2022

# GWERU
# District
## Food and Nutrition Security Profile

WFP
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.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| ADSL | Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line |
| AARDS | Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services |
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infections |
| BEAM | Basic Education Assistance Module |
| CA | Conservation Agriculture |
| CAMFED | Campaign for Female Education |
| DDC | District Development Coordinators Office |
| DSTV | Digital Satellite Television |
| FDMSP | Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Programme |
| GMB | Grain Marketing Board |
| HHs | Households |
| HR | High Risk |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| ISALS | Internal Savings and Lending Scheme |
| ISFM | Integrated Soil Fertility Management |
| IYWD | Institute of Young Women Development |
| LR | Low Risk |
| LS | Loamy Sands |
| LSCA | Large Scale Commercial Area |
| MAD | Minimum Acceptable Diet |
| MAM | Moderate Acute Malnutrition |
| MDD | Minimum Dietary Diversity |
| MDF | Minimum Meal Frequency |
| MG | Medium Grained |
| MOHCC | Ministry of Health and Child Care |
| NGO's | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| ORA | Old Resettlement Area |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| RBF | Results Based Funding |
| RWIMS | Rural WASH Information and Services Management System |
| S | Sands |
| SLP | Seasonal Livelihood Programming |
| SSCA | Small Scale Commercial Area |
| STI's | Sexually Transmitted Infections |

