



# MHONDORO-NGEZI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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# FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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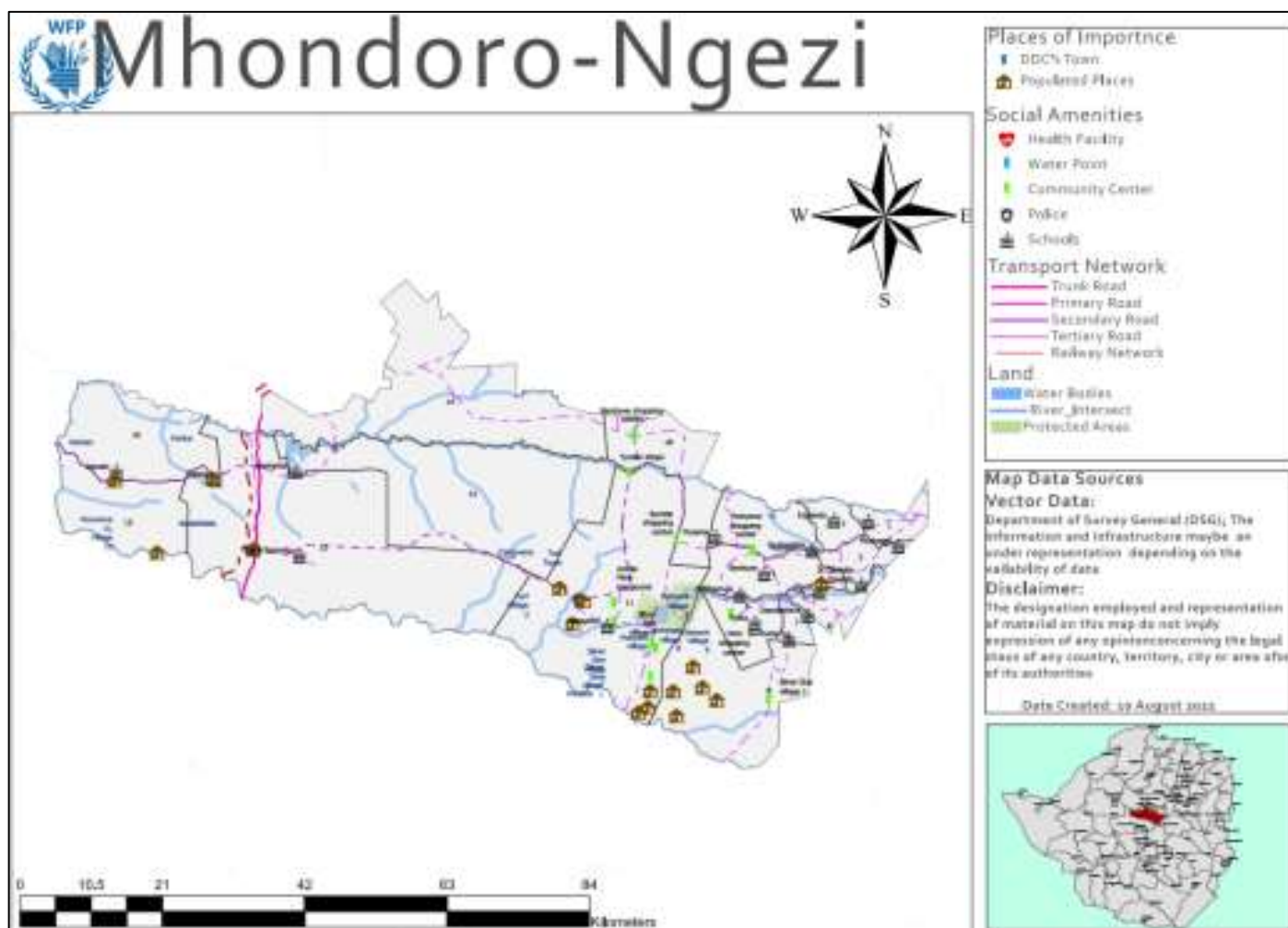
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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee





**Figure 1: Mhondoro-Ngezi Map**

Mhondoro-Ngezi District comprises of 16 wards and covers approximately 9, 327,41km<sup>2</sup>. The district shares a border to the West with Sanyati District, Chegutu District to the North, Kwekwe District to the South-West and Chikomba District to the South-East. The district is run by a local authority called Mhondoro-Ngezi Rural District Council whose Head Office is in Mamina and is comprised of two Sub Offices, namely Turf and Kadoma. Major economic activities in Mhondoro Ngezi are commercial farming, communal farming, and small-scale and large-scale mining.

### 1.1. District Traditional Leadership

Traditional leaders have clearly defined boundaries in their areas of jurisdiction in the communal areas. However, in resettlement areas the proposed boundaries are yet to be gazetted. There are 4 chiefs namely Chief Murambwa, Chief Benhura, Chief Nyika and Chief Mushava as well as several village heads in the district. Chieftainship is succeeded only in case of death and succession is coordinated by the DDC and senior family members.

Chief Murambwa holds the Eastern part of the district which incorporates Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, while Chief Mushava holds the Southern parts of the district which covers Ward 7 and 8. Chief Nyika holds the South-western part of the district in Ward 6. Chief Nyika's boundary stretches into Chikomba District and finally Chief Benhura holds the Central part of the district all the way towards the North-East in Ward 4 and 5. Ward 1 to Ward 8 is communal settlements whereas Ward 9 to Ward 14 are new resettlements and Wards 15 and 16 are old settlement.

### 1.2. Demography

The district has a population of approximately 104, 000 people and there is a total of 23, 630 households. Christianity is the predominant religion, with a mix of Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal churches. About 16, 359 households are vulnerable, 8,034 households are women-headed, which constitutes about 8% of the total population, and 8,325 households have at least one member with disability.

Table 1: District Population Composition

Ward	H/H	Total	M	%	F	%
1	1,069	4,427	2,077	47	2,350	53
2	506	2,104	992	47	1,112	53
3	637	2,519	1,190	47	1,329	53
4	1,241	5,076	2,360	46	2,716	54
5	1,531	6,220	2,945	47	3,275	53
6	1,292	5,285	2,513	48	2,772	52
7	406	1,688	791	47	897	53
8	681	2,938	1,414	48	1,524	52
9	1,009	4,965	2,512	51	2,453	49
10	729	3,369	1,717	51	1,652	49
11	4,492	18, 039	10, 241	57	7,798	43
12	1,562	7,558	3,841	51	3,717	49
13	3,664	16, 946	9,694	57	7,252	43
14	2,709	12, 224	6,478	53	5,746	47
15	1,056	5,104	2,609	51	2,495	49
16	1,046	5,599	2,842	51	2,757	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>23, 630</b>	<b>104, 061</b>	<b>54, 216</b>		<b>49, 845</b>	

Source: ZIMSTATS

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

### 1.3. Infrastructure

Two powerlines namely Beatrice-Kadoma and Bumba-National Parks supply the district with electricity. Econet, Telecel and Netone provide network coverage in terms of communication in the district. In Mhondoro-Ngezi District there is a total of 95 schools, and these include 64 primary schools and 31 secondary schools; 2 tertiary institutions, that is, Mamina Vocational Training Centre and Maranatha University. There are 21 clinics and 1 mission hospital. 20 of the clinics offer maternal and child services. Two clinics are for occupational health services and are located at ZIMPLATS mine and Brompton mine. The district also has a well-furnished stadium in Turf called Baobab stadium which is for recreation, wellness, and fitness.

### 1.4. Police Posts

Mhondoro-Ngezi District is policed by 2 police districts with their headquarters in Kadoma and Chegutu towns.

Table 2: Mhondoro Ngezi Police Stations And Posts

Ward	Police Post	Ward	Police Post
1	Mbudzirume Base Station	11	Turf Police Station
3	Mamina Police Station	13	Battlefields Police Station
9	Manyoni Police Post	13	Venice police base
10	Bumba Police Posts	14	Eiffel Flats Police Station
10	Chingondo Police Station	14	Dzete police base

Source: MNRDC - 2022

### 1.5. Road Network

In terms of road network, the district is accessible through B/F-Turf, Manyewe-Bururu, Nyamakwavarara, Bururu-Kwekwe, Chirozva-Zimhindo, Gavhunga, Kadoma-Chingondo, and Mamina-Mandedza roads. The road network is available in most of the places except for Ward 9 and 16. However, in resettlement areas the proposed boundaries are yet to be gazetted as there are boundary disputes with Sanyati District. Mhondoro-Ngezi has 1000 km gravel roads and 35 km tarred roads. These roads are serviced by DDF, MNRDC and Ministry of Transport.

Table 3: Road Infrastructure Mhondoro-Ngezi 2022

Name	Length (Km)	Status	Requirement
Empress Turnoff-Munyati	36	Tarred	Bush clearing, widening and reseal
Battlefields-National parks	70	Gravel	Tarring
Windmill -Munyati Pry	25	Gravel	Bush clearing, formation and gravelling
Mahachi-Chileshe	23	Gravel	Formation and gravelling
Chileshe-Guzuzu	15	Gravel	Grading and gravelling



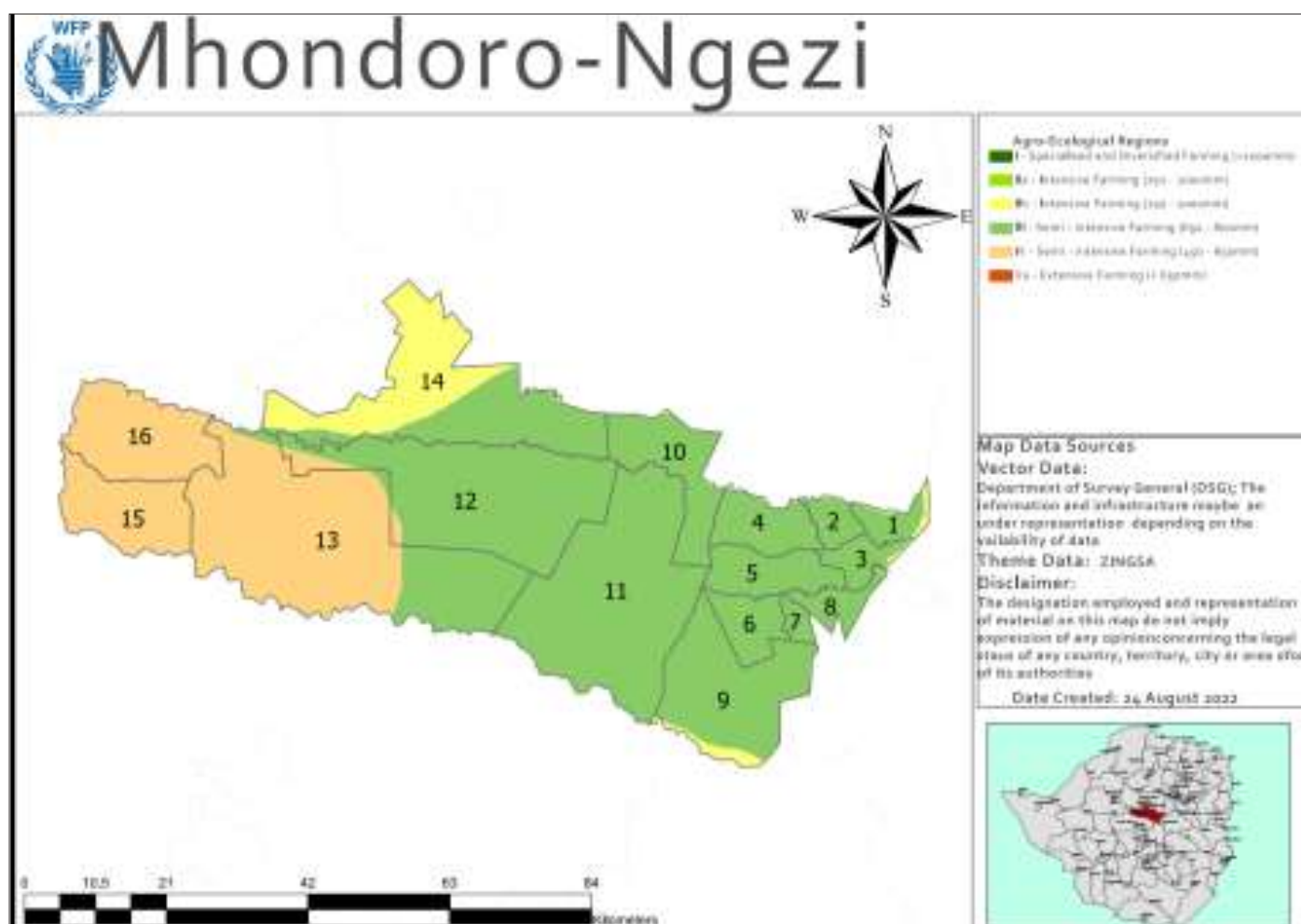
Table 3: Road Infrastructure Mhondoro-Ngezi 2022 (continued)

Mbudzirume-Kadoma	120	Gravel	Tarring
kadoma -Twintops	39	Gravel	Formation and gravelling
Nehanda -Mamina	7	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Owl Mine (Kadoma-Brompton)	30	Gravel	Formation and gravelling
Cricket Mine- Silvermoon	20	Gravel	Formation and gravelling
Graduer-Venice Mine	10	Gravel	Formation and gravelling
Knole-Darby	15	Gravel	Bush clearing, formation and gravelling
Empress Road - Cuba	7	Gravel	Bush clearing, formation and gravelling
Donain-Lalela - Luana	25	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Donain-Silvermoon-Battlefields	36	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Luana (Muzvezve-Bluegrass)	8	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Muzvezve river block	23	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Sable Ranch-Wharley Ranch-Twintops	45	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Bumbe-National Parks	15	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Overlaw-Citrus	15		Grading and gravelling
Muzvezve bridge-vill 5	6	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Mombi	7	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Pinko Mine-Mayflower	30	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Justright-Muhacha	12	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Eiffel Blue	8	Strip	Grading and gravelling
Lanteglos	9	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Gavhunga-Telstock	13	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Ordbit	5	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Suncity-Turf	11	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Turf roads	15	Gravel	Formation and gravelling
Mamina roads	10	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Muzvezve strip	13	Strip	Grading and gravelling
Donain b/centre roads	10	Gravel	formation and gravelling
Gweshe b/centre roads	3	Gravel	formation and gravelling
Mbudzirume roads	5	Gravel	formation and gravelling
Bumbe b/centre roads	2	Gravel	formation and gravelling
Chingondo b/centre	1	Gravel	formation and gravelling
Venice loop	4	Gravel	formation and gravelling
owlmine-Claw dam-Tinsin	30	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Prison farm	5	Gravel	formation and gravelling
Overdale-Claw dam	15	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Muzvezve loop	6	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Wharley Ranch	33	Gravel	Tarring
Nyamakwava	27	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Mafindifindi-Mamina	20	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Denya Pry	3	Gravel	box culvert
Gavhunga-Arbicon-Batanai	37	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
School roads	36	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Chitokwani bus stop- Mukarati b/c	8	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Manyewe-Muzvezve- Kaponda-St. Michaels	27	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Zimhindo-Chirozva - Manhize bridge	20	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
Manyoni-Mafindifindi	15	Gravel	Grading and gravelling
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030</b>		
<b>Source: MNRDC</b>			

## 2. Agriculture

### 2.1. Natural Regions

Mhondoro-Ngezi District lies mainly in the natural Region III and IV (Ward 1 to 12 are in agro ecological Region III and 13 and 15 to 16 are in agro ecological Region IV and Ward 14 is in Region IIb). The district is characterised by extensive farming, receiving rainfall ranging from 450mm to 650mm and 1000mm in exceptionally good years.

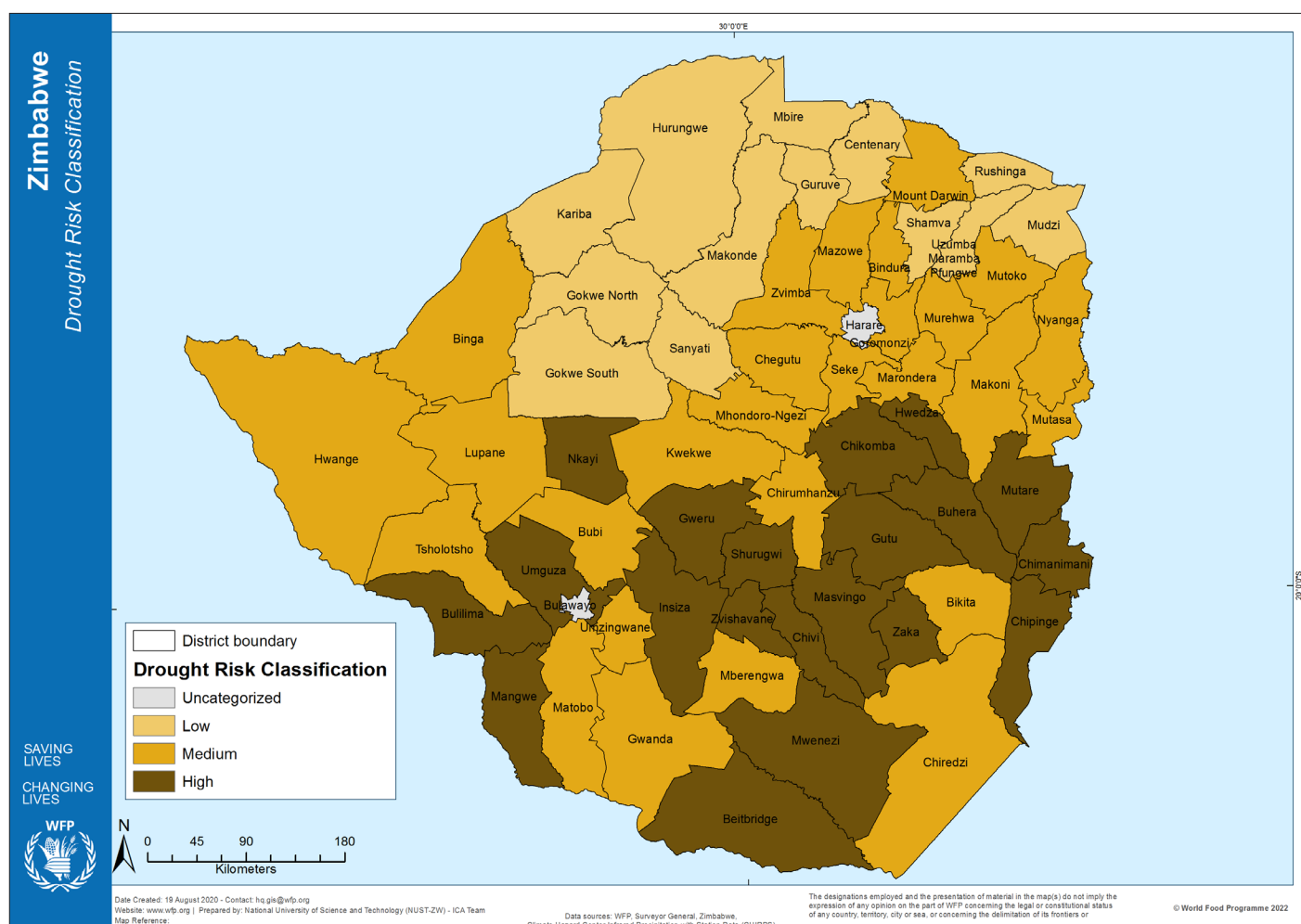


**Figure 2: Agro Ecological Regions**

The climatic conditions are characterised mainly by generally high temperatures ranging from a maximum of 23 degrees Celsius in June to 33 degree Celsius in October. The minimum temperatures range from 8 degrees Celsius in July to 17 degree Celsius in December and annual average temperature is 28 degrees Celsius.

### 2.2. Drought Prone Areas

According to the findings in ICA report, the district was classified in the medium drought risk. However, this current season the district has been hard hit by drought.



**Figure 3: Zimbabwe Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP - Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)**

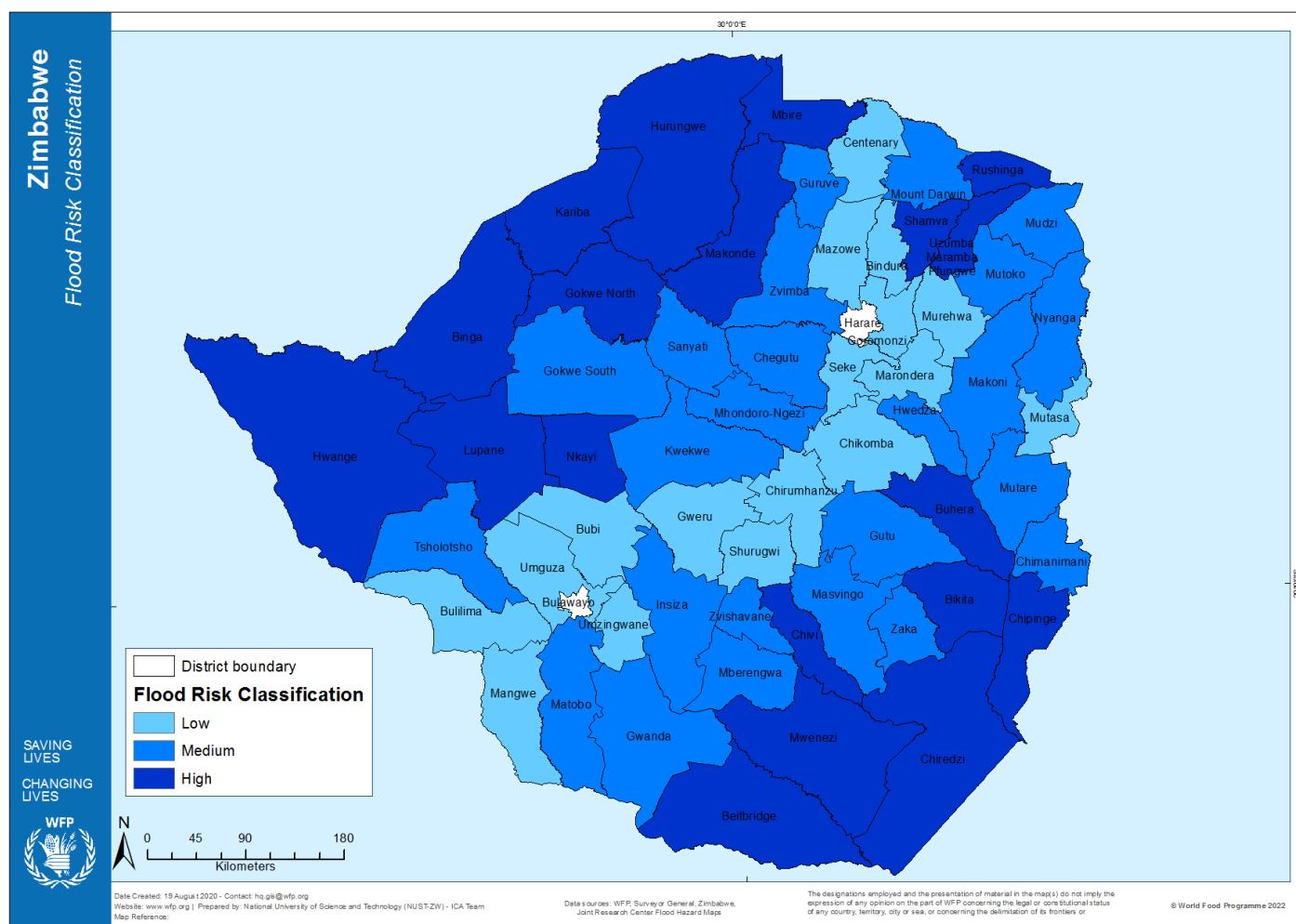
Drought prone areas in Mhondoro-Ngezi are Wards 15 and 16, while Wards 8, 5 and 7 have experienced drought in some years. Traditionally these wards need early planting for them to realize high yield.

**Table 4: Drought Intensity By Ward Mhondoro-Ngezi**

Ward	Drought Intensity		
	High	Medium	Low
1			√
2			√
3			√
4			√
5			√
6			√
7			√
8		√	
9			√
10			√
11		√	
12			√
13			√
14			√
15	√		
16	√		

## 2.3. Flood Risks

Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are prone to floods. Ward 6 has wetlands and in case of high rainfall the ward suffers from floods destroying houses and crops. Also, in Ward 6 during the rainy season the flooding causes sand worm infestation which grossly affect children under 5. The district was classified as medium prone to flood as depicted in **Figure 4** below.



**Figure 4: Flood Risk Map (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)**

## 2.4. Vegetation Characteristics

The district comprises Miombo Woodlands which is highly prone to veld fires. In Miombo Woodlands, the grass layers are of perennial species which provide a high fuel load causing fire a major threat. Tree species include *Julbernardia Globiflora* (Munondo), *Brachystegia Boehmii* (Mufuti) and *Brachystegia Spiciformis* (Msasa). Grass species include *Loudetia Simplex*, *Heteropogon Contortus* and *Pogonarthria Squarrosa*. Some parts of Mhondoro Ngezi are characterised by Mopane Woodland which includes *Colophospermum Mopane*.

## 2.5. Status Of Soils

Predominantly they are sandy soils with patches of sand loams and clay loams and small patches of brown and black soils.

**Table 5: Soil pH Mhondoro-Ngezi Profiling**

Ward	Soil Type	Ward	Soil Type
1	Sodic soils	9	Sandy loam to Clay loam
2	Sodic soils	10	Blacky clay loams
3	Sandy loam to clay loam	11	Sandy, sandy loams to Clay loams
4	Sodic Soils	12	Sandy loams to Clay loams
5	Sandy to sandy loams	13	Clay loams
6	Sandy loams	14	Loamy to clay loams
7	Sandy loams to Gravel	15	Red clay loams
8	Sandy loams to clay loam	16	Red Clay loams and clay loams

## **2.6. Land Degradation**

- Open pits due to mining activities in the various mining areas, that is, Wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.
- Gullies are a threat in Wards 1, 2 and 4 due to sodic soils prevalent in those areas (St. Michaels gullies). The impact of St. Michaels gullies has forced the responsible authorities to relocate St. Michaels Mission Hospital.
- In Wards 11, 12 and 14 gullies are a result of sand abstraction which is being perpetuated by construction activities in the nearby urban areas such as Kadoma City and Turf Township.
- Poor farming methods including stream bank cultivation is leading to soil erosion and siltation in all farming wards 1 to 16.
- Veldt fires and deforestations. Veld fires are predominant in resettlement areas, Wards 9 to 16, whilst deforestation is common throughout the whole district with Wards 11 and 12 venturing into charcoal making.
- Overpopulation and overstocking common in all wards due to illegal settling.

## 2.7. Common Hazards

Table 6: Mhondoro-Ngezi Common Hazards

Ward	Common Hazards
1	Dongas due to environmental degradation, livestock diseases, veld fires, rabies in dogs
2	Dongas due to environmental degradation, livestock diseases, flooding, water logging
3	Livestock diseases, flooding, water logging, snake bites
4	Livestock diseases outbreaks, veld fires, flooding, water logging, drought
5	Livestock diseases outbreaks, veld fires, flooding, water logging, drought
6	Livestock diseases outbreaks, veld fires, flooding, water logging, drought, sand worm infestation, hailstorms
7	Livestock diseases outbreaks, veld fires, flooding, water logging, drought, sand worm infestation, hailstorms
8	Livestock diseases outbreaks, veld fires, flooding, water logging, drought, water contamination during rainy season, hailstorms, snake bites
9	Livestock diseases outbreaks, veld fires, flooding, water logging, drought, hailstorms
10	Hailstorms, exposure to malaria, mining pits, prone to accidents from heavy trucks (mining vehicles from Turf)
11	Floods, hailstorms, vulnerable to accidents from, snake bites, lighting
12	Floods, leaching, artisanal mining related challenges
13	Prone to traffic accidents along Bulawayo Road, artisanal mining related complications, malaria prevalence especially BF due to un-reclaimed mining pits, HIV hot spots, veld fires hazard area
14	Artisanal mining challenges, malaria, HIV, TB, respiratory infections eg asbestosis
15	*Artisanal mining challenges, malaria, HIV, TB, respiratory infections eg asbestosis, water challenges
16	Artisanal mining challenges, malaria, HIV, TB, respiratory infections eg asbestosis, water water shortage eg Chiname area

**NB:** Mining challenges in Mhondoro Ngezi results in:

- Un-reclaimed mining pits which are breeding grounds of Malaria.
- Dust pollution that is very fine dust which result in chronic respiratory diseases and fine clay soil.
- Blasting results in cracks in buildings, bridges, and road networks
- High population densities around mining sites results in outbreaks of dysentery, HIV hot spots, TB as well as high incidences of veld fires.
- High chances of livestock poisoning from mining chemicals e.g. cyanide and mercury poisoning especially in Wards 14, 12, 13, 15 and 16.



## 2.8. Hydro-Geological Conditions

Most dams in Mhondoro-Ngezi are perennial except for Bentley Weir Dam which depends on rain water harvesting. In case of low rainfall, the Weir Dams in Ward 1, 2 and resettlement areas in Wards 11, 12, 14 and 15, dry up quickly.

Table 7: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

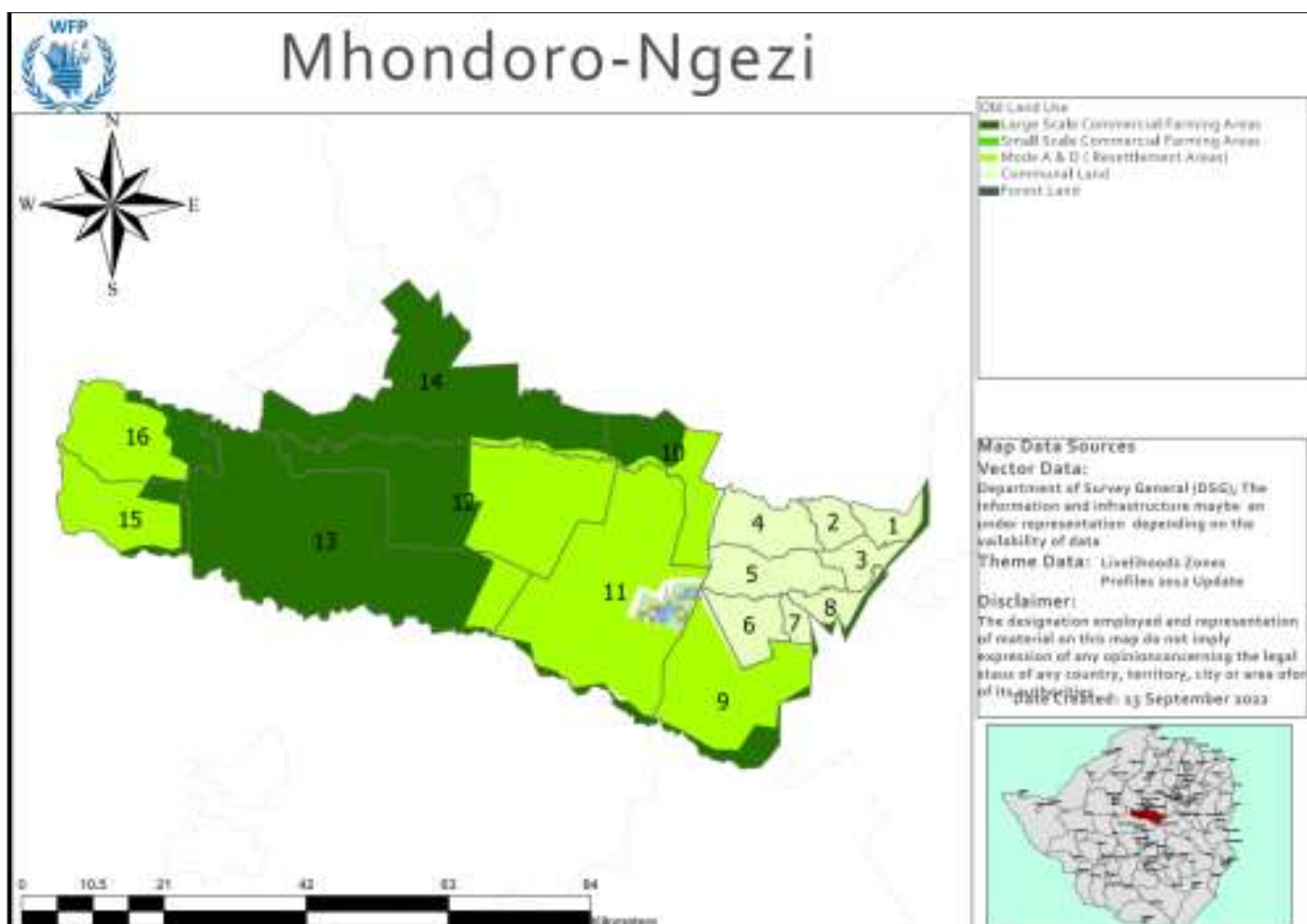
Ward	Major Dams In The Ward	Capacity	Uses
1	Makwavarara		Piped water scheme, Stock Dam
3	Mamina		2 Irrigation schemes
11	Chitsuwa		
560	Mining Activities, Turf Township, Piped water schemes in villages		
11	Ngezi		Turf Township
12	Claw dam		Kadoma City, Recreational, Irrigation
12	Madhodha	4,000	Irrigation, Stock Dam
12	Block 8	1,259	Irrigation, Stock Dam
12	Twintops		Irrigation, Stock Dam
12	Overlaw	1,189	Irrigation, Stock Dam
12	Arda Doreens	4,000	Irrigation, Stock Dam
12	Devon	1,840	Stock Dam
13	Railway 5	500	Stock Dam
13	Bentley Weir	400	Stock Dam
14	Pasi Dam	895	Kadoma City
14	Bexihill	550	
14	Tiverton	4,000	Stock Dam

## 3. Crop And Livestock Situation

Main farming sectors in Mhondoro-Ngezi are large-scale commercial farming, A2, A1, Old Resettlement, and Communal Areas.

Table 8: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)
LSCFA	
A2	+24, 415
A1	+15, 925
Old Resettlement	+22, 525
Communal Area	+40, 885



**Figure 5: Old Land Use**

### 3.1. Crop Production

#### Crop Information

Major crops grown include maize, groundnuts, cotton, butternuts and cowpeas. Tobacco is also picking up within the district. In 2016 maize yields were very low owing to the El Nino induced drought. In 2020-2021 farming season the yield was 20 times greater than the 2015-2016 agricultural season due to the good performance of the rainfall season.

**Table 9: Food Crops**

Crop	2015/16	2020/2021	Total Requirements
Maize	1133.545	21,737	27,881
Sorghum	521.25	1,288	
Pearl Millet	1.17	31	
Finger Millet	14.7	121	
Irish Potato	105	-	
Groundnut	112.9	-	
Round Nut	42.32	-	
Sweet Potato	486	-	
Sugar Beans	43.55	-	
Cowpeas	31.31	-	
Carrots	103.5	-	
Peas	-	-	
Butternuts	-	-	
Cucumber	-	-	
Cabbages	100	-	
Leaf Vegetables	127.5	-	
Tomato	694.5	-	
Onion	138	-	

Table 9: Food Crops (continued)

Okra	-	-	
Shallots	-	-	
Green pepper	0	-	
Sugar Beans	43.55	-	

### 3.2.1. Irrigation Schemes

The functionality of most irrigation schemes in the district have been affected by high ZESA and water bills. Other irrigation schemes such as Block 8, Twintops and Madhodha are not functional because they do not have irrigation equipment.

Table 10: Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
3	Mamina Irrigation Scheme phase A	216ha	Functional
8	Mamina Irrigation Scheme phase B	50ha	Functional
12	Block 8	180ha	Non-functional
12	Madhodha	180ha	Partially functional
12	Twin tops	180ha	Non-functional
12	Overlaw	34ha	Partially functional
12	ARDA Doreens' Pride	500ha	Functional
13	Impalavale	-	Non-Functional
13	Tempervale	-	Non-Functional
15	Munyati	50ha	Functional

### 3.2.2. Crop Production Challenges

Crop production challenges in the district include poor rainfall distribution, late onset of rainfall season, early tailing-off of the rains, inadequate inputs due to affordability and availability and unfavourable market environment.

## 3.3. Livestock Production

### 3.3.1. Main Types Of Livestock And Statistics

**Table 11** below shows the average livestock holding per ward.

Table 11: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Cattle Per Ward	Goats Per Ward	Sheep Per Ward	Indigenous Chicken
1	2,652	6,168	7	4,431
2	2,061	1,136	0	5,001
3	2,729	1,106	13	4,977
4	2,441	1,790	0	5,994
5	2,793	1,576	0	3,011
6	2,830	1,192	0	2,745
7	1,292	601	0	2,402
8	2,040	972	1	1,969
9	5,443	1,833	26	4,785
10	2,948	1,523	101	4,798
11	2,471	721	113	416
12				
13	1,847	1,578	299	6,757
14	1,460	1,307	54	2,896
15	3,065	880	26	2,014
16	2,424	821	10	1,311

The district had a 61, 070 herd of cattle, 44, 738 goats, 725 sheep and 3,137 donkeys in first quarter of 2022.

Table 12: Livestock Statistics

Farming Sector	Year	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys
CA	2016				
	2022	14, 616	2,917	196	160
OR	2016				
	2022	14,,007	4,327	81	228
LSCFA	2016				
	2022	11, 510	6,917	164	165
SSCFA	2016		0	0	
	2022		0	0	
A1	2016				
	2022	11, 092	12, 345	188	434
A2	2016				
	2022	9,845	18, 232	96	2,150
Peri Urban	2016				
	2022				
<b>Total</b>	2016				
	2022	<b>61, 070</b>	<b>44, 738</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>3,137</b>

### 3.3.2. Main Livestock Disease

Cattle are mostly affected by January Disease, Lump Skin, and Foot-and-Mouth disease, while Newcastle disease infects poultry in communal area. Rabies is prevalent in Wards 1, 8 and 16, and anti-Rabies vaccine is scarce. From 2018 to 2020 several farmers lost a great number of cattle owing to January Disease and this contributed to lack of draught power and economic security thus impacting on social, economic, and cultural activities.

### 3.3.3. Grazing Availability

Pastureland has been reduced due to illegal settlers and artisanal mining.

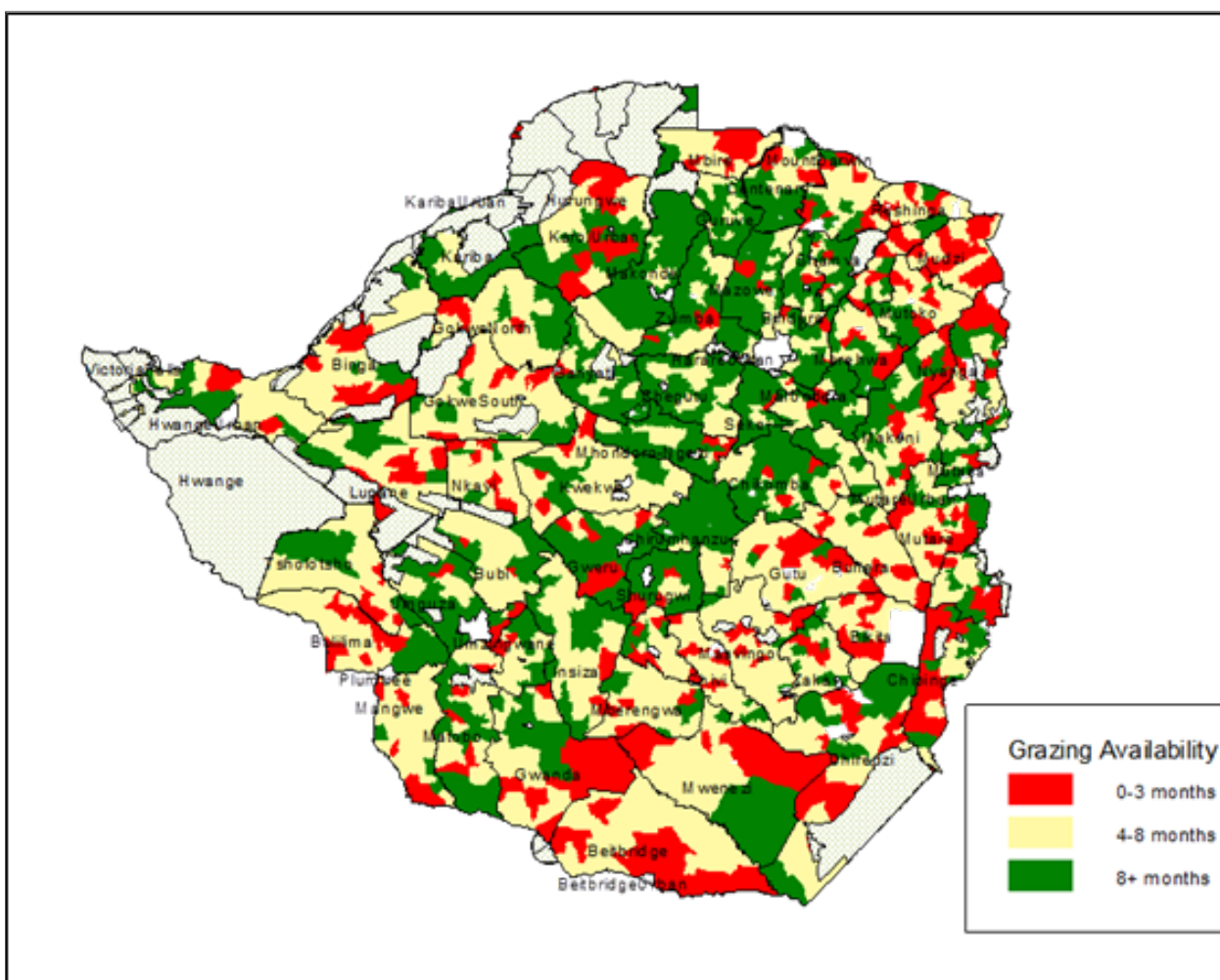


Figure 6: Grazing Land Available

### 3.3.4. Dipping Situation

Most of the dip tanks in Mhondoro-Ngezi were refurbished in 2021. However, some of them are not functional due to water unavailability. For example in Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4 there are perennial water shortages due to mid-season drying up of the weir dams that supply these plunge dips. The dip tanks are not sited near boreholes. Traditionally in Mhondoro-Ngezi, tick borne diseases start in these wards. In addition, in Wards 12, 14 and 13, borehole drilling resulted in dry holes since the water table is too low.

Table 13: Dip Tanks By Ward

Ward	Number Of Dip tanks	Names Of Dip tanks	Functionality
1	2	Zvezve and Murambwa	Functional
2	2	Kaponda and Chinove	Not functional
3	1	Zimhindo	Functional
4	2	Mukarati and Manyewe	Functional
5	1	Gasanyama	Functional
6	2	Bururu and Mafindifindi	Functional
7	0		
8	1	Chirozva	Functional
9	4	Arbicon, Manyoni, Muganhu and Danhire	Functional
10	4	Rutara, Bumbe, Jondale and Solitude	Functional
11	5	Mlota, Wanganui, Tyron, Turf and Silverstar	Functional
12	5	Tyrone, Block 8, Block 10, Overlaw and Twintops	Functional (Tyrone, dip tank is not functional)
13	1	Railway 4	Functional
14	4	Devon, Justright, Whalley ranch and Damvuri	Functional
15	1	Silvermoon	Functional
16	5	Tank 3, Tank 6, Tank 7, Tank 10 and Tank 13	Functional

Generally, dip tanks are adequate, however these dip tanks need refurbishment especially on roofs and cement structures which have deteriorated.

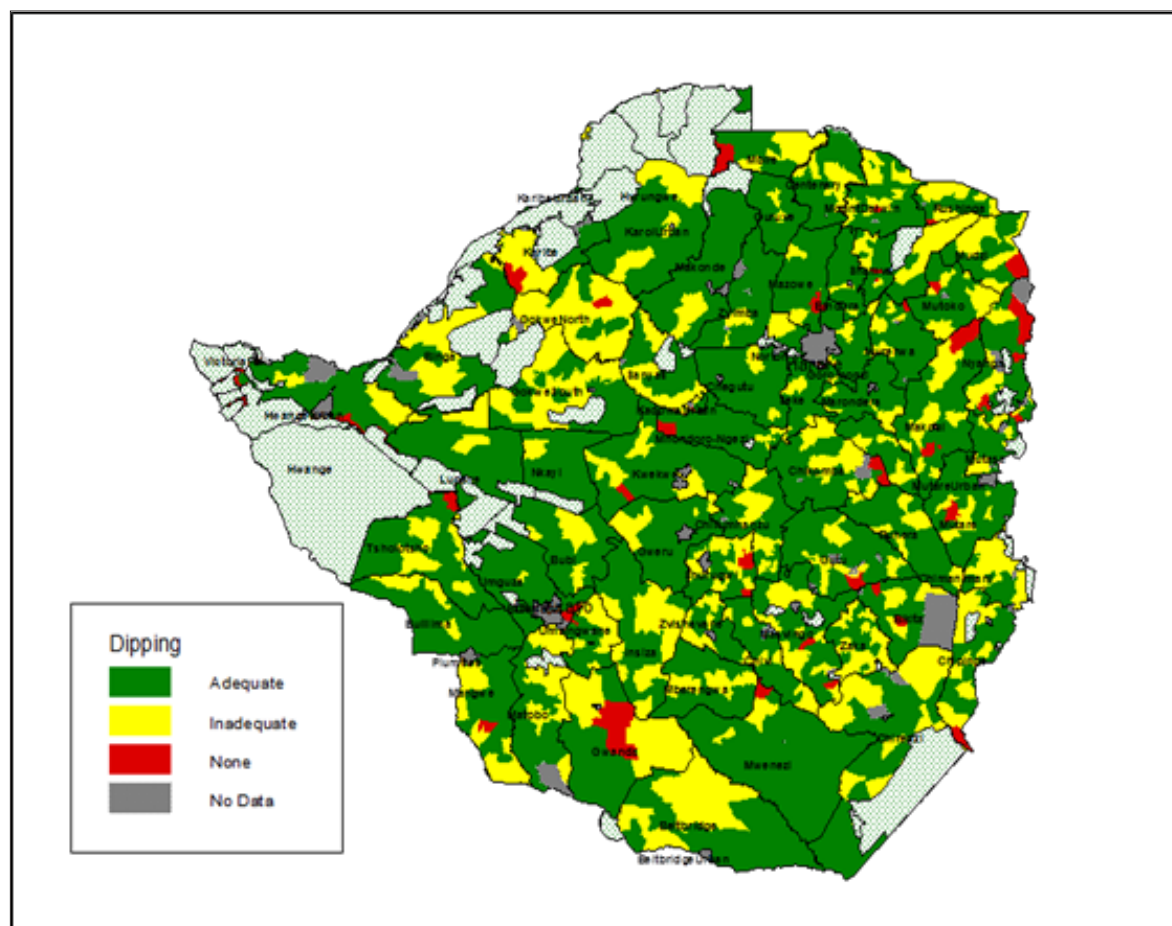


Figure 7: Dip Tank Adequacy

### 3.3.5. Challenges In Livestock Production

Challenges faced by livestock farmers sometimes there is inconsistency in dipping programs, increased cases of cattle rustling and occurrence of veldt fires that affect grazing usually from August to November.

### 3.4. Economic And Livelihood Activities

The district's main economic activities are based on mining and agriculture. In Ward 11, farmers are receiving support from Local NGOs which include ZAKIS that links farmers to research institutions. Other livestock farmers are receiving support for better breeding. ZAGP is also supporting piggery breeding and 365 farmers engaged in piggery breeding. Pfumvudza farming (climate resilience farming) has been embraced by most communal and subsistence farmers and are looking forward to engaging into diversified farming in the next farming season where they will be receiving maize and beans as farming inputs.

Mhondoro-Ngezi District houses seven (7) prominent mines which include ZIMPLATS, Venice mine, Etina, ZIMASCO, Brompton mine, One step mine and CAM and Motor mine. There are also smaller mines which include Etina and Gweshe, which also encompass the bulk of the youth's economic activities. Small Scale mining and artisanal mining is also done in the greater parts of Wards 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Gold, chrome and platinum are mostly mined in the area.

Fishing is carried out at Claw Dam in Ward 12, Mamina Dam in Ward 4, Twintops Dam in Ward 12, Chitsuwa Dam Ward 11, Devon Dam in Ward 14 and Ngezi Dam in Ward 11. Ngezi recreational park also offers fishing services as part of the recreation activities in the park.

Table 14: District Economic Distribution

Wards	Land Tenure	Economic Activity
Wards 1-8	Communal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subsistence farming</li></ul>
Wards 12, 13 and part 14 (Peri-urban wards)	A1 & A2 resettlement (Large- and small-scale farming)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subsistence farming</li><li>Commercial farming</li><li>Mining</li></ul>
Wards 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16	Old resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subsistence farming</li><li>Commercial farming</li><li>Mining</li><li>Fishing</li></ul>
Ward 11	Ngezi national parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conservation &amp; wildlife management</li><li>Mining</li></ul>

## 4. Markets

### 4.1. Livestock Markets

There are some buyers who purchase livestock classes in bulk and usually these have butcheries. However, prices have not changed from 2016 to 2022 due to various factors, including the pegging of prices in US\$ and prevalence of January Disease during the period under review.

Table 15: Average Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Livestock	Market Type	Average Price 2016 (USD)	Average Price 2022 (USD)
Cattle	Open Market	350	350
Goats	Open Market	35	35
Sheep	Open Market	40	40
Donkeys	Open Market	150	150
Pigs	Open Market	80-90	80-90
Poultry	Open Market	5-6	5-6



#### **4.2. Crop Markets**

Horticulture produce is marketed in local markets , while farmers use GMB to sell crops like maize, sorghum (white), cowpeas and groundnuts. Farmers also sell red sorghum to Delta Corporation and also sell tobacco to various tobacco sales floors.

Climate change has been impacting negatively on high moisture requiring crops like beans and large grains especially maize. For example, the district had a false start to the season in 2021/22 and high cropping activities commenced only to be affected by two (2) prolonged dry spells at early stages of growth and at grain filling. These disruptions in rain patterns are mainly a result of climate change and the resultant yield failures have affected availability.

Table 16: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of 2022

Ward	Commodity Availability					Rice	Price				
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain		Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/Bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2Litre	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/Bucket
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
15	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4
16	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	3.70	4-5	3.75-4.00	25	3-4

### 4.3. Market Challenges

- Despite markets being readily accessible, the pricing model currently in use that is a mixture of ZWL\$ and US\$ is a challenge. For example, maize inputs are procured in US\$ but GMB prices are in ZWL\$. Then the bank rate and black-market rate of US\$ to ZWL\$ becomes a factor that has an erosive effect on the production cycle.
- Road network/condition is a challenge. For example, the road that links Kadoma city centre to Mamina, via Damvuri, Gweshe, Bandawe is in extremely poor condition. In addition, the subsidiary road that links Donain and Venice to Harare-Gweru is also poor.
- Competition from neighbouring districts (Kwekwe, Sanyati, Chegutu, Mubaira, Chikoma and Seke). These areas produce the same products as Mhondoro-Ngezi farmers.
- Poor network coverage affects market research and analysis by farmers i.e., market trends, prices etc.
- Transport costs are also a factor. These are charged in US\$ and as per the pricing model challenge above also affects production.

## 5. Education

Mhondoro-Ngezi District has a total of 95 schools and these include 64 primary schools and 31 secondary schools; 2 tertiary institutions i.e., one training institution namely Mamina Vocational Training Centre and one University which is still under construction i.e. Maranatha.

16 schools in the district are carrying out nutrition gardening, 9 primary schools and 7 secondary schools, while 3 schools are into apiculture (bee farming).

All the 69 primary schools in the district are carrying out feeding schemes, with 54 of them being supported by JF Kapnek through health assessments of ECD and non ECD children. Health workers screen for Malnutrition in these children. During lockdown ECD children in schools supported by JF KAPNEK received dry rations of CSB to consume at home. Dondoshava Primary and Rockbar are into chicken rearing to support the school feeding program as well as the smooth running of the schools.

Rockbar, Chiname, Sable Ranch and all schools have no easy access to main roads as well as telecommunication networks.

More than 75% of the primary and secondary schools in the district are rural based schools and have limited access to technological infrastructure. This utterly affected their performance during this Covid-19 era and in the articulation of the new curriculum.

### 5.1. Education Enrolment

The enrolment in the district includes private schools. School enrolment has increased due to the increase in number of schools and the establishment of private schools in rural areas.

Table 17: Education Enrolment

	2016			2022		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary schools	3,353	3,248	6,601	18, 881	18, 875	<b>37, 756</b>
Secondary schools	1,002	1,075	2,077	6,120	5,974	<b>12, 094</b>

### 5.2. Challenges

- Inadequate teachers' accommodation
- Inadequate classrooms, some schools are still made of pole and dagga and the staff do not have accommodation.
- Inadequate water supplies
- Poor road network
- Unavailability of electricity at some schools
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials (textbooks) and technological infrastructure.
- Low pass rate due to inaccessibility of schools which do not attract experienced teachers.
- Some students, for example from Ward 16 Silver Moon, walk long distances to Munyati Secondary or Venice Secondary

## 6. Health And Nutrition

### 6.1. Health Infrastructure

Health services in the district are provided at Ngezi Rural Hospital, St. Michael's Mission Hospital and 15 council clinics, 5 government clinics, 1 private hospital and 3 private surgeries.

Table 18: Health Infrastructure

Ward	Health Centre	Health Personnel	Wards Served	Population Served	Responsible Authority
1	St. Michaels Mission Hospital	110	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Chegutu Manyame and Chikomba	2,826	Roman Catholic
2	Murambwa	6	1, 2 and 3	4,518	MNRDC
3	Ngezi Rural Hospital	25	3, 4, 5, 8 and Chikomba	4,310	GOZ
4	Mukarati Clinic	6	4	3,841	MNRDC
4	Manyewe	5	4 and 5	4,105	MNRDC
5					
6	Bururu	6	6, 7, 5 and 9	3,278	MNRDC
6	Mafindifindi Clinic	4	Ward 6, 8, 7 and 9	3,278	MNRDC
7	Gavhunga	4	7 and 8	3,235	MNRDC
8	Dondoshava	5	8 and 7	3,729	MNRDC
9	Manyoni	4	9	3,219	MNRDC
10	Bumbe	6	10 and 11	3,868	GOZ
11	Turf Polyclinic	15	Ward 11	12, 165	MNRDC
11	Trauma Centre			-	ZIMPLATS Mine Clinic
11	Chingondo	5	Ward 10 and 12	5,833	MNRDC
11	Topline			-	Private Clinic
12	Twintops Clinic	5	12	4,980	MNRDC
13	Battlefields RDC and Army	3	Wards 13, 15, Zibagwe District Wards 6, 7 and 8	9,646	MNRDC, army
14	Gweshe clinic	5	Ward 14	9,796	MNRDC
15	Cuba Clinic				
	4	Ward 15	4749	MNRDC	
16	Domain	7	Ward 16	9,741	GOZ

### 6.2. Nutrition And HIV/AIDS

Mhondoro-Ngezi District has 4,262 males and 5,675 females living with HIV and are on ART. Areas with high HIV prevalence include Donain, Venice, Turf, Etina and Gweshe. This is owing to the high economic activities fuelled by the mines located there. Early infant diagnosis is currently put in place to prevent and monitor mother to child transmission of HIV.

### 6.3. Stunting

According to ZimVAC 2016, stunting was at 28.4% which was very high owing to the subsequent drought years since 2012.

Table 19: Nutrition Situation

Nutrition Indicator	Percentage Malnourished %	Source
Stunting	22.1	ZimVAC 2019
Underweight	0.7	NNS 2018
Wasting	2.4	NNS 2018

#### 6.4. Low Birth Weight

Of the 3001 deliveries 204 were low birth weight babies. 6.7% of the children had low birth weight. In 2020 low birth weight babies were at 5.2%. There is a slight increase in low-birth-weight babies as compared to last year.

#### 6.5. Nutrition Activities

##### 6.5.1. Growth Monitoring And Active Screening

MOHCC carries out nutrition activities which include screening for Malnutrition through growth monitoring and activities screening in children under five. At least 4000 children are reached on a monthly basis with growth monitoring. VHWs also carry out active screening and growth monitoring in the communities. 10% of the children are weighed and screened in the community. VHWs are supporting Mother-led MUAC screening in their respective areas of jurisdiction to minimise children from exposure of Covid- 19. Each child has their own MUAC tape.

##### 6.5.2. IYCF

IYCF indicators are generally low and interventions need to be put in place to reduce adverse effects of poor feeding practices. Village health workers have also been capacitated with IYCF counselling and they have since formed 85 support groups as of June 2021. Village health workers carry out cooking demonstrations in their respective support groups with caregivers to capacitate mothers with the best food choices and cooking methods to ensure maximal growth.

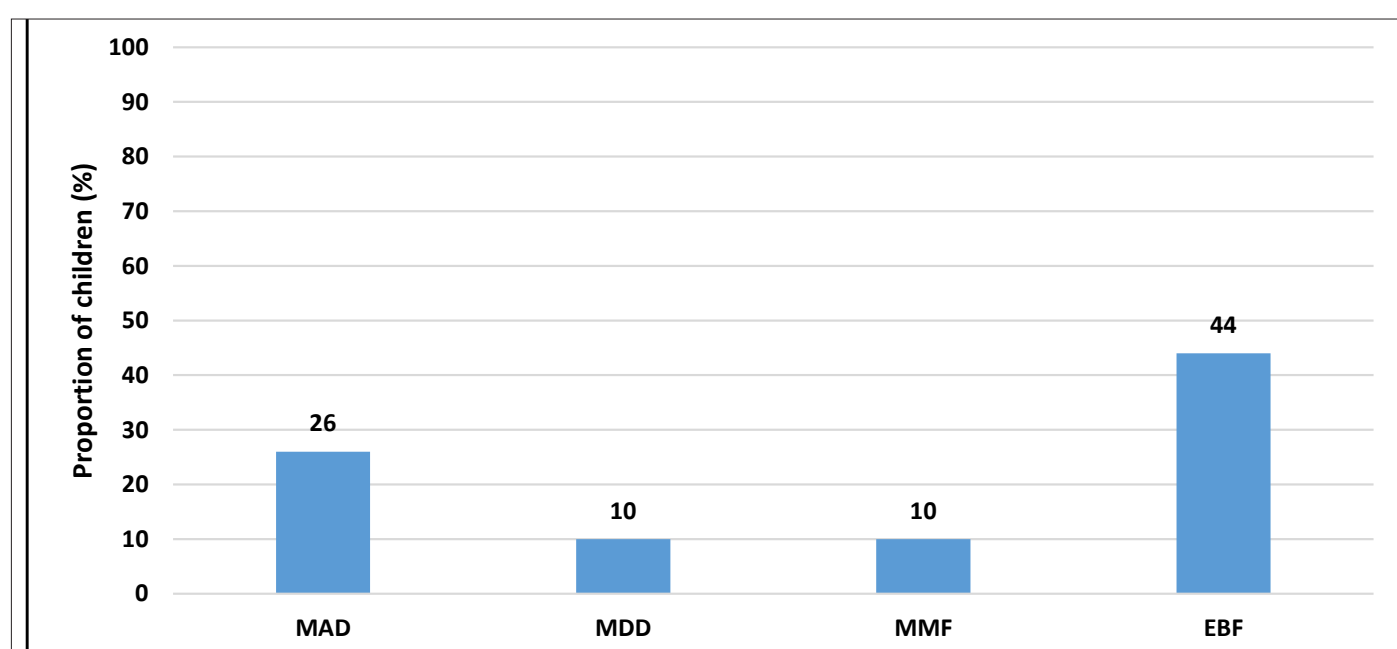


Figure 8: IYCF Indicators

##### 6.5.3. Micronutrients Supplementation

Pregnant women receive IFA during their ANC. This is to reduce the occurrence of Anaemia and neural tube defects on the baby. From January to June 2021, 3833 women received IFA during their ANC visits. 1088 of them received on their initial booking. According to DHIS2, 30% of the expected pregnancies received IFA on the initial booking. Hence there is dire need to mobilize the community on institutions deliveries and early booking to minimize maternal mortality.

##### 6.5.4. Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) Coverage

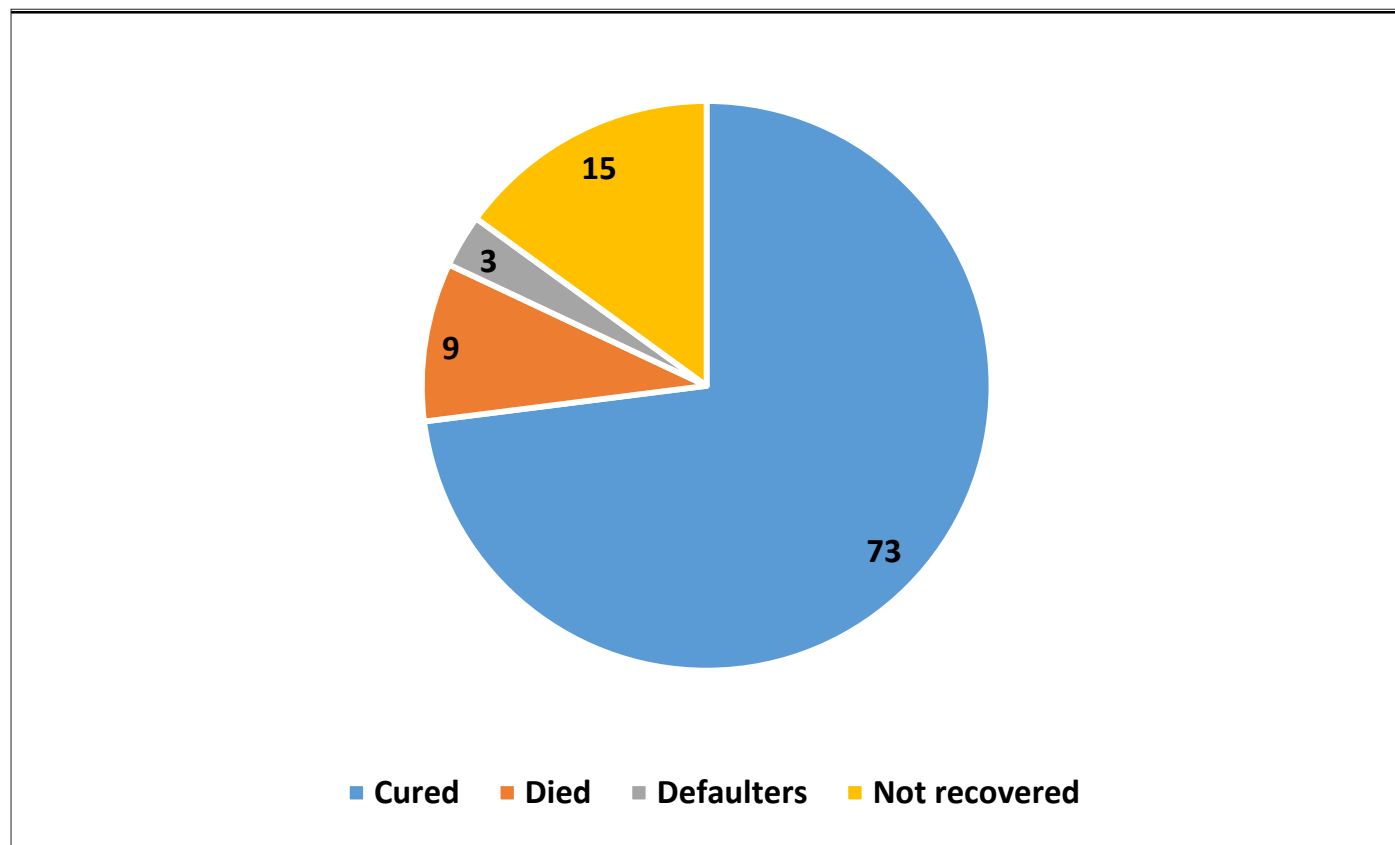
VAS coverage is generally low owing to the hard-to-reach population that rely on outreaches which include John Bhinya, Devon, Sable Ranch, Rockbar, Block 6, 7, 8, Madhodha, Circle G, David Guzuzu and Silver Star. Micronutrients powders are supplied erratically in the district. Currently the district only received a few boxes that will only be received by 10% of the 6-59 months children who are eligible. The district is hoping to receive more.

Table 20: Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage

	6-11 Months	12-59 Months
Target	2,814	19, 652
Achieved	2,040	6,430
% Coverage	72.5	32.4
Source: DHIS2, 2021		

### 6.5.5. Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)

IMAM is a program that was put in place to manage complicated and uncomplicated Malnutrition. Complicated Malnutrition is managed at stabilization care centre and in Mhondoro-Ngezi there is only one at St. Michael Mission hospital. In January to June 2021 the district had 74 admissions. These admissions are lower than 153 admissions in the same period in 2020. This is probably due to the fruitful farming season of 2020/2021 and also low screening rates due to Covid- 19 pandemic. Of the total outcomes 73% were cured. This is less than the Sphere standards which expected 75% cure rate. 9% of the children died mainly due to late presentation to the health facility, 3% defaulted and 15% non-recovery.



**Figure 9: IMAM Program Performance (Source: DHIS2, 2021)**

### 6.6. Water Supply And Sanitation

About 44% of households in communal areas have toilets. The school level sanitation coverage is an extremely low with a ratio of 1 squat hole to 64 girls and 1 squat hole to 61 boys in primary school, which is faraway from the sphere standards of 1 squat hole to 20 girls and 1 squat hole to 24 boys.

Water coverage in the district stands at 64% in terms of access to borehole water and the district has a higher national recommended ratio of 1 borehole to 30 households. Both communities and schools also have access to piped water to compliment water supply. In the district, major rivers include Munyati and Muzvezve which provide water for livestock and to some extent they are also utilised for irrigation projects. And 3 major dams namely Mamina, Madhodha and Island are also sources of water in the district.



### 6.7. Water Coverage In The District

In Wards 12 and 15 underground water is not easily accessible due low water table, soil with low water holding capacity. Mining activities in these wards drain water. In Wards 12 and 13 deforestation also disturbs the availability of underground water.

Table 21: Water Coverage In The District

Ward	Required Boreholes 1:30 H/H	No. Of Functional Boreholes	Percentage Coverage
1	38	23	60
2	17	12	70
3	22	16	72
4	58	33	56
5	50	31	62
6	51	28	54
7	12	10	80
8	22	17	77
9	33	20	60
10	23	17	70
11	55	40	70
12	50	18	36
13	47	30	60
14	45	31	68
15	39	16	41
16	38	15	39
	600	385	64

### 6.8. Toilets Coverage

Table 22: Toilets Coverage

Ward	Households	% Households With Toilets
1	1,069	30
2	506	25
3	637	40
4	1,241	35
5	1,531	40
6	1,292	30
7	406	55
8	681	60
9	1,009	40
10	729	50
11	4,492	45
12	1,562	60
13	3,664	55
14	2,709	45
15	1,056	40
16	1,046	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>23, 630</b>	
<b>Source: Environmental Health Department, 2021</b>		

## 7. Developmental Partners

Table 23: Developmental Partners

Organisation	What They Are Doing?	Where The Projects Are Being Implemented	GOZ Ministry Partnership
Tsungirirai	Adolescent children ART support and Health assessments for HIV exposed infants. Support nutrition Mentorship	All the 16 wards All 20 Health facilities	MOHCC
JF KAPNEK	School feeding program Support, Health assessments for ECD and non ECD children	54 schools	Education MOHCC
ZAGP	Piggery breeding	365 farmers across all wards	AARDS
ZAKIS	Linking farmers to research institutions deliveries	16 wards	AARDS
AARDS	Climate resilience farming	16wards	
MOHCC	Active screening, growth monitoring, IMAM, nutrition Mentorship, IYCF counselling	16 wards	
Women affairs	Nutrition gardens	16 wards	
MNRDC	Crop and livestock farming climate	Ward 12	
Education	Nutrition gardening Apiculture	16 schools 3 schools	
ZIMTTECH	OI, HIV, EID	12 health facilities	MOHCC
ZACH	OI, HIV, EID	8 health facilities	MOHCC
ZIMPLATS	Building and renovating schools Establishing nutritional gardens Food assistance to the vulnerable groups	Ward 11, 3 and 10	All Govt line ministries
Leonard Cheshire	Provide assistive devices to the disabled persons in the district	Ward 1-16	MPSLSD
Child Protection Society	Tracing, reunification and reintegration of children living outside the family environment	Ward 1-16	MPSLSD

## 8. Development Priority

The Mhondoro- Ngezi Community Developmental Projects need a mindset change in terms of community ownership for sustainability. For example, Mamina Irrigation Scheme, Madhodha and also dam infrastructure and roads need community guardianship for security and maintenance. However, more resources are needed for water surveying and borehole drilling in drier areas of the district. In addition, there is an existential threat to developmental projector from artisanal mining activities and illegal settlers. For example, at times mining activities are carried out within 5 metres of roads and schools.

Mhondoro- Ngezi District had done a development plan in consultation with the community which was aimed at addressing food and nutrition security, employment creation, poverty eradication and infrastructure development as shown below:

Table 24: Developmental Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Achievements From 2016 To 2021	Comment
Vocational Training Centres	5	Classroom block, and one staff house constructed	Still operating as a satellite of Mashayamombe vocational training centre in Chegutu
Livestock Restocking	All wards	Dipping program has improved since 2016	Tick grease and availing of dipping chemicals to all the dip tanks in the district have tried to mitigate the impact of tick-borne diseases
Agricultural Markets and access to Development	All wards	Market stalls constructed at Mbudzirume (Ward 1), Turf (Ward 11)	However, the market structures constructed fall short of satisfying market space demands especially in Turf resulting in erection of makeshift structures. BF, Donain and Gweshe needs market stalls
Control of Veld fires		Fire protection committees were formed in all wards by EMA in collaboration with line ministries  Educational campaigns were carried out in all wards  Awareness of existing by-laws is ongoing and inclusion of local lead	There is need for more interventions to reduce the effects of veld fires. More hectares of land and properties are being destroyed by the fires, especially due to population pressure from illegal settlers and artisanal miners (e.g BF Ward 13).
Skills and Capacity Development	All wards	Min of Agriculture carries out farmer trainings across all farming disciplines  SMEs (women) were trained in bakery and confectionary skills  Attempts to resuscitate a bakery constructed way back in ward 5 are on going  Women were trained in food value addition, detergents making and income savings	All these programs need more resources and monitoring from relevant departments
Livestock Disease surveillance and control	All wards	Livestock committees were established in each and every ward (i.e. Livestock Dipping committees)	However, Theileriosis is still difficult to control within the district.
Electricity infrastructure development	All wards	3 Chiefs had their homesteads electrified Some of the business centres were electrified	Electricity grids in Mhondoro Ngezi still fall far short of satisfying power needs in the communities

Table 24: Developmental Priorities (continued)

Dams and Water reservoir construction and rehabilitation	1, 2, 11, 12 (Twintops), 14 (Lonekop), Gweshe), 15 and 16	None so far	There is need for construction of weir dams and a reclamation program for silted dams and those that were destroyed by flash floods. For example, Lonekop farm has a very big dam that was destroyed but has the capacity to service Gweshe and also Block 8 farmers
Employment creation	1-8	Community Bakeries were resuscitated in Wards (1-8)	More needs to be done in terms of employment creation in the district
Irrigation infrastructure development	3 (Mamina), 12 (block 8), 16 (Sotek)	Mamina irrigation scheme process of resuscitation is on going  Ward 16 irrigation equipment is being installed	More needs to be done even existing irrigation schemes in order for them to be resuscitated. There is general lack of ownership concept in communities
Education infrastructure development	All wards	Chaname in ward 16 is currently constructing classroom blocks  Ward 11, Chingondo secondary is under construction  Turf 2, in Ward 11 is also under construction	There is need for more secondary schools in Mhondoro Ngezi, e.g., Silvermoon, Gweshe, Rockbar, Mambo, Tangwena, students walk long distances to schools
Health Infrastructure and services	All wards	Ward 5 and 12 clinics are under construction	Wards 16 and 15 need more clinics due to high population. In addition, Mhondoro Ngezi does not have a District hospital
Water Supply – Boreholes, Piped Water Schemes	All wards	98 boreholes were drilled since 2016  Piped water schemes at Mudzirume (Ward 1), Madhodha (Ward 12), Chitsuwa (Ward 11), Chemahehu (Ward ) were installed in the period under review.	There is need for more boreholes in Mhondoro Ngezi so that average distance travelled to water points is reduced.  Solarization of boreholes is also needed to facilitate the development of piped schemes.
Road Infrastructure	All wards	Binya road in Ward 11 is under construction.  Mamina-Kadhani road is in RDC plans for renovation  Chingondo-Bumbe, Cricket-Cuba, Empress-Brompton road being renovated	Empress turn-off to Donain road is critical need of attention and also Kadoma-Bandawe road via Gweshe road is damaged though being a vital road in District linking Mamina to Kadoma

Table 25: Proposed 2022 Mhondoro-Ngezi District Annual Development Plan

Project/Programme Name	Location	Status New	Status Ongoing	Estimated Cost	Source Of Funds	Implementing Agency	Expected Outcomes
<b>Food Security &amp; Nutrition</b>							
Establishment of Cattle Ranching and dairy project	11		Xxx	closed	Zimplats	Zimplats	Access to food
Establishment of Citrus Project	Ward 9 and 11	xxx		Not disclosed	CSOT	CSOT	Employment, income generation and nutrition
Establishment of Gum Plantation (129 ha) and community irrigation	Ward 11-Turf		Xxx	15, 000.00	MNRDC, ZIMPLATS	MNRDC, Community	Employment, Revenue generation, grazing pastures
<b>Social Services And Poverty Eradication</b>							
BEAM	Ward 1-16		Xxx	Not disclosed	GOZ	Social Services	Increase access to education
Institutional feeding	Ward 1-16		Xxx	unknown	GOZ	Education	Increase access to nutritional food
Procurement of 2 ambulances	Muzvezve and Mhondoro constituencies	Xxx		3, 000, 000.00	GOZ	Health	Increase access to health services in case of emergency
Capacitation of CPU	Ward 1-16		Xxx	Not known	GOZ	Social Services	Disaster management
Drought Relief	Ward 1-16		Xxx	Not known	GOZ	Social Services	Increase access to food
Disability revolving fund	Ward 1-16		Xxx	Not known	GOZ	Social Services	Increased access to services
AMTO	Ward 1-16		Xxx	Not known	GOZ	Social Services	Increase access to medication
<b>Infrastructure And Utilities</b>							
Rehabilitation of roads -Binya Road	Ward 11		Xxx	20, 000,000	MNRDC, ZINARA, PPP	MNRDC,	Increased traffic ability
Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme	Ward 16	Xxx			ZINARA	MNRDC	Increased traffic ability
Road grading (routine maintenance)	Ward 1-16		Xxx	5, 000, 000.00	ZINARA, MNRDC	DDF, MNRDC	Accessible roads
Construction Park & Events Centre	Ward 11		Xxx	1, 000, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC, SR	Recreation
Establishment of landfill	Ward 11 -Turf	Xxx		2, 000, 000.00	MNRDC, ZIMPLATS, EMA	MNRDC	Solid waste management
Construction of Cemetery boundary wall	Ward 11-Turf	Xxx		300, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC	Improved access to public services
Construction of Office	Ward 11			500, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC	Office space

Table 25: Proposed 2022 Mhondoro-Ngezi District Annual Development Plan (continued)

Construction of concentrator	Ward 11	Xxx		Not disclosed	Zimplats	Zimplats	Value addition
Construction of Industrial Park	Ward 11	Xxx		Not disclosed	Old Mutual	Old Mutual	Employment creation
Construction of houses	Ward 11	Xxx		Not disclosed	ZIMPLATS	ZIMPLATS	Zimplats employee accommodation
Borehole drilling and equipping	Ward 12 Block 8 village 4, Ward 15 Munyati Primary and Ward 16		Xxx	3, 000, 000.00	GOZ	DDF, DWSSC	Improved access to water
Borehole drilling and equipping	6 wards to benefit		Xxx	5, 000, 000.00	GOZ	MNRDC, DWSSC	Improve WASH services
Munyati piped water scheme	Ward 11	Xxx		1, 200, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC	Improve WASH services
Construction of clinics (Block 8 and Masasa)	Ward 12 and 5	Xxx		200, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC, MOHCC	Improve health services delivery
19 EHT staff house	Ward 1-16	Xxx		500, 000.00	GOZ	MNRDC and MOHCC	Access to health
Rehabilitation of St Michaels Hospital			Xxx	Not disclosed	Italian	MOH and Mission Admin	Improved access to health care
Operating theatre and anatorium ward- Turf Polyclinic	Turf Ward 11	Xxx		200, 000.00	MNRDC and PPP	MNRDC, MOH	Enhancing health service delivery
Construct ion of District Infectious Diseases Centre	Turf Ward 11	Xxx		500, 000.00	Gov of Zimbabwe	Public Works	Enhancing health service delivery
Turf 2 Primary School Phase 1	Ward 11		Xxx	100, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC	Decongestion of existing Turf Pry School
Construction of vending markets (Battlefields,Donain,Gweshe)	Ward 13, 14 and 16	Xxx		70, 000.00	MNRDC	MNRDC	Community empowerment
Turf Servicing (water and sewer reticulation	Turf		Xxx	200, 000.00	MNRDC	M NRDC	Improved access to basic services
Regional Hospital	Ward 11	Xxx		Unknown	Old Mutual	Old Mutual	Access to medication
Vocational Training Centre Block	Ward 5	Xxx		Unknown	GOZ	Ministry of Youth	Empowerment
Government Complex	Ward 11	Xxx		Unknown	GOZ	Public Works	Increase access to services
150 Government houses for accommodation	11			Unknown			
<b>Value Addition And Beneficiation</b>					GOZ	Public Houses	Access to descent shelter
Incubator		Xxx					
Mamina Bakery	5	Xxx		Unknown	GOZ	SME, Women's Affairs	Value addition to agricultural products.
<b>Source: MNRDC, 2022</b>							



## 9. Food Security

### 9.1. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

**Table 27** below shows that the number of food insecure households in 2022 is lower than that of 2016 across all wards in Mhondoro -Ngezi District. This could be attributed to a successful cropping season in the 2020/2021 season. Agricultural success is positively correlated to food security in Mhondoro- Ngezi.

Table 26: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2012 Households	Food Insecurity Rankings	2016 Projected Food Insecure Population	2022 Projected Food Insecure Population
4	1,241	1	1536.9	1,207
16	1,046	2	1695.3	1,038
13	3,664	3	5130.6	3,620
15	1,056	4	1545.3	1,042
14	2,709	5	3701.1	2,678
3	637	6	762.6	630
2	506	7	636.9	493
1	1,069	8	1340.4	1,058
5	1,531	9	1883.1	1,513
10	729	10	1020	710
6	1,292	11	1600.2	1,263
7	406	12	511.2	398
11	4,492	13	5461.8	4,381
12	1,562	14	2288.4	1,558
8	681	15	889.5	666
9	1,009	16	1503.3	998

## 9.2. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Elderly group, disabled group, child headed families and the chronically ill group.

Table 27: Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

<b>GROUP A</b> <b>Already resilient</b> Households are food secure and resilient, already benefits from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance and would benefit from social programmes such as health education further capacity development early warning systems etc.
<b>GROUP B</b> <b>Food secure under no major shocks</b> Moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crisis to safeguard assets. It was identified that for HH that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.
<b>GROUP C</b> <b>Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks</b> These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g., social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
<b>GROUP D</b> <b>Highly food insecure including destitute</b> These highly food insecure households – including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g., social protection and alternative livelihoods).

## 9.3. Hunger Scale And Coping Strategies

Mhondoro- Ngezi has a low hunger Scale whereby during the 2021 ZimVAC survey 95 % of the households we're found to have experienced little or no hunger, 5% experienced Moderate hunger and no household was found to have experienced severe hunger. The CSI (Coping Strategy Index) is at 5.8 according to ZimVAC survey 2021. The Household Dietary diversity score was at 7 (ZimVAC 2021).

## 9.4. Seasonal Calendar

In a good year, land preparations activities in the district start from early August to November and planting operations commence on the onset of the early rains in November. Cropping is staggered with maize being the first crop to be planted followed by sorghum then pearl millet for food security. Livestock sales continue throughout the year and in addition, livestock births respond to season forage availability with the first calves being dropped in November up to February. Then for small stocks i.e. goats and sheep, these drop kids/lamb twice a year in a good year.

Table 28: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
<b>Legend</b>		planting		cons. green			harvest			Off farm		
		cattle		shoats			cattle and s				on farm	
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Millet												
Pulses												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Livestock diseases												
Milk production												
<b>Other</b>												
Food Purchases												
Petty trade												
Local labour												
Fishing												

The table above shows that in a bad year, land preparation commences early August just as in a good year since most farmers will by then be expecting a good season. However, planting operations will be delayed, and they start in December to January. All cereal crops will be planted once conditions are conducive in December. However, off farm labour starts early since food security is then threatened, as shown above.

Table 29: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
<b>Legend</b>		planting		cons. green			harvest			Off farm		
		cattle		shoats			cattle and shoats				on farm	
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Millet												
Pulses												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Livestock diseases												
Milk production												
<b>Other</b>												
Food Purchases												
Petty trade												
Local labour												
Fishing												

### **9.5. Food Aid Trends**

From May to July and November to December 2021, Zimplats provided the mealie- meal, pulse and cooking oil to the vulnerable groups (elderly, chronical ill, OVC and disabled) through the Department of Social Welfare. Each household was getting 10 kg of mealie meal, 2,5 kgs of pulse and 750 milealie litres of cooking. A total of 1,230 food insecure households were assisted per each month.

Kapnek, a Non-Government Organisation in the district, provided CSB, porridge and the target group were the children in the Early Childhood Department. During the lockdown period, the organisation provided 2kg of CSB per child per month. A total of 3800 children were given the CSB porridge in the district.

The Department of Social Welfare assisted the vulnerable groups with maize grain from January 2021 to April 2021. A total of 4,820 households got 50kgs per month per household from January to April 2021.

## 10. Summary Of Wards

Ward No.	# Of HHs	# Of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Levels	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Agro Ecological Zones	Agro Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership
1	1,058	2	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Low	758	300	Highveld prime communal	III		Crop production	712	Low	2,652	6,168	7
2	493	1						376	117		III		Livestock rearing	293		2,061	1,136	0
3	630	1						456	174		III		Horticulture	919		2,729	1,106	13
4	1,207	2	High					938	269		III			675		2,441	1,790	0
5	1,513	0	Medium					1,068	445		III			516		2,793	1,576	0
6	1,263	2					Medium	955	308		III		Semi -intensive farming (650mm-800mm)	591		2,830	1,192	0
7	398	1	Low				Low	310	88		III			432		1,292	601	0
8	666	1						516	150		III			579	Medium	2,040	972	1
9	998	1					Medium	727	271		III		Crop production, Livestock rearing, Horticulture	930	Low	5,443	1,833	26
10	710	2					Low	512	198	Highveld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	III			1122		2,948	1,523	101
11	4,381	1	High	High				2,744	1,637	Highveld prime communal	III			858		2,471		
12	1,558	1	Low	Medium	No	No		331	331	Central and Northern semi intensive farming	III		Mining, Crop production Livestock rearing, Horticulture	2,497				
13	3,620	2	High	High				987	987		IV			3,386		1,847		
14	2,678	1	Low					597	597		11b			4,180		1,460		
15	1,042	1	High				High	266	266		IV			1,378	High	3,065		
16	1,038	1						257	257		IV			4,111		2,424		

## 11. District Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Department
Tigere Joachim	A\DDC	Local government
Chiunda Chiedza	District Nutritionist	MOHCC
Chipwanya	DSDO	MLSW
Dzavo Takunda	District Livestock Specialist	AARDS

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# MHONDORO-NGEZI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

