

HWEDZA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics of the District

1.1 District Overview

Hwedza District is one of the nine (9) Districts in Mashonaland East Province. It geographically and jurisdictionally shares boundaries with four districts, which are Marondera to the North, Makoni to the East, Chikomba to the South and Buhera to the South East. The district is about 74km from Marondera and 127km from Harare. The total area coverage of this district is approximately 256, 405 hectares. Hwedza District has 68, 412 hectares of arable dry land, 2 136 hectares of irrigable land and 70 548 hectares of arable wet land. It is one of the best farming regions in Zimbabwe.

On livelihood issues, the district is highly reliant on crop and livestock production. Major crops grown are maize, tobacco, round and groundnuts, sweet potatoes, small grains, leafy and fruit vegetables, cotton, cow peas and sugar beans. Additionally, the district has seventeen small scale irrigation schemes to promote all year-round farming. However only five (5) are fully-functional, whilst four (4) are partially-functional. Gold and iron ore are major minerals in the district. Gold is mined formally (commercially and small-scale) and informally (artisanal) along Save River, Nyamidzi River and Hwedza mountain. In addition, there is unorganized quarry extraction in Ward 15.

The district boasts of various tourist attractions that include wildlife, game, nature, parks (Imire Rhino and Wildlife Conservation and Mhakwe Caves). Other potential tourist sites include Makumure Falls (Ward 10), Mudzimuwesheti Falls (Ward 5), Maninga Caves (Ward 12), and Hwedza mountain range. These have the potential to generate increased revenue for the district.

Hwedza District has no Children's / Old People's home, no safe shelter / one stop centre for survivors of abuse, no Vocational Training Centre, no University, and no District Hospital. The district relies on services provided by other institutions in other districts within and outside the province. Hwedza district currently has two (2) Police stations; Hwedza and Mukamba and five (5) Police bases (Goto, Dendenyore, Chigondo, Country Club, and Chard). Two (2) wards (Zviyambe north and Zviyambe south) of the district are being serviced by Dorowa police stations of Buhera, Manicaland province. There is no resident Magistrate in the district and the court sits once per week thus delaying justice to right holders. There are three (3) main business centres i.e Hwedza BC, Dendenyore BC, and Goto BC.

1.2 District Map

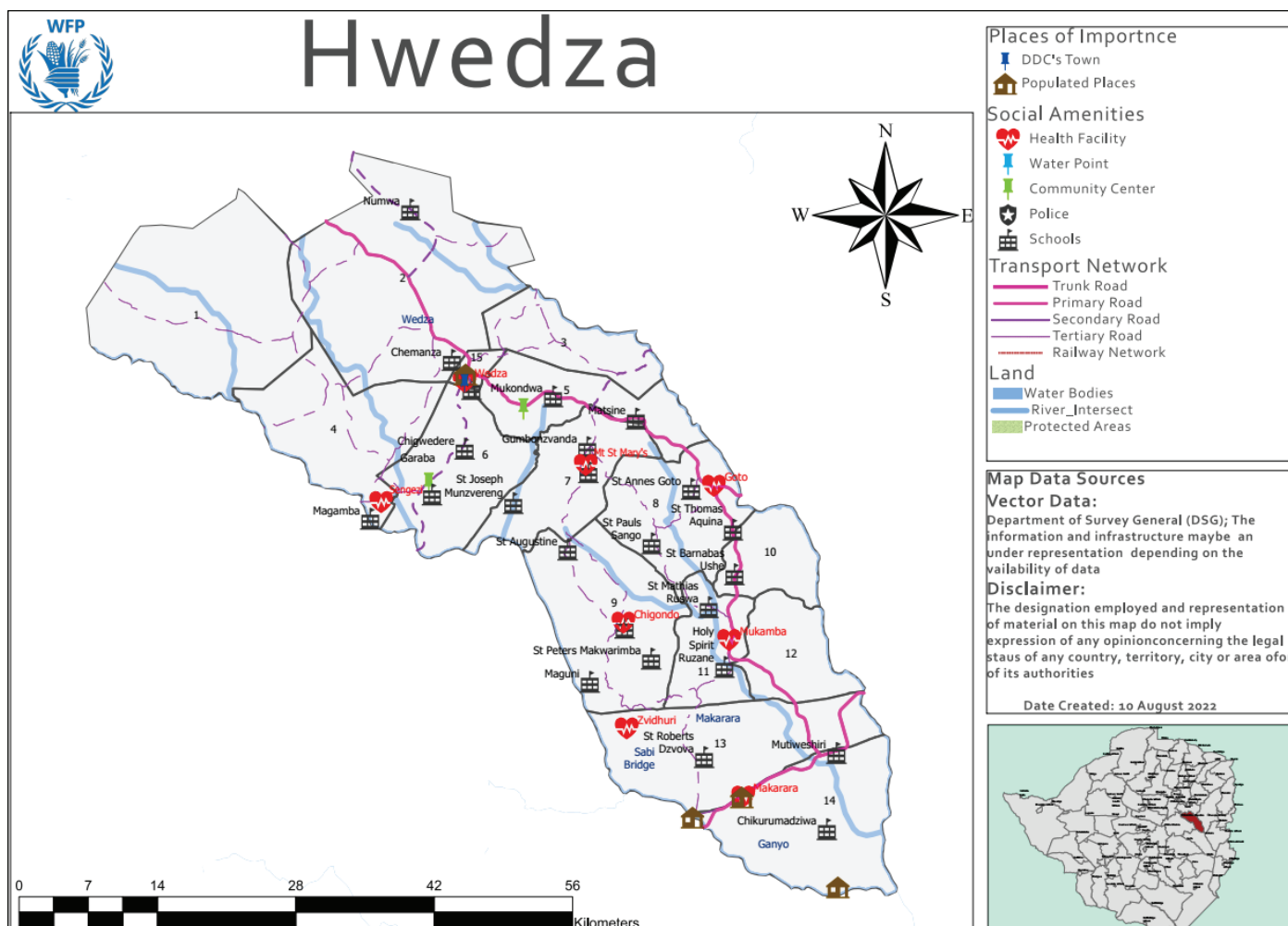


Figure 1: Hwedza District Map

1.3 Administrative Information

Hwedza district is spatially divided into 15 distinctive wards. The district has two (2) Chiefs, i.e. Chief Nyahuye waSvosve, Chief Ruzane and seven (7) Headmen. Out of the fifteen (15) Councillors, two (2) are females contrary to 2016 which had one (1) female councillor.

Table 1: Traditional Leaders by Ward

Chief Nyahuye waSvosve			Chief Ruzane		
Ward	Headman	Councilor	Ward	Headman	Councilor
1		Mugabe Sheila	10	Ushe	Musekiwa Bosswell
2		Kadungure Rodreck	11	Negombwe	Negombwe Philip
3		Mutswiri Solomon	12	Goneso	Makoni Pastence
4		Manjeya Shorai	13		Nyarambi Kenneth
5	Makwarimba	Mukondwa Faustina	14		Jeche Cleopas
6	Mubaiwa	Mandeya Peter			
7		Chakuinga Amos			
8	Goto	Chinyamakobvu John			
9	Musanhu Chigodora	Dzvairo Shingirai			
15		Mukombe Lovemore			

1.4 Population Information

The district has a total population of 84, 371 (as of 2021) against a population of 76, 342 (in 2016) giving a 10.5% increase in the entire population.

Table 2: 2021 Hwedza District Population Projections by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	Households 2021	Population 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Watershed West	1,370	4,797	5,743
2	Watershed East	2,428	8,094	9,690
3	Zana	749	2,965	3,550
4	Sengezi	866	3,195	3,825
5	Makwarimba	1,981	6,754	8,086
6	Mubaiwa	2,066	6,817	8161
7	Dendenyore	1,954	6,683	8,001
8	Goto	1,876	6,360	7,614
9	Chigodora	1,859	6,657	7,970
10	Ushe	793	2,589	3,100
11	Ruzane	1,067	3,513	4,206
12	Goneso	1,259	4,117	4,929
13	Zviyambe North	641	2,414	2,890
14	Zviyambe South	544	1,855	2,221
15	Hwedza Centre	1,227	3,663	4,385
TOTAL		20, 679	70, 473	8,4371

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

1.5 Vegetation Characteristics and Soil Type

1.5.1 Vegetation Characteristics

Miombo trees constitute the bulk of vegetation. Acacia woodland are found in low lying areas, while Mopane woodland forms Zviyambe SSCA vegetation. *Eragrotis* and *Hyperthermia* grass species are dominant across the district despite *Sporobolus Pyramidalis* unpalatable species being found in the sand dominated soils.

1.5.2 Soil Type

The dominating soils in the district are medium grained loamy sands with pockets of sands. These originate from the granite mafic (basic) rock. The average district soil pH ranges from 5.3 - 5.5, however, Wards 8, 10-14 have pH above the average range.

Table 3: Soil Types

Ward Number	Ward Name	Dominating Textural Soil Type	Soil pH
1	Watershed West	mg LS	5.3
2	Watershed East	mg S	5.3
3	Zana	mg LS	5.4
4	Sengezi	mg LS	5.4
5	Makwarimba	mg LS	5.4
6	Mubaiwa	mg LS	5.5
7	Dendenyore	mg LS	5.4
8	Goto	mg S	5.8
9	Chigodora	mg LS	5.5
10	Ushe	mg S	5.8
11	Ruzane	mg LS	5.7
12	Goneso	mg S	5.9
13	Zviyambe North	mg S	6.1
14	Zviyambe South	mg S	5.9
15	Wedza Centre	mg S	5.3

Key: mg – Medium grained
LS- Loamy sands
S- Sands

1.5.3 Settlement Types

There are three (3) settlement types for Hwedza district as shown by the table below.

Table 4: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Urban	0
Growth point	1
Resettlement area	6
Communal	8
Estate Farms	0

1.6 Land Degradation

Land degradation in both arable and non-arable is moderate though in newly resettled areas-massive pegging needs to be done. Soil fertility continues to decline and the district has already started implementing technologies such as Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) to address the challenge. The district has not been spared from land degradation practices resulting from social and economic activities which include;

- Deforestation - where tobacco farming forms the key income generating source.
- Overgrazing in some areas with low livestock carrying capacities.
- Mining.
- Brick moulding activities.
- Extraction of river sand and pit sand for construction purposes
- Heavy rains and cyclones.
- Wanton cutting down of trees for different purposes.

1.7 Development Indicators

1.7.1 Education Information

There are 94 schools in the district, 63 are primary and 31 secondary, 20 420 primary school learners and 9 873 secondary school learners. Of the 63 primary schools seven (7) are satellites and of the 31 secondary schools, nine (9) are satellite schools. The district has a total of 30 293 enrolled students in all the schools with a total of 1 038 teaching staff.

Table 5: Primary Schools by Type

Type	Registered	Satellite	Total	With Electricity	With Computers	
					Presidential	Other
Government	0	1	1	0	0	0
Council	50	6	56	23	0	2
Mission	4	0	4	4	0	1
Private	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	55	7	63	27	0	3

Table 6: Secondary Schools by Type

Type	Registered	Satellite	Total	With Electricity	With Computers	
					Presidential	Other
Government	1	0	1	1	1	0
Council	18	9	27	14	5	5
Mission	3	0	3	4	4	4
Total	22	9	31	19	10	9

Table 7: Secondary Schools by Type

Type	Number
'O' Level	25
'A' Level	6
Total	31

Table 8: District School Enrollment by Sex

Sector	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	10, 458	9, 962	20, 420
Secondary	4, 935	4, 938	9, 873
Total	15, 393	14, 900	30, 293

Table 9: District Teacher Establishment by Sex

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Primary	261	357	618
Secondary	221	209	420
Total	282	666	1,038

1.7.2 Higher Education

University Education

Hwedza District has no University, though it has students from the district enrolled in various Universities in and out of the country. There is really need for the construction of Tertiary Colleges and Universities in the district to cater for the Hwedza potential students who will be forced to seek certificates, diplomas and degrees from institutions located far away from their home area.

