



# MAZOWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



# Contents

## Page

Foreword	4	8.2. 8.2 Mean Annual Rainfall	30
Acknowledgements	5	8.3. Drought Prone Areas	31
Disclaimer	5	8.4. Flood Prone Areas	31
Acronyms and Abbreviations	6	8.5. Hydro-geological Conditions	32
<b>1. General Characteristics of the District</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9. Crop Information</b>	<b>32</b>
1.1. Admin Information	7	9.1 Soil Types	32
1.2. Traditional Leaders by Ward	8	9.2 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown	32
1.3. Government Ministries and Departments by Ward 2022	9	9.3 Irrigation Schemes	32
1.4. Police Posts	11	9.4 Challenges	33
1.5. Magistrates and Prosecutors	11	9.5 Crop Production Trends	33
1.6. Orphanages	11	9.6 Challenges	34
1.7. Population Information	11	<b>10. Livestock</b>	<b>34</b>
1.8. Vegetation Characteristics	12	10.1 Livestock Census by Ward	34
1.9. Land Degradation	12	10.2 Main Livestock Diseases	35
<b>2. Development Indicators</b>	<b>12</b>	10.3 Dipping Facilities	35
2.1. Education Information	12	10.4 Dipping Facilities by Ward	35
2.2. Educational Institutions in the District	13	10.5 Animal Health Centres	36
2.3. Primary Schools Enrolment for Term 1, 2022	13	10.6 Livestock Holding	36
2.4. Secondary Schools Enrolment for Term 1, 2022	17	<b>11. Crop Markets</b>	<b>36</b>
2.5. Health Facilities by Ward	19	11.1 Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward	36
2.6. Challenges with Health Facilities	20	11.2 Labour Markets	38
2.7. Settlement Types	21	11.3 Market Challenges	38
<b>3. Nutrition and Health</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12. Common Hazards</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1. Prevalence of Malnutrition	21	<b>13. District Development Priorities</b>	<b>39</b>
3.2. Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices	21	<b>14. Food Security</b>	<b>39</b>
3.3. Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage	22	14.1. Food Insecurity Trends	39
3.4. Food Consumption Patterns by Women and in the Households	22	14.2. Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity	40
3.6. Child Illness	23	14.3. Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio Economic Groups	40
3.7. Top Ten Common Diseases in the District	23	14.4. Coping Strategies	41
<b>4. Other Developmental Indicators</b>	<b>24</b>	14.4. Ranking of Food Insecure Households	41
4.1. Water and Sanitation	24	12.5. Market Seasonal Calendar	42
4.2. Distribution of Boreholes by Ward	24	12.6. Calendar of food purchases- drought year	42
4.3. Key Indicators on Water Points	25	14.7. SLP Calendar for a Typical Year	43
4.4. Sanitation Facilities	26	14.8. SLP Calendar for a Bad Year	43
4.5. Proportion of Household with Toilets by Type and Ward	26	<b>15. Development Partner Profiling</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>5. Transport and Communication</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Summary by Ward</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>6. Main Livelihood Sources</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Annex</b>	<b>47</b>
6.1. Summary of Economic Zones by Ward	28		
6.2. National Livelihood Zones Map	28		
<b>7. Poverty Levels</b>	<b>28</b>		
<b>8. Agriculture Information</b>	<b>29</b>		
8.1. Natural Regions and Climate	29		

## LIST OF Tables

Table 1: Intensive Conservation Areas and Farming Activities	8
Table 2: Traditional Leaders by Ward	8
Table 3: Government Ministries Establishment by Ward	9
Table 4: Police Posts and Catchment Areas	10
Table 5: Population Information by Ward	11
Table 6: Educational Institutions	13
Table 7: Student Enrolment for Primary Schools	13
Table 8: Student Enrolment for Secondary Schools	17
Table 9: Health Facilities by Ward	19
Table 10: Types and Number of Health Facilities	20
Table 11: Settlement Types and Number of Wards	21
Table 12: Child Nutrition Indicators	21
Table 13: Dietary Diversity for Women	22
Table 14: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	23
Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward	24
Table 16: Network Coverage	27
Table 17: Description of Economic Zones	27
Table 18: Summary of Economic Zones by Ward	28
Table 19: Major Dams by Ward	32
Table 20: Soil Type by Ward	32
Table 21: Farming Sectors and Area	31
Table 22: Irrigation Schemes	32
Table 23: Cereal Production by Ward	33
Table 24: Type and Number of Livestock by Ward	34
Table 25: Livestock Diseases and Wards Affected	35
Table 26: Total Number of Diptanks	35
Table 27: Number of Diptanks by Ward	35
Table 28: Total Number of Animal Health Centers	36
Table 29: Crop Markets by Ward	37
Table 30: Commodity Availability and Prices	38
Table 31: Labour Opportunities by Ward	38
Table 32: Development Priorities by Ward	39
Table 33: Food Deficit Mitigation by Ward	40
Table 34: Visible Vulnerabilities and Socio-economic Groups	40
Table 35: Household Coping Strategies	41
Table 36: Characteristics of Food Insecure Households	41
Table 37: Food Purchases Calendar for a Typical Consumption Year	42
Table 38: Food Purchases Calendar for a Drought Year	42
Table 39: Livelihood Activities for a Typical Year	43
Table 40: Livelihood Activities for a Bad Year	43
Table 40: Livelihood Activities for a Bad Year	44

## LIST OF Figures

Figure 1: Map of Gutu District	7
Figure 2: IYCF Practices	22
Figure 3: Vitamin A Supplementation	22
Figure 4: Household Food Consumption Score	15
Figure 5: Figure 5: Child Morbidity	23
Figure 6: Disease Incidence	24
Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas Map	26
Figure 8: Household Sanitation Facilities	26
Figure 9: Household Sanitation Facilities by Ward	27
Figure 10: National Livelihood Zones Map	28
Figure 11: Poverty Levels by Ward	29
Figure 12: Natural Regions by Ward	29
Figure 13: Mean Rainfall and Temperature	30
Figure 14: Drought Prone Areas by District	31
Figure 15: Flood Prone Areas by District	31
Figure 16: Livestock Ownership	36
Figure 17: Food Insecurity	39

## Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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### Disclaimer

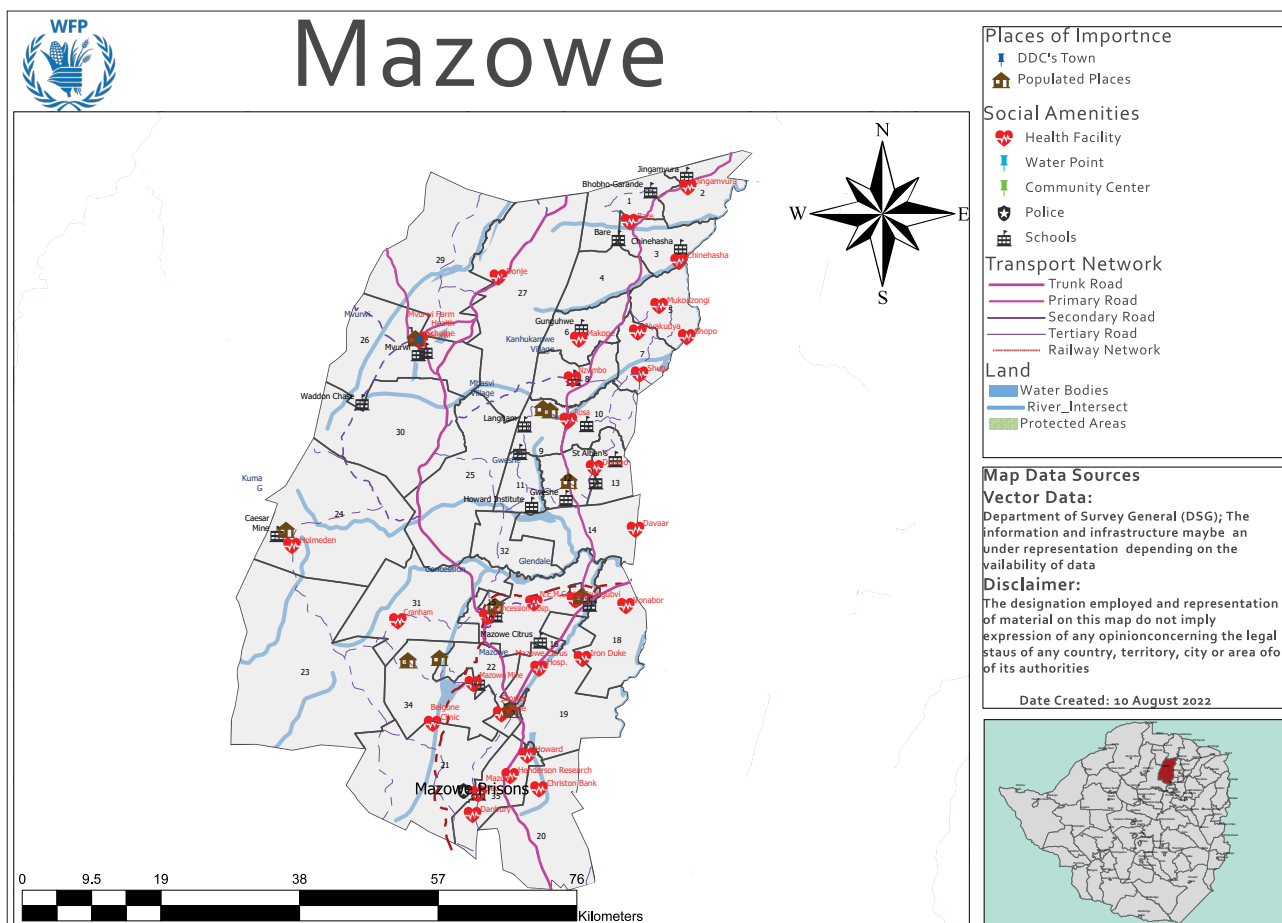
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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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



## 1. General Characteristics of the District



**Figure 1.0: Map of the District**

### 1.1. Admin Information

Mazowe District is located in the Southern part of Mashonaland Central Province. It shares boundaries with Muzarabani District to the North, Mount Darwin District to the North-East, Bindura District to the East, Goromonzi District of Mashonaland East Province to the South and South-Eastern side and to the West it shares a boarder with Zvimba District, in Mashonaland West Province. The district has two local authorities namely Mazowe Rural District Council and Mvurwi Town Council. There are 35 wards in the district of which 34 fall under Mazowe Rural District Council and 1 under Mvurwi Town Council.

Mazowe District falls in Agro-Ecological Region 2A and receives an annual rainfall ranging from 800mm to 1200mm (Vincent and Thomas, 1960). The district has a total land size of 450, 822ha and is divided into 5 intensive conservation areas with varying land sizes as shown in the table below. According to Intensive Conservation Areas (I.C.A) Mazowe District was subdivided into I.C.A considering the type of vegetation, soil type and common farming activities in respective areas as shown. The main crops grown in the district are maize, tobacco, soya beans, and sugar beans. There is also horticulture and mixed livestock production in all wards.

Table 1: Intensive Conservation Areas and Farming Activities

Intensive Conservation Area	Ward Number	I.C. A - Land Size (Ha)	Farming Activities
Chiweshe Communal	1 to 13	86, 200	Maize, tobacco, g/nuts, horticulture&
Mvurwi	26 - 30	128, 386	Maize, tobacco and mixed livestock
Barwick	23, 24, 25 and 30	85, 250	Maize, tobacco and beef
Glendale	14 - 19, 32 and 33	97, 736	Maize, tobacco, soya beans, sugar beans, horticulture and mixed livestock
Marodzi-Tatagura	20, 21, 22, 34 and 35	53, 250	Maize, tobacco, soya beans, sugar beans, horticulture and mixed livestock
<b>Source: ICA</b>			

## 1.2 Traditional Leaders by Ward

Table 2: Traditional Leaders by Ward

Chief	Ward
Makope	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35
Negomo	5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18 and 19
Chiweshe	10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31
Headman Nyachuru	10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31
<b>Source: OCHA</b>	



### 1.3 Government Ministries and Departments by Ward 2022

Table 3: Government Ministries Establishment by Ward

Ward	ZRP	Council	L/Gvt	AARDA	Lands	RG	Youth	Women Aff	Health	Education	DDF	ZEC	POSC	OPC	Warvets	EMA
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3: Government Ministries Establishment by Ward (continued)

Ward	ZRP	Council	L/Gvt	AARDA	Lands	RG	Youth	Women Aff	Health	Education	DDF	ZEC	POSC	OPC	Warvets	EMA
31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Source: Public Service Commission</b>																

#### 1.4 Police Posts

There is a proposal that Glendale police station should be constructed in Umzi just next to the country club. The department of Office of the President and Cabinet is also located in Glendale area next to the country club. Home Affairs have got 4 stations and 8 base stations in Mazowe. The Police posts are as highlighted below:

Table 4: Police Posts and Catchment Areas

Ward	Police Post	Catchment Area
15	Concession Station	15, 16 and 31
28	Mvurwi Station	26, 28 and 29
22	Mazowe Station	22
8	Chombira Station	6, 9 and 10
33	Glendale Station	33, 17, 16, 18, and 14
35	Henderson Base	35
31	Cranham Base	31
23	Pama Base	23
32	Hermiston Base	32 and 31
22	Jumbo Base	22 and 34
19	Mazowe Citrus Base	19 and 18
20	Mazowe Prison Base	20 and 35
34	Tavydale Base	34 and 23
24	Caesar Base	24
27	Forrester Base	27
20	Christon Bank Base	20, 35 and 22
3	Bare Base	1, 2, 3 and 4
<b>Source: ZRP</b>		

### 1.5 Magistrates and Prosecutors

Mazowe has a criminal and civil court, the court operates daily Monday to Friday and has got a holding cell. There is an improvement in the judicial infrastructure since 2016.

### 1.6 Orphanages

In Mazowe there are three orphanages i.e. Amai Grace Mugabe foundation, Shereni's orphanage and Montgomery children's home and these are all private orphanages.

### 1.7. Population Information

According to population projection there is an increase in the number of households per ward

Ward 20 has the highest population of 16 620 because it's a commercial farming settlement with a lot of economic activities like farming and mining.

Table 5: Population Information by Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Category	Communal	A1	A2	LSCA	Peri-urban	Farm Worker	Total	Total	Population	Projected 2021 Population
1	Chipiri	Rural	1850	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	1,850	6,141	7,049
2	Nyadzonya	Rural	1890	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	1,890	4,875	5,711
3	Makombwe	Rural	1940	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	1,940	5,295	6,078
4	Tafirenyika	Rural	2789	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	2,789	4,737	5,438
5	Masiyazvongo	Rural	2350	-	-	-	-	-	1,289	2,350	5,875	6,744
6	Chaminuka	Rural	2365	-	-	-	-	-	1,308	2,365	6,055	6,950
7	Nehanda	Rural	2323	-	-	-	-	-	1,289	2,323	5,958	6839,
8	Takawira	Rural	3826	-	-	-	-	-	2,403	3,826	10, 745	12, 334
9	Endaikwenyu	Rural	2500	-	-	-	-	-	1,529	2,500	7,045	8,086
10	Gato	Rural	2831	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	2,831	10, 7161	8,220
11	Nyota	Rural	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,506	3,050	7,062	8,106
12	Sawi	Rural	2,895	-	-	-	-	-	1,879	2,895	8,861	10,171
13	Chiwororo	Rural	2,754	-	-	-	-	-	1,603	2,654	7,389	8,481
14	Ward 14	Commercial	-	680	28	3	-	3,040	2,080	3751	9,648	11,075
15	Ward15	Peri urban	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	1,203	3,500	5,165	5,928
16	Concession	Commercial	-	81	55	2	-	3,207	1,966	3,345	8,732	10, 023
17	Glendale	Peri urban	-	-	-	-	980	-	1,305	980	5,761	6,613
18	Ward 18	Commercial	-	403	38	2	-	1,610	1,232	2,053	5,635	6,468,
19	Ward 19	Commercial	-	-	18	1	-	2,272	2,297	2291	10, 584	12,149
20	Ward 20	Commercial	-	69	75	10	-	640	3,385	794	14,479	16,620
21	Ward 21	Commercial	-	58	91	1	-	500	1,700	650	7,634	8,763
22	Ward 22	Commercial	-	-	38	4	-	1700	1,338	1,742	5,677	6,517

Table 5: Population Information by Ward (continued)

Ward	Ward Name	Category	Communal	A1	A2	LSCA	Peri-urban	Farm Worker	Total	Total	Population	Projected 2021 Population
23	Ward 23	Commercial	-	342	219	1	-	800	1,207	1,361	5,195	5,963
24	Ward 24	Commercial	-	578	67	-	-	950	1,780	1,595	7,885	9,051
25	Ward 25	Commercial	-	850	40	3	-	811	1,616	1,704	7,671	8,806
26	Ward 26	Commercial	-	485	135	0	-	2547	1,465	3,167	6,986	8,019
27	Ward 27	Commercial	-	708	24	1	-	4400	2,756	5,133	12,867	14,769
28	Mvurwi	Commercial	-	-	-	-	4313	-	-	4,313	-	10,348
29	Ward 29	Commercial	-	503	132	-	-	2650	1,973	3,285	9,015	9,083
30	Ward30	Commercial	-	836	18	-	-	2203	1,574	3,057	7,913	8179
31	Ward 31	Commercial	-	234	111	-	-	4637	1,572	4,985	7,125	6,379
32	Ward 32	Commercial	-	5,444	14	1	0	3500	1,266	8,959	5,558	10,422
33	Ward 33	Peri urban	-	-	-	-	985	-	2,215	985	9,079	10,979
34	Ward 34	Commercial	-	-	31	14	-	3,500	2,130	3,545	9,565	5,188
35	Ward35	Commercial	-	150	45	2	-	600	997	797	4,520	1,794
<b>Total</b>											<b>253,993</b>	
<b>Source: AARDA</b>												
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>												

### 1.8. Vegetation Characteristics

Aristida and Hyperenia Spp are the dominant grasses in the district. Sporobolus spp is a common invader grass in communal areas, due to overgrazing being caused by shortage of grazing area. Parinari Curatellifolia and Upaca Kirkina are common in light soils, Julbernadia globiflora, Brastigia Speciformis, Bahunia spp and Syzygium Cordatum spp (Water Berry tree) are common along rivers and areas where water table is high.

### 1.9. Land Degradation

This is very common along major rivers such as Mazowe (wards 21, 34, 31, 32, 16, 14 and 18), Mwenje (31 and 15) Murodzi (24, 25 and 11), Musengezi (29 and 30) and Ruya (7, 8 and 30) rivers where alluvial gold mining is rampant. It is also common in wards 9, 10, 19, 20, and 34 where gold mining is common as well. Indiscriminate cutting down of trees by illegal settlers is also causing rampant erosion throughout the district.

## 2 Development Indicators

### 2.1. Education Information

The district has a total of 106 ECD, 98 primary schools and 54 secondary schools. All the wards have at least one primary school or a secondary school except for ward 24 which does not have both secondary and primary schools. Wards 17, 18, 23, 32 and 34 do not have secondary schools and they are all located in commercial farms.

There has been an increase in the education institutions since 2016. Five satellite schools were registered to be a fully functional school during the period 2016- 2022.

## 2.2 Educational Institutions in the District

Table 6: Educational Institutions

Type of Institution	2016	2022
ECD	44	50
Primary Schools	75	80
Satellite Primary Schools	29	34
Secondary Schools	28	33
Secondary Satellite	18	13
Colleges	3	3
Vocational Training Centres	2	7
<b>Source: MoPSE</b>		

## 2.3 Primary Schools Enrolment for Term 1, 2022

The table below shows student enrolment for primary schools by grade.

Table 7: Student Enrolment for Primary Schools

Enrolment for Term																					
School	Registration Status	ECD A		ECD B		Gr 1		Gr 2		Gr 3		Gr 4		Gr 5		Gr 6		Gr 7		RU	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amai Mugabe	R	6	8	7	10	5	4	8	7	12	4	6	6	2	5	3	2	5	10		
Amandas	R	22	16	40	34	55	45	62	43	57	62	51	67	54	67	60	56	45	63		
Bare	R	19	16	37	34	78	72	49	57	45	42	49	44	46	32	47	46	45	43		
Barwick	R	3	5	8	6	3	5	8	6	5	1	7	9	5	7	14	14	7	14		
Bellrock	R	15	13	38	31	51	54	50	52	48	50	51	48	46	35	52	58	49	59		
Belgowinie	R	42	35	42	35	73	61	62	52	56	39	42	45	47	45	43	55	50	55		
Bhobho Garande	R	12	8	26	30	28	31	37	31	37	45	24	18	23	27	25	26	23	24		
Caesar Mine	R	14	20	39	50	39	43	42	37	30	38	43	36	31	42	33	29	37	33		
Calgary	R	6	3	10	3	10	18	18	17	16	27	16	15	15	15	22	13	11	18		
Chaona	R	9	18	76	85	56	63	55	55	53	56	51	45	47	41	61	65	39	45		
Chemutamba	R	14	14	18	23	28	19	15	12	21	12	13	9	8	10	11	8	16	8		
Chideu	R	2	4	14	16	15	26	16	13	8	15	16	11	22	10	11	13	16	10		
Chigwida	R	16	22	15	15	21	25	22	31	20	17	17	20	21	13	18	30	17	21		

Table 7: Student Enrolment for Primary Schools (continued)

Enrolment for Term																					
School	Registration Status	ECD A		ECD B		Gr 1		Gr 2		Gr 3		Gr 4		Gr 5		Gr 6		Gr 7		RU	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Chinehasha	R	24	24	23	25	20	27	27	32	27	17	17	18	25	20	19	27	29	11		
Christon Bank	R	18	15	51	34	46	58	28	15	45	41	62	34	22	28	27	19	15	27		
Copley	R	33	23	30	38	24	34	25	27	20	32	26	26	28	22	25	26	25	19		
Dandamera	R	49	47	48	51	107	117	100	87	83	90	86	92	81	75	60	75	87	82	8	3
Defence University	R	11	16	22	20	43	29	12	8	7	14										
Ealing	R	34	20	21	30	44	54	56	44	47	38	43	44	44	42	45	52	31	35		
Earlyworm	R	12	12	10	13	17	18	16	15	15	18	23	16	20	14	15	11	21	11		
Eskbank	R	40	42	22	25	24	24	35	44	17	25	47	38	28	27	31	28	44	37		
Foothills	R	49	35	58	46	61	87	55	50	58	37	51	66	74	66	53	43	46	59		
Forrester A	R	24	22	27	31	49	52	20	24	46	25	16	24	27	21	40	49	12	23		
Forrester E.	R	5	6	15	24	79	70	29	20	41	50	35	40	47	43	42	35	19	11		
Forrester F	R	13	19	26	19	54	52	45	50	52	38	49	41	45	40	43	48	34	43		
Forrester J	R	33	17	45	24	62	55	43	42	50	32	45	35	30	32	36	42	58	51		
Glenara	R	15	17	20	14	24	25	20	33	30	43	30	21	25	31	34	21	34	20		
Goteka	R	24	18	51	49	60	56	45	45	59	43	47	41	44	58	33	31	46	42		
Gunguhwe	R	22	18	70	56	76	76	67	58	45	54	75	66	53	49	68	80	45	52		
Gweshe	R	10	6	72	70	70	67	70	62	71	56	54	53	70	67	68	68	77	55		
Gwingwizha	R	9	8	19	9	20	21	18	25	17	15	21	11	16	20	23	24	19	16		
Henderson	R	25	17	35	26	16	22	12	18	15	17	13	27	24	15	21	15	19	16		
Heyshot	R	35	33	34	23	41	39	49	44	49	44	44	44	35	41	50	46	30	41		
Holland	R	32	32	23	16	53	54	65	43	53	54	50	59	47	46	49	46	46	46		
Holy Rosary	R	27	25	29	23	91	58	81	69	74	75	76	75	70	75	67	80	65	63	26	14
Horta	R	11	17	14	11	22	23	11	26	19	15	18	17	19	12	18	18	14	13		
Howick Ridge	R	2	4	3	11	17	17	26	23	18	11	22	13	18	16	18	14	17	18		
Iron Duke	R	12	17	21	20	25	34	29	21	18	24	20	24	20	15	33	31	22	13		
Jaji	R	21	12	23	24	36	42	26	23	34	46	28	47	35	30	24	28	29	24		
Jingamvura	R	25	33	26	11	29	22	27	21	36	14	22	26	36	39	20	23	23	21		
Kakora	R	35	45	97	81	97	89	62	79	70	62	58	79	67	59	75	64	71	65	2	1



Table 7: Student Enrolment for Primary Schools (continued)

Enrolment for Term																					
School	Registration Status	ECD A		ECD B		Gr 1		Gr 2		Gr 3		Gr 4		Gr 5		Gr 6		Gr 7		RU	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kanhukamwe	R	30	30	44	44	66	66	54	53	38	41	35	44	50	39	56	36	36	51		
Kanyemba	R	38	49	71	78	68	68	58	61	57	57	65	90	46	54	60	75	66	59		
Klein Kopjes	R	23	30	27	20	50	55	21	28	26	40	35	44	46	25	33	43	20	21		
Kushinga	R	19	26	29	14	42	44	42	59	52	34	36	31	43	50	43	34	32	39		
Lowdale	R	22	19	29	13	23	24	18	22	23	17	23	22	24	22	31	17	16	19		
Lucknow	R	40	36	24	39	36	20	23	18	28	21	16	22	24	21	22	21	20	26		
Madombwe	R	41	33	27	26	26	30	15	24	18	26	26	19	23	19	23	22	20	24		
Majome	R	23	22	36	46	66	65	57	63	48	46	48	56	48	42	37	54	22	24	6	7
Maori	R	19	16	19	5	35	17	22	17	15	23	10	12	26	17	19	21	24	15		
Mapere	R	19	22	30	14	19	28	21	28	19	20	14	25	26	22	14	17	38	30		
Mazowe Citrus	R	42	3	43	34	72	71	62	48	30	36	33	38	34	43	37	43	42	35	6	7
Mazowe Mine	R	85	72	99	114	73	68	89	116	98	98	90	84	97	74	71	67	71	70		
Mbebi	R	3	5	2	5	12	15	9	19	9	10	7	14	14	10	13	13	18	13		
Muchirikuenta	R	13	15	44	49	79	50	67	67	52	49	45	59	44	37	40	38	43	56	14	6
Mudavanhu	R	15	10	10	21	51	37	46	42	25	30	29	21	20	24						
Mukodzongi	R	27	20	32	37	43	51	46	56	41	57	42	35	42	43	43	34	41	36		
Mukunyadzi	R	38	23	18	18	30	31	30	26	21	30	9	18	28	17	18	19	24	17	7	7
Musarara	R	39	33	32	31	70	62	40	47	55	57	57	48	34	48	38	50	38	37		
Mvurwi	R	23	24	52	40	89	96	91	83	54	56	46	78	72	95	56	46	72	70		
Msasa Life Skills	R	7	6	5	2	5	5	4	3	3	3	6	3	2	6	4	1	5	3		
Nyachuru	R	15	11	20	21	145	131	129	97	105	90	92	92	95	92	85	89	81	94		
Nyakudya	R	23	22	53	49	80	59	66	66	58	53	62	51	53	45	44	46	45	49	10	10
Nzimbo	R	22	20	53	30	92	100	81	76	87	73	79	72	70	72	76	53	61	62	20	12
Oldbury	R	17	9	15	26	19	15	17	29	16	23	16	23	11	22	22	26	22	13		
Pearson	R	14	22	17	24	19	33	16	21	23	19	17	21	35	25	22	20	16	18	9	6
Rusununguko	R	12	16	53	47	91	87	98	88	80	81	80	80	95	70	83	85	111	88		
Rwere	R	35	32	31	30	40	38	28	38	31	29	21	25	36	36	31	19	14	27		
Shopo	R	20	22	40	27	38	45	49	36	35	35	31	32	30	34	15	24	34	35	9	10

Table 7: Student Enrolment for Primary Schools (continued)

Enrolment for Term																					
School	Registration Status	ECD A		ECD B		Gr 1		Gr 2		Gr 3		Gr 4		Gr 5		Gr 6		Gr 7		RU	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Shutu	R	22	22	41	44	75	72	69	87	70	63	57	48	50	57	56	50	64	70		
Somerset	R	2	0	19	28	43	45	58	54	42	46	50	41	27	28	53	39	31	35		
Taal-net	S	2	2	3	0	2	5														
Storis Golden Shaft	R	23	17	30	22	38	32	27	28	23	19	22	28	26	24	26	15	25	20		
St. Albans	R	37	39	48	49	103	109	87	119	80	90	66	74	95	74	71	76	88	64		
Tsungubvi	R	22	11	88	87	116	122	118	114	87	115	100	124	100	130	112	110	105	91	17	8
Umvukwei	R	29	36	25	23	32	32	25	39	36	32	51	40	47	51	52	50	42	59		
Whaddon Chase	R	22	27	25	20	51	41	24	44	43	31	38	44	42	54	34	37	36	33		
Beria	S	22	23	15	7	17	15	10	13	13	12	10	10	7	8						
Bahunia	S	12	9	10	12	15	17	17	11	10	11										
Burley Bottom	S	13	8	14	9	16	11	15	12	12	14	8	15	6	11	11	6	13	10	0	0
Chadsley	S	3	5	15	20	19	28	18	24	21	13	19	20	13	20	19	19	19	16		
Chimurenga	S	47	38	31	32	47	40	54	48	44	40	27	32	30	26	46	41	35	39		
Farai	S	21	25	34	27	34	29	23	28	28	27	25	21	24	38	40	16	29	34		
Glenbrook	S	25	23	15	17	18	21	32	31	27	28	31	25	18	16	15	15	13	10		
Glengrey	S	22	22	24	26	21	23	21	27	21	20	16	19	18	27	26	14	17	26		
Hariana	S	36	36	24	37	26	26	26	24	26	17	23	16	20	24	24	21	24	13		
Hermistone	S	32	41	22	44	30	24	41	52	32	22	25	19	57	40	28	23	21	13		
Howickvale	S	5	10	9	12	5	14	7	6	6	7	7	15	11	14	4	8	7	13		
Kubatana	S	32	21	37	33	45	50	27	30	35	31	21	31	26	10	22	20	24	21		
Limbeki	S	12	16	23	16	32	36	35	31	43	34	29	15	29	21	22	20	30	28		
Maodzwa	S	18	12	15	10	21	19	18	21	13	18	26	10	16	10	14	14	13	14		
Masasa	S	18	12	20	22	28	20	20	21	16	24	7	22	13	22	14	19	20	15		
Nhangura	S	26	22	25	30	26	30	27	26	23	27	22	21	24	17	18	26	24	16		
Panhowe	S	9	11	17	10	7	9	11	13	6	5	5	7	5	5	4	4	8	5		
Rivers	S	21	23	17	17	24	21	15	17	15	20	18	17	26	15	13	9	14	17		

Table 7: Student Enrolment for Primary Schools (continued)

Enrolment for Term																				
School	Registration Status	ECD A		ECD B		Gr 1		Gr 2		Gr 3		Gr 4		Gr 5		Gr 6		Gr 7		RU
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Rumanje	S	16	15	23	32	21	29	22	19	22	21	17	16	22	14	20	19	12	21	
Sandringham	S	26	34	30	37	19	27	20	22	24	19	21	17	23	21	12	26	19	16	
Sigaro	S	9	11	10	10	14	7	9	10	6	5	3	5	3	2				0	0
Suwoguru	S	11	13	17	21	33	32	22	22	19	18	17	21	13	20	21	25	22	11	
Usaka	S	23	24	16	26	23	19	26	21	19	23	15	25	12	28	27	21	29	23	
Vonabo	S	7	14	23	31	19	24	22	28	26	28	21	22	21	18					
Watakai	S	18	21	11	6	29	24	26	25	26	25	29	19	13	23	15	15	13	8	
Whitecliff	S	4	4	12	14	20	20	23	9	10	29	21	18	6	7					
Wychwood	S	6	6	10	13	30	12	8	13	10	8	12	8	10	7	12	8	6	5	
Noah's Ark	S	16	21	17	13															
Grand Total	2,223	2,104	3,075	2,957	4,347	4,284	3,845	3,881	3,605	3,534	3,393	3,474	3,438	3,338	3,304	3,238	3,173	3,094	134	91

## 2.4 Secondary Schools Enrolment for Term 1, 2022

The table below shows the enrolment status of all the secondary schools in the district and the number of teachers in each school.

Table 8: Student Enrolment for Secondary Schools

#	Reg Num ber	Name		Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form
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Table 8: Student Enrolment for Secondary Schools (continued)

#	Reg Num ber	Name	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	RU	SPC	Total	Teachers								
15	621		R	103	89	80	63	61	54	85	47						329	253	582	12	8	20
16	2011	Kundayi	R	80	73	66	83	92	89	68	67	0	0	0	20	30	326	342	668	13	20	33
17	2025	Langham	R	0	93	0	91	0	87	0	89	0	56	0	36		0	452	452	12	11	23
18	672	.	R	25	30	17	17	17	12	12	14						71	73	144	5	3	8
19	601	Mazowe Citrus	R	38	23	38	46	27	18	41	16						144	103	247	7	3	10
20	639	Mazowe High	R	148	6	151	6	155	7	144	4	61	1	60	0		719	24	743	21	12	33
21	623	Musarara	R	34	27	35	64	63	36	58							190	127	317	5	5	10
22	655	Mvurwi	R	125	160	137	129	140	132	109	129				75	38	586	588	1174	23	30	53
23	2,333	Nyachuru	R	57	67	81	73	87	59	82	78						307	277	584	8	12	20
24	618	Nyakudya	R	136	122	129	106	125	119	139	107						529	454	983	14	9	23
25	5,133	Nzvimbo	R	138	157	162	167	149	145	144	133	45	40	51	27		689	669	1358	23	13	36
26	642	Rujeko	R	164	135	143	162	159	161	164	122	0	0	42	37		672	617	1289	26	29	55
27	2,172	Shingirirai	R	89	74	82	62	62	79	62	86	57	10	8	12	9	358	272	630	10	12	22
28	4,489	Shutu	R	25	32	44	34	40	48	31	39						140	153	293	5	4	9
29	1,534	Tsatsi	R	48	24	35	48	41	23	27	20						151	115	266	4	5	9
30	656	St	R	32	24	44	38	48	40	41	31						165	133	298	7	4	11
31	1,569	Zvhoto	R	34	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	48	82	4	4	8
32	1,579	Tashinga	R	21	26	10	19	16	14	12	18						59	77	136	5	6	11
33	1,566	Taal	R	10	11	18	19	16	18	20	11						64	59	123	5	5	10
1		Chaona	S	5	15	12	14	15	9	16	4						48	42	90	3	4	7
2		Chimurenga	S	16	29	34	35	20	24	16	29						86	117	203	4	3	7
3		Cranham	S	43	30	32	38	50	52	38	15						163	135	298	6	5	11
4		Farai	S	32	25	47	45	25	19	29	10						133	99	232	0	8	8
5		Glenara	S	51	42	44	57	45	64	40	47						180	210	390	3	11	14
6		Goteka	S	26	16	15	16	28	30	11	21						80	83	163	4	5	9
7		Jenya	S	18	14	30	22	22	18	19	17						89	71	160	5	1	6
8		Kanhukamwe	S	20	20	25	17	18	17	13	15						76	69	145	3	3	6
9		Lucknow	S	33	26	28	36	25	31	17	27						103	120	223	6	1	7
10		Mandindindi	S	10	15	29	15	17	16	12	8						68	54	122	3	3	6
11		Mbari	S	43	24	46	23	24	22	27	19						140	88	228	3	4	7
12		Nehanda	S	18	23	26	29	22	22	17	28						83	102	185	4	6	10
		Total		2232	2138	2445	2281	2364	2086	2145	1,818	196	190	349	274		9,731	8,787	18,518	384	350	734

Source: MoPSE

Source: MOPSE

## 2.5. Health Facilities by Ward

In 2016 the district 30 functional clinics run by government, council and private, but majority of clinics are owned by council.

All staff employees working under council clinics are paid by the Government. The table below shows the Health Facilities by type and staff establishment.

Table 9: Health Facilities by Ward

Ward	Health Facility	Authority	Health Centers Under Construction	Private Surgeries	Catchment Area	Staff Establishment	Current In post	Total Population
1	Jingamvura	Council	-	-	1 and 2	5	5	1,850
3	Bare	Council	Chigwida	-	1, 2 and 3	6	6	1,940
6	Makope	Council	-	-	6, 27 and 8	6	6	2,365
8	Nzvimbo	Council	Gombekombe	-	8 and 9	7	7	3,826
13	Dambo	Council	Mukodzongi	-	12 and 13	5	5	2,754
5	Shopo	Council	-	-	5 and 7	5	5	2,350
14	Davaar	Council	-	-	14	5	5	3,751
32	ardura	Council	-	-	32	7	7	8,959
18	Vornabo	Council	-	-	18 and 17	7	7	2,053
33	Tsungubvi	Council	-	-	17 and 33 16 and 18	27	23	985
20	Christon Bank	Council	-	-	20 and 35	9	8	794
21	Belgownie	Council	-	-	21, 24 and 23	7	6	850
23	Sandringham	Council	-	-	23,21	7	7	1,362
24	Holme Eden	Government	-	-	24	7	7	1595
31	Cranham	Council	Dandamera	Dr Chimukas Surgery	31	7	6	4985
24	Horta	Council	-	North	24	7	6	1595
28	Suwoguru	Council	Musoneddi	-	28 and 26	13	12	4313
27	Donje	Council	-	-	27 and 29	7	6	5133
15	Dandamera	Council	-	-	15, 16 and 31	0	12	3500
15	Concession	Government	-	-	15 and 16	247	221	3500
11	Howard	Mission	-	-	11	128	114	3050
28	Mvurwi	Government	-	-	26 and 28	-	-	-
9	Rosa	Government	-	-	8 and 9 10,11	47	44	2,500
35	Mazowe High	Mission	-	-	22 and 35	-	-	-

Table 9: Health Facilities by Ward (continued)

Ward	Health Facility	Authority	Health Centers Under Construction	Private Surgeries	Catchment Area	Staff Establishment	Current In post	Total Population
24	Montgomery	Mission	-	Montgomery Orphanage	24	1	1	1,595
16	Northern Eastern Medical	Mission	-	-	16	10	10	3,345
7	Nyakudya	Government	-	-	5, 6 and 7	5	5	2,323
7	Shutu	Government	-	-	7	5	5	2,323
3	Chinehasha	Government	-	-	3	5	5	1,940
10	Maria Theresa	Private	Kamudhoma	-	3 and 5	4	3	2,831
19	Mazowe Citrus	Private	Musoned	-	19	4	3	2,291
18	Iron Duke	Government	-	-	18 and 19	4	4	2,053
19	Mazowe Mine	Private	-	-	22	6	6	2,291
22	Storis Mine	Private	--	-	22	3	2	1,742
35	Henderson	Government	-	-	20 and 35	9	9	797
36	Mazowe Prison	Government	Dun Berry	-	35	4	3	797
<b>Source: MoHCC</b>								
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>								

There are 4 clinics under construction in ward 29,30,35and 4, this will increase the number of clinics to 38 in the district. The table below summarises the 2016 and 2022 comparison on the number of health facilities.

Table 10: Types and Number of Health Facilities

Name of facility	2016	2022	Under construction
Hospitals	4	4	0
Clinics	30	36	7
Health post	0	0	3
Number of electrified facilities	29	36	35
Solar powered	0	14	
<b>Source: RDC and MoHCC</b>			

## 2.6 Challenges with Health Facilities

Clinics like Donje and Vornabo have water challenges because of their topographical location. At Vornabo the semi-detached staff house has no electricity due to financial challenges to electrify the house.



## 2.7 Settlement Types

The settlement types in the district are mainly resettlement and communal and there has not been much change since 2016.

Table 11: Settlement Types and Number of Wards

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2016	No of Wards 2022
Urban	0	1
Peri-Urban	4	3
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area	18	18
Communal	13	13
Estate Farms	0	0
<b>Source: RDC</b>		

## 3 Nutrition and Health

### 3.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition

According to the National Nutrition Survey of 2018, stunting levels in the district were high, at 28.9%. Other nutrition indicators are as shown in the table below.

Table 12: Child Nutrition Indicators

Indicator	Prevalence 2018 (%)	Prevalence 2021
Moderate acute malnutrition	2.9	0
Severe acute malnutrition	0.2	2.0
GAM	0.2	2.0
Stunting	28.9	-
Overweight and obesity	0.7	-
Low birth weight	14.7	-
<b>Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC RLA Report 2021</b>		

### 3.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Early initiation of breastfeeding in Mazowe is at 85%. The proportion of children meeting a minimum acceptable diet is low at 5.9%. These indicators are shown in the graph below.

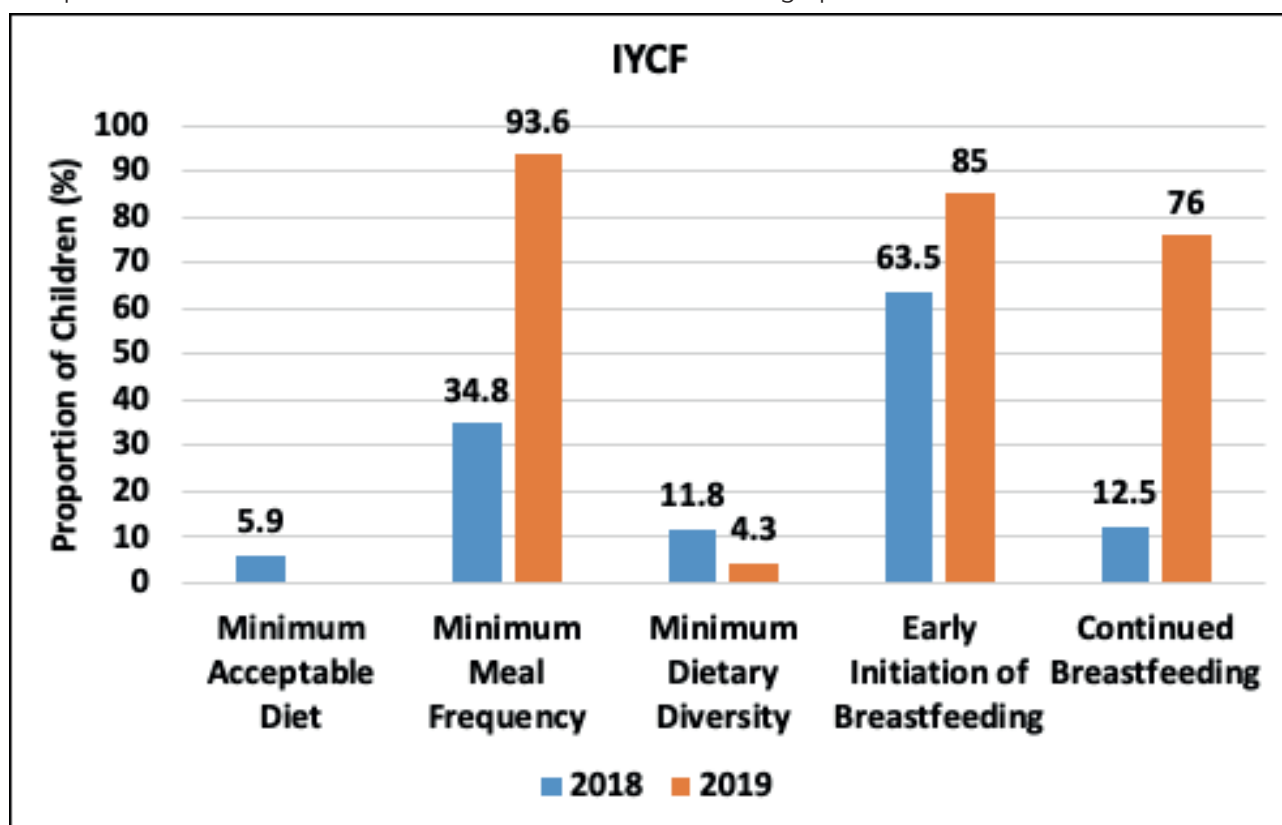
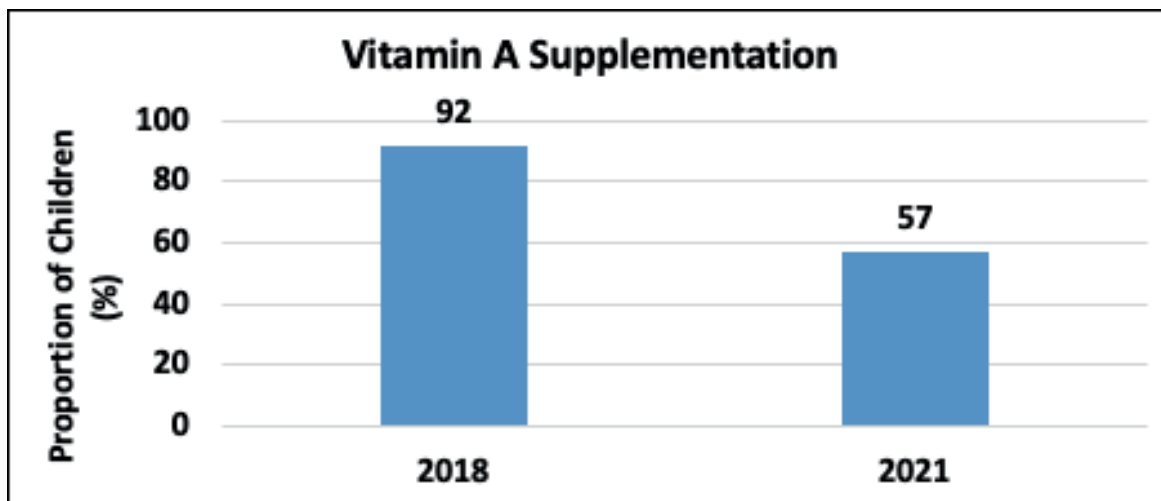


Figure 2: IYCF Practices (Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC RLA Report 2021)

### 3.3 Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage

The vitamin A supplementation coverage has decreased over time. This is shown in the figure below:



**Figure 3: Vitamin A Supplementation** (Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC RLA Report 2021)

### 3.4 Food Consumption Patterns by Women and in the Households

Women of child bearing age continue to have poor diets as shown in the table below.

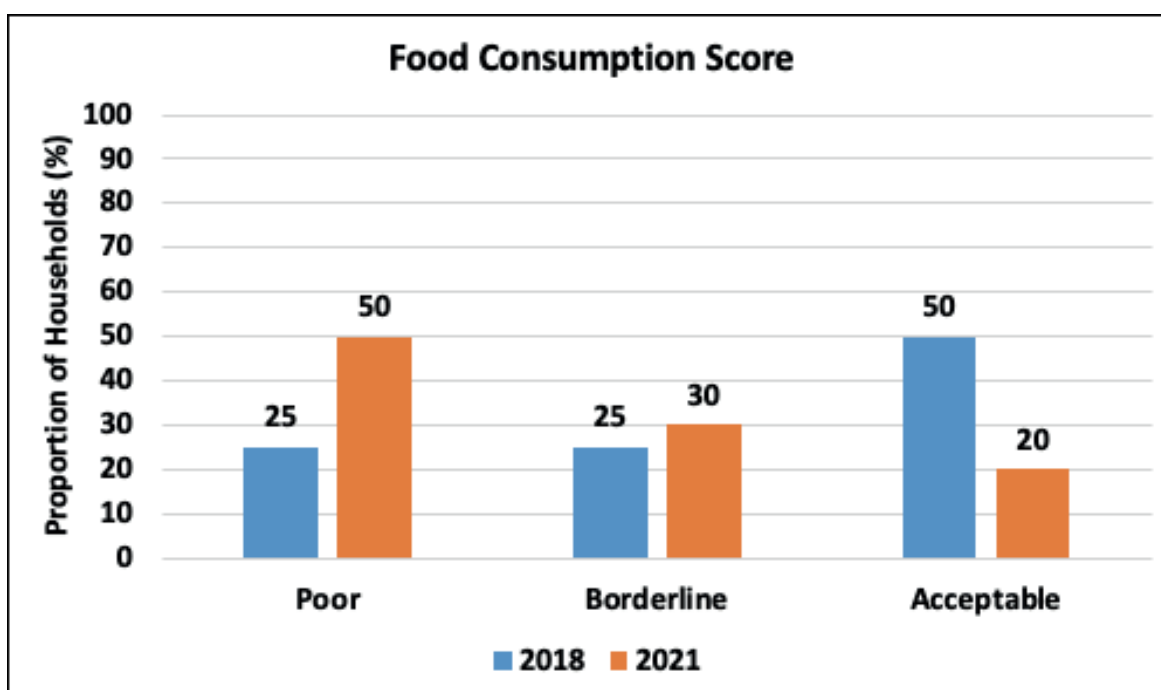
Table 13: Dietary Diversity for Women

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	18
Iron rich foods	46.8
Vitamin A rich foods	95.6
Protein Rich Foods	70.0

Source: ZimVAC RLA Report 2021

### 3.5 Food Consumption Score

Household food consumption patterns have deteriorated over time with more households having poor consumption patterns as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 4: Household Food Consumption Score** (Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC RLA Report 2021)

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

According to NAC, HIV prevalence for the 15-24 age group of women had high rate of infection from 2016 to 2017, but it showed a decline of 0.78 from 2018 to 2020. Prevalence of TB is 0.77%.

Table 14: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

HIV Prevalence	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prevalence adults 15-49 years	13,6	13,22	12,78	12,39	11,93
Prevalence 15-24 years (Male)	5.	4.	4.55	4.3	4.01
Prevalence 15-24 years (Female)	6.75	6.37	5.93	5.57	5.15

**Source: NAC**

### 3.6 Child Illness

The incidence of cough and fever have increased over time as shown in the figure below.

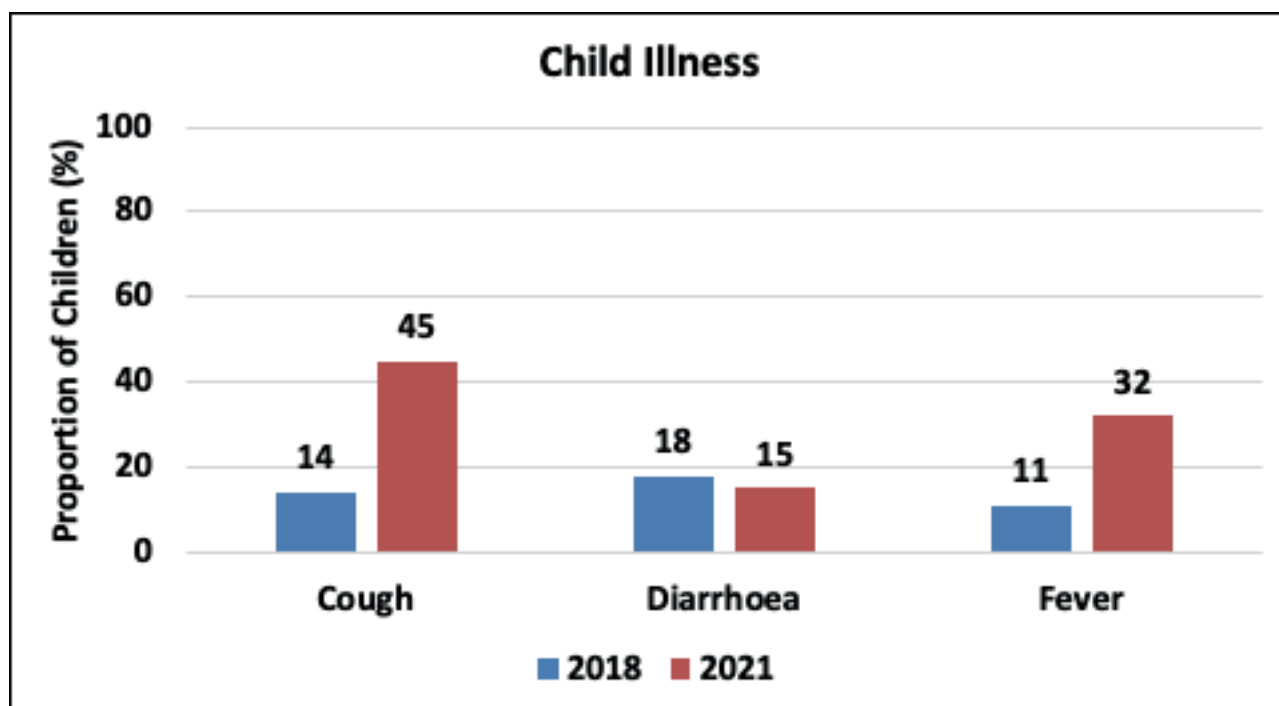


Figure 5: Child Morbidity (Source: NNS 2018 and ZimVAC RLA Report 2021)

### 3.7 Top Ten Common Diseases in the District

The figure below shows the top ten diseases in the district and the incidence of the diseases. Diseases like dysentery, snakebite, diarrhea, malaria etc has been on the decline from 2016 according to the table above, although cases like dog bite, malnutrition are actually increasing. Maternal deaths increased by 2 deaths from 2016 to 2021 as shown below.

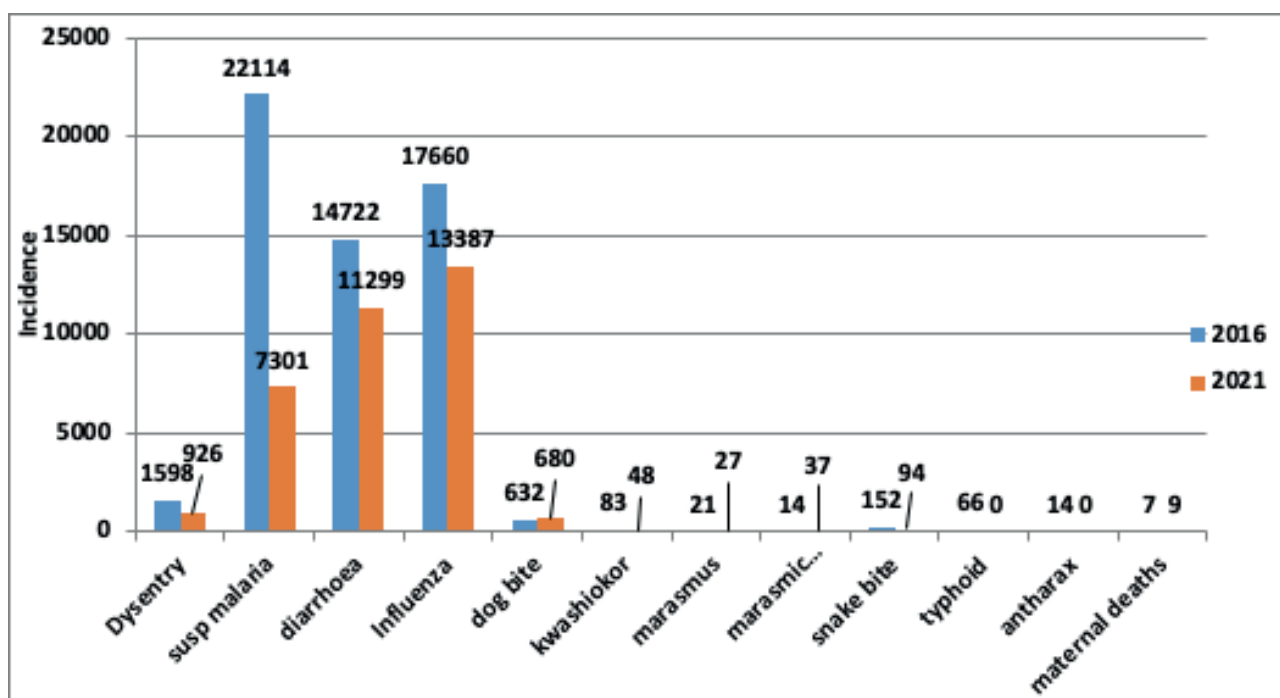


Figure 6: Disease Incidence (Source: DHIS2)

## 4 Other Developmental Indicators

### 4.1 Water and Sanitation

#### 4.2 Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

The table below shows the main sources of water by ward and the state of the water source. The majority of the water sources in the district are boreholes and they are functional.

Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

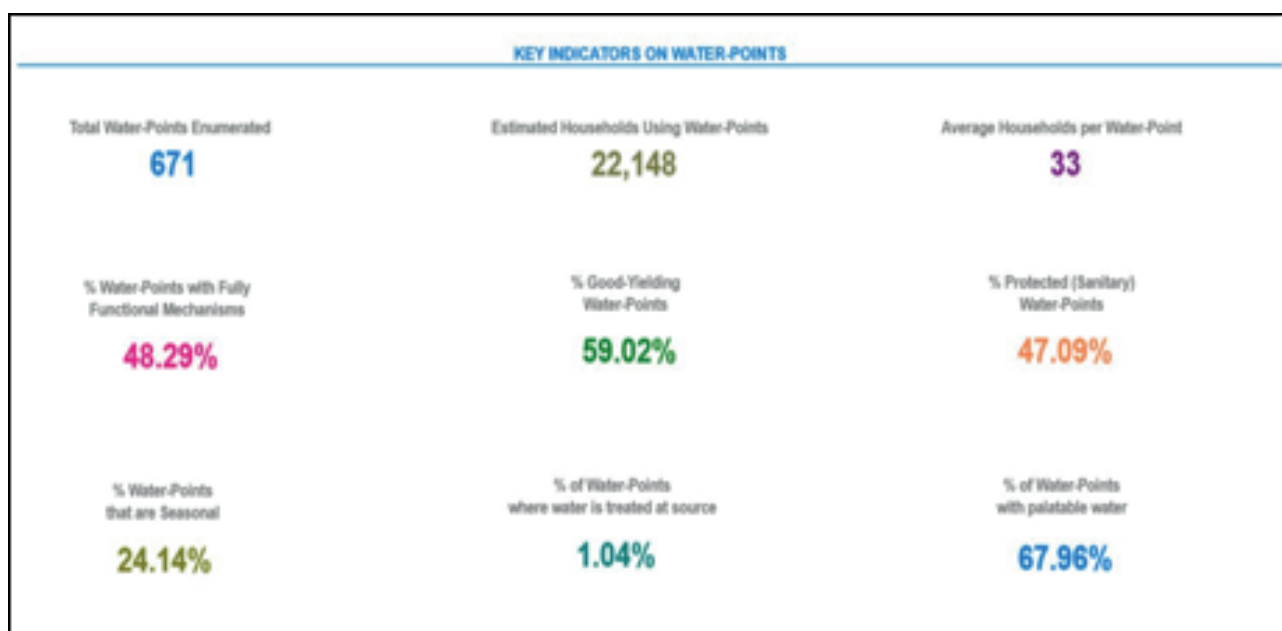
Ward	Main Water	Main Water	Functional	Non Functional	Reasons for Non-functioning	Reasons for Improvement/Deterioration Compared to 2016
1	Borehole	Borehole	13	6	elapse of Spares' life span	Spares
2	Borehole	Borehole	21	3	Breakdown	The Spares are now old
3	Borehole	Borehole	16	2	Breakdown	There is need for rehabilitation since the borehole is now overwhelmed
4	Borehole	Borehole	6	5	Breakdown ,needs Spares and some collapsed	Spares are old and needs replacement
5	Borehole	Borehole	11	5	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
6	Borehole	Borehole	11	5	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
7	Borehole	Borehole	11	4	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
8	Borehole	Borehole	20	4	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
9	Borehole	Borehole	8	4	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
10	Borehole	Borehole	7	4	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
11	Borehole	Borehole	10	3	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement

Table 15: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water	Main Water	Functional	Non Functional	Reasons for Non-functioning	Reasons for Improvement/ Deterioration Compared to 2016
12	Borehole	Borehole	8	3	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
13	Borehole	Borehole	14	2	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
14	Borehole	Borehole		3	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
15	Borehole and tape water	Borehole and tape water	1	3	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
16	Borehole	Borehole	1	3	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
17	Borehole	Borehole				
18	Borehole and well	Borehole and well	3	4	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
19	Borehole	Borehole	0	2	Breakdown	Spares are old and needs replacement
20	Borehole	Borehole				
21	Borehole	Borehole	1			
22	Borehole	Borehole				
23	Borehole	Borehole				
24	Borehole	Borehole	1			
25	Borehole	Borehole	1			
26	Borehole	Borehole	4			
27	Borehole	Borehole	4			
28	Borehole	Borehole				
29	Borehole	Borehole				
30	Borehole	Borehole	2	0		
31	Borehole	Borehole	2	1	Breakdown	There is need for rehabilitation since spares are old
32	Borehole	Borehole				
33	Borehole and Tape Water	Borehole and Tape Water	1	3	Breakdown	There is need for rehabilitation since spares are old
34	Borehole	Borehole				
35	Borehole	Borehole	2	1	Breakdown	There is need for rehabilitation since spares are old
<b>Source: DDF/ WASH Committee</b>						

#### 4.3 Key Indicators on Water Points

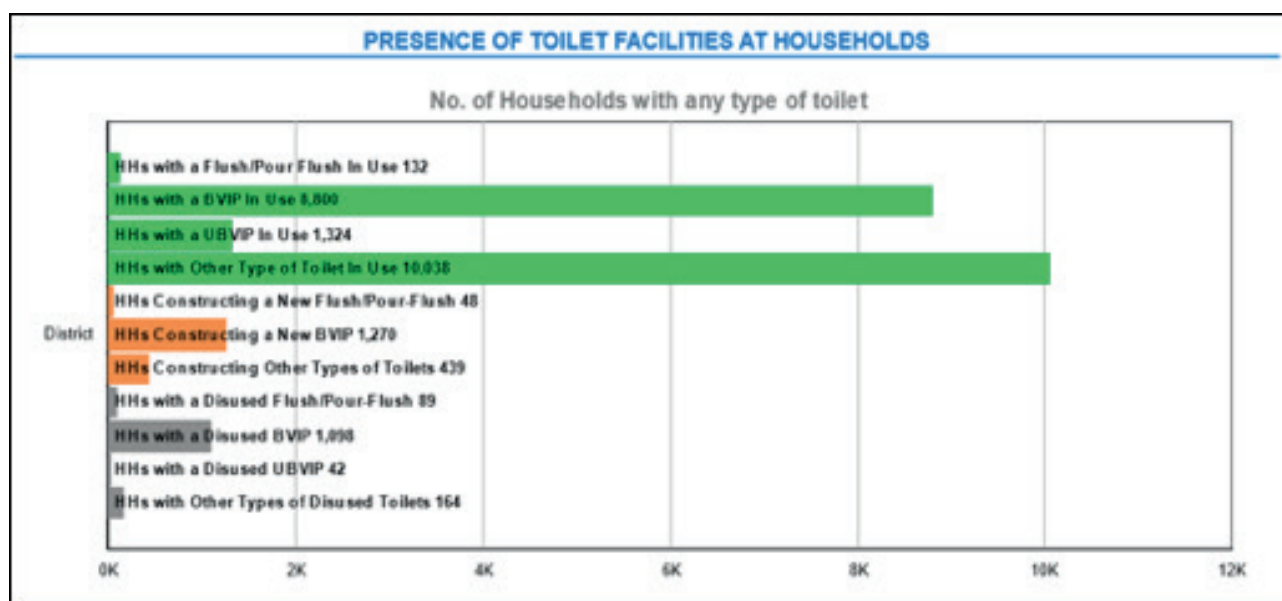
Of the water points that were investigated, about 67.96% had palatable water. This is shown in the figure below.



**Figure 7: Status of Water Points (Source: RWIMS)**

#### 4.4 Sanitation Facilities

The total number of households who had access to a BVIP in use is 1324. The other sanitation indicators are as shown below.



**Figure 8: Household Sanitation Facilities (Source: RWIMS)**

#### 4.5 Proportion of Household with Toilets by Type and Ward

Ward 30 and 31 have the highest proportion of households with any type of toilet in use as shown in the graph below.



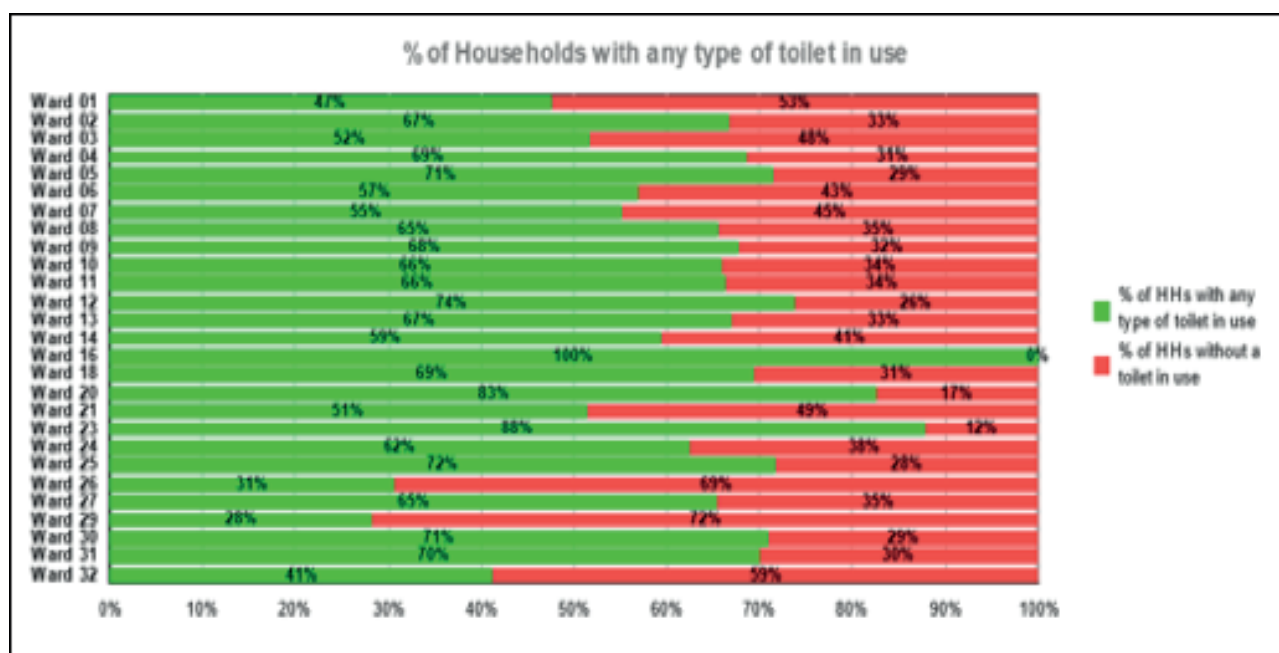


Figure 9: Household Sanitation Facilities by Ward (Source: RWIMS)

## 5. Transport and Communication

The road network is relatively good connecting all wards. A railway line passes through ward 14,15,16,18 22 and 33. Road maintenance is done by ZINARA; Mazowe Rural District Council and DDF. Harare-Bindura highway stretches 90km through the district. The table below shows the road and network coverage. The network service providers available in the district include Econet, Netone, Telecel and Telone and they are available in all the wards.

Table 16: Network Coverage

Service	Service Provider	Wards with Service
Communication	Econet, Netone, Telone And Telecel	All
Transport	Private (Mushikashika)	All
	ZUPCO	1-26, 28, 31 and 33
	Train (railway)	14, 15, 22 and 33

## 6. Main Livelihood Sources

Livelihood is a means of making a living which encompasses people capabilities assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life . The district falls into two main livelihood zones (12 and 13). The main livelihoods sources in the district are Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop in Resettlement (Former name: Mashonaland Commercial) There are two economic zones in the district which are Highveld Prime cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement and Highveld Prime Communal as shown in table below.

Table 17: Description of Economic Zones

Economic	Description
Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	This zone covers prime (resettled) agricultural land. It is generally food secure with potential to produce surplus. Major crops grown are maize, tobacco, soya beans and groundnuts which are grown for consumption and selling. There are two distinct populations in these areas and these are the farm owners and the ex-commercial farm workers who are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.
Highveld prime communal	Agriculture in these areas is centered on rain fed production. Maize is the predominant crop. Other crops grown in these areas includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, Bambara nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton

Source: AARDA

## 6.1 Summary of Economic Zones by Ward

The coverage of these economic zones by ward are as shown in the table an figure below.

Table 18: Summary of Economic Zones by Ward

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
12	High veld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop resettlement	14-27 and 29-34
13	High veld Prime Communal	1-13
<b>Source: ZINGSA</b>		

## 6.2 National Livelihood Zones Map

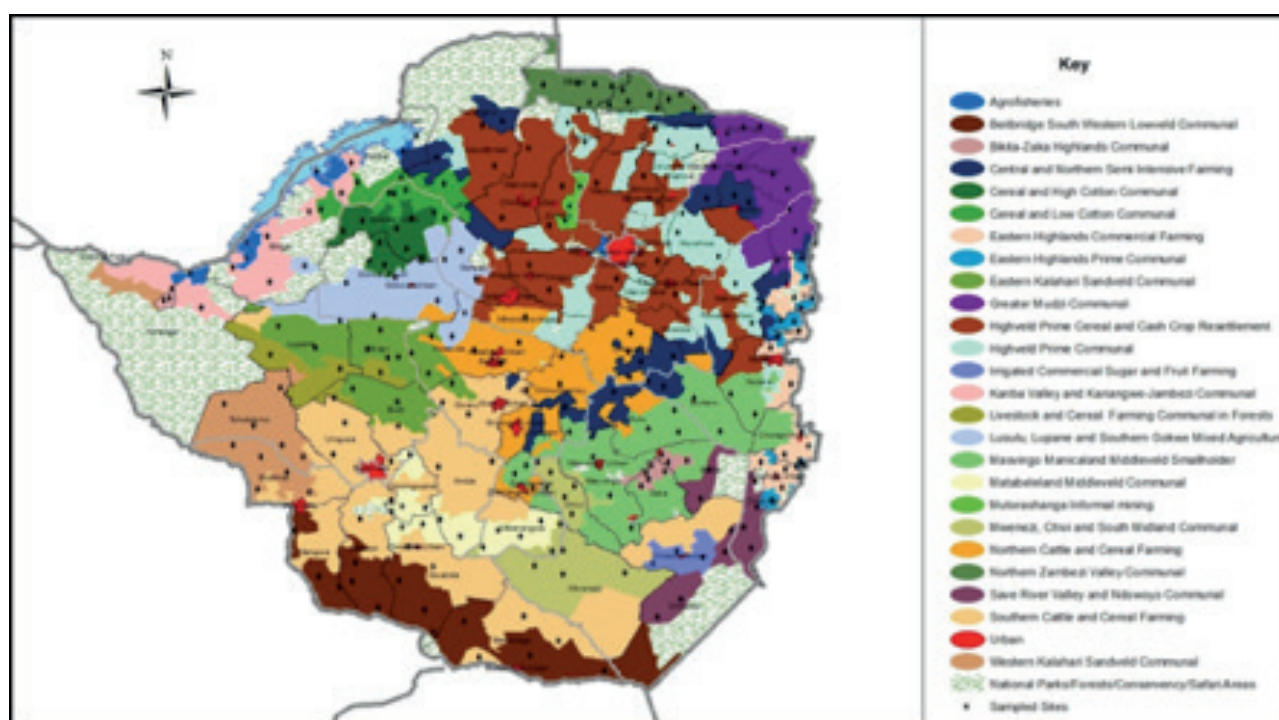


Figure 10: National Livelihood Zones Map (Source: ZINGSA)

## 7. Poverty Levels

The poverty map of the district is shown below.

Wards 15 and 17 have poverty levels ranging from 34% to 48%. Poverty levels ranging from 49% to 60% are in wards 20, 22, 24 and 35. Wards 8, 9, 14, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 32 and 34 have poverty levels ranging from 61% to 72%. High poverty levels of 73% to 84% are in wards 18, 33, 16, 11, 12, 13, 10, 7, 5, 6, 4, 3, 1, 2, 26, 27 and 30.

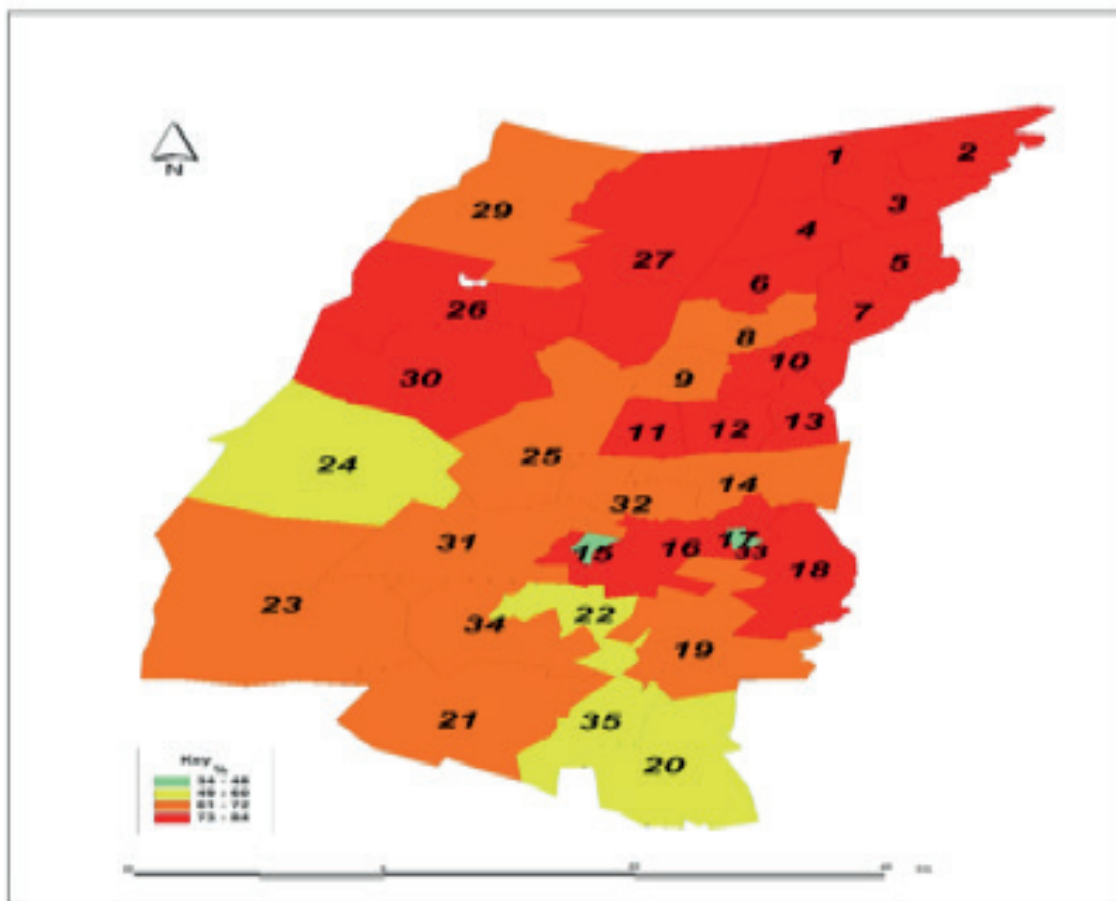


Figure 11: Poverty Levels by Ward (Source: Poverty Atlas 2015)

## 8. Agriculture Information

### 8.1 Natural Regions and Climate

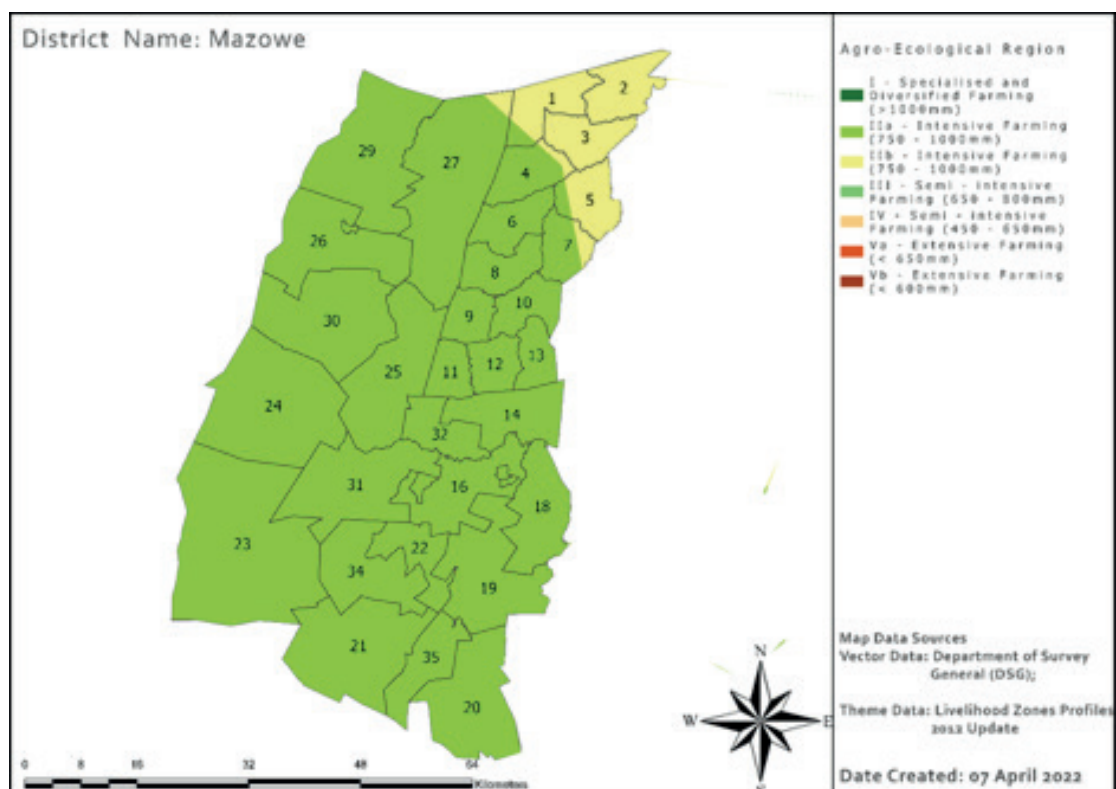
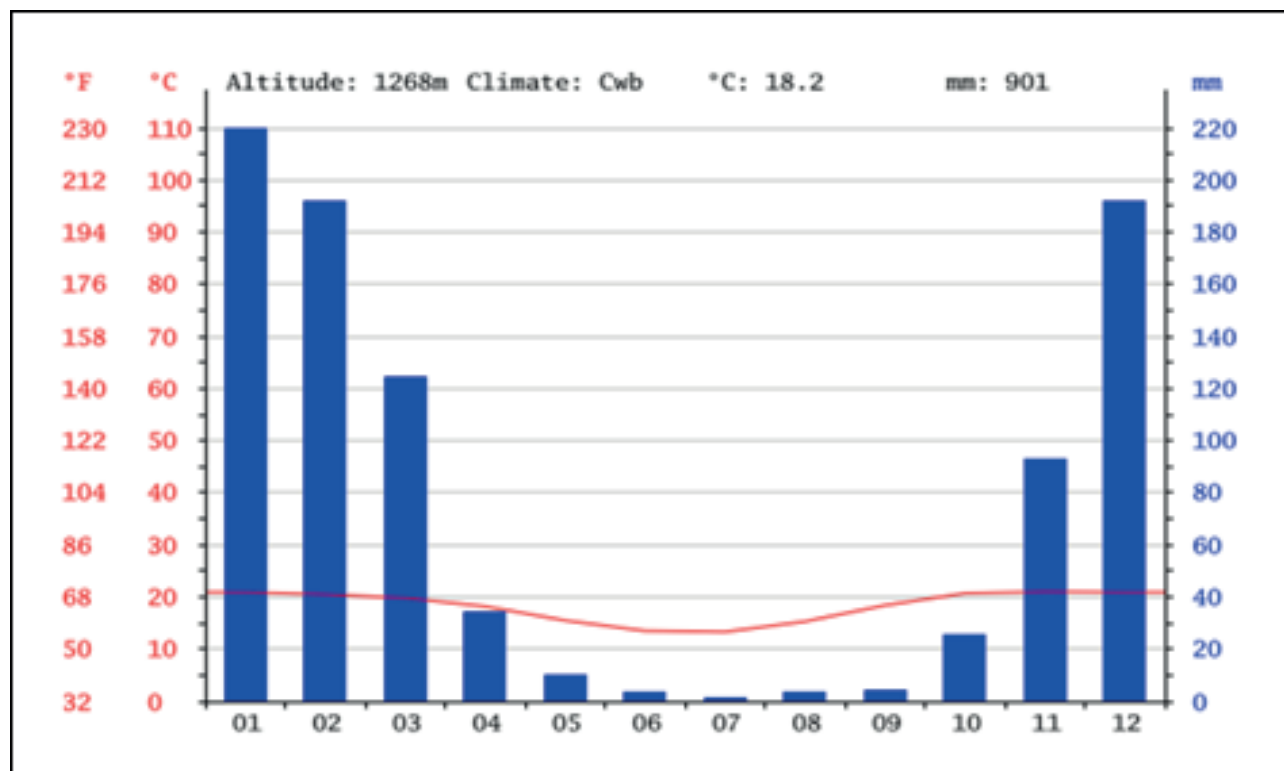


Figure 12: Natural Regions by Ward (Source: ZINGSA)

The district is classified under natural region IIa, Intensive Farming with mean rainfall ranging from 750 to 1000 mm which takes up the majority of the district. Other wards in the district, that is ward 1, 2, 3 and 5 are in natural region IIb characterized by mean rainfall ranging from 700 to 1000mm.

## 8.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

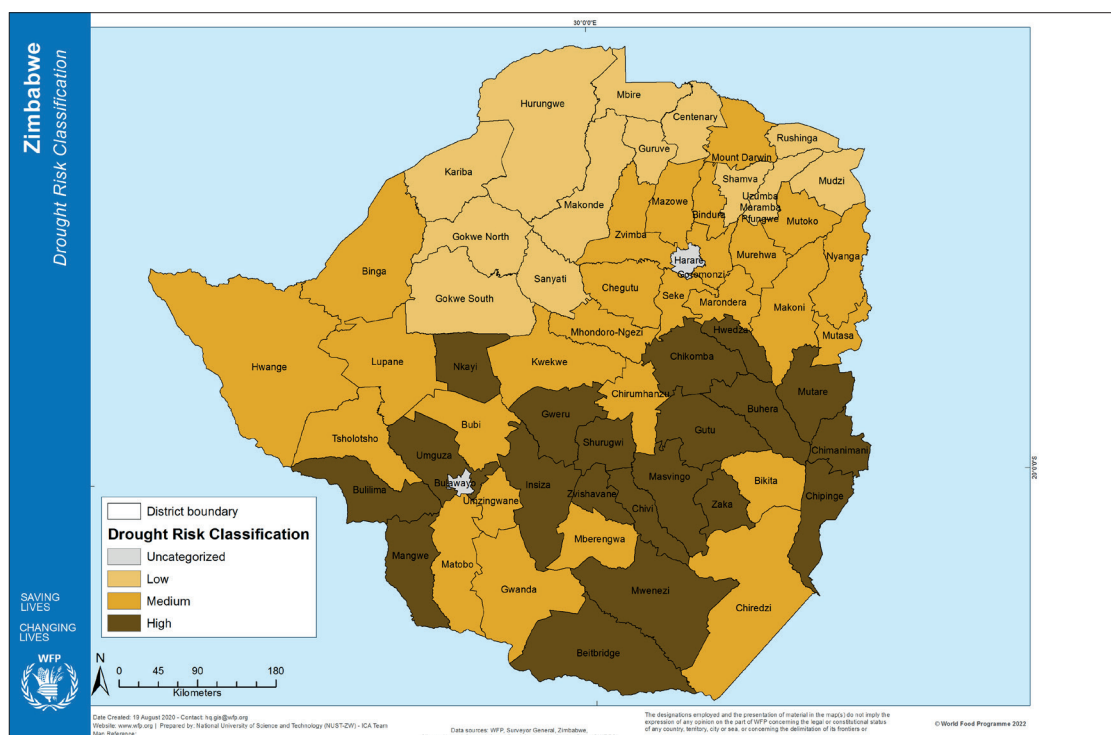
During the year 2021/2022 farming season, the district received the highest amount of rainfall in January and this was attributed to Cyclone Annah. The season is divided into two halves, we have the first half which starts from October to December, it is the planting window for summer crops. The second half is from January to April. This is the flowering period and the district usually receives evenly distributed rainfall which ensures proper fertilization and sustains flowering of crops. If the district has a dry spell in the period, it will grossly affect production. In the 2021 /2022 season the district experienced a dry spell from the end of January to beginning of March which affected crop production. The figure below shows the distribution of rainfall and temperature over 12 months.



**Figure 13: Mean Rainfall and Temperature** (Source: Meteorological Services Department)

### 8.3. Drought Prone Areas

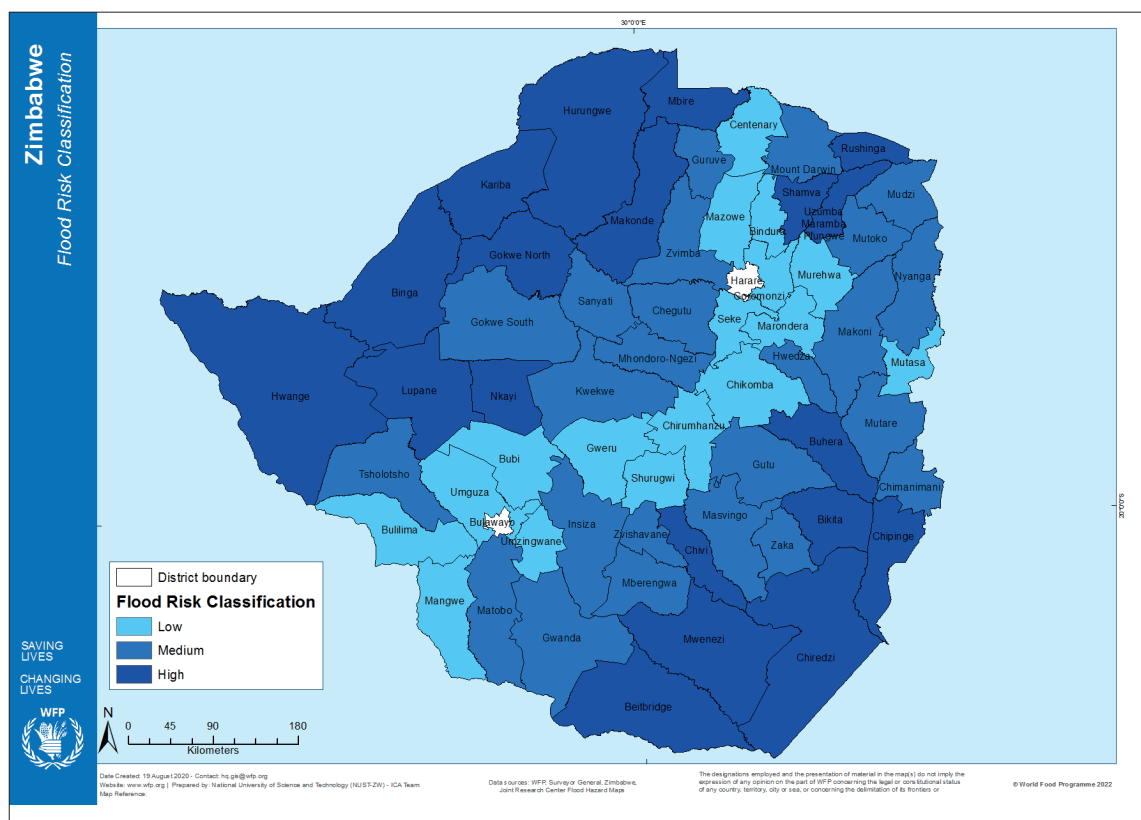
Generally Mazowe District is under natural region IIa; therefore it is rarely affected by drought. All wards are in the mild zone as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 14: Drought Prone Areas by District (Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping)**

### 8.4. Flood Prone Areas

Mazowe district does not experience any floods because of the topography of the district. This is illustrated in the figure below.



**Figure 15: Flood Prone Areas by District (Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping)**

## 8.5 Hydro-geological Conditions

Chinehasha is situated in a communal area where it is used for watering animals and irrigating communal gardens and is also used for fishing purposes. Negomo dam is in ward 9, it supports Negomo irrigation scheme with an area coverage of 357 hectares. The remaining 6 dams are situated in resettlement areas, hence are mainly used for irrigating field crops, horticultural crops and watering animals. They are also used for recreational purposes such as boat cruising and fishing. The major dams in 2016 and currently are as shown below.

Table 19: Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward 2016	Major Dams in the Ward 2022
3	Chinehasha	Chinehasha
9	Negomo	Negomo
11	Mwenje	Mwenje
22	Mazowe	Mazowe
24	Barwick	Barwick
34	Jumbo	Jumbo
26	Limbick	Limbick
29	Galloway	Galloway
<b>Source: ZINWA</b>		

## 9. Crop Information

### 9.1 Soil Types

The most common soil types are sandy loamy and clay loamy soils. Their distribution by ward is shown below.

Table 20: Soil Type by Ward

Ward	Predominant Soil Types
1-13	Sandy loamy soils
14-22	Clay loamy soils
24-35	Sandy loamy soils
<b>Source: AARDA</b>	

### 9.2 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The table below is showing farming sectors in the district and hectareage devoted to the sector. A1 resettlement occupies the largest hectareage of 41.8% of the total hectareage. Large scale commercial area occupies only 8,6 % of the total hectareage in the district.

Table 21: Farming Sectors and Area

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage (%)
LSC	38 669.63	8.6
A2	137 552.4	30.5
A1	188 400	41.8
CA (Communal)	85 823	19
<b>Source: AARDA</b>		

### 9.3 Irrigation Schemes

The district has about 3 irrigation schemes namely Rukunhwe, Kanhukamwe and Nyarumwe as shown in the table below.

Table 22: Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
11	Rukunhwe	20	Functional
9/10	Kanhukamwe	357	Functional
11	Nyarumwe	52	Non Functional
<b>Source: AARDA</b>			



## 9.4 Challenges

Irrigation equipment is dilapidated and needs to be repaired. There is also need for new equipment like pipes, electric motors etc. Political interference is a major challenge at the irrigation scheme were people from some political parties come and grab the land from beneficiaries of the scheme.

Marketing of some of the produce in the schemes was affected by the Covid-19 lockdown. There are also disagreements among opinion leaders who sometimes argue over boundaries within the irrigation scheme.

## 9.5 Crop Production Trends

The table below shows the food balance sheet. Generally Mazowe district is self- sufficient with the exception of very few wards like ward 15, 17,28 and ward 33 which are commonly peri-urban wards. Wards in the peri-urban areas have challenges of availability of land.

Table 23: Cereal Production by Ward

Ward	Population	Maize Production	Sorghum Production	Total Cereal Production	Total Requirement	Surplus/
01	6,494	1, 451.1	2.6	1, 453.7	863.8	589.9
02	5,261	986	24	1,010	699.8	310.2
03	5,600	871.5	8.8	880.3	744.7	135.6
04	5,010	3,045	1.5	3,046.5	666.4	2, 380.1
05	6,214	2,928	1.6	2, 929.6	826.4	2, 103.2
06	6,403	3,177	4.5	3, 181.5	851.6	2, 329.9
07	6301	3, 340.4	3	3, 343.4	838.0	2, 505.4
08	11, 363	3,444	7	3451	1, 511.3	1, 939.7
09	7,451	3, 663.9	4	3, 667.9	990.9	2, 677.0
10	7,574	5, 062.2	0	5, 062.2	1, 007.3	4, 054.9
11	7,469	4, 812.5	6	4, 818.5	993.4	3, 825.1
12	9,371	5,060	0	5,060	1, 246.3	3, 813.7
13	7,815	3,440	0	3,440	1, 039.3	2, 400.7
14	10, 204	14, 367.8	12	14, 379.8	1, 357.1	13, 022.7
15	5,462	476	0	476	726.5	-250.5
16	9,235	9,000	44	9,044	1, 228.3	7, 815.7
17	6,093	221.4	0	221.4	810.3	-588.9
18	5,959	6, 862.8	2	6, 864.8	792.6	6, 072.2
19	11, 193	4,660	369.6	5, 029.6	1,488.7	3, 540.9
20	15, 312	7,268.4	12	7, 280.4	2, 036.6	5, 243.8
21	8,074	5,688.9	116.55	5, 805.93	1, 073.8	4, 732.1
22	6,004	3,160	0	3,160	798.6	2, 361.4
23	5,495	3,705	0	3,705	730.8	2, 974.2
24	8,338	2,058	0	2,058	1, 109.0	949.0
25	8,113	11, 340	48	11, 388	1, 079.0	10, 309.0
26	7,388	12, 345	0	12, 345	982.6	11, 362.4
27	13, 608	5,250	0	5,250	1, 809.9	3, 440.1
28	12, 139	966	0	966	1, 614.5	-648.5
29	9,535	7,626	0	7,626	1, 268.1	6, 357.9
30	8,369	8, 120	7	8,127	1, 113.1	7, 013.9
31	7,536	16, 025	0	16, 025	1, 002.3	15, 022.7
32	5,877	5,448	6	5,454	781.7	4, 672.3
33	9,603	270	0	270	1277.2	-1 007.2
34	8,014	3, 033	0	3,033	1, 065.9	1, 967.1
35	4,781	4, 776.7	49	4, 825.7	635.8	4, 189.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>278, 659</b>	<b>173, 949.6</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>174, 762.3</b>	<b>37, 061.6</b>	<b>137, 700.7</b>

Source: AARDA

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

## 9.6 Challenges

Climate change has greatly affected production on the farms, which sometimes lose their produce due to unpredictable weather patterns. The high cost of inputs affects the farmers and they end up underutilising the land. There is also a lack of credit lines facilities to assist farmers. Farmers also lose out their produce due to lack of viable markets.

## 10. Livestock

### 10.1 Livestock Census by Ward

The table below shows the type and number of livestock by ward. Generally, there are more numbers of small livestock in the form of poultry which are in the district. Ward 23 has the highest number of livestock because the area is rocky, hilly, and has shallow sandy soils not suitable for crop production. As a result, farmers resort to livestock production.

Table 24: Type and Number of Livestock by Ward

Ward	Goats	Beef	Pigs	Rabbit	Dairy	Sheep	Donkey	Chicken	Apiculture
1	260	144	19	14	-	7	4	600	180
2	340	214	6	12	-	5	2	800	280
3	350	190	12	34	-	34	2	1,600	340
4	461	570	-	-	-	11	12	2,153	-
5	1,241	837	-	-	-	6	3	1,583	-
6	1,268	590	12	-	-	12	27	3,229	-
7	454	624	12	-	-	11	17	1,340	-
8	403	610	-	-	-	-	15	1,600	-
9	512	638	-	-	-	-	9	1,200	-
10	129	422	-	16	-	38	8	1,893	76
11	290	1807	40	87	-	40	9	6,015	29
12	124	360	-	53	-	50	39	2,266	109
13	165	308	-	78	-	16	32	4,579	64
14	1,089	893	45	-	25	317	-	758	-
15	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	678	-
16	280	751	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
17		-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-
18	388	293	338	20	-	23	-	135	-
19	505	885	-	-	-	-	-	950	-
20	902	1,954	889	187	-	258	3	913	60
21	1,688	4,371	156	587	-	290	-	5, 002	85
22	241	715	-	-	-	63	-	506	
23	1,426	10, 466	19	14	-	355	-	600	180
24	530	6,759	6	12	-	266	-	800	280
25	389	2,524	145	15	-	93	--	5, 815	30
26	290	1,887	30	26	-	40	9	6, 015	29
27	315	2,080	60	142	-	-	13	264 065	7
28	-	-	-	-	-	-		1050	-
29	339	2,250	340	210	-	-	28	19, 509	12
30	132	4513	13	48	21	148	-	6,550	36
31	1,062	2,053	12	34	-	436	-	1,600	340
32	389	142	160	15	-	93	-	581	30
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
34	674	878	-	-	-	193	-	600	-
35	1,133	2,433	566	129	52	259	-	3,696	9

Source: Livestock Production Department

## 10.2 Main Livestock Diseases

Over the period, 2017- 2022 season, the district was affected by January disease, which is a tick bone disease. It was caused by a poor dipping calendar. The district also experienced the problem of New castle which was later contained by the Government through a vaccination programme. The district lost quite a number of livestock due to Theileriosis (January disease) during the period 2019 to 2021. The wards affected by livestock diseases are outlined below.

Table 25: Livestock Diseases and Wards Affected

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Rabies	
Newcastle disease	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 26, 27, 29 and 30
Anthrax	
Foot and Mouth	
Lumpy S	5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14,
Heart W	
Theileriosis	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30
<b>Source: Veterinary Services Department</b>	

## 10.3 Dipping Facilities

The state of dipping infrastructure in the district is poor. Out of the 44 dip tanks ,41 need rehabilitation. This is a clear indication why the livestock head was affected by Theileriosis. The table below summarises the functional and non-functional diptanks.

Table 26: Total Number of Diptanks

Number Of Diptanks	Number of Functional Diptanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehabilitation	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehabilitation
44	43	1	41
<b>Source: Veterinary Services Department</b>			

## 10.4 Dipping Facilities by Ward

The majority of wards have at least one dipping tank. There has not been much change in terms of the number of diptanks in 2016 and 2022.

Table 27: Number of Diptanks by Ward

Ward	Number of Diptanks 2016	Number of Diptanks 2022
1	2	2
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	1	1
5	1	1
6	2	2
7	1	1
8	2	2
9	1	1
10	1	1
11	1	1
12	1	1
13	4	4
14	2	2
15	0	0
16	1	1
17	0	0
18	1	1

Table 27: Number of Diptanks by Ward (continued)

Ward	Number of Diptanks 2016	Number of Diptanks 2022
19	0	0
20	1	1
21	1	1
22	0	0
23	2	2
24	1	1
25	2	2
26	1	1
27	3	3
28	0	0
29	3	3
30	1	1
31	1	1
32	2	2
33	0	0
34	0	0
35	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Source: Veterinary Service Department</b>		

### 10.5 Animal Health Centres

The district does not have standard animal health centers. However, there are community animal health workers in the district.

Table 28: Total Number of Animal Health Centers

Functional Animal Health Centres	Number
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	27
<b>Source: Veterinary Services Department</b>	

### 10.6 Livestock Holding

According to the ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, there has not been much difference in the proportion of households which own cattle between 2018 and 2021. However, the proportion which own goats increased to 30%. This is as shown below.

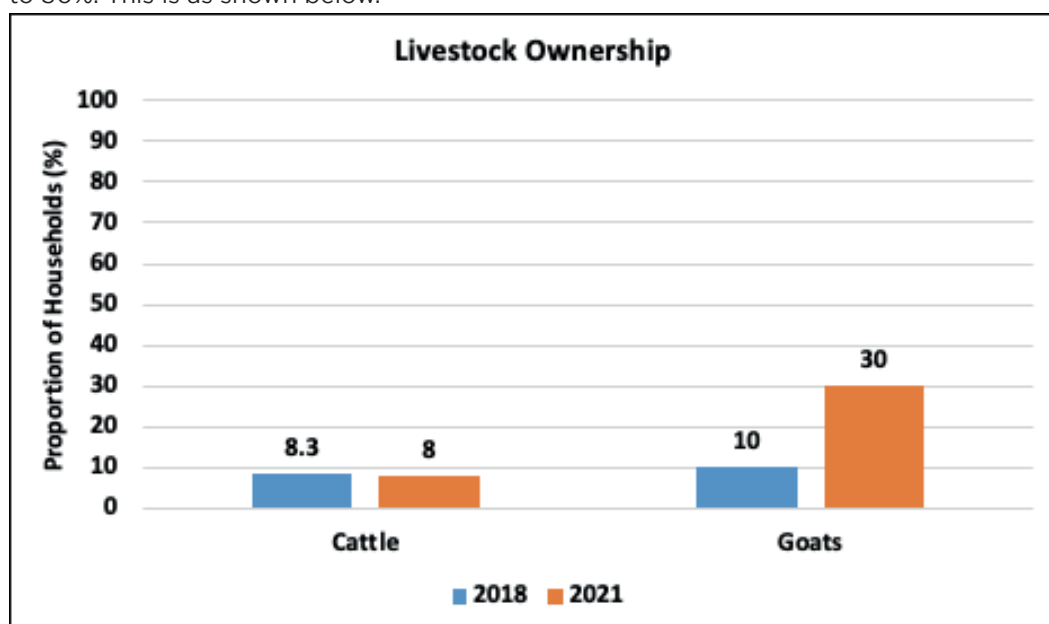


Figure 16: Livestock Ownership (Source: ZimVAC RLA reports 2018 and 2021)

## 11. Crop Markets

The most common markets for crops include GMB, selling amongst farmers, selling to local business people and schools. This is shown in the table below.

Table 29: Crop Markets by Ward

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
GMB	1 – 35	Maize, wheat, sugar beans, soybeans, traditional grains, ground nuts and sunflower	Farmers	Seasonal availability during harvesting time
Local markets (sale amongst farmers)	1 – 35	Maize, groundnuts, sugar beans	Farmers	All year round for food
Local business people (middlemen)	1 – 35	Maize, wheat, sugar beans, soybeans, traditional grains, ground nuts and sunflower.	Farmers	All year round in small quantities for immediate cash needs
Schools	1 – 35	Maize, Sugar beans	Farmers	All year round

**Source: AARDA**

### 11.1 Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward

The table below shows the commodity availability and prices per ward as of November 2021. Most commodities are readily available in the district but we face the challenge of price fluctuation.

Table 30: Commodity Availability and Prices

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	Rice (Per 2 Kgs)
1	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
2	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
3	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
4	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
5	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
6	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
7	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
8	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
9	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
10	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
11	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
12	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
13	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
14	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
15	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
16	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
17	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
18	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
19	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
20	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
21	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
22	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
23	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
24	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
25	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
26	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
27	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2

Table 30: Commodity Availability and Prices

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	Rice (Per 2 Kgs)
28	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
29	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
30	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
31	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
32	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
33	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
34	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2
35	RA	RA	A	A	RA	5	4	0.75	20	2

**Key****RA** –Readily available,**A** - Available and**S** - Scarce**11.2 Labour Markets**

Labour opportunities are as outlined in the table below. The labour opportunities are decreasing as a result of poor performance of the economy. There is also poor production in many commercial farming areas. Many of the farms are not being fully utilized and vast of the land is lying idle.

Table 31: Labour Opportunities by Ward

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering this Labour Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour
Artisanal mining	7, 9, 10, 13, 20, 22 and 34,	All wards
Subsistence farming	Ward 1 - ward 13	W
Commercial farming	14, 16, 18, 19,20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 35	All wards
Market gardening	Ward 1- ward 13	Ward 1- ward 13
Casual labour	All wards	All wards
Fishing	3, 14, 17, 20, 22 and 29	3, 14, 17, 20, 22 and 29,
Vending	1, 2, 9, 8, 10, 15 , 17, 19, 20, 28 and 33	1, 2, 9, 8, 10, 15 ,17 ,19, 20, 28 and 33
Commercial sex	3, 8, 9, 12, 17, 33, 20, 28 and 35	3, 8, 9, 12, 17, 33, 20, 28 and 35

**Source: Zimvac 2021 and Primary Data****11.3 Market Challenges**

Inaccessible roads both during the dry and wet season, and long distant to markets and lack of transport, affects access to markets. Lack of cash on the formal market is also a major setback for farmers. Another challenge is low price offered by informal traders.

**12. Common Hazards**

The district has a disaster management committee which swiftly reacts to any eventuality in the district. Below are common hazards in the district.

**12.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards**

The district is affected by prolonged dry spells, livestock diseases and deaths including crop pests and disease outbreaks. Crop damage by hailstorm greatly affects tobacco farmers who are often hit by hailstorms in the district. Environmental degradation also remains a major challenge. Veld fire is one of the biggest challenge during the summer season, as farmers are hit by fire especially beef farmers. There is a high influx of illegal miners and this affects the girl child and increases the rate of prostitution resulting in school dropouts. HIV and AIDS related sickness also hinders development as households have to fork out money meant for their development to pay for health costs. There are also sharp drop or increase in cereal prices and sharp drop or increase in livestock prices which greatly affect both consumers and farmers.

### 13. District Development Priorities

The district development plan has the following listed as the priorities and the wards targeted for these development priorities.

Table 32: Development Priorities by Ward

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Irrigation infrastructure	3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18-27, 29-32 and 34-35	New infrastructures are needed in most resettlement wards rehabilitation is needed
Dams/water reservoirs/Weirs	1, 2, 4 - 7, 12 and 13	Construction of water bodies
Road infrastructure development	All wards	ERRP 2 is addressing road infrastructure in the district, however more efforts are needed.
Markets availability and access	All wards	-
Health services and infrastructure	All wards	-
Education infrastructure	14, 16, 18-27, 29-32 and 34-35	Some wards need new infrastructure and some need renovations
Electrification	All wards	-

**Source: District Development Coordinator**

### 14. Food Security

#### 14.1. Food Insecurity Trends

The figure below shows the trends for food insecurity in the district. The main source of livelihood for Mazowe is crop production. The district used to supply other districts with agricultural outputs.

According to the food insecurity trend from 2016 the proportion of food insecure households drastically increased during the 2020/21 season to 61% then decreased to 24% in the 2021/22 season.

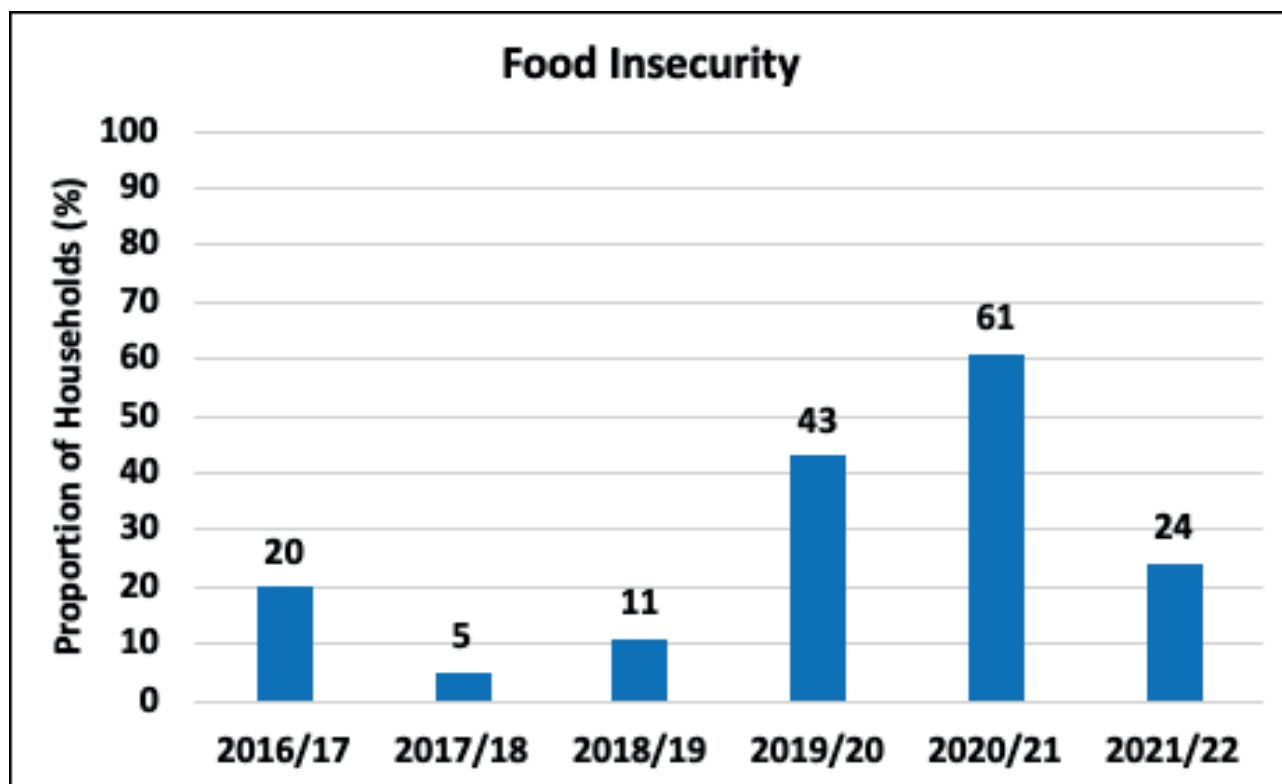


Figure 17: Food Insecurity (Source: ZimVAC RLA reports)

## 14.2. Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

Mazowe district has got a population which is chronically food insecure. Another group of food insecure population come from the commercial farm workers who do not own any land. The other vulnerable group are the gold panners who migrate from place to place looking for gold. The other group are the elderly and orphans who no longer have agricultural labour. Below is a table showing the chronically food insecure wards.

Table 33: Food Deficit Mitigation by Ward

Organization	Category	Period	Area of intervention	Wards covered
WFP, LGD, Social Serces Development	Food Deficit M	3 months	Food aid	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22 and 31
<b>Source: MoPSLSW</b>				

## 14.3. Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio Economic Groups

The table below shows the visible vulnerabilities and their socio-economic groups

Table 34: Visible Vulnerabilities and Socio-economic Groups

<b>GROUP A</b> Already resilient	This group comprises of 10% of the population. The majority of them own houses with 7-10 rooms. There are commercial farmers who are highly productive and provide employment to the youths. As well as raw materials for manufacturing. Some even export to neighboring countries. Miners and artisanal miners also belong to this group and are performing well in the mining field. They bring foreign currency in the country and also create employment for the youth. The business fraternity belongs to this group also. Many of these people sent their kids to former group A schools like Barwick Primary schools. They go to expensive resorts centers for holiday. The majority of them own more than 2 vehicles. The people who occupy top posts in the government and private sector e.g. Directors, Chief executive officers, security commanders, Ministers, Lawyers, auditors. They all afford at least 3 meals per day. The group has got the capacity to cope with shocks from their assets, investments, insurance policies and other cumulative livelihood gains.
<b>Group B</b> Food secure under no major shocks	This is the middle class of the district. The group consists of 35% of the population. Many of them afford to send children to boarding schools. Some of them own houses and have cars of their own. They afford two meals per day. The majority of them are productive farmers who supplement their salary with farming proceeds. The majority of them own a herd of cattle and a flock of goats. They expose some of their cattle, goats when faced with shocks. This group is vulnerable to shocks like animal diseases e.g. theriolis hence there is need for development and asset creation programs to protect for them to resilient to shocks and avoid sliding downwards to Group C or D when faced with shocks.
<b>Group C</b> Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	This group consists of 60% of the population. The majority are former farm works who do not own land. They depend on providing casual labour to land owners. Some are vendors, illegal miners, sex commercial workers and touts. They afford one meal per day and at times do not even afford a meal per day. They live in poorly constructed shelters. As a result of poor economic performance, many of the kids are vulnerable to early marriages. The majority of their kids go to rural council schools. Some do not even afford to send their kids to school. The majority of the rural communal folk belong to this group.
<b>Group D</b> Highly food insecure, Vulnerable,	The group consists of social welfare cases like orphans, the disabled, people with chronic diseases, the elderly, widows, widowers. The majority of them do not afford a single meal per day. They are the most vulnerable members of the community. The majority of the kids are school dropouts. The women are vulnerable to gender based violence. The girls are usually pledged as wives in return for food. They usually have chronic food insecurity. They do not have decent accommodation. The majority of them depends of food handouts and pledges from well-wishers. This group needs social protection



**Key:**

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

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

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

**Category D:** Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures.

#### 14.4. Coping Strategies

In order to deal with prevailing food and economic challenges, households in the district resort to using the following coping strategies:

Table 35: Household Coping Strategies

Household Consumption Coping Strategies	Household Livelihood C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skip entire days without meals</li> <li>Limit/reduce portion size at mealtimes</li> <li>Reduce number of meals per day</li> <li>Reduce number of meals eaten per day</li> <li>Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives</li> <li>To rely on less expensive/ less preferred foods</li> <li>Purchase/borrow/buy food on credit</li> <li>Gather/hunt unusual types or amounts of wild food</li> <li>Harvest immature crops</li> <li>Send household members to beg</li> <li>Reduce adult consumption so that children can eat</li> <li>Rely on casual labour for food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sell household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television etc to buy food</li> <li>Reduce non-food expenses on health (including drugs) and education to buy food</li> <li>Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car etc) to buy food</li> <li>Spend savings on food</li> <li>Borrow money from a formal lender/bank to buy food</li> <li>Sold house or land to buy food</li> <li>Withdraw children from school because of hunger or to help work for food</li> <li>Sold last female breeding livestock to buy food</li> <li>Begging to get food</li> <li>Sold more animals than (nonproductive) than usual to buy food</li> <li>Withdrawing children from school because of hunger or in order to use money that was meant for school fees to buy food</li> <li>Resort to prostitution especially Bare, Gweshe, Nzvimbo and Glendale area</li> </ul>
Source: ZimVAC RLA report 2021	

#### 14.4. Ranking of Food Insecure Households

Table 36: Characteristics of Food Insecure Households

Ward	Proportion of Population (Percent)	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from own Production
1	80	1,850	High	20
2	90	1,890	High	10
3	75	1,940	High	25
4	77	2,789	High	23
5	85	2,350	High	15
6	89	2,365	High	11
7	91	2,323	High	09
8	87	3,826	High	13
9	69	2,500	High	31
10	70	2,831	High	30
11	65	3,050	High	35
12	68	2,895	High	32

Table 36: Characteristics of Food Insecure Households (continued)

Ward	Proportion of Population (Percent)	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy from own Production
13	89	2,654	High	11
14	68	3,751	High	32
15	55	3,500	High	45
16	90	3,345	High	10
17	53	980	High	47
18	73	2,053	High	27
19	88	2,291	High	12
20	85	794	High	15
21	87	650	High	13
22	61	1,742	High	39
23	80	1,361	High	20
24	90	1,595	High	10
25	69	1,704	High	21
26	87	3,167	High	13
27	66	5,133	High	34
28	56	4,313	High	44
29	88	3,285	High	12
30	73	3,057	High	27
31	87	4,985	High	13
32	75	8,959	High	15
33	52	985	High	48
34	74	3,545	High	16
35	88	797	High	12
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report ( <a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a> )				

#### 14.5. Market Seasonal Calendar

Calendar of food purchases- typical consumption period

The district experience food shortages during the month of January and February when people have exhausted their food reserves as shown in the table below.

Table 37: Food Purchases Calendar for a Typical Consumption Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Source: WFP												

#### 14.6 Calendar of food purchases- drought year

During a drought year, households have more months of food purchases as shown below.

Table 38: Food Purchases Calendar for a Drought Year

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Source: WFP												

#### 14.7 SLP Calendar for a Typical Year

The table below shows the livelihood activities for a typical year. Agriculture production in the district is carried out throughout the year and crop production varies according to season. Casual labour opportunities are available throughout the year but high during the farming season.

Table 39: Livelihood Activities for a Typical Year

	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mining			√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
Vending												
Market gardening	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fishing									√	√	√	√
Casual labour	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Source: WFP</b>												

#### 14.8 SLP Calendar for a Bad Year

The district does not experience drought but prolonged dry spells instead. Market gardening is practiced throughout the year. The district is found in region two, meaning the water reservoirs do not dry up even in a bad year. During a bad year, labour will be readily available. Also illegal activities like illicit deals, prostitution and barter trade will be very common.

Table 40: Livelihood Activities for a Bad Year

	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mining												
Vending	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Market Gardening	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fishing								√	√	√	√	√
Casual Labour	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Burglary/Stealing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Prostitution	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Illicit Deals	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Gold Panning	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
Barter Trade	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Source: WFP</b>												

## 15. Development Partner Profiling

There are a number of development partners operating in the district carrying out food and nutrition security activities. Below is a table showing their interventions and wards of operation.

Table 41: Development Partner Profiles

Organisation	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working with NGO	MOU Operational Period
Salvation Army	Education	ISALS, Educational assistance	3, 7, 8, 11, 15, 21, 22 and 23	MOPSE, Local Government and Women Affairs	
ROOTS	Health	Gender based violence	8, 11, 15, 17 and 33	MOHCC and Local Government	
Ceashar	Health	Awareness raising for key population (sex workers), capacity building	All wards	MOHCC and Local Government	
PSH	Health	Family planning, STI testing and screening		MOHCC and Local Government	
AFRICAID	Health and child protection	HIV Counselling	All wards	MOHCC and Local Government	
TDH	Education	Educational support		MOHCC and Local Government	
Katswe sisterhood	Education	Girl child empowerment	17, 33	MOHCC, Local Government and Woman Affairs	
Help Age Zimbabwe	health	Eye health	All wards	MOHCC and Local Government	
Harvest Plus	Agriculture	Promote production of bio-fortified crops	All rural wards	AARDA	2022-2027
Eco friendly Tobacco Research	Agriculture	Scientific on renewable energy on curing tobacco	Ward 1-6	MALWFRD	

**Source: District Development Coordinator**

Ward	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition high, medium, low)	HIV/AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access To Toilets	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
1	0	Low	low	870	Vending, remittance, gifts, farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	No floods
2	1	medium	low	1266	Vending, remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
3	2	Low	medium	1009	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
4	0	Low	low	1924	Vending,remittance, gifts,	Vending,barter trade,pr	All wards	No drou	Noflo o o
5	1	low	medium	1669	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
6	1	low	medium	1348	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas prod	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mini	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
7	2	medium	medium	1278	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas production, mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
8	1	high	High	2487	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
9	1	high	high	1700	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas production, mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
10	0	low	low	1868	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
11	1	high	high	2013	Vending,remittance,	Vending,barter trad	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o
12	0	low	low	2142	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
13	1	Low	medium	1845	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas prod	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mini	All wards	No drought pr	Noflo o ods
15	2	high	high	3500	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione ,mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
16	1	low	low	3345	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
17	0	lowmedium	low	980	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione,mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
18	1		mediu	1417	Vending,remittance, gifts,	Vending,barter trade,pr	All wards	No drou	Noflo o o
19	1	medium	high		Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas production, mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
20	1	Low	High	659	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas prod	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mini	All wards	No drought pr	Noflo o ods

## Summary by Ward

Ward	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition high, medium, low)	HIV/AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access To Toilets	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone
21	1	low	high	434	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
22	2	medium	Low		Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas production, mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
23	1	low	Lwow	1199	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
24	2	Low	low	989	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
25	0	Low	low	1227	Vending,remittance, gifts,	Vending,barter trade,pr	All wards	No drou	Noflo o o
26	0	Low	Low	982	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
27	1	High	low	3336	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas prod	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought pro	Noflo o ods
29	0	Low	Low	919	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
30	0	Low	Low	2170	Vending,remit	Vending,bar	All w	No d	Noflo
31	1	Low	Low	4529	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
32	1	Medium	Low	4273	Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce,	Vending,barter trade,prostitution,	All wards	No drought	Noflo o ods
33	1	Medium	low		Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas production,mining	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
34	0	Low	low		Vending,remittance, gifts,farm ,miningproduce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods
35	1	medium	high		Vending,remittance, gifts,farm produce, cas productione	Vending,barter trade,prostitution, mining, child	All wards	No drought prone	Noflo o ods

## Annex

### District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Manuwere PT	DDE	Ministry Of Local Government and Public Works
Wasihington Taziwa	ASS Nutritionist	MOHCC
Musekiwa Murisa	District AARDA Officer	AARDA
Charles Kutaudzaushe	MRDC	COUNCIL
Tatenda Mudiwa	Principal Officer	Food and Nutrition Council

# MAZOWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

