

2022

MUREHWA 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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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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1.1. Map of District

The map shows the location of Murehwa and institutions in the district, boundaries of the district, transport network and hydrology of the district.

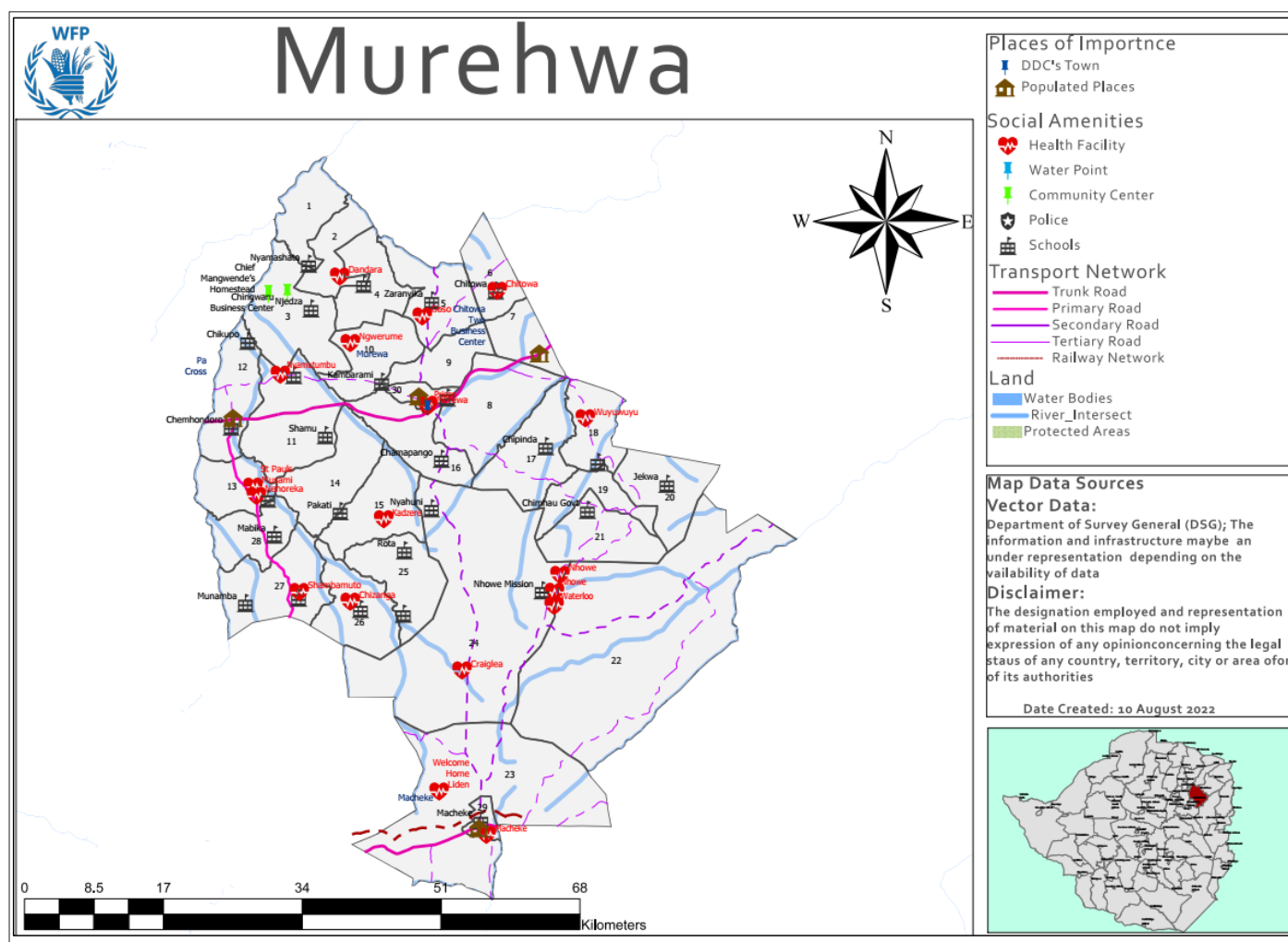


Figure 1: Map Of District

1.2. Administrative Information

Murehwa District is popularly known for Mbende Jerusarema dance which is proclaimed as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage and Humanity by UNESCO in 2006. It is one of the nine districts in Mashonaland East Province, which is 90 km to the North-East of Harare along the Nyamapanda highway. Murehwa District shares boundaries with Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP) to the North, Mutoko to the East, Makoni (Manicaland Province) to the South-East, Marondera to the South and South-West, and lastly Goromonzi to the West. The district has a total land area of 355, 615 hectares which comprise of natural regions IIa, IIb and III, of-which 171, 996 hectares is potential arable. There are 46, 679 farming households in the district (Source: AARDS Crop and Livestock Assessment report: 2013)

Fact Sheet Of Murehwa District	
Size of land	355, 615 Hectares
Arable land	171, 996 Hectares
Population	199, 602 (2012 census) Females: 105, 338 Males: 94, 269
Agro-ecological zone	2a, 2b and 3
Mean temperatures	27 degrees Celsius (Temperatures ranges from 18-31 degrees Celsius)
Annual rainfall	600 - 900mm
Major economic activities	Agriculture
National project of economic value	Kunzvi Dam construction is underway: the mega investment project will turn Mashonaland East Province to a green belt as well as transforming the socio-economic status of the communities of Murehwa and Goromonzi Districts respectively.

	The dam will also supply water to the Capital City of Harare
Number of dams	31 with capacity of 48033.9 mega litres
Number of major rivers	5
Road network	1,469 km
Number of wards	30
Chieftainship	1 chief, 5 headmen and 333 village heads
Urban wards	29 and 30
Resettlement wards	3 (Ward 24, 23 and 24)
Communal wards	23 wards
Self-contained farms	2 (Ward 6 and 7)
Number of weirs	5
Crude birthrate	31.1
Number of constituencies	3
Total fertility rate	4.2
General fertility rate	135.1

The district has 30 councillors, 26 males and 4 females for the 30 administrative wards. Murehwa was accorded a Town Board status and will be responsible for managing and leading developments in Ward 30. The district has 5 main service centers where economic activities are clustered. Each ward has a township. Some have 2 townships; these are the very smallest business component providing basic services to the community.

The district economic activities are stimulated by three main levers as shown in **Table 1**. The economy for the district is predominantly driven by agriculture and the service industry.

Table 1: Main Economy Drivers In The District

Economy Driver	Percentage %
Agriculture	54.8
Service industry (e.g. welding, motor mechanics etc.)	45.0
Other(s) e.g. vending	0.2
Source: Murehwa Rural District Council 2021	

The district has 1 chief, Chief Mangwende of the Moyo Muzukuru totem (Nhowe clan) who is assisted by 5 headmen (**Table 2**) alongside 333 village heads.

Table 2: District Headsmen And Their Jurisdiction

Headman	Ward Presided
Zihute	6, 7, 8, 9, 16 and 30
Mukarakate	17, 18, 19, 20 and 21
Mushaninga	14, 15, 25 and 26
Nheweyembwa	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10
Cheuka	11, 12, 13, 27 and 28
Source: District Development Coordinator's office 2022	

The district has several Government Departments, agencies and parastatals that are centralised in Ward 30. The people of Murehwa access health services through the three main hospitals; Murehwa District referral hospital, Nhowe Mission hospital and St. Pauls Musami Mission Hospital. The district has a total of 26 clinics; 18 are council owned, 5 Government, 1 ZRP, 1 ZPCS and 1 private. Clinics in Wards 3, 16, 18 and 26 have been completed and are yet to be commissioned. Clinics in Wards 1, 11 and 23 are still under construction. The district offers comprehensive services to survivors of sexual gender violence through the establishment of one stop centre at the district general hospital in Ward 30.

1.3. Population

Using an annual growth rate of 1.2%, Murehwa district has a projected population of 199, 607 based on the Census 2012 population and (**Table 3**). Of the total population 49% are male and 51% are female. Population is generally fairly distributed across the various wards, see **Table 3** below for population statistics by wards.

Table 3: 2022 Murehwa Population Projections By Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	Census 2021 Population	Rate of Natural Increase	Estimate 2022 Population
1	Jongwe	4,261	1,195	5,092
2	Dandara	4,169	1,195	4,982
3	Njedza	5,687	1,195	6,796
4	Nehandara	6,009	1,195	7,181
5	Gangambanje	3,459	1,195	4,134
6	Chitowa North	840	1,195	1,004
7	Chitowa South	811	1,195	969
8	Zhombwe	9,120	1,195	10, 898
9	Tsokoto	4,560	1,195	5,449
10	Chehaka	4,806	1,195	5,743
11	Bandakamwe	10, 960	1,195	13, 097
12	Domborembudzi	9,582	1,195	11, 450
13	Musami	5,814	1,195	6,948
14	Pwanyai	7,494	1,195	8,955
15	Kadzere	6,312	1,195	7,543
16	Chivake	7,582	1,195	9,060
17	Dzivaresekwa	4,845	1,195	5,790
16	Karumazondo	3,602	1,195	4,304
19	Mukarakate West	2,432	1,195	2,906
20	Mukarakate East	5,042	1,195	6,025
21	Bokoto	5,810	1,195	6,943
22	Ivhu Kuanhu	15,192	1,195	18, 154
23	Hanwa	10, 148	1,195	12, 127
24	Zawe	12, 080	1,195	14, 436
25	Rota	6,266	1,195	7,488
26	Chipiri	7,420	1,195	8,867
27	Rukodzi	9,240	1,195	11, 042
28	Mabika	5,556	1,195	6,639
29	Macheke	4,594	1,195	5,490
30	Murehwa Centre	15, 914	1,195	19, 017
Total		199, 607		238, 530
Source: ZIMSTAT projected population statistics (2021)				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.4. Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation in the district is predominantly Miombo Woodlands with occasional grasslands according to the agro-ecological region. In wards bordering Manicaland, the predominant vegetation is *Terminalia* and Acacia Wooded Grasslands. Along the rivers, the vegetation is predominantly *Syzgium* and *Ficus Spps*.

1.5. Land Degradation

Land degradation is a process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes exerting pressure upon the land. The main causes of land degradation in the district include:

- Stream bank cultivation
- Lack of conservation works e.g. contours
- Overstocking and overgrazing
- Massive deforestation
- Poor farming practices e.g. ploughing down slope
- Veld fires
- Brick moulding
- Sand extraction

Table 4 shows the forms of land degradation in the district, the wards most affected and the recommendations.

Table 4: Land Degradation And The Wards Most Affected

Ward	Forms Of Land Degradation	Reason	Recommendation
1 to 5, 8 to 21, 25 to 28	Gullies, sheet erosion, siltation of streams, rivers and dams	Overgrazing, stream bank cultivation, poor conservation works	Establishment of paddocks, gully reclamation and training of best farming practices
6, 7, 22, 23 and 24	Gullies, sheet erosion, siltation of streams, rivers and dams	Overgrazing, stream bank cultivation, poor conservation works, massive deforestation and veldt fires	Establishment of paddocks, gully reclamation and training of best farming practices and reforestation

Source: EMA, 2017

2. Development Indicators

2.1. Education Information

There are a total of 87 primary schools and 47 secondary schools in the district, an increase from 86 primary and 43 secondary schools (**table 5**). All primary schools offer ECD classes. The total number of learners in the district is 57, 384 for primary and 17, 519 for secondary schools. Of these, those being assisted through BEAM are 14, 659 pupils in primary and 9,318 at secondary level. There are no tertiary institutions in the district. Wards 29 and 30 which are urban need more primary and secondary schools as the population of school going age children is higher in those wards. All new schools in resettlement Wards 22, 23 and 24 do not have proper infrastructure and have been improvising using tobacco barns and old farmhouses as classrooms. Learners in these wards travel long distances from home to school. These schools also face financial challenges and require support to construct new schools. Only three schools, Murehwa Mission in Ward 30, Nhowe Mission in Ward 24 and St. Paul's Musami Mission in Ward 13 have facilities that cater for children with special needs.

Table 5: Distribution Of Schools And Typical Enrollment Figures 2016

Ward	Primary Schools	Primary Schools Enrolment	Secondary Schools	Secondary Schools Enrolment
1	3	1,704	1	768
2	2	966	1	452
3	1	485	1	233
4	3	1,076	1	187
5	3	1,400	1	175
6	2	469	1	190
7	1	259	1	71
8	4	2,555	1	468
9	1	135	1	104
10	3	2,036	1	729
11	3	2,413	2	912
12	2	542	1	426
13	3	3,729	3	2,043
14	3	1,817	2	416
15	2	1,346	1	503
16	2	1,661	2	618
17	1	529	1	120
18	4	1,771	2	527
19	3	1,761	1	492
20	2	1,508	1	601
21	3	1,682	1	417
22	6	2,881	1	168
23	5	1,776	1	136
24	8	3,346	4	2,172
25	2	2,142	1	269
26	2	1,726	2	1,080
27	4	2,371	1	521

Table 5: Distribution Of Schools And Typical Enrollment Figures 2016 (continued)

28	3	2,469	2	1,041
29	2	1,905	1	1,362
30	2	2,926	2	1,711
Total	85	51, 386	42	18, 912
Source: District Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education				

2.2. Health Facilities By Type

The district has a total of 26 clinics; 18 are council owned, 5 Government, 1 ZRP, 1 ZPCS and 1 private. Clinics in Wards 3, 16, 18 and 26 have been completed and are yet to be commissioned. Clinics in Wards 1, 11 and 23 are still under construction. The district offers comprehensive services to survivors of sexual gender violence through the establishment of one stop centre at the district general hospital in Ward 30. For the distribution of the health facilities by ward, see **table 6** below:

Table 6: Distribution Of Health Centres In The District

No.	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
1	Madamombe Clinic	1	Government
2	Dandara Clinic	2	Council
3	Muchinjike Clinic	4	Council
4	Matututu Clinic	4	Council
5	Ngwerume Clinic	4	Council
6	Goso Clinic	5	Church of Christ
7	Chitowa 1 Clinic	6	Council
8	Chitowa 2 Clinic	7	Council
9	Chitate Clinic	8	Government
10	Kambarami Clinic	10	Council
11	Nyamutumbu Clinic	11	Council
12	Musami Mission Hospital	13	Mission
13	Nehoreka Clinic	13	Private
14	Kadzere Clinic	15	Council
15	Dombwe Clinic	19	Council
16	Jekwa Clinic	20	Government
17	Virginia Clinic	22	Council
18	Welcome Home	23	Council
19	Nhowe Mission Hospital	24	Mission
20	Creaglee Clinic	24	Council
21	Waterloo Clinic	24	Council
22	Kadenge	25	Government
23	Shambamuto Clinic	27	Council
24	Munamba Clinic	27	Government
25	Macheke Clinic	29	Council
26	Murehwa Poly Clinic	30	Council
27	Murehwa District Hospital	30	Government
28	ZPS Clinic	30	Government
29	ZRP Clinic	30	Government
30	Nehoreka Clinic	30	Government
Source: DMO Murehwa District Hospital			

2.3. Settlement Types

The main settlement types in the district are communal, resettlement area, small scale and urban (**Table 5**).

Table 7: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	Wards In 2016	Wards In 2022
Urban	Nil	30
Growth point	29 and 30	29
Resettlement area	22, 23 and 24 (A1, A2, Large scale)	22, 23 and 24
Communal	1-5, 8-21 and 25-28	1-5, 8-21 and 25-28
Small scale farms	6 and 7	6 and 7
Source: Murehwa Rural District Council Engineering Department		

2.4. Devolution Projects

The development trajectory is now premised on devolution. **Table 8** reflects on the progress of the implementation of Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfer (IGFT) Equalization Grant Projects in the District.

Table 8: Devolution Projects In The District

Ward	Project	Percentage Of Completion %	Remarks/Comment
28	Mapukutu Secondary classroom block, staff house and toilets	100	Classroom block and toilets completed.
25	Rota Secondary Science laboratory roofing	100	Roofing completed
8	Gutu Secondary classroom block, staff house and toilets	95	Classroom block almost complete. Advert for contractors to construct staff house done and waiting for adjudication
12	Chumachangu clinic construction	70	Clinic at roof level. Plastering in progress.
18	Wuyuwuyu clinic room loading	100	Basic materials delivered
16	Gukwe Infant School Classroom Block, staff house and toilets	70	Classroom block at Roof level. Roofing is in progress.
24	Mushawatu Primary School and staff house	95	Classroom block completed. Quotations for painters being sourced.
4	Matututu Sec School \Classroom block, staff house and toilets	95	Classroom block and toilets almost complete. Painting in progress and advert for contractors to construct staff house was done.
19	Chiguri Masunzwe Primary classroom block, staff house and toilets	70	Classroom block at Roof level. Roofing in progress
9	Construction of 100 blair toilets	82	82 toilets completed, 18 at superstructure.
30	GBV one stop centre	100	Completed
Source: Murehwa Rural District Council Social Services Department			

3. Water And Sanitation Information

3.1. Water Sources

The main sources of water for domestic use include deep wells, shallow wells and boreholes. About 25% of the boreholes are non-functional, 59% of the deep wells are not protected, 60% of the shallow wells are not protected and 82% of the springs are not protected (**Table 9**). Unprotected water sources pose a danger to the health of the communities using them as their primary water sources. Wards 1, 2, 3, 11, 16 and 30 are prone to cholera outbreaks in the district. There is need for the maintenance of boreholes and community led initiatives to protect the wells.

Table 9: Distribution Of Water Sources By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes?
1	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers, piped water	17	13	Needs rehabilitation, Pipes needs pitching, No fittings of the borehole
2	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	12	5	Needs rehabilitation Vandalised needs replacement
3	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	11	4	Needs rehabilitation
4	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	13	8	Needs rehabilitation
5	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells	14	4	Needs rehabilitation
6	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells	7	2	Needs rehabilitation
7	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	7	2	Needs rehabilitation
8	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers, dam	13	5	Needs rehabilitation
9	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells	13	2	Needs rehabilitation
10	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	10	8	Vandalised, Needs rehabilitation
11	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	12	4	Vandalised
12	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers, piped water	15	3	Needs rehabilitation
13	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers, piped water	6	3	Needs rehabilitation
14	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers	9	6	Needs flashing and recasing
15	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells	13	4	Vandalised Needs rehabilitation
16	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, piped water, river, dam	13	4	Needs rehabilitation
17	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers	15	4	Needs rehabilitation
18	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	13	2	Needs rehabilitation
19	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers, piped water	11	5	Needs rehabilitation
20	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers, dam	14	5	Needs rehabilitation and fishing
21	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells	20	6	Needs flushing Needs rehabilitation
22	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers, dams	11	4	Needs rehabilitation
23	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers, dams	9	3	Needs rehabilitation
24	Boreholes, shallow wells, shallow rivers, rivers, dams	15	9	Needs rehabilitation
25	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers	10	6	Needs rehabilitation
26	Boreholes, deep wells, shallow wells, rivers	8	5	Needs rehabilitation
27	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers	10	5	Needs rehabilitation and fishing

28	Boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells, rivers	11	6	Needs replacement with a new borehole
29	Dam, boreholes, piped water, bottled water	5	0	Needs maintenance
30	Boreholes, piped water, shallow wells, bottled water	5	3	Needs flashing and maintenance
Source: DDF Murehwa office				

3.2. Sanitation Facilities

Coverage of sanitation facilities is low in the district with about 13% of the households estimated to own any type of sanitation facility and 2% owning safe sanitation facilities (**Table 10**). Access to poor sanitation facilities increase the risk of the spread of water related diseases. There is need for behavior change communication and supporting of vulnerable households to own proper sanitation facilities.

Table 10: Sanitation Coverage By Wards

Ward	% Of HHs With Any Type Of Sanitation Facility	% Of HHs With Safe Type Of Sanitation Facility In Use	% Sanitation Coverage
Ward 1	11.31	0.42	34
Ward 2	7.81	1.36	51
Ward 3	8.37	1.05	43
Ward 4	11.49	1.42	27
Ward 5	23.07	2.54	25
Ward 8	13.74	1.27	51
Ward 9	14.73	1.03	39
Ward 10	15.22	3.81	57
Ward 11	23.44	1.25	43
Ward 12	21.68	1.06	52
Ward 13	31.26	7.39	24
Ward 14	11.84	1.58	60
Ward 15	3.19	1.02	48
Ward 16	14.48	0.80	54
Ward 17	5.94	0.93	47
Ward 18	38.73	0.39	13
Ward 19	2.21	0.26	35
Ward 20	22.77	0.55	42
Ward 21	2.90	0.41	25
Ward 22	11.69	0.34	9
Ward 23	8.97	1.59	9
Ward 24	12.37	11.00	8
Ward 25	5.41	4.55	16
Ward 26	9.52	3.12	57
Ward 27	2.40	1.66	68
Ward 28	7.27	2.00	68
Total	13.11	2.02	
Source: DEHO Database			

4. Transport And Communication

4.1. Transport

The district is accessible by road throughout the year. All wards have feeder roads which make them easily accessible. Most of the roads in the district are gravel roads and in need of rehabilitation or reconstruction, especially those in Ward 8, 22, 23 and 24.

4.2. Communication

The three main mobile network service providers are available in the district and the network coverage ranges from fair to good (**Table 11**).

Table 11: Network Coverage

Network	Availability	Wards
Econet	Available	All
Netone	Available	All
Telecel	Available	All
Telone (Landlines)	Available	16, 29, 13 and 30
Telone (Wifi)	Available	29 and 30
Source: Murehwa RDC Engineering Department		

5. Main Livelihood Sources

Murehwa is generally a farming district except for urban Wards 29 and 30. The main source of livelihoods in the district is crop production. The district lies in two economic zones i.e. the Highveld Prime Communal and the Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement. The main livelihood activity in both the zones is crop production and small-scale livestock production (**Figure 2**).

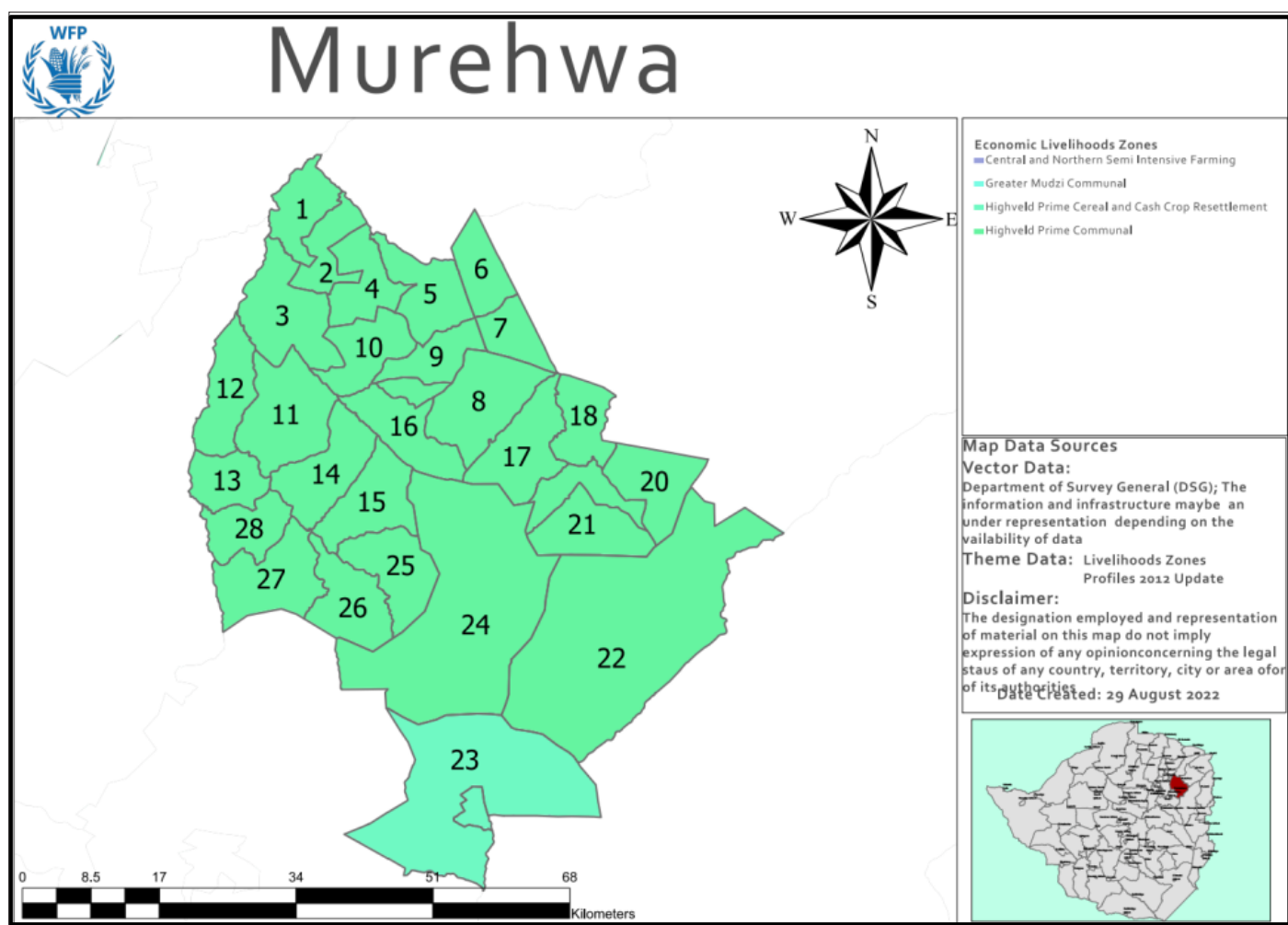


Figure 2: Livelihood Zones In The District

Table 12 provides the summary of main activities undertaken in the zones.

Table 12: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic/ Livelihood Zones	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop, but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, and millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30

Highveld Prime Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	<p>This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production.</p> <p>Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity</p>	23 and 29
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012		

The wards which practice both farming and vending are along major highways e.g. Nyamapanda high way. Most of the wards rely on crop production as the main livelihood activity (**Table 13**).

Table 13: Summary Of Livelihood Options In Murehwa District

Livelihood Options	Sector	Wards
Farming	Communal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27 and 28
Farming and vending	Communal	7, 8, 16, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 27
Farming	SSCFA	6 and 7
Farming	A1, A2, OR, LSCFA	22, 23 and 24
SMEs and vending	Urban	29 and 30
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012		

6. Poverty Levels

The district has a poverty prevalence of 72% (Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015). Wards 29 and 30 have urban setups and had the lowest poverty prevalence (**Table 14**). This might be attributed to various livelihood options that are available to the households and also access to markets where they can also sell their produce.

Table 14: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	% Proportion Of Population	2012 Households	Poor Households	% Poverty Prevalence
1	2	1,025	743	73
2	2	987	745	76
3	3	1,339	1,007	76
4	3	1,465	1,067	73
5	2	860	639	75
6	0.4	200	112	56
7	0.4	183	119	65
8	5	2,166	1,592	74
9	2	993	754	76
10	2	1,111	848	77
11	6	2,552	1,919	76
12	5	2,340	1,636	70
13	3	1,408	973	70
14	4	1,782	1,351	77
15	3	1,537	1,148	75
16	4	1,762	1,271	73
17	2	1,160	846	74
18	2	948	682	73
19	1	602	457	77
20	3	1,254	923	75

Table 14: Poverty Prevalence By Ward (continued)

21	3	1,411	1,056	75%
22	8	3,346	2,425	73
23	5	2,369	1,625	69
24	6	2,663	1,785	67
25	3	1,517	1,126	75
26	4	1,776	1,304	74
27	5	2,242	1,643	74
28	0.3	1,368	1,022	75
29	2	1,265	609	48
30	8	2,653	1,385	52
Total	100	46, 284	32, 812	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

Ward 6 which is a small scale commercial farming area also had lower poverty levels because the majority of the households are farmers and they produce in surplus which they sell. The rest of the district had poverty prevalence of above 60% (**Figure 3**).

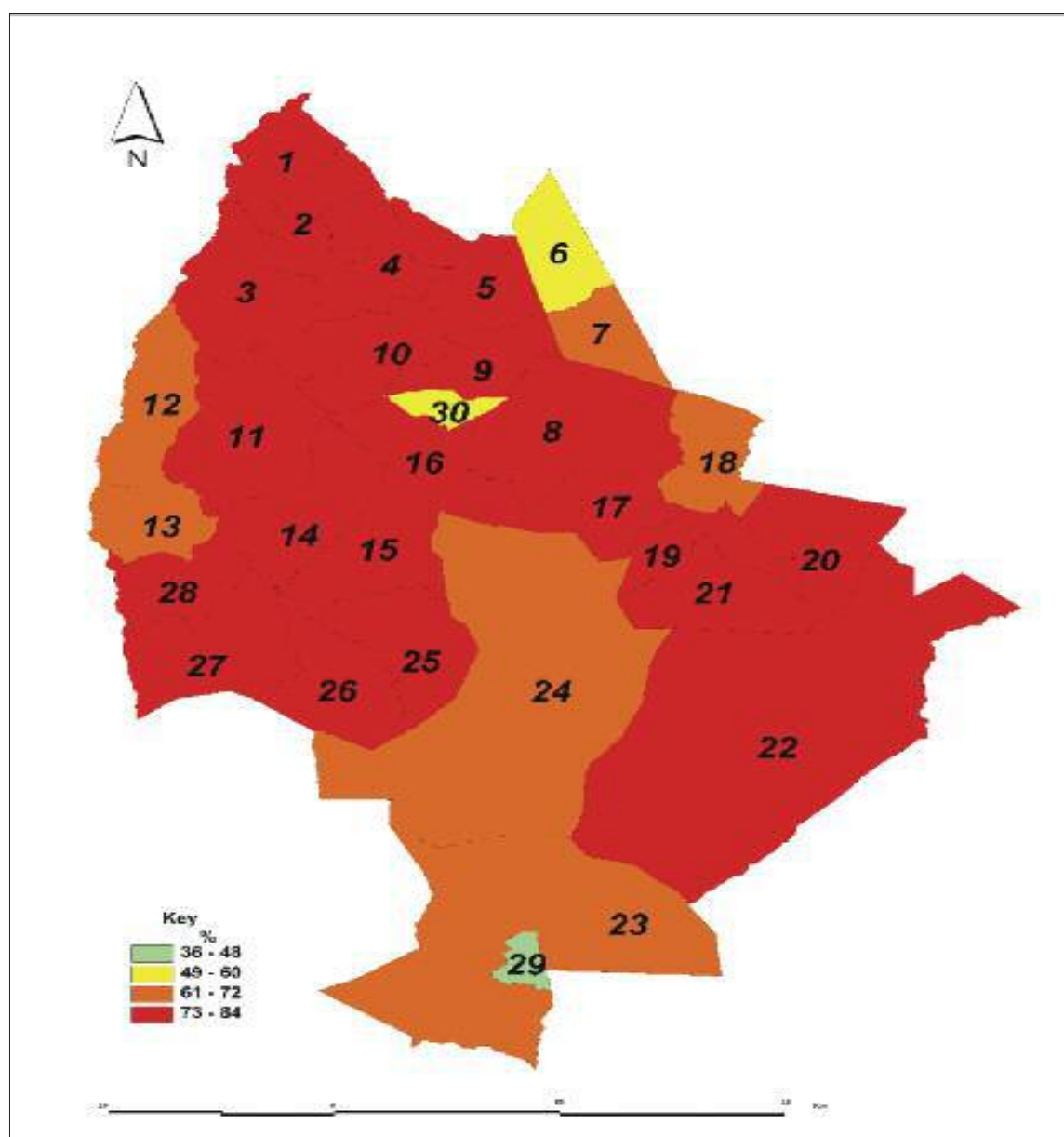


Figure 3: Poverty Prevalence By Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

7. Agriculture Information

7.1. Natural Regions and Climate

The district mainly lies in agro ecological Region III, IIA and IIB as summarised in **Table 15** and **Figure 4**. Region III receives average annual rainfall of 650 - 800mm and covers about 28 out of the 30 wards in the district. This region is suitable for both crop and livestock production.

Table 15: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural region	Characteristics	Wards
IIA	750mm-1000mm rainfall annually, generally falls from November to March/April. Generally good soils mostly sandy loams. Suitable for intensive cropping and livestock production. Maize, cotton, soy beans, sorghum and seed maize suitable for this region.	23
IIB	750mm-1000mm rainfall annually, generally falls from November to March/April. Generally good soils mostly sandy loams. Suitable for intensive cropping and livestock production. Maize, cotton, wheat, soy beans, sorghum and seed maize suitable for this region.	24
III	The zone falls under Agro-ecological Region III with relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C- 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C-35°C during summer.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 28
Source: MSD report 2017		

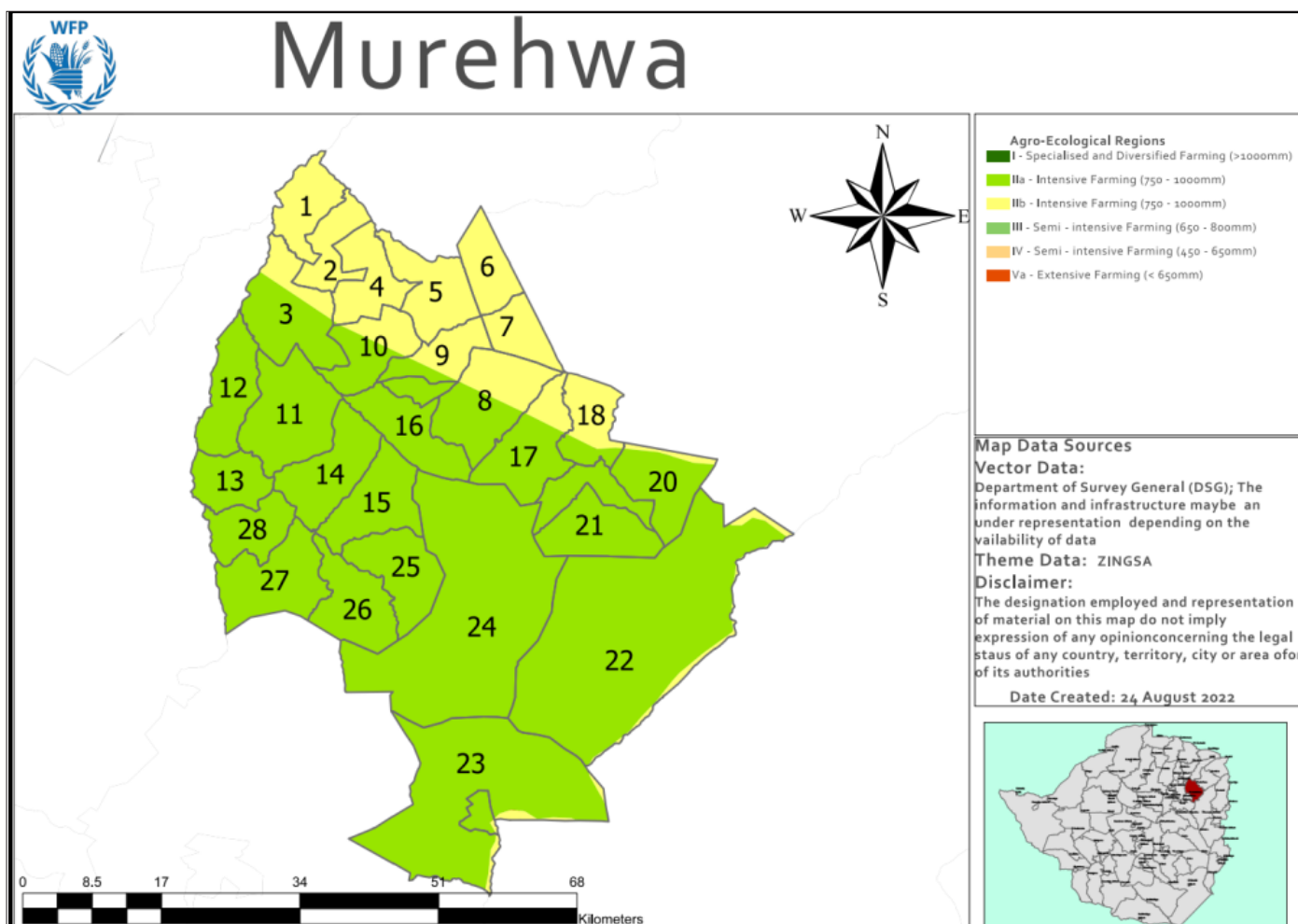


Figure 4: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward

7.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

According to Meteorological Services Zimbabwe, Murehwa district mean annual rainfall has been decreasing over the years from above 800mm in 2011 to below 500mm in 2019 (**Figure 5**).

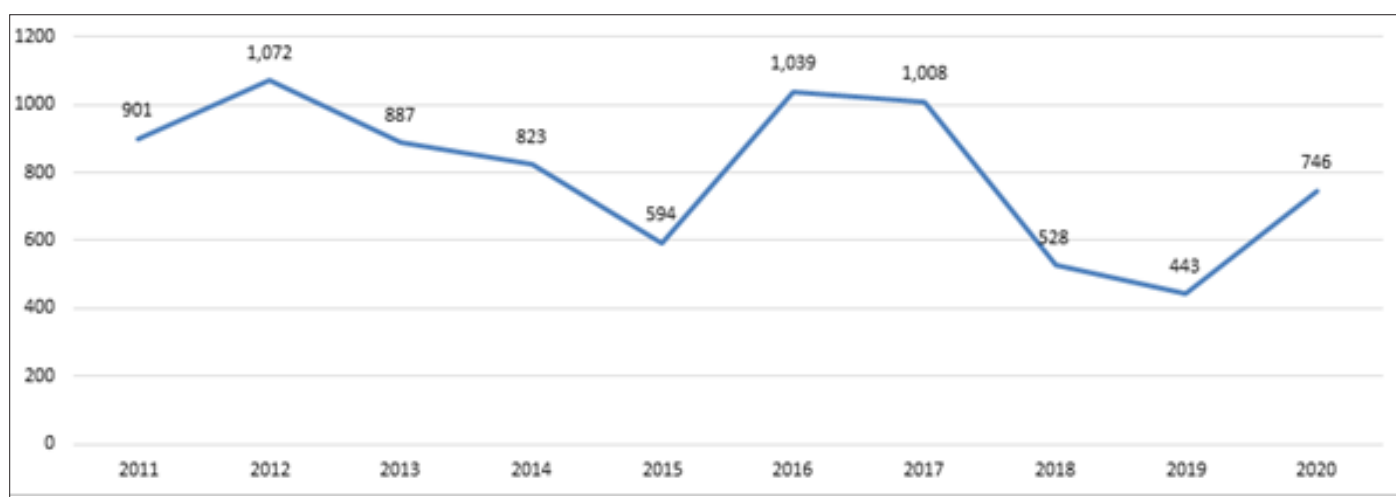


Figure 5: Murehwa Mean Annual Rainfall Pattern (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Departments)

7.3. Drought Prone Areas

According to the Intergrated Context Analysis (2021), Murehwa district is moderately prone to droughts (**Figure 6**). Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 are adjacent to UMP district and frequently suffer prolonged mid-season dry spells. This is mainly being attributed to climate change, poor farming practices and urbanization.

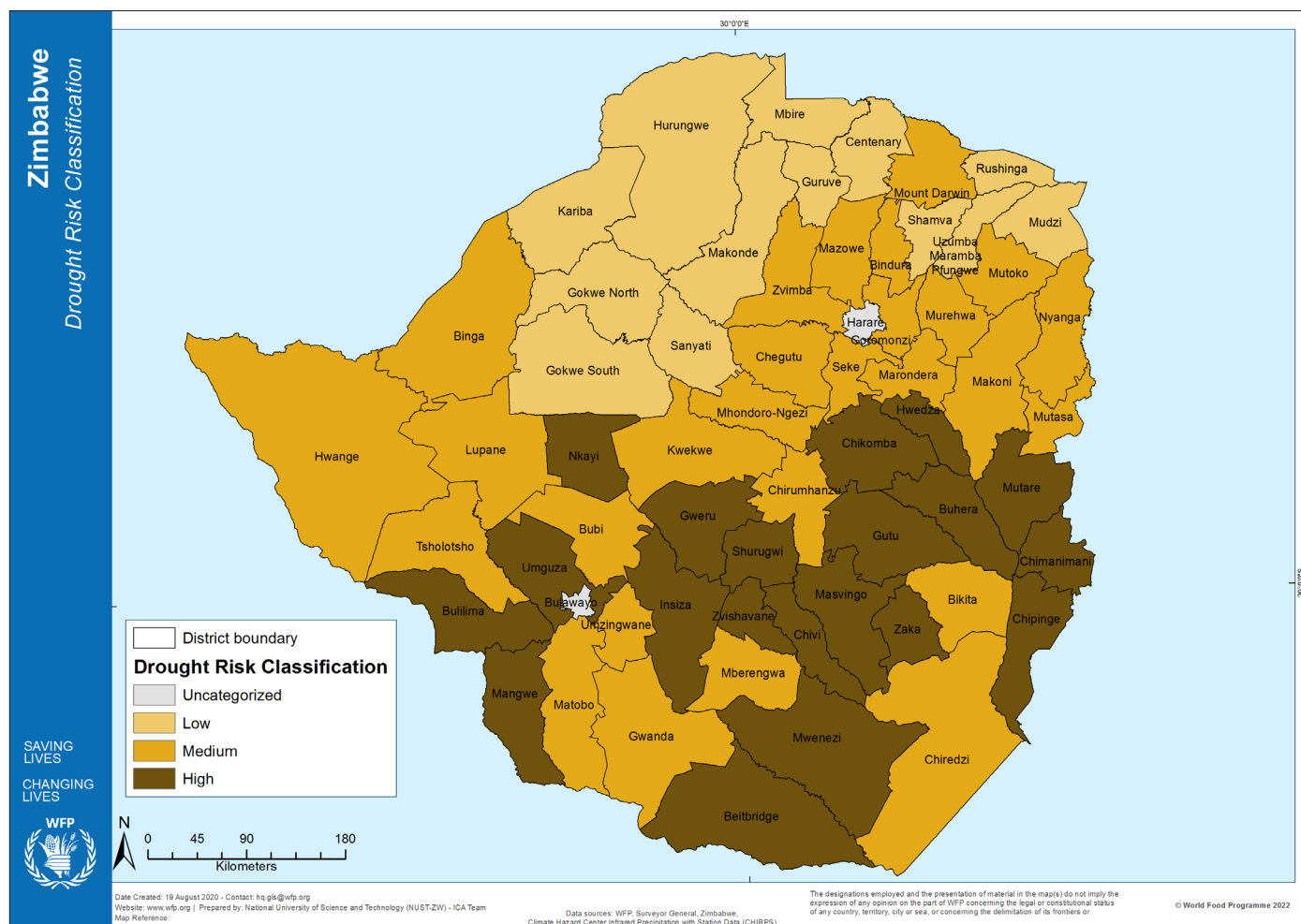


Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas (Source: Integrated Context Analysis, 2021)

7.4. Flood Prone Areas

According to WFP Integrated Context Analysis Flood risk classification (2020), Murehwa was classified to be lowly prone to flooding as the district does not have significant low-lying areas which are prone to flooding but those areas within flood areas of major rivers are prone to flooding (**Figure 7**). In 2016, the district was also classified as low risk of flooding. Flash flooding generally occurs along major rivers i.e. Inyagui, Shavanhowe, Chivake, Muhume and Nyadire. **Table 16** shows the wards that experience fluvial flooding.

Table 16: Wards Affected By Fluvial Flash Flooding

River	Wards It Passes Through
Inyagui	27, 28, 12, 3 and 1
Shavanhowe	23, 24, 26, 25, 14, 11, 12 and 3
Chivake	16, 15, 11, 10 and 3
Muhume	8, 5, 7, 6, 5 and 2
Nyadire	24, 8 and 17
Mupfure	23, 29 and 22
Munyukwi	17 and 18

Source: DCPC Murehwa

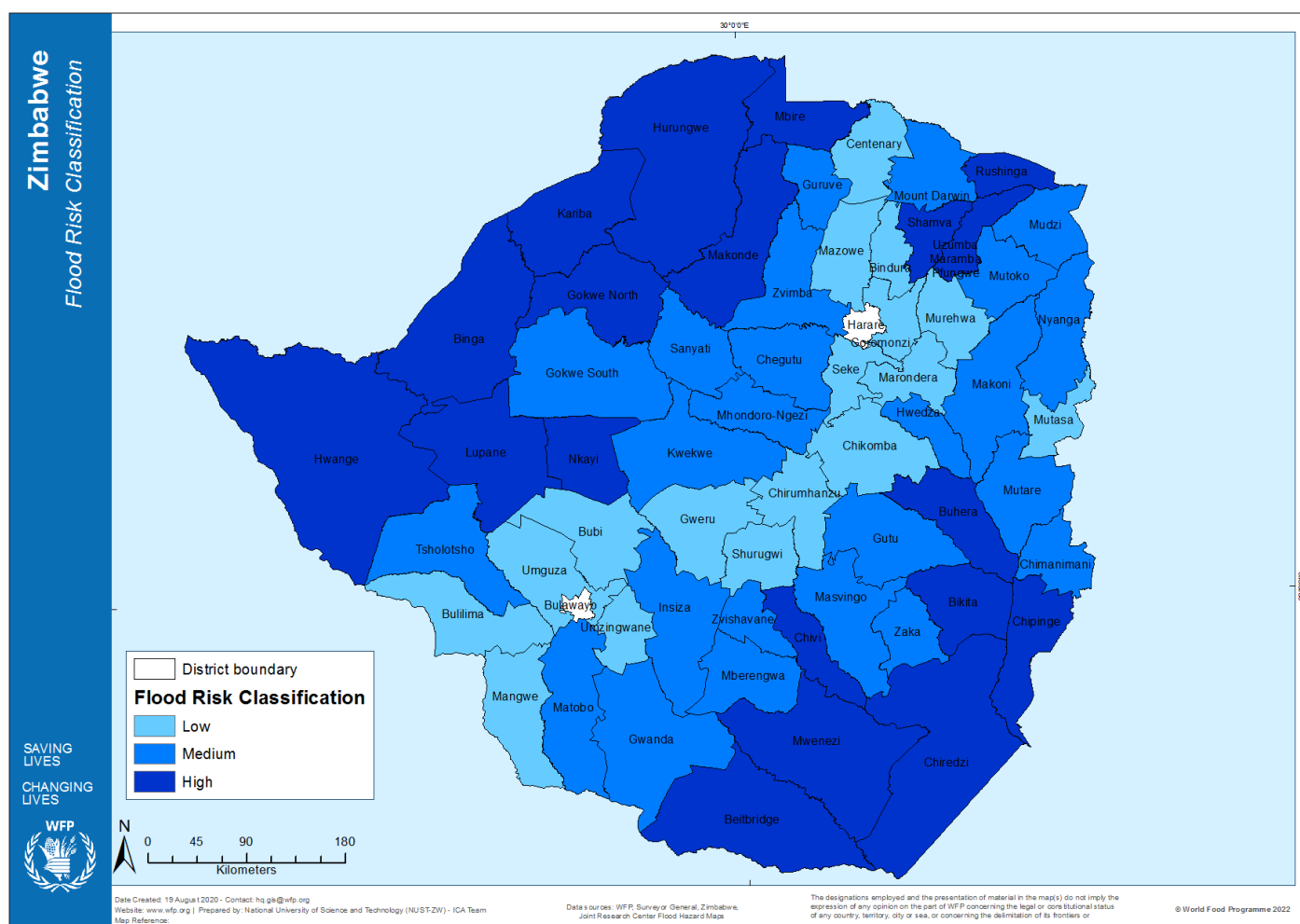


Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas Map (Source: Integrated Context Analysis, 2021)

7.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions

There are 6 major dams in the district, and they are mainly in wards in agro-ecological region IIb (**Table 17**). The district needs more dams in communal wards to boost household food security through irrigation schemes. Wards 22, 23 and 24 have dams left behind by former commercial farmers and information on the capacity of these dams is not available. There are a number of rivers that flow through the district, and these provide water for domestic use, livestock and irrigation schemes. There is a challenge of siltation for most of the dams because of poor soil conservation practices and catchment areas.

Table 17: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward	Name	Capacity
8	1	Murehwa	-
16	1	Chivake	2,036 mega litres
20	1	Jekwa	-
22	16	No official names	Not available
23	11	No official names	Not available
24	14	No official names	Not available

Source: ZINWA

8. Crop Information

8.1. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

There are 6 farming sectors in the districts with communal being the largest (**Table 18**). The communal sector has the highest number of households but with smallest average land size per household while LSCFA has the lowest number of households with the largest land size per household (**Figure 8**). Most of the wards have acidic soils except for ward 6 and more of loam soils and less of clay soils. Most of the soils in communal area are inherently infertile. The main crops grown in the district include maize, ground nuts, sunflower, cotton, round nuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko. Generally, the production of small grains and sunflowers in the district has increased as it is more drought tolerant and is useful in the production of oil and stock feed.

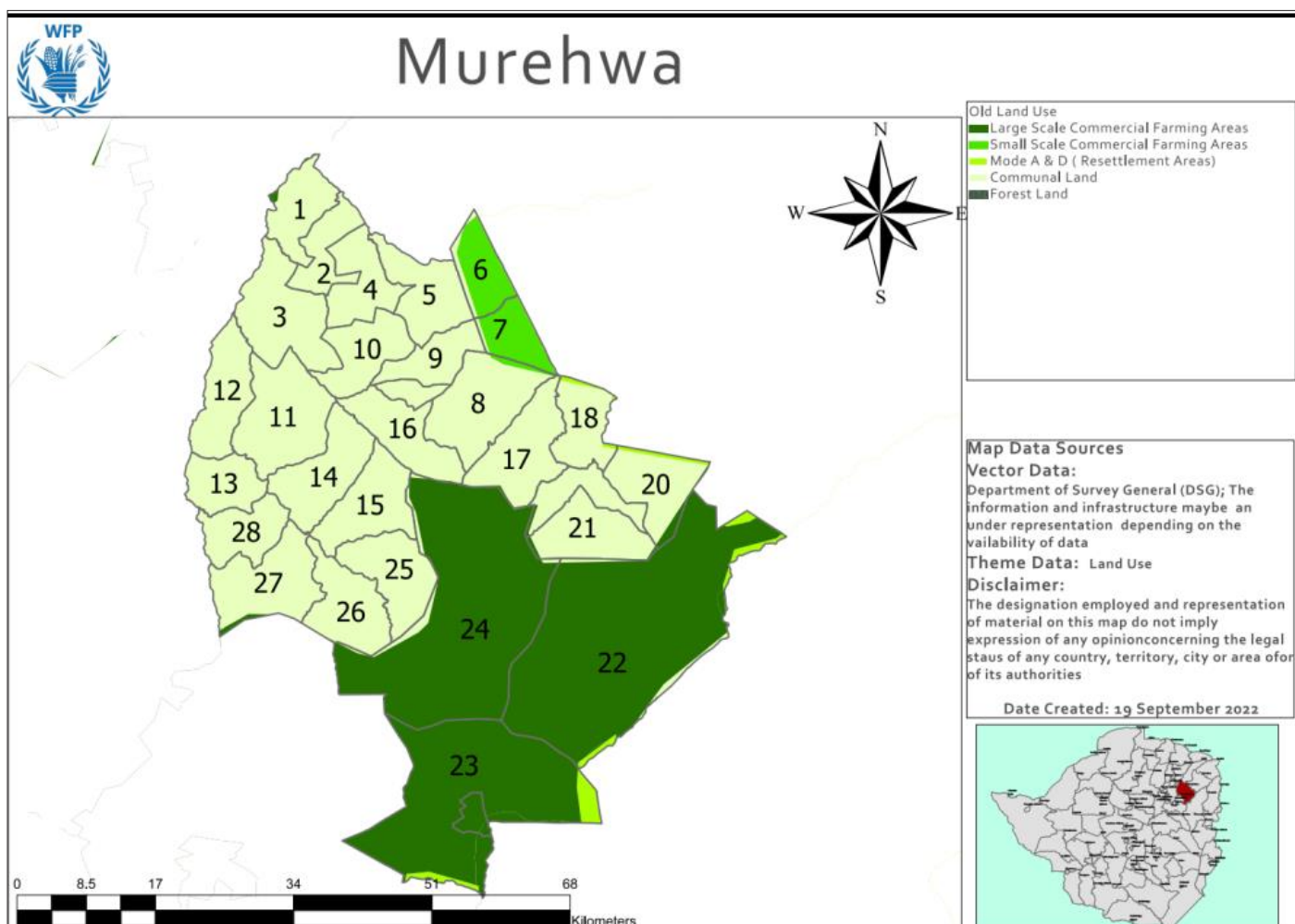


Figure 8: Land Use By Ward

Table 18: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	No. Of Households Per Sector	Proportion Of Households (%)
CA	40, 340	87.30
A1	5,021	10.87
A2	578	0.25
OR	117	1.25
SSCFA	143	0.31
LSCFA	11	0.02
Totals	46, 210	100

Source: Lands Department Murehwa

8.2. Irrigation Schemes

There are 6 irrigation schemes in the district and only one scheme is located in communal wards in Ward 20. There is need for establishment of more irrigation schemes in communal areas to mitigate against chronic mid-season dry spells and abrupt tailing off of the rain season.

Table 19: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Farming Sector	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
23	Large Scale Commercial Farming	Howgate	102	Not functional due to electric fault
24	Large Scale Commercial Farming	Athlone	80	Non-functional due to electric motor breakdown
24	Large Scale Commercial Farming	Maryland	120	50% Functional shortage of pipes and 1 electric motor broke down

Table 19: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward (continued)

24	Large Scale Commercial Farming	Mug		non
22	Large Scale Commercial Farming	River Valley	40	Non-functional, transformer breakdown
20	Communal	Jekwa		Not functional (transformer breakdown)
Source: Department of Irrigation				

8.3. Crop Production Trends

Prolonged mid-season dry spells are the greatest challenge faced by communal farmers in the district who rely on rainfed agriculture. As a result, crop wilting and write offs are common in the district thereby reducing potential harvest. Mitigating measures are required through rehabilitation, resuscitation and establishment of more irrigation schemes, conservation agriculture, borehole drilling etc. **Table 20** shows maize production trends from 2016/17 to 2020/21 season.

Table 20: Maize Production Trends In Tones By Ward For The Past 5 Seasons

Ward	Sector	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/22
1	CA	297.50	522.75	212.50	225.25	472.60	390.7
2	CA	302.60	624.75	189.55	191.59	446.25	404.46
3	CA	300.90	722.50	255.00	263.93	608.60	495.4
4	CA	833.00	899.30	298.35	459.85	612.00	1290.6
5	CA	599.25	977.50	463.25	722.50	369.75	1286.6
6	SSCFA	281.35	255.00	127.50	191.25	89.25	209.8
7	SSCFA	263.50	297.50	89.25	191.68	85.85	297.84
8	CA	867.00	85.00	510.00	1607.35	976.65	755.2
9	CA	472.60	425.00	340.00	408.00	487.90	567.8
10	CA	697.00	674.05	212.50	637.50	514.25	1194.6
11	CA	639.20	1572.50	154.70	412.25	757.35	603.1
12	CA	552.50	676.60	168.30	397.80	1025.95	562.2
13	CA	201.45	267.75	157.25	160.65	622.20	534.1
14	CA	507.45	450.50	600.95	694.45	802.40	793.8
15	CA	490.45	620.50	429.25	435.20	675.75	607.4
16	CA	578.00	612.00	425.00	612.00	815.15	637.2
17	CA	354.45	612.00	130.90	213.35	518.50	246.9
18	CA	327.25	603.50	142.80	196.35	517.65	238.2
19	CA	327.25	603.50	142.80	196.35	517.65	696
20	CA	463.25	586.50	692.75	692.75	260.10	664
21	CA	457.30	773.50	697.85	697.85	547.40	657.4
22	LSCFA	498.95	612.00	701.25	701.25	622.20	1749.6
22	A2	76.50	17.00	8.50	29.75	102.00	
22	A1	1360	1275	739.5	1020	850	
23	LSCF	85	114.75	68	71.40	123.25	1885.8
23	A2	935.00	289.00	807.50	935.00	675.75	
23	A1	1360.00	1275.00	722.50	1020.00	850.00	
23	OR	85.00	114.75	68.00	71.40	123.25	
24	LSCFA	632.40	282.20	59.50	246.50	75.65	2348.8
24	A1	1445.00	1034.45	425.00	1275.00	888.25	
24	A1	45.05	46.75	25.50	90.10	42.50	
24	OR	425.00	209.95	170.00	8.50	293.25	
25	CA	697.00	85.00	340.00	340.00	95.20	585.4
26	CA	1275.00	918.00	2133.50	2146.25	773.50	453.8
27	CA	97.75	76.50	42.50	90.95	73.95	486
28	CA	584.80	707.20	467.50	266.90	670.65	434.6

Source: Department of AARDS Murehwa

8.4. Cereal Adequacy

As a result of poor crop production, more than 80% of the wards usually face cereal gaps when comparing the 5 year average production against the ward requirement. This means that most households rely on the market to complement own production and meet their annual cereal needs (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Cereal Adequacy By Ward

Ward	Population Per Ward	Total Cereal Requirement Per Ward 130Kgs Per Person Per Year (Tonnes)	5Yr Average Cereal Production (2017 – 2021)	2021/22 Total Cereal Production (Tonnes)	Cereal Adequacy Using The 5Yr Average	2021/22 Cereal Adequacy
1	5091,9	677.2	346.12	390.7	Deficit	Deficit
2	4982	662.6	350.948	404.5	Deficit	Deficit
3	6796	903.9	430.186	495.4	Deficit	Deficit
4	7180,8	955.0	620.5	1290.6	Deficit	Adequate
5	4133,5	549.8	626.45	1286.6	Deficit	Adequate
6	1003,8	133.5	188.9	209.8	Adequate	Adequate
7	969,1	128.9	185.6	297.8	Adequate	Adequate
8	10898,4	1449.5	809.2	755.2	Deficit	Deficit
9	5449,2	724.7	426.7	567.8	Deficit	Deficit
10	5743,2	763.8	547.06	1194.6	Deficit	adequate
11	13097,2	1741.9	707.2	603.1	Deficit	Deficit
12	11450,5	1522.9	564.23	562.2	Deficit	Deficit
13	6947,7	924.0	281.86	534.1	Deficit	Deficit
14	8955,3	1191.0	611.15	793.8	Deficit	Deficit
15	7542.8	1003.2	530.23	607.4	Deficit	Deficit
16	9060,5	1205.0	608.43	637.2	Deficit	Deficit
17	5789,8	770.04	365.84	246.9	Deficit	Deficit
18	43044	572.4	357.51	238.2	Deficit	Deficit
19	2906,2	386.5	357.51	696	Deficit	Adequate
20	6025,2	801.4	539.07	664	Deficit	Deficit
21	6943,0	923.4	634.78	657.4	Deficit	Deficit
22	18154,4	2414.5	627.13	1749.6	Deficit	Deficit
23	12126,9	1612.9	46.75	1885.8	Deficit	Adequate
24	14435,6	1919.9	1048.9	2348.8	Deficit	Adequate
25	7487,9	995.9	92.48	585.4	Deficit	Deficit
26	8866,9	1179.3	728.45	453.8	Deficit	Deficit
27	11041,8	1468.6	1045.5	486	Deficit	Deficit
28	6639,4	883.0	92.48	434.6	Deficit	Deficit

Source: AARDS Murehwa

8.5. Challenges Faced by Crop Farmers

- Pests and diseases
- In maize crop the main challenge is from the fall army worm, maize streak virus
- Aphids are a challenge in leguminous crops
- Vandalism and theft
- Power interruptions
- High cost of maintenance and repair
- Lack of social cohesion among members

9. Livestock

9.1. Main Types of Livestock kept in the District

The main types of livestock kept in the district include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, poultry and donkeys. Average household livestock ownership in the district is generally low with only 38% owning cattle and 18% goats. Livestock condition was fair to good. Grazing land and water were also adequate.

Table 22: Household Livestock Ownership

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	46, 284	38	18
Farm Households	43, 000	41	19
Non-Farm Households	4,000	0	0

Source:

9.2. Main Livestock Diseases

Tick bone diseases are the major diseases affecting livestock especially cattle. Dipping of cattle is erratic due to lack of acaricides and also lack of knowledge among farmers on animal health. **Table 23** shows the most common diseases affecting livestock in the district and the wards most affected.

Table 23: Most Common Livestock Diseases In The District

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Rabies:	30 because of stray dogs
Newcastle disease:	All wards
Anthrax	1, 2, 4, 10 and 24
Foot and Mouth:	24 and 25
Lumpy Skin	All wards
Heart Water	All wards
Theileriosis	All wards

9.3. Dipping Facilities

All dip tanks require rehabilitation because most of them were constructed well before 1980. Farmers also need to be trained on maintenance of dip tanks.

Table 24: Dipping Facilities In The District

Number Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
56	all	nil	All

9.4. Animal Health Centres

There is need to have at least 1 paravet in every ward. Currently the district has 18 paravets for the 28 wards. Out of the 15 health centres only 2 are well established at Macheke and Murewa centres others are using rented infrastructure from school and old farmhouses.

Table 25: Animal Health Centres In The District

Number of functional Animal Health centres	15
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	18

9.5. Other Livestock Establishments

The other livestock establishments in the district include aquaculture and apiculture (**Table 26**).

Table 26: Other Livestock Establishments In The District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	38
Aquaculture (Ponds)	154
Apiculture	1,049
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	3
Fodder production	3,600

9.6. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Diseases especially tick bone diseases
- Shortage of dip tanks.
- High cost of treatment.
- Shortage of paravets.
- Poor market linkages
- Stock theft
- Shortage of grazing pastures during the dry season.
- Lack of knowledge on animal production.

10. Markets

There are several markets in the district and almost every ward has at least one market (**Table 27**). Murehwa growth point is in the process of being upgraded to town status. Most of the district's population is found in Wards 8, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 30. The least population is in Wards 6 and 7 which are Small Scale Farming Areas.

Table 27: Main Business Centres In Murehwa

Ward	Main Business Centres
1	Madamombe
1	Dandara
2	Chingwaru
3	Muchinjike
4	Mahachi
6	Chitowa 1
7	Savemore
8	Gutu, Magaya
10	Ngwerume
11	44 Takura
12	Domborembudzi
13	Musami
14	Chanetsa
15	Rhodes
16	Chemapango
17	Maponongwe
18	Karumazondo
19	Dombwe
20	Jekwa
21	St. Peters
22	Virginia
24	Craigle
25	Mheta
26	Chizanga
27	Mahowa
28	Chigogodza
29	Macheke centre
30	Murehwa centre
Source: Rural District Council	

10.1. Crop Markets

The main markets for crop produce in the district include:

- Local market within wards and also supplying neighboring wards.
- Distant markets- neighboring districts but within the same province.
- Mbare in Harare
- Grain Marketing Board deport and silos

Within the district the main markets are summarised in **Table 28**.

Table 28: Crop Produce Markets Within The District

Market Name	Ward	Commodity	Source of commodity	Available
Murehwa Centre	30	Horticulture Cereals Citrus fruits Wild fruits	Local horticultural farmers. Local providers	Always available
Macheke Centre	29	Horticulture Cereals	Local horticulture farmers Local residents	
Musami cross	12	Horticulture Cereals	Local horticulture Farmers	Always available

As a result of the proximity of the district to Harare, the traders are well stocked as they receive deliveries from wholesalers in Harare for most commodities. **Table 29** shows the typical availability of commodities in different markets across the wards and the average prices as of March 2022.

Table 29: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of March 2022

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

Source: District Food and Nutrition Security Committee

10.2. Livestock Markets

The main buyers of livestock in the district include local butcheries, other farmers, abattoirs and private buyers from Harare and other districts. Livestock prices are similar across the wards and **Table 30** shows the average livestock and livestock products prices.

Table 30: Livestock And Livestock Products Average Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016	Average Price 2022	Type Of Market
Cattle	USD 400	USD 400	Farmer to farmer
Goats	USD 30	USD 30	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries and abattoirs
Sheep	USD 60	USD 70	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries and abattoirs
Road runners	USD 5	USD 8	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, restaurants and hotels
Broilers	USD 6	USD 7	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, restaurants and hotels
Turkey	-	USD 20	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, restaurants and hotels

Source: District Food and Nutrition Security Committee

10.3. Labour Markets

The main labour markets in the district include farms, shops, and the construction industry (**Table 31**).

Table 31: Main Labour Markets In The District

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	% Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Farming, casual labour	All wards except Ward 29 and 30	All wards	30
Retailing (shops, beerhalls, supermarkets), casual labour	All wards	All wards	5
Informal trading	All wards but more pronounced in Ward 29 and 30	All wards	25
Construction industry			
Casual labour	All wards but more pronounced in Ward 29 and 30	All wards	10
Quarrying	29 and 30	8, 9, 16, 23, 29 and 30	3
Brick moulding	1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 25, 29 and 30	All wards	3

Source: District Food and Nutrition Security Committee

10.4. Market Challenges

- Exploitation by middlemen
- Poor market linkages.
- Hyper Inflation environment.
- Post-harvest losses.
- Poor road networks.
- High transport cost.
- Poor network (for communication)
- Lack of associations which represents farmers.
- Inadequate information about the markets.
- Adverse weather patterns.
- Lack of regulations to regulate on market price.

11. Common Hazards

The most common hazards in the district are drought, veld fires, hailstorms, lightning, fall army worm, Tick Bone Diseases, road accidents, land degradation, Malnutrition, environmental pollution, siltation of water bodies, Rabies, Cholera, Malaria, high soil acidity.

Table 32: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Periodic Hazards	Wards	Chronic Hazards	Wards
Veld fires	6, 7, 22, 23 and 24	Road accidents	5, 7, 11, 12 and 16
Fall Army worm	1, 2, 3, 18, 20 and 21	High soil acidity	All
Mid-season droughts	All wards	Rabies	8 and 30
		Siltation of water bodies	All wards
		deforestation	All wards
		Malnutrition	All wards.
		Environmental pollution	9, 12, 13, 29 and 30
		Tick bone diseases	All wards
		Land degradation	All wards
		HIV/AIDS	All wards
Source: Civil Protection Unit			

12. District Development Priorities

The main district development priorities are summarised in **Table 33**.

Table 33: Summary Of District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Construction of Kunzvi dam	28	Dam Construction is underway
Road rehabilitation	All wards	Meagre resources especially fuel and equipment
Waste management	12, 13, 29 and 30	There is need to establish more landfills
Establishment of green fuel processing	29 and 30	This reduces deforestation
Emergency response equipment (ambulance, fire fighter etc)	29 and 30	Murehwa does not have emergency response equipment
Infrastructure development of social amenities		Need to have specialized health facilities, schools both Primary and secondary modern buildings, stadium
Establishment of ward and village civil protection committees. (Disaster- risk reduction)	All wards	Firefighting committees have been established in every ward
Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in all development plans	All wards	Promotion of climate smart technologies e.g. Pfumvudza/ Intwasa
Gender mainstreaming	All wards	At least 40% women inclusion in all development programs and programs
Water and sanitation programs/ projects	All wards	Established sanitation action committees in five Wards(4, 5, 18, 21 and 25)
Disability inclusion	All wards	At least 10% disability inclusion in all development programs/projects
Wetland management and reclamation	All wards	Awareness campaigns being done in wards through extension. Protection and sustainable use of wetlands has been done in Wards; 3, 8, 11 and 14
Source: Murehwa Rural District Council		

13. Food Security

13.1. Food Insecure Trends

Murehwa is a moderately food insecure district with food insecurity prevalence that is generally below that of the national average (**Figure 9**). The highest percentage of food insecurity was recorded in 2019 while the least was recorded in 2021. Fluctuations in food insecurity are explained by a number of factors among which include climate change which has seen the country being subjected to drastic environmental changes characterized by cyclone induced casualties and droughts. The fluctuations are also a result of the availability of resources as well as improved agricultural standards for example in the 2021 season, the government expanded the pfumvudza program which coincides with good rains leading to high levels of food security. The fluctuations are also a result of access to resources where the economic situation mainly inflation, affected access to agricultural inputs by households. It can be noted that the implementation of the NDS1 provided a relative stability to the currency, hence most of the households were able to engage in productive activities given their ability to access capital resources.

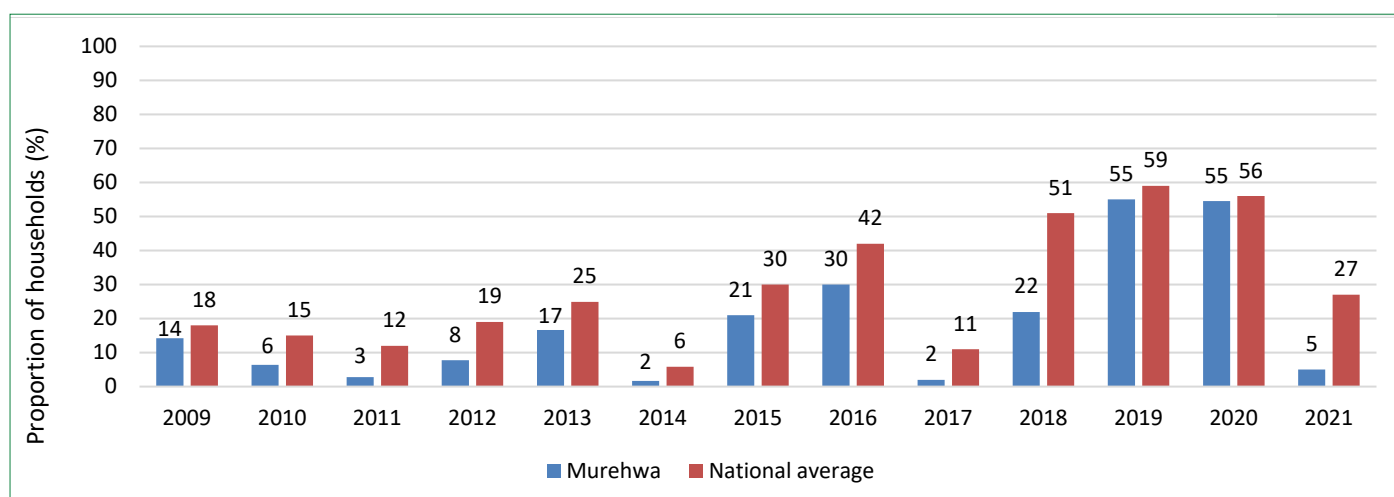
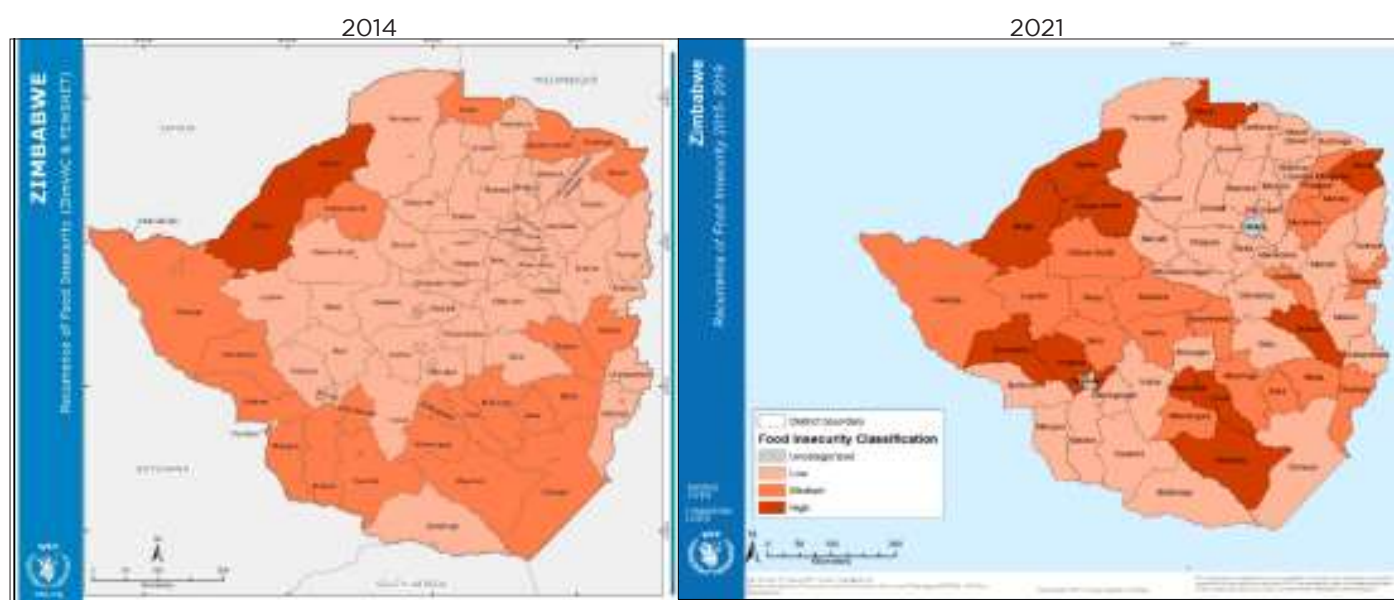


Figure 9: Food Insecurity Prevalence Trends (Source:ZimVAC Reports (2009 – 2021))

13.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

The maps show that the food insecurity situation is getting worse in the district as indicated on the graph on percentage of food insecure households from 2014 to 2021. This can be explained by factors such as climate change, false starts to the season, mid-season dry spells and abrupt tailing off of the season, cyclone induced droughts, crop and livestock diseases. The worst affected Wards are 11, 27, 12, 26 and 8 due to climate related challenges.



13.3. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Vulnerability Group Profiles And Characteristics	Proportion
<p>GROUP A Already resilient</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>152, 300 people</p> <p>(70%)</p>
<p>GROUP B Food secure under no major shocks</p> <p>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 of sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.</p> <p>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 laborers 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.</p>	<p>31, 000 people</p> <p>(14%)</p>
<p>Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>28, 200 people</p> <p>(13%)</p>
<p>Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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</p>	<p>6,100 people</p> <p>(3%)</p>
Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming	

13.4. 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 a 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 headed 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.

13.5. Coping Strategies

The following are the main coping strategies resorted to by households in the district

- Skipping meals - all wards
- Increased casual labour - all wards
- Increased vending - all business centres
- Increased prostitution - all wards around main business centres
- Illegal firewood sales - Ward 6, 7, 22, 23 and 24
- Increased reliance on brick molding - all wards except 29 and 30
- Begging - Ward 29 and 30

13.6. Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity

The ranking of wards by food insecurity was conducted taking into consideration the sources of livelihood, crop production, potential income from livestock and poverty. Ward 13 was classified as the most food insecure ward. The communal wards are the most food insecure. **Table 34** provides for the ranking of wards according to prevailing food insecurity conditions.

Table 34: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity

Ward	2022 Hhs	% Poverty Prevalence	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward	Number Food Insecure 2021
13	1,408	70	1	13	350
27	2,242	74	2	27	254
2	987	76	3	2	500
10	1,111	77	4	10	300
12	2,340	70	5	12	326
17	1,160	74	6	17	180
1	1,025	73	7	1	560
16	1,762	73	8	16	380
4	1,465	73	9	4	300
5	860	75	10	5	224
26	1,776	74	11	26	320
9	993	76	12	9	280
3	1,339	76	13	3	782
21	1,411	75	14	21	300
18	948	73	15	18	221
11	2,552	76	16	11	326
8	2,166	74	17	8	728
25	1,517	75	18	25	300

Table 34: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity (continued)

14	1,782	77	19	14	240
20	1,254	75	20	20	240
28	1,368	75	21	28	320
15	1,537	75	22	15	180
7	183	65	23	7	50
23	2,369	69	24	23	156
24	2,663	67	25	24	200
19	602	77	26	19	150
6	200	56	27	6	50
22	3,346	73	28	22	200
29	1,265	48	N/A	29	50
30	2,653	52	N/A	30	120

Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee

14. Health And Nutrition

14.1. Health And Nutrition

The nutrition situation in the district is moderate and stunting remains the main nutrition challenge in the district though there has been a slight reduction from 34% in 2016 to 31.3% in 2021. The district has employed strategies from 2016 which include training of community workers on community-based counselling on infant and young child feeding, the district has seen an increase in the number of agriculture extension workers to help with extension advice to improve on agriculture production. Overweight and obesity is now an emerging challenge in the district and training on infant and young child feeding is being intensified. The district, however, has no partners dealing with nutrition specific interventions.

Table 35: Health And Nutrition

Indicator	Percentage%
Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	1.4
Severe Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months	0.9
Stunting in children 6-59 months	31.3
Overweight and obesity in children 6-59 months	3.9
Low Birth weight	19
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15 -49 years	11.8
Prevalence of HIV in Females 15 - 49 years	13.9
Prevalence of HIV in males 15 - 49 years	7.9

Source: Smart Survey 2019; DHIS2 2021; ZimVAC report 2021

14.2. Prevalence of Malnutrition

Stunting is the main nutrition challenge faced in the district estimated at 31.3% compared to the national average of 27% (**Figure 10**).

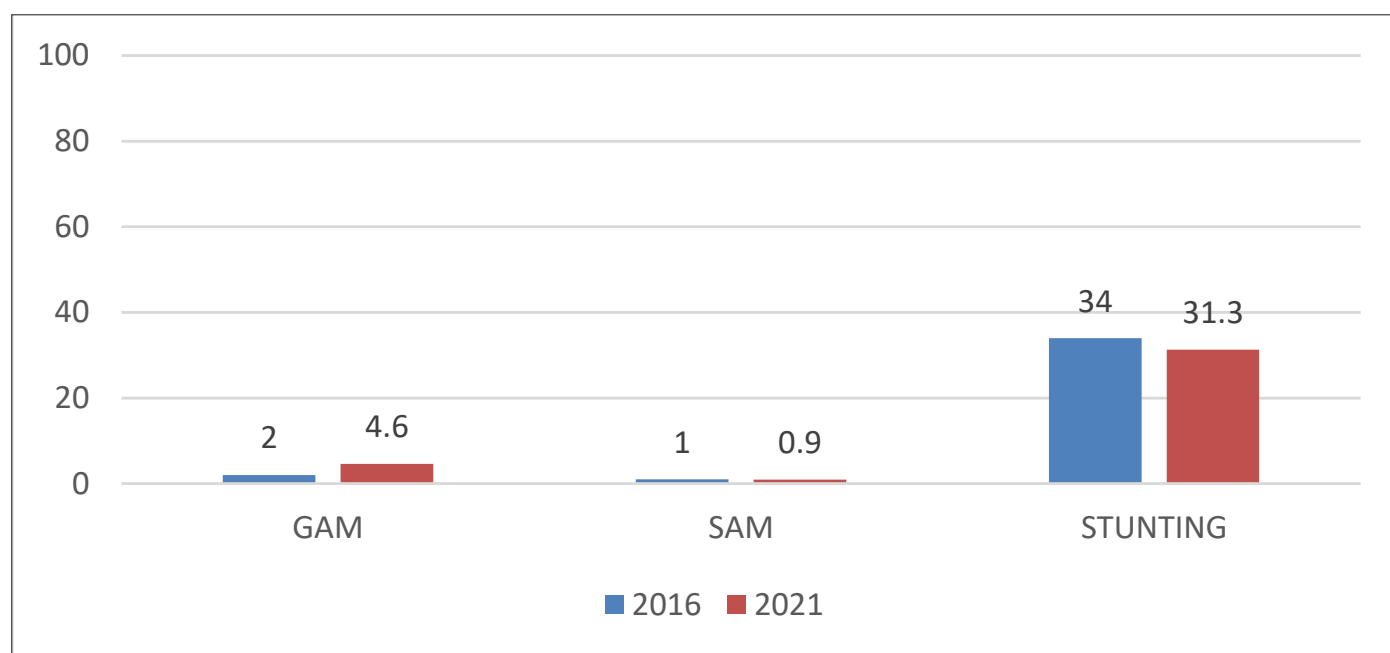


Figure 10: Prevalence Of Malnutrition In The District (Source: Nutrition survey 2018; Smart Survey 2019; ZimVAC reports)

There was an increase in GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) from 2016 to 2021, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) has remained almost the same, however there was a significant drop in stunting which can be attributed to nutrition education and agricultural technical and extension services.

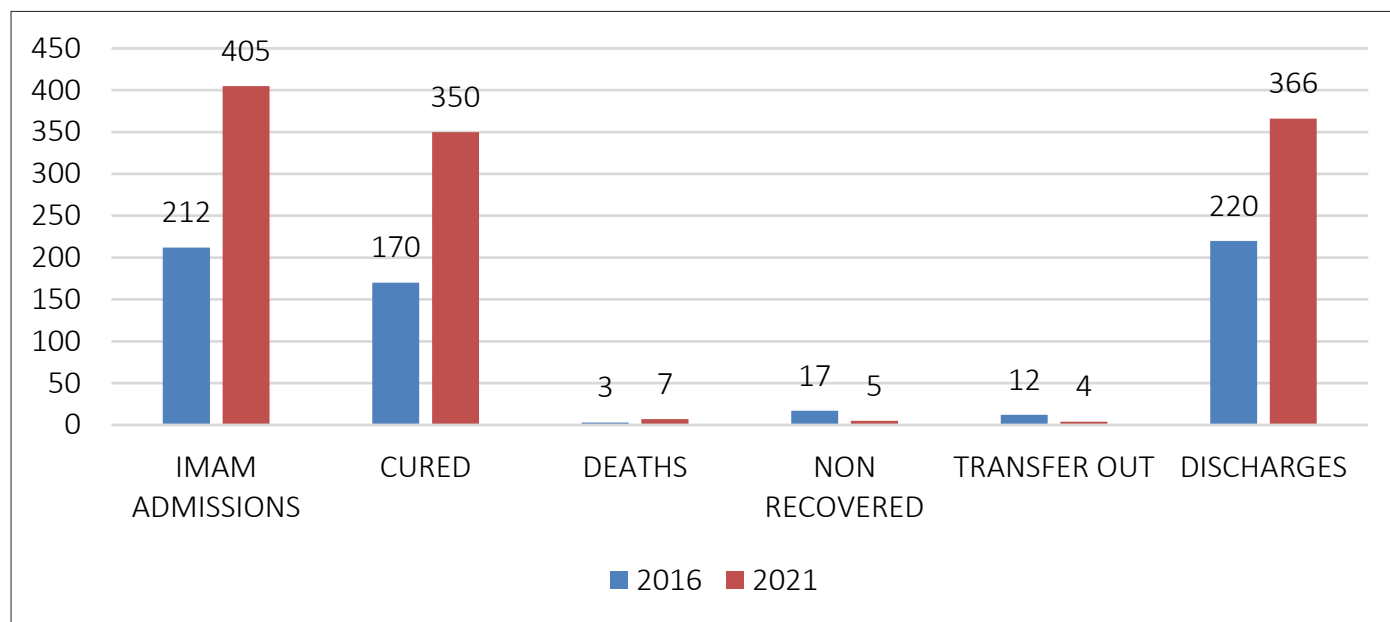


Figure 11: Performance Of IMAM In The District (Source: DHIS2 reports (2016 & 2021))

IMAM (Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition) admissions have increased significantly from 2016 to 2021 which can be attributed to increased program coverage. The number of death rates have remained almost the same. However, the number of non-recovered and transfer out has dropped due to improved case management. The number of discharges from the IMAM program has increased owing to adherence to treatment protocols.

14.3. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding practices are generally poor in the district, the district has a low number of children being exclusively breastfed with contributing factors being culture, religion, low utilization of health services, a smaller number of community health workers (CHWs) (325) compared to villages (333). The district needs partners to help with nutrition specific and sensitive interventions.

14.4. Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

Women of child-bearing age (WCBA) have low food consumption scores in the district. With the high levels of anaemia recorded in the country (72%) it is worrying to note the 65% consumption of iron rich foods. Dietary diversity is low among WCBA at 34% and this is not a good picture as it results in poor birth outcomes (low birth weight, still births, maternal deaths). The district will intensify nutrition counselling by CHWs and counselling during antenatal care visits (ANC) which comes with early booking and delivering at health facilities.

Table 36: Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

Indicator	Percentage %
Percentage of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	34
Iron rich foods	64.9
Vitamin A rich foods	79
Protein Rich Foods	83.3
Household Food Consumption Score	33
Source: ZimVAC 2021	

14.5. Top 10 Common Diseases

The district has top 10 diseases as shown in the table. Diarrhea and Malaria rank highest, and Malnutrition is on number 6. Covid-19 emerged as new challenge in the district, but efforts have been made to intensify awareness and vaccination.

Table 37: Top Ten Diseases In The District

Disease/Condition
1. Diarrhea
2. Malaria
3. Common cold/Influenza
4. Dysentery
5. Covid-19
6. Malnutrition
7. Typhoid
8. Measles
9. Rabies
10. Neonatal Tetanus
Source: ZimVAC 2021

14.6. Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

Malaria and cardiovascular diseases rank highest and cardiovascular diseases are mainly due to the increase in non-communicable diseases due to sedentary lifestyles, neglecting of local indigenous foods for processed one. Diet counselling is being intensified with the promotion of locally available foods and exercising. On Malnutrition, trainings have been done for SC and OTP sites which has seen a decline in deaths due to malnutrition over the years. **Table 38** shows the top 5 causes of mortality in the district.

Table 38: Causes Of Mortality In The District

Disease/Condition
1.Malaria
2.Cardiovascular
3.Pneumonia
4.Malnutrition
5.HIV/AIDS
Source: DHIS2 REPORT 2021

14.7. Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS

The district has an estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence of 18.6% compared to the national average of 14.7% (Ministry of Health and Child Care, 2014 estimates). Hotspots in the district include Wards 25, 15, 29, 24, 13 and 30 as a result of the influence from business centres and prostitution is most prevalent. Behaviour change programmes in the district has gone a long way in reducing the rate of new incidents. These are recommended to continue.

15. Development Partner Profiling

Name Of NGO	PVO Or Deed Of Trust No.	Area Of Intervention	Wards Of Operation	Line Ministry/ies	Period Of MOU	Year Started In District	Contact Person	Contact Number
Rozaria Memorial Trust		Supports women and Children in Rural Community esp Those living with HIV/AIDS	Ward 8, 9, and 30	Women Affairs	indefinite		Dizha k	0775336291
AFRICAID	PVO 09/2007	HIV/AIDS Programming in children, adolescents and young children		Social Development		2021	K. Madzeke	0774933005
Evangelical Fellowship Of Zimbabwe	MA509/2015	Water Sanitation And Hygiene	All Wards	DDF	5.5 years	2016	S.Tseura	0773359244
The Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre And Network	W.o.16/19	Gender Responsive Budgeting Programme		Women Affairs	3	2017	Doreen Makamure	0776109728
ASH/SHUKRI	PVO05/12	Orphans and vulnerable children	Ward 12, 13 and 14	Social Welfare	indefinite	2010	Nasal	0733837958
Family Action For Community Empowerment (FACE)	PVO17/2005	Community health, HIV/AIDS prevention, livelihoods.Orphans and vulnerable children		Health, NAC	indefinite	2012	Shoko T.	0772924861
Heather Chimhoga Orphan Care	PVO05/2009	Orphans And Vulnerable Children	Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4	Social Welfare	indefinite	2009	Albert Mukondwa	0772281022
Tanyaradzwa Childcare Centre	PVO30/12	Orphans and vulnerable children	Ward 25	Social Welfare	indefinite	2012	Chitekwe	0733815635
Cesshar Zimbabwe		Sex worker intervention programme	Ward 11, 30, and 29	Health, NAC	3	2013	Mtewa	0772288169
Shamwari Yemwanasikana	MA732/2014	Girl Child	Ward 8 and 30	Women Affairs, Social Welfare		2014	E. Chifamba	0717395754 ,0772607384

15. Development Partner Profiling (continued)

PIGAD	997/14	Egg Production		AARDS	3	2017	Masvikeni	0773399533
Higher life Foundation	1/2011	School Fees Scholarships to the less privileged	All wards	Education, Social Welfare	indefinite	2016	Haatendi	0771222272
Women & Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	MA881/99	Community empowerment through the Laws	Ward 4, 8 and 21	Women Affairs	indefinite	2016	Fadzai	0242-253001
Self Help Development Foundation	71/2016	Working with women in saving clubs	Ward 6, 30, 26 and 27	Women Affair	3	2017	Wadzanayi	0772410328
Tinevimbo International Trust		Taking care of people living with HIV and AIDS		Health, NAC		2015	Yvonne Chihota	0772682714, 0733045755
ZHAAUCT	MA546/2014	Taking care of people living with HIV and AIDS	All Wards	Health, NAC	indefinite	2014	F.Hakata	0773517412
Redeem Trust	1221/2013	Orphans & vulnerable children & life skills project	Ward 30	Social Welfare	indefinite	2014	Dota V.	0772874241
Kunzwana Women Association	W07/95	Women Empowerment through projects	Ward 22, 24, 23 and 29	Women Affairs	indefinite	2004	Matopi	07723338326
Centre for Community Development in Zim (CCDZ)		Spearheading development in communities	Ward 8	SMES		2011	Pasirayi P.	0772697782, 0772697782
Iddah Benet Care Trust	MA275/2015	OVC	Ward 17	Social Welfare	indefinite	2015	Musukwe	53bantu@gmail.com
My future matters	MA1369/2017	Maintenance and welfare of vulnerable people and youth empowerment	Ward 10	Education, Social Welfare	indefinite	2017	Tafadzwa	0736153373, 0773619190
Waruka Trust	727/2018	Education and Sport	27	Education , Sport		2018	Matongo	0719289267 0784289267
CIMMYT		Agriculture	5 and 27	AARDS	indefinite	2010	Dr Nyagumbo	0772238284
PSI	W.O.13/87	HTCD VMMC	All wards	Health, NAC	indefinite		Sisthole J	0772891738
ZWLA	MA779/96	To promote and enhance the legal status and rights of women & children in Zimbabwe	All wards	Women Affairs	indefinite	2014	Matsvai A	0242-706676, 703766
POTMUCH		Orphans and vulnerable Children	Ward 30 ,9 and 16	Social Welfare	indefinite	2014	M.Chivete	0772982688 ,0716159614
Hope Faith and Vision	MA133/2015	People living with disabilities	All Wards	Social Welfare	indefinite	2015	Mundende G.	0715354200
Uzumba Orphan Care	12/2005	HIV & OVC	27, 20, 5, 23 and 24	Health	indefinite	2018	Maidza J	0774086577

15. Development Partner Profiling (continued)

Ruvarashe Trust	PVO1992	Rehabilitation	All Wards	Health	indefinite	2018		0779700044
Action Aid	PVO8/2003	Commercialization of pork value chain	14, 15, 16, and 23	AARDS	indefinite	2019	Muchazindida	0772550722
ADRA Zimbabwe		Food security and economic development.	11, 23, 3 and 4	AARDS	3	2019	Priscilla	0732276658
Imuli/Mhuri		Family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention.	All wards	Health	indefinite	2018		
St Jeremiah Hope Foundation Trust		Paying school fees to OVCs and supports youths living with HIV/AIDS to establish income generating projects	Ward 10	Health, NAC	indefinite	2018	Mashonganyika	
Save the children		Creating multisector partnerships for supportive regulatory and policy environment for informal traders in rural areas.	All	Council , AARDS	4	2017	Kanengoni E.	0772336458 ,0772535111
Justice for Children Trust		Legal aid, legal education, help desk and legal representation for children.	All wards	Social Welfare	indefinite	2017	Govhati	0773287898
Caritas	PVO25/2014	Agriculture, nutrition and gender mainstreaming.	Wards 8 and 10	Health , AARDS	3	2014	Gwatinyanya	0776381626
COMMITTECH	PVO28/12	Improvement of food and nutrition security under changing climatic conditions	14, 15, 27 and 28	AARDS	3	2014	Kasasa	0242-576091 ,589242
SAT		Commercialization of poultry value chain	3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17 and 23	AARDS	4	2019	Dzimbanhete	0715506209
GREEN IMPACT		Smart Agriculture, climate change mitigation strategies	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 and 24	AARDS	2	2019	D.Nemashakwe	0772450457
SNV		Opportunities for Youth Employment Project		Youth	2	2020	C. Nyagumbo	0772124121

15. Development Partner Profiling (continued)

FACT	PVO17/89	Sexual and Reproductive Health and GBV	12, 19, 15 24, 29 and 30	Women Affairs, Health , NAC	3	2020	G. Shumba or P. Zambazi	0242-308304, 0774035327
Civic Forum for Human Development		Social accountability and capacity building, through participatory governance	All	Women Affairs	3	2020	S. Chaikosa	0772354473
YODAT		Youth Empowerment and Participatory Governance	29	Youth		2020	B. Musokeri	0771814778
FEMPRIST	MA/774/2012	Participation in legal rights, gender equality, women and child empowerment		Women Affairs	2	2021	B.R. Nyampinga	0772809978
Harare Rotary CBD		WASH	11 and 12	DDF	5		A.Matsika	0778194422
Sustainable Ecological & Economic Development SEED Trust		Food security and climate management	16	AARDS	2	2022	Madzima dadirai	0774392752
Mavambo Trust		Nutrition	1, 3, 12, 27 and 28	Education	3	2022	Sakawenga Tichafa	0714007353

16. Summary Of Ward

Ward No.	# Of HHs	# Of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone Description	Livelihood Zone	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Live-stock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,408	1	High	medium	Fair	34%	70%	350	1,058	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour, gold panning	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	1,050		1,050	826	0	3,451	13	Farming
2	2,242	1	High	medium	Fair	51%	74%	254	1,988	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	1,153		1,153	899	0	4,492	27	Farming
3	987	0	High	medium	Fair	43%	76%	500	487	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	14		14	981	9	5,946	2	Farming
4	1,111	3	Low	medium	Fair	27%	77%	300	811	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	NO	2021		2021	2,831	17	9,120	21	Farming
5	2,340	1	High	medium	Fair	25%	70%	326	2,014	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	319		319	1,419	39	3,021	12	Farming

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

6	1,160	1	Low	medium	Fair	51%	74%	180	980	High veld prime communal	SSCFA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize,ground nuts ,sunflower cotton, round nuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	775	775	222	37	1,080	17	Farming
7	1,025	1	Medium	medium	Fair	39%	73%	560	465	High veld prime communal	SSCFA		Farm- ing & vending	Casual labour	Maize ,ground nuts, sunflower ,cotton, round nuts ,sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko ,tobacco	YES	YES	543	543	73	6	1,050	1	Farming
8	1,762	1	Medium	medium	Fair	57%	73%	380	1,382	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming & vending	Casual labour	Maize, ground nuts ,sunflower , roundnuts,sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	2,700	2,700	684	20	29, 885	16	Farming
9	1,465	0	High	medium	Fair	43%	73%	300	1,165	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko, tobacco	YES	NO	1,819	1,819	513	9	22, 324	4	Farming

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

10	860	1	High	medium	Fair	52%	75%	224	636	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	780	780	780	2050	12	7251	5	Farming
12	993	0	Medium	high	Fair	60%	76%	280	713	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming & vending	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	938	938	938	359	28	9858	9	Farming
13	1,339	2	Medium	high	Fair	48%	76%	782	557	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming & vending	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	NO	506	506	506	354	5	8692	3	Farming
14	1,411	0	High	medium	Fair	54%	75%	300	1,111	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	859	859	859	1708	8	1335	10	Farming
15	948	1	High	medium	Fair	47%	73%	221	727	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming & vending	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko	YES	YES	2109	2109	2109	1181	49	3128	18	Farming

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

16	2,552	0	Medium	medium	Fair	13%	76%	326	2,226	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko, tobacco	YES	YES	1,920		1920	353	30	17, 900	11	Farming
17	2,166	0	High	medium	Fair	35%	74%	728	1,438	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, round-nuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko, tobacco	YES	YES	790		790	450	7	5,900	8	Farming
18	1,517	0	Medium	medium	Fair	42%	75%	300	1,217	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, round-nuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko, tobacco	YES	YES	1350		1350	368	15	4,690	25	Farming
19	1,782	1	Medium	medium	Fair	25%	77%	240	1,542	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, round-nuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko, tobacco	YES	YES	9491		9,491	2,342	23	20, 993	14	Farming
20	1,254	1	Medium	medium	Fair	9%	75%	240	1,014	High veld prime communal	CA		Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, round-nuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rapoko, tobacco	YES	NO	8471		8,471	1,443	15	21, 995	20	Farming

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

21	1,368	0	High	medium	Fair	9%	75%	320	1,048	High veld prime communal	CA								YES	NO	9193	1368	8	21899	28	Farming
22	1,537	1	Medium	high	Fair	8%	75%	180	1,357	High veld prime, cereal & cash crop	LSCFA								YES	YES	6591	2700	70	132093	15	Farming
23	183	1	Medium	high	Fair	16%	65%	50	133	High veld prime, cereal & cash crop	A2								YES	YES	4612	2618	561	15094	7	Farming
24	2,369	3	Medium	high	Fair	57%	69%	156	2,213	High veld prime, cereal & cash crop	A1								YES	YES	7345	9234	432	123876	23	Farming
25	2,663	1	Medium	medium	Fair	68%	67%	200	2,463	High veld prime, cereal & cash crop	LSCF								YES	YES	2800	695	23	1530	24	Farming

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

26	602	0	Medium	medium	Fair	68%	77%	150	452	High veld prime, cereal & cash crop	A2			Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, cow peas, tobacco, round nuts	YES	YES	928		928		1054	17	1820	19	Farming
27	200	2	High	medium	Fair	34%	56%	50	150	High veld prime communal	A1			Farming & vending	Casual labour	Maize, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, round nuts	YES	YES	1034		1034		1200	8	2140	6	Farming
28	3,346	0	High	medium	Fair	51%	73%	200	3,146	High veld prime communal	OR			Farming	Casual labour	Maize, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, cow peas, round nuts	YES	YES	1140		1140		1189	9	1496	22	Farming
	1,265			medium	Fair	43%	48%	50	1,215	High veld prime communal	LSCFA			Farming	Casual labour	potatoes, cow peas, round nuts	YES	YES	1050		1050		826	0	3451		Farming
29	2,653	1	Low	high	fair	60%	52%	120	2,533	High veld prime, cereal & cash crop	A1			SMEs & vending	Casual labour, vending		YES	YES					899	0	4492		
30	1,408	5	low	high	good	60%	70%	350	1,058	High veld prime communal	CA			SMEs & vending	Casual labour, vending												

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

29	1384		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.6%	1,293	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	2	1	0	7	moderate
30	843	Mate- me,Ny- aje	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	93.6%	785	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	6	2	0	12	moderate
31	819	Chitave	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	94.8%	768	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low	3	1	0	10	moderate
32	1026	Gawa	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	91.6%	933	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and sup- port programs. Reduc- tion in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	Medium	Low					moderate

16. Summary Of Ward (continued)

33	1116		Low	Low	Low	Low	91.1%	1,010	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe mixed agriculture	Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	Region 3: 500- 800mm/ annum. Intensive production system, drought prone area	Agri- culture pro- duction (Cot- ton), artisanal mining, casual labour	Increased sales of livestock. Increased gold panning. Increased poaching. Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs. Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten. Sale of household and productive assets.	High	Low				Severe
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17. District Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Makuvire Douglas Dzikamai	District Agriculture Extension Officer	AARDS
Charles Chiguvare	Principal Administrative Officer	Local Government
Austin Chivaraidze	District Nutritionist	Ministry of Health and Child Care
Nyakutsikwa Abigal	Visual Impaired Assistant	Social Development
Tendai Taruvinga	DSDO	Social Development

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MUREHWA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

