2022

MUDZI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

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Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide 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.

Acknowledgements

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

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Technical and Extension Service
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DA	District Administrator
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DOI	Department of Irrigation
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
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MDTC	Mwenezi Development Training Center
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

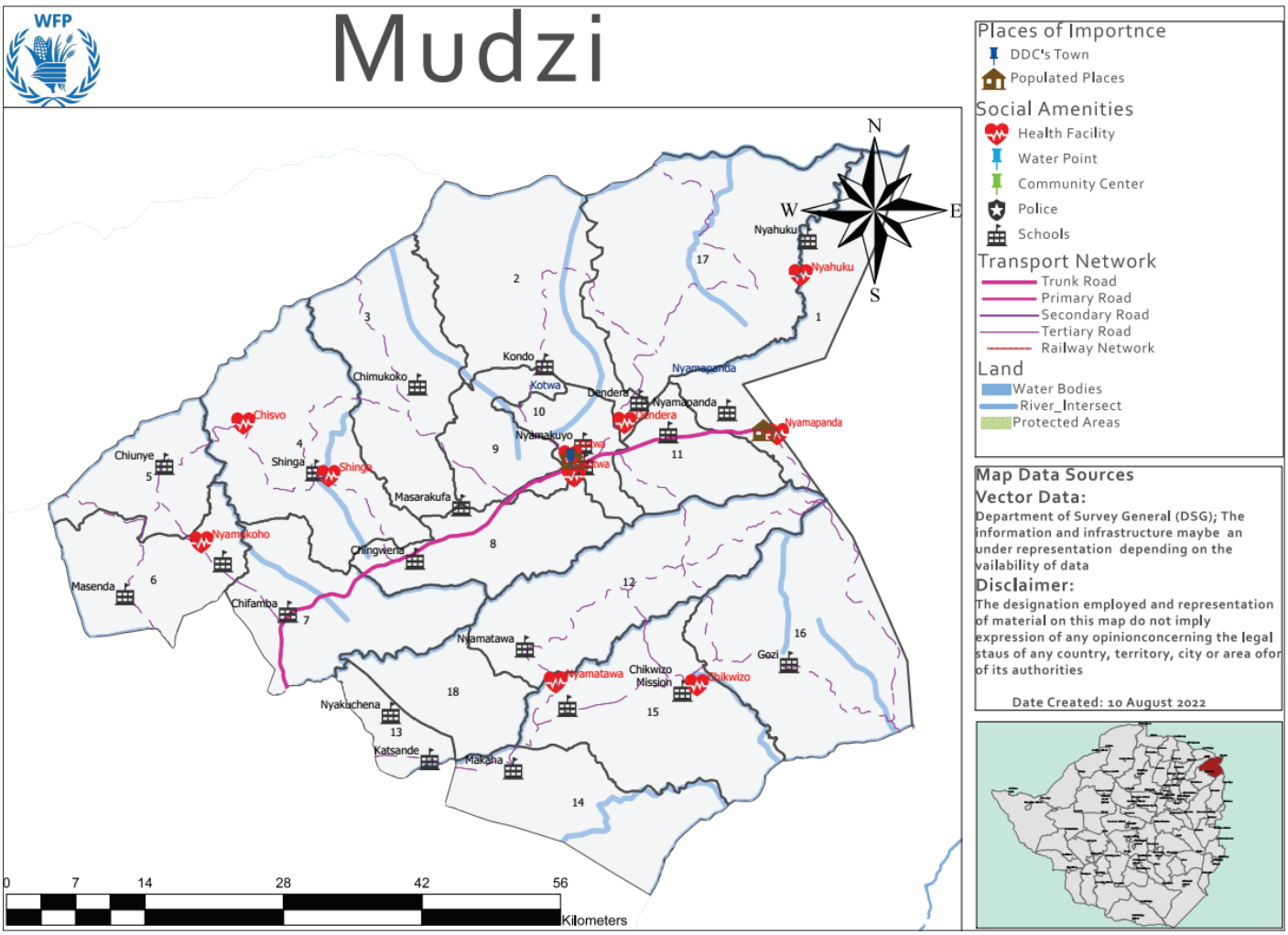


Figure 1: Mudzi District Map (Source:WFP)

1.1 Administrative information

Mudzi district is situated in Mashonaland East Province of Zimbabwe. It is one of nine (9) districts in Mashonaland East Province. It is about 217km Northeast of the capital Harare along the Harare – Nyamapanda highway. Mudzi district borders with four (4) districts namely, Mutoko, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, Nyanga and Rushinga districts with the Eastern and northern side of the district sharing a border with Mozambique. Mudzi is a low lying region at altitude 535 metres above sea level which gives rise to high temperature.

The district has a total land area of 414 300 hectares and potential arable land area is 183287.0 hectares, which comprises of natural regions 4 and 5a. In terms of farming the district is being serviced by 32443 households who are cultivators. The district is wholly communal and agro-based with four (4) service centres namely Kotwa Growth Point which is the modal centre of administration for the whole district, Nyamapanda border post, Makaha and Suswe. These service centres have some residential stands. In addition, Ward 14 has a small mining settlement at Makaha. The district has three (3) constituencies, 18 administrative wards, six (6) chiefs, nine (9) headmen and 539 registered village heads.

Table 1: Chiefs and Headmen by wards

Name of Chief	Wards Covered	Name of Headmen
Chief Goronga	1 and 11	No Headman
Chief Mukota	2, 10 and 17	No Headman
Chief Chimukoko	3 and 9	No Headman
Chief Nyamukoho	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Mutohwe, Kadembo, Benhura, Nyamasekwere
Chief Nyakuchena	13, 18 and part of 14	Nyakatengure, Katsande and Makosa
Chief Chikwizo	12, 15, 16	Zinhu, Gozi

1.2 Population Information

Mudzi district has a 2022 estimated population of 162 381 people based on the Census, 2012 population of 133,252 and an estimated annual growth rate of 2.2%. Males constitute 48% of the population and females constitute 52%.

Table 2: Estimated Population By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Number Of Villages 2021	Households 2021	2012 Population	Estimated 2021 Population	Proportion Of Population
1	Goronga A	22	2360	6,792	8261	5%
2	Mukota A	31	2574	7,903	9613	6%
3	Chimukoko	59	2619	7,452	9064	6%
4	Shinga	33	2642	8,644	10514	6%
5	Bangauya	42	1694	5,989	7285	4%
6	Nyamukoho	45	1659	5,995	7292	4%
7	Suswe	51	2382	9,570	11640	7%
8	Masarakufa	21	2622	6,300	7663	5%
9	Mukota C	11	1936	5,386	6551	4%
10	Mukota B	15	5677	9,442	11485	7%
11	Goronga B	12	2432	7,589	9231	6%
12	Masahwa	31	3215	9,772	11886	7%
13	Nyakujena	37	1432	3,897	4740	3%
14	Makaha	50	4251	11,777	14325	9%
15	Chikwizo B	27	4254	9,815	11938	7%
16	Chikwizo A	35	2386	6,780	8247	5%
17	Mukota D	30	1578	5,382	6546	4%
18	Mavhurazi	17	1188	4,767	5798	4%
Total		**569**	**46901**	**133,252**	**162081**	**100%**
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

The district is dominated by Miombo type of vegetation. The indigenous vegetation is predominantly woodlands with Mopani, and Acacia species dominating the ecosystem. The other commonly seen tree species of medium to dense crown cover, are Combretums. The common fruit trees are Muuyu (Baobab) and Musau and these are being exploited with local and external markets as far as Harare. There is also a timber forest produce of value and being exploited and exchanged for money. The type of veld or rangeland is sweet veld.

1.4 Land Degradation

The district is characterized by shallow soils and steep terrain this is contributing to soil erosion resulting in gully formation and siltation of water bodies. Land degradation is a challenge in the district and the main causes include:

- Unplanned settlements
- Erosion
- Steam bank cultivation
- Population pressure on the land
- Arable lands without proper conservation works
- Overgrazing
- Deforestation
- Illegal panning

1.5 Development Indicators

1.5.1 Education Information

The district has 67 primary schools (64 registered, 3 satellite unregistered), 42 Secondary schools (31 registered, 11 satellite unregistered) and one vocational training center. The district has 63 registered and 57 unregistered Early Childhood Development sub centers. The secondary schools were reported to be sparsely spread with children walking long distances of 5 to 15 kilometers to access the schools. There is need to increase the coverage of secondary schools to avoid the situation where students walk long distances. The district has 22 electrified schools. A total of 10 660 children were enrolled in secondary school and 39047 enrolled in primary school. **(Table 3)** illustrates the distribution of the education institutions

Table 3: Education Information By Ward

Ward No	Projected 2022 Enrollment	Estimated Population 5-14 Years	Estimated Population 15-19 Years	ECD Facilities	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	2252	1635	617	10	5	4
2	2942	2378	564	7	4	3
3	3548	2843	705	5	5	3
4	3059	2479	580	3	5	3
5	1628	1120	508	5	5	2
6	2057	1513	544	2	2	2
7	2581	2141	440	5	4	2
8	3293	2615	678	6	6	3
9	1127	1127		2	2	1
10	4184	2356	1828	9	3	3
11	2765	2131	634	9	4	1
12	3246	2586	660	10	4	3
13	1946	1519	427	3	3	2
14	3339	2744	595	7	4	3
15	3873	2973	900	6	3	3
16	2992	2751	241	2	5	1
17	1281	1091	190	3	3	2
18	647	561	86	1	1	1
Totals	49707	39047	10660	95	67	42

The district has one (1) Mission boarding school of United Methodist Church Dendera High, two (2) private primary schools (Golden Key and Good Hope primary schools), two (2) government schools (Kotwa government primary and Kotwa government High) and the rest are council schools.

1.5.2 Health Facilities By Type

There are 27 clinics and one (1) Government Hospital in the district. These are fairly distributed and every ward has a health facility except Ward 9 which is under construction. There is however shortage of skilled personnel and only the district hospital has doctors. Clinics are in good condition and are well maintained. All facilities have HIV testing centers and HIV patients can access their medication from these centers. A shortage of drugs and other basic medical supplies threatens service delivery in the health sector in Mudzi and therefore needs to be addressed. **Table 4** shows the health facility by authority.

Table 4: Health Facilities By Authority

Type Of Health Facilities	District number 2016	District number 2022	Responsible Authority
Hospitals	1	1	Government
Mission Clinics	3	3	UMC
RHC	7	7	Government
Clinics	16	16	Local Authority (MRDC)
Private	0	0	NA
Uniformed Forces	1	1	ZNA
Total	**28**	**28**	

Since 2016, no additional health facilities have been completed, even though the district has six (6) health facilities under construction. For the distribution of the health facilities by ward, see table below. The table below shows health facilities by ward.

Table 5: Health Authority By Ward

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
1	Nyamapanda Clinic	1	Council
2	Nyahuku Clinic	1	Mission
3	Dendera Clinic	2	Mission
4	Kondo Clinic	2	Government
5	Chingamuka Clinic	2	Council
6	Nyamanyora Clinic	3	Government
7	Chimukoko	3	Government
8	Chisvo	4	Council
9	Shinga Clinic	4	Council
10	Chiunye Clinic	5	Government
11	Nyapfunde Clinic	5	Council
12	Nyamukoho	6	Council
13	Masenda Clinic	6	Council
14	Suswe Clinic	7	Council
15	22 Infantry barracks Clinic	7	ZNA
16	Masarakufa Clinic	8	Government
17	Kotwa Clinic	10	Council
18	Kotwa hospital	10	Government
19	Kapotesa Clinic	11	Council
20	Goromonzi Clinic	12	Council
21	Nyamatawa Clinic	12	Council
22	Mavhurazi Clinic	18	Council
23	Makaha Clinic	14	Government
24	Nyarutepo Clinic	14	Council
25	Chikwizo Clinic	15	Mission
26	Nyamande Clinic	15	Council
27	Gozi Clinic	16	Government
28	St Pius	17	Council
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care.			

There is at least one (1) health facility per ward except for Ward 9 and 13 which are under construction through devolution funds. The distances that residents in Mudzi District travel to the nearest health care centre are depicted graphically on Figure 2.

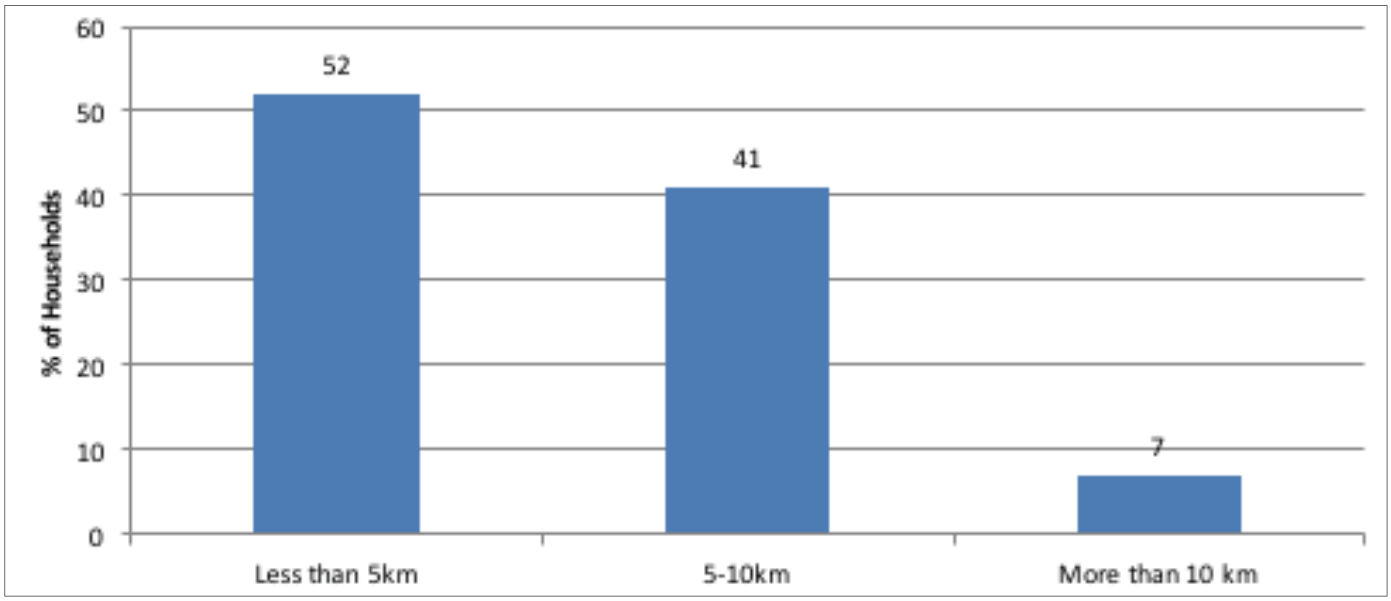


Figure 2: Distance To Nearest Health Facility

Figure 2 shows that 53% of the households travel less than 5 kilometers to the nearest facility in the district. About 7% travel more than 10 kilometers to the nearest health facilities.

1.5.3 Settlement Types

Mudzi is made up of 18 wards. There are growth points and rural service centers as settlements in the district. There are also communal rural settlements. The table below presents the types of settlements in different wards.

Table 6: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2016	No of Wards 2022	Wards
Settlement Type	1	1	10
Growth Point	2	3	1, 7, 14
Rural Service Centers	18	18	1-18

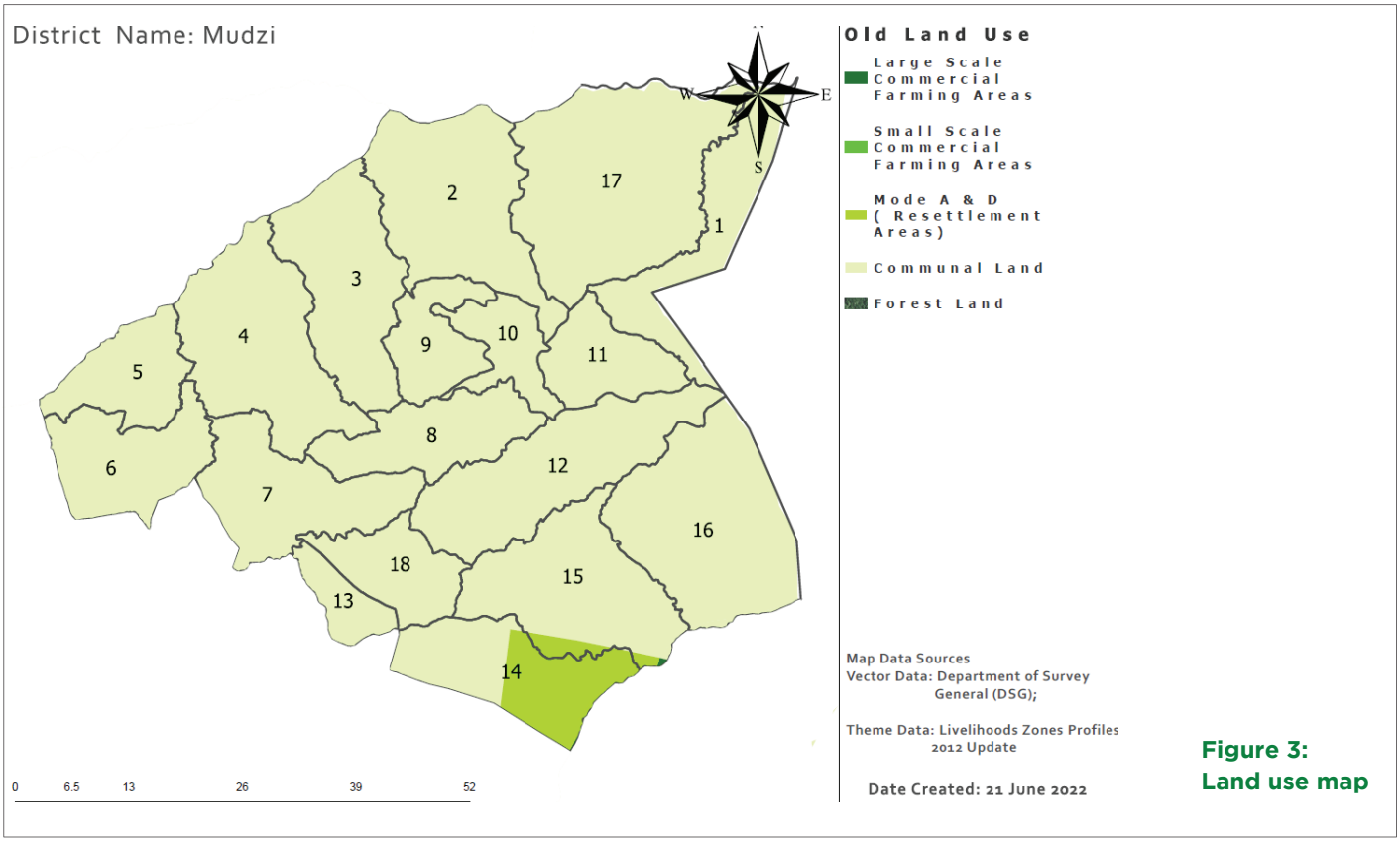


Figure 3: Land use map

1.5.4 Police Services

There are two (2) police camps servicing the district of Mudzi (Nyamapanda police camp and Makosa Police Camp) and one police post at Kotwa growth point. Makosa Police is in Mutoko District and it covers seven (7) wards of Mudzi south.

1.5.5: Children And Old People's Homes

There are no children's and old people's homes, the district relies on institutions in the nearby district, Mutoko

1.6 Nutrition

1.6.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition (District-Level)

The barriers to combating malnutrition in this community remain among others, inadequate knowledge and high food insecurity. However, these will be explored further. Stunting remains a challenge in the district at 26% above the target of less than 20%. The district prevalence for wasting is 2, 5%. Figure 4 shows a bar graph on prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition.

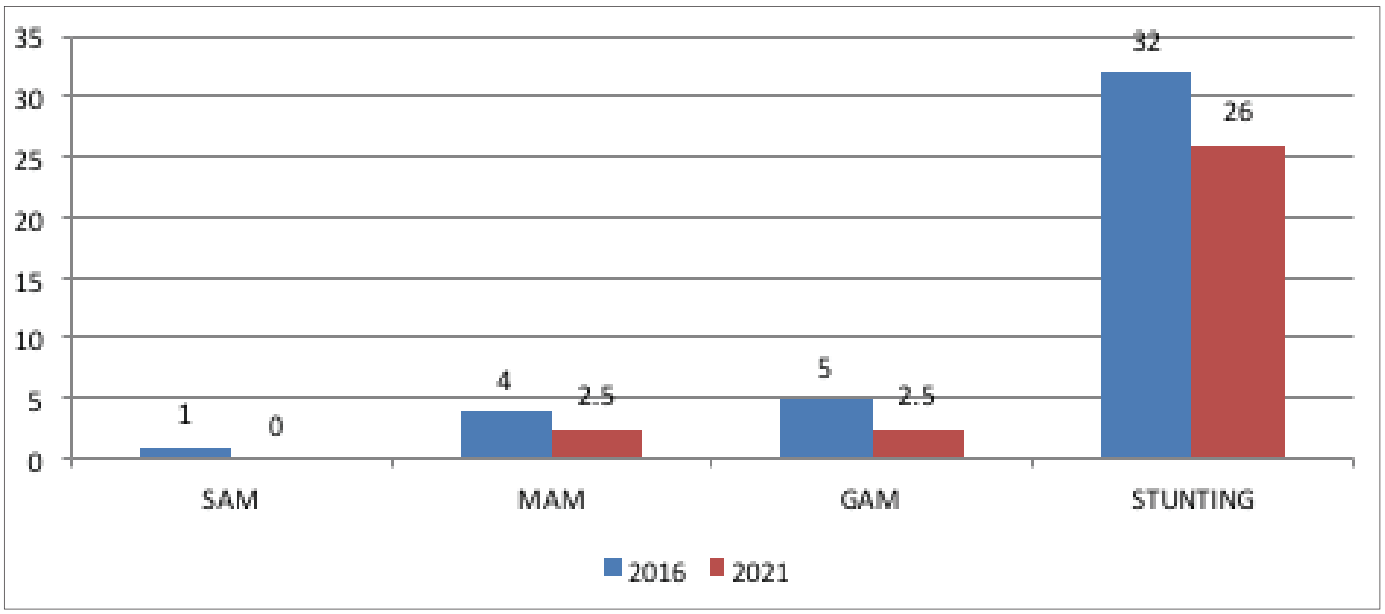


Figure 4: Prevalence Of Acute And Chronic Malnutrition

Based on the data above, the burden of acute malnutrition within the district has dropped significantly between 2016 and 2021. There is a general decrease in chronic malnutrition. Stunting reduction initiatives are to be continued and modified in the district through nutrition specific and sensitive programming to address the challenge. Figure 5 shows prevalence of underweight in children.

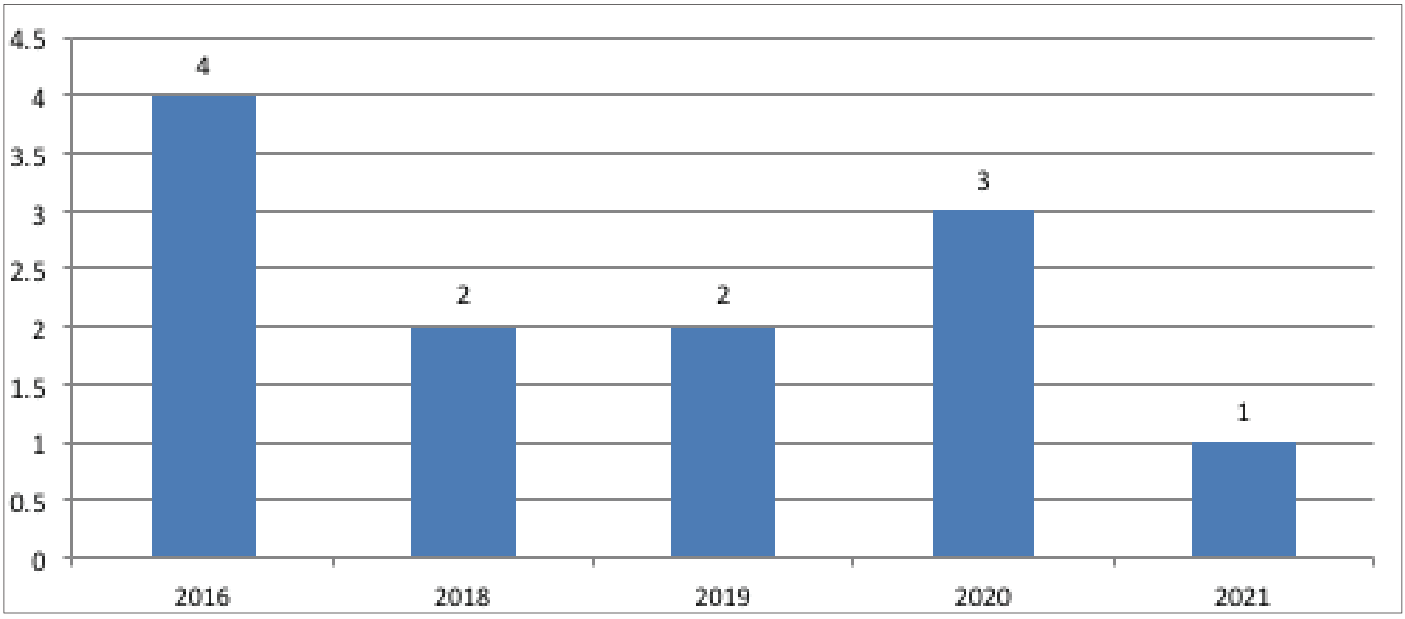


Figure 5: Prevalence Of Underweight

The percentage of children who were underweight decreased from 4% in 2016 to 1% in 2021 and it was below the threshold.

Low birth weight continues to be a significant public health problem globally and is associated with a range of both short and long term consequences like early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality-higher than average risk of childhood death. The birth weight is an important indicator when assessing child health and nutrition status. The graph on Figure 6 shows low birth weight.

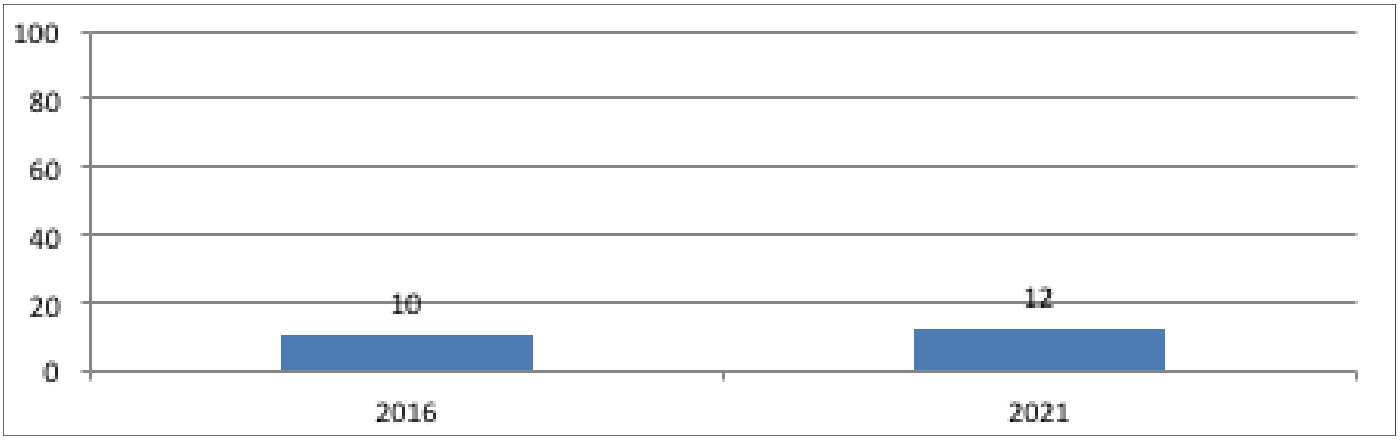


Figure 6: Prevalence Of Low Birth Weight In The District

Figure 6 shows that 12% of live deliveries in Mudzi district were of babies born with a weight below the recommended 2.5 kg an increase from 10% for 2016. There is need to intensify programming that improves maternal nutrition so as to lighten the challenges and improve child survival.

1.6.2 Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

With regards, to feeding practices there is generally very low practice of good and recommended feeding habits to children under five (5) years of age, very little proportion of children received minimum acceptable diets, in both breast-fed and non-breast-fed babies, which also implies low minimum meal frequency and low diversity of those diets.

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices have a direct impact on both actual food intake and disease. Care practices include, care for women during pregnancies to ensure adequate food intake and rest, reduced workload, and disease control and prevention. Practices also include quality care and support before, during, and after delivery to ensure women's nutrition and health is maintained and support for implementing recommended child feeding behaviors. According to national nutrition survey of 2018, exclusive breastfeeding for the district stands at 54% and bottle feeding at 9%.

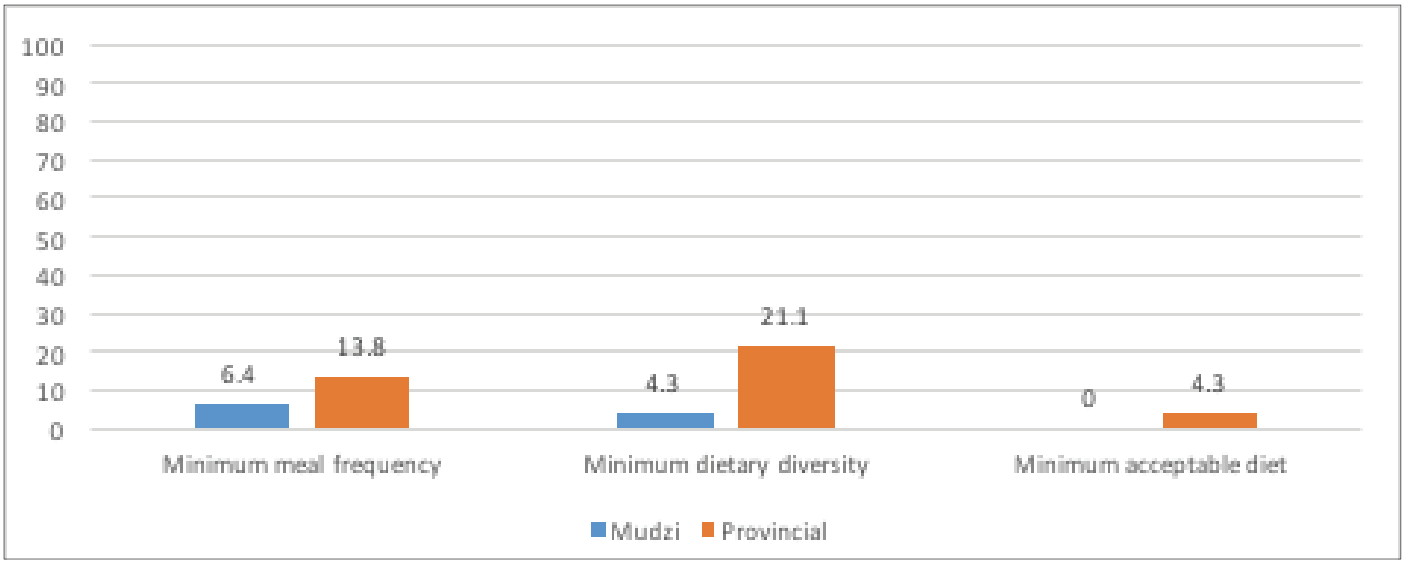


Figure 7: Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years

A minimum acceptable diet is an indicator that combines information on children who received the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency. It is essential to ensure appropriate growth and development for children. Although they were children meeting minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity in Mudzi, no children were meeting the minimum acceptable diet meaning that all children in the district were consuming a poor-quality diet hence they were at risk of all forms of malnutrition and its complications (ZIMVAC 2021 Report). Figure 7 shows feeding practices for children under 2 years.