## 1. General Characteristics of the District

**1.1 Map of District**
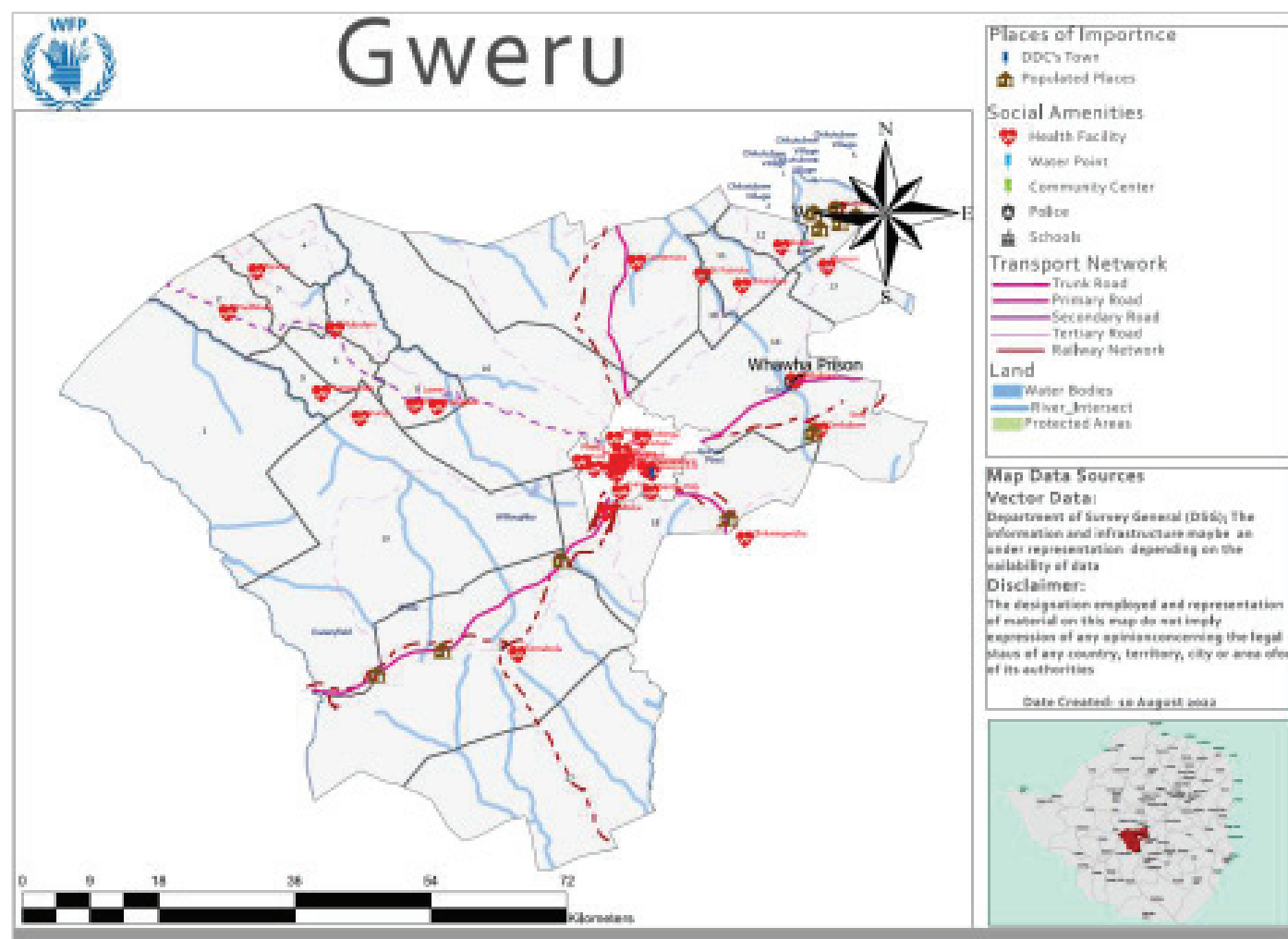


**Figure 1: Map of Gweru**  (Source: WFP)

**1.2 Administrative Information**

Gweru district is in the Midlands Province. It shares its boundaries with Kwekwe (on the northern side), Chirumanzu (on the eastern side), Shurugwi (on the southern side), Insiza, (on the western boundary) and Inyati, (Northwest side). The district is divided into nineteen (19) rural wards and eighteen (18) urban wards. The district covers a total area of 609, 588.88 Hectares. Only two (2) safaris are present in the district, namely Linton Safari and Antelope Park.

The district lies in natural farming regions 3 and 4 which are perennially characterized by poor rainfall. Two (2) catchment areas that lie within Gweru district, are Gwai and Sanyati. Gweru District is made up of four (4) intensive conservation areas, namely Gweru East, Vungu, Gweru and Upper Ngezi.  The main rural/communal areas are Chiwundura and Lower Gweru.

The main business centres in the district are Insukamini, Makepesi, Maboleni, Ntabamhlope, Lower Gweru, Somabhula, Gambiza, Muchakata, Gunde, Mabodza and treetop. At Maboleni business centre, the main activities are selling agricultural produce (horticultural produce), retailing, petty trading, SMEs (value addition of maize grain), welding, and provision of accommodation. There is an increase in retailing and residential stands around the business centers due to increased activity. The main mine in the district is SINO that produces quarry and cement.

There are four (4) chiefs, nine (9) headmen, 215 village heads and nineteen (19) councilors for the nineteen (19) rural wards (Table 1). Chiefs presiding over the Gweru area; Chief Bunina whose chieftainship covers most parts of Lower Gweru, Chief Sogwala in Lower Gweru, Chief Chiwundura in Chiwundura and Chief Gambiza in Chiwundura as well.

Table 1: Chiefs and Headman's by Ward

| Ward | Ward name | Chief/Headman |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Woodend | Sogwala (Chief) |
| 2 | Madigane | Madigane (Headman) |
| 3 | Nyama | Nyama (Headman) |
| 4 | Nkawana | Nkawana (Headman) |
| 5 | Chisadza | Chisadza (Chisadza) |
| 6 | Sikombingo | Skombingo (Headman) |
| 7 | Mdubiwa | Mdubiwa (Headman) |
| 8 | Bafana | Mkombo (Headman) |
| 9 | Riverdale | Gambiza (Chief) |
| 10 | Gambiza | Gambiza (Chief) |
| 11 | Mtengwa | Mtengwa (Headman) |
| 12 | Gangira | Gangira (Headman) |
| 13 | Masvori | Chiwundura (Chief) |
| 14 | Sino | Gambiza (Chief) |
| 15 | Somabhula | Bunina (Chief) |
| 16 | Bhudha & Bambanani | Bunina (Chief) |
| 17 | Ghogo plains | Bunina (Chief) |
| 18 | Guinea fowl & Plasworth | Gambiza (Chief) |
| 19 | Ruby | Bunina (Chief) |
| **Source: Local Government** | | |

## 1.3 Population Information

Gweru population has increased since 2016. The population growth rate of Gweru district in 2016 was estimated to be 1.3% according to 2012 census and in 2021 it was estimated to be at 2.2% according to population projections. The average household size is 4.5 and the estimated population stands at 273,062 of the total population 50.7% are females and 49.3% are males. Table 2 below shows the population projections by ward for the rural wards.

