2022

KWEKWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

WFP
World Food Programme

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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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Special thanks go to the various Government line ministries and departments, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs for sharing of information, technical support, facilitation, and collaboration.

Sincere appreciation goes to the Provincial Coordinators, District Food and Nutrition Security Committee and District Drought Relief Committee members for participating in the drafting of the profiles and the valuable information provided.

Our sincere gratitude goes to WFP Zimbabwe and the Government of Zimbabwe for funding for the activity.

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

1.0 Administrative Information

Kwekwe District is located in the Midlands Province in the central part of Zimbabwe. Kwekwe lies on the main road, Highway A-5, between Harare and Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second-largest city, located approximately 230 kilometers, further southwest of Kwekwe. The district boarders Gweru to its southern part, Nkayi western part, north-west Gokwe South, north east Kadoma and south east Chirumhanzu. The district is divided into 33 rural administrative wards and 23 urban wards, (14 for Kwekwe and 9 for Redcliff urban). It covers 886, 649 hectares. The district had a total population of about 312, 214 (152, 572 males and 159 642 females) in 2012 which reflected that the greater part of the population were women (Census 2012). This population is projected to have reached 398, 786 people (193, 726 males and 205, 507 females) by 2021 (Census 2012). Kwekwe district has a larger part of agro-ecological zone region III (85%) and smaller part in region IV (15%). Thus, the district is a semi-intensive farming area prone to sporadic seasonal droughts, long-lasting, mid-season dry spells and the unpredictable onset of the rainy season. The altitude of the area is 1,220 metres above sea level and receives annual rainfall that ranges from 450mm to 750mm. It is located in the tropics and has an average annual temperature is 19°C. The climate is hot and wet during the summer rainy season from mid-November to mid-March, with cool, dry weather from May to mid-August in the winter season, and warm dry weather from August to mid-November. The major economic activity in the district is predominantly rain-fed agriculture which is mainly subsistence farming which is also complemented by large scale commercial farming. Due to the gold deposits surrounding Kwekwe district the small-scale miners are also exploiting these deposits as a means of livelihoods.

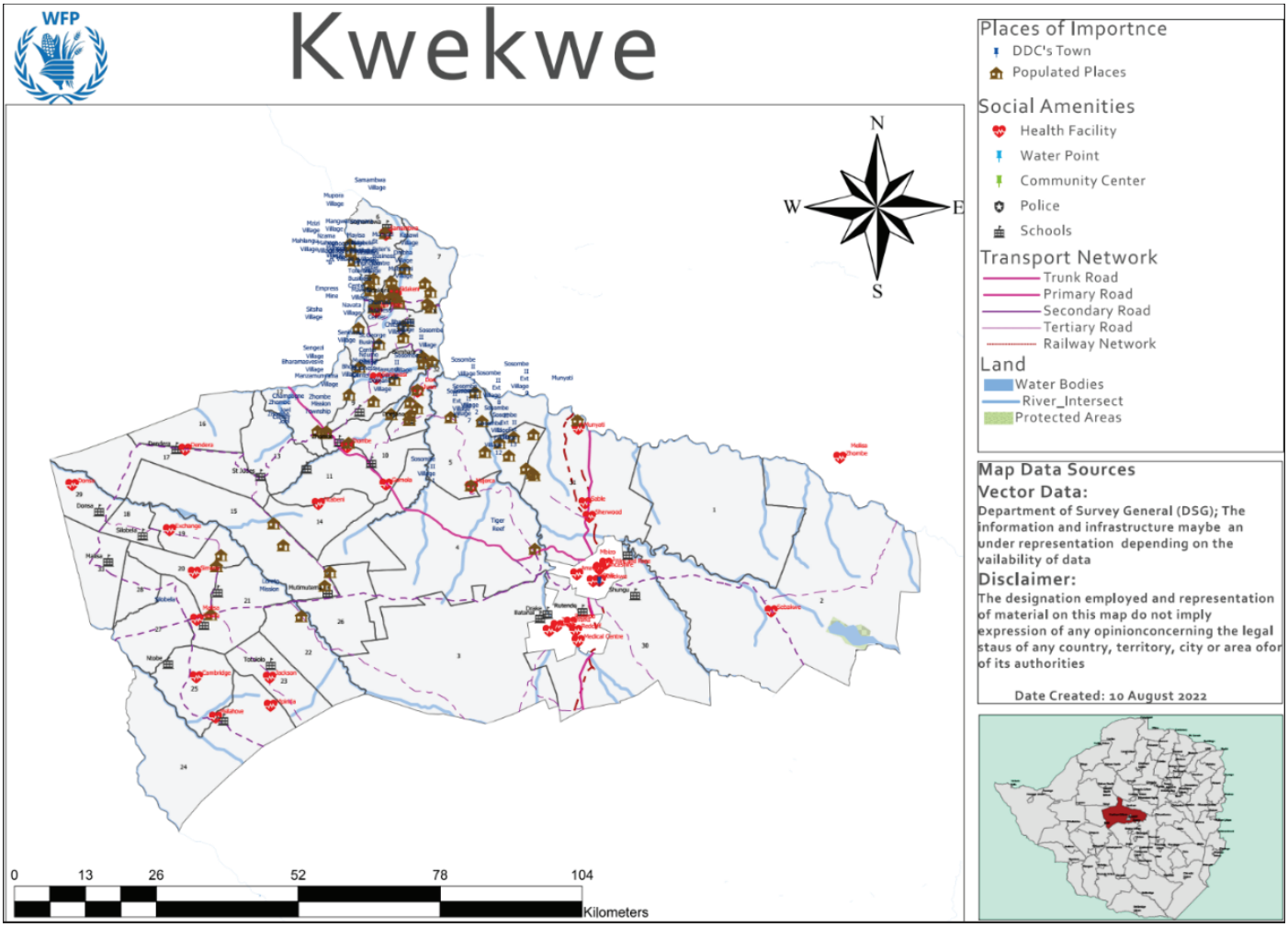

Figure 1: Kwekwe District

1.1 Population Information

In 2012 the total population was estimated at 312, 214 and is expected to have reached 398, 786 in 2021 (Zimstat 2021). With this growth expected the District needs to invest in various development sectors so as to be able to meet the needs of this growing population. Table 1 shows the district population by ward.

Table 1: Kwekwe District 2021 Population Projections by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2016	Projected 2021 Population
1	Marivale	1,277	5,313	5,364
2	Pauldale	1,227	5,107	5,155
3	Grasslands	1,285	5,344	5,395
4	Tigereef	918	3,821	3,857

Table 1: Kwekwe District 2021 Population Projections by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2016	Projected 2021 Population
5	Maryoca	898	3,735	3,771
6	Mabura	1,667	7,035	7,101
7	Sidakeni	6,222	6,748	6,812
8	Empress	2,733	11,370	11, 479
9	Gwesela West	1,002	4,170	4,210
10	Zhombe Central	1,556	6,474	6,536
11	Ntabeni North	1,762	7,335	7,399
12	Tongogara	1,307	5,438	5,490
13	Chitepo	1,695	7,051	7,118
14	Ntabeni South	1,663	6,917	6,983
15	Batanai	1,825	7,593	7,665
16	Chaminuka	1131	4,707	4,752
17	Kwayedza	2,075	8,631	8,714
18	Batanai	600	2,498	2,522
19	Kubatana	681	2,832	2,859
20	Simana	1,482	6,166	6,225
21	Mtshikitsha	2,517	10,692	10, 794
22	Makaba	2,355	9,800	9,893
23	Jackson	403	1,675	1,691
24	Kushinga	1,698	7,064	7,132
25	Msokeli	1,348	5,610	5,663
26	Sesombi	496	2,064	2,083
27	Inhalangano	1,333	5,546	5,599
28	Nyakwati	534	2,223	2,244
29	Donsa	757	3,149	3,179
30	Kaguvi	1633	6,792	6,858
31	Sherwood	2,703	11,245	11, 352
32	Donjane	965	4,017	4,055
33	Hlanganisa	950	3,953	3991
	TOTAL	**50, 698**	**192, 114**	**193, 941**
Source: Census 2012				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.2 Vegetation Characteristics

Vegetation type is Tree bush Savanna with the dominant tree species being *Brachystegia* (msasa), *Colophospermum (*mopane), *Acacia* tree species, *Julberanadia* (mtondo) and *Parinari* species. Common grasses are *Aristidia, Eragrotis, Hyperrhenia* and *Heteropogon* species. However, over the years there has been some changes in these natural vegetation patterns caused by various factors with areas such as ward 7, 8, 28 and 33 being worst affected. A large percentage of degraded vegetation in Kwekwe district has been caused by humans and their intervention through activities. Some of these activities include artisanal mining, logging and burning of forests or areas rich in vegetation. The major consequence is extreme weather changes such as increases of temperature and low rainfall.

1.3 Land Degradation

The district is mainly affected by different types of land degradation mainly stemming from illegal surface and underground mining activities in various wards namely ward 4, 6, 8, 27, 28, 22 and 30. Land degradation can have far reaching negative impacts which include loss of soil fertility, destruction of species habitat and biodiversity, soil erosion, excessive nutrient runoff into dams and lakes. This has a negative effect on animals and humans causing malnutrition, diseases, forced migration, cultural damage and conflicts. There are gullies in wards 33 and 28. Extensive deforestation from the use of poles as fencing material which is rampant in ward 16, 17, 27, and 33, causing soil erosion and subsequently desertification in the long run.

1.4 Development Indicators

Education Information

Kwekwe district consist of 138 primary schools and 57 secondary schools with 15 being high schools in both urban and rural areas showing an increase over the 5 years. However, most of the rural schools in Kwekwe district continue to face

the challenge of inadequate infrastructure which ultimately affects the learning of children. There are few classroom blocks, water and electricity challenges, few toilets, lack of fencing and lack of furniture in many primary & secondary schools in Zhombe and Silobela. Such unpalatable and child unfriendly school environment create concerns of how children can properly learn. In fact, due to inadequate classroom blocks some children learn outside the classrooms which result in school children being disturbed during windy and rainy days. It is no doubt that poor infrastructure reduces children's concentration leading to failure in school.

Inadequacy of learning space and associated facilities is a pervasive factor for school children in Kwekwe district with some children having to walk 1 to 2 hours to attend school. This also results in some children dropping out of school as well as poor performance. Worse still some schools remain satellites schools as they do not meet required standards to be registered as examination centers which result in children having to walk long distances to take their examinations. The total number of primary satellites is 18 and 16 for secondary schools. Furthermore, most of these schools have limited accommodation for teachers which is also a challenge that result in teachers shunning those schools experiencing shortage of accommodation. The tables below shows the primary and secondary schools that exist in Kwekwe district:

Table 2: Primary Schools Kwekwe District

School Name	Ward Number	School Name	Ward Number	School Name	Ward Number
Chiedza	1	Gutsaruzhinji	1	Nhakayedu	1
Deporres	1	Tagwirei	1	Umlala Park	2
Riverside	1	Tavanevhu	1	Maywood	3
Chimwaoga	2	Georgehill	2	Melrose	3
Sebakwe	2	Grasslands	3	Newlands St. Johns	3
Bon Accord	3	Tasungana	3	R.J Davies	3
Riverlea	3	Mafidhi Mnangagwa	5	Torwood	3
Broomsgrove	4	Globe and Phoenix	6	Maryward	4
Emthonjeni	4	Somapani	6	Tiger Reef	4
Rhino	4	Kasawe	7	Mariyangu	5
Ruvimbo	4	Mangwarangwara	7	Zivagwe	5
Rutendo	5	Sidakeni	8	Umniati St. Peters	7
Bee Mine	6	Bharimasvisvi	9	Mopani	8
Commoner	6	Fitchlea	10	Navata	8
Russell	6	Gaika	10	Redcliff	8
Samambwa	6	Gwesela St. Andrews	10	Totororo	8
Bamhala	8	St. Martins Mission	10	Manzimnyama St. Faith	9
Alletta	9	Gomola	11	Mgandani	10
Senkwasi St Pauls	9	Gwenzimkulu	11	Vulamatshena	10
Fafi	10	Somalala	11	Mavule	11
Chana	11	Goldridge	13	Nduku St Theresa	13
Champeni	12	Kwekwe	13	Tombankala	13
Rockford International	13	Sikabela	13	Ntabeni	14
Batanayi Sessombe	15	St. Judes Mhazhe	13	Zhombe	14
Rusununguko	15	Somoza	15	Mutimutema	15
Dendera	16	Sunganayi	15	Nhengure	16
Ruya	19	Mangwizi	16	Mawolokohlo	17
Seanga	19	Mabhidli	17	Mkobokwe	17
Bambanani	21	Gobo	18	Ndlamathuli St Dominics	20
Amatava	24	Leopardess	20	Ndlamathuli St Marys	20
Sibangani St. Xavier	27	Simana	20	Zvibomvu	21
Donsa	29	Fatima	21	Wozoli	22
Donsa Dam	29	Kanye	21	Totololo	23
Bembezaan	30	Sikumba Tshokotshe	21	Mpinda	24
Camelot	30	Loreto	22	Msilahobe St Kizito	24
Bonwei	31	Langton	24	Ntobe	25

Table 2: Primary Schools Kwekwe District (continued)

School Name	Ward Number	School Name	Ward Number	School Name	Ward Number
Sherwood Park	31	Kanda	27	Muchape	26
Donjane	32	Hurudza	30	Nyakwati	28
Donjuan St. Georges	32	Kaguvi	30	Tore	30
Amaveni		Kotamayi	31	Munyati ZESA	31
Bvumira		Malisa Holy Trinity	33	Mbombela	
Comyn St. Josephs		Siyezi	33	Nkiwane Santa Maria	
Dambudzo		Kushinga		Tshapewa	
Ednovean		Makoronga		Umelusi	
Edzai Mpumelelo		Sidingulwazi			
Sengezi		Sivuma			

Table 3: Secondary Schools Kwekwe District

School Name	Ward Number	School Name	Ward Number	School Name	Ward Number
Batanai Zisco	2	Manunure	1	Tavanevanhu	1
Bonstead	3	Nhakayedu	1	Tiger Reef	4
Bee Mine	6	Mupamombe	2	Samambwa	6
Globe & Phoenix	6	Rutendo	4	Sidakeni	8
Kasawe	7	Nyaradzo	8	Tororo	8
Amaveni	8	Manzimnyama	9	Sengezi	9
Bhamala	9	Mbizo	11	Somalala Rujeko	10
Fafi	10	Rio Tinto Zhombe	12	Mary Ward High School	11
Kwekwe	10	Mgandani	13	St. Judes Mhazhe	13
Goldridge	13	Nduku St Theresa	14	Ntombakala	16
Batanai Sessombe	15	Mutimutema	15	Silobela	19
Dendera	16	Ndlamathuli	21	Simana	20
Kadhanya	17	Loreto	22	Zibomvu	21
Fatima	21	Msilahobe	25	Wozoli	22
Donsa	29	Ntobe	25	Zimele	23
Camelot	30	Munyathi	31	Sibangani	25
Donjane	32	Malisa Holy Trinity	33	Shungu	30
Drake		Njeremoto		Umelusi	
Gwenzimkulu		Rhino Zibagwe			
Sibusiso					

1.5 Health Facilities by Type

Kwekwe district has a total of 42 health institutions which include 1 District Hospital, 1 General Hospital, 1 Mission hospital and various clinics owned by local authorities and private institutions. Despite, the existence of these health institutions some communities like in wards 12 and 16 continue to walk long distances to access health services which compromise their health particularly people living with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers. The table below shows the health institutions in Kwekwe district:

Table 4: Health Facilities

Number	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Sebakwe Clinic	2	Government
2	Tiger Reef Clinic	4	Government
3	Mayorca Clinic	5	Gweru Diocese, Roman Catholic
4	Samambwa Clinic	6	ZRDC
5	Sidakeni Clinic	7	ZRDC
6	Rio Tinto College Clinic	8	ZRDC
7	Senkwasi Clinic	9	ZRDC

Table 4: Health Facilities (continued)

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
8	Zhombe Mission Hospital	10	ZRDC
9	Gomola Clinic	11	ZRDC
10	Kwekwe General Hospital	13	Government
11	Malisa Zhombe Clinic	13	Government
12	Ntabeni Clinic	14	ZRDC
13	Dendera Clinic	16	ZRDC
14	Sigezibubi Clinic	17	ZRDC
15	Exchange Clinic	19	ZRDC
16	Simana Clinic	20	ZRDC
17	Jena Mine Clinic	20	ZRDC
18	Silobela District Hospital	22	ZRDC
19	Silobela Jackson Clinic	23	ZRDC
20	Mpinda Clinic	24	ZRDC
21	Msilahobe Clinic	24	ZRDC
22	Dambridge Clinic	25	ZRDC
23	Nyoni Clinic	26	ZRDC
24	Malisa Josefa Clinic	27	ZRDC
25	Mazebe Clinic	28	ZRDC
26	Donsa Clinic	29	ZRDC
27	Mlezu College Clinic	30	ZRDC
28	Sherwood Clinic	31	Private
29	Zesa Munyati Clinic	31	Kwekwe City Council
30	Sable Clinic	31	Kwekwe City Council
31	Donjani Clinic	32	Kwekwe City Council
32	Mbizo 1 Clinic	1 (urban)	Kwekwe City Council
33	Torwood Poly Clinic	1 (urban)	ZRDC
34	Mbizo 16 Clinic	11 (urban)	Private
35	Mbizo 11 Clinic	12 (urban)	ZRDC
36	Al Davies Clinic	13 (urban)	Redcliff Municipality
37	Topomasi Clinic	13 (urban)	Redcliff Municipality
38	Ruvimbo Poly Clinic	3 (urban)	Redcliff Municipality
39	Community Poly Clinic	4 (urban)	Private
40	Rutendo Clinic	5 (urban)	Kwekwe City Council
41	Redcliff Clinic	8 (urban)	Kwekwe City Council
42	Amaveni Clinic	9 (urban)	Private
42	ZRDC Clinic	CBD	Kwekwe City Council

1.6 Settlement Types

There have been no changes in the number of wards since 2016, amidst the increase in population growth. However, there is a high likelihood that the government is to conduct a delimitation exercise within the next 5 years, this may result in the creation of more wards.

Table 5: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	Number of Wards 2016	Number of Wards 2022
Urban	23	23
Growth point	3	3
Resettlement area	7	7
Communal	24	24
Estate farms	3	3
Source: DDC		

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1 Water and Sanitation Information

The main water sources for the communities in Kwekwe district continue to be boreholes and deep wells with some communities continuing to have limited access and utilization of safe drinking water sources, proper sanitation facilities as well as knowledge on good hygiene practices. There has been a decrease in the number of functional boreholes in 2022 as compared Pto 2016. The major reason has been recurrent droughts that are occurring which have resulted in severe stress in ground and underground water thereby affecting availability and accessibility of water for domestic and agricultural purposes. Apart from that there has been non-functionality of some of the Water Point Committee which has contributed in failure to maintain and rehabilitate water points so that they remain functional.

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/ Deterioration Compared to 2016
1	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	7	5	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected. Non-functionality of WPC.
2	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	9	6	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
3	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	10	6	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
4	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	7	5	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
5	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	10	7	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
6	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	24	16	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods.	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/ Deterioration Compared to 2016
7	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	22	14	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International
8	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	20	14	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
9	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	22	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
10	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	20	13	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
11	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	22	14	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
12	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	24	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
13	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	25	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
14	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	23	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.

Table 6: Distribution of boreholes by ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/ Deterioration Compared to 2016
15	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	16	10	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
16	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	24	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
17	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	23	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
18	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	14	9	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
19	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	19	13	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
20	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	23	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
21	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	33	22	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/ Deterioration Compared to 2016
22	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	20	14	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
23	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	11	7	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
24	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	24	16	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
25	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	23	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
26	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	9	6	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
27	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	23	15	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
28	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	9	6	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-Functioning of the Boreholes	Reasons for Improvements/ Deterioration Compared to 2016
29	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	9	6	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
30	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	7	5	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
31	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	6	4	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
32	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	9	6	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
33	Boreholes, deep wells	Boreholes, deep wells	14	10	Lack of spare parts such as cylinders, foot valves, pipes and rods	There has been a deterioration in the number of boreholes that are functioning which might be as a result of the lack of WASH funded program which contributed to the functionality of most boreholes in 2016 funded by Plan International. The recurrent droughts that have been experienced over the years have resulted in the lowering of ground water with some water points affected.
Source: District Development Fund						

2.2 Sanitation Facilities

In the district there has been slow progress with regards to sanitation coverage. Households practicing open defecation in the District are exposing children and their communities at risk to diarrheal diseases. The table below shows that an average of 29 sanitation coverage highlighting the need for construction of more sanitation facilities.

Table 7: Access by Ward

Ward	Health Facility	Population	Households	Bvips	Flush	Coverage
25	Dambridge	5,974	1,194	381	0	32
16	Dendera	9,193	1,838	557	0	30
32	Donjani	4,278	855	376	0	44
29	Donsa	3,353	670	-	0	
19	Exchange	5,246	1,049	632	3	60
11	Gomola	6,894	1,378	814	0	59
27	Malisa Josefa	5,907	1,181	386	0	33
13	Malisa Zhombe	7,510	1,502	800	0	53
5	Mayorca	4,502	900		0	
28	Mazebe	7,460	1,492	338	0	23
30	Mlezu	7,234	1,446	846	0	58
24	Mpinda	5,974	1,194	70	0	6
24	Msilahobe	7,524	1,504	429	1	28
14	Ntabeni	8,337	1,667	1353	0	91
26	Nyoni	8,087	1,617	50	5	3
8	Riotinto	13, 704	2,740	856	0	31
6	Samambwa	8,477	1,695	357	0	21
2	Sebakwe	5,439	1,087	0	0	
9	Senkwasi	4,441	888	543	0	61
31	Sherwood	14, 499	2,899	150	1	5
7	Sidakeni	8,133	1,626	425	0	26
17	Sigezibubi	9,612	1,922		0	
23	Silobela Jackson	3,462	692		0	
20	Simana	7,432	1,486	343	0	23
10	Zhombe Mission	26, 635	5,327	327		6
Source: DDF						
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

3. Transport and Communication

Transport and communication play a pivotal role in the development of an area and in Kwekwe district there hasn't been any significant change in terms of improvement of these two areas. In fact, most rural road networks in Kwekwe district consist predominantly of roads of gravel or earth construction. The problem with these gravel roads is that they often deteriorate rapidly, especially in the wet season, disrupting transport services and access to health centers and markets when it is most needed. One of the roads which critically needs maintenance is the Kwekwe to Silobela which is not in good state resulting in a rise in transport costs as transporters increase their prices to cover costs for tear and wear. Keeping these roads in a condition that provides all-weather access is becoming increasingly difficult as good gravel resources become depleted whilst traffic increases. In Kwekwe district, people primarily depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Communication is problematic in various wards there is limited to no network coverage of all major service providers like Econet, Netone in the following ward 24, 25, 29, 17, 2, 1, 30 and 33 access to information is thus paramount to their economic and social development. Movement of information is being compromised hence need for urgent attention.

The table below shows the roads that exist in rural Kwekwe:

Table 8: Road Networks

Road Name	Wards	Condition	Km
Kwekwe - Gokwe	4, 15, 11, 10 and 12	Tarred	75km
Kwekwe - Donjani	4, 15, 10 and 32	Kwekwe -Zhombe tarred, Zhombe- Donjani gravel	60km
Kwekwe - Silobela	4, 26, 21 and 27	Tarred patches	100km
Zhombe - Sidakeni	10, 9, 8 and 6	Gravel	33km
Zhombe East Road	10, 32, 8 and 7	Gravel	42km
Fafi - St Judes	13 and 12	Gravel	20km
Somalala - Sidakeni	11, 12, 32, 8 and 7	Tarred	42km
Mayocka - Sessombi	4 and 5	Gravel	40km
Zhombe – Lahleka	12, 13, 17, 29, 33, 28 27, 25 and 24	Gravel	140km
Zhombe - Gwengule	11, 13 and 26	Gravel	45km
Source: RDC			

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The district falls into various livelihood zones for example that include cattle cereal farming, agro-fisheries, Eastern Kalahari Sand Veld. However, agro-fisheries seems to have decreased due to the perennial drought, exorbitant fish feed and decrease in water levels, this activity was common in ward 9, 19 and 31 from 2016.

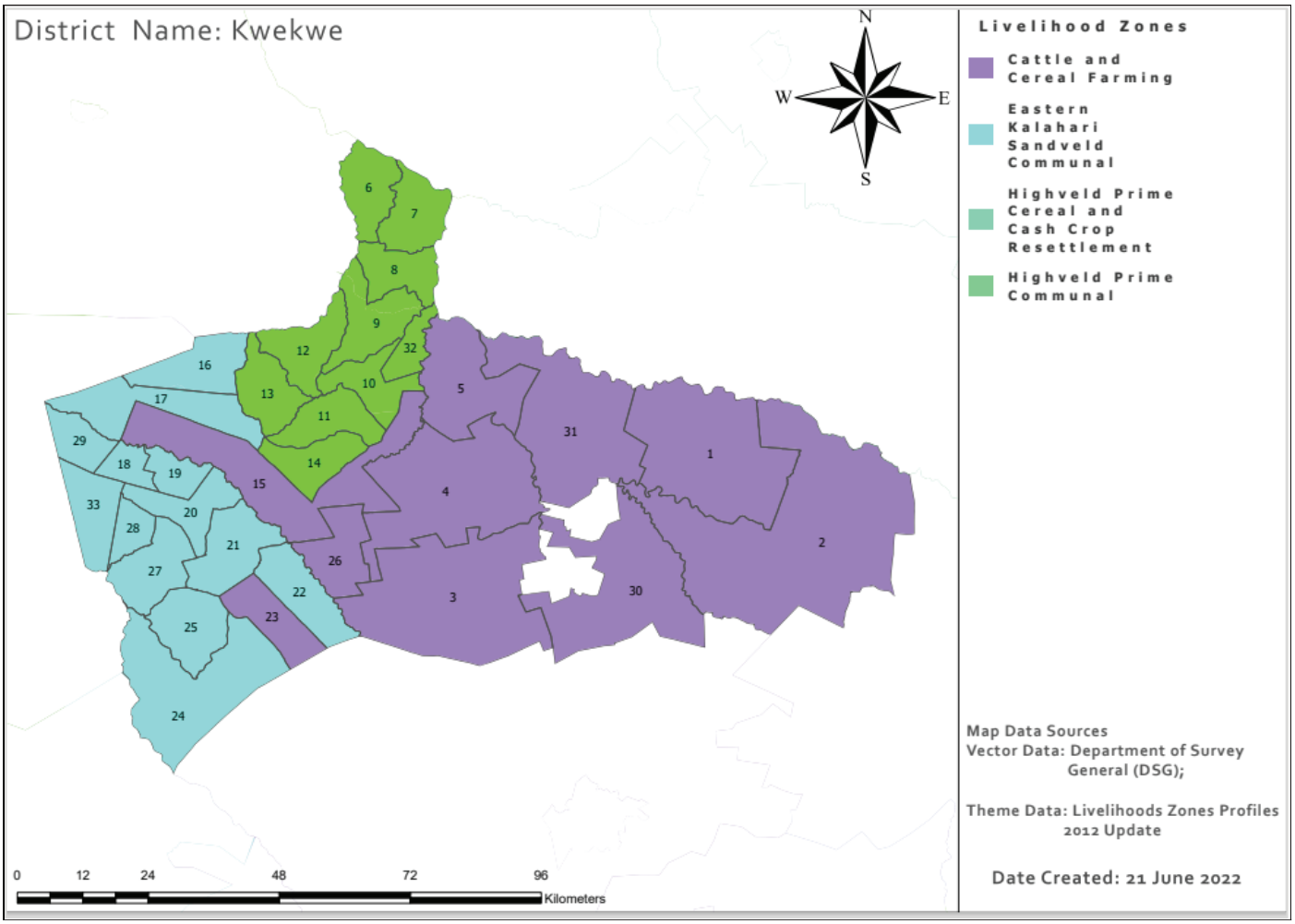

Figure 2: Livelihood Zones by Ward

4.2 Major Economic Zones

The table below gives a summary of the economic zones, that are now rampant in Kwekwe rural, which shows mining as the major activity.

Table 9: Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description		Wards
Crop production	Small grain production	Seasonal	13, 16 and 17
Livestock production	Beef production & small livestock production	Perennial	1 - 33
Horticulture	Production of high value crops	Seasonal	7, 9, 19, 30, 31
Gathering of wild products	gathering and marketing of wild food (e.g. mazhanje, baobab fruit)	Seasonal	21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28
Irrigation	Production of field and horticultural crops	Seasonal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 18, 30 and 31
Village savings and lending	Farmer groups are saving for purchasing of inputs, equipment, small and large livestock	Perennial	6, 7, 8,9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 32 and 33
Mining	Small scale mining most prevalent	Seasonal	6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 27
Source: DDC			

5. Poverty Levels

In the district, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 29, and 13 have the highest poverty prevalence rates which ranges between 73-84% whereas Wards 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 18 are considered to be better than all the other wards most likely due to moderate rainfall received. The reasons why these wards have severe poverty is because of:

•Marginal/poor soils.
•Effects of climate change and variability.
•Low land holdings (one hectare).
•Inherent soil infertility.
•Gold panning hence abandoned farming.
•Shortage of draught power.
•Lack of capital.
•Migration to foreign countries in search for employment by active population leaving the geriatric age and children tiling the land.
•Market surpluses for horticultural produce resulting in abandoning agriculture (Ward 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8).

The table below shows poverty prevalence by percentage (%):

Table 10: Prevalence of Poverty by Ward

Ward	(%) Proportion of Population	Households	Poor Households	(%) Poverty Prevalence
1	3	1,043	847	80.3
2	3	1,340	859	64.5
3	3	1,050	787	76.2
4	2	907	619	68.5
5	2	655	500	76.7
6	4	1,315	1,086	83.1
7	4	1,368	1,074	79.2
8	6	2,282	1,770	78.0
9	2	882	674	77.3
10	3	1,299	975	75.6
11	4	1,366	1,103	81.6
12	3	1,000	821	83.0
13	4	1,273	1,101	87.
14	4	1,276	1,082	85.2
15	4	1,445	1,105	77.0
16	2	816	719	88.9
17	4	1,533	1,348	88.5
18	1	584	432	74.1
19	1	618	471	76.6
20	3	1,260	983	78.5
21	6	2,066	1,711	83.2
22	5	1,931	1,577	82.1

Table 10: Prevalence of Poverty by Ward (continued)

Ward	(%) Proportion of Population	Households	Poor Households	(%) Poverty Prevalence
23	1	292	210	73.0
24	4	1,341	1,142	86.1
25	3	1,087	904	84.3
26	1	383	299	78.8
27	3	1,009	855	84.7
28	1	397	348	88.1
29	2	578	484	85.1
30	4	1,502	1,036	69.6
31	6	2,480	1,598	63.6
32	2	820	648	79.5
33	2	707	622	88.9
Total	**100%**	**37,905**	**29,790**	
Source: Zimbabwe Census Report 2012				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

6. Agriculture Information

6.1 Natural Regions and Climate

The main part of the district falls in agro-ecological zone III with 21 rural wards under this region and the 12 wards in zone IV (Figure 3). This will be illustrated with the table below. Agro-ecological zone III is a semi-intensive farming area prone to sporadic seasonal droughts, long-lasting, mid-season dry spells and the unpredictable onset of the rainy season. As for zone IV it is a semi-extensive region suitable for farm systems based on livestock and resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife/tourism.

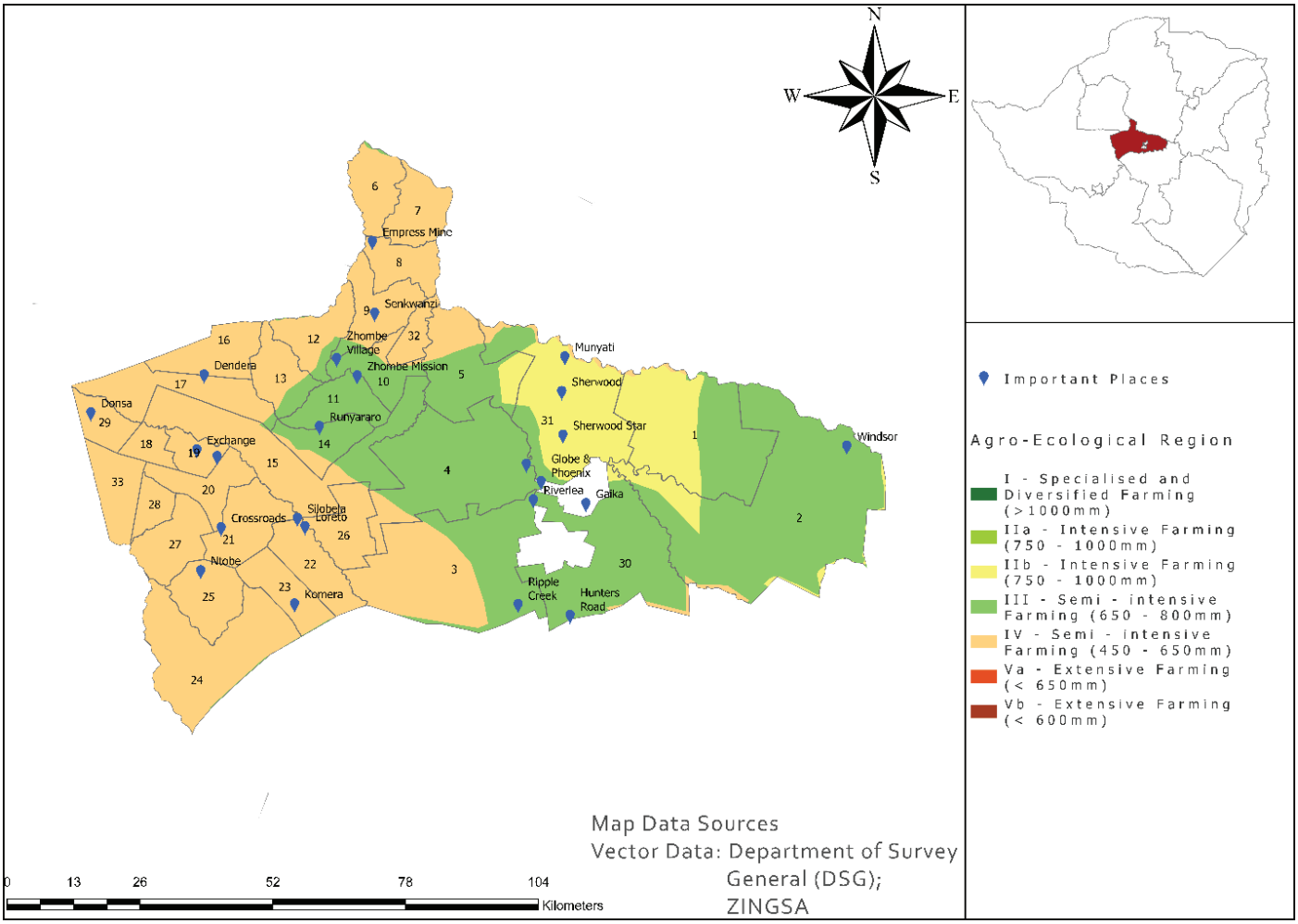

Figure 3: Agro-ecological Regions

Table 11: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
3	Mid-season dry spell, annual rainfall +/- 650mm, semi-intensive farming.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 30, 31 and 32
4	Suitable for cattle production although farming is for drought tolerant crops. Rainfall less than 450mm	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 33
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department		

6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Kwekwe district is characterized by long dry spells and low, erratic rainfall (Table 12). The average mean annual rainfall in the districts is 375.58mm.

Table 12: Mean Annual Rainfall

	Rainfall					
Ward	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Cumulative**
1	28.8	125	131	201	0	485.8
2	4	68	299	161	0	532
3	17	24	209	120	0	370
4	18	11	213	175.5	0	417.5
5	0	53	70	185	0	308
6	4	29	111	177	0	321
7	14	59	96	181.5	0	350.5
8	9	43	90	141	0	283
9	25	15	187	210	0	437
10	30	12	177	206	0	425
11	20	10	181	203	0	414
12	12	15	153	307	0	487
13	15	69	141	140	0	365
14	0	55	110	190	0	355
15	10	52	102	130	0	294
16	36	64	139	160	0	399
17	36	64	139	160	0	399
18	0	25	103	258	40	426
19	9.5	42	99	218	9	377.5
20	42	72	103	198	0	415
21	5	23	56	149	0	233
22	24	34	60	157	18	293
23	0	29	164	187	8	388
24	9	55	107	198	10	379
25	6	28	186	169	9	398
26	26	13	126	182	0	347
27	42	72	103	198	0	415
28	5	23	56	149	0	233
29	0	68	95	153	17	333
30	9	28	236	115	0	388
31	0	183	113	180	0	476
32	4	21	138	222	0	385
33	24	34	50	157	0	265
Total	**484.3**	**1,518**	**4,343**	**5,938**	**111**	**12, 394.3**
Average	**14.6757576**	**46**	**131.6061**	**179.9394**	**3.363636**	**375.5848**
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department						

6.3 Hydro-geological Conditions

The dam capacity of almost all dams has been reduced due siltation and low rainfall received during the past 5 seasons, with Senkwasi being the most affected and is no longer perennial but seasonal. Marrivale dam has cracked and hence the capacity has been reduced.

Table 13: Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams 2016	Major Dams 2022	Capacity (Ml)	Comment
1	Marrivale	Marrivale	1,737	Dam wall cracked
1	Milsonia	Milsonia	1,241	Siltation
2	Sebakwe	Sebakwe	265, 730	Siltation
2	Bembezazi	Bembezazi	64, 500	Decreased water level
2	Rhino	Rhino	2, 545	No change
2	Saltana	Saltana	1,309	Siltation
3	Limerigde	Limerigde	1,095	Siltation
5	Lower Zivagwe	Lower Zivagwe	6,987	Siltation
5	Mayorca	Mayorca	1,777	No much change
6	Ngondoma	Ngondoma	7,480	Water level decreased due to rains and siltation
11	Senkwazi	Senkwazi	1,270	Siltation need scooping
19	Exchange	Exchange	14, 506	Siltation
30	Cactus Poort	Cactus Poort	3,009	Water level decreased
Sessombi	The Craigs	The Craigs	829	Siltation
Source: ZINWA				

7. Crop Information

7.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

There are more A1 self-contained and villagized due to subdivision of farms. The population on the farms increased due to birth rate and migration which higher than deathrate and immigration. Major crops grown are maize, groundnuts, Bambara nuts, sorghum and cowpeas as well as winter wheat for those with irrigation facilities.

Table 14: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	Percentage %	Population	Percentage %
Communal area	316, 852	35.74	79	0.2
Old resettlement	86, 062	9.72	1,219	3.1
Small scale	16, 743	1.89	253	0.6
A1 self-contained	64, 623	7.3	4,579	11.5
A1 villagized	74, 953	8.45	3,079	7.8
A2	61, 252	6.9	30, 470	76.8
Small scale commercial farming area	266, 164.3	30		
Source: AARDS				

7.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district still has 8 irrigation schemes that were identified in 2016 with 6 being functional, Marivale partially functioning and Sikhunyana not functional (Table 15). The Wozoli irrigation is now fully functional after being rehabilitated by District Development Fund (DDF) as well as Plan International under the Food-For-Assets program implemented in collaboration with other government departments.

Table 15: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Ha)	Status
1	Marivalle Nhakayedu	20	Partially functioning
5	Mayorca	76	Functional
6	Ngondoma	51.4	Functional
9	Senkwasi	46	Functional
19	Exchange	168.8	Functional
22	Wozoli	18	Functional
30	Igogo	96	Functional
33	Sikhunyana	50	Not Functional
Source: AARDS			

7.3.1 Functionality of Each Irrigation Scheme

I. Exchange

- The scheme is fully functional after being rehabilitated under SIRP (Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme).
- Is under surface irrigation and water source is Exchange dam
- Scheme has 982 beneficiaries

II. Igogo

- 45 households are benefiting from the scheme.
- The scheme is partially functional, has problems with its system (hose reel), there are no spare parts for the hose reels in Zimbabwe.
- Its water source is Mbembeswana river.
- Plans are underway to change half of the scheme to semi portable sprinkler.
- The scheme is under a 12 hectare expansion semi portable sprinkler and Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) is sponsoring.

III. Mayorca

- 76 households are benefiting.
- The scheme is fully functional after being rehabilitated SIRP programme.
- Its water source is the dam and is under drag hose irrigation system.

IV. Ngondoma

- 243 households are benefiting.
- Is under surface irrigation system and the water source is Ngondoma dam.

V. Senkwasi

- 123 beneficiaries.
- The scheme is partially functioning, and the water source is Senkwasi dam.
- Has a challenge of water shortages, leakages on conveyance line, pump breakdown and the dam need desilting.

VI. Marivalle Nhakayedu

- 29 beneficiaries and uses hose reel to irrigate the scheme.
- The scheme has hose reel challenges and plans are underway to change the system to semi portable sprinkler.

VII. Wozoli

- 79 beneficiaries.
- Use surface and drag hose irrigation systems.
- Its water source is Gweru River and 2 boreholes.
- Scheme is fully functional are being rehabilitated by DDF and Plan International.

VIII. Sikhunyana

- 92 beneficiaries.
- Scheme not functioning.

7.3.2 Challenges

- Reduced dam capacity due to low rainfall and cracking of dams.
- Old irrigation systems which need to be replaced.
- Cracking and broken of canals.
- Lack of a market for various crops.
- Lack of funds to buy inputs and equipment for the irrigation scheme.
- Dams needed.

7.4 Crop Production Trends

Crop production has decreased for the past 5 years due to climate variation and poor rainfall distribution, only those wards with irrigations are doing well (Table 16). Wards 6, 8 and 9, some with heavy clay soils are most affected by the low rainfall received in the district over the years.

Table 16: Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Area Planted In Ha	Production	Farming Household	Population	Cereal Requirement	Deficit/Surplus	Food Security In Months	Rankings
1	3,480	3,408	3,076	4,681	2,368.52	1,039.48	12	23
2	2,117	3,387.2	946	4,623	728.42	2,658.78	12	29
3	2,680	3,216	791	4,917	609.07	2,606.93	12	30
4	828	1,242	203	3,510	156.31	1,085.69	12	32
5	1,860	1,674	1,600	3,349	1,237	437	12	22
6	513	461.7	1,110	6,399	854.7	-393	6	7
7	471	329.7	1,913	6,128	1,473.01	-1,143.3	3	2
8	352	246.4	1,720	10, 499	1,324.4	-1,078	3	1
9	231.8	1,195.9	2,657	3,764	2,045.89	-849.99	7	8
10	1,945	1,361.5	2,700	5,898	2,079	-717.5	8	9
11	1,935	1,741.5	2,150	6,686	1,655.5	86	12	16
12	1,900	1,900	2,730	5,326	2,102.1	-202.1	10	12
13	1,192	476.8	1,350	6,428	1,039.5	-562.7	6	6
14	1,300	1,560	1,750	6,488	1,347.5	212.5	12	19
15	1,945	1,167	1,721	6,906	1,325.17	-158.17	11	13
16	2,245	898	998	4,293	768.46	129.54	12	31
17	1,792	537.8	1,608	7,811	1,238.16	-700.56	5	5
18	634	443.8	800	2,195	616	-172.2	9	10
19	594	356.4	757	2,550	582.89	-226.49	7	28
20	1,562	1,249.6	1,132	5,529	871.64	377.96	12	24
21	2,417.47	2,332.08	3,085	9,682	2,375.45	-43.37	11.5	15
22	1,330	1,186	1,957	9,682	1,506.89	279.11	9	11
23	1,430	2,145	289	1,525	222.53	1,922.47	12	33
24	1,735	1,735	2,149	6,428	1,654.73	80.27	12	16
25	1,157	1,387.7	1,700	5,099	1,309	78.2	12	18
26	1,572	1,729.2	782	1,888	563.64	1,165.56	12	27
27	1,108.9	776.23	1,067	4,998	821.59	-45.36	11	14
28	1,048.1	628.86	436	2,026	335.72	293.14	12	25
29	803	3,212	995	2,831	766.15	-444.95	5	4
30	2,416	2,174.4	1,233	6,185	949.41	1,224.79	12	26
31	1,609	2,413.5	2,500	10, 232	1,925	488.5	12	21
32	215	400	1,500	3,675	1,155	-1026	4	3
33	1,343	1074.4	1175	3,604	904.75	169.65	12	20
The Wards with negative, have food that is not sufficient for the year.								
Source: AARDS								

8. Livestock

There are a number of livestock being kept in district mainly cattle, goats and chickens. Other livestock present in the district include donkeys, sheep, turkeys, and pigs in few communities/households. About 64% of the households owned cattle (Table 17).

Table 17: Livestock Ownership

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	18, 221	63.6	36.4
Farm Households	220	61.5	38.5
Non-Farm Households			
Source: Livestock Production Department			

8.1 Main Livestock Diseases

Mainly tickborne diseases were affecting bovine animals for the past 5 years especially heartwater as well as rabies and lumpkin disease (Table 18).

Table 18: Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies	5, 11, 16, 17 and 7
Newcastle	Nil
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and mouth	Nil
Lumpy skin	1 - 33
Heartwater	1 - 33
Theileriosis	Nil
Source: Livestock Production Department	

8.2 Dipping Facilities

The district has 95 dip-tanks. From the 95, only 84 are still in need of rehabilitation and 8 are currently under rehabilitation. The district need urgent rehabilitation of old dip tanks as this will improve the dipping of livestock and reduce diseases.

Table 19: Dipping Facilities in the District

Number of Dip-tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehabilitation	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehabilitation
95	92	8	84
Source: Livestock production Department			

8.3 Animal Health Centres

The district has 24 functional animal health centres. However, there are 9 health centres that require resuscitation.

Table 20: Animal Health Centres in the District

Number of functional Animal Health centres	**24**
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	**9**
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	**34**
Source: Livestock Production Department	

8.4 Livestock Holding

The proportion of households that own cattle is 63.6%. The proportion of those who own goats remain low. There is need to come up with projects that promote animal husbandry.

8.5 Distribution of Herd Size

The number of people without cattle is relatively high considering that livestock is also a livelihood option for rural households.

Table 21: Herd Size Per Household

Number of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0	1,004	1,590
<5	4,635	2,652.96
>5	6,953.16	3,979.44
Source: Livestock production Department		

8.6 Other Livestock Establishments

The district is establishing other livestock options that include fodder production and aquaculture.

Table 22: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	4
Aquaculture (Ponds)	22
Apiculture	652
Dairy farms	4
Feedlots	2
Fodder production	42
Source: Livestock production Department	

8.7 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

I. Exchange

- There are tickborne diseases and lump skin which affect the marketing of livestock, quality as well as increasing cost due to chemicals needed to control.
- There are no defined public markets for the livestock.
- Prices fluctuation.
- Water for livestock consumption.
- Theft.
- Inadequate dipping facilities and chemicals.
- Grazing is inadequate in farms and communal areas.

9. Markets

General price of crops and livestock has slightly increased from 2016 to 2022 by about 10-20% due to macro-economic challenges. There are market access and availability challenges due to poor road networks, policy issues, general macro-economic challenges and demand and supply issues.

9.1 Livestock Markets

General price of livestock increased mostly due to volatile macro-economic environment prevailing in the country. Most farmers increase their prices because of the price increase of other commodities that they require in their day to day lives small livestock sell faster and easily as compared to large stocks.

Table 23: Average Livestock Price

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average Price 2022 (US$)	Type of Market
Cattle	250	300	Open market, butcheries
Donkey	100	100	Farmer to farmer
Goats	35	40	Farmer to farmer, butcheries
Sheep	40	45	Farmer to farmer
Chicken	5	6	Open market
Source: VET			

9.2 Crop Markets

The district has available markets. However, road networks should be improved.

Table 24: Available Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
Kwekwe open market	Urban	Horticultural and field crops	Local farming area	Readily available
Mbizo/ME	Urban	Horticultural crops	Local farmers	Readily available
Zhombe/Joel	10	Horticultural crops	Gokwe and locals	Readily available
Crossroads	21	Horticultural crops	Kwekwe, local farmers	Readily available
Empress	8	Horticultural crops	Local farmers and Gokwe	Readily available
Source: AARDS				

9.3 Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of November 2021

Prices remain stable across the wards and commodities are available.

Table 25: Commodity Availability and Price

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg us	Maize Grain $/bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
2	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
3	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
4	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
5	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
6	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
7	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
8	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
9	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
10	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
11	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
12	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
13	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
14	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
15	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
16	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
17	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	7	2
18	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
19	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
20	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
21	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
22	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
23	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
24	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
25	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
26	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
27	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
28	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	5	1	8	2
29	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	5	1	8	2
30	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
31	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	8	2
32	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	3	4	1	8	2
33	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	5	1	7	2
Source AARDS										

9.4 Labour Markets

Kwekwe district is predominantly a farming and mining area which has numerous farms and mines scattered across the rural wards. However, most of the major mines such as Empress Mine, Tiger Reef Mine and Peace Mine that used to offer employment opportunities have since closed down resulting in high unemployment rate. The only mine currently operating on a medium scale is Jena Mine which has also cut off many of its employees due to an increase in operational costs. Additionally, in most Commercial farms, casual labour is hired for a specific season e.g. harvesting paprika, milking cows, threshing wheat meaning limited employment opportunities. Therefore, in a bid to feed their families many people often engage in artisanal mining and even moving to neighbouring countries such as Botswana and South Africa. In the communal areas, labour opportunities increase when the farming season starts, and subsequently when the agricultural season is performing well.

Table 26: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering this Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	(%) Proportion of Households Accessing this Opportunity
Arda Estates	15	17, 19 and 18	5
Jena Mines	20	20, 21, 15, 18 and 19	10
Large scale commercial farms	2, 31 and 4	2, 4, 5, 31 and 1	10
Source: DDC			

9.5 Market Seasonal Calendar

Typical Year

In typical year household food purchases are witnessed during the peak hunger period that is January to April as indicated in the table below.

Table 27: Typical Seasonal Calendar

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

Bad Year

In a bad year, households would purchase food from September through the lean hunger period.

Table 28: Bad Seasonal Calendar

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

9.6 Market Challenges

- Fluctuation of agricultural commodity prices.
- Poor road and communication networks that increase costs to the market.
- Perishability of horticultural produce that may go bad if they fail to find the buyer quickly.
- Controlled market example cereals price by GMB which dictate producer prices.

10. Common Hazards

Over the past five years disasters have had devastating effects on infrastructure, human and animal lives. The common and rampant disasters that cut across Kwekwe District are drought, cyanide poisoning, veld fires, human and wildlife conflict, communicable diseases, road traffic accidents and Covid-19. The disasters could be classified into hydro-meteorological, geological, biological, technological and those related to environmental degradation. Currently the area has also been affected with the Covid-19 pandemic which has stifled a lot of livelihood activities due to the lockdown regulations which has had businesses closed in some instances in an effort to curb the spread, hence affecting food and income security of many households across the area and the country at large. Increasing vulnerability and exposure, combined with the impacts of climate change, threaten development progress and the fulfilment of children's rights.

During these disasters, structures and systems that protect women and children and support their positive development have been undermined or damaged. Education is a fundamental right, yet in times of disaster it is often significantly disrupted, denying girls and boys the opportunity to have quality and safe education. Adolescent girls are especially vulnerable to disasters as they begin to assume adult responsibilities and roles without the key skills and networks adults have. Moreover, adolescent girls are often overlooked and excluded from protection responses, which fail to address their unique vulnerabilities.

These issues have devastating effects on girls' education, making them less likely to access life-saving information, such as where to go in the event of a disaster, or how climate change impacts lives. In recognition of this, urgent, life-saving actions before, during and post-disaster phase.

Table 29: Common Hazards

Hazard	Location	Groups at Risk	Causes	Effects/Impacts	Seasonality	Intensity
Drought	All rural wards 1 - 33	Children particularly adolescent girls, and the community in general	Poor distribution and erratic rainfall. Late onset of rains.	Low food and livestock production, food scarcity, erosion of household and disposable income. Depreciation of assets, loss of draught power, Child marriages, increase of Gender-based violence, high incidences of school drop out.	Seasonal (October to March)	Severe
Road traffic accidents	Ward 1, 30, 31, 4, 11, 12, 14, 7, 21, 22, 26, 28	Children and adults	-negligent driving -Lack of informative signs -Faulty and road unworthy vehicles	Loss of life, loss of property	Not certain but sometimes mostly during public holidays i.e. Easter, Heroes and Christmas holidays	
Communicable diseases (diahorreah)	All wards	Children in particular girls	-In adequate sanitation and safe drinking water supplies, poor case management, poor hygiene practices	Loss of life (human and animals). High rates of absenteeism among school children. Increased pressure on rural health centers due to increased number of patients.	Not certain	Mild
Veld fires	All wards 1 - 33	Human and wildlife	-illegal dumping -Hunting -land clearance -Careless discarding of burning materials -Children playing with matches/lighters	Death and burns on children and adults. Destruction of flora and fauna and food/grain stores leading food shortages, Environmental degradation and soil erosion	-In winter when grass is dry	Severe
Covid-19	All wards 1 - 33	Adults particularly those with underlying conditions, boys and girls	Close contact with someone who has got the infection	Deaths, loss of income due to closure of business as a result of lockdown regulations, closure of schools leading to loss of learning time for learners	Winter season	Mild
Artisinal mining (cyanide poisoning, mine collapse, land degradation)	Ward 32, 8, 21, 22, 27, 11, 7	Humans and wildlife	Illegal mining, misuse of chemicals in processing the mineral, poverty	Children and animals drown in disused and uncovered pits, drinking water is laced with poisonous chemicals e.g mercury, cyanide used in smelting of gold		

10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards by Ward

All wards are prone to drought. Ward 5, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22, 27, 31 and 32 are mainly affected by mining related hazards.

Table 30: Hazards by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Marivale	Drought	Covid-19
2	Pualdale	Drought, human wildlife conflict	Covid-19
3	Grasslands	Drought, human wildlife conflict	Covid-19
4	Tigereef	Drought, road traffic accidents	Covid-19
5	Maryoca	Drought, mine collapse, veld fires,	Covid-19
6	Mabura	Drought, mine collapse	Covid-19
7	Sidakeni	Mine collapse, cyanide poisoning, drought	Covid-19
8	Empress	Drought, mine collapse, cyanide poisoning	Covid-19
9	Gwesela West	Drought	Covid-19
10	Zhombe Central	Drought	Covid-19
11	Ntabeni North	Drought, road traffic accidents,	Covid-19
12	Tongogara	Drought, road traffic accidents	Covid-19
13	Chitepo	Drought	Covid-19
14	Ntabeni South	Drought	Covid-19
15	Batanai	Drought	Covid-19
16	Chaminuka	Drought	Covid-19
17	Kwayedza	Drought	Covid-19
18	Batanai	Drought	Covid-19
19	Kubatana	Drought	Covid-19
20	Simana	Drought, mine collapse	Covid-19
21	Mtshikitsha	Drought, mine collapse, cyanide poisoning	Covid-19
22	Makaba	Drought, mine collapse, cyanide poisoning	Covid-19
23	Jackson	Drought	Covid-19
24	Kushinga	Drought	Covid-19
25	Msokeli	Drought	Covid-19
26	Sesombi	Drought	Covid-19
27	Inhalangano	Drought, mine collapse, cyanide	Covid-19
28	Nyakwati	Drought	Covid-19
29	Donsa	Drought	Covid-19
30	Kaguvi	Road traffic accidents, drought	Covid-19
31	Sherwood	Mine collapse, road traffic acidents, drought	Covid-19
32	Donjane	Mine collapse, cyanide	Covid-19
33	Hlanganisa	Drought	Covid-19
Source: DDC			

10.2 Drought Prone Areas

Kwekwe District drought risk is classified as medium with low rainfall areas expanding at the expense of high rainfall areas.

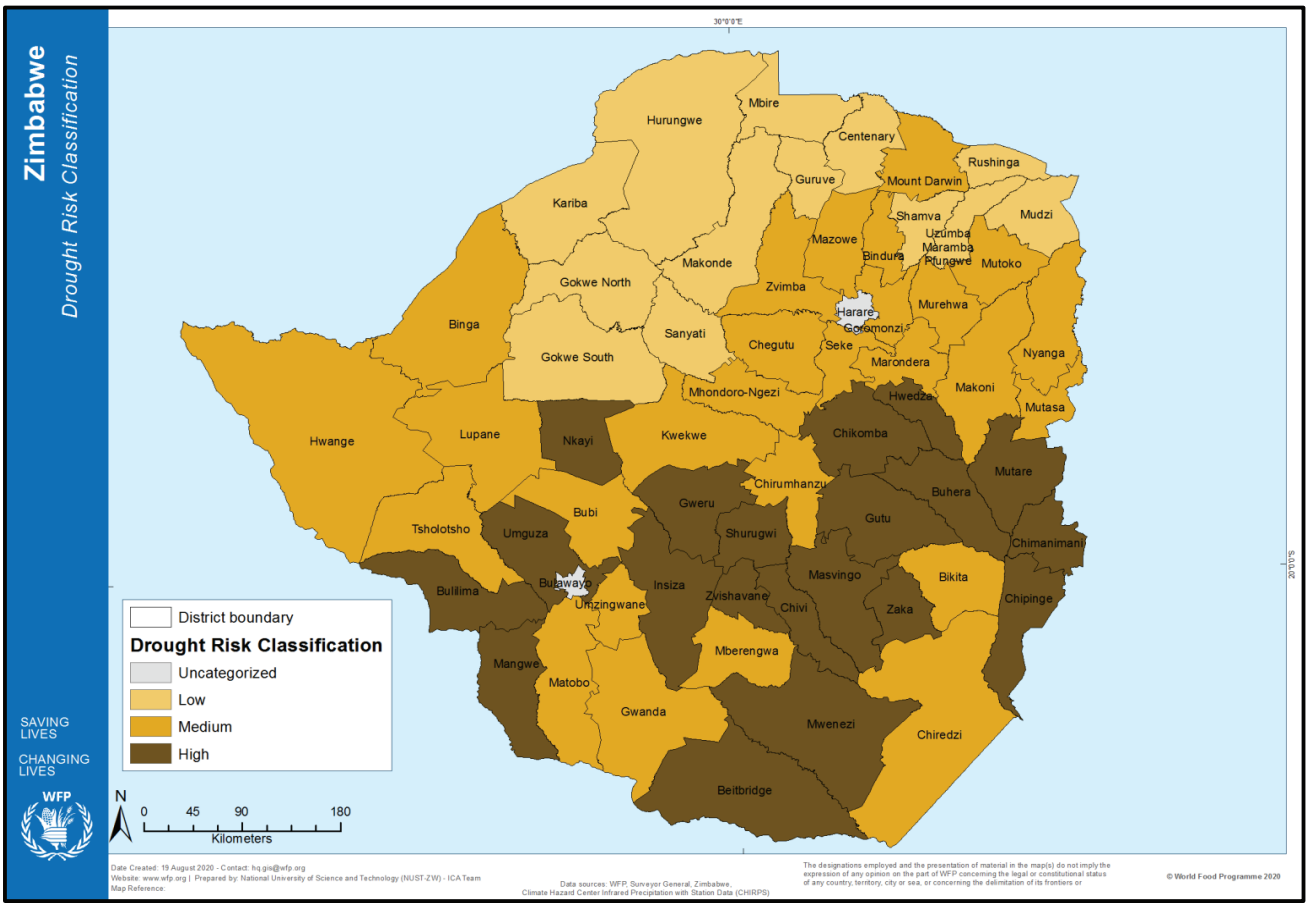

Figure 4: Drought Prone Areas (Source: ICA 2021)

10.3 Flood Prone Areas

The district flood risk is classified as medium. However, land degradation due to mining activities has become a threat and promotes flooding.

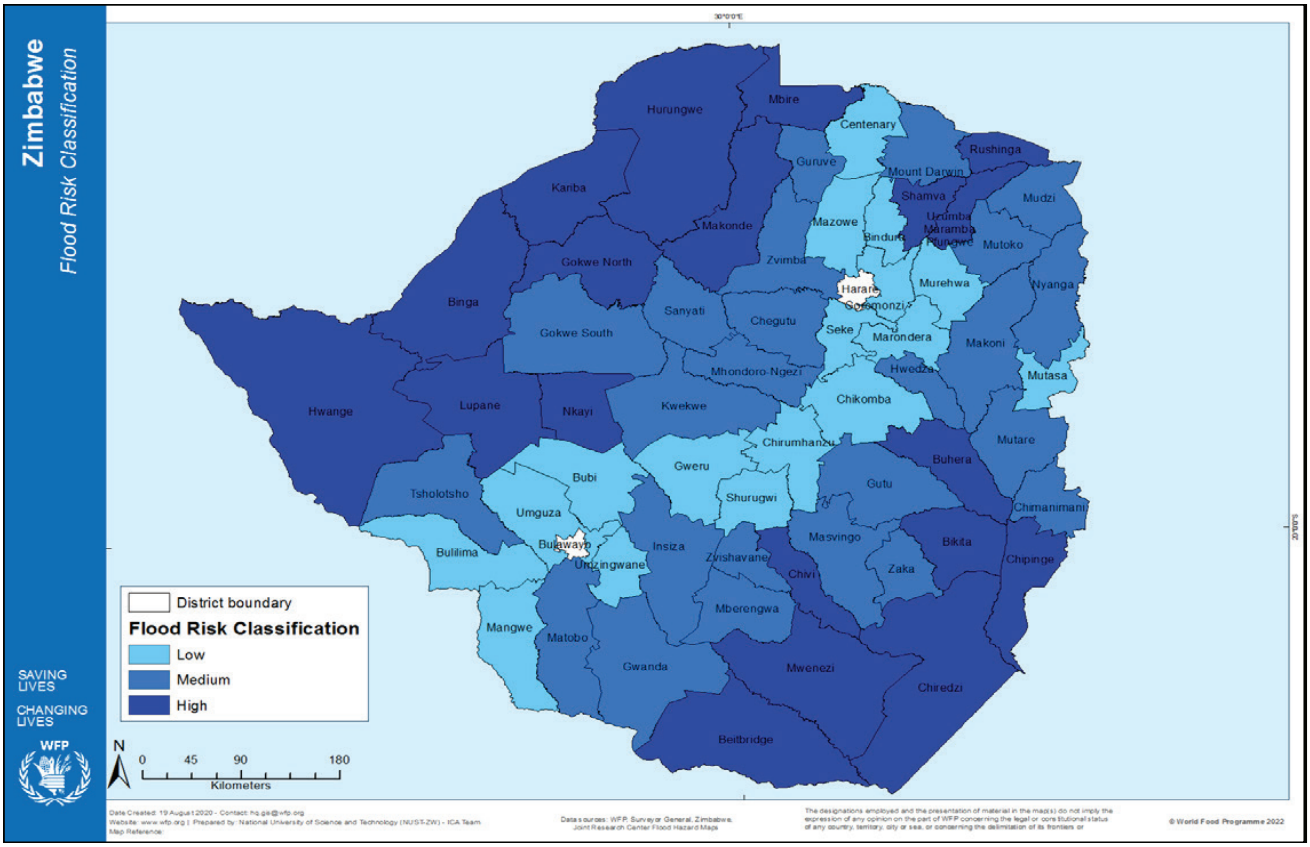

Figure 5: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

11. District Development Priorities

The district is need of rehabilitation of WASH facilities, road infrastructure and access to markets.

Table 31: Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation infrastructure	26 and 33	Areas for establishment of irrigation infrastructure have already been identified.
2	Potable water	All wards	There is need for drilling of new boreholes as well as rehabilitate existing once to ensure that all households have access to potable water
3	Road infrastructure	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 27, 28, 29 and 33	All these roads are gravel roads which constantly need rehabilitation for them to be all weather roads to enable easy access to the areas and their markets.
4	Income generation projects promotion	Ward 1-33	Due to poverty and food insecurity as well as climate change variation, there is need for income generation projects which will strengthen the community resilience to shocks.
5	Dams/ water reservoirs construction	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32 and 33	Construction of dams will enable these areas to have access to water for farming, livestock and other household use throughout the year.
6	Agricultural markets availability and access development	6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,1 9, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 33	Due to the long distance between these wards and established markets like GMB market there is need for improving access through establishment of buying points.
7	Health services and related infrastructure improvement	1, 3, 8, 12, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 33	These should be prioritized as most of the households are still walking long distances to the nearest health services
8	Education and related infrastructure improvement	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 17 and 28	Some of these wards are in critical need of secondary school.

12. Food Security

12.0 Food Insecurity Trends Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

The district has been experiencing varying food insecurity levels for the past 5 years. The proportion of households who were food insecure in 2019 was the highest (64%). There is an improvement noted in 2017/18 season which recorded proportion of food insecurity at 3%. This can be attributed to uniform spread of rainfall during that period. The 2021/22 season also had a decrease of number of people who are food insecure and recorded a proportion of 11% food insecurity.

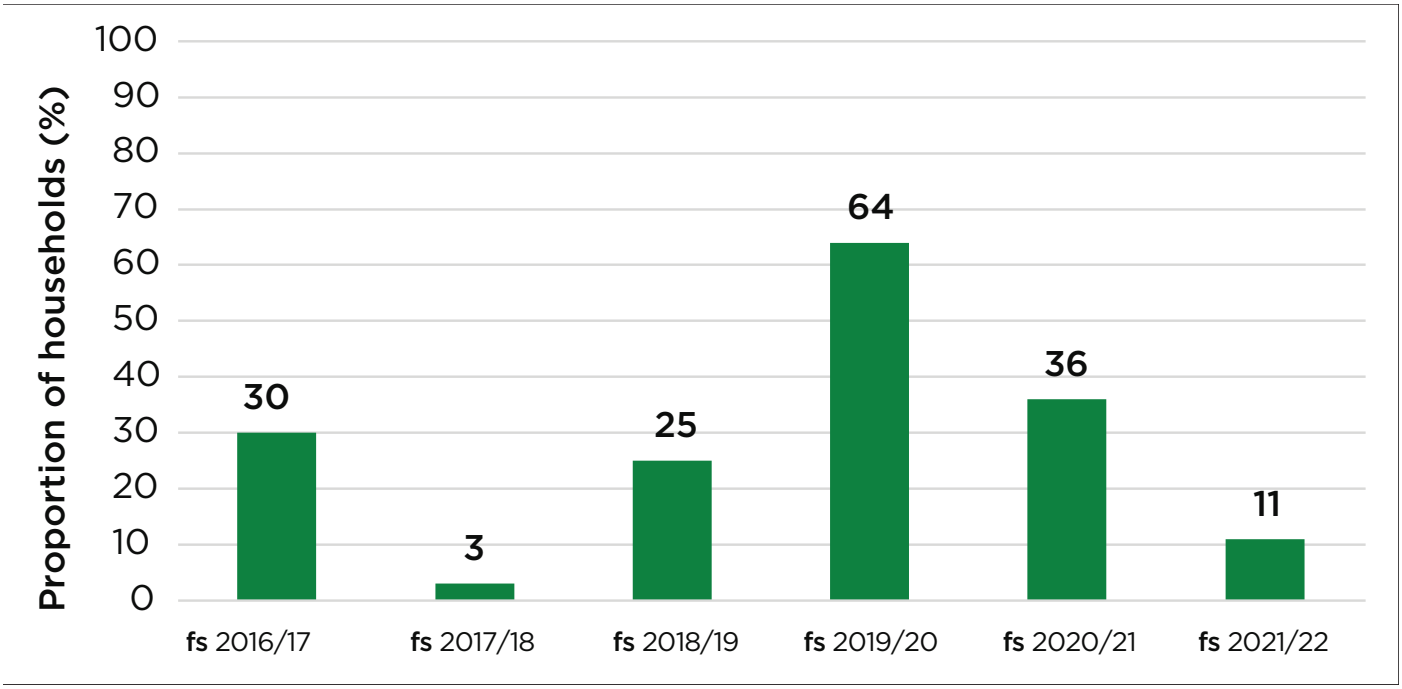

Figure 6: Kwekwe Food Security Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports)

12.1 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

The groups that heavily rely on casual labour is regarded as food insecure and those vulnerable groups that without assets or any source of income are rated extreme poor.

12.2 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

Group A

These households are food secure, resilient and termed as affluent in the community as they have built state of the art houses. They have drilled boreholes and wells using their own funds, which also serve the community. Some have installed irrigation facilities and mechanised equipment, some hire permanent and casual labour. In addition, some of these households own mines and a chain of businesses.

Group B

These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during droughts or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. In Kwekwe District this group consists of small retail business owners, cross border traders and small-scale farmers.

Group C

These households have become highly food insecure as a result of Covid 19 induced lockdown coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. This group also consists of families in a polygamous setup, subsistence farmers, vendors They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).

Group D

These highly food insecure households – including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). 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.

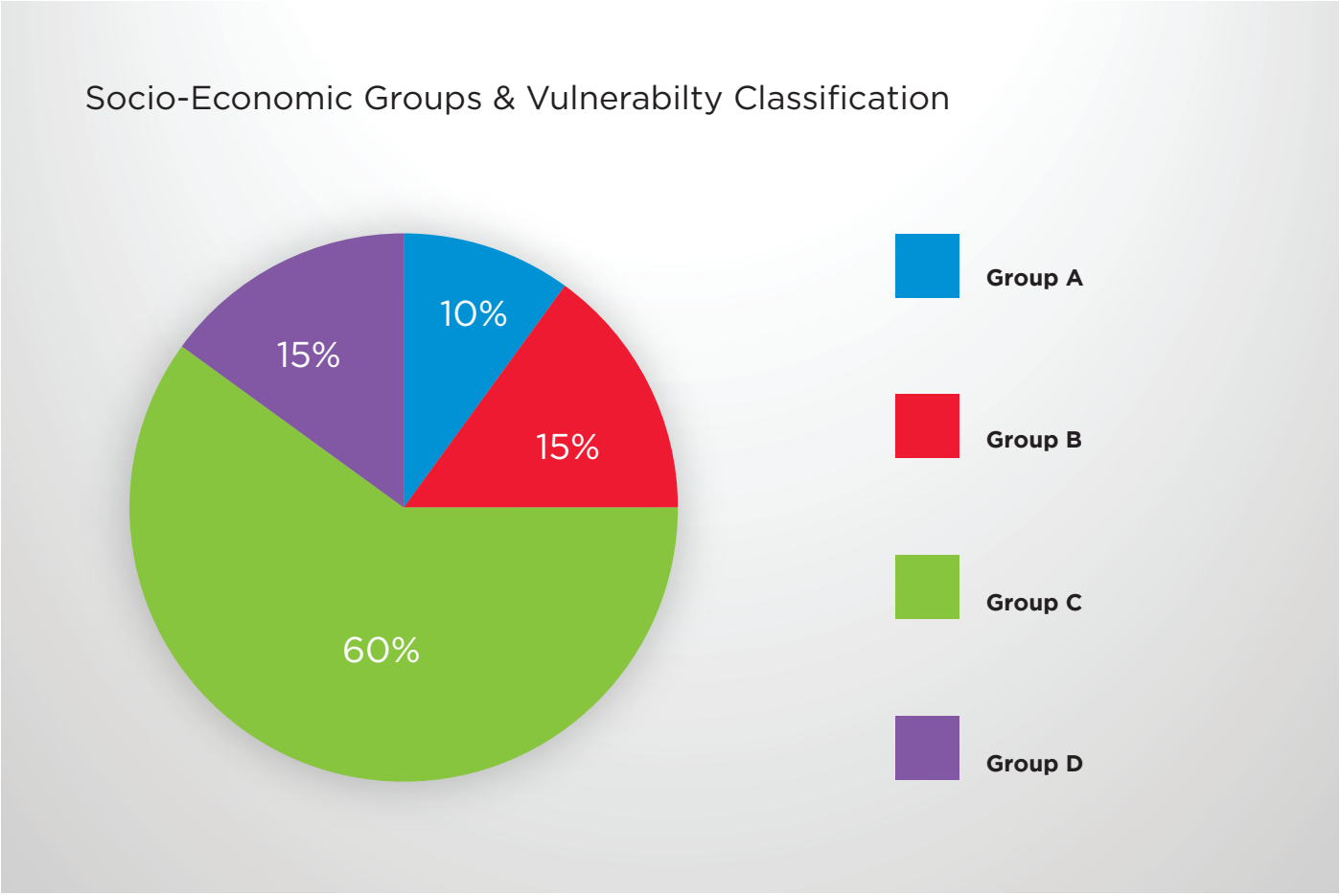

Figure 7: Socio-Economic Groups

12.3 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

A total of 17 wards in the district will face cereal insecurity. This is half of the district which will need assistance in terms of food.

Table 32: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Population	Average Cereal Adequacy	Surplus/Deficit	Food Insecurity Ranking
1	5,228	627	1,835	23
2	5,163	620	14, 643	29
3	5,490	659	1,465	30
4	3,920	470	64	32
5	3,740	449	193	22
6	7,147	858	-622	7
7	6,844	821	-487	1
8	11, 726	1,407	-938	8
9	4,204	504	-323	9
10	6,587	790	153	16
11	7,466	896	260	12
12	5,948	714	35	6
13	7,178	861	158	19
14	7,246	870	-170	13
15	7,713	926	83	31
16	4,794	575	-383	5
17	8,724	1,047	-177	10
18	2,452	294	-80	28
19	2,848	342	-252	24
20	6,175	741	-355	15
21	10, 813	1,298	-601	11
22	10,813	1,298	-1,059	33
23	1,704	204	367	16
24	7,178	861	288	18
25	5,695	683	47	27
26	2,108	253	174	14
27	5,581	670	-549	25
28	2,263	272	-199	9
29	3,161	379	-295	26
30	6,907	829	1,901	21
31	11, 426	1371	-10	
32	4,104	492	272	
33	4,025	483	-49	1
Source: AARDS				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

12.4 Food Aid Trends

The table below indicates food aid trend. Government food aid has been the main source of assistance in the district.

Table 33: Food Aid Trends

Ward	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022
1	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
2	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
3	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
4	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
5	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
6	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid

Table 33: Food Aid Trends (continued)

Ward	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022
7	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid red cross (food aid)	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid
8	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
9	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
10	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid
11	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
12	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
13	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
14	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
15	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
16	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
17	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, ffa (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
18	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid,red cross (food aid)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
19	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, red cross (food aid)	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid
20	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
21	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
22	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, ffa (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
23	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
24	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
25	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid
26	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
27	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, ffa (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
28	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, red cross (food aid)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
29	Cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid, red cross (food aid)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
30	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
31	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
32	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
33	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid, cash transfer (Plan International)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid red cross (food aid)	Goz food aid	Goz food aid
Source: DSD						

13. Nutrition

13.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Chronic malnutrition (malnutrition that happens over a long period of time) is proving to be a challenge in the district with a prevalence rate of 28.4 as compared to acute malnutrition (malnutrition that happens over short period of time) with a prevalence rate of 1.2. In terms of chronic malnutrition (stunting) it translates to more than a quarter of the children in the district being stunted which puts them at risk of its crippling side effects. Stunting slows down children's growth and brain development affecting performance in school and its impact is felt later on in life.

Table 34: Prevalence of Malnutrition and TB

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Moderate acute malnutrition	1.2
Severe acute malnutrition	0
Stunting	28.4
Overweight and obesity	1.5
Low birth weight	21.9
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	11.1
Prevalence of TB	
Source: ZimVAC 2021	

13.2 Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Poor feeding practices effects are clearly reflected by the high stunting rates of 28.4% (more than a quarter of district under being malnourished. This child nutrition mainly being caused by diseases, poverty and inadequate knowledge among mothers and caregivers of appropriate and healthy diets especially in the first 1000days of a child's life. Only 3% of the children are receiving minimum acceptable diet (this is a combination of a child taking the expected number of meals for his/her age and having taken a diversified diet consisting of at least 4 food groups or more of the 7 food groups.

Micronutrient deficiencies are also not left behind cause of these poor feeding practices with one in 4 children having vitamin A deficiency, about 72% having iron deficiency and one in three having iron deficiency anaemia. (National Micronutrient Survey)

Table 35: Feeding Practices

Feeding Practice	Proportion of Children Meeting Required Minimum
Minimum meal frequency	10
Minimum dietary diversity	7
Minimum acceptable diet	3
Exclusive breastfeeding	48
Bottle feeding	10 (provincial)
Source: ZimVAC 2021	

13.3 Food Consumption Patterns by Women and in the Households

The nutritional status of a woman of childbearing age has got a bearing on the health of the unborn a poor nutritional status can lead to birth of a child with low birth weight of which the rate is at 21.9%, birth defects among other complications. Only 27.8% of women are eating a variety of the expected food groups which puts at risk of malnutrition close to 70%.

This lack of diversity could help explains nutritional deficiencies in women of reproductive age discovered in national micronutrient survey where one in 4 women have vitamin A deficiency, six in ten women have iron deficiency while 26% are anaemic.

Table 36: Food Consumption by Women

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum dietary diversity – women	27.8
Iron rich foods	96
Vitamin A rich foods	84.1
Protein rich foods	16.8
Household food consumption score	4.4
Source: ZimVAC 2020	

13.4 Top Ten Common Diseases in the District

HIV/AIDS remain the top disease that affects communities. The district is also facing eye and infections mainly due to noise and air pollution from mines.

Table 37: Top Ten Diseases in the District

Disease/Condition	Disease/Condition
1. HIV/AIDS	6. Diarrhoea
2. Lower respiratory infection	7. Stroke
3. TB	8. Malnutrition PEM
4. STIs	9. Diabetes
5. Neonatal disease	10. Eye and ear infections
Source: MOHCC	**Source: MOHCC**

13.5 Top 5 Causes of Mortality

The table below shows causes of mortality in the district. There is great concern on malnutrition being amongst the deadliest diseases in the district.

Table 38: Causes of Mortality

Disease/Condition
1. Malnutrition
2. Lower respiratory infections
DHIS2: MOHCC

14. Development Partner Profiling

Summary of NGO's operating in the district by ward and areas of focus.

Table 39: Development Partners

Organisation	Category (etc Food Assistance, FFA, WASH Etc)	Area of Intervention (More Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	Goz Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Zimbabwe Health Intervention	Health	HIV treatment and care, epidemic control, health education activities.	Whole district	MoHCC	2022-2026
Zimbabwe Health Intervention	Health	HIV treatment and care, epidemic control, health education activities.	Whole district	MoHCC	2022-2026
Hope Calvary	Education	Education support to children with parents in correctional centres.	Whole district	Social Welfare Department, and ZPCS	New, MOU yet to be signed.
Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe	Health	Justice, health and rehabilitation services to children with disabilities.	Whole district	MoHCC and Social Welfare Department	New, but MOU to be less than 5 years.
Save the Soul Foundation Trust	Food assistance	Food handouts and Covid-19 PPEs to OVCs and widows.	Whole district	Social Welfare Department	
Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust	Health	Education on Covid-19 public and guidelines, anti-early marriages campaigns.	1, 2 and 30	MoHCC	1/1/21 - 31/12/25
Campaign for Female Education	Education	Education and child protection activities.	Whole district	MoPSE	1/2/20 – 30/6/24
Childline Zimbabwe	Health	Child protection, SGBV interventions, therapeutic support groups and positive parenting programs.	Whole District	MoHCC	20/1/22 – 31/12/26

Table 39: Development Partners (continued)

Organisation	Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH Etc)	Area of Intervention (More Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	Goz Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Jointed Hands Welfare Organization	Health	TB and HIV/Aids programmes	Whole District	MoHCC	18/9/20 – 18/9/24
Katswe Sisterhood	Health	Sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/Aids activities.	4, 9, 13, 28 and 33	MoHCC	14/5/19-31/12/24
Legal resources Foundation	Human rights		Whole District	Social Welfare Department.	9/9/20 – 30/9/25
Midlands Aids Service Organization	Health	HIV treatment and care, community engagement forums	7, 8, 10 and 11	MoHCC	New MOU yet to be signed.
Plan International	Education, Health and Food assistance	Advancing children's rights and welfare. Adolescent sexual reproductive health rights (ASRHR) and anti-sexual/Gender based violence activities	Whole District	Social Development Department, MoHCC, AREX, Public Works Department.	1/1/21 – 31/12/23
Welt Hunger Hilfe	Agriculture	Livestock production activities targeting the beef and poultry value chains.	Whole District	AREX	1/1/19 – 31/12/23
Women International League for Peace and Freedom	Human rights	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls.	Whole District	Ministry of Women Affairs	19/7/20 – 30/8/23
Zimbabwe Association of Church related Hospitals	Health	Gender based violence against girls and young women. Psychosocial care and HIV/Aids programs.	Whole District	MoHCC	1/4/21 – 31/12/23
IFAD	Agriculture	Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation, nutritional gardens, Soil conservation activities.	Whole District	AREX	
Zimbabwe Redcross Society	Food assistance and WASH	Borehole rehabilitation, clinic waste management facilities, LEAN season food distribution.	Whole District	MoHCC, AREX	

Source: DDC

15. Summary by Ward

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,277	0	Medium	Medium	41	12%	29.4%	370	243	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	23
2	1,227	1	Medium	Medium	41	10%	18.8%	356	233	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	29
3	1,285	0	Medium	Medium	41	13%	26%	373	244	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	30
4	918	1	Medium	Medium	41	11%	19.9%	266	174	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	32
5	898	1	High	Medium	31	14%	24.7%	260	171	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	22

15. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
6	1,667	1	Low	High	31	21	30%	483	317	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1.The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry,Labour & fisheries	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	7
7	6,222	1	Low	High	27	27	26.9%	1804	1182	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	2
8	2,733	0	High	High	30	31	26.2%	793	519	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	1
9	1,002	1	Low	Medium	31	61	25.7%	291	190	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net incomne from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry,Labour & fishing.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	8
10	1,556	1	Low	Medium	36	6	26.3%	451	296	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	9

15. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
11	1,762	1	Medium	Medium	33	59	30.4%	511	335	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	16
12	1,307	0	Medium	High	32	35%	31%	379	248	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	12
13	1,695	1	High	Medium	40	53	38.1%	492	322	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	6
14	1,663	1	Low	Medium	32	91	34.1%	482	316	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	19
15	1,825	0	Low	Medium	24	17%	24.3%	529	347	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	13

15. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
16	1,131	1	Low	Medium	28	30	40.3%	328	215	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	31
17	2,075	1	Medium	Medium	29	56%	40.5%	602	394	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry & Labour.	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	High	Drought prone	No	5
18	600	0	Medium	Medium	19	45%	19.7%	174	114	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	10
19	681	1	Low	Medium	27	60	23.6%	197	129	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld, Agrofisheries	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net incomne from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry,Labour & fishing.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	28
20	1,482	1	Medium	High	27	23	29.3%	430	282	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	24

15. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
21	2,517	0	Medium	High	46	30%	32.1%	730	478	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	15
22	2,355	1	High	High	30	29%	33.1%	683	447	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	11
23	403	1	High	medium	19	25%	22.2%	117	77	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	33
24	1,698	0	High	Medium	34	17	36%	492	323	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	16
25	1,348	1	Medium	Medium	21	32	33.2%	391	256	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	18

15. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
26	496	1	High	Medium	13	3	24.9%	144	94	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	27
27	1,333	1	Low	High	35	31%	34.4%	387	253	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work and gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry & Labour	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	14
28	534	1	High	Medium	35	23	38.8%	155	101	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	25
29	757	1	Medium	High	41	23%	33.8%	220	144	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Low	Drought prone	No	4
30	1,633	1	Low	High	41	58	21.1%	474	310	Cattle cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari sand veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning. 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Livestock & crop production, horticulture, mining, casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	Medium	Drought prone	No	26

15. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of Hhs	Number of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets %	Poverty Level	No. of Poor Hhs	No. of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro -Ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
31	2,703	1	Medium	High	41	5	17.6%	784	514	Cattle Cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari Sand Veld, Agrofisheries	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net incomne from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture,animal husbandry,Labour & fishing.	3	Livestock & Crop production ,Horticulture, Mining, Casual labour, remittances	Stress, crisis, emergency	High	Drought prone	No	21
32	965	1		High	41	44	27%	280	183	Cattle Cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari Sand Veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour	3	Artisanal mining, crop and livestock production				No	
33	950	0		High	35	9%	39.6%	276	181	Cattle Cereal farming, Eastern Kalahari Sand Veld	1. The zone is semi-arid, livestock and remittances are a key safety net income from local work & gold panning, 2. Livelihoods are built around agriculture, animal husbandry & Labour.	4	Artisanal mining, crop and livestock production				No	

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Tibion Musiniwa		
Clemence Muduma		
Samantha Matina		
Tendai Madzimure		

KWEKWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

WFP
World Food Programme