservation Agriculture - training ahead of land preparation						New vegetable gardens - training and fencing		
Farming inputs	Chemical and biological protection training of cash crops (cotton & tobacco)			Post harvest technology training & construction of storage facilities (inputs provided - limited coverage)								
Establish gardens	Demonstration of new farming techniques - farmers responsible for purchasing inputs			Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes								
Conservation ag.	Seed fairs / Show and tell			Lead Farmer training - Training of Trainers (ToT)								
Crop protection	Farmer training			Master & Field farmer trainings / Study circles								
Post harvest	Government extension workers - provide technical advice & support to communities											
Demonstration plots	Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs			Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs						Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs		
Irrigation	Construction/Rehabilitation: dip tanks, cattle crush pens, sales pens, water points/troughs, paddocks			Rabies vaccination - free (Anthrax / Foot & mouth (farmers buy vaccine))						Blackleg (Jan & April) - gvt provision		
Experience sharing	Livestock management and production training - more training after birthing period			Government extension workers - provide technical advice & support to communities								
Lead farmer ToTs	Fish farming & breeding, harvesting & marketing, and integration of agriculture and fisheries - training			Fish breeding programme								
Farmer training												
Extension training												
Livestock	Gully control, contours, terracing, soil bunds - community ownership fund to be used			Environmental Awareness Training								
Dosing	Malaria control - community mobilisation			Residual spraying / Distribution of mosquito nets								
Facilities	Safe water - awareness & training (earlier start in a bad year)											
Vaccinations	Sanitation - construction of pit latrines & training											
Production	Mother and Child Health - nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women											
Extension training	Awareness & targeting (15 year olds)											
Fisheries	HIV/AIDS/TB - support & interventions											
Fish ponds	Bilharzia & deworming - mobilisation and screening											
Training	Awareness and training - sanitation											
Rebreeding	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) - health education and micronutrient distribution											
NRM												
Tree planting												
S&W conservation												
Awareness												
Health												
Malaria control												
Water												
Sanitation												
MCH												
PMT CT												
Male circumcision												
Chronic illness												
Bilharzia/Deworming												
Sanitation												
CMAM												
Infrastructure												
Access												
Water												
Marketing												
National roads												
Health												
Income Generation												
Poultry												
Beekeeping												
SME												
Small livestock												
Education												
BEAM												
TPP												
SIG												
Scholarship grants												
ETP												
Protection												
Training												
AMTO												
Drought Relief												
Information												
Crop Assessments												
Crop EW												
W&S												

13 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILING

Table 23: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus Intervention.

ORGANISATION	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
AQUACULTURE ZIMBABWE	Aquaculture	1, 2, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 35	LPD	2013-2017
Legal Resource Foundation	Assisting the poor with legal advice	All Wards, Masvingo Town		
Scripture Union	Rehabilitation of street kids	Town		
New Start Center (PSI)	VTC, VIAC	All Wards and Town		
CARE	WASH-hygiene promotion & latrine construction	6, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29	DWSC	-
CARE	Drought relief(cash transfer)	1, 2, 11, 22,23, 24, 25, 26, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34	Social Welfare	-
CARITAS	HIV & AIDS, Nutrition(support groups, piggery, poultry, advocacy, sowing)	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35	Lpd, Prisons, Women Affairs, Youth	-

Source: District Administrator

14 KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following is a summary of the key issues for considerations for the district (**Table 24**).

Table 24: Main Issues for Consideration in Masvingo

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	The irrigation facilities in Masvingo District are functional, however there is need for rehabilitation of these irrigation scheme as some of them have no fencing, broken down canals, siltation in irrigation dams and broken down engine pumps. Other issues that are affecting the irrigation schemes are non-payment of bills and poor sanitation facilities as there are inadequate access to toilets. Livestock production in Masvingo is affected by informal markets involvement of middle man in marketing of livestock, irregular dipping – tick-borne diseases, diseases (FMD and ND), poor pastures, occurrences of drought affecting grazing and water availability and poor infrastructure (feedlots, auction pens, storage facilities).
Water Supply	There is a 50% non-functionality status of water points in Masvingo District due to low water levels, drying up of the boreholes as well as shortage of spare parts for repairs. There is need to prioritise the rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure to improve the functionality of water points. WASH Governance structures need to be supported to ensure communities can manage the repairing of broken down water points reducing the down time. Lastly there is need for water conservation techniques to be adopted in the district to maximize the water available for human and animal use.
Environmental Management and Conservation	The main issue affecting the environment in Masvingo are overgrazing; deforestation and stream bank cultivation. A multi stakeholder approach to address these challenges is required thus the involvement of the Agritex and forestry department in ensuring environmental protection.
Health and Nutrition	Percentage of stunted children is relatively high which calls for immediate intervention to reduce stunting. This calls for the Community Based Management of Malnutrition to ensure coverage is increased in the district. While the district HIV prevalence rate is 14% behaviour change communication programmes need to be scaled up in hot spot areas such as Nemamwa Growth Points where the prevalence continues to be high.
Education	The average school dropout rate is around 27% of which 56% are females and 44% are males. Statistics also show that, 50% males complete primary education compared to 46% of females in the province. There is need to continue promoting the efforts of ensuring the girl child's right to education are met in the district. The involvement of development organisations is key to reach out to the remote populations and address the issues affecting the girl child.
Roads	While most of the road conditions in Masvingo, there is need to address the roads in Ward 15 as this area does not have very good roads and authorities need to prioritise the maintenance and rehabilitation of the roads in this Ward. There is need for continued coordination between the District Development Fund (DDF), Rural District Council (RDC) together with the Ministry of transport for the maintenance of the road network while National railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) are responsible for maintaining the railway line.

Source: Masvingo District Profiling Team

MASVINGO DISTRICT PROFILING TEAM

Coordination Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
George Kembo	FNC Director	Food and Nutrition Council
Joao Manja	Head of VAME	World Food Programme
Blessing Butaumocho	Head of Programmes	Food and Nutrition Council
Isaac Tarakidzwa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme
Technical Team		
Rudo Sagomba	VAM Officer/ Technical Team Leader	World Food Programme
Innocent Mangwiro	Data Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council
Christine Mpoperi	District Livestock Officer	LPD - Masvingo
Leward Museba	Acting DAEO	Agritex - Masvingo
Arnold Damba	Chief Statistician	ZIMSTAT
Godfrey Tore	Agritex Officer	Agritex
Admire Mbundure	LPD Officer	Livestock Production Department
Linia Mashawi	Meteorologist	Meteorological Department
Thabisani Moyo	Food Security Specialist	USAID
Angela Kafembe	Assistant National Technical Manager	FEWSNET
Kudzai Akino	Head of M&E	World Food Programme
Preacherd Donga	Program Policy Officer	World Food Programme
Brian Mandebvu	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Farai Mukwende	Program Associate	World Food Programme
Mollyn Butaumocho	Program Assistant	World Food Programme