Table 2: Population Projections by Ward for Rural Gweru

| Ward No | Ward Name | Hh 2022 | Population 2012 | 2022 Population | (%) Proportion Of Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Woodend | 1,254 | 4,501 | 5,819 | 5 |
| 2 | Madigane | 1,134 | 5,335 | 4,831 | 4 |
| 3 | Nyama | 1,876 | 4,051 | 8,002 | 7 |
| 4 | Nkawana | 901 | 3,427 | 3,585 | 3 |
| 5 | Chisadza | 541 | 4,084 | 2,223 | 2 |
| 6 | Sikombingo | 1,063 | 5,150 | 4,637 | 4 |
| 7 | Mdubiwa | 1,022 | 6,081 | 4,180 | 3 |
| 8 | Bafana | 2,488 | 5,955 | 10,165 | 8 |
| 9 | Riverdale | 1,635 | 5,510 | 6,089 | 5 |
| 10 | Gambiza | 1,326 | 2,523 | 5,056 | 4 |
| 11 | Mtengwa | 955 | 3,373 | 3,886 | 3 |
| 12 | Gangira | 1,155 | 4,206 | 4,339 | 4 |
| 13 | Masvori | 519 | 3,457 | 2,247 | 2 |
| 14 | Large Scale (Sino) | 2,428 | 4,049 | 10,576 | 9 |
| 15 | Somabula | 1,126 | 6,449 | 4,301 | 4 |
| 16 | Bhudha And Bambanani | 6,799 | 7,048 | 25,918 | 21 |
| 17 | Ghogo Plains | 926 | 3,513 | 3,898 | 3 |
| 18 | Guinea Fowl And Plasworth | 2,101 | 7,220 | 7,707 | 6 |
| 19 | Ruby | 977 | 4,151 | 4,253 | 3 |
| Total | | 30, 226 | 90, 083 | 121, 712 | 100 |
| **For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw) Source: Census 2022** | | | | | |

## 1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

Vegetation ranges from open grasslands in the west, Bush Savanna and Tree Bush Savanna to the North and East. Dominant tree species are Acacia, Brachystagia (Musasa), Combretum, Julbernadia, Colophospermum (Mupani) and Parinari (Muonde). There have been no changes since 2016.

Major grasses are Hyperrhenia largely used as thatch grass mostly found in Somabhula ward 15 which is a grassland, Sporobolus commonly known as cat`s tail grass which is used for weaving, is mostly found in waterlogged areas. Eragrostis and Heterepogon are other common grass species.

## 1.5 Land Degradation

Land degradation continues to be a challenge across all rural wards. The impact of climate change and variability has negatively impacted the available pastures, overgrazing which is highly pronounced in communal areas where stocking rates are high has increased. Grazing is a challenge during the dry season and farmers mitigate the effect of overgrazing through relief grazing and providing affordable supplements. The major wards affected are wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and Lower Gweru communal 10, 11, 12 and 13 and Chiwundura communal areas.

Deforestation is rampant in communal areas, old resettlements, A1 and A2 farms and small-scale mining areas. Furthermore, there is heavy deforestation caused by miners and villagers who are settled in grazing areas in wards 9, 14, 16, 17, and 18. Deforestation has increased since 2016 and tree planting modifications interventions are required.

Increase in population and unemployment has led to increased illegal gold panning in communal areas which has increased gulley formations in the district. Due to sandy soils that were derived from the granite rock, the degree of soil erosion o in communal areas has increased since 2016. The number of gullies has also increased drastically. Grazing and farming area has reduced drastically because of this.

Stream bank cultivation is more pronounced in communal areas, old resettlement areas, A1 and A2 farms. This has contributed to siltation of some of the water bodies. The absence of conservation measures in newly resettled areas has resulted in serious land degradation. This is evident from 1980 to date.