Skills Development

The district has no institutions registered under Technical Education or Vocational Training centre. Potential candidates who wish to be trained in different disciplines have to go to other districts in different provinces.

1.7.3 Health Facilities

The district has thirteen (13) clinics, one (1) mission hospital and a single Rural Service Centre. However, there is no District Government Hospital. The district relies on Mt St Mary's hospital which is a private hospital for other procedures. The land to construct a district hospital has been availed by the Hwedza Rural District Council but there is no funding for the construction of the health facility.

Table 10: Health Facilities by Type

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)	Solar Electrification
1	Chirume Clinic	1	Council	No
2	Idube Clinic	2	Council	No
3	Gotoru Clinic	4	Council	Yes
4	Sengezi clinic	4	Council	Yes
5	Garabha Clinic	6	Council	Yes
6	Mt St Marys Hospital	7	Private	Yes
7	Goto Clinic	8	Council	Yes
8	Sango Clinic	8	Council	Yes
9	Chigondo Clinic	9	Council	Yes
10	Mukamba Clinic	11	Council	Yes
11	Goneso Clinic	12	Council	Yes
12	Zvidhuri Clinic	13	Council	Yes
13	Chikurumadziva Clinic	14	Council	Yes
14	Makarara Clinic	14	Council	Yes
15	Wedza Rural Health Centre	15	Government	Yes

All the 15 health facilities in the district are now constructing waiting mothers' shelters with three (3) already completed and functional. Ward 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10 have clinics which are under construction.

1.8 Health and Nutrition

1.8.1 Nutrition

The district has 13 Rural Health Clinics, one (1) rural Hospital, and one (1) mission Hospital. The admission facilities Hwedza Rural Hospital and Mt St Mary's Hospital have bed capacities of 22 and 140 patients respectively.

1.8.2 Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Acute Malnutrition continues to be one of the leading causes of morbidity in children under the age of five (5) years in the district. This can be attributed to various reasons, ranging from unfavourable traditional and religious practices, inadequacy of caregiver knowledge and attitudes; underlying chronic illnesses and food insecurity. It is appalling to note that HIV/AIDS still exists in children under the age of five (5) years in the district and it is one of the top causes of morbidity and mortality. There was a great positive decrease in the incidence of TB from 5.6% in 2016 to 0.1% in 2021.

Table 11: Summary of Malnutrition, HIV and TB Prevalence in the District

Indicator	Percentage 2016	Percentage 2021
Moderate acute malnutrition in children 6 - 59 months	0.7	0.7
Severe acute malnutrition in children 6 - 59 months	0.6	0.6
Stunting in children 6 - 59 months	2.5	0.5
Overweight and obesity in children 6 - 59 months	2.5	2.5
Low birth weight	6.5	6.2
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15 - 49 years	1.0	1.0
Prevalence of HIV in females 15 - 49 years	1.3	1.3
Prevalence of HIV in males 15 - 49 years	0.7	0.7
Incidence of TB	5.6	0.1
Prevalence of HIV in males 15 - 49 years	0.7	0.7
Incidence of TB	5.6	0.1
Source: MOHCC DHIS2		

1.8.3 Feeding Practices for Children Under 2 Years of Age

Table 12: Feeding Practices for Children Under 2

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum meal frequency	17.1
Minimum dietary diversity	20.0
Minimum acceptable diet	5.7
Exclusive breastfeeding	52.4
Bottle feeding	3.3
Source: ZIMVAC 2021 & National Nutrition Survey 2018	

The table above is a summarised description of the feeding practices for children under two (2) years of age in the district. According to National Nutrition Survey (2018), 52.4% infants in the district from 0-5 months of age were exclusively breastfed. The proportion of children aged 6-23months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods for a minimum of 2-3 times per day (Minimum Meal Frequency); was 17.1%. The proportion of children who consumed a diet that provided at least four or more different food groups (Minimum Dietary Diversity) was 20% and 5.7% had access to the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

1.8.4 Food consumption

Table 13: Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of women meeting minimum dietary diversity - women	44
Iron rich foods	90
Vitamin A rich foods	97
Protein rich foods	74
Bottle feeding	3.3
Source: ZIMVAC 2021	

According to 2021 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, 9% of the households were consuming poor diets and 48% were in the borderline.

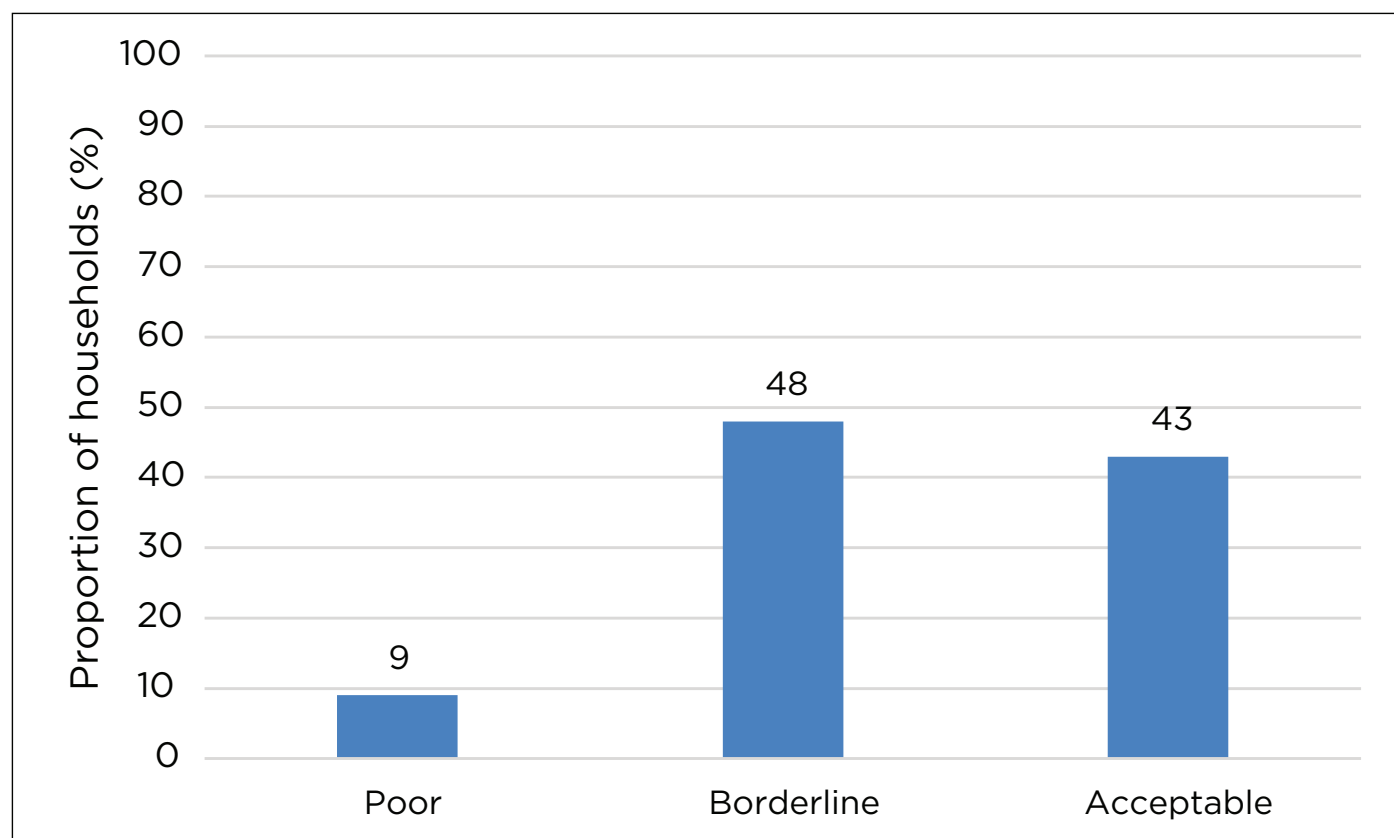


Figure 2: Food Consumption Scores

1.8.5 Top 10 Common Diseases

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) are the number one among the top ten diseases in the district. There was a big decline on the number of cases for the top ten (10) diseases in the district when comparing between 2016 and 2020. However, there was a notable increase in STIs mainly because of an increase in the number of Commercial Sex workers at Hwedza mountain where artisan mining is taking place.

Table 14: Top Ten (10) Diseases

Disease	Number of Cases	
	2016	2021
ARI	15, 324	13, 927
Diarrhoea	6,764	5,881
Skin diseases	4,720	5,027
STI	1,058	4,148
Injuries	3,897	3,021
Eye infection	2,040	2,241
Dental conditions	1,028	996
Bilharzia	544	743
Ear infections	1,531	687
Hypertension	73	445
Source: ZIMVAC 2021		

Top 5 Causes of Mortality

1. Diabetes Mellitus
2. Cardiovascular diseases and stroke
3. HIV related conditions
4. TB
5. Covid-19

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1 Water and Sanitation Information

There are 460 borehole water points in Hwedza for about 21, 097 households for the year 2022. The water sources in the district include boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells and springs. Boreholes are the main source of safe water and there are a total of 366 functional boreholes and 94 boreholes are non-functional as a result of lack of spare parts and some of the boreholes are very old (table 15). There are piped water systems in Wards 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 15.

Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Total Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes
1	Boreholes	21	19	2	Broken down
2	Boreholes	20	19	1	Broken down
3	Boreholes	9	8	1	Broken down
4	Boreholes	30	28	2	Broken down
5	Boreholes	45	33	12	Broken down
6	Boreholes	54	38	16	Broken down
7	Boreholes	30	17	13	Broken down
8	Boreholes	36	20	16	Broken down
9	Boreholes	42	38	4	Broken down
10	Boreholes	34	19	15	Broken down
11	Boreholes	31	28	3	Broken down
12	Boreholes	31	26	5	Broken down
13	Boreholes	38	37	1	Broken down
14	Boreholes	31	30	1	Broken down
15	Boreholes	8	6	2	Broken down
	TOTAL	460	366	94	

There was an increase in the number of borehole breakdowns in Wards 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 which is believed to be caused by the use of second - hand parts in the rehabilitation process. There is rather need to service both functional and non-functional boreholes in the future rehabilitating them with new spare parts as a way of prolonging their lifespan. The comparison below (Figure 3) shows the differences in functional boreholes in 2016 and 2020.

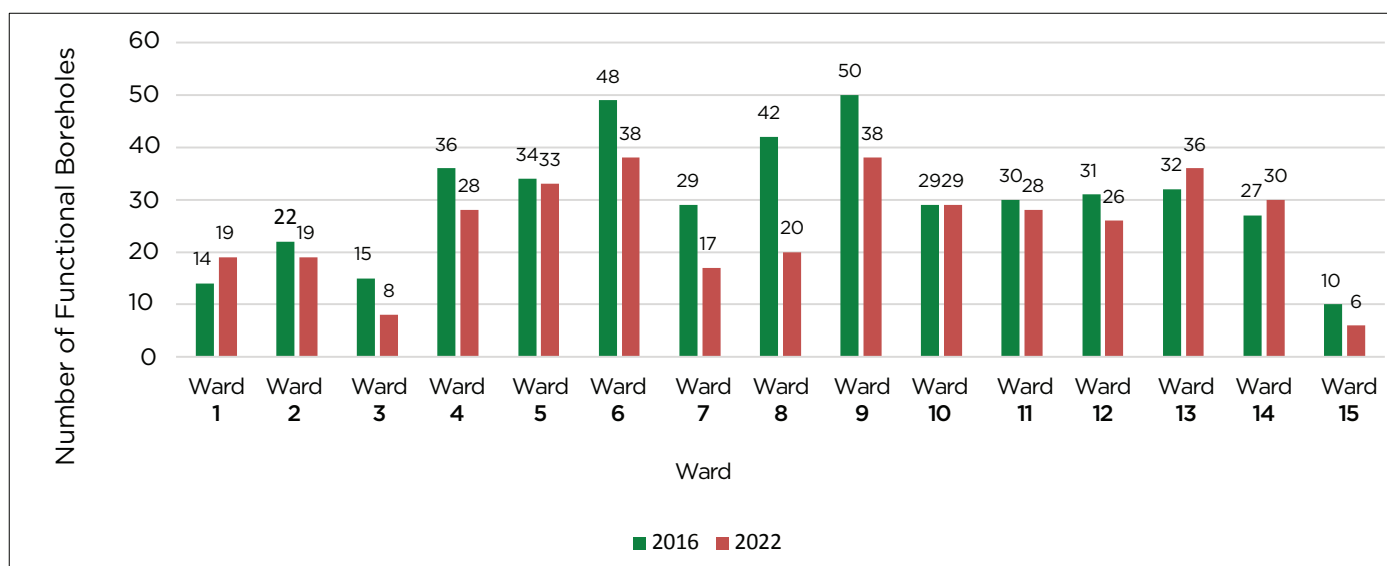


Figure 3: 2016/2020 Functional Boreholes

2.2 Sanitation Facilities

The district experienced a decrease in the percentage of households with latrines from 48% (year 2016) to 43% (according to ZIMVAC report 2021). This has mainly been caused by an increase in new households without the construction of new latrines.

Table 16: Toilet Access by Wards

Ward	% of HHs with Latrines	% of HHs with BVIP and UBVIP	% of HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use
1	23	0.8	0.7
2	26	4.5	0.4
3	18	4.3	0.6
4	25	3.4	1.7
5	33	4.5	0.5
6	28	4.3	1.6
7	32	7	0.4
8	25	12	0.3
9	21	3.3	1.7
10	27	40	1.7
11	24	36.7	1.5
12	28	10.2	1.4
15	31	15.6	1.3
Total	23	13.8	1.0

Source: RWIMS

3. Transport and Communication

3.1 Transport Network

The road network in the district is fair though maintenance work is required on most roads that have been eroded by rains over the years. Ministry of Transport owns and maintains the major roads. There are three major roads namely Hwedza – Mushandirapamwe strip tarred road, Hwedza-Murambinda wide tarred road and the Hwedza – Sadza – Chikomba wide tarred road. The Rural District Council owns and maintains 25 roads of which 7 are tertiary feeder and 18 are tertiary access roads. Other roads in the district include the strip road connecting Hwedza and Marondera, the strip road Sabi west that is 33kms and roads accessing farms that are tertiary figure roads. In 2020 Hwedza had more gravel roads and less strip tarred roads as indicated by the table below:

Table 17: Summarised Total Roads Network in Hwedza District

	DDF	Ministry of Transport	RDC	Total
Tarred	0kms	118kms	1.7kms	119.7kms
Strip Tarred	0kms	37kms	41kms	78kms
Gravel	355kms	0kms	134.6 kms	489.6kms
Earth	0kms	0kms	216.72 kms	216.72kms
Total	355kms	155kms	394.02kms	904.02kms

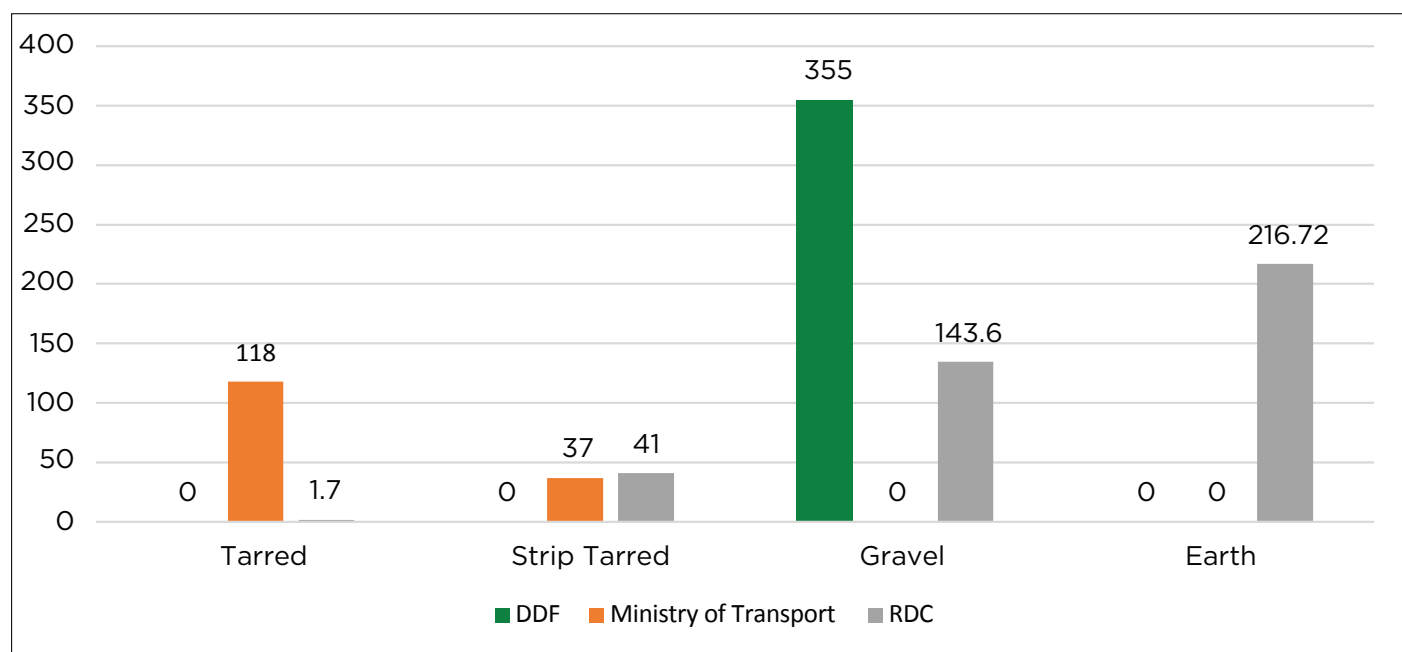


Figure 4: Hwedza Road Network

3.2 Communication

The district is serviced by both the fixed telephone and cellular mobile networks with three (3) major networks operating in the district, Econet, Netone and Telecel. The traditional fixed telephone system is now absolute and its operations are limited to the administrative centre of the district.

Table 18: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Radio	Television	Mobile Networks
1	Fair	Poor	Poor
2	Fair	Poor	Partially Fair
3	Fair	Poor	Fair
4	Fair	Poor	Fair
5	Fair	Poor	Good
6	Fair	Poor	Good
7	Fair	Poor	Good
8	Fair	Poor	Fair
9	Fair	Poor	Fair
10	Fair	Poor	Good
11	Fair	Poor	Good
12	Fair	Poor	Good
13	Fair	Poor	Fair
14	Fair	Poor	Fair
15	Fair	Poor	Good

- Radio reception in general is fair in all 15 wards.
- Television reception is very bad owing mainly to the obsolete analogue system which presents poor sound and picture quality. Most people are relying on DSTV in the district to access ZTV signal.
- The district is enjoying the services of NetOne, Econet and Telecel in all the 15 wards. Econet has five (5) boosters, Netone has four (4), and Telecel has one (1).
- On internet connectivity, the general populace is connected to Econet, NetOne, Telecel networks. Over and above these mobile networks, the public institutions connect to the TelOne ADSL services.

4. Main Livelihood Sources

4.1 Livelihood Activities Prevalent in the District

The district has a variety of livelihood sources and these are ranked according to priority. Some livelihood sources are perennial whilst others are seasonal. In trying to access these sources of livelihood, there are some challenges that are being faced by communities and these include market competition, Covid-19 induced lockdown restrictions, cash shortages, price instability, unfavourable Council by-laws, unfavourable wages in the labour market, extreme weather conditions especially those working on open markets, existence of economic touts, and market inaccessibility.

Table 19 : Livelihood Sources Per Wards

Wards	Livelihood Activities
1,	Food crop production, cash crop production, livestock production and selling, poultry production and selling, market gardening, petty trading, fishery, casual labour and remittances
12,13, 14	Livestock production and selling, small grains production, retail business, madora selling, horticulture, commercial sex work, casual labour and remittances
5,7, 8,9	Market gardening, food crop production, casual labour, remittances, irrigation, wild fruits selling, artisan mining, poultry production, retail business, casual labour and remittances
1, 2, 3, 4	Casual labour, remittances, cash and food crop production and retail business and fishery
15	Casual labour, remittances, commercial sex work, poultry production, selling and retail business

Table 20 : Livelihoods Ranking for Hwedza District

Number	Livelihoods	Season
1	Crop farming (rain-fed) and horticulture / irrigation	<p>Rain-fed crops (November to March)- All Wards: Cash crops and food crops.</p> <p>Irrigation all year round for horticulture in all the Wards. The functional Community irrigation schemes: (household plots)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chigondo Irrigation scheme •Nyamhemba irrigation scheme •Mudhungwe irrigation scheme •Nhekairo irrigation scheme •Chakoma irrigation scheme <p>Horticulture-all year round (All Wards)-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garden based implemented at household level including community / nutritional gardens
2	Livestock production (goats, sheep cattle, dairy, piggery, indigenous chickens and broilers)	<p>All year round in all Wards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cattle production (Large herds found in Ward 1, 2, 13 and 14) •Dairy production found in Ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. •Piggery, goats, sheep and poultry production are scattered in all wards at household level.
3	Buying and selling-petty trading (new and second-hand clothes, kitchen ware, farm produce, groceries etc)	<p>All Wards, all year round.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Buying and selling is intense in designated business centres across the district. •Activities are also found at individual household level (high during the festive season and soon after harvest)
4	Gold panning (artisanal mining)	<p>Wards 6,7,9 and 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Activities are intense during the dry season (April- October).

Source: SLP (2021)

Table 20 : Livelihoods Ranking for Hwedza District (Continued)

Number	Livelihoods	Season
5	Casual Labour	All wards: Casual labour activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm labour (planting, weeding, harvesting and shelling); November to June period. • Sand abstracting (intense between April and November and mainly done by men) • Piece jobs: thatching, grass cutting, house renovations, laundry, cleaning yards, fetching water (Done all year round by men, women, youths and children)
6	Brick moulding and selling	All wards, May-October <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense in Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 closer to the Hwedza Growth Point. • Less intense in other remaining wards. • Mainly done by men and women.
7	Fishing	Fishing activities are intense in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (concentration of dams and rivers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak period is from November to April. • Mostly done by women and men
8	Harvesting and selling of forest produce/ indigenous fruits such as (mazhanje, matchwe, tsubvu and Guava), and mushrooms, Madora/macimbi, mandere, ishwa etc	Wards 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability is seasonal (October to March) • Mostly done by women, men and children.
9	Commercial sex work	All year round. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities are more pronounced in business centres (Hwedza Growth Point, Hwedza mountain range - where there are mining activities taking place and selling of petty goods, Dendenyore, Goto etc). • Less pronounced in other business centres across the district.
10	Home brewed beer	Wards 5, 6, 9, 12, 13 and 14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the year with peaks in April to October period. • Small grains are mostly grown in wards 12, 13 and 14
11	Remittances (Within and Outside the country)	All wards and high volumes of remittances during the festive season <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Dec, January, April and August)
Source: SLP (2021)		

A Summary of key livelihood activities in the district is presented below:

4.2.1. Rain-fed crop farming, Irrigation and Horticulture

Hwedza is an agrarian district, and every household practices crop farming using rain-fed (November-March), irrigation throughout the year and horticulture (April-October). Maize is grown across all the wards while tobacco is mostly grown in the Northern and Southern part of the district (Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9). Small grains are grown in Southern Hwedza (agro-ecological region 3 and 4, in Wards 7-14). Sorghum, millet and finger-millet constitute the bulky of the small grains. In agro-ecological region (2b and 3), former commercial farming areas, now resettlement areas (A2) practice commercial crop farming. Horticulture is mostly done by women and youths.

4.2. 2. Livestock Production

Cattle, goats, and poultry (indigenous and broiler) chickens are the main livestock reared in the district all year round, for both subsistence and for commercial purposes, across all wards. On average each household in the communal area has an average of five (5) goats, ten (10) cattle, thirty (30) birds. Goats are kept by both men and women - cattle is mostly owned by men, while poultry production is mostly practiced by women.

4.2. 3. Buying and Selling (Petty trading)

Buying and selling happens throughout the year and is a popular income generating activity, especially by youth (both girls and boys) and women. Wares include second hand and new clothes, groceries, soft drinks, airtime, fruits and vegetables. Buying and selling peaks during school days, public holidays and during commemoration of special events. It is perceived that about 70% of the households in the district are involved in buying and selling of the different wares.

5. Gold Panning (Artisan Mining)

While the practice is common in Wards 6, 7, 9 and 13, it draws participants from across all wards. The mining activity mainly involves boys (youths) doing extraction of the mineral, while women are engaged in other auxiliary services (such as cooking, loading and unloading of ores, fetching water, riverbank sieving, etc).

5.1.1 Casual Labour

Casual labour activities mainly include provision of farm labour, sand abstraction and piece jobs in all wards. The activities are mostly carried by both men and women and in some instances, children are involved. The contractor usually decides on the mode and amount of payment.

5.1.2. Brick Moulding and Selling

Brick moulding is done between the months of May and October. It is mainly concentrated in wards (2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) which are closer to Hwedza Growth point where major construction activities are taking place. The activity is mainly done at household level by men, women and children. The average price of farm bricks is \$20 per 1000 bricks.

5.1.3. Fishing

Fishing as a source of income is highly practiced in (Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4) due to availability of perennial water bodies (dams and rivers) and proximity of the wards to the wider market which is Hwedza Growth point. Men are involved in fishing activities whilst women and children are engaged in selling.

5.2 Economic Zones

The district lies in four economic zones i.e., the Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming, Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement, Highveld Prime Communal and the Northern Cattle and Cereal Farming (Figure 5 and Table 21). Livelihoods in these economic zones are mainly based on rain fed agriculture and irrigation production.

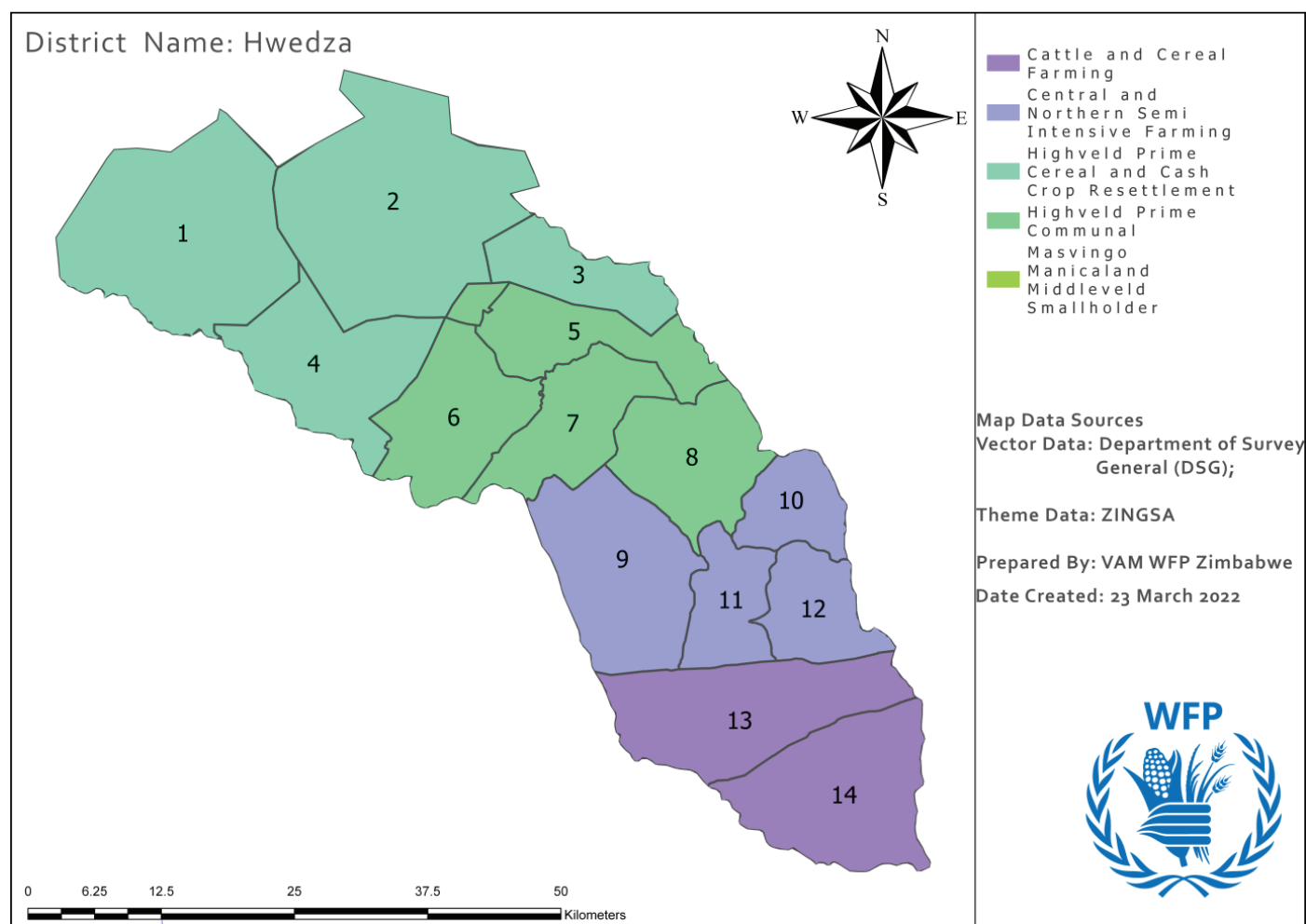


Figure 5: Hwedza District Economic Zones

Table 21 : Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Central northern semi intensive farming	This zone is spread across the central Middleveld, and extends to the North Eastern and North Western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	9, 10, 11 and 12
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, 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.	1, 2, 3 and 4
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.	5, 6, 7, 8 and 15
Northern cattle and cereal farming	This is a vast livelihood zone spread across 10 districts in Mashonaland East, Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces of Zimbabwe. The majority of farmers in this cereal producing and small-scale cattle ranching zone are A1 and A2 farm holders. The zone is typically food secure and high incomes can be earned from cattle sales, tobacco and cotton sales. Poor households (including ex-commercial farm workers) depend on seasonal farm labour – found on productive old resettlement and small-scale commercial farms – as well as opportunistic gold panning. Market gardening is also a common income generating activity.	13 and 14

6. Poverty Levels

Poverty levels differ from ward to ward: with wards in the communal areas possessing more households in the poverty trap.

Table 22: Poverty Levels

Ward	Proportion of Population	HH 2022	Poor Households
1	9	1,397	407
2	5	2,477	256
3	4	765	181
4	3	883	143
5	9	2,021	429
6	8	2,108	390
7	8	1,993	371
8	13	1,914	591
9	13	1,897	623
10	5	809	248
11	7	1,088	313
12	10	1,285	457
13	3	653	144
14	2	555	112
15	1	1,252	59
Total	100	21, 097	4,723

Source: Social Development

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

7. Agriculture Information

7.1 Natural Regions and Climate

The district lies in agro-ecological Regions IIb (2b), III (3) and IV (4). Region IIb (2b) covers the largest area. In addition the aforementioned Region IIb (2b) receives mean annual rainfall of between (700mm-1050mm). Regarded as the most productive part of the district, Region IIb (2b) is also suitable for intensive agriculture production. Region III (3) and IV (4) are semi-arid regions which are suitable for extensive agriculture production with rainfall ranging between 450mm and 800mm.

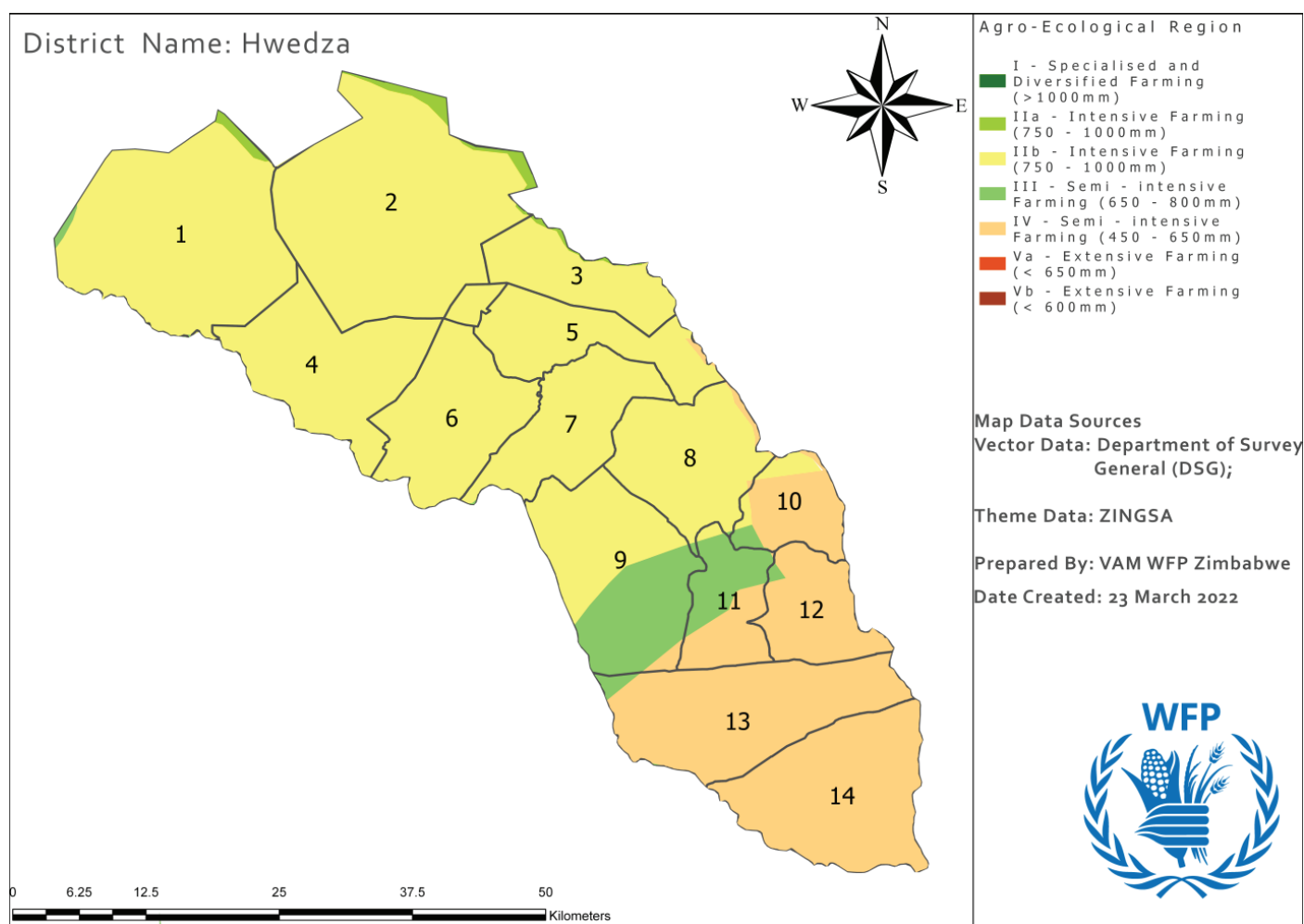


Figure 6: Map of Natural Regions by Ward

Table 23: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
2b	Receives average rainfall of over 800mm per year. Rainfall season stretches to four (4) months. Suitable for both crop and livestock production.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15
3	Receives average rainfall of over 600mm per year. Rainfall season stretches to 3-4 months. Suitable for both crop and livestock production but usually experience two (2) or more dry spells per season.	part of 9, part of 11
4	Receives average rainfall of over 450mm per year. Rainfall season stretches to 3-4 months. Suitable mostly for livestock production but more suitable for small grains cereal production. Usually experience three (3) or more dry spells per season.	10, part of 11, 12, 13 and 14

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Mean annual rainfall in the district ranges between 450mm to 1050mm (figure 7). Region IIa (2a) receives more rainfall which is fairly distributed and Region IV (4) receive between 450mm to 650 mm and is highly prone to drought and prolonged mid-season dry spells. The temperatures range from a minimum of 7.7 OC and a maximum of 27.90 C. Although the mean average is good for agricultural production the distribution of the rainfall has been erratic and not well spread.

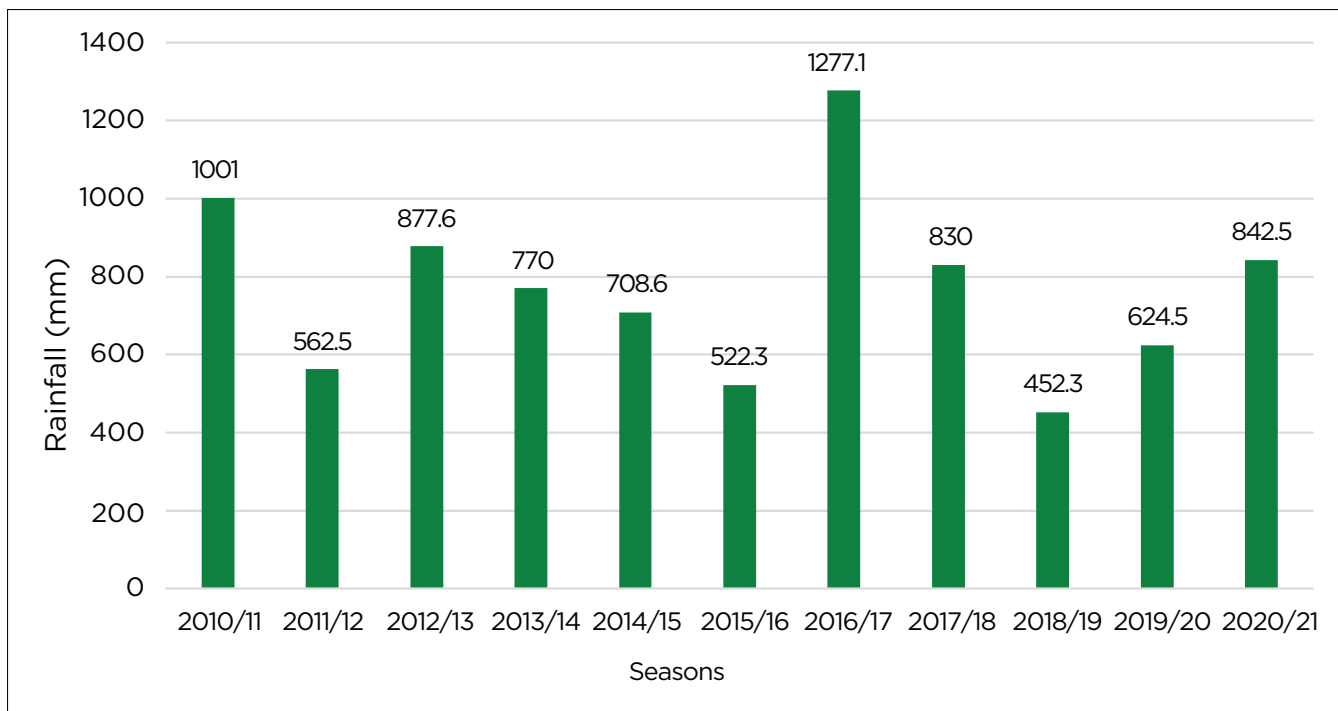


Figure 7: Rainfall Patterns Graphs

Rainfall currently being received in the district is unpredictable as illustrated by the graph above. As from 2010/11 up to 2020/21 season, rainfall received has been fluctuating without following any clear pattern. For the past ten (10) years, Hwedza District received highest rainfalls during 2016/17 season followed by 2012/13 season, these were the typical years for Hwedza District. 2018/19 and 2015/16 season have been bad years for the district as it received below normal rainfalls.

7.3 Drought Prone Areas

According to the WFP ICA Drought risk map, 2019, the district was highly prone to drought as illustrated by the drought risk map below.

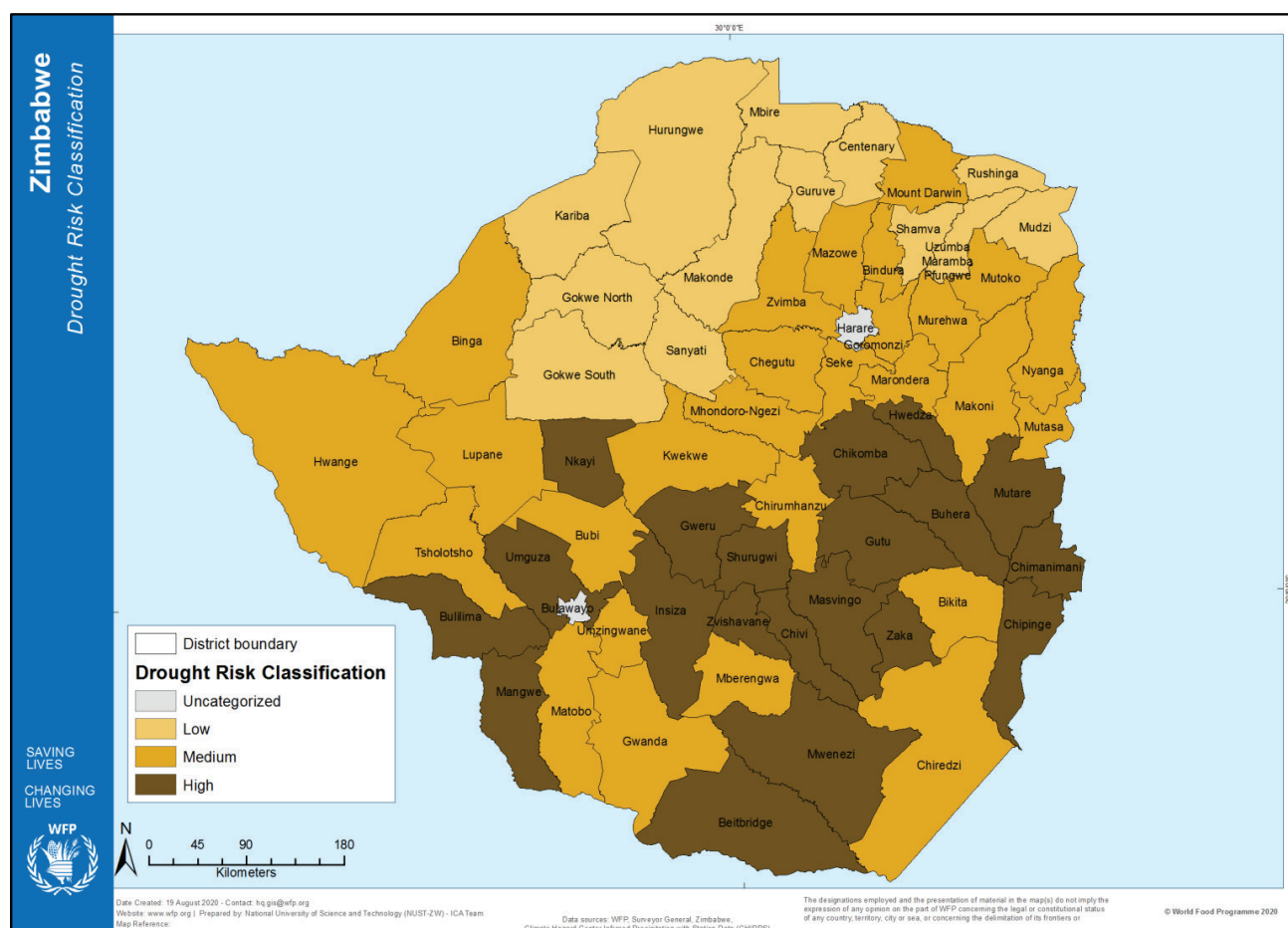


Figure 8: Drought Risk Map 2021 ICA (Source: WFP)

Wards 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are usually prone to prolonged mid-season dry spells and these wards normally receive low crop production. However, all the fifteen (15) wards in the district have received below normal rainfall for the season 2021/22 resulting in severe yield reduction.

7.4 Flood Prone Areas

The district is at no risk of flooding, according to the UNDP Hazard Mapping, 2015 (figure 9).

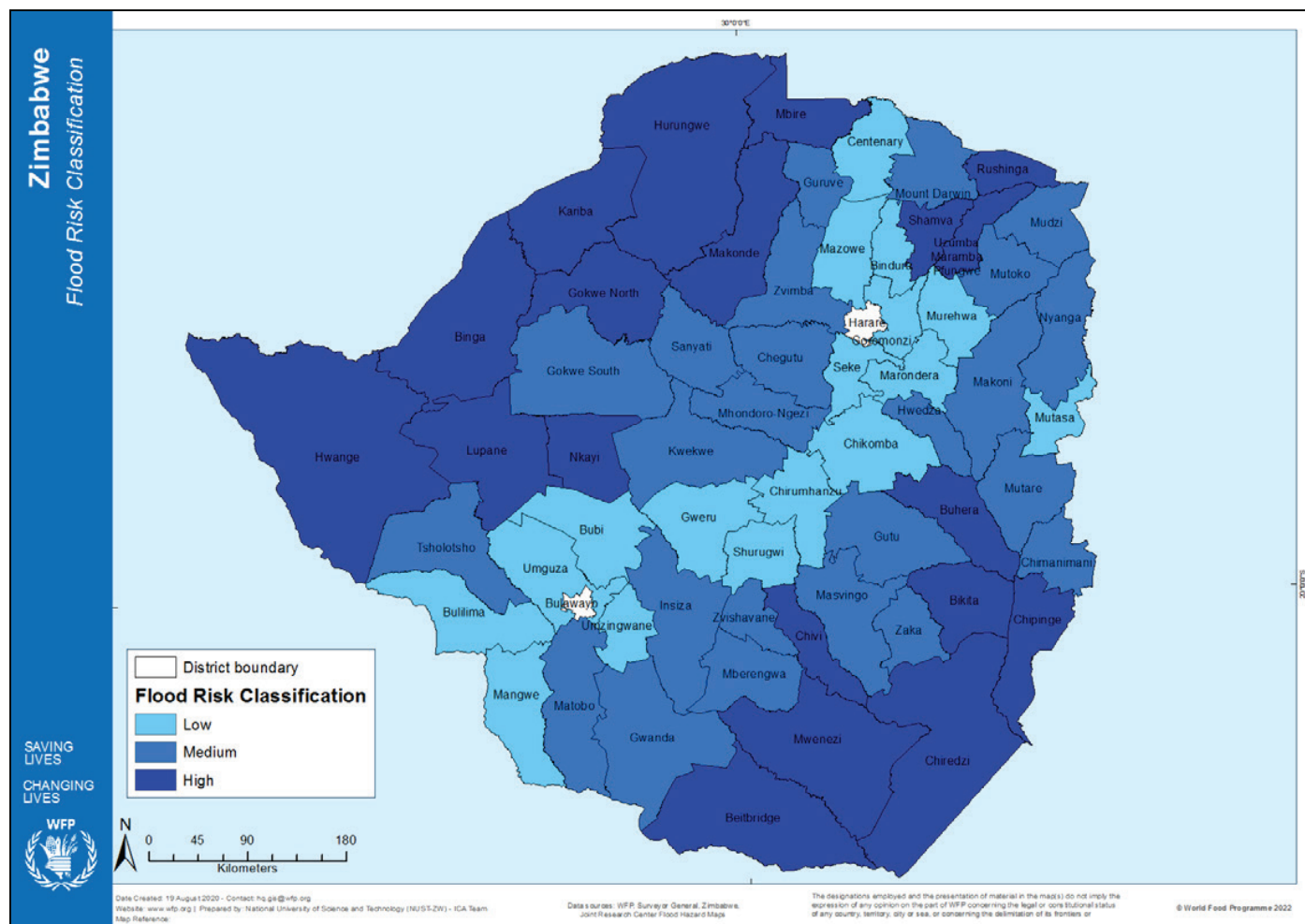


Figure 9: Flood Risk Maps for 2021 ICA (Source: WFP)

7.5 Hydro-geological Conditions

There are 4 major rivers that flow through the district i.e. Save, Ruzawe, Nyoka and Muccheke. These rivers are useful in providing water for irrigation and livestock production. There are a number of dams in the district and the major dams are perennial and support irrigation systems. Table 24 shows the distribution of minor and major dams by ward.

Table 24: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Dams	Capacity (m ³)
1	Fair adventure	680, 000
2	Scorrer	8 800, 000
2	Mjange	480, 000
2	Chikombingo	200, 000
2	Nurenzi	4, 650
2	Una	75 000
2	Fels	227, 000
7	Nyamhemba	
9	Chigondo	
15	Hwedza	

Source: Social Development

8. Crop Information

8.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The district is highly dependent on crop production; during the summer and winter seasons. Major crops grown in summer are maize, tobacco, round nuts, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, small grains, leafy and fruit vegetables, cotton, cow peas and sugar beans. Winter crops comprises of wheat, peas, onions, and vegetable crops. Additionally, the district has seventeen small scale irrigation schemes to promote all year-round farming. However only five are fully-functional whilst four are partially-functional.

Table 25: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Hectares)	Percentage of Area	Population	Percentage (%)
Large Scale Commercial Area	5,405	2.1	1,686	2
Small Scale Commercial Area	45,900	17.9	4,219	5
A2	28,645	11.2	3,375	4
A1	47,643	18.6	18,562	22
Old Resettlement Area	20,412	7.9	4,219	5
COMMUNAL	108,400	42.3	52,310	62
TOTAL	256,405	100	84,371	100

Source: AARDS

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

8.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district is endowed with water resources for irrigation purposes. Out of the seventeen (17) irrigation schemes in the district, six (6) are gravity powered. Sutton Drip Irrigation, Injina Drip Irrigation and Mawire Drip Irrigation are no longer functional due to vandalism and theft of irrigation equipment. These three (3) Irrigation schemes were however still functional in 2016.

Table 26 : Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward Number	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status	Ward Number	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
3	Ruunze Mupedzanzara	9	Not functional	8	Nyamhemba	15	Functional
3	Zana sokutamba	1	Not functional	8	Mudungwe	12	Partially functional
4	Bitu	171	Not functional	8	Chisuko	6	Functional
4	Mawiri	15	Not functional	9	Chigondo	10.8	Functional
4	Mvurachena	12	Not functional	9	Madanha	6	Not functional
5	Munene	10	Not functional	9	Shonhai	12	Partially functional
5	Chiwanza Munamati	23	Still under construction	9	Chakoma	8	Partially functional
6	Rangwani	2	Functional	9	Chidhenge	2	Partially functional
7	Nhekairo	10.2	Functional				

8.3 Challenges

- Dilapidated irrigation infrastructure.
- Siltation of rivers and dams.
- Erratic power supply.
- Vandalization of irrigation equipment.
- Membership conflicts.
- Donor syndrome.

8.4 Crop Production Trends

Crop production has generally been decreasing as a result of many factors which include reduced soil fertility, poor rainfall distribution and increased challenges in accessing adequate inputs at the right time. The table below shows that maize yield has been going down and the area put under maize production has reduced significantly from 2016/17 to 2018/19. This is as a result of increased uptake of other crops by farmers. Small grains are mainly cultivated in Region three (3) and four (4). The production of small grains has also been decreasing over the years.

Table 27 : Cereal Production Trends

Season	Maize			Sorghum			Finger Millet			Pearl Millet		
	Area (ha)	Yield (/ha)	Prod (Mt)	Area (ha)	Yield (/ha)	Prod (Mt)	Area (ha)	Yield (/ha)	Prod (Mt)	Area (ha)	Yield (/ha)	Prod (Mt)
2011/12	25, 143	0.9	21, 372	181	0.3	54.3	583	0.29	169.1	61	0.25	15.25
2012/13	16, 088	1.0	16, 571	219	0.34	74.5	395	0.28	110.6	20	0.29	5.8
2013/14	14, 359	1.1	16, 082	20	0.48	9.6	465	0.38	176.7	110	0.13	14.3
2014/15	13, 755	0.9	12, 105	149	0.27	40.1	396	0.1	39.6	42.2	0.13	5.4
2015/16	15, 534	0.7	10, 098	120	0.36	43.3	412	0.32	132.1	45	0.19	8.55
2016/17	16, 325	1.76	28,732	257	1	257.5	471	0.53	249.6	85.5	0.58	49.5
2017/18	14, 031	1.62	22, 729	172	0.55	94.7	403	0.59	237.8	42	0.88	36.9
2018/19	11, 081	0.8	8,865	252	0.4	101.8	245	0.34	83.3	53.5	0.5	26.8
2019/20	14, 348	1	14, 348	327	0.6	196.5	336	0.5	168.1	40.5	0.12	4.8
2020/21	13, 953	1.37	19, 116	631	0.38	240	284	0.47	133.7	19	0.42	7.9

Source: AARDS

9. Livestock

9.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats/ sheep, pigs and chickens. Other livestock classes available are donkeys, rabbits, ducks, pigeon, and geese. Table 28 shows the livestock population and average household livestock ownership by ward.

Table 28: Average Livestock Holding per Ward

Ward (or Dip-tank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	7,920	4,889	977	13, 328
2	6,350	3,226	480	9,345
3	1,054	2,509	78	6,928
4	2,682	1,613	35	2,301
5	1,447	1,781	47	6,720
6	2,580	2,631	98	7,082
7	1,382	1,523	30	4,693
8	2,158	2,064	29	6,970
9	1,039	2,389	52	8,160
10	310	1,875	40	4,744
11	934	2,270	28	7,328
12	1,854	678	35	701
13	2112	868	50	1,067
14	2,366	989	34	1,133
15	230	780	74	7,290

Source: AARDS

9.2 Main Livestock Diseases

Hwedza district has been heavily affected by tick-borne disease particularly January disease from year 2017 and this has resulted in heavy livestock herd reduction. The diseases that are common to livestock in the district are as follows (Table 29).

Table 29: Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and name of wards affected)
Rabies	All wards
Newcastle disease	All wards
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and mouth	Nil
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	All wards
Source: Veterinary Department	

9.3 Dipping Facilities

As a way of combating January disease, farmers have been encouraged to do dip spraying and complementing the normal dipping routines by the department of Veterinary Services. Dipping routines in the district are three times per month in summer and forty-nightly in winter.

Table 30: Dip-tanks in the district

Number of Dip-tanks	Number of Functional Dip-tanks	Number of Dip-tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip-tanks Requiring Rehab
48	46	46	2
Source: Veterinary Department			

9.4 Animal Health Centres

There are no private owned Livestock health centres in Hwedza district. All the eleven (11) health centres in the district are wholly owned by the government.

Table 31: Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	11
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	0
Source: Veterinary Department	

9.5 Livestock Holding

In 2022, 5 462 households own at least one (1) beast against district household population of 21 094. This high reduction in the number of households owning at least a beast had have been exacerbated by the tick-borne Disease (January disease).

Table 32: Livestock Ownership in the district

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	5,462	70	30
Farm Households	3,824	49	21
Non-Farm Households	1,638	21	9

9.6 Distribution of Herd Size

The district owns more cattle than goats as illustrated by the Table 33 below.

Table 33: Herd Size Distribution

Number of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0	688 (18%)	164 (10%)
<5	841 (22%)	295 (18%)
>5	2,294 (60%)	1,180 (72%)
Source: AARDS		

9.7 Other Livestock Establishments

Table 34: Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (capture fisheries)	0
Aquaculture (ponds)	85
Apiculture	843
Dairy farmers	70
Feedlots	19
Fodder production	1996
Source: AARDS	

9.8 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers:

- Disease and pest outbreak.
- Droughts.
- High cost of feeds.
- high inflation.
- Poor veld nutrition.
- high cost of vet drugs.
- High cost of Vert drugs.
- Livestock cost instability.
- Destruction of grazing lands by veld fires.

9.9 Crop Markets

Hwedza Centre is the major market for horticultural produce. Some farmers take their produce to Chitungwiza and Marondera for selling. Cash crops are sold in Harare. GMB is the major market for cereal produced in the district. The district has one GMB depot at Hwedza Centre. The depot has no storage facilities as a result the maize is often moved to other depots for storage.

Table 35: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of November 2021

Ward	Commodity Availability						Price					
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Sugar Beans	Small Grains	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Beans	Other Small Grain \$/Bucket	Beans \$/500g	Rice (Per 2 kgs)
1	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$2.50
2	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$2.25
3	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$2
4	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$2
5	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$5	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$2
6	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$5	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
7	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$5	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
8	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$5	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
9	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
10	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
11	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
12	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
13	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
14	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$6	\$3.50	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.8
15	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$4.5	\$3	\$25	\$20	\$1	\$1.6
Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee												

KEY ☒ Not Available

There is no maize meal in new resettlement areas, old resettlement areas and small-scale farming areas as they prefer maize grain than maize meal. Ward (1-4) farmers are not into small grain production as their farming areas are characterised with normal to above normal rainfall, which is usually not favourable to small grains farming.

9.10 Markets: Seasonal Calendar

Table 36: Calendar of Food Purchase- Typical Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grain purchases												
Lean / hungry period												

Table 37: Calendar of Food Purchase - Bad Year Period

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grain purchases												
Lean / hungry period												

9.11 Market Challenges

- Lack of lucrative markets.
- High inflation.
- Economic environment instability.
- High cost of transport.
- Lack of access to international markets.
- Covid 19 induced restrictions.

10. Common Hazards

Hwedza district is normally affected by the following hazards;

- Cash shortages.
- Chronic drought that affects crop production mainly in agro-ecological region III and IV - VHR.
- Criminal Activities - HR.
- Crop Pests, (Fall Army Worm, Qualia birds) - VHR.
- Cyclones and hailstorms - HR.
- Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) -VHR.
- Frost that affects tomatoes and other crops - HR.
- Gold panning, which usually results in disasters that lead to death -VHR.
- Human diseases (COVID-19, HIV, Malaria, cholera, STIs) VHR.
- Inflation - VHR.
- Lack of resources to purchase inputs like fertilizers and seeds - HR.
- Lightning during the rainy season - LR.
- Livestock disease epidemics - VHR
- Livestock price changes - HR.
- Loss of employment by key household member - HR
- Markets are not lucrative - HR.
- Prolonged mid-dry spell - VHR.
- Pests and diseases for livestock - VHR.
- Veld fires which have been responsible for the destruction of large tracts of land, leaving both livestock and wild animals without grazing - VHR.
- Water logging and excessive rains mainly in agro-ecological region IIa - LR.
- Drug and substance abuse by both adults and teenagers.

10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Table 38: Periodic and Chronic Hazards in the District

Ward Number and Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1. Watershed West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Water logging • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation

10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards (continued)

Table 38: Periodic and Chronic Hazards in the District (continued)

Ward Number and Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
2. Watershed East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water logging • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
3. Zana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms. • Drought • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation
4. Sengezi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Criminal activities • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation
5. Makwarimba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water logging • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Criminal activities • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
6. Mubaiwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld fires • Road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation

10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards (continued)

Table 38: Periodic and Chronic Hazards in the District (continued)

Ward Number and Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
7. Dendenyore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld Fires • Accidents • Water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation
8. Goto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld fires • Water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
9. Chigodora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld fires • Water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
10. Ushe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Criminal activities • Drought • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19 HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld fires • Road accidents • Water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation

10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards (continued)

Table 38: Periodic and Chronic Hazards in the District (continued)

Ward Number and Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
11. Ruzane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires • Water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Criminal activities • Drought • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
12. Goneso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Water logging • Drought • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
13. Zviyambe North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires • Accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Water logging • Drought • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
14. Zviyambe South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop pests, (fall army worm, qualia birds) • Cyclones and hailstorms • Drought • Criminal activities • Human and wildlife conflicts (baboons, monkeys) • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Livestock disease epidemics • Mine accidents • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Water logging • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents
15. Hwedza Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Pests, (fall army worm, quelea birds) • Cyclones and Hailstorms • Criminal activities • Human diseases (Covid-19, HIV, malaria, cholera, STI's) • Inflation • Livestock disease epidemics • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash shortages • Water logging • Drought • Criminal activities • Environmental degradation (deforestation, siltation of water bodies, pollution) • Inflation • Road accidents

Hwedza district is experiencing new hazards and these are high rates of STI's, teen pregnancies and marriages, drug abuse in schools, high incidences of domestic violence, and death increase due to mine collapses.

11. District Development Priorities

District development priorities include the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes, roads, dams, classrooms, clinics and waiting mothers' shelter.

Table 39: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Clinics and waiting mothers' shelter	All wards	Construction is in progress
2	Boreholes and roads rehabilitation	All wards	Rehabilitation in progress
3	Dams' construction/rehabilitation	All wards	No activity in place
4	Classrooms construction/rehabilitation	All wards	Construction/ rehabilitation is in progress

12. Food Security

12.1 Food Insecurity Trends (Based on rural ZimVAC District Data)

Hwedza district is generally a food insecure district with food insecurity prevalence usually below 10% which is the national social protection threshold. The food insecurity for the district has been on an upward trend since 2017/18 to 2019/20. The food insecurity reached its maximum in 2019/20 at 60% compared to the national average of 32.2%.

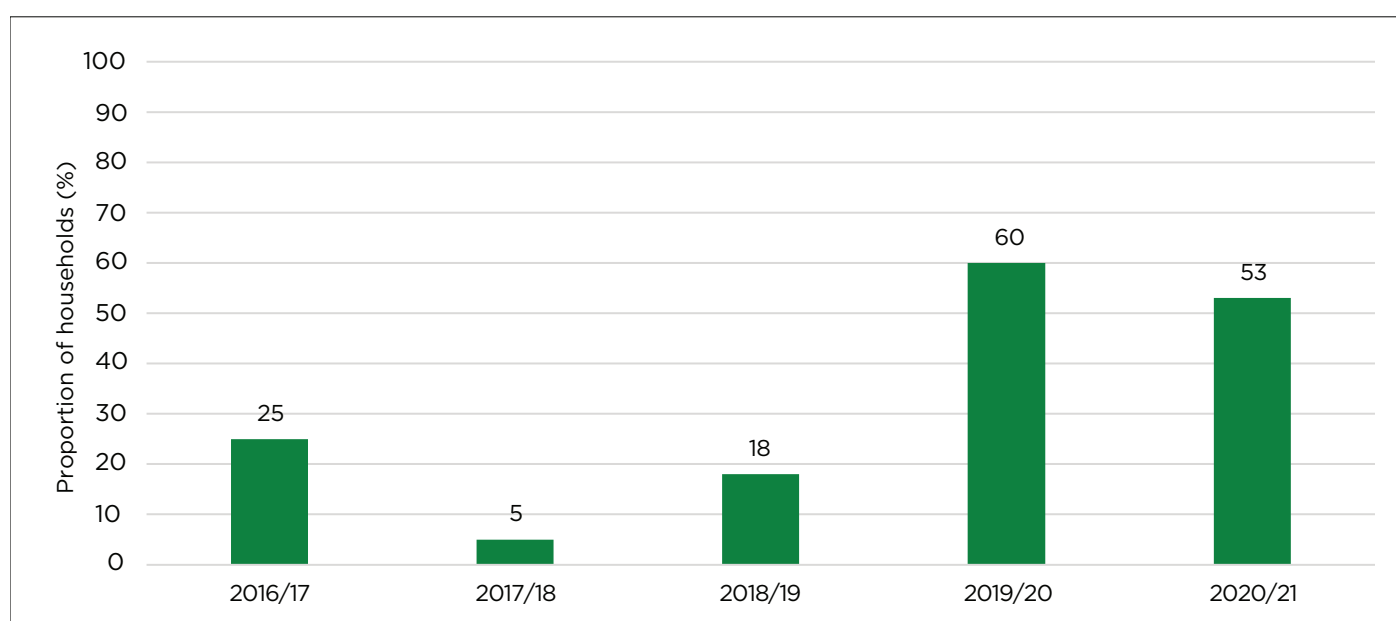


Figure 10: Hwedza Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZIMVAC 2021)

Hwedza district is currently implementing the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS) program funded by the government only and it is supposed to end in March 2022. A total of 27,942 individuals are receiving a 10 kg maize allocation per head per month. In 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe and Plan International implemented the Drought Relief program with 2,447 households' beneficiaries for the government support and 22,000 individuals for Plan International. The Government was giving grain whilst Plan International was giving maize grain, cooking oil and relish.

12.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ZIMVAC 2021 Assessment)

Hwedza district has an estimated population of about 86,075 for the year 2022. According to the ZIMVAC 2021 analysis, 44,717 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. A population of 27,942 is estimated to be transitorily food insecure and normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. Furthermore, 10,400 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. In the district, 39,654 are estimated to be food secure, resilient to shocks and stressors, as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. Figure 11 shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

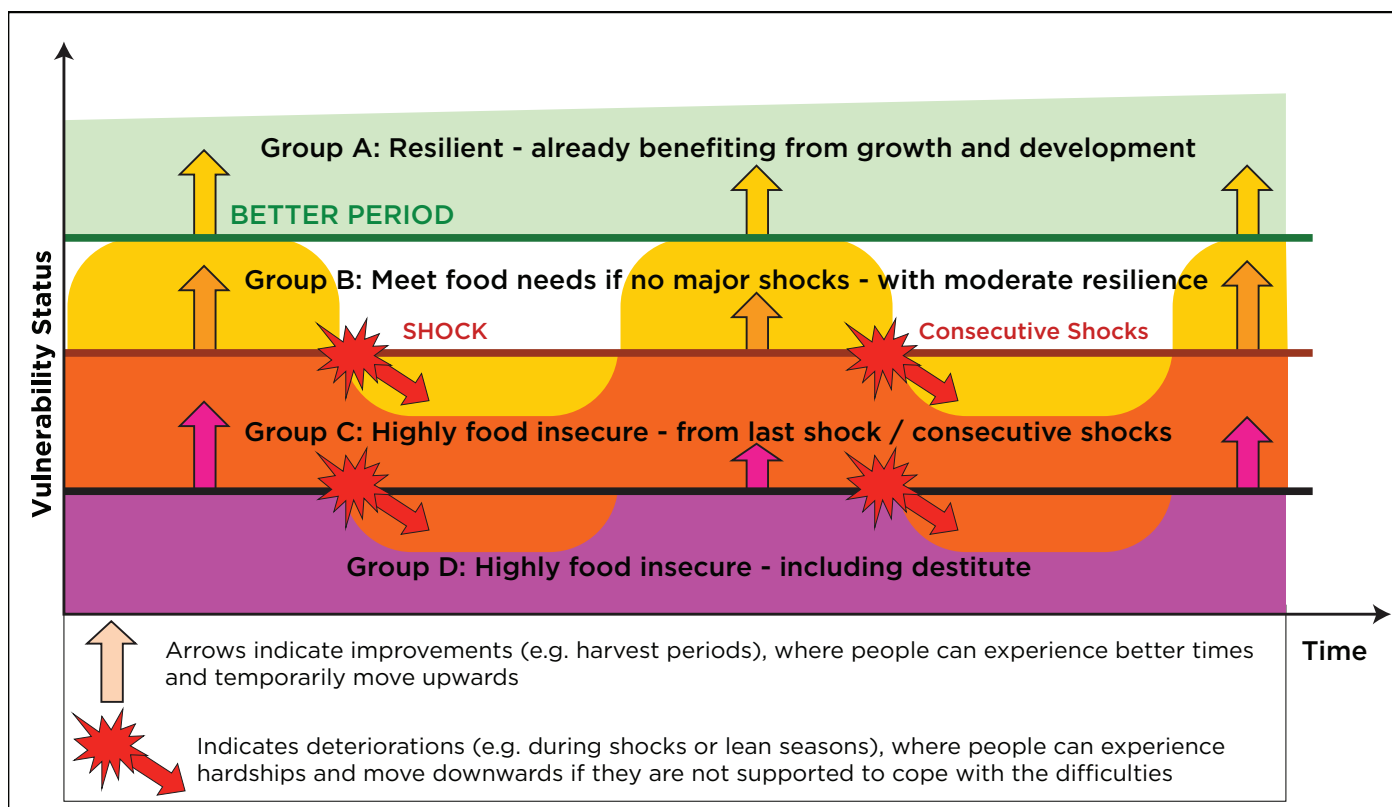


Figure 11 : Vulnerability Profiles

Key:

- Group A:** Self-reliant, liberated, self-sustaining and have potential to do better. People in this group are food secure and able to manage shocks on their own (shop owners, A2 farmers, Legislators, and small scale farmers).
- Group B:** Self-reliant, however, are susceptible to shocks or stressors (civil servants and informal traders).
- Group C:** Recurrently vulnerable but not labour constrained.
- Group D:** Recurrently vulnerable and labour constrained, depend on social welfare (chronically ill, disabled, aged and orphans and vulnerable children.).

Source: SLP (2021)

12.3 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

The district comprises of four (4) groups of people that is group A, B, C and D. These groups have different people with different sources of livelihoods, different lifestyles and different influential positions in society.

Table 41 : Vulnerability Profiles in Hwedza Rural District

<p>GROUP A</p> <p>Self-reliant, liberated and self-sustaining and have the ability to manage shocks on their own.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most wealthy class that controls the economy of the district, well connected, powerful and influential people found mostly in wards 1, 5, 8, 12 and 15. Constitute about 0.5% of the district population. • Patriarchal group (95% men, 5% females). • Business people earning on average USD10, 000 per month. • Commercial farmers, own farms in excess of 1,000 hectares. • Assets - 10 shops on average, +10 state of the art vehicles and farming equipment. • Own 3,000 livestock on average (cattle, goats). • Food secure, enjoy multiple meals per day. • Own five (5) modern houses/mansions in Hwedza, Marondera and Harare. WASH- state of the art ablution facilities. • Private boreholes. • Multiple spouses (3-4 wives on average), with a lot of children (12 on average cumulatively). • Take care of extended family. • Low level of education - majority have 5 'O' levels, but value education. • Send their children to private schools local and abroad (for primary, secondary and tertiary education). • Enjoy access to social services-can afford private hospitals and surgeries, their health status kept a secret, receive preferential treatment by specialists. • Have access to high tech living, internet and modern. • They have law enforcement agents whom they influence/control.
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Table 41 : Vulnerability Profiles in Hwedza Rural District (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Small houses' and 'blessers' are a common feature for Group A because they have excess funds. • Consult traditional healers or N'angas to safeguard their wealth. Some are alleged to have charms that they use to control and grow their wealth. • They are abusive and take advantage of others, especially those in group C and B, whom they exploit. • They usually donate towards most activities in the community, including at school functions. • They are not religious, because they critically analyse a lot before subscribing/accepting anything. • Most family functions are held in Group A's homes because they have coordination skills and resources.
GROUP B self-reliant, however, are susceptible to shocks or stressors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle income group made up of civil servants, chiefs, councillors, A1 farmers, medium scale entrepreneurs and local NGO employees. • Generally self-reliant, though vulnerable to shocks. • Sources of income include salaries, allowances, profits from small business, remittances. • Average income ± USD250 per month, food secure, can afford three meals per day. • WASH - Blair toilets, some enjoy tap water systems from protected private boreholes and wells. • Married to one (1) wife, have 3-6 children, though some have multiple spouses. • Own light cheap vehicles-X-Japanese cars and second-hand tractors, small trucks. • Some benefit from government vehicles and houses. • Own 5-15 herds of cattle and goats. • Decent homes (brick and tile), some have houses in the Growth Point. • Land ownership - average 6 hectares (communal ownership). • Manage to send children to good schools. • Holders of certificates (diplomas, degrees and masters). • Have medical insurance cover and therefore enjoy basic quality medical services, can afford basic medication. • Can afford Wi-Fi, mobile phones and laptops. • Access to social services offered at district level (agricultural inputs, workshops). • Decision makers at the local level-social, political and economic (wards/district). • Afford to hire labour - mostly from Group C. • Active in ISALS .
GROUP C Recurrently vulnerable but not labour constrained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly vulnerable groups largely made up of single women, youths, poor households, child headed households, the elderly, divorced women, CSW, PWDs and found in communal areas across the wards. • Generally, food insecure on a yearly basis and the majority of theft cases reported in the district are committed by this group. • Sources of livelihood include casual labour on (farms), gold panning, farming, buying and selling, brewing beer, begging and barter trading. • Earn an average of USD3 per day, usually from casual labour and have 2 meals per day. • Water sources - open wells, rivers and dams (usually contaminated, same sources are used by livestock). Also rely on public/community boreholes that frequently breakdown. • A few have Blair toilets, open defecation is a common practice. • Family size - five (5) members on average, but some have around sixteen (16) members, bid extended family. • Basic/secondary primary education, rely on BEAM, NGO's for their children's fees. • Own no cattle, three (3) chickens, one (1) or two (2) goats and provide labour to the groups (A and B) at times in exchange for food. • Land ownership- about two (2) hectares per household. • Movable assets include hoes, axes, cell phones, radios, wheel barrows. • Immovable assets- huts (pole and dagga) - 2-3 huts, grass thatched. • Access to social services is limited, send children to local schools, afford basic free services at the clinics, depend on remittances, referrals from Social Welfare to access health facilities. • Cannot afford lawyers and are abused by groups up the social strata, victims of crime allegations • Own basic cellphones, portable radios, poor road network, walk long distances for services • Believed to have mystic spiritual powers (N'anga, Prophets/Vapostori sects). • Women in this group not empowered and vulnerable to various abuses and have limited decision making power. • Do not hold any leadership positions in communities. • Own standard houses made of locally available materials and a bit of cement and zinc. • Mostly get food stuffs from donations by NGO's and Government

Table 41 : Vulnerability Profiles in Hwedza Rural District (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, eat one (1) or two (2) unbalanced meals a day. • They engage more in casual labour opportunities at the expense of their own fields to fend for their families.
GROUP D Recurrently vulnerable and labour constrained, depend on social welfare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly food insecure, labour constrained, the most vulnerable group which suffers chronic food insecurity. • Group constitute of people with disabilities, elderly, chronically, mentally challenged, people with albinism. • Usually, they have one (1) meal a day, rely on food assistance from Government. • Low level of income due to immobility. • Cannot fully engage in livelihood activities that generate money (need assistance). • Rely much on remittances (local and abroad), public assistance (social welfare). • Children in this group are mostly malnourished. • No toilets or toilets not PWD friendly, open defecation or use neighbour's toilet (cat system). • Majority of people have no meaningful assets-no livestock, have 2 - 2.5 hectares of land and largely underutilised. • Limited access to schools and clinics. • Schools do not provide appropriate application s like braille. • Labour constrained not taken seriously., • Limited power (no influence),. • Cannot afford ICT. • The group usually conceals cases of child abuse, child marriages and GBV, sometimes justifying them using culture and religion. • They cannot afford decent clothing, school uniforms, and books. • Overprotection and stigmatisation of children with disabilities
Source: SLP (2021)	

12.4 District Coping Strategies

The main coping strategies resorted to by households in the district, include reducing the number and size of meals, increased casual labour, hunting and gathering (Table 42).

Table 42 : Coping Strategies by Ward

Ward Number	Coping Strategy
1 - 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing number of meals per day, reducing meal sizes, eating less preferred food, hunting and gathering, casual labour, exploitation of natural resources e.g. firewood selling, brick moulding.
5 - 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing number of meals per day, reducing meal sizes, eating less preferred food, casual labour.
9 - 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing number of meals per day, reducing meal sizes, eating less preferred food, hunting and gathering, casual labour, exploitation of natural resources e.g. firewood selling, brick moulding.
Source: AARDS	

12.5 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Food insecurity in the district is influenced by agro-ecological regions and soil types. Wards in agro-ecological regions III (3) and IV (4) are always food insecure.

Table 43 : Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of Population	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	9	1,370	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	4
2	5	2,428	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	9
3	4	749	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	11
4	3	866	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	12
5	9	1,981	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	4
6	8	2,066	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	6
7	8	1,954	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	6
8	13	1,876	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	1
9	13	1,859	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	1
10	5	793	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	9
11	7	1,067	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	8
12	10	1,259	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	3
13	3	641	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	12
14	2	544	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	14
15	1	1,227	Poverty stricken	Inadequate	15
	100	20, 679			

Source: Social Development

12.6 Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

The food aid trends in Hwedza from 2016 to date has drastically changed. The government used to implement drought relief program complemented by implementing partners but in 2021 it was purely government.

In 2016 Plan International complemented government efforts but covering 6 wards only which were already covered by government. Its basket comprises cooking oil, grain, and relish. The Department of Social Development is responsible for distributing grain under the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Program (FDMSP).

13. Development Partner Profiling

Table 44 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	Government Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
Action Aid	WASH	Water sanitation health facilities	9-14	Ministry of Health, DDF	2011-2027
Africaid	Health	HIV/AIDS support	1-15	Ministry of Health	2022-2027
CAMFED	Educational assistance and funding of income generating projects and other philanthropic work	Provide educational support to vulnerable children. Providing uniforms, sanitary wear for girls. Paying examination fees for orphans and vulnerable children. Support in smart climate agriculture.	1-15	Ministry of Education	2001-2027
Crown Agents	Results Based Funding (RBF)	Funding construction of waiting mothers' shelters. Bailing out patients on medication fees. Procuring drugs for clinics	1 - 15	Health	2013-2027
Institute of Young Women Development (IYD)	Women's rights	Women empowerment	1 - 15	Ministry of Women Affairs	Jan 2021-2027
MISRAH	Culture and heritage	Genealogical family tree	1 - 15	Ministry of Youth	2021-2026
PIGAD	Empowerment through funding of income generating projects	Farmers' support	9	Ministry of Agriculture	2021-2027
Wedza Residents Development Initiative Trust (WERDIT)	Civic rights and community empowerment	Awareness on human and civil rights	1-15	Council	2019-2027
Well of Life Orphan Trust (WELOT)	Education	School fees. OVC support	3, 6 and 15	Ministry of Education	2015-2027
Women And Land	Women empowerment	Agriculture support women empowerment	9 and 12	Ministry of Women Affairs	2020-2027
KAFACI	Agricultural production	Agricultural production support	6	Ministry of Agriculture	2013-2024
Shamwari yeMwanasikana	Child protection	Awareness of children's rights	1 - 15	Social Development	2018-2027
SOS	Child protection	Child protection programs to OVC, schools water infrastructure support and livelihood support to parents	2	Ministry of Education	2021-2027

14. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Of Hhs	Of Health Facility	Mainnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average_cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep_ownership	Average Poultry_ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,144	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	63%	407	Highfield 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.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	No	No	232	16.6%	7320	4389	977	13,328	4	9
2	2,028	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	63%	256	Highfield 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.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	No	No	412	16.6%	6,350	3226	480	9,345	9	7
3	626	0	Low	Low	Medium	Low	55%	181	Highfield 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.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour; beer brewing, brick moulding	Maize	No	No	232	16.6%	7320	4389	977	13,328	4	9
4	723	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	58%	143	Highfield 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.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	Moderate	No	147	16.6%	2,682	1613	35	2,301	12	11

13. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	Of Hhs	Of Health Facility	High, Medium, Low	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average_cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep_ownership	Average Poultry_ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
5	1,655	0	Low	Low	Low	Medium	62%	429	1,592	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade; mining	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour; beer brewing, brick moulding	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	Moderate	No	404	20%	1447	1,781	47	6,720	4	8
6	1,726	0	Low	Low	Low	Medium	65%	390	1,718	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade; mining	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour; beer brewing, brick moulding	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	Moderate	No	147	16.6%	2,682	1,613	35	2,301	12	11
7	1,632	1	Low	Low	Low	Medium	60%	371	1,622	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade; mining	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour; beer brewing, brick moulding	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	Severe	No	398	20%	1,382	1,523	30	4,693	6	10
8	1,567	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	72%	591	1,323	Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population.	2b	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade; mining	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour; beer brewing, brick moulding	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	Severe	No	382	20%	258	2064	29	6970	1	15
9	1,553	1	Low	Low	Medium	Low	66%	623	1,274	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middleveld and extends to the north eastern and north western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income.	2b&3	Crop and livestock production; casual labour; petty trade; mining	Buying and selling; petty trade; casual labour; beer brewing, brick moulding	Maize sorghum finger millet pearl millet	Severe	No	379	20%	1039	2389	52	8160	1	2

13. Summary by Ward (continued)

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Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Chiremba Victor Tatenda	Economist	Local Government
Matare Gondai	Crop Specialist	AARDS
Mutende Kerinah	Social Development Officer	Social Development
Dhewa Caroline	Nutritionist	Health
Innocent Mangwiro	Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council

NOTES

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HWEDZA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