Normally, infants and young children eat together with their parents during meal times or whatever snack adults are having. Rarely are special foods prepared for infants. During the planting season, most homes cook one or two meals in a day, the first meal is prepared late in the afternoon. The evening meal is normally late and some are stored to be eaten as breakfast the following day or to pack for the children. If a mother has to go to work, the remaining food from the previous meal is used to feed the children probably twice or three times.

1.6.3 Food Consumption Patterns By Women And In The Households

Food consumption by both households and specific women of childbearing age within households reflect very poor eating patterns in-terms of house hold food consumption scores. **Figure 8** shows dietary diversity for women of childbearing age.

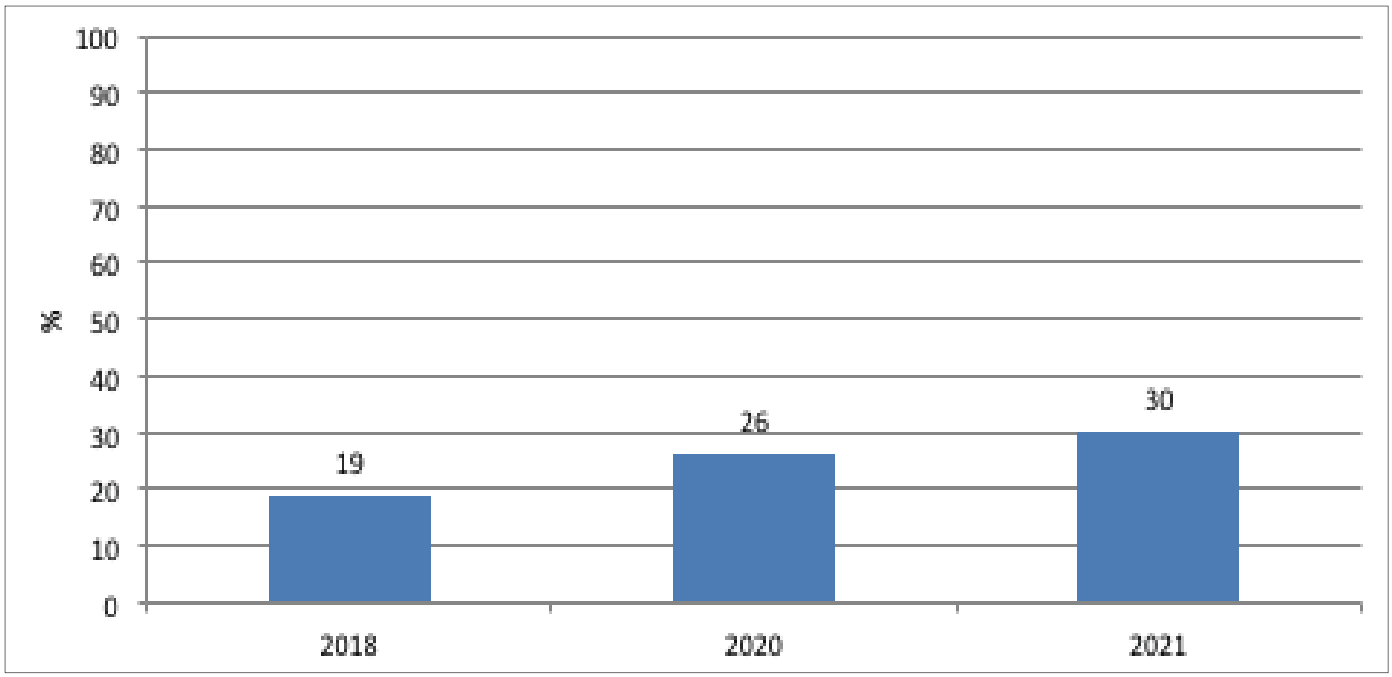


Figure 8: Dietary Diversity Of Women Of Child Bearing Age

There was a general increase in dietary diversity from 19% to 30% in 2021.

Table 7: Food Consumption Patterns And Household

Indicator	2018 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Iron rich foods - women	43	97.5	77.7
Vitamin A rich foods	**6.3** (ZimVAC 2018	**54.8** (2020)	**65** (ZimVAC 2021)
Protein Rich Foods	**37.3** ZimVAC 2018	**40** (ZimVAC 2020	**48** (ZimVAC 2021)
Food Consumption Patterns	**6.8- acceptable** **39- borderline** **54 -poor**	**8– acceptable** 31-borderline 61-poor	**19 – acceptable** 8 - borderline 63 -poor

There was an increase in acceptable diet. This is maybe due to improved nutrition programming. There is also an increase in poor diets; this is maybe due to high food insecurity in the district.

1.6.4 Top Ten Common Diseases In The District

According to the DHIS2, the most common conditions noted through OPD, were Malaria, Pneumonia and colds. Conferring to the ZDHS these colds and coughs were also noted amongst the common ailments. **Table 8** shows top ten diseases in Mudzi district.

Table 8: Top Ten Disease/Conditions In The District

	Disease/Condition
1	Malaria
2	Severe Pneumonia
3	Cough & Colds
4	Skin Diseases
5	Eye Conditions
6	Skin Diseases
7	Diarrhoea
8	Dental Conditions
9	Injuries
10	Malnutrition

1.6.5 Chronic illnesses

Mudzi had 7.3% of the households who had confirmed chronic conditions. **Table 9** below shows the percentage chronic illness from various diseases.

Table 9: Chronic Conditions

Condition	Proportion
HIV	74.1
Heart disease	1.1
Diabetes	13.8
Asthma	10.3
Hypertension	33.3
Arthritis	1.1
Epilepsy	1.1
Stroke	1.1
Ulcers	2.1
Source: ZimVAC ,2021	

1.6.6 Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

With regards to mortality, the bulk of deaths are due to HIV related complications and non-communicable diseases. Road traffic accidents also constitute high mortality within the district; this is common because of the highway that passes through the district. Table 11 shows causes of human mortality.

Table 10: Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

	Causes of mortality
1	HIV related complications
2	BP hypertensions
3	Cancer
4	RTA
5	Cardiac Diseases

1.6.7 Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Table shows prevalence of mortality in children and women.

Table 11: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

Indicator	2021
Infant mortality	No available data
Child mortality	No available data
Under-5 mortality	No available data
Maternal Mortality Ratio/ 100000	74
Hypertension	33.3

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1 Water And Sanitation Information

The district has 981 boreholes compared to 632 boreholes recorded in 2016 – a 36% increase. About 222 of these boreholes are non-functional (101 are broken down and require rehabilitation, 121 are dry). Despite the increase in number of boreholes there still is a higher walking distance to these boreholes for most households. As such there is need to consider increasing the number of safe water points as a key developmental issue within the district. Table 12 shows distribution of boreholes across the district, their status and the reasons thereof.

Table 12: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward No	Main water source (Boreholes and Deep Wells)		Boreholes		Reasons For Not Functioning	
	2016	2022	Functional	Non Functional	Broken Down	Dry
1	30	57	45	12	2	10
2	24	49	38	11	2	9
3	48	60	40	20	15	5
4	59	70	50	20	5	15
5	32	46	35	9	8	1
6	32	49	41	8	2	6
7	45	68	56	12	3	9
8	34	52	36	16	9	7
9	27	48	27	21	6	15
10	32	46	36	10	8	2
11	28	48	44	4	1	3
12	43	54	41	13	5	8
13	48	52	48	4	3	1
14	37	75	55	20	12	8
15	26	48	32	16	10	6
16	24	54	44	10	5	5
17	30	53	47	6	1	5
18	33	52	42	10	4	6
Total	**632**	**981**	**757**	**222**	**101**	**121**
Source: District Development Fund						

Some boreholes have permanent to temporary hardness of water, thereby making the water unpalatable. Also broken down boreholes coupled with rusty worn out piping systems due to calcification in some water points worsen the situation. Mudzi District's water access situation is currently at 53%, with 34% borehole water supply and 19% deep well water supply (DWSCC Report, 2022). The most significant obstacle to a low-cost, safe, and long-term water supply is very low water tables.

2.2 Sanitation Facilities

With regards to sanitation, there is a slight increase in terms of the use of safe toilets across wards within the district, compared to 2016 where the use of unsafe toilets was high. However there still is high use of unsafe latrines punctuated by complete absence of toilets for use by some house-holds. When it comes to overall sanitation coverage, the District average is 47.1 %. To that end, there is a tremendous room for improvement in terms of sanitation. In schools, 98.8% of students have access to sanitation, but only 0% of sanitation facilities are child-friendly and only 0% of sanitation facilities are disability-friendly. **(Table 13)** shows sanitation facilities by ward.

Table 13: Access To Improved Sanitation

Ward Number	Ward Name	Villages	Total Number Of Households	H/H With BVIP	H/H With Improved Pit Latrine
1	Goronga A	22	3450	446	12,9
2	Mukota A	32	2614	828	31,7
3	Chimukoko	62	1933	435	22,5
4	Shinga	32	2056	876	42,6
5	Bangauya	39	1290	505	39,1
6	Nyamukoho	45	1402	875	62,4
7	Suswe	52	2336	911	39,0
8	Masarakufa	21	2904	773	26,6
9	Mukota C	11	2001	290	14,5
10	Mukota B	31	2878	2448	85,1
11	Goronga B	12	2253	376	16,7
12	Masahwa	31	2513	1053	41,9
13	Nyakuchena	36	1496	338	22,6
14	Makaha	52	3120	929	29,8
15	Chikwizo B	24	3092	375	12,1
16	Chikwizo A	34	3243	371	11,4
17	Mukota D	30	1335	317	23,7
18	Mavhurazi	17	1643	211	12,8
Source: MOHCC Report, 2022					

3. Transport And Communication

3.1 Road Network

The district's road network is largely gravel. The road networks are manned by 3 authorities namely Ministry of transport, District Development Fund (DDF) and Mudzi Rural District Council. Total road network under DDF is 452km. There is also a national wide tarred road, the A2 highway that passes through the district from Harare to Mozambique through Nyamapanda boarder post. Roads connecting the 18 wards are all dirty roads. The road condition is generally fair as all wards can be accessed by vehicles. (District Development Fund, 2022).

3.2 Network Coverage

There are four main networks in the district, namely Econet, Telecel, Netone and Telone. Netone has the strongest signal but small coverage and Econet has widest coverage, as a result it is used by a greater percentage of the population. WiFi usage is increasing in institutions and especially with the introduction of hotspots. Table 8 shows the mobile network coverage by ward. **Table 14** presents a table on network coverage by ward.

Table 14: Network coverage

Ward no	Telecel	Econet	Netone	Telone
1	Poor	Fair	Good	N/A
2	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
3	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
4	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
5	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
6	Poor	Poor	Fair	N/A
7	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
8	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
9	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
10	Fair	Fair	Good	poor
11	Fair	Good	Good	N/A
12	Poor	fair	Fair	N/A
13	Good	Fair	Fair	N/A
14	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
15	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A
16	Poor	Fair	Good	N/A
17	NA	poor	Fair	N/A
18	Poor	Fair	Fair	N/A

The coverage for the mobile network in the district was pegged at 60% Econet, 40% Net One and 20% landline with other remote areas not covered

4. Main Livelihood Sources

The whole district is in one livelihood zone called Greater Mudzi Communal Semi Intensive Farming. Agriculture is the primary livelihood source for the majority of the population. Crop production and sales are the main sources of income. Other livelihoods sources include livestock production and sales. Poor families who are not able to produce enough food for their families and do not own any livestock rely on casual labour. The casual labour opportunities include working on other people's fields, looking after livestock and any other available in the district. However, during the hunger season, there are few casual labour opportunities.

Some households also rely on informal trading like welding and carpentry and also small scale mining and gold panning. Gold panning is mainly common in wards 14 Makaha. Sale of charcoal and firewood is also a source on income in the district. Petty trading is another a source of livelihood and the main items sold include vegetables, second hand clothing and airtime. **Figure 9** shows a livelihood zone map.

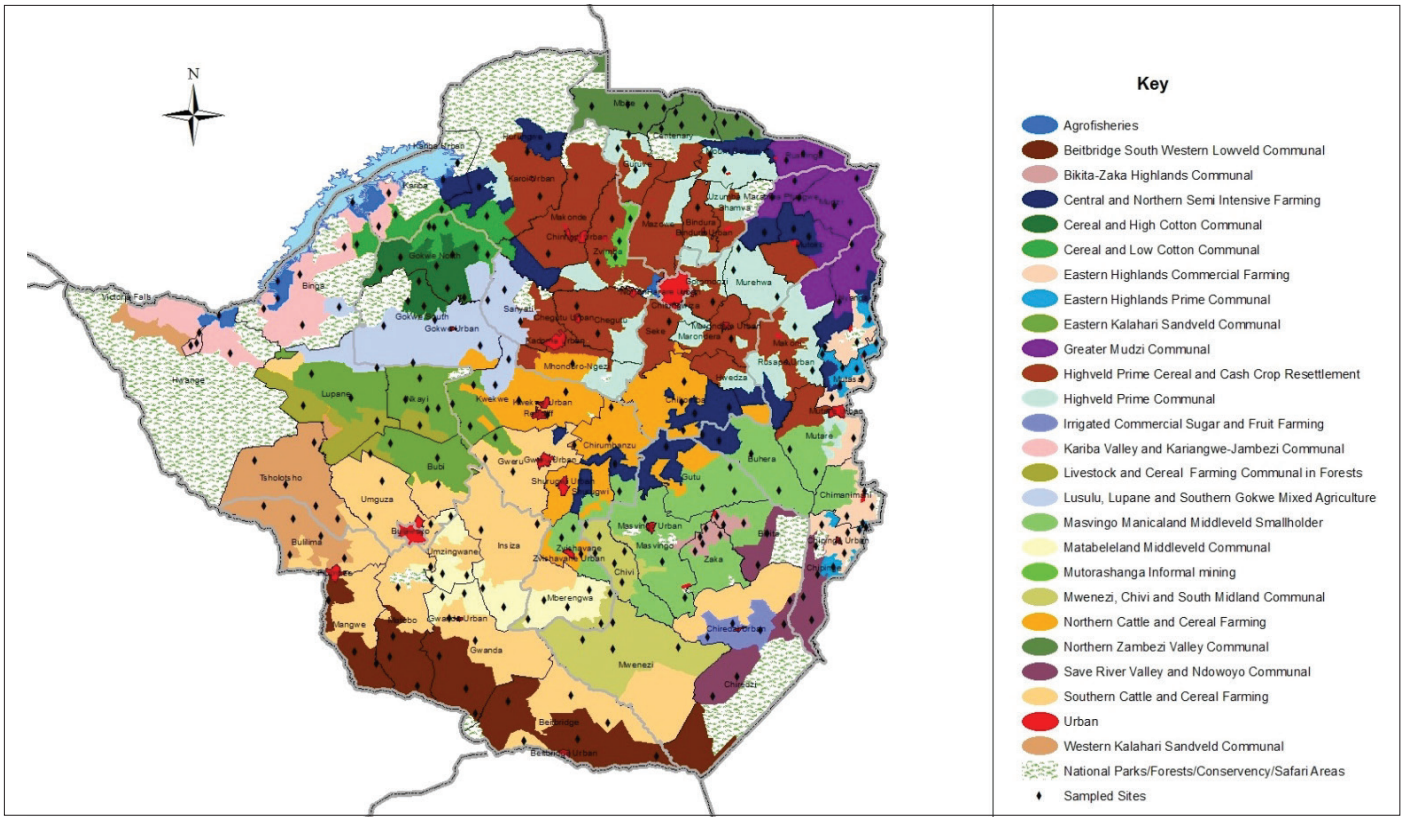


Figure 9: National Livelihoods Zones (Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012)

4.1 Wealth Group Profiles

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four generally agreed wealth groups and these are the better off, middle income, poor and very poor groups. The households' classification varies according to different geographical locations. The general definition for each of the 4 wealth groups is as follows:

Better off-: this group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.
Middle class -: they have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock they dispose their assets and some can even move to the lower classes.

Poor-: they have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. They offer labour to the middle and better off classes. They depend mainly on crop production and are not able to cultivate big pieces of land. They own very few livestock and some do not have draught power for their agricultural activities. They are not able to send all their children to school and they also depend on external assistance.

Very Poor-: these are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households lead by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and they are not able to provide labour. They are neither able to provide for themselves nor to send children to school. They cannot make it in life without external assistance

5. Poverty Levels

The overall poverty prevalence for households in the district was estimated at 90% making it one of the poorest districts in the country. Ward 16 had the highest poverty prevalence of 93.4% compared to Ward 10 which has the lowest poverty prevalence of 78.9% **(Table 15)**. Ward 14 has the highest number of poor households about 2482 poor households, followed by ward 07 with about 2085 poor households, the least being ward 13 with about 885 poor households. Poverty reduction initiatives are required in the district so as to improve the standard of living for the households in the district

Table 15: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No	Proportion Of Population (%)	2021 Households	Poor H/Holds	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	5	2360	2051	86.9
2	6	2574	2345	91.1
3	6	2619	2352	89.8
4	6	2642	2423	91.7
5	4	1694	1564	92.3
6	4	1659	1506	90.8
7	7	2382	2134	89.1
8	5	2622	2352	89.7
9	4	1936	1715	88.6
10	7	5677	4479	78.9
11	6	2432	2155	88.6
12	7	3215	2964	92.2
13	3	1432	1250	87.3
14	9	4251	3932	92.5
15	7	4254	3943	92.7
16	5	2386	2229	93.4
17	4	1578	1449	91.8
18	4	1188	1091	91.8
Total	**100**	**46901**	**42305**	**90.2**
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015				

The district has a dry climate making farming very difficult in this predominantly communal area. Ward 10 which is better than the rest of the district is Kotwa Business Centre. **Figure 10** shows prevalence of poverty by ward.

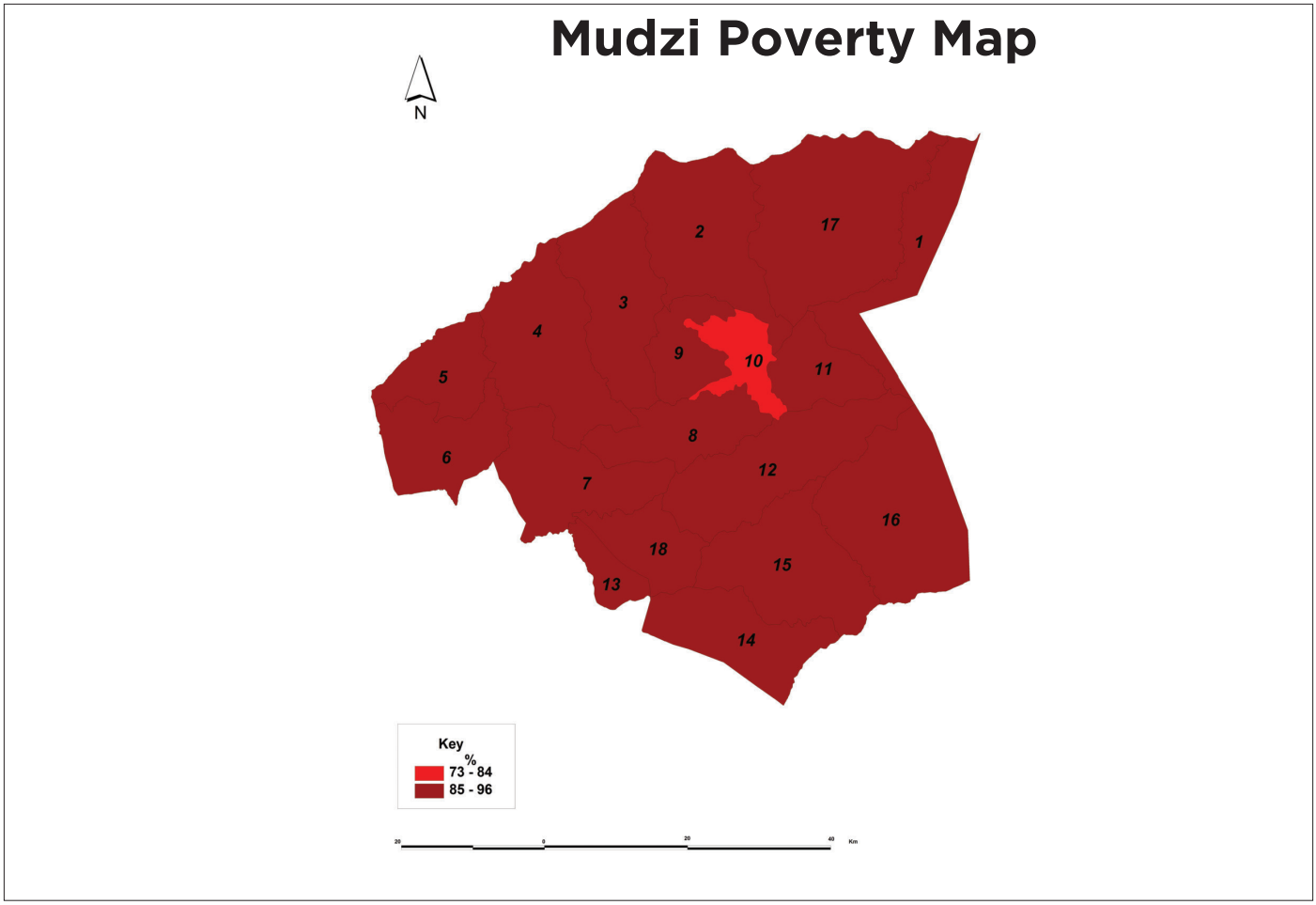


Figure 10: Poverty Prevalence (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015)

6.1 Natural Regions and Climate

The district lies in Agro-ecological regions 4 and 5a which are characterized by low and erratic rainfall. Rainfall is normally received late in the season and tails off early, resulting in a short season of about two and half months on average.

Region IV receives between 450 and 650mm of rainfall per annum. The temperature ranges between 11 and 45oC from winter to summer. Usually there is no frost. Mudzi is a low lying region at an altitude of 535m above sea level, which gives rise to high temperatures. Altitude ranges from 900metres above sea level in the southern part of the district and 400 meters above sea level on the northern side along Mazowe River. The greater part of the district lies between 600 – 700metres above sea level.

Of the 18 wards the district has, the greater part of the district lies in region 4. However, wards 1, 17, parts of wards 2, 3, 11, 12 and 16 now fall under region 5a with mean annual rainfall amounts of 400-450mm.

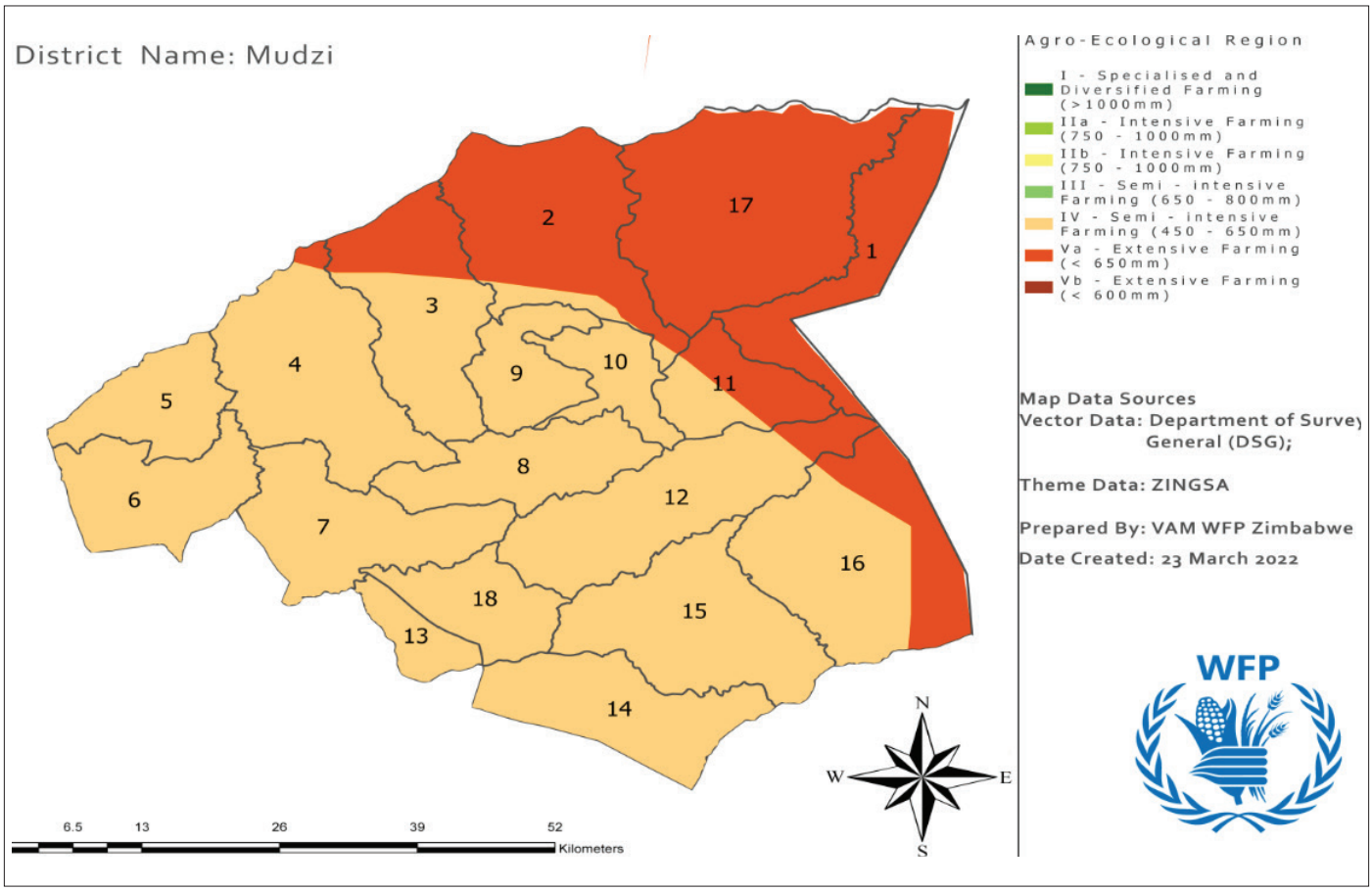


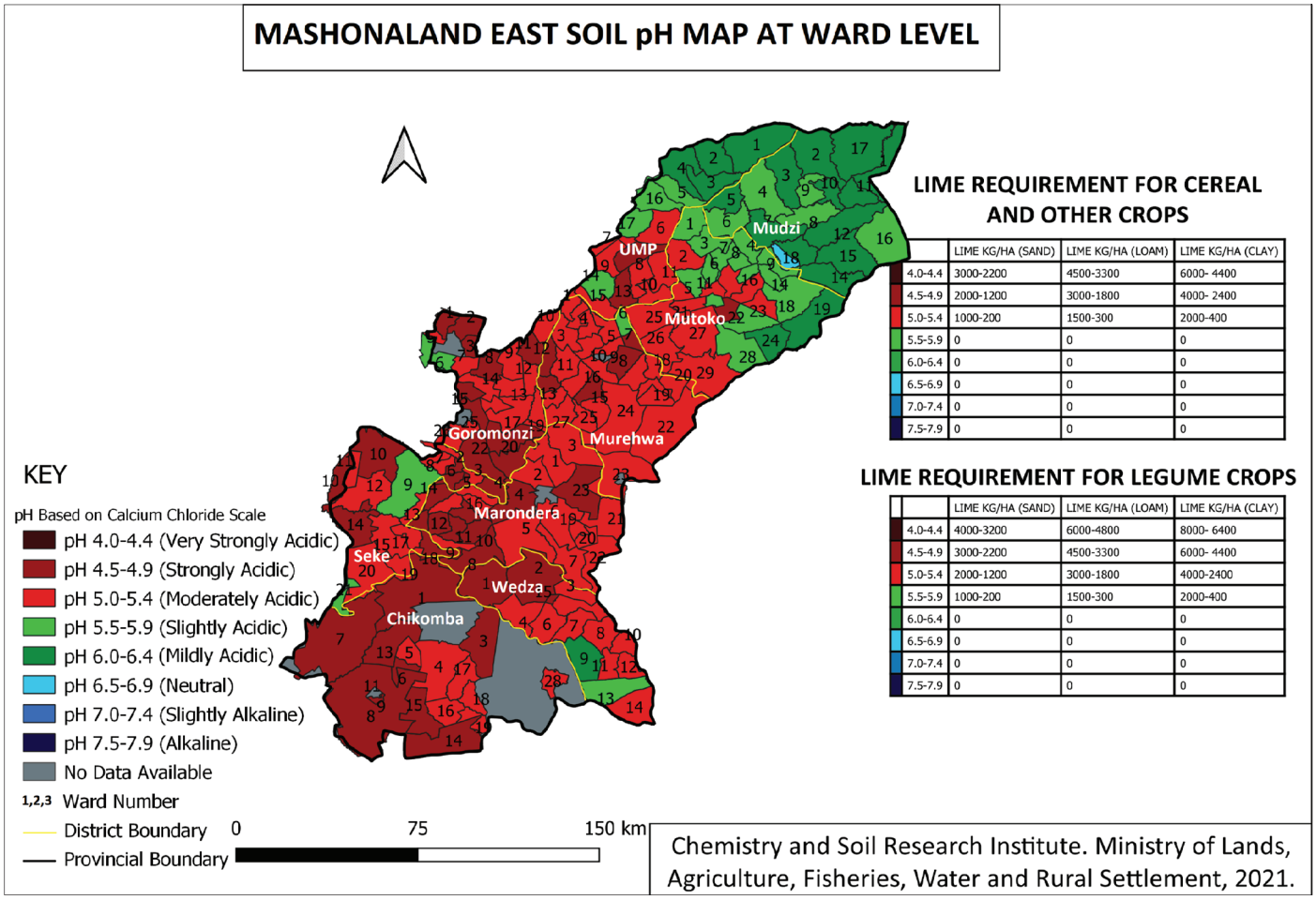
Figure 11: Agro-Ecological Regions (Source: VAM WFP Zimbabwe)

6.2. Soil Types and pH

The major soil type is mostly shallow sandy loamy. However, the central part the sandy soils are derived from granite sandstone occurring naturally. The soils to the extreme north and along the Mozambique border are dominated by sandy loams and even some patches of vertisols. Soil depth ranges from moderately deep to shallow, with penetrable undulating layers of loose quartz of 15 – 50 cm below the surface. Most parts of the district are prone to erosion due to run-off and loose soils and also the land pressure as a result of livestock barrowing and overgrazing.

The soil pH ranges from 5.5 to 6.4 which is an ideal pH for most crops. Wards which have soil pH of 6.0 to 6.4 (mildly acidic) are wards with clay to clay loam soils which are wards 1, 2, 3, 7, 14, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18. Only ward 13 has pH of 6.5 to 6.9 (neutral) and has more of red clay soils. The other wards have pH 5.5 to 5.9 (slightly acidic) and sandy loam soils. The soils do not require liming and reduces the overall costs of crop production.

The graph on **Figure 12** shows the pH levels for various soils across the 18 districts of Mudzi.



	LIME KG/HA (SAND)	LIME KG/HA (LOAM)	LIME KG/HA (CLAY)
4.0-4.4	3000-2200	4500-3300	6000- 4400
4.5-4.9	2000-1200	3000-1800	4000- 2400
5.0-5.4	1000-200	1500-300	2000-400
5.5-5.9	0	0	0
6.0-6.4	0	0	0
6.5-6.9	0	0	0
7.0-7.4	0	0	0
7.5-7.9	0	0	0

	LIME KG/HA (SAND)	LIME KG/HA (LOAM)	LIME KG/HA (CLAY)
4.0-4.4	4000-3200	6000-4800	8000- 6400
4.5-4.9	3000-2200	4500-3300	6000- 4400
5.0-5.4	2000-1200	3000-1800	4000-2400
5.5-5.9	1000-200	1500-300	2000-400
6.0-6.4	0	0	0
6.5-6.9	0	0	0
7.0-7.4	0	0	0
7.5-7.9	0	0	0

Figure 12: Soil pH Map (Source: Chemistry And Soil Research, 2021)

6.3. Rainfall Patterns

Figure 13 illustrates the rainfall trends for the past six years/seasons.

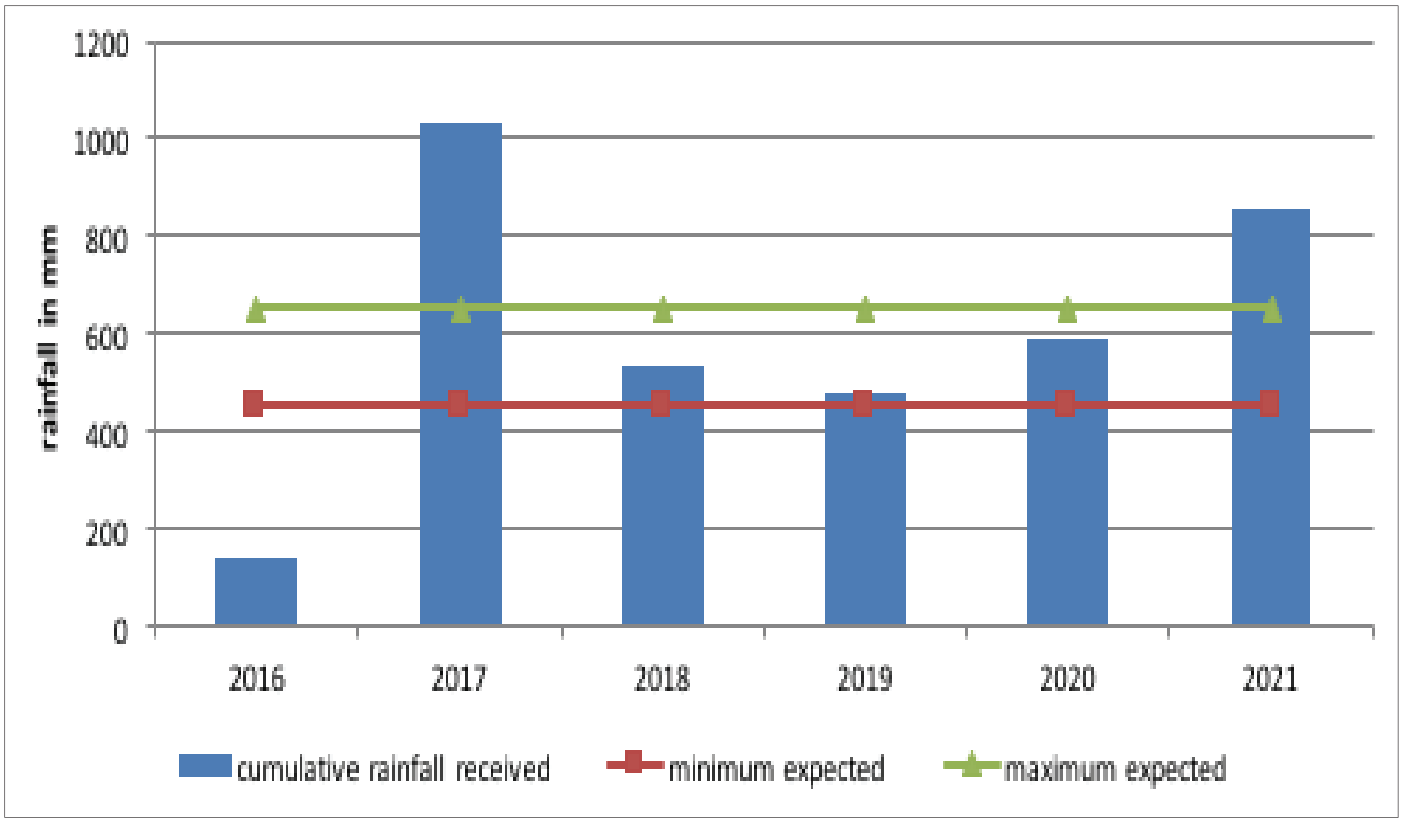


Figure 13: Rainfall Performance

The trend analysis shows that annual average rainfall for Mudzi fall within our range of 450mm to 650mm which is a characteristic feature of region 4. However, the graph shows that the season 2015/2016 had significantly lower rainfall received. Conversely, 2016/2017 and 2020/2021 seasons had significantly higher annual rainfall received. Lower rainfall received was a result of El Nino with notable low rainfall and high temperatures. The 2016/2017 season rainfall of above normal rainfall was a result of La Nina. The seasons were characterized by a delayed start of season which was usually early to mid-December. Also, there were recurring mid-season dry spells which had significant negative impact to crop and livestock production.

6.4. Drought Prone Areas

According UNDP (2015), Mudzi is not highly prone to drought and is classified as mild according to Figure 14. The district is however prone to mid-season dry spells which repeatedly cause temporary and permanent crop wilting, thus significantly reducing crop yields, leading to recurring food insecurity. Also, the poor structured sandy loam soils have a negative effect on water retention, and thus needs routine watering.

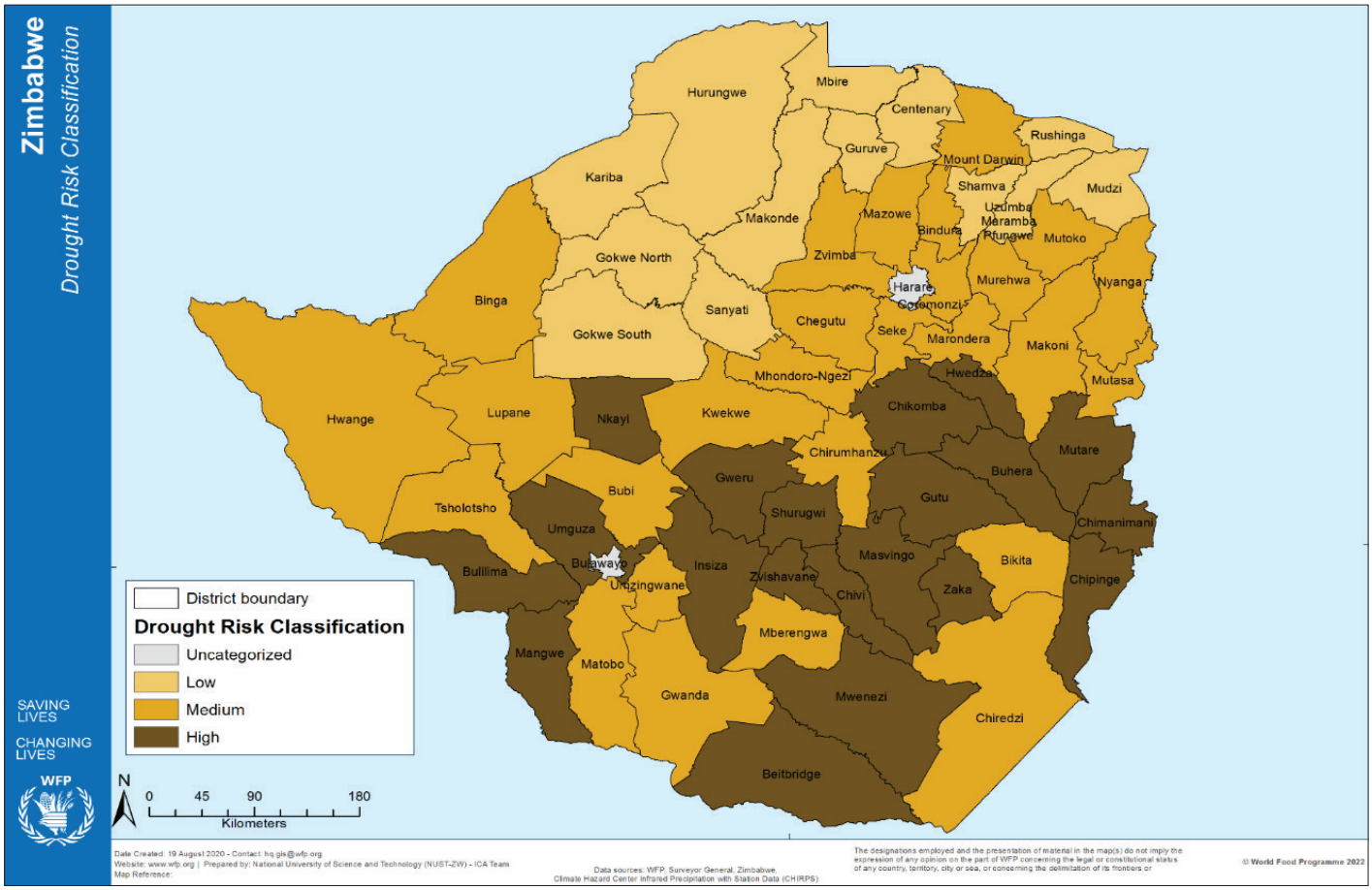


Figure 14: Hazard Mapping (Source: WFP; National ICA 2021)

6.5 Flood Prone Areas

The district has no risk of flooding and classified as none according to the National ICA 2021 hazard mapping **(Figure 15).**

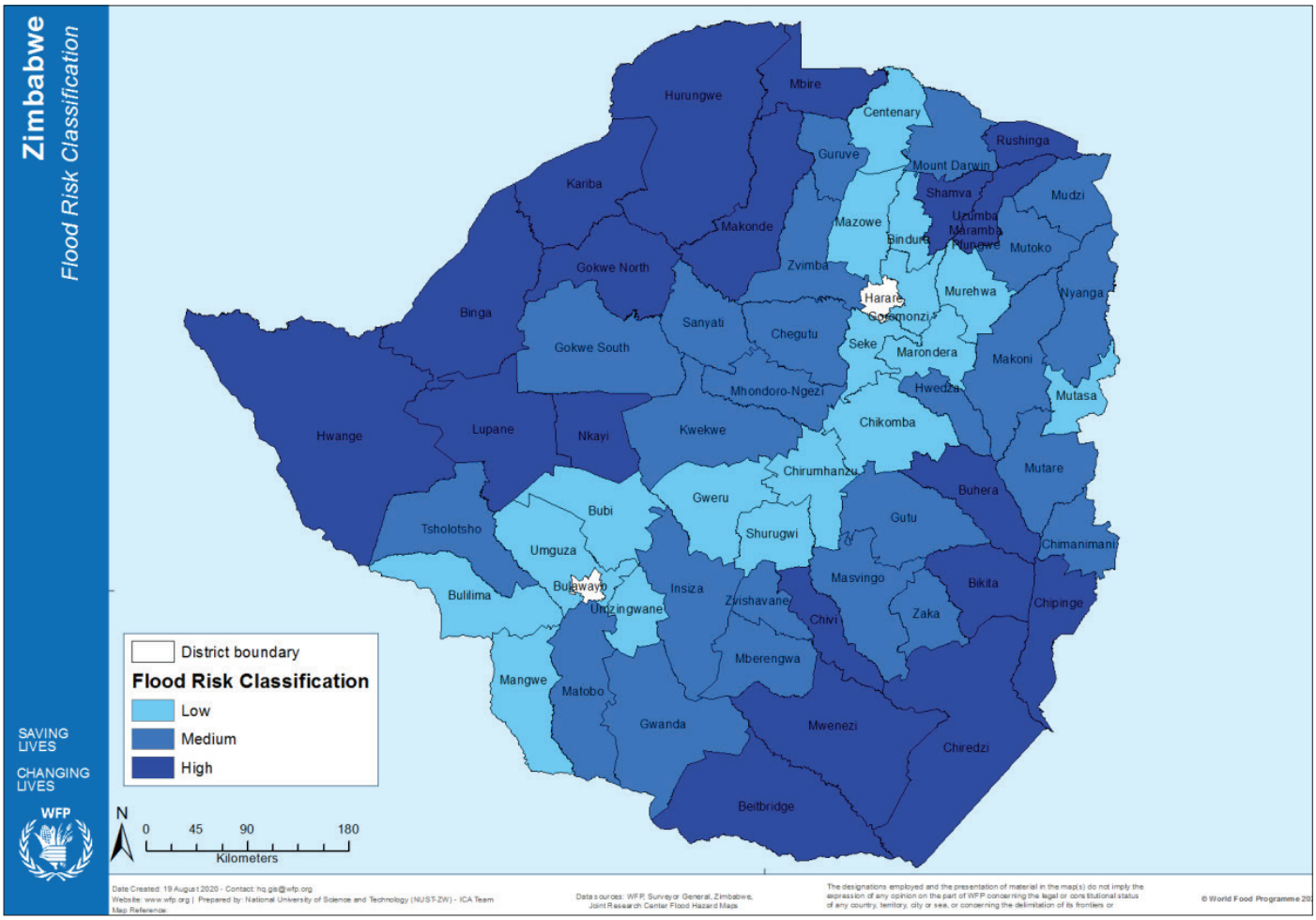


Figure 15: Flood Prone Areas (Source: 6.6 Source: National ICA, 2021 Hydro-Geological Conditions)

6.6 Hydro-Geological Conditions

The district has 10 major rivers and these are Rwenya, Nyamusanzara, Mudzi, Nyagoko, Kudzwe, Nyadire, Mazoe, Nyahuku, Vhombozi and Nyamuzizi rivers. The rivers are spread across the district and all wards have at least one river (Figure 8). However, only Rwenya, Mazowe and Nyadire rivers are perennial and unfortunately are at the borders of the district. These rivers serve a very small community of Mudzi. Mudzi has scarce underground water and therefore there are several dry boreholes, and most of the boreholes dry up in the dry season (September to end of December).

Figure 16 and Table 16 gives a map presentation of the river positions in the whole district.

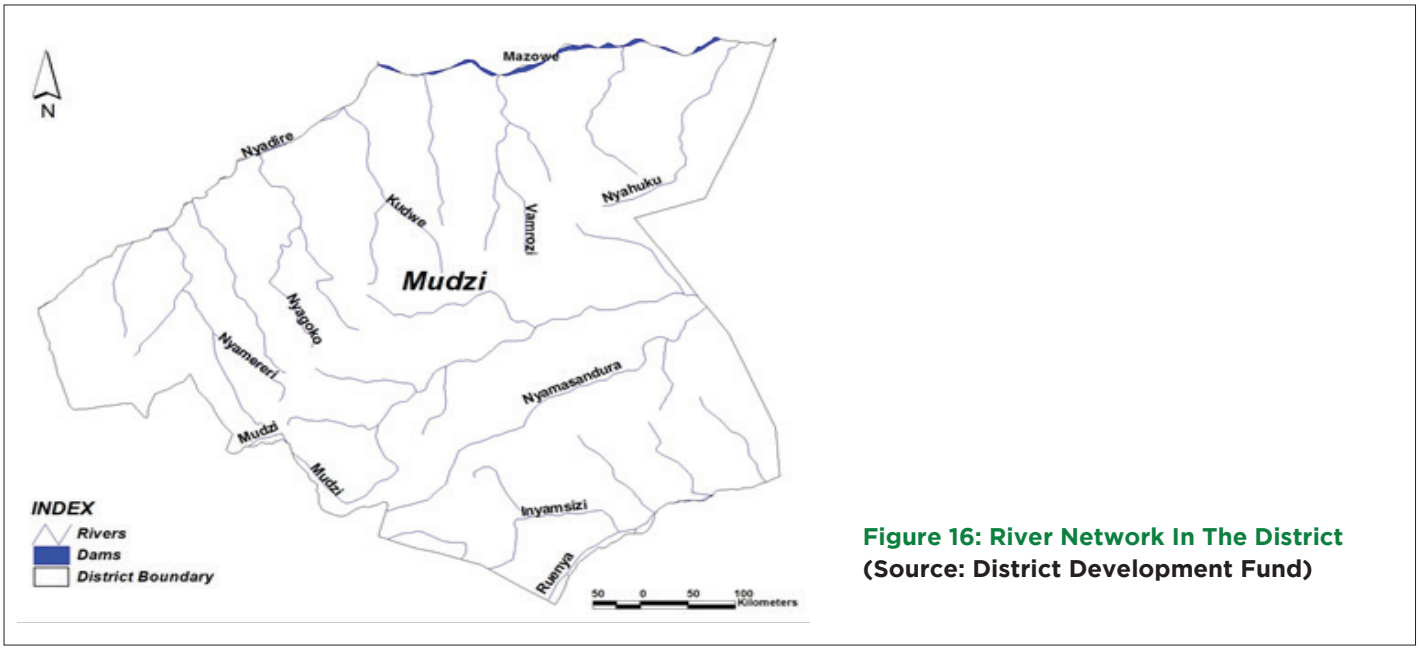


Figure 16: River Network In The District (Source: District Development Fund)

Table 16: Dams In The District

Ward	Major Dam	Weir	Coverage/Reach	Uses
1	1 (Nyamapanda)	3 (Magwada, Mutamangira, Mutekede)	29 villages, 4355 households	Domestic use for Nyamapanda Domestic Centre and residents
2	1 (Dendera)	4	30 villages, 1470 households	Irrigation, livestock watering, domestic use for Kotwa Business Centre
3	1 (Kudzwe)	9 (Kadziyanike,Marwei, Ditimbwi, Rukonde	28 villages, 1481 households	Irrigation, livestock watering, domestic use
4		6 (chimango,chisvo, manyuchi,chisambi, mashumba, shinga)	28 villages, 2517 households	Irrigation, livestock watering, domestic use
5		1694	1231 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
6		2 (Chingururu and Makore)	702 households from 13 villages	Domestic Use, livestock watering
7	1 (Chitisa)	4 (Nyamapere, Nyadehwe, Karonga and Nyamatanda)	31 villages, 1027 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
8	1 (Nyamuwanga)	6	43 villages, 2650 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
9		4 (Mukote, Kunyima, Madzivanhanga, Kondo)	27 villages, 745 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
10	0	0	13 villages and Kotwa residents benefitting from Nyamuwanga and Dendera Dams in wards 8 and 2 respectively	Domestic Use, livestock watering
11	0	1 (Muzezuru)	12 villages, 5274 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
12		6(Nyaruchena, Nyangoma, Donzwe, Mare, Mashumba, Mushonga)	42 villages, 3065 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
13		1 (Nyazondo)	12 villages, 520 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
14		0	Households in this ward benefitting from boreholes	Domestic Use, livestock watering
15	0	3	27 villages, 4211 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
16		5 (Mutsinga, Nyamhasa, Nyakadomwe, Kasoro, Nyamutsinga)	27 villages	Domestic Use, livestock watering
17		3	13 villages, 859 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
18	5	1	6 villages, 484 households	Domestic Use, livestock watering
Source: ZINWA & DRM PLAN				

There are 5 major dams in the district and they are located in 5 wards as indicated in table 9. However, there are several (52 weirs) which are spread across the district except in wards 10 and 14. The dams and weirs are very important in storing run-off water derived from rain and store it for domestic use, crop irrigation in irrigation schemes and nutrition gardens, and livestock watering.

7. Crop Information

7.1 Farming Methods And Crops Grown

The only farming method in the district is communal farming and there are no other farming methods. Mudzi district has 95% sandy loam soils and 5% red clay loam soils. The soils are well drained and deep. The main crops grown in the district include groundnuts, maize and sorghum **(Table 17)**. Table 13 also shows the proportion of crops grown. Groundnuts besides home consumption, is increasingly becoming a cash crop. Cotton production is currently decreasing due to unfavorable prices. The major field crops grown are maize, groundnuts, cowpeas, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, sunflowers, and Bambara/roundnuts. Some grow cotton and tobacco as cash crops but at a low scale. Horticultural crops grown in irrigation schemes and nutrition gardens are tomatoes, sugar beans, cucumbers, green beans, butternuts, green pepper, green vegetables, and carrots.

Table 17 shows the main crops grown and average area planted for crops in 2022.

Table 17: Main Crops Grown

Ward	Main Crops	Average Proportion (%) Planted 2022
1 - 18	Maize	30,2
	Sorghum	30,9
	Pearl millet	1,3
	Finger millet	0,05
	Groundnuts	24,6
	Sunflower	1,5
	Cotton	4,2
	Bambara nuts	0,6
	Cowpeas	6,5
Source: AARDS, 2022		

Table 18 shows crops grown and their respective wards. Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, Bambara nuts, cowpeas, sunflower and watermelons are grown in all wards although some are grown by a few households as shown in Table 10 which showed the proportion of area under crops. The other crops like cotton are grown in few wards.

Table 18: Crops Grown By Ward

Crop	Wards
Maize	All wards
Sorghum	All wards
Pearl Millet	All wards
Rapoko/finger millet	Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 17
Ground nuts	All wards
Round/Bambara nuts	All wards
Sugar beans	In irrigation schemes and nutrition gardens
Soya beans	Ward 7, Nyamatanda irrigation
Cow peas	All wards
Tobacco	8, 12 and 16
Sweet potatoes	Irrigation projects
Sunflower	All wards had
Water melons	All wards
Cucumbers	Irrigation projects
Cotton	Wards 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18

7.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district has a total of 6 irrigation schemes benefiting the population in ward 3, 4, 7, 14 and 18 **(Table 19)**. The main crops grown in the irrigation schemes include sugar beans, tomatoes, maize, butternuts, leaf vegetables, sweet potatoes and cucumbers. There is a plan to develop a bigger Rwenya irrigation scheme in wards 15 and 16. **Table 19** describes fully the irrigation schemes.

Table 19: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes

Name of Scheme	Ward Num	Gross Area (Ha)	No. of Plots	Plot size (Ha)	Crops Grown	Market Place	Challenges	Future Plans
Nyamatanda	7	19	114	0.16	• Sugar beans • Tomatoes • maize • Butternuts • Leaf vegetable • Cucumbers	Mbare Nyamapanda Local Contract with Mukushi	Dam highly silted	• Dam scooping • Soil conservation work in the catchment area
Mavhurazi	18	10	103	0.1	• Sugar beans • Tomatoes • Maize • Butternuts • Leaf vegetable • Cucumbers	• Mbare • Nyamapanda • Local • Makaha	• Canals Breaking down • Rehabilitation of the spillway	• Dam scooping • Soil conservation work in the catchment area • Construction of silt checks.
Kudzwe	3	2	32	0.06	• Sugar beans • Tomatoes • maize • Butternuts • Leaf vegetable • Cucumbers	• Mbare • Kotwa • Local	• Plot size is too small for commercial production	• Extension of the scheme
Shinga	4	2	21	0.1	• Sugar beans • Tomatoes • maize • Butternuts • Leaf vegetable • Cucumbers • Groundnuts • Sweet potato	• Nyamapanada • Kotwa • Local • Contract with Mukushi	• Cracking canals • High pest build up	• Installation of drip/overhead irrigation system
Mashumba	4	3.5	58	0.06	• Sugar beans • Tomatoes • maize • Butternuts • Leaf vegetable • Cucumbers • Groundnuts • Green paper	• Mbare • Makaha • Local	• Low dam water level	Installation of drip/overhead irrigation system
Mutondo	14	9.5	45	0.2	• Sugar beans • Tomatoes • maize • Butternuts • Leaf vegetable • Cucumbers	• Mbare • Local	• Pump break down	Extension of the Irrigation Scheme and Pump replacement

Source: AARDS

The district has 94 nutrition gardens spread across all wards in the district **(Table 20)**. Nutrition gardens are very important in supplying green vegetables which are important for nutrition and also incomes.

Table 20: Nutrition Gardens

Ward	Number of Nutrition Gardens
1	2
2	8
3	5
4	8
5	2
6	2
7	6
8	8
9	4
10	2
11	4
12	8
13	7
14	4
15	4
16	2
17	5
18	3
Total	**94**

7.3 Challenges Faced By Farmers

- High costs of inputs like fertilizers and seed. However, the government through the Climate-proofed Presidential support programme assisted many farmers.
- Poor rainfall distribution is now a common characteristic. Early and mid-season dry spells are not uncommon and may result in temporary and permanent wilting of crops, reducing crop production and productivity.
- Late or false start of season, frequent extreme rainfall events of more than 50mm in 24hours delays planting.
- Broken down pumps for irrigation schemes
- Silted dams
- Pests challenges like fall army worm, and leaf miner in tomatoes.

7.4 Crop Production/Yield Trends

According to the crop assessment of 2020/21 season there was in increase in yield, resulting in low food insecurity for that same period. However, for the past seasons, yields have been low as can be seen on the graph below except for the 2016/17 season. The increase in 2020/2021 season can be attributable to robust adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies (Pfumvudza). **Figure 17** shows crop yield trends from 2016 to 2021.

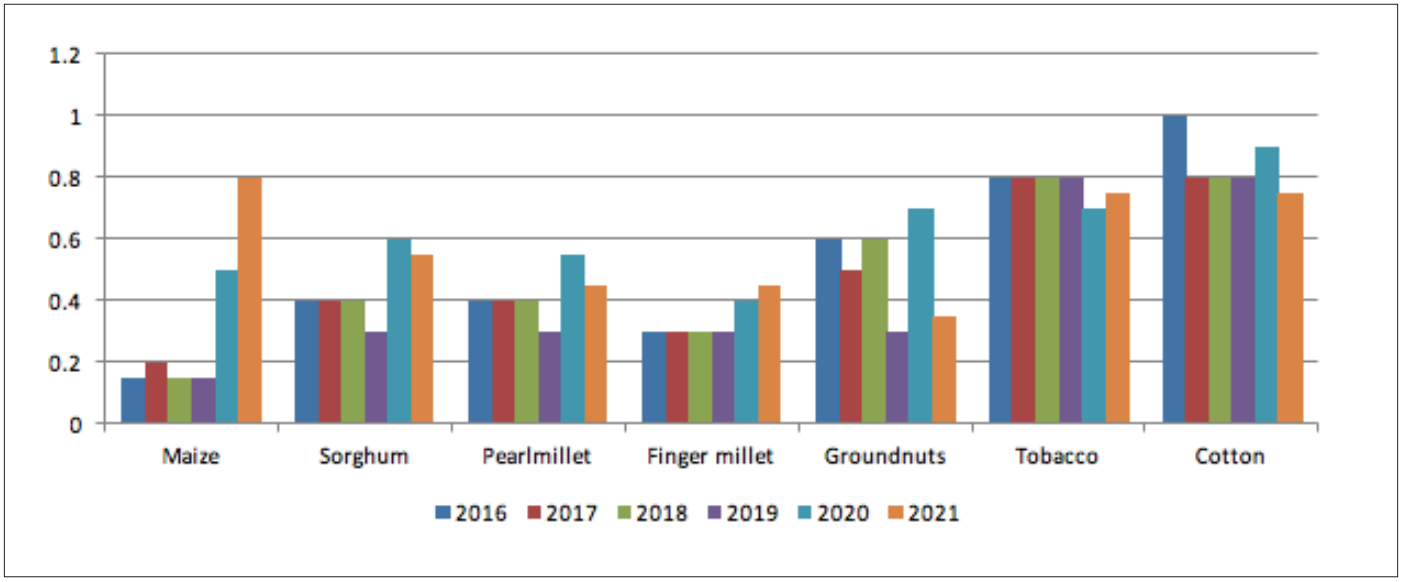


Figure 17: Crop Yield Analysis

7.5 Cereal Production And Adequacy

Table 21 shows cereal production, cereal requirement and cereal balance in metric tonnes.

Table 21: Cereal Production, Requirement And Balance

Ward	2016/17	2020/21	Food Requested (20/21)	Food Balance (20/21)
1	187	223	975	-752
2	278	690	1142	-452
3	318	1055	1078	-24
4	273	1531	1244	286
5	340	1519	859	660
6	315	343	853	-511
7	335	2680	1368	1312
8	280	465	947	-482
9	172	806	745	62
10	227	806	1346	-540
11	210	438	1093	-654
12	345	1082	1406	-324
13	109	804	559	245
14	311	750	1681	-931
15	310	1791	1415	376
16	305	880	962	-82
17	207	68	686	-619
18	230	383	683	-300

Cereal crop production was higher for 2021 as compared to 2016 in all wards save for ward 17. Therefore, 2021 season was a better year in terms of crop production. In terms of cereal adequacy, only 5 wards had adequate grain and the rest were food insecure.

8. Livestock

8.1 Main Types Of Livestock Ownership – Based On Secondary Data From Surveys/Assessments

Table 22 shows livestock populations per ward. The information has comparison of 2016 district data and 2022 ward data.

Table 22: Livestock Populations

Ward	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Donkeys	Poultry
2016 data	75953	7767	36213	3950	740	104967
2021						
1	2253	143	2503		0	6509
2	7921	1720	10728		407	10637
3	11990	1567	16927		0	27506
4	9538	6064	11370		0	14654
5	8488	1367	15225		164	11336
6	5338	0	8541		0	10677
7	5980	0	6990		0	10407
8	4542	522	6271		0	15034
9	5750	392	12372		87	11545
10	6614	779	8528		0	9676
11	6238	480	6628		0	10972
12	8266	209	8906		0	16053
13	4711	44	4432		104	8201
14	6720	0	8467		403	8870
15	10921	84	13633		0	13413
16	3561	0	9200		0	8479
17	3597	0	5555		0	8273
18	7493	126	6669		52	12127
Totals	**119 921**	**13497**	**162 945**	**5221**	**1217**	**203692**

The most commonly kept livestock in Mudzi includes cattle, goat, sheep, poultry and donkeys. All livestock classes showed an increase in population from 2016 figures, depicting livestock sector growth.

8.1. Main Livestock Diseases

Tabulated livestock diseases in Table 23 are the most prevalent diseases in Mudzi district. There are no officially reported cases of Theileriosis.

Table 23: Livestock Disease By Ward

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	All 18 wards affected, however, more prevalent along the border with Mozambique
Newcastle disease:	All wards are now at risk
Lumpy skin	1, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18
Heart water	All wards

Table 24: Dip Tanks Coverage

Dip Tank Name	Wards Covered	Remarks
Fuchira	17	Needs renovations
Musau	17	Needs renovations
Nyakatangure	17	Water is obtained 10km away
Masarakufa	9	Serves a large catchment
Chingwena	8	Diptank leaking
Rubatsiro	8	Roof renovations needed
Kachimana	8	Repair of pump required
Kamwanjiwa	15	Some households travel long distances
Chipako	15	Diptank is far away
Nyamusanzara	15	Water problems during the dry season
Dendera	2, 10	Functional
Nyamuwanga	8, 10	Water challenges in dry season
Muzezuru	11	Roof renovation
Kapotesa	11, 12	Borehole congested
Kondo	2	Functional
Chingamuka	2	Functional
Chori	2	Functional
Nyamatawa	12, 15	Functional
Donzwe	12	Functional
Nyaugugu	12	Functional
Kaitano	7	Functional
Chitisa	7	Functional
Masunza	7	Functional
Chipara	7	Functional
Rubatsiro	7	Water source dries up
Kudzwe	3, 9	Functional
Masarakufa	8, 9	Rehabilitation needed
Mavhurazi	18	Cracked diptank
Shinga	4	Functional
Chisvo	4	Functional
Chimango	4	Needs repairs
Manyuchi	4	Functional
Magwada	1	Functional
Nyahuku	1	Water challenges
Ngarwe	1	Functional
Jumbe	3	Leaking
Chibanda	3	Functional
Rukonde	3, 4	Under construction
Nyarutepo	14	Functional
Nechombo	14	Functional
Rwamba	14	Under construction
Nyamukoho	6	Functional
Chingururu		
Nyaruchera	6	Functional
Zano	16	Functional
Tsapfumo	16	Functional
Nyapfunde	15	Functional
Bangauya	15	Functional

Table 24: Dip Tanks Coverage (Continued)

Diptank Name	Wards Covered	Remarks
Katoto	15	Functional
Katsande	13	Functional
Nyan'anza	13	Functional
Kambanje	13	Functional

8.3 Animal Health Centers

Animal health centers are very important in devolved animal health care management across the district. **Table 25** summarises of all animal health centres in the district.

Table 25: Animal Health Centers

Number Of Functional Animal Health Centres	3 Built (Kotwa, Makaha, Nyamukoho)
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	10 (no constructions done)
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	0

8.4 Livestock Holding

In terms of cattle ownership there was a slight increase in households owning cattle and goats between 2020 and 2021. **Table 26** gives a summary of livestock holding.

Table 26: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households (%)	Own Cattle 2020 (%)	Who Own Cattle (%)	Pigs	Donkeys
2021	own goats 2020	Who own goats 2021			
All Households	23,732	40	41	10	12

Source: ZimVAC, 2020, 2021

8.5 Distribution Of Herd Size

About 52 % of households in the district own cattle and there was a slight increase from 51 % in 2020. Goats ownership increased by 2 % between the same periods. **Table 27** shows herd and flock distribution.

Table 27: Herd Size Distribution

Number Of Livestock Per Household	2020 Cattle	2021 Cattle	2020 Goats	2021 Goats
0	49	59	46	88
<5	36	22	38	8
>5	15	19	16	4

8.6. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

There is shortage of water for livestock resulting in large trekking distances and resulting in water stress and death. This is a result of competition between humans and livestock due to limited water sources. Also, there is scarce feed in the dry season due to poor veld condition. Livestock die due to livestock diseases which are mainly tick-borne infections in goats and cattle and respiratory diseases in poultry. Also, there is loss of cattle due to wildlife conflict like hyenas, increased costs of livestock production and also poor knowledge of animal husbandry. Over the years during bad seasons, there had been increased livestock poverty death. There is also poor market access by farmers and most sales are done to middlemen and the neighbouring farmers. The prices offered are very low.

9.1 Livestock Markets

The local market preferably sells livestock in foreign currency. The cattle prices have remained the same with 2016 price levels. However prices fall during the dry season when livestock is in poor condition and farmers sell in panic. **Table 28** gives an analysis of livestock markets.

Table 28: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average ZWL	Average Price 2022 (US$)	Average ZWL	Type of Market
Cattle	250	250	250	50 000	Local butchery, farmer to farmer, private buyers (middlemen)
Goats	25	25	25	5000	Farmer to farmer, private buyers, local restaurants, Harare butcheries
Chickens Indigenous	5	5	5	1000	Local restaurants, farmer to farmer
Sheep	40	40	40	8000	Private buyers, Farmer to farmer
Eggs per crate	4	4	4	800	Locals, farmer to farmer, shops
4	9538	6064	11370		0

Price differences across wards are not significant, and hence there is no reason to disaggregate information to ward level. The general livestock prices are low maybe due to lack of other marketing avenues and the strong use of middlemen who later cash in at abattoirs.

9.2 Crop Markets

Grain Marketing Board is available and it purchases cereals and pulses from the farmers. There are new emerging markets under contract farming with Mukushi and Champion seeds. **Table 29** gives an in-depth analysis of main crop markets.

Table 29: Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability	Type Of Market
Kotwa market place	10, 12, 11, 19, 2, 1, 8, 9 and 5	Cereals, horticultural, legumes and pulses	Local farmers, external suppliers (fruit),	Available	Local butchery, farmer to farmer, private buyers (middlemen)
Makaha market place	8, 13, 14, 18, 7, 3, 10, 4, 9, 15 and 12	Cereals, horticultural produce, Legumes and pulses,	Local farmers, External suppliers,	Available	Farmer to farmer, private buyers, local restaurants, Harare butcheries
Nyamapanda market place	1, 11, 12 and 16	Cereals, horticultural produce, legumes and pulses	Local farmers, external suppliers,	Available	Local restaurants, farmer to farmer
Harare market place and contracts with private companies	All wards	Cereals, legumes and pulses, horticultural produce	Local farmers, external suppliers,	Available	Private buyers, Farmer to farmer

9.3 Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward

Table 30 summarises commodity availability in various wards and their respective prices.

Table 30: Commodity Availability

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10Kg	Maize Meal $/10Kg	Beans $/500G	Other Small Grain $/Bucket	Rice (Per 2Kgs)
1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5.50	5	1.0	5	1.80
2	N	N	N	Y	Y				5	1.80
3	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		5	1.0	5	2.00
4	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		5	1.0	5	1.80
5	N	Y	N	Y	Y		5		5	2.00
6	N	Y	N	Y	Y		5		5	2.00
7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5.50	5	1.0	5	1.80
8	N	N	Y	Y	Y			1.0	5	1.80
9	N	N	N	Y	Y				5	1.80
10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5.50	5	1.0	5	1.80
11	N	N	N	Y	Y				5	1.80
12	N	N	N	Y	Y				5	1.80
13	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		5	1.0	5	1.80
14	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5.50	5	1.0	5	2.00
15	N	N	Y	Y	Y			1.0	5	1.80
16	N	N	Y	Y	Y			1.0	5	2.00
17	N	N	N	Y	Y				5	2.00
18	N	N	Y	Y	Y				5	1.80

Prices of mealie meal are usually constant throughout the year but those of locally produced commodities fluctuate in relation to supply and demand of the commodity on the market. Prices usually are low just after harvesting.

9.4 Labour Markets

Table 31 Illustrates the labour opportunities across the district.

Table 31: Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity (%)
Unskilled/Casual	All wards	All	85
Skilled/Technical	10 and 14	All	5
Small scale mining and gold panning	3, 14 and 15	All	10

9.5 Market Seasonal Calendar

The district usually experiences high food purchases during the hunger periods which start from September until April after the next harvest. However, high food purchases usually begin a month earlier to enable farmers to stock enough for the family for the coming month. **Tables 32 and 33** gives a calendar of food purchases given a typical consumption period and a drought period.

Table 32: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Typical Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

There are high food purchases all year through in times of droughts due to high in food security.

Table 33: Calendar Of Food Purchases - Drought Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

9.6 Market Challenges

- Unfavorable pricing systems, which disadvantages the farmer
- Increased burden of crop pests and livestock diseases leading to poor quality produce.
- Some contract farming arrangements fail to pay farmers in time from what they would have agreed due to liquidity challenges.
- Three-tier pricing models in rural areas is a problem, but most producers have preferred to be paid in US$, which might not be available.
- Failure to supply other markets due to failure to aggregate the market demanded quantities.

10. Common Hazards

10.1 Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Mudzi district has common hazards that affect the district. **Table 34** summarises the hazards.

Table 34: Common Hazards In The District

Hazard	Disaster Risk Assessment & Wards At Risk	Affected Elements, i.e. Assets, Population Groups, Livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure Etc.	Why Affected/ Reasons Why Vulnerable
Drought	VHR - All 18 wards	Livelihoods, environment	High dependence on rainfall
Covid-19	VHR – all 18 wards	Population groups, livelihoods, environment,	Communicable disease and no treatment.
Malaria	MR – all 18 wards	Population groups, livelihoods, environment	Environmental conditions and economic activities.
Cholera	MR - All 18 wards	Population groups, livelihoods, environment,	High dependence on available water sources and food. Poor hygiene practices.
Fall army worm	VHR all 18 wards	Population groups, livelihoods,	Shortage of income and chemicals
RTA	MR-7, 8, 10, 11 and 1 all Wards along the major highway.	Population groups, livelihoods	High dependence on RTA victims
Siltation, land degradation	VHR- all 18 wards	Assets, population groups, livelihoods, environment, infrastructure.	High dependence on rivers, dams
Land mines	MR- Ward 1, 12, 17 and 16	Population groups, livelihoods, livestock	High dependence on land mines victims and close proximity to land mines.
Human-Wild life conflict	MR- ward 17, 1, 2, 16, 18, 5 and 4	Assets, population groups, livelihoods, livestock	Existence of wildlife Lack of game reserves
Storms	MR-ward 2, 1, 17, 7, 13, 10 and 11	Assets, population groups, livelihoods, environment, infrastructure and livestock.	Poor buildings which cannot withstand heavy storms
Livestock death and diseases	MR-all 18 wards	Assets, livelihoods, environment.	Poverty Lack of Chemicals
Prolonged mid -season dry spell	VHR- all 18 wards	Population groups, livelihoods, environment, livestock	Exposur to natural hazrds and Climate change Lack of water harvesting techniques
Child marriages	VHR-all 18 wards	Population groups	Poverty Lack of Knowledge
Cynadation	VHR- Makaha 14	Population groups	Exposure to gold mining activities

Key

VHR: Very high risk
MR: Medium risk
VHR: Very high risk

The common hazards in Mudzi are drought, Covid-19, malaria, cholera, fall armyworm, road traffic accidents, land degradation and siltation of major rivers, HIV/AIDS, mine collapse, dams and weirs, land mines, human-wildlife conflict, violent storms, livestock deaths and diseases, prolonged early and mid-season dry spell, and child marriages. In the last rainy season extreme wind and hailstorms have hit the District.

10.2 Hazards

Table 35 summarises hazards listed on **Table 34** into sudden onset hazards and chronic hazards.

Table 35: Classification Of Hazards

Ward	Ward Name	Sudden onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Goronga A	Storm, Road Traffic Accidents (RTA)	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria, siltation
2	Mukota A	Storm	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, RTA, siltation
3	Chimukoko	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria, siltation
4	Shinga	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria, siltation
5	Bangauya	Storm	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria siltation,
6	Nyamukoho	Storm	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria, siltation
7	Suswe	RTA	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria, siltation
8	Masarakufa	RTA	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria siltation
9	Mukota C	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria siltation
10	Mukota B	Storm, RTA	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria siltation
11	Goronga B	Storm	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, veld fire, drought, malaria
12	Masahwa		Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human wild life conflict, veld fires, drought, malaria siltation
13	Nyakuchena	Storm	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria
14	Makaha	Mine collapse	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria siltation
15	Chikwizo B		Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wild life conflict, veld fire drought, malaria siltation
16	Chikwizo A		Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wildlife conflict, drought, malaria drought, malaria siltation
17	Mukota D	-	Crop livestock disease, dry spells, drought, malaria siltation
18	Mavhurazi		Crop livestock disease, dry spells, human and wildlife conflict, drought, malaria siltation

Violent storms and road traffic accidents are the only hazards classified as sudden onset and the rest are chronic hazards that affect Mudzi community.

11. District Development Priorities

In the past few years the district has prioritized the increase in health facilities and schools, this has seen the establishment 6 new clinics but not yet completed. **Table 36** gives a summary of Mudzi district development priorities.

Table 36: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Construction of Clinics	11, 9, 13, 4, 8, 15 and 2	Clinics funded by Devolution
2	Construction of Schools	1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 11	Children travelling long distances to access schools
3	Borehole Drilling	All Wards	Water challenges
5	Road rehabilitation	All wards	Poor gravel road network limiting accessibility to some areas.
7	Irrigation establishment and rehabilitation	All wards	
8	Dam Construction	All wards	New dams are need, the current ones quickly dry up due to siltation.
9	Formal Mining	14, 15, 13 and 16	Gold mines.

12. Food Security

12.1. Food Insecurity Trends (Based On Rural Zimvac District Data)

Figure 18 shows food insecurity trend analysis for the past 6 consumption years.

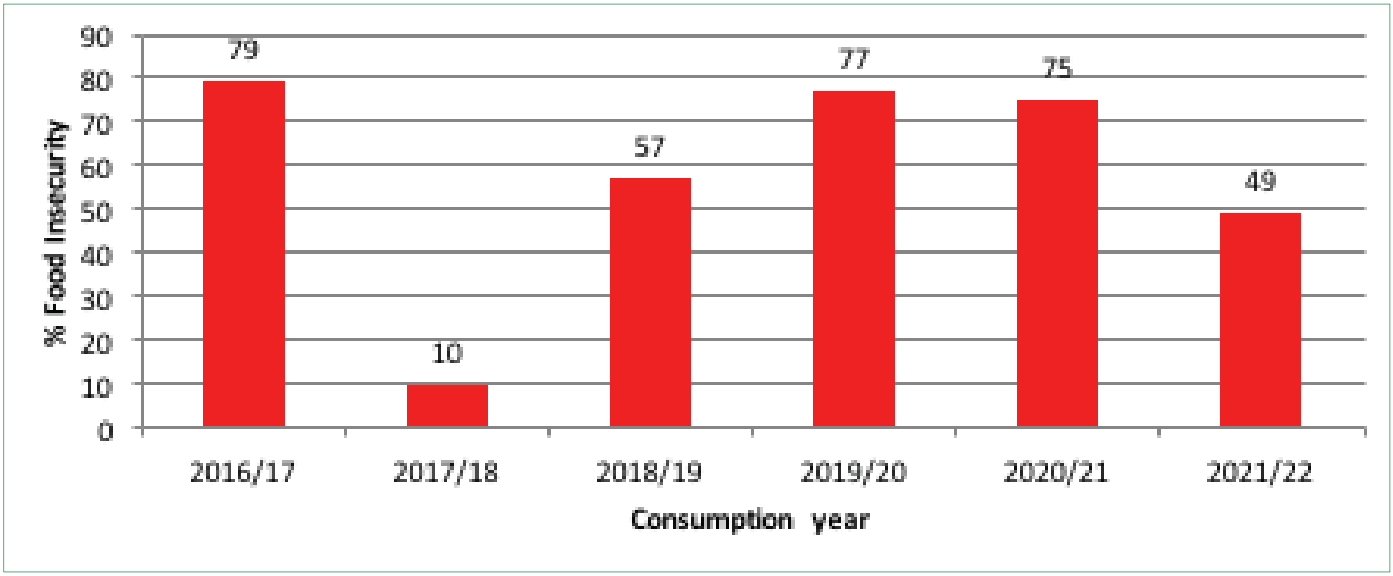


Figure 18: Food Insecurity Trends

12.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ICA – WFP to compute)

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. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

Table 37: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Group A Already resilient people (10%)	These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting 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, etc. Participants described this group as being employed, having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/schemes, own 20 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses, and employ others.
Group B Food secure under no major shocks people (45%)	These households are 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 crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households 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. Participants identified that these households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods, they can hire others, yet will work as casual labourers during lean season. They have 10 cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power), and own more small animals. Some have remittances.
Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks (20%)	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). This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 4 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents – tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources.
Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute (25%)	These highly food insecure households – including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets, and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves and own less than 1 ha of land.
Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming & ZIMVAC, 2021	

The socio-economic groups and vulnerability classification shows that 10 % of the households are already resilient. The classification can also be explained with reference to Figure which shows food insecurity trend analysis.

12.3 Coping Strategies

The table 37 gives a summary of the most common activities households have resorted to in mitigating stress and shock scenarios. According to ZIMVAC 2021, Mudzi district had 49% of its population not being able to cope, with 6% under stress, and 22% in crisis and 24% within the emergency zone.

Table 38: Coping Strategies

Coping Strategy	Wards
Increased sell of labor	All wards
Increased sell of small livestock, increased sell of large live stock	All wards
Collection of wild fruit	1, 11, 16, 2, 6, 9 and 5
Use of retained seeds	All wards
Increased remittances	All wards
Increased gold panning	16, 13, 17, 3, 14, 13 and 15
Reduced food consumption levels	All wards
Households selling productive assets	All wards
Households having to borrow money from formal/informal landers	10
Reduced nonfood expenses	All wards

With regards to livelihoods coping strategies, the bulk of the district relays on selling assets in response to arising situations, however not many have assets to sell, as these have dwindled through the years with very little income to acquire more.

12.4 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Food insecure wards have been ranked on **Table 38** from the highly insecure to secure wards according to ZIMZIMVAC, 2021 and Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment data.

Table 39: Food Insecurity By Wards

Ward	Pop 2012	Hh 2021	Prevalence Of Poverty	Total Cereal Production 2022	Requirement 2022	Surplus/ Deficit 2022	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	4,033	1261	High	128	992	-863	2
2	3,823	1098	High	320	1162	-841	8
3	4,198	1264	High	531	1097	-565	12
4	2,185	691	High	738	1266	-528	15
5	2,775	843	High	450	873	-423	17
6	3,481	1025	High	278	868	-589	6
7	2,771	854	High	244	1392	-1148	18
8	3,289	3,289	High	453	963	-510	7
9	5,188	5,188	High	347	757	-410	13
10	1,162	1,162	High	145	1369	-1224	5
11	3,475	3,475	High	150	1112	-962	3
12	4,927	4,927	High	311	1430	-1119	9
13	1,338	1,338	High	334	568	-235	14
14	2,083	2,083	High	259	1709	-1450	1
15	3,726	3,726	High	1020	1439	-419	16
16	1,070	1,070	High	760	979	-219	11
17	1,888	1,888	High	69	698	-630	4
18	1,856	1,856	High	223	695	-472	10

The district is characterized by a dry season which starts in April stretching to October and a wet season starting from November to March as such, the district has two land preparation cycles for the two seasons. Production is done throughout the year, with specificity of product being based on the availability of water and favorable conditions within that period. Activities such as gardening occur between April and October during the dry season with the use of portable water.

13. Development Partners In The District

Table 40: Development Partners In The District

No.	NGO	Areas Of Intervention	Budget Per Intervention	Wards Of Operation	Source Of Funding	Period of MOU
1.	World Vision ADP	Wash & health program wash grant & PAC	$ 45000 $200000	4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14 and 18	Goal for Africa WV – USA	01/03/19 to 30/09/21
2.	World Vision Zimbabwe (Relief)	Lean Seatson Assistance Food Assistance for Assets	USD900000	All wards	WFP	2002 to 2020
3.	World Vision (BHA)	Livelihood (Agriculture, Nutrition)	TBA	1, 2, 9, 11 and 15		2002 to 2020
4.	Ecumenical Church Leaders Forum	Peace building & leadership training Training/capacity development Conflict resolution	TBA	All wards	UNDP	04/08/14 to 04/08/17
5.	Christian Aid	Focus on absorptive capacity building, DRM Training, knowledge and capacity building Development of district DRM & Preparedness Plans, Promotion of inclusive markets and gender equity.	TBA	All Wards	UNDP	-/03/20 to -/09/20
6.	CTDO	Climate smart agriculture production on small grains, legumes, and small livestock. Community productive assets, weirs, dams, irrigation schemes. Provision of Adaptive capacity to promote change adaptation.	TBA	7, 14 and 15	UNDP Catholic Bishops Conference	08/04/18 to 08/04/21
8.	Bio-Innovations Zimbabwe (BIZ)	Nutrition Training Organic certification Non-timber forest products Training in sustainable harvesting, nutrition, linking markets locally and internationally	TBA	2, 4, 3, 6 and 15	UNDP	2017 to date
9.	Mudzi Orphans Development Trust (PVO 44/05)	Home based care program Orphans & Vulnerable Children Care Initiatives	TBA	1, 2, 3, 11 and 17	US Embassy (Small PEPSAR Grant)	20/05/21 to 19/05/25
10.	MODET	Support group formation Study & Empowerment Circles (Income Generating Projects)	TBA			01/03/18 to 31/03/19

Table 40: Development Partners In The District (Continued)

No.	NGO	Areas Of Intervention	Budget Per Intervention	Wards Of Operation	Source Of Funding	Period of MOU
11.	Justice for Children	- Child Protection - Legal assistance	TBA	All wards	UNICEF	01/11/20 to 31/01/22
12.	Plan International	- Child Protection Programmes	$10783.63	All wards	UNICEF	
13.	CAMFED	- Disadvantaged girl child education - Guaranteeing and management of KIVA Loans (international financiers	$2 355 050	All wards	DFID	2019 to Indefinite
14.	Jairos Jiri Association	- Health interventions and rehabilitation - Health education and Livelihoods empowerment - Community Based Rehabilitation - Food emergency programme - FELM (Ward 1)	TBA	All wards	Diakonie Austria GoZ	Indefinite
15.	ZICHIRE		TBA	All wards	UNFPA	
16.	Red Cross	- First Aid Training - Disaster Risk Reduction	TBA	All wards	IRC/IFRC	
17.	Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe	- Rural WASH Project - School and Demand led sanitation	TBA	5, 6,7, 12, 14, 2, 3 and 4	UNICEF	
18.	JF Kapnek Trust	- Support of children living with disabilities - OVCs	TBA	All wards	UNICEF	
19.	Child line	- Child Protection sensitisation awareness campaigns - Psycho-social support	TBA	All wards	EU, DfiD	
20.	Save the Children	- Child protection issues - Support of OVCs - Training Child Care Workers	TBA	All wards	Save the Children UK	
21.	Hope in Aids Support Network (HASN)	- Community and Home Based Care - Promotion of OVCs, PLWHIV & Aids - Sustainable IPGs	TBA	2, 11 and 17	PEFAR (American Embassy) Global Fund	25/06/19 to Indefinite
22.	ActionAid Zimbabwe (partnership with Mercy Corps, COSV)	- Small holder goat value chain - Empowerment of women and youths - Market development for goat production	Euro 44,000	All wards	European Union (EU)	27/08/2019 to 31/07/2023

Table 40: Development Partners In The District (Continued)

No.	NGO	Areas Of Intervention	Budget Per Intervention	Wards Of Operation	Source Of Funding	Period of MOU
23.	Africaid	• HIV intervention programmes • Child Protection (Child abuse issues)	TBA	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14 and 15	UNICEF	-/02/17 to -/02/20
24.	Civic Forum on Human Development	• Service delivery on social accountability	TBA	All wards	European Union	28/06/16 to 28/06/20
25.	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	• Crop & livestock production • Emergency borehole rehabilitation • Community gardens	TBA		FAO - Central Emergency Fund (CEF	
26.	Africa Development Trust	• OVCs • Education • Health • Wash	TBA	5, 6	TBA	2020 to 2023
27.	Musasa	• Gender issues • GBV services	TBA	1, 2, 11, 9 and 15	USAID	Sep 2020 to Aug 2022
28.	Bract	• Climate change • Agriculture • Wash • Food security	TBA	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	UNDP	09/10/17 to 08/10/20
29.	Development Aid Connect	• Food security • Health and nutrition • Gender • Wash	TBA	ALL WARDS	TBA	01/07/20 to 30/06/23
30.	Farm Orphan Support Trust (FOST)	• GBV • Cycle social support • COVID 19	TBA	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17	UNICEF	15/11/20 to 15/05/21
31.	Better Life Foundation	• Youths and women • Community development • GBV • Peace and Leadership	TBA	All Wards	TBA	09/10/20 to Indefinite
32.	Apostolic Women Empowerment Team (AWET)	• GBV • COVID 19 • Wash • Health • Education	TBA	All Wards	TBA	25/06/21 to 24/06/26
33.	Youth Initiatives For Community Development	• Youth participation in decision making • Sustainable livelihood for youths	TBA	All Wards	TBA	03/04/19 to 02/04/23

14. Summary By Ward

Ward No	HHs	Health Facility	Malnu Trition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecolo Gical Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Produc tion	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Livestock (%)	Aver Age cattle owner ship	Aver age Goats owner Ship	Average Sheep owner Ship	Average Poultry owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1		2	High	High	11	12,9	High	2051	309	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, cross border trade, livestock	5a	Crop and live stock	Collection of wild fruit, use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	223	Prone	0	1463	62	1	1	0	3	2	Borehole drilling, Road rehabilitation, irrigation schemes, Clinic, Goat dip tank
2	2574	3	Low	Low	21	31,7	High	2345	229	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	5a	Crop and live stock	Collection of wild fruit, use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	690	Prone	0	1725	67	3	4	1	4	8	Borehole drilling, clinic and schools construction
3	2619	2	Low	Low	11	22,5	High	2352	267	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock, artisanal mining	4,5a	Crop and live stock	Use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1055	Prone	0	1729	66	5	6	1	11	12	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
4	2642	2	Low	Low	1		High	2423	219	42,6	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	Use of retained seed increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1531	Prone	0	1849	70	4	4	2	6	15	Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
5	1694	2	Low	Low	7	39,1	High	1564	130	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	use ofretained seed increased remitances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1519	Prone	0	1237	73	5	9	1	7	17	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, road rehabillitation,
6	1659	2	Low	Low	10	62,4	high	1506	153	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	-Use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	343	Prone	0	1145	69	3	5	0	6	6	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, Dam construction,

14. Summary By Ward

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	HH Owning Livestock (%)	Average cattle owner Ship	Average Goats owner Ship	Average Sheep owner Ship	Average Poultry owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
7	2382	2	Low	Low	4	39,0	High	2134	248	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	Use of retained seed, increased gold ann0ing, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	2680	Prone	0	1667	70	3	3	0	4	18	Borehole drilling, irrigation rehabilitation, road rehabilitation, ECD, clinic, schools
8	2622	1	Low	Low	11	26,6	High	2352	270	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	Use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	465	Prone	0	1888	72	2	2	0	6	7	Borehole drilling, clinic
9	1936	0	Low	Low	13	14,5	High	1715	221	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	Collection of wild fruit, use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	806	Prone	0	1316	68	3	6	0	6	13	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation, dam construction
10	5677	2	Medium	High	27	85,1	High	4479	1198	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock, Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop and live stock	Use of retained seed, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	806	Prone	0	3633	64	1	2	0	2	5	Borehole drilling, shools, dam construction
11	2432	1	Low	Low	13	16,7	High	2155	277	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4,5a	Crop and live stock	Collection of wild fruit, increased remittance-s, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	438	prone	0	1508	62	3	3	0	5	3	Construction of Schools, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
12	3215	2	Low	Low	2	41,9	High	2964	251	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4,5a	Crop and live stock	increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1082	Prone	0	2443	76	3	3	0	5	9	Borehole drilling, nutrition gardens, diptank construction

14. Summary By Ward

Ward Num	HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access to Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live stock Owners	HH Owning Live stock (%)	Average cattle ownership	Average Goats ownership	Average Sheep ownership	Average Poultry ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
13	1432	0	Low	High	Town	22,6	High	1250	182	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Formal employment	increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	804	Prone	0	1031	72	3	3	0	6	14	Borehole drilling, water piping system from mine shaft, dam construction, clinic
14	4251	2	Low	High	Town	29,8	High	3932	319	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock, artisanal mining, small businesses	4	Formal employment	increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	750	Prone	0	2211	52	2	2	0	2	1	Borehole drilling, nutrition gardens dam construction, network, diptan
15	4254	2	Low	Low	7	12,1	High	3943	311	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock, artisanal mining	4	Crop live stock, mining	Increased gold panning, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	1791	Prone	0	3020	71	3	3	0	3	16	Borehole drilling, formal mining, clinics, schools
16	2386	1	Low	Low	1	11,4	High	2229	157	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4,5a	Crop & live stock	Collection of wild fruit, increased gold panning, increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	880	Prone	0	1503	63	1	4	0	4	11	Construction of Clinics, Borehole drilling, road rehabilitation,
17	1578	1	Low	Low	town	23,7	High	1449	129	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	5a	Crop & live stock, mining	increased remittances, reduced food consumption levels, increased sell of labour, increased sell of livestock	68	prone	0	1105	70	2	4	0	5	4	Borehole drilling
18	1188	1	Low	Low	13	12,8	High	1091	97	Greater Mudzi communal	Groundnut, maize, traditional grains, cowpeas production, livestock	4	Crop & live stock	increased remittances, reduced food	383	Prone	0	784	66	6	6	0	10	10	Construction of Schools, Borehole drilling

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Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Tinashe Chirimuuta	D nutritionist	MoHCC
Tendai .D. Sedze	Social development officer	Social welfare
Pauline Kabasa	D Economist	Local government
Benny Chidziso	DAEO	AARDS

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MUDZI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

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