2022

MARONDERA
District
Food and Nutrition Security Profile

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 the evidence-based information for programming by the Government, UN and development partners. This process was led and hosted by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), supported by WFP and with the participation of Government Ministries and NGOs through a multistakeholder consultative process.

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

The District Profiles were compiled using other existing information products such as the ZimVAC Livelihoods Assessment Reports, national Intergrated 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.

Acknowledgements

ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AARDA	Agriculture Technical and Extension 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
DFNSC	District Food and Security Committee
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
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
LSCF	Large Scale Commercial Farm
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MRDC	Mazowe Rural District Council
MCBM	Multi-sectoral Community Based Model
MG	Medium Grained
MLAWCRR	Ministry Of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
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 & Services Management System
S	Sands
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections
ZINARA	Zimbabwe National Roads Authority
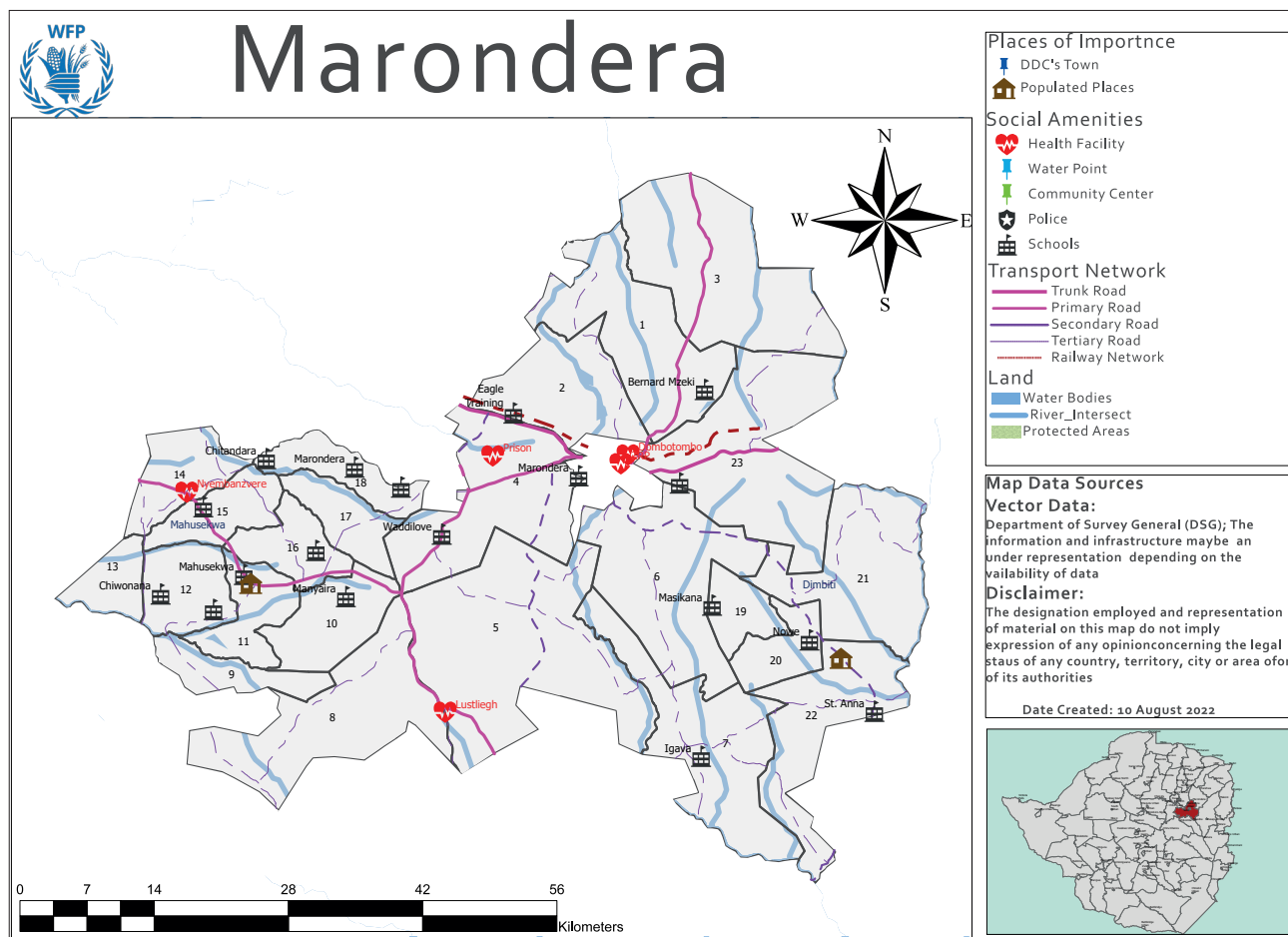
Figure 1.0: Map of the District

1.1. Administrative Information

Marondera District is one of the nine districts in Mashonaland East. It shares boundary with Seke to the west, Hwedza to the south, Makoni to the east (Manicaland), and Murewa to the north. The district is found approximately 72 kilometres away from Harare in the eastern direction. It is divided into 35 Administrative Wards, 12 Urban and 23 Rural. The district covers total area of 399 186 ha of this, 6 000ha is urban area.

The district has got 19 clinics of these 7 are owned by the Marondera Rural District Council and 12 by the Government. There are 6 chiefs namely Chief Chiota, Chief Nenguwo, Chief Mudzimuirema, Chief Nyandoro, Chief Svosve, Chief Samuriwo. There are 367 village heads, 23 rural councillors comprising of 4 female councillors and 12 urban councillors.

1.2. Population Information

Table 1: 2021 Marondera Population Projections by Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Population	Proportion
1	01	796	5,261	6,624	4.8
2	02	1,123	3,392	4,347	3.1
3	03	1,821	7,280	8,855	6.4
4	04	1,525	5,546	6,625	4.8
5	05	1,778	7,142	8,522	6.1
6	06	1,933	7,922	9,146	6.6
7	07	1,476	5,173	6,450	4.6
8	08	3,200	4,584	4,884	3.5
9	09	1,578	673	792	0.6
10	10	1,795	4,774	5,709	4.1
11	11	1,574	6,306	7,509	5.4
12	12	1,504	5,471	6,514	4.7

Table 1: 2021 Marondera Population Projections by Ward (continued)

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Population	Proportion
13	13	1,040	3,546	4,226	3.0
14	14	1,542	6,689	7,910	5.7
15	15	1,396	5,410	6,452	4.6
16	16	1,220	3,857	4,720	3.4
17	17	1,860	3,315	3,947	2.8
18	18	1,186	3,763	4,491	3.2
19	19	1,552	3,081	3,658	2.6
20	20	1,650	4,208	5,036	3.6
21	21	1,203	5,341	6,855	4.9
22	22	1,689	4,275	5,093	3.7
23	23	4,738	9,418	10, 921	7.8
TOTAL		39, 179	116, 427	139, 294	100.0
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

According to the ZimStat, population is expected to grow at a rate of 2% per annum and this has been evident in the district.

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics
Vegetation is primarily Miombo (Brachystegia) woodland, with Msasa (Brachystegiabragaeu) and Munondo (Julbernadiaglobiflora) being the dominant tree species. There are also Eucalyptus (gum trees) Plantations in various wards. The vegetation in the zone consists of bushes and some grassland characterized by hyperhenia (thatch grass) with some parts heavily affected by deforestation.

1.4. Land Degradation
Deforestation is the main environmental problem in the district driven by contributing factors such as cutting down of trees for tobacco curing, veld fires, stream bank cultivation, clearing land for cultivation, selling of firewood to neighbouring towns and poverty especially in wards 1-7 and 23.

Gullies have formed around the peri urban area due to brick moulding and illegal sand mining and is more prone in ward 1, 2, 5, 6 and 11. This is mainly due to a lot of constructions going in the urban area. There are signs of gully formation in the A1 and A2 resettlement wards due to uncontrolled soil erosion. Areas with bare and unprotected soils result in sheet erosion.

Invasive alien species (mostly Sporobolus) is fast occurring in the communal wards (ward 10-20) due to overgrazing.
Veld fires are most common in wards 5, 4, 7, 6, 3, 2 and 23. Total area burnt during the 2021 fire season is 104 780ha as compared to 73 330ha in 2020. There is need for continuous education for communities on the importance of protecting our forests.

Siltation has resulted in the drying up of some rivers due to stream bank cultivation in resettlement areas as a result of inadequate water supply. There is need for environmental awareness especially in wards 1-8 and 23.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information
There has been an increase in the total number of schools established since 2016 from 139 to 169 of these 105 are primary schools and 64 are secondary schools. This is in line with the Education Amendment Act that no child gets left behind as far as education is concerned and that walking distances to schools be under 5km. There are no secondary schools in ward 5 and 9 hence the need for construction of secondary schools. Pupils in resettlement areas travel long distances to school. The total enrolment for primary school is 15, 442 males and 14, 707 females and secondary school 3,746 males and 3,349 females. According to the ZimVAC 2021 report, 26.7% of the school going children were out of school due to lack of money to pay school fees and 26.7% again were out of school due to pregnancy. Most of the schools in resettlements areas which are ward 12 to 23 have no proper infrastructure for the buildings are old and dilapidated.

Table 2: Number of Schools Marondera Rural Schools

Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Schools
1	5	3	8
2	2	1	3
3	3	3	6

Table 2: Number of Schools Marondera Rural Schools (continued)			
Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total Schools
4	5	3	8
5	5	0	5
6	7	1	8
7	3	1	4
8	4	2	6
9	2	0	2
10	3	2	5
11	3	2	5
12	3	1	4
13	2	1	3
14	4	2	6
15	4	3	7
16	4	2	6
17	2	1	3
18	4	2	6
19	2	2	4
20	3	1	4
21	5	2	7
22	4	1	5
23	5	3	8
Total	84	39	123
Source: Ministry of Education, Marondera District Office.			

2.2 Educational Institutions Status of Existing Facilities

The schools' conditions vary from being good to poor with the issue of water, poor sanitation, shortage of staff accommodation, unavailability of sporting facilities and electricity topping the challenges being faced. Find attached Annexure 1

2.3 Health Facilities by Type

Health and well-being is one of the thematic area in the National Development Strategy 1 whose desired outcome is improving the quality of life, and improving life expectancy at birth from the current 61 years to 65years.In line with this there are 19 clinics and 1 major hospital namely Mahusekwa Ditrict Hospital providing health service to the community. These health facilities are facing challenges that includes inadequacy of critical drug shortages as Natpharm may fall to deliver these on time, shortage of nursing staff as most critical staff is leaving the service for greener pastures and electricity challenges. There is need to construct more health facilities within the district especially for ward 9, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 20 which do not have any thus the community members lack public health awareness and are walking long distances to access the service. The presence of development partners has however complimented government efforts in service delivery especially in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the district. The table shows the health centres available

Table 3: Health Facilities

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	MRDC Clinic	1	Council
2	ST Thomas Clinic	2	Uniformed forces
3	Chiparahwe Clinic	3	Council
4	Waddilove Clinic	4	Mission
5	Ridgita Clinic	5	Uniformed forces
6	Lustliegh Clinic	5	Council
7	Igava Clinic	7	Council
8	Chimbwanda Clinic	8	Government
9	Chiota Rural Clinic	10	Government
10	Mahusekwa District Hospital	11	Government
11	Mudzimuirema Clinic	13	Government

Table 3: Health Facilities (continued)

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
12	Nyembanzvere Clinic	14	Council
13	Border Church Clinic	17	Government
14	Masikana Clinic	19	Council
15	Wenimbe Clinic	21	Government
16	Dimbiti Clinic	22	Government
17	Kushinga Phikelela Clinic	23	Government
18	Rakodzi Clinic	23	Private
19	Arcadia Clinic	6	Council

2.4 Status of Existing Health Facilities

The conditions of health facilities vary from averagely good to good with the issue of shortage of accommodation for staff, leaking roofs and wate shortages.

Table 4: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	12 wards
Growth point	Ward 14, 11 and 21
Resettlement area	Ward 9, 8 and 6
Communal	Ward 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23
Estate Farms	Ward 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

2.6 Business Centres

There is one growth point in the district called Mahusekwa located about 50 km to the west of Marondera urban. Service centres in the district include Chiwanzamarara in ward 17, Border Church in ward 18, Sadza in ward 16, Landas in ward 14, Igava in ward 7, Dhirihori in ward 19, Masomera in ward 22 and Somerset in ward 3.

3 Nutrition

Marondera has an HIV and AIDS and prevalence of 15.1% which is a decrease of 5.7% from 2016 rate. The decrease has been necessitated by the increase in awareness campaigns by both government and development partners. According to National AIDS Council (NAC) HIV incidence is at 0.27% with 28 418 people living with HIV/AIDS. About 97.5% of these people are on ART. Kushinga ward 23, Mahusekwa ward 11, Igava ward 7 and Dimbiti 22 are the major hotspots

Table 5: Children Nutrition Indicators

Nutrition Indicator	Percentage
SAM	1
MAM	1.3
GAM	1.3
Stunting	33
Morbidity (if available)	0
Number of children died (IMAM)	4
Number of children admitted into	307
Number of children non-responded (IMAM)	15
Number of children exiting IMAM program	236
Overweight and obesity in children 6-59mnths	0
Low birth weight	1122
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	14.49
Prevalence of HIV in males 15-49	10.43
Prevalence of HIV adolescents and adults 15-49	19.03
Prevalence of TB (incidence)	0.1%
Source: Zimbabwe National and Sub National HIV/AIDS Estimates Report 2021	

3.1 Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years of Age

With the support of community-based workers (CBWs) at ward level, messages on best feeding practises are being spread to caregivers and general health information. However due to food insecurity, children dietary needs are not being fully met.

Table 6: Feeding Practices for Children Under 2

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency	23.8
Minimum Dietary Diversity	38.1
Minimum Acceptable Diet	14.3
Exclusive Breastfeeding	78
Bottle Feeding	9
Source: ZimVac 2021	

3.2 Food Consumption by Women In the Household

The estimated population of Women of reproductive age is 34 1130 (source: DHIS2). Their nutrition needs are of great concern hence great efforts are made by Ministry of Health and partners in awareness campaign and continued health education at facility. This has resulted in 55% attainment of minimum dietary diversity among this age group (ZimVAC 2021) which higher than the Provincial rate of 44%.

Table 7: Food Consumption Indicators

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of women meeting minimum dietary diversity	55
Iron rich foods	70.1
Vitamin A rich food	98.0
Protein rich food	87.6
Household Food Consumption score	44

3.3 Major Diseases

Besides the world outbreak of Covid 19 which did not spare the district as well, diarrhoeal cases have been on the rise in the district due to poor sanitation and children under 5 are mainly affected by this disease. The increased labour migration in ward 1-7 which are farm areas has also resulted in the general increase of HIV/AIDS cases in the district. Continued awareness is necessary for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in these wards.

Table 8: Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

Disease	Reported Cases in2016	Reported Cases 2021
Diarrhoea	9,902	5,357
Eye diseases	5,773	2,754
ARRI	26, 038	16, 665
Malaria	492	93
HIV/AIDS	19845	28418
Kwashiorkor	286	191
Ear Condition	1409	859
Dysentery	313	89
Skin diseases	526	240
Source: Dhis2		

Below is a graphical trend of the major cases reported of the diseases between 2016 and 2021 with HIV/AIDS and ARI being the top of them all.
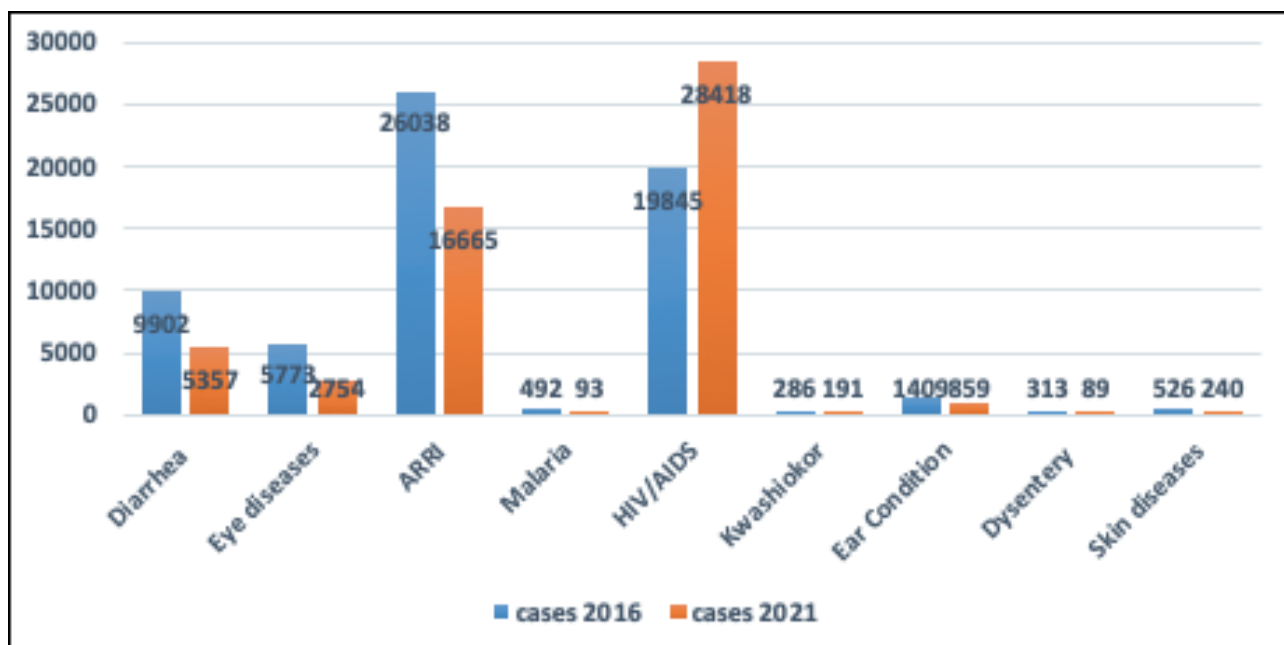
Figure 2: Graphical Trend of the Major Cases

3.4 Top 5 Major Mortality Diseases

Acute Respiratory Infections which incorporate Covid 19 pandemic, below are other diseases with high mortality in Marondera district.

Table 9: Top 5 Major Mortality Diseases

Diseases
Hypertensive heart disease
Acute kidney disease
Diabetes mellitus
Cryptococcoal
Pneumonia

4 Other Development Indicators

4.1 Water and Sanitation Information
4.2 Water Access

The proportion of households accessing basic water services in Marondera is 84 % and 15% has unimproved water services according to the ZIMVAC Report 2021. There are about 387 water sources in the district and of these 183 boreholes are currently functional with the rest needing flushing and sparers. Initiatives that capacitate the communities to perform basic maintenance of the boreholes are required. More boreholes are required so as to improve access to safe water.

Table 10: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes?
1	21	4	17	Need flushing and spares
2	1	0	1	Need flushing and spares
3	23	2	21	Need flushing and spares
4	1	1	0	Need flushing and spares
5	13	2	12	Need flushing and spares
6	40	9	31	Need flushing and spares
7	4	2	2	Need flushing and spares
8	30	15	15	Need flushing and spares
9	6	2	4	Need flushing and spares

Table 10: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes?
10	25	12	2	Need flushing and spares
11	28	18	15	Need flushing and spares
12	19	12	4	Need flushing and spares
13	25	10	2	Need flushing and spares
14	17	10	10	Need flushing and spares
15	17	10	7	Need flushing and spares
16	14	4	10	Need flushing and spares
17	18	14	4	Need flushing and spares
18	12	10	2	Need flushing and spares
19	24	16	8	Need flushing and spares
20	6	4	2	Need flushing and spares
21	25	15	10	Need flushing and spares
22	14	8	6	Need flushing and spares
23	4	3	1	Need flushing and spares
Source: Marondera DWSSC (2021)				

Table 11: Sanitation Facilities by Ward

Ward No	Hseholds /Ward	Hseholds With Water Onsite	Hseholds With Water Offsite	Hseholds With Saffe Sanitation	Hseholds With Hand Washing Facilities	Total Communal Water Points	Total Functional Communal Water Points	Boreholes Drilled/ Repaired Last Year	Sanitation Facilities Built	Water Points Tested Last Year	Total Samples Compliant With Microbial/ Residual Level	Toilets Access
1	796	20	250	161	161	25	12	0	1	10	10	161
2	1,123	565	358	565	435	10	3	0	8	0	0	565
3	1,821	627	489	627	594	10	5	0	0	0	0	716
4	1,525	363	1,162	956	365	32	20	0	8	2	2	956
5	1,778	300	450	300	210	11	3	2	0	0	0	300
6	1,933	840	218	483	125	2	2	1	8	0	0	483
7	1,476	723	329	467	675	8	4	0	0	1	0	322
8	3,200	578	467	1,205	2,710	8	2	2	1	0	0	1205
9	1,578	228	876	300	560	73	73	2	0	4	0	300
10	1,795	952	371	947	813	23	10	3	0	4	0	585
11	1,574	110	1,164	108	88	9	5	6	9	5	1	108
12	1,504	667	22	699	19	689	689	0	3	3	0	699
13	1,040	244	22	550	15	266	266	1	2	3	0	550
14	1,542	384	298	317	377	102	78	0	0	4	0	389
15	1,396	682	552	528	682	57	22	2	0	0	0	294
16	1,220	384	482	463	401	21	10	0	0	0	0	210
17	1,860	201	1,659	205	12	18	17	17	3	17	0	205
18	1,186	103	1,083	104	10	13	13	5	4	4	1	104
19	1,552	415	1,137	671	869	25	14	0	0	0	0	671
20	1,650	380	163	989	773	299	245	2	4	0	0	989
21	1,203	110	1,193	273	250	20	9	0	0	0	0	273
22	1,689	471	742	452	467	45	19	0	0	2	1	465
23	4,738	1,789	2,741	1,675	969	341	128	0	0	4	0	783

5 Transport and communication

5.1 Transport Network

The district has 4 road authorities: DDF, Rural District Council, Municipality and the Ministry of Transport. Part of 1 504.4km was rehabilitated under the Emergence Road Rehabilitation

5.2 Program (ERRP) in 2021 by Rural District Council

The conditions of roads vary from bad to good with most of the roads in communal lands and resettlements areas with eroded edges, collapsed bridges mainly due to poor drainage systems. Most of the commercial farmers roads are in good condition as the farmers provide resources to authorities to assist in their routine roads maintenance.

5.3 Communication

The district has the fixed landline telephone network and has access to mobile networks namely Telecel, Net One and Econet in all wards. Econet has the widest coverage.

Table 12: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Service Provider	Network Coverage
1	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Full coverage
2	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Full coverage
3	Econet and Netone	Telone full coverage, Econet and Netone partial
4	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Full coverage but Telecel has poor reception
5	Econet	Full coverage
6	Econet	Full coverage
7	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Full coverage but Telecel has poor reception
8	Econet	Partial
9	Econet	Partial
10	Econet, Netone	Full coverage
11	Econet, Netone, Telecel andTelone	Full coverage
12	Econet, Netone, Telecel and Telone	Full coverage
13	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Full coverage but Telecel has poor reception
14	Econet and Netone	Full coverage but Netone has partial connection
15	Econet and Netone	Full coverage
16	Econet andNetone	Full coverage
17	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Poor reception
18	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Partially available
19	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Full coverage
20	Econet	Full coverage
21	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Econet full coverage (Netone and Telecel partial)
22	Econet, Telecel and Netone	Partial (all three)
23	Econet	Full coverage
Source: Local Residents		

5.4 Main Livelihood Sources

Marondera district is agro-based, farming activities are carried out in all the 23 rural wards. There is government support also directed towards the up scaling of productivity inclusive of Maize/Wheat/Soya Recovery & Growth plan, Livestock Recovery and Growth plan and Horticulture Recovery & Recovery Plan. However, there are other livelihood sources inclusive of Mining, Manufacturing/processing, Tourism, Retailing/vending and the transport industry. Below are some of the livelihood activities that some of the households are engaging in the district.

Table 13: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Rain fed and irrigated farming	All wards
Mining	Granite	23
Manufacturing	Winery, fishery and quarry stones	23, 5, 11 and 12
Tourism	Game Park, ruins and lodges	23, 4, 10 and 2
Retailing/Vending	Groceries, agricultural inputs and hardware	All wards
Transport	Transportation of goods and services	All wards
Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce		

Table 14: Economic Zones

Livelihood Zone	Zone Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various wards across the district. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from tobacco production, flower production, berries, horticulture produce and gum-tree plantations. Better-off households also own sizeable herds of cattle and goats. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 21 and 23
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone revolve around rain-fed production of cash and food crops supplemented by livestock production, formal employment and casual employment. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans and tobacco. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade. Main casual labour activities include weeding for cash and food, land clearing and tobacco grading. Agriculture depends on rainfall which falls between November and March. Cattle and goats are the main livestock kept in the zone although the herd sizes are small. Farmers rely on draught power for tillage. Chickens and goats are the main livestock slaughtered for household consumption.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22
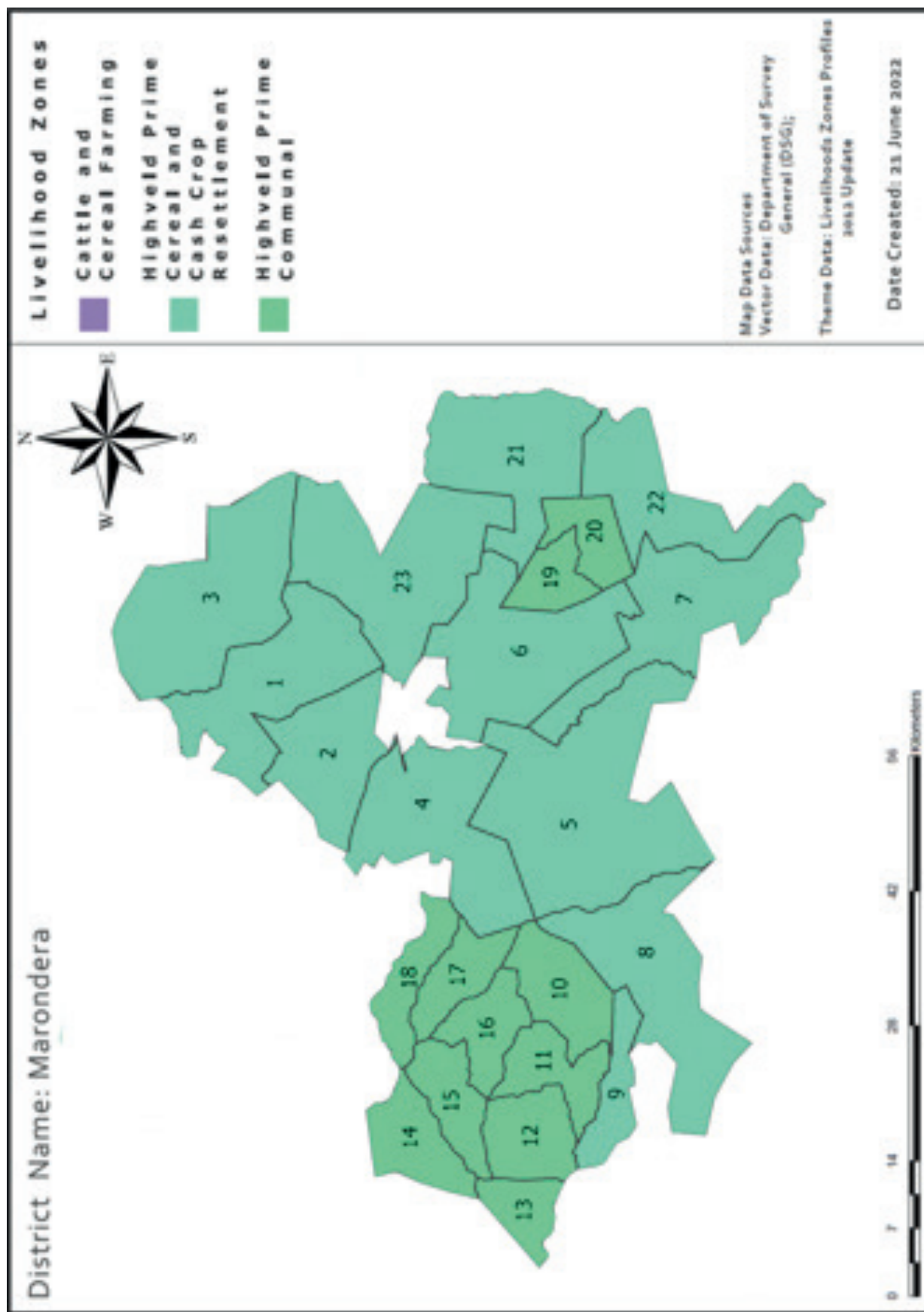
Figure 3: District Livelihoods Zones

6 Poverty Levels

According to the 2021 ZIMVAC report 12% of rural households in Marondera is food insecure which is a decrease from 43% as at 2016. This great change has resulted from a number of factors:
• bumper harvest in 2020/21 farming season
• government food and agricultural input assistance
• command agriculture (NEAPS)
• Development partnership support on livelihoods.
• Remittances within and outside the country
• Increased construction activities

Households in ward 14 and 22 depends mainly on rain fed crop production. The soils are sandy and infertile and households in these wards have limited livelihood options. Therefore, a number of interventions can be implemented inclusive of Food Assistance programming, Livelihoods support and Capacity building starting with the most affected wards. Ward 5 has the highest households with high poverty level. The graph below shows the households per ward in need of food assistance.
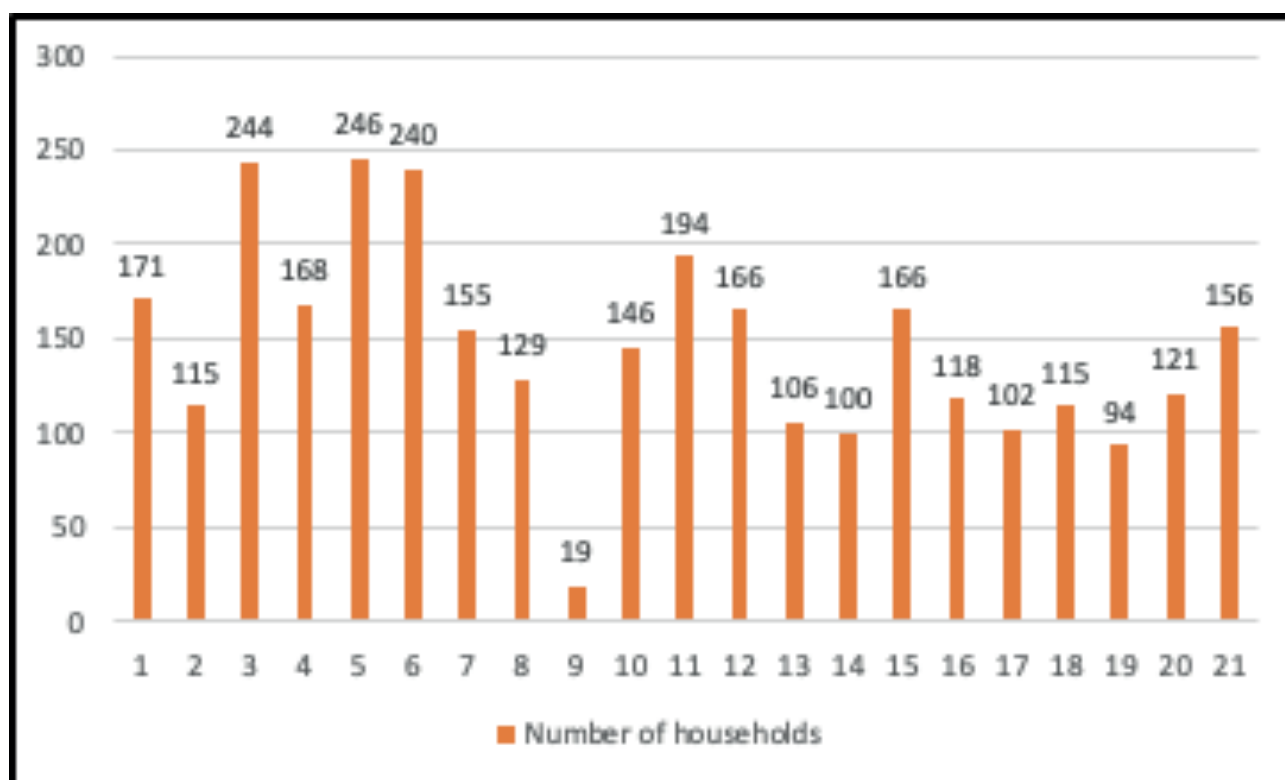
Figure 4: Households that Require Assistance (Source: DSSW Report 2021)

7 Agriculture information

7.1 Natural Regions and Climate
All the 23 wards are into intensive farming with an average rainfall of 750-1000mm per year though in ward 5, 13, 9, 13, 21 and 22 some parts of the wards are into semi-intensive farming with average rainfall of 450-650mm. it can also be noted that ward 8 is the only ward that has part of it that falls into region iii. This is an indication of the district being an agro-based district as it lays in the watershed.

Table 15: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
iia	Intensive farming with average rainfall of 750-1000m	1-23
iii	Semi intensive farming with average rainfall of 650-800mm	8
iv	Semi intensive farming with average rainfall of 450-650mm	5, 8, 9, 13, 21 and 22
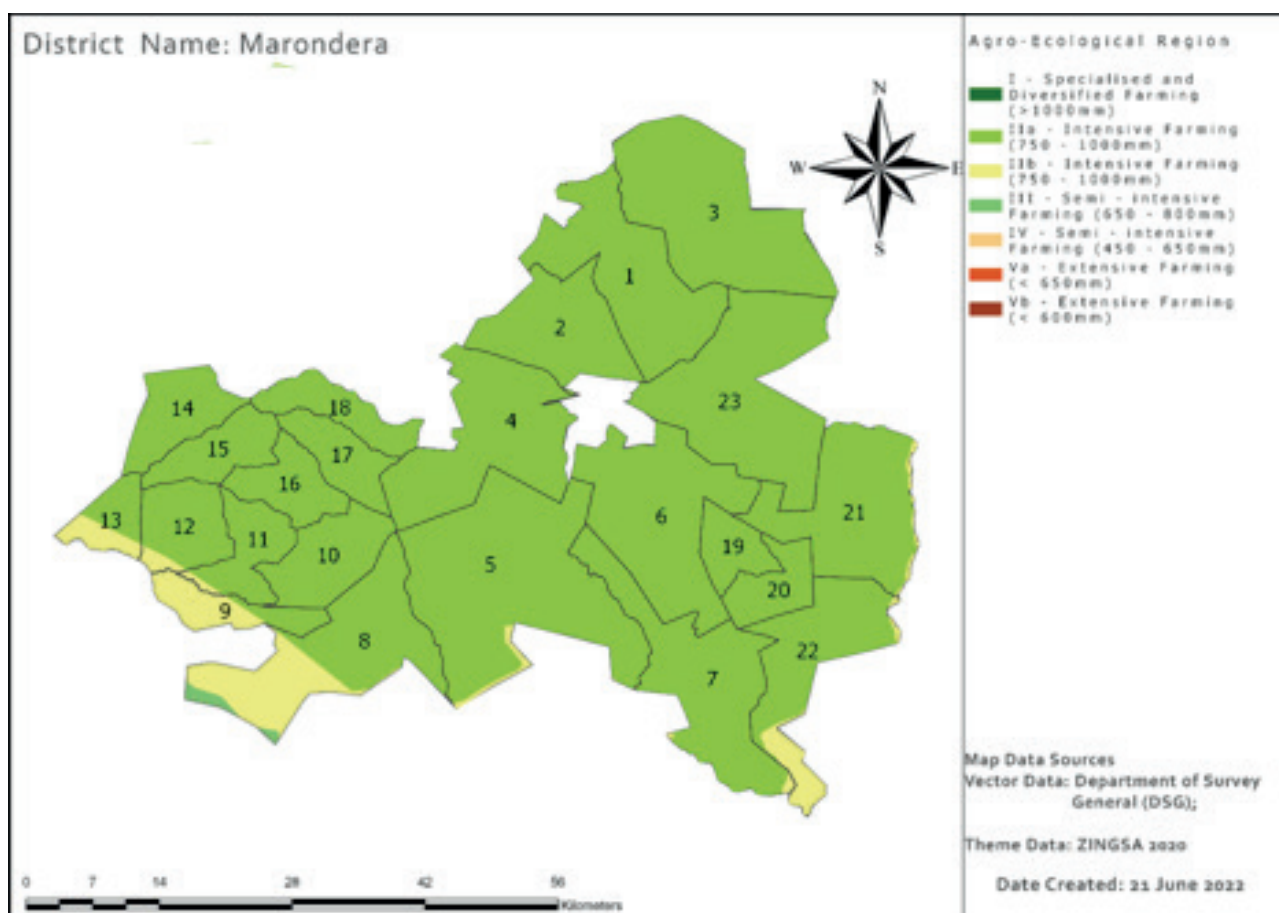
Figure 5: Natural Regions by Ward

7.2 Mean Annual Rainfall 2011-2021

Marondera district falls under natural regions IIa and IIb, where the highest rainfall expected is 1000mm for IIa and 800mm for IIb. The graph shows a gradual decrease of the amount of annual rainfall generally expected. There is poor distribution of rain when rainfall patterns are analysed, one ward can receive high rainfall on one side and little to no rainfall at all on the other side. The seasons are characterized with late onset of the rainy season, current season (2021/22) began in December and in February there was a month long dry spell with rain resuming second week of March. The rains can be erratic leading to lightning disasters and severe hailstorms.
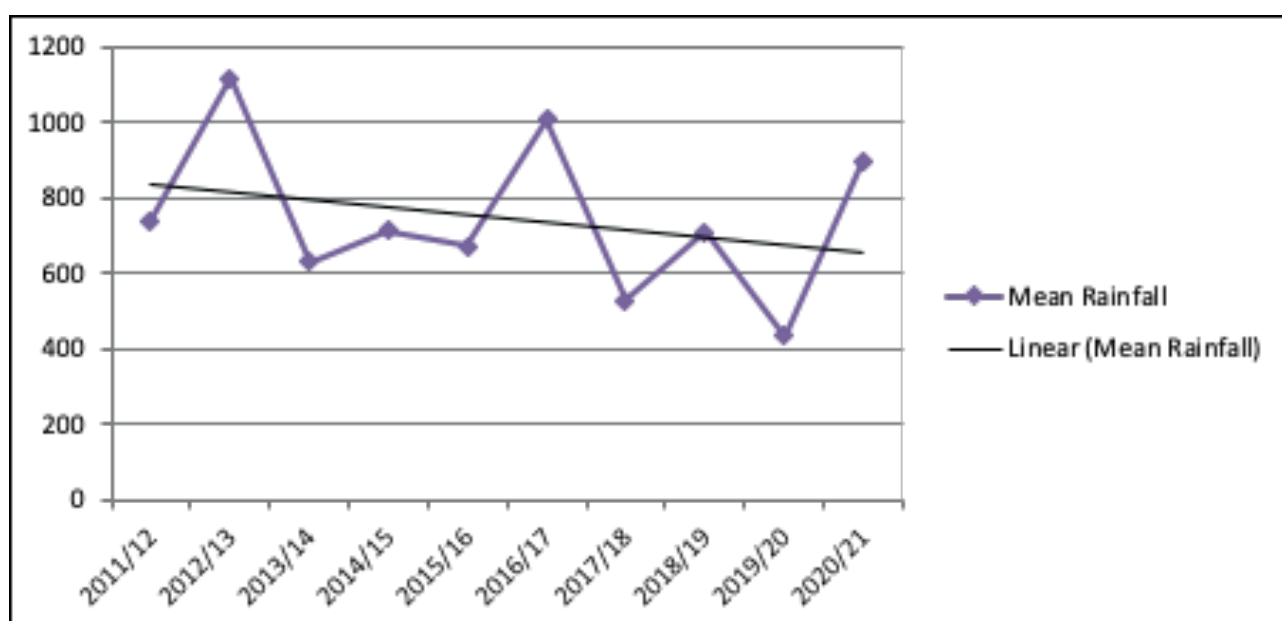
Figure 6: Mean Annual Rainfall Graph (Source: Meteorological Department, AARDS and Grassland Research Station)

7.3 Hydro-geological Conditions

Table 16: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Dams in the ward	Functional	Non Functional	Main Purpose
1	19	13	6	10 are for irrigation
2	7	7	0	Irrigation and domestic use
3	10	6	4	Irrigation. Non-functional dams need rehabilitation.
4	12	12	0	Privately owned mainly for agricultural purposes.
5	12	8	3	Irrigation. Non-functional dams need rehabilitation.
6	17	7	10	No irrigation systems
7	11	7	4	7 are privately owned, other 4 are community owned and need dam rehabilitation.
8	10	6	4	Due for maintenance
9	3	2	1	Domestic use
10	1	1	0	Domestic use
11	2	2	0	Domestic use
14	3	1	2	To start operations soon with a special focus on fisheries
15	2	2	0	Domestic use
18	7	4	3	3 irrigation schemes, dam rehabilitation due.
21	7	6	1	Community owned for irrigation
22	7	5	2	3 are doing irrigation
23	5	5	0	2 are doing irrigation
Total	135	94	41	

Source: Ward Profiles COG (2021)

7.4 Major Rivers
The water bodies are mainly used for domestic, livestock, crop, fisheries, irrigation and recreation purposes

Table 17: Distribution of Major Rivers by Ward

Ward	Main Rivers
1	3 (Nyaguwe, Nyambuya&Chinyika)
2	0
3	2 (Nyakambiri, Nyagui)
4	1 (Mutoramandwe)
5	3
6	1 (Wenimbe)
7	3
8	2
9	2 (Mupfure, Chikupo, all dry)
10	3(Muda, Muzadziswa, Nyamapfupfu)
11	3 (Chibide, Nyamapfupfu, Mupfure)
12	3 (Chivake,Chibide, Nyadumbu)
13	4
14	2 (Muda, Nyatsime)
15	3 (Muda, Chivake, Zongororo)
16	5
17	1 (Nyatsime)
18	1 (Nyarushezhu)

Ward	Main rivers
19	1 (Nyagombori, dry)
20	1(Nyagombori)
21	2 (Mucheke, Nyagombori)
22	4(Nyagombori, Mucheke, Nyakurwi, Ndakadeka)
23	3 (Nyakambiri, Shayanhoya, Chakamutora)
Total	
Source: ZINWA	

8 Crop Information

8.1 Soil Types and Variations

The predominant soil types include sandy soils and sandy loam. Sandy clay soils exist in patches (e.g.ward 2, 5 & 23) across some parts of the district. Soils are classified as Parafeeallitic (highly leached and occurring at relative high altitudes) and Orthoferrallitic (moderately deep, with weakly developed crumb structure, highly porous and poor in nutrition status). The crops that thrive well in these types of soil are Tobacco, Maize, Horticultural crops, Irish Potatoes and Wheat. The soils are sandy loamy and require liming for crop production. Majority of the wards are moderately acidic with a pH of 5.0 to 5.4 and map below illustrates district soil pH.
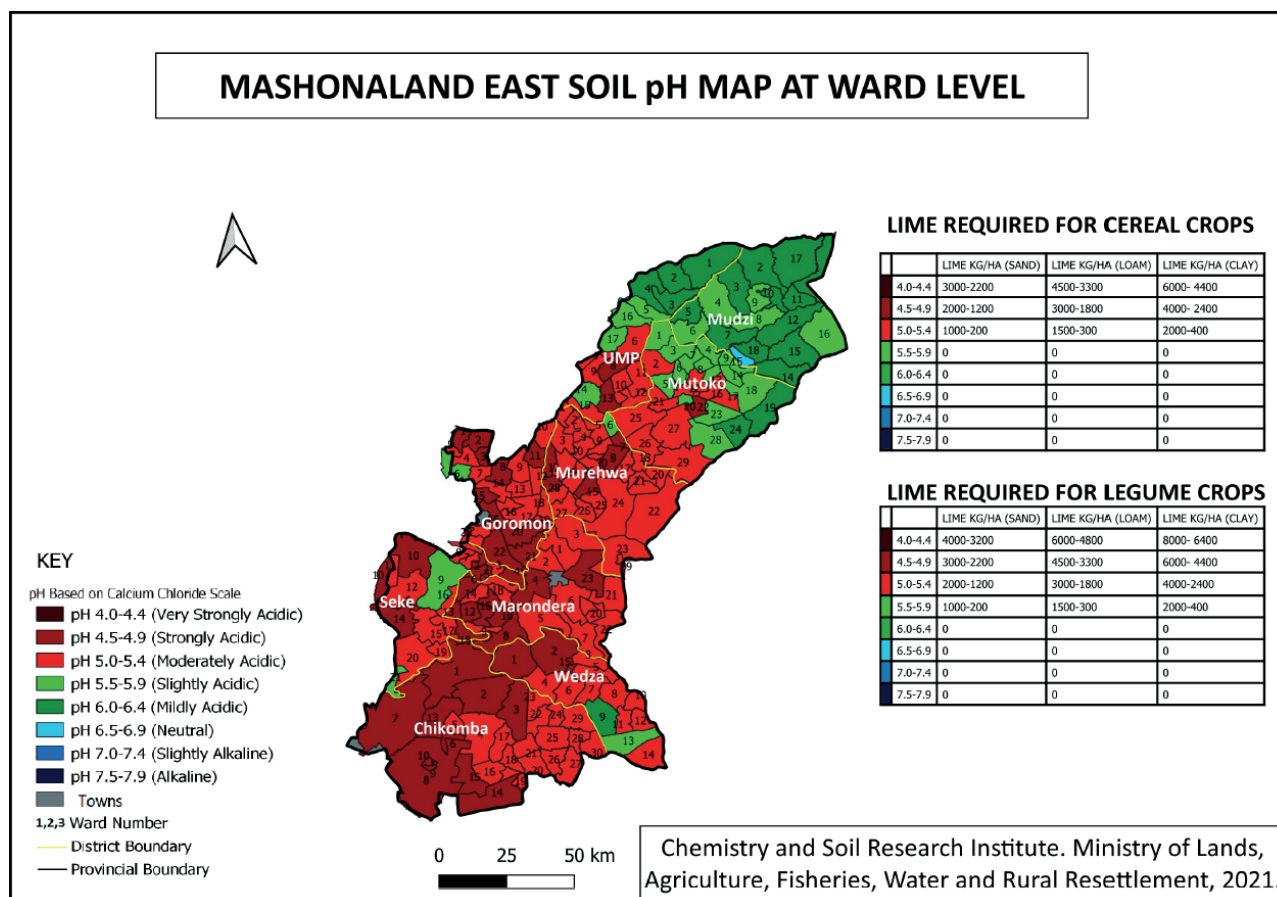
Figure 7: Soil pH Map at Ward Level

8.2 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

There are 6 farming sectors in the district and the main one is communal farming which is practiced by about 55% of the households in the district. Several crops are grown in the district and the main ones include maize, small grains, tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes, broccoli, blueberries, butter nuts and pulses. There are 2 wards that have been licenced to grow marijuana. Marondera is one of the districts that is considered the breadbasket of the province.

Table 18: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area	%	Population	%
LSCA	28, 775	14.9	192	0.1
A2	73, 230	37.9	5,445	3.2
A1	32, 658	16.9	50, 648	30.1
SSCA	9,322	4.8	979	0.6
OR	14, 490	7.5	22, 906	13.6
CA	30, 335	15.7	62, 975	37.4
U and PU	4,560	2.4	25, 344	15.0
Total	**193, 370**	**100.0**	**168, 489**	**100.0**
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				
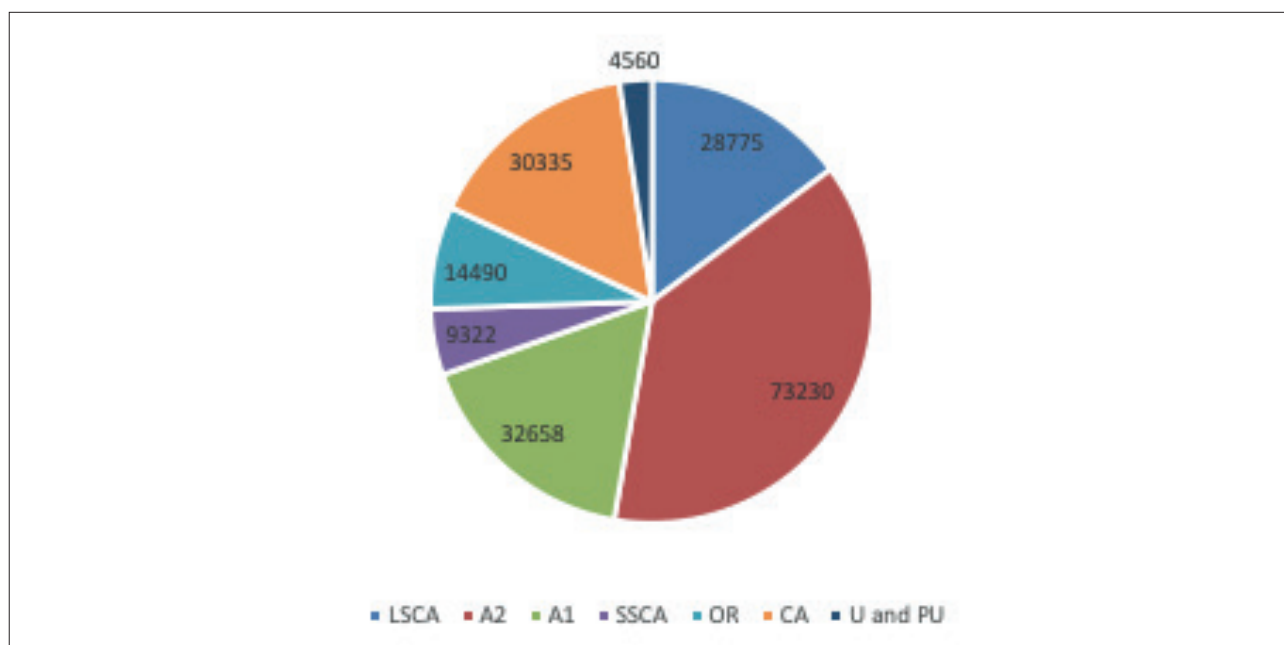
Figure 8: Farming Area by Sector (Source: AARDS)

8.3 Crops Grown in the Ward

Maize is grown in all 23 wards while wheat is concentrated in wards 1-7 which mainly constitutes of commercial farms. Tomato farming is concentrated in wards 1-7 due to the availability of irrigation and absence of frost.

Table 19: Crop Production by Ward

Ward	Crops Grown
1	Tobacco, maize, wheat, tomatoes, marijuana and flowers,
2	Tobacco, maize, wheat, tomatoes and marijuana
3	Tobacco, maize, wheat and tomatoes,
4	Tobacco, maize, wheat, tomatoes and potatoes
5	Tobacco, maize, wheat, tomatoes
6	Tobacco, maize, wheat, tomatoes, berries and barley
7	Tobacco, maize, wheat and tomatoes
8	Maize, tomatoes, carrots, vegetables and tobacco
9	Tobacco, maize and vegetables,
10	Maize, pulses and vegetables
11	Maize, pulses, vegetables

Table 19: Crop Production by Ward (continued

Ward	Crops Grown
12	Maize, pulses, vegetables
13	Maize, pulses, vegetables
14	Maize, pulses, vegetables
15	Maize, pulses, vegetables,
16	Maize, pulses, vegetables,
17	Maize, pulses, vegetables
18	Maize, pulses, vegetables
19	Maize, pulses, vegetables, potatoes
20	Maize, pulses, vegetables, potatoes
21	Maize, pulses, vegetables, potatoes
22	Maize, pulses, vegetables, potatoes
23	Maize, pulses, vegetables, potatoes

8.4 Irrigation Schemes

Table 20: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Ha)	Status	Number of Beneficiaries
3	Nyagambe	400	Not functional	43
3	Suffolk	152	Functional	52
3	Sussex	50	Functional but no tractor	15
5	Igudu	152.5	40 hectares under Pivot Functional	60
6	Wenimbe	70	Functional but Pump breakdowns here and there	129
6	Kesera	15	Functional but need upgrading in the equipment	6
6	Bonchance	80	Not functional	42
11	Nyandoro	18	Transformer Stolen	36
20	Machiki	200	Functional	54
21	Nyamakaira A	35	Functional	22
21	Nyamakaira B	20	Not functional – no electricity	12
Total		**1,192.5**		**471**

8.5 Challenges
• 4 Irrigation schemes out of the total 11 are not functional mainly due to broken down equipment, theft of a transformer in Ward 11 and vandalism.
• Some dams need rehabilitation however lack of funding to rehabilitate, maintain, implement, inventory and develop irrigation systems is a great challenge.
• Other irrigation schemes have Seasonal water sources therefore go for some few months without access to water.
• High cost of agricultural inputs.
• The introduction of ZESA prepaid metering and load shedding on irrigation project are not convenient and sustainable for the irrigated agriculture.
• Lack of coordination by stakeholders in the irrigation development sector and farmers themselves (Water Point Committees).
• Centralizing irrigation functions at provincial level has affected famers at grass roots level.
• Poor irrigation innovation adaptation by farmers.

8.6 Recommendations
• Need upgrading of equipment for them to be functional or scaling up.
• Irrigation schemes need technical support at ward level.
• There is need for funding to rehabilitate old infrastructure and expansion of already existing irrigation systems.
• Functions of the department of irrigation should be decentralized to districts.
• Promotion of solar and fuel system in irrigation development.
• There is need for training for households in irrigation schemes on how to run the schemes.

8.7 Crop Production Trends

Table 21: Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Cereal Production					Ward Population	Cereal Requirement Per Ward/Year (t)	Cereal deficit/Surplus Per Ward	Months Covered by Cereal Production	Rank 1-24 Highest Deficit
	Maize	Sorghum	P/Millet	F/Millet	Total					
11	486.16	1.5	0	2.4	490.06	11,333	1,360.008	-869.95	4.3	1
12	441.56	0.32	0.3	2.49	444.67	9,711	1,165.32	-720.66	4.6	2
16	386.61	1.6	0	1.8	390.01	8,034	964.08	-574.07	4.9	3
10	343.25	14.01	2.08	9.964	369.3	7,285	874.224	-504.92	5.1	4
8	419.17	9.5732	0.92	2.419	432.09	8,276	993.096	-561.01	5.2	5
14	370.88	6.7025	0	2.1	379.68	6,864	823.68	-444	5.5	6
19	409.36	6.6	0	1.5	417.46	7,410	889.2	-471.74	5.6	7
18	501.66	0	0	0.75	502.41	8,580	1,029.6	-527.2	5.9	8
1	311.95	18.9165	1.41	1.37	333.65	5,561	667.368	-333.72	6.0	9
15	624.66	2.16	0.4	2.8	630.02	10,140	1216.8	-586.78	6.2	10
13	508.64	4.668	0.331	33.47	547.11	8,611	1,033.344	-486.23	6.4	11
6	506.73	48.999	0	1.2	556.93	8,728	1,047.384	-490.45	6.4	12
20	449.8	0.484	0	0	450.28	6,700	804.024	-353.74	6.7	13
3	560.82	1.5765	1.347	1.295	565.04	7,937	952.38	-387.34	7.1	14
17	420.04	28.602	0	0.52	449.16	6,240	748.8	-299.64	7.2	15
2	329.5	3.2571	0	2.2	334.95	3,740	448.812	-113.86	9.0	16
21	494.4	3.4124	0	0	497.81	5,351	642.096	-144.28	9.3	17
9	91.35	2.08	0	2.099	95.53	979	117.48	-21.95	9.8	18
23	990.38	4.104	1.512	1.68	997.68	9,559	1,147.068	-149.39	10.2	19
4	617.22	4.5834	0.6	1.53	623.93	5,468	656.136	-32.2	11.4	20
22	678.49	1.4883	0	0	679.98	5,912	709.488	-29.51	11.5	21
7	927.73	12.968	0	1.44	942.13	6,100	731.952	210.18	15.4	22
5	1262.84	5	0.07	0.644	1,268.55	7,999	959.868	308.69	15.9	23
Total	12,376.53	182.6049	8.97	73.67	12,641.77	191,993	23,039.172	-10,397.4	6.6	

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

The District is ranked under Yellow/Amber indicating that the cereal available will not be able to feed the majority of the households beyond 12 months, making the District Moderately food insecure on average. 2 wards (5 & 7) are in green meaning they have surplus supply of grain lasting over 12 months, 13 wards (1-4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 20-23) are in yellow/amber indicating that their cereals will last longer than 6 months but not more than 12 months. Finally 8 wards (8, 10-12, 14, 16, 18, 19) are coded red meaning they are severely food insecure as their available cereal will not go beyond 6 months.

9. Livestock

9.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership – Based on Secondary Data from Surveys/Assessments
All wards have livestock holding, with the major enterprises being that of Beef Cattle inclusive of Dairy cows as well, followed by Goats and Poultry. 9 wards out of the 23 rural wards have sheep holding. This is a good indicator that animal protein is available in all wards.

Table 22: Average Livestock Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Number	Average Goats Number	Average Sheep Number	Average Chicken Number
1	2,400	750	320	2,500
2	1,400	570	224	2,100
3	6,206	4,058	0	8,625
4	2,260	477	132	1,946
5	8,368	1,438	490	7,000
6	4,438	810	109	4,010
7	4,642	2,113	118	4,818
8	4,860	815	45	8,720
9	413	105	30	815
10	3,000	300	40	2,000
11	2,327	436	0	1,600
12	5,326	3172	16	7,439
13	1,169	13, 516	10	1,624
14	3,199	2,641	8	5,232
15	1,186	720	52	1,750
16	2,316	466	24	2,025
17	3,314	775	57	3,697
18	2,076	976	15	2,120
19	2,236	320	22	2,849
20	891	376	105	4,021
21	2,560	320	145	420
22	2,300	350	15	2,300
23	2,115	929	425	3,451
	69, 002	**36, 433**	**2,402**	**81, 062**

9.2 Main Livestock Diseases
The district has suffered from a number of outbreaks namely Newcastle, Lumpy skin, Heart water and January Disease which has led to high livestock mortality. Government efforts have gone towards providing dipping chemicals and tick-grease to livestock farmers. It is imperative for farmers to also find ways to protect their livestock from January disease and even de-stocking to maintain manageable levels.

Table 23: Livestock Diseases and Wards Affected

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	Nil
Newcastle disease:	All wards
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth:	Nil
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	All wards

9.3 Dipping Facilities
Ward 10 dip tanks are shared amongst ward 16 and 17. In wards 1 -7 are A2 farms with private dip tanks, the private dip tanks are not accessible to the community. Most of the Dip tanks are poorly maintained some have no roof, no access to water, limited access to the dipping chemicals and some requires a new tank.

Table 24: Dipping Facilities in the District

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of dip tanks Requiring rehab
1	14	6	0	8
2	2	0	0	2
3	7	5	0	2
4	2	2	0	0
5	5	2	0	3
6	4	0	0	4
7	5	3	0	2
8	10	7	0	3
9	2	2	0	0
10	4	4	0	0
11	2	2	0	0
12	2	2	0	0
13	2	2	0	0
14	3	3	0	0
15	1	1	0	0
16	4	4	0	0
17	3	3	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
19	4	2	0	2
20			0	
21	9	5	0	4
22	5	2	0	3
23	3	2	0	3
Total	**93**	**59**	**0**	**36**

9.3.1 Animal Health Centres
Paravets are dip tank based and cover more than one ward per individual. This makes it difficult for them to cater for the veterinary needs of the farmers.

Table 25: Animal Health Centres in the District

	Number	Wards
Number of functional Animal Health centres	12	11 – Mahusekwa 16 – Chipitiri 19 – Dhirihori 22 – Masomera 7 – Igava 3 - Chparawe
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0	Nil
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/	76	All Wards

9.3.2 Livestock Holding

Table 26: Livestock Holding

	Number of HHs	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats	% Who Own Sheep	% Who Own Poultry
All Households	40100	33.6	31.4	4	72.5
Farm Households	24281	54.0	49.7	4.8	72.2
Non-farm Households	15819	2.2	3.2	2.8	73

9.3.3 Distribution of Herd Size

On livestock ownership the majority is owned by males especially the large livestock. Women own the better part of small livestock especially on the poultry side in communal areas. A number of development partners like PIGAAD, Action Aid and Seke Rural Homebased are supporting poultry projects hence the increase in poultry production.

Table 27: Herd Size Per Household

Number of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
0	26, 640	27, 526	38, 492	11, 022
Less than 5	2,522	685	345	3,864
More than 5	9,264	11, 888	1,263	2,5214
Total HHs who own	**11, 789**	**12, 573**	**1,608**	**29, 078**

9.4. Other Livestock Establishments

In terms of apiculture production is spread across the 23 wards with an average of 5 to 10 farmers practicing apiculture per ward. Very few farmers are doing fish farming at commercial level in the district. Most of the farmers are practicing aquaculture for home consumption. A number of farmers are doing fish harvesting from local dams. Fodder production is being practiced by large scale commercial farmers and A2 farmers. The government introduced fodder production program for livestock farmers in 2021.

Table 28: Dipping Facilities in the District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	123
Aquaculture (Ponds)	174
Apiculture	38
Dairy Farms	9
Feedlots	1
Fodder production	0

9.4.1 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers
- Livestock diseases especially lumpy skin and January disease
- High cost of feed supplements especially for poultry farmers
- Average distance travelled by animals to water source
- Veld fires(mostly in ward 1 to ward 8 and ward 23
- Shortage of capital for buying veterinary chemicals
- Poor grazing condition mostly in communal wards
- In-breeding
- Livestock theft
- Low commodity selling prices

9.5 Crop Markets

Table 29: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal (USD)	Maize Grain (USD)	Beans (USD)	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/ bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/ bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
2	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
3	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
4	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
5	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	5	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
6	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
7	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
8	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
9	4-50	3-50	0-50	15-00	1-75	4-50	4	0-50	15-00	1-75
10	4-50	3-50	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
11	4-50	3-50	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
12	4-50	3-50	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50

Ward	Maize Meal (USD)	Maize Grain (USD)	Beans (USD)	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/ bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/ bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
13	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
14	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
15	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
16	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
17	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	4-50	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
18	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
19	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-50	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-50
20	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80
21	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80
22	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80
23	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80	5	4	0-50	20-00	1-80

Most of the cereals were readily available in 2021 since 2020/21 the district experienced good rains. The district has well established local markets such Dombotombo and Mahusekwa for crop produce and also relies on markets in Harare and Chitungwiza due to its proximity to the city. Tobacco market has been decentralized with auction floors available locally and others marketing through contractors. Maize is sold to the GMB or private buyers. Blueberries and flowers are being sold in the export market. Commodities like maize grain, livestock and horticulture are normally available throughout the year. Pulses and small grains are normally available soon after harvest only this is shown in table below:

Table 30: Commodity Availability on the Market

Commodity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize												
Beans												
Small grains												
Cattle												
Goats												
Eggs												
Milk												
Source: AARDS												

9.6 Livestock Market
- The following are the main buyers of livestock in the district:
- Surrey abattoir (located in Goromonzi district)
- Local butcheries in the wards
- Private buyers (from outside the district)
- Individuals within the ward
- Boarding schools

Table 31: Average Livestock Price

Livestock Type	Average Price (US$) 2016	Average Price (US$) 2022	Type of Market
Cattle	$300	$350	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions,
Sheep	$40	$45	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Goats	$25	$30	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Fish	$3.50/KG	$3.50/KG	Farmer to farmer, private buyers
Guinea Fowls	$5	$6	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous Chickens	$4	$5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	$3/KG	$4/KG	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries

There has been an increase on the average prices for the different livestock types as a result of stock feed prices going up due to inflation and in the case of cattle a lot died due to January disease.

9.7 Labour Markets

Table 32: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering this Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion of Households Accessing this Opportunity (%)
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards	100
Livestock selling	All wards	All wards	60
Petty trading	All wards	All wards	30
Crop Farming	All wards	All wards	100
Livestock selling	All wards	All wards	60
Casual labour	All wards	All wards	80
Brick moulding	Wards 10 - 20	Wards 10-20	60
Selling of wild fruits	All wards	All wards	90

9.8. Market Challenges
- Lack of access to reliable and profitable markets
- Poor road network
- Travel bans due to Covid 19
- Lack of market for horticulture products.

10. Common Hazards

The common hazards in the district are veld fires, hailstorms, drought, lightning, livestock diseases (new castle, lumpy skin, heartwater, January disease), crop pest (fall armyworm), SGBV and HIV/AIDS, drug abuse. The map below shows drought prone areas as mild in Marondera.
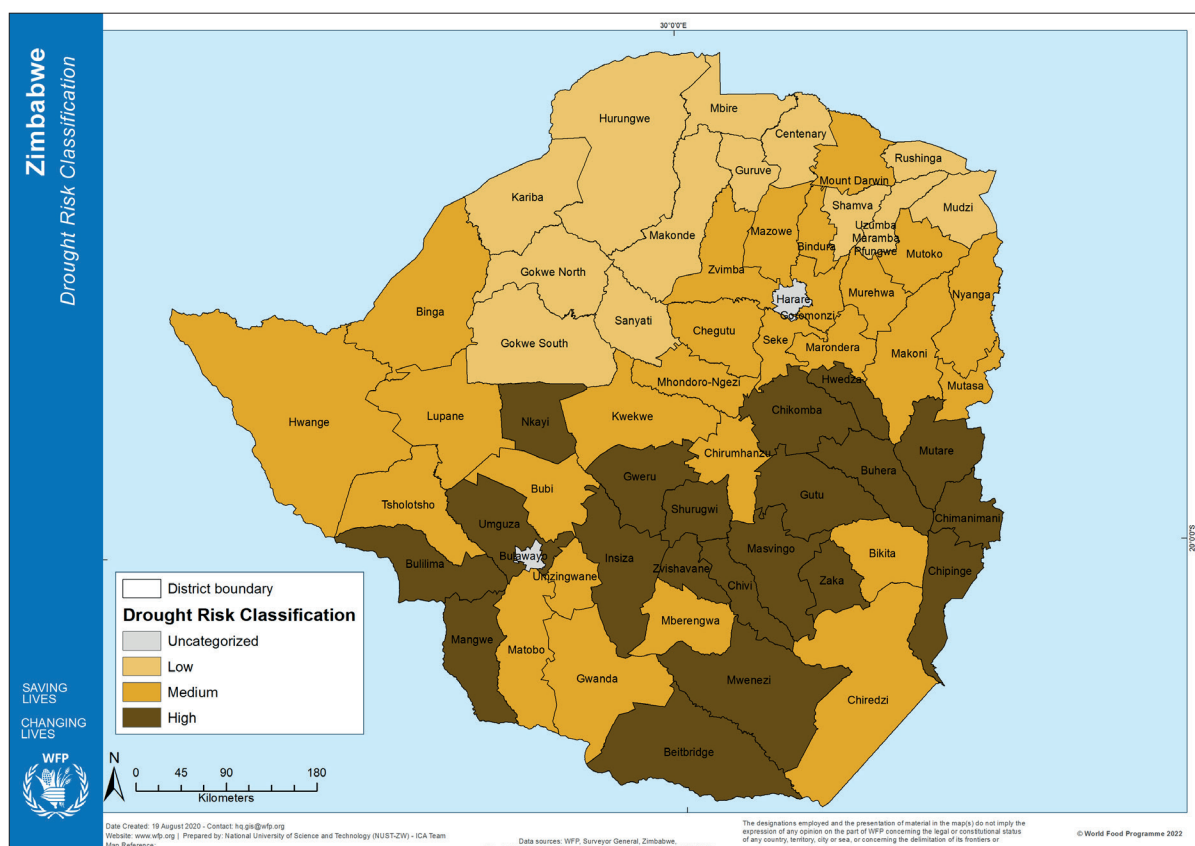

Figure 9: Drought Prone Wards

Table 33: Hazard Profile and Mapping (Medium, High, Very High) at Ward Level

Hazard	Ward at Risk	Affected Elements	Why Affected/Vulnerable
Veld fires	1-8 and 23	Pastures Crops livestock	Lack of awareness on fire guards. Recklessness. Vast grasslands
Lightning	21	Classroom blocks Human lives	It's a rocky place therefore there are no trees. Classroom blocks are the only tallest objects. The school has no lightning conductor.
Hailstorm	4, 5, 6, 7, 21, 22 and 23	Tobacco,	Climate change
Fall army worm	All wards	Maize production and income	Climate change
Animal diseases	All wards	Livestock and income, draught power	Shortage of dipping chemicals
Drought	All wards	Food security, food security, income, shortage of water for livestock	Climate change
SGBV	All wards	Psycho-social well-being, family institution is disintegrated	Poverty Advancement in technology
Child marriages	4, 5, 6, 7, 22 and 23	Psycho-social well being of children	Poverty Advancement in technology
HIV/AIDS	All wards (7, 15, 23, 19 and 11)	Decline in production High orphan hood High morbidity	High economic activities
High morbidity			
Drug abuse	15,	Psycho-social well being of users	Idleness Poverty General experimentation by children Peer pressure

10. Periodic and Chronic Hazards

There is a negative impact on labour capacity and expenditure on health cost due to the rise of HIV/AIDS in the district. HIV/AIDS. The heavy reliance on the sale of cash crops against fluctuating international markets are a regular concern to farmers, who face the risk that they might not meet their production costs if the offering price is too low. Because of the current economic hardships that the country is facing, a sizeable number of people (including children) are resorting to drug abuse as a way of escaping the harsh realities they are facing.

Table 34: Common Hazards

Periodic Hazards/ Sudden on Set	Hazards	Wards Affected
	Drought	All wards
	Veld fires	1-8 and 23
	New castle	All wards
	Armyworm	All wards
	Hail storm	4, 5, 6, 7, 21, 22 and 23
	Frost	12-18, 21
	January disease	All
	Fall armyworm	All wards
	Water logging	11 and 12
	lightning	21
Chronic Hazards	HIV & AIDS	All wards
	Fluctuating market price	All wards
	SGBV	All wards
	Land degradation	All wards

Crop pests such as the army worm significantly reduce yields. Livestock diseases affect herds and subsequently asset endowment which is a key indicator of vulnerability. Veld fires, stream bank cultivation, siltation of water bodies, deforestation and land degradation (due to brick moulding) are some of the more common periodic hazards in this zone. Erratic rainfall and irregular supply of inputs also affect many livelihoods in the zone.

The Table Below Refers to the Hazard Risk Analysis for the District:

Table 35: Hazard Risk Analysis for the District

Damage Potential (DP)	Hazard Frequency/ Prevalence		
	Low	Medium	High
Low	VLR water logging	LR non	MR Non
Medium	LR Frost	MR Hailstorm	HR Fluctuating market prices
High	MR Lightning	HR New castle Veld fires	VHR HIV/AIDS SGBV
Very High	MR	HR Fall armyworm	VHR Drought January disease Drug abuse

LR – low risk; sustain ongoing measures
MR- medium risk & high risk – heightened/strengthened actions required
VHR – very high risk – immediate actions required

10.1 Flood Situation in the District
There are no flood prone areas in the district as most of the district lies along the central watershed as shown on the map below
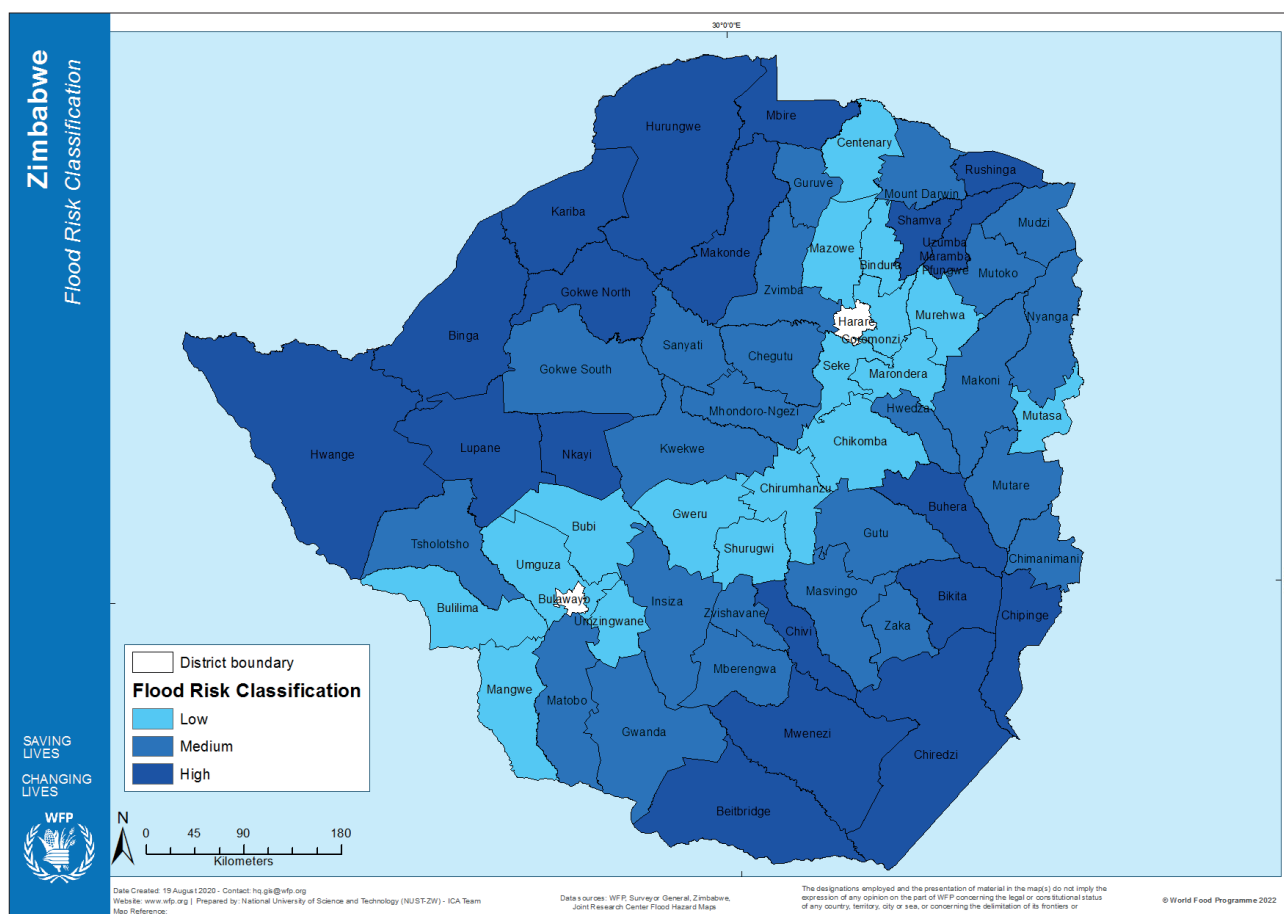

Figure 10: Flood Prone Wards

10.2. District Development Priorities

The major development priorities for the district are
• Improved access to education
• Improved access to health services
• Improved WASH
• Improved road network system
• Improved agricultural production

Below is a tabular presentation of the priorities and specific projects and relevant wards.

Table 36: Development Priorities

Ranking by Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1. Road network system	Longlands road rehabilitation	Ward 1 Marondera rural district council	2.6 km road rehabilitation
2. WASH	Borehole Drilling	Mahusekwa, Lanods. Tenmiles BC, Masomera BC Chirefu BC	Drilling 5 boreholes at all major business centres
	Public toilets	Mahuseka, Lanods. Tenmiles BC, Masomera BC Chirefu BC	Construction of abulution blocks
3. Improved health service delivery	Chakadini clinic waiting mothers shelter	Ward 10	Construction of waiting mother's shelter
	St Davies Clinic	Ward 11	Construction of rural health centre
	Chirenje Clinic Construction	Ward 14	Construction of new rural health centre
4. Improved access to education	Grand Chase Secondary School Classroom Block and staff house	Ward 1	Ongoing project to build staff houses to complement classroom blocks constructed
	Kesera School	Ward 7	Construction of classroom blocks
	Mandoga Primary School block and staff house and toilet	Ward 2	Ongoing project to build staff houses to complement classroom blocks constructed
	Mutukwa School		Construction of classroom blocks
	Nyamutora Primary	Ward 3	Construction of classroom blocks
	Masikana Primary	Ward 19	Repair of classroom blocks

11.1. Food Insecurity Trends (Based on Rural ZimVAC District Data)
The food insecurity situation has been gradually deteriorating from the year 2017 (14 %) up to a peak of 51% in 2020. The district is in great need of food aid due to long dry spell.
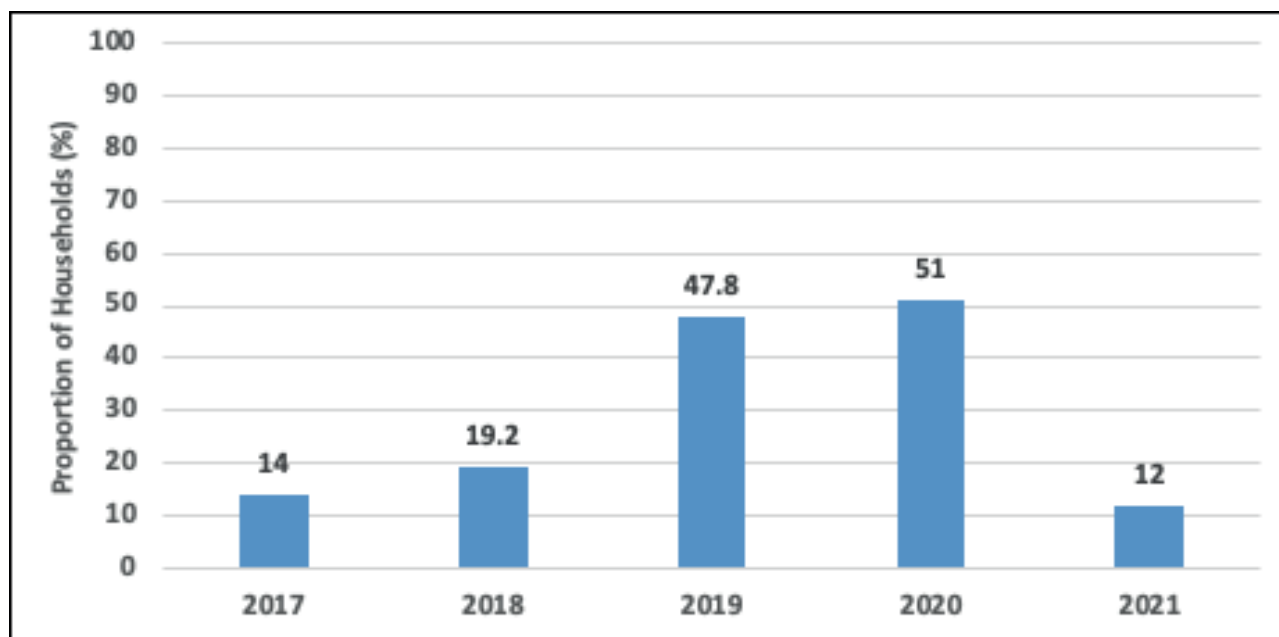
Figure 11: Marondera Food Security Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports

11.2. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 37: Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

Group A	Already resilient	5%	This group have fairly large numbers of livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income. They have experts managers or are highly qualified themselves with a lot of farming experience. They hire labour to work on their farms. They have mechanized farming equipment the group has large scale and better farming and adopt good livestock practices. Mostly LSCA and some A2 farmers.
Group B	Food	25%	These households have irregular income, but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms (A1, Old Resettlement, some A2 and some Communal farmers) with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work.
Group C	Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	30%	This group includes the unemployed and sometimes polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of farming tools.
Group D	Highly food insecure, including destitute	40%	These are 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. 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.

11.3 Households that are Poor (or Low Income Households):
• Heavily rely on farm activities for their incomes
• Vulnerable (disabled, child headed, old, orphans)
• Expenditure on staple and non-staple food by the households accounts for 19% and 13% of the total household expenditure respectively (zimvac, baseline survey, 2010).
• Public and private expenditure on social services is low.
• The inability to progress with their education after primary education.
• Dependent on seed distribution interventions by the government
• Work in the fields of their better-off neighbours during periods of high agricultural activity.
• Do not own cattle or goats and might have a few indigenous chickens, 0 to 3 fruit trees, a hoe and probably a plough.

11.4 Coping Strategies – District Level, or Ward Level (if Possible)
Reduced purchase of non-essentials: The poor households reduce expenditure of goods deemed to be non-essential. In very difficult years the consumption of such non-essentials can go down to zero. The goods considered to be non-essentials include sugar, cooking oil and flour

• Increased reliance on employment: All wealth groups in the zone tend to rely more on employment during the difficult years.
• Increased sale/exchange of livestock: This coping strategy is employed by all wealth groups. The difference is in the type of livestock sold. Poor groups mainly increase goat and chicken sales whilst the better-off increase cattle sales in bad years.
• Reduce the number of meals per day and quantity per meal
• Resort to wild fruits and less expensive foods

11.5 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District
Poverty is most prevalent in Wards 11, 12, 23, 15 and 16. These wards are the top 5 that are in urgent need of food assistance especially before the lean season begins and there's need for livelihoods programming to improve income security.

Table 38: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of Population	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
11		194	1	23	1
12		166	2	22	2
23		294	3	21	3
15		166	4	20	4
16		118	5	19	5
8		129	6	18	6
18		115	7	17	7
10		146	8	16	8
6		240	9	15	9
13		106	10	14	10
19		94	11	13	11
14		100	12	12	12
3		244	13	11	13
20		121	14	10	14
1		171	15	9	15
17		102	16	8	16
21		156	17	7	17
2		115	18	6	18
4		168	19	5	19
22		111	20	4	20
9		19	21	3	21
7		155	22	2	22
5		246	23	1	23
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

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

There was no food aid in the district between 2011 and September 2015. Food aid distributions started in October 2015 with the Government reaching a total of 2,334 households. There were no partners offering food aid. Government continued providing food aid from October 2015 through to May 2017. The food aid programme ended in May 2017 and resumed in January 2018 after an increase in the levels of food insecurity from 14% in 2017 to 19% in 2018. When the food aid programme resumed in 2018 it covered a total of 1,500 households up until April 2021 when the programme was discontinued to pave way for a fresh retargeting exercise.

12. Development Partner Profiling

Table 39: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention).

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
World Vision	(Water and Sanitation, Livelihoods Projects eg Piggery and Small)		Chihota Area	Agritex Veterinary Services Health	10 October 2017 to 30 September 2026
Seke Rural Based Care	HIV and AIDS Treatment Care and Support		3, 5, 7, 13, 14 and 19	Health	1 October 2017 – 30 September 2022
AIDS Counselling Trust (ACT)	Girl child empowerment Women empowerment Livelihood projects		All Wards	Health	1 January 2020 to December 2022
Silveira House	Leadership and Capacity Building To aid in training of councillors		All Wards	Women Affairs Youth	1 January 2020 to 31 December 2024
Action Aid	Livelihoods projects poultry and piggery		All wards	Agritex Veterinary Services	16 September 2020 to May 2023
PIGAAD	Livelihoods projects poultry		10,11,12,14,15,16 .17.18,19.20.21	Agritex Veterinary Services	8 August 2017 – 31 July 2022
SAT	Livelihoods projects poultry and piggery		All wards	Agritex Veterinary Services	September 2019
WLSA	Women rights		All wards	Women Affairs	September 2019 to December 2023
Shamwari Yemwanasikana (SYS)	Girl child empowerment		All wards	Youth Women Affairs	Ext 2019 to 2021
Island Hospice & Health Care	Community and home based care		Clinics in the District	Health	26 June 2018 to May 2022
IDET	Sustainable livelihood projects		Ward 11,14 and 17	Youth Women Affairs	1 January 2019 – 31 December 2021
Family Health International	To assist people living with HIV		All wards	Health	13 May 2019 – Valid for 5 years from signing date

Table 39: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention) 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
Women Standard Global Business Network	Livelihoods projects Train communities		13,17 and 16	Women Affairs Youth	20 February 2019 to Valid for 5 years from signing date
CLGF	Community development		All wards	Youth Women affairs	2 July 2019 to 2 July 2021
Life Health Education Development Organisation	Women empowerment To combat the spread of HIV and AIDS		5,7,8 and 11	Health Education	MOU expired in July 2020 awaiting renewal
Chengeto Zimbabwe Trust	Girl child protection Livelihood projects Assisting gender based violence survivors		10, 12 13,16,17 and 19	Education ZRP Social Services Women affairs	Duration subject to availability of funds
ZICHIRE	HIV,		All Wards	Health	25 January 2022 – December 2023
JF Kapnek Trust	Strengthening disability sensitive case management		All Wards	Youth Women affairs Social services Health	25 January 2022 – 25 January 2025
REPSI	Psychosocial support to children and child protection		All Wards	Youth Women affairs Social services	25 January 2022 – 25 January 2025
Taonabiz	Improved Efficient rocket stoves		All Wards	Women Affairs	25 January 2022 – 25 January 2027

Ward Num	# Of Hhs	# 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	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	796	1	Medium	Medium	good		12%	171	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	333.65		N/A	30	72.2	30	19	10	26	15	9
2	1,123	2	High	Medium	good	good	12%	115	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	334.95		N/A	20	72.2	20	11	0	29	18	16
3	1,821	2	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	244	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	565.04		N/A	21	72.2	21	12	3	27	13	14
4	1,525	1	High	Medium	good	good	12%	168	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	623.93		N/A	90	72.2	90	22	19	54	19	20
5	1,778	3	High	High	good	good	12%	246	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	1268.55		N/A	57	72.2	57	24	11	62	23	23
6	1,933	1	High	High	good	good	12%	240	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	556.93		N/A	18	72.2	18	28	0	33	9	12
7	1,476	1	High	High	good	good	12%	155	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	942.13		N/A	19	72.2	19	19	28	27	22	22
8	3,200	1	Low	Low	good	good	12%	129	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	432.09	Yes	N/A	39	72.2	39	16	15	21	6	5
9	1,578	1	Low	Low	good	good	12%	19	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	95.53		N/A	19	72.2	19	10	0	42	21	18
10	1,795	1	Medium	high	good	good	12%	146	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	369.3	Yes	N/A	5	72.2	5	6	0	20	8	4
11	1,574	1	Medium	High	good	good	12%	194	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	490.06	Yes	N/A	5	72.2	5	8	0	18	1	1
12	1,504	1	Low	medium	good	good	12%	166	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	444.67	Yes	N/A	6	72.2	6	5	0	16	2	2
13	1,040	1	Low	Medium	good	good	12%	106	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	547.11		N/A	3	72.2	3	4	0	21	10	11
14	1,542	1	High	High	good	good	12%	100	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	379.68	Yes	N/A	4	72.2	4	5	0	10	14	6
15	1,396	1	High	High	good	good	12%	166	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	630.02		N/A	4	72.2	4	4	0	24	4	10
16	1,220	1	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	118	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	390.01	Yes	N/A	5	72.2	5	3	0	13	5	3
17	1,860	1	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	102	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	449.16		N/A	6	72.2	6	4	0	18	16	15

Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# Of Hhs	# 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	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% Hh Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
18	1,186	1	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	115	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	502.41	Yes	N/A	6	72.2	6	7	0	14	7	8
19	1,552	1	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	94	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	417.46	Yes	N/A	4	72.2	4	4	0	15	11	7
20	1,650	1	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	121	Agriculture	Highveld prime communal	iia	450.28		N/A	6	72.2	6	5	0	15	14	13
21	1203	1	Medium	Medium	good	good	12%	156	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	497.81		N/A	6	72.2	6	5	3	21	17	17
22	1689	1	Medium	High	good	good	12%	1111	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	679.98		N/A	8	72.2	8	10	143	13	20	21
23	4738	1	high	high	good	good	12%	294	Agriculture	Cereal and cash crop	iia	997.68		N/A	31	72.2	31	16	38	36	3	19

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Caroline Tatenda Musungo	District Agricultural Extension Officer	AARDS
Joyce Aritora	Community Services Officer	Marondera Rural District Council
Tafadzwa Magonya	Nutrition Assistant	MOHCC
Elias mushonga	District Social Development Officer	Social Development

MARONDERA
District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022