## 2 Development Indicators

### 2.1 Education Information

Gweru rural (Vungu RDC) has a total of 138 schools that are owned by various responsible authorities (government, churches, council, and private sector) and one (1) Vocational Training Centre (Kaguvi). The training centre offers youth skills in agriculture, carpentry and joinery, food and clothing technology and metal work. See the (Table 3) below for the distribution of the schools within the district.

Table 3: Schools Under Vungu (Gweru) Rural District Council

| Ward | Ward Name | Primary Schools | Secondary Schools |
|------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Woodend | Sivu<br>Chisadza<br>Meyers Nkiwane<br>Martin Madikane | Chisadza |
| 2 | Madigane | Dufuya<br>Sogwala<br>Mhlahlandlela | Whata High |
| 3 | Nyama | Somuphakati<br>St Joseph Bembe<br>Dimbamiwa<br>Makulambila<br>Lozane | Sibomvu High<br>Makulambila<br>Maboleni High |
| 4 | Nkawana | Matshaya<br>Ntabamhlope | Ntabamhlope |
| 5 | Chisadza | Mangwande<br>Mzila | |
| 6 | Sikombingo | Maboleni<br>Skombingo | Skombingo |
| 7 | Mdubiwa | St Faith<br>Shagari | Mdubiwa |
| 8 | Bafana | Insukamini<br>Nhlangano<br>Mkoba<br>Lower Gweru | Insukamini<br>Lower Gweru High<br>Nhlangano |

Table 3: Schools Under Vungu (Gweru) Rural District Council

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Riverdale | Zororo<br>Zaloba<br>Nkululeko<br>Riverdale<br>Connemara<br>St Patricks | Nkululeko High<br>St Patricks High |
| 10 | Gambiza | Gambiza | Gambiza |
| 11 | Mtengwa | St Barnabas<br>St Christopher | Masvori<br>Mavuzhe |
| 12 | Gangira | Mlezu<br>Siwundura<br>Nyabhango<br>Gunde<br>Zviseko | Gunde High<br>Chiwundura |
| 13 | Masvori | Chikutubwe<br>Bhudha | Chikutubwe<br>Chishaya |
| 14 | Sino | Guma<br>Boulder<br>Whawha<br>Hozheri<br>Mandindindi<br>St Severino<br>Anderson | Regina Mundi High<br>Anderson High<br>Tangwena |
| 15 | Somabhula | Somabula<br>Tapiwa<br>Daisyfield | Fairview |
| 16 | Bhudha & Bambanani | Bamabanani<br>Herbert Chitepo<br>Keyshamburg<br>Loudon<br>Nkenyani | Bambanani |
| 17 | Ghogo plains | Amapongokwe<br>Lukuluba<br>Woodlands | Lukuluba |
| 18 | Guinea fowl & Plasworth | Kushinga<br>Guinea Fowl | Kushinga<br>Guinea fowl High<br>Fletcher High |
| 19 | Ruby | Vungushima<br>Zamazama<br>Bunina<br>Mazankwe<br>Julena | Bunina<br>Ntiyabezi |
| **Source : Ministry of Education** | | | |

**2.2 Electrification in Schools**

In the district, fifty  (50) schools are electrified. Below is a table which shows the category of the institution.

Table 4: Total Number of Schools and Teachers in Gweru Rural

| Category of Institution | Total number | Number of Teachers | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schools | 138 | 2,727 | Primary (1,739) and Secondary schools (998) |
| ECDs | 93 | | All primary schools have ECD classes |
| **Source: Ministry of Education** | | | |

## 2.3 Health Facilities by Type

There are a total of twenty-three (23) clinics in the rural Gweru. The clinics are distributed across all wards. However, wards 1, 16 and 17 do not have clinics. Below is a table which shows health centres in rural wards. Chinamasa, Kabanga, Rubi and Hozheri clinics have no staff of their own, those present are from other clinics in the district. Since 2016, only one (1) new clinic was opened, Riverdale in ward 9 in 2021. The Connemara clinic mainly services the Connemara open prison staff and inmates.

Table 5: Health Centers in Gweru Rural

| Ward | Name of Health Facility | Authority |
|------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2 | Madigane | RDC |
| 3 | Nyama | RDC |
| 4 | Ntabamhlope | Govt |
| 5 | Mangwandi | Govt |
| 6 | Maboleni | RDC |
| 7 | Tumbire | RDC |
| 8 | Lower Gweru Mission | SDA |
| 8 | Makepesi | RDC |
| 9 | Connemara | ZPS |
| 9 | St Patricks | Anglican |
| 9 | Riverdale | RDC |
| 10 | Chinamasa | RDC |
| 11 | Chiwundura | RDC |
| 12 | Gunde | Govt |
| 13 | Masvori | Govt |
| 13 | Kabanga | RDC |
| 14 | Hwahwa | ZPS |
| 14 | Hozheri | Catholic |
| 14 | Sino clinic | Sino |
| 15 | Somabula | RDC |
| 18 | Chikwingwizha | Catholic |
| 19 | Ruby | RDC |
| 19 | Vungu Static | RDC |
| **Source: Ministry of Health** | | |

## 2.4 Settlement Types

Since 2016 most of the settlement types have not changed, only rural service centres have increased. There was an increase in demand of services because of resettlement that occurred in 2003. The increase in unemployment rate has also contributed to an increase in SMEs (welding, small shops, etc.) and gold panning activities.

Table 6: Settlement Types (2016 vs 2022) Source: Ministry of Local Government

| Settlement Type | Number of Wards 2016 | Number of Wards 2022 |
|-----------------|---------------------:|---------------------:|
| Urban | 18 | 18 |
| Growth points | 1 | 1 |
| Resettlement area | 9 | 9 |
| Communal | 10 | 10 |
| Estate farms | 0 | 0 |
| RS center | 0 | 7 |
| **Source: DDC** | | |

## 3. Other Development indicators

### 3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

Access to safe water in the district remains low over the past five (5) years. In some areas communities walk distances of about 3km to access safe water; however, most wells and boreholes have dried up leaving communities resorting to unprotected water sources. Across all wards since 2016 to date, the main water source is borehole water and these have not changed in numbers. The district has a total of 715 water points, and these comprise of boreholes, dams, rivers, abstraction, shallow and spring. The exact changes per ward in the borehole numbers from 2016 to 2021 are included in Table 7, including their source.

Table 7: Water Sources by Ward

| Totals | Borehole | Dam | Deep Well | River | Abstraction | Shallow | Spring |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Water Points: | 360 | 215 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 12 | 87 |
| Total HHs Using as | 24, 127 | 15, 940 | 1,812 | 485 | 943 | 925 | 3,593 |
| Ward No. 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1,875 | 47 | 1,740 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 |
| Ward No. 2 | 26 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| | 1,585 | 665 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 860 |
| Ward No. 3 | 24 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2,684 | 2,412 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 155 |
| Ward No. 4 | 20 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 935 | 789 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 117 | 10 |
| Ward No. 5 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,252 | 1,031 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward No. 6 | 24 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | 1,093 | 977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 |
| Ward No. 7 | 44 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| | 3,306 | 2,603 | 0 | 0 | 293 | 410 | 0 |
| Ward No. 8 | 25 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | 1,176 | 724 | 72 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 330 |
| Ward No. 9 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,156 | 1,094 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward No. 10 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | 920 | 353 | 0 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 409 |
| Ward No. 11 | 33 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| | 3,562 | 2,560 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 232 | 520 |
| Ward No. 12 | 26 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | 929 | 477 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 18 | 177 |
| Ward No. 13 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | 1,458 | 717 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 652 |
| Ward No. 14 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | 343 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 200 |
| Ward No. 16 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 942 | 942 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward No. 17 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 627 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 138 |
| Ward No. 18 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 131 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Ward No. 19 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 153 | 36 | 0 | 43 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| **Source: RWIMS Online** | | | | | | | |

Table 8: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

| Ward | Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016 | Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022 | Functional Boreholes | Non-Functional Boreholes | Reasons For the Non-Functioning Of the Boreholes? | Reasons for improvements/ deterioration compared to 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dam | Dam | 2 | 1 (Partially Functional) | Seasonal borehole New Collapsed boreholes | Limited of boreholes, and they need deep boreholes |
| 2 | Borehole | Borehole, shallow wells | 11 | 10 | Some need flushing some are rusty resettlement | Church of God drilled borehole |
| 3 | Borehole | Boreholes | 18 | 7 | No funds for borehole rehabilitation | Lifting devices unavailable, they were removed some years back. |
| 4 | Borehole | Boreholes | 20 | 3 | Borehole currently down and there is urgent need for repair. | The water point was dismantled, |
| 5 | Borehole | Boreholes | 8 | 2 | Not functioning due to engine collapse | |
| 6 | Borehole | Boreholes | 27 | 0 | | |
| 7 | Borehole | Borehole | 27 | 16 | Not functional, it is seasonal, lifting device removed | Non-functional raised pipes |
| 8 | Borehole | Borehole | 27 | 1 | Assistance from the member of parliament. | The Member of parliament drilled 2 more boreholes. |
| 9 | Borehole | Borehole | 13 | 0 | | |
| 10 | Borehole | Borehole | 11 | 2 | Borehole broke down, water was rusty and salty. | |
| 11 | Borehole | Borehole | 23 | 3 | | |
| 12 | Borehole | Borehole | 16 | 0 | | The Member of Parliament drilled 1 borehole |
| 13 | Borehole | Borehole | 13 | 2 | | |
| 14 | Borehole | Borehole | 8 | 0 | | DDF drilled 1 borehole |
| 16 | Borehole | Borehole | 17 | 7 | | |
| 17 | Borehole | Borehole | 10 | 1 | | DDF drilled 1 borehole |
| 18 | Dam , Rivers | Dam, Rivers | 2 | 1 | New resettlements hence there is no development of boreholes | The borehole was vandalized, and the pipes collapsed |
| 19 | Dam,Rivers | Dam, Rivers | 2 | 2 | The borehole had collapsed last year. | Borehole drilled by RDC |
| **Source: DDF, Gweru** | | | | | | |

## 3.2 Sanitation Facilities

The district ablution and hand washing facilities (sanitation) coverage remains low throughout the past five (5) years from 2016. Most households still use pit latrines instead of the preferred (BVIP) which are a much safer type of latrine. The rural WASH program was introduced from 2013 to 2017 by development partners. Its major challenge was the lack of subsidies as the targeted H/H were poor. The communities faced challenges in acquiring cement. Recently (2021) community members in wards 15 and 18 are experiencing challenges with toilets being full because of settling in water ways; and poor drainage and since it's still a new resettlement area, no sanitary provisions were made earlier. The information in Table 9 does not include A2 farms. An increase was noted on the proportion of households that now have hand washing facilities because of Covid-19.

Table 9: Toilet Access by Ward (2016 vs 2021)

| Ward | Number of Villages Enumerated 2016 | Number of Villages Enumerated In 2021 | Hh Enumerated In 2016 | Hh Enumerated In 2021 | (%) Hh With any Type of Latrine 2016 | (%) Hh With Any Type Of Latrine 2021 | (%) Hh With Safe Type of Latrine 2016 | (%) Hh With Safe Latrine 2021 | (%) Hh With Hand Washing Facilities 2016 | (%) Hh With Hand Washing Facilities 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward No. 01 | 9 | 9 | 2,158 | 2,358 | 7.23 | 17 | 2.04 | 2 | 0.09 | 3 |
| Ward No. 02 | 17 | 17 | 1,334 | 1,334 | 53.15 | 52 | 10.94 | 14 | 4.72 | 15 |
| Ward No. 03 | 25 | 25 | 2,113 | 2,131 | 63.27 | 64 | 10.55 | 11 | 0.14 | 0 |
| Ward No. 04 | 11 | 11 | 899 | 923 | 33.15 | 33 | 1.56 | 2 | 0.00 | 19 |
| Ward No. 05 | 12 | 12 | 575 | 607 | 59.65 | 69 | 25.04 | 31 | 1.91 | 73 |
| Ward No. 06 | 26 | 26 | 1,457 | 1,458 | 48.46 | 51 | 13.52 | 17 | 2.33 | 0 |
| Ward No. 07 | 12 | 12 | 1,893 | 1,782 | 18.86 | 19 | 3.22 | 3 | 0.16 | 0 |
| Ward No. 08 | 18 | 18 | 1,823 | 1,703 | 59.02 | 71 | 49.20 | 59 | 2.36 | 1 |
| Ward No. 09 | 9 | 9 | 650 | 650 | 45.23 | 44 | 37.38 | 36 | 21.69 | 0 |
| Ward No. 10 | 22 | 22 | 1,066 | 1,066 | 62.57 | 65 | 23.45 | 26 | 1.88 | 27 |
| Ward No. 11 | 33 | 33 | 1,462 | 1,463 | 53.97 | 54 | 4.99 | 5 | 1.92 | 0 |
| Ward No. 12 | 40 | 40 | 1,067 | 1,062 | 67.39 | 67 | 7.50 | 7 | 0.75 | 0 |
| Ward No. 13 | 11 | 11 | 581 | 581 | 29.78 | 34 | 7.40 | 13 | 0.69 | 0 |
| Ward No. 14 | 8 | 8 | 441 | 441 | 34.24 | 35 | 13.15 | 13 | 0.68 | 50 |
| Ward No. 16 | 6 | 6 | 855 | 708 | 26.32 | 27 | 15.20 | 15 | 0.12 | 9 |
| Ward No. 17 | 14 | 14 | 484 | 484 | 19.21 | 39 | 16.32 | 18 | 0.62 | 0 |
| Ward No. 18 | 2 | 2 | 48 | 49 | 20.83 | 46 | 14.58 | 33 | 6.25 | 100 |
| Ward No. 19 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 78 | 33.78 | 46 | 17.57 | 32 | 2.70 | 14 |
| **GRAND TOTAL:** | **276** | **276** | **18, 980** | **18, 878** | **42.82** | **46.28** | **14.24%** | **18.72%** | **1.96** | **17.3** |
| **Source: RWIMS online** | | | | | | | | | | |

## 3.3 Transport and communication
### 3.3.1 Transport
The district has primary and secondary roads that link rural service centres like Gweru-Chiundura Road, Gweru-Gwenhoro Road (Fair View turnoff) and Treetop Dorset Road. The District Development Fund (DDF) is one of the road authorities which oversees a total of forty (40) dust roads. The length of the roads is approximately 413km (Lower Gweru Road 266km and Chiwundura road 187km). On Chiwundura road infrastructure, there are thirty-two (32) bridges and 300 culverts. Some of the roads in the district are being developed and rehabilitated by the Ministry of Transport and Vungu Rural District Council. Furthermore, farm road link to the main road and are serviced by farm owners. The district is also linked to the railway line as Bulawayo-Somabhula-Rutenga, Harare- Gweru-Bulawayo and Gweru-Masvingo. Figures 4 and 5 below shows the road networks. No new roads have been opened in rural Gweru since 2016.



**Figure 2: Road Networks, Chiwundura** (Source: DDF)



**Figure 3: Road Networks, Lower Gweru** (Source: DDF)

### 3.3.2 Communication

The networks that are available in Gweru are Telone, Netone, Econet, and Telecel. Econet is the network with the highest coverage in the district. No changes to the coverage have been observed since 2016. See table 10 below:

Table 10: Network Coverage by Ward

| Ward | Network | Coverage |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Econet and Netone | partial |
| 2 | Econet | Partial |
| 3 | Econet | Partial |
| 4 | Econet | Partial |
| 5 | Econet | Partial |
| 6 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 7 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 8 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 9 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 10 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 11 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 12 | Econet | Partial |
| 13 | Econet and Telecel | Partial |
| 14 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 15 | Econet and Netone | Partial |
| 16 | Econet | Full coverage |
| 17 | Econet, Netone and Telecel | Partial |
| 18 | Econet and Netone | Full coverage |
| 19 | Econet and Netone | Partial |
| **Source: ICT, Gweru** | | |

## 4. Main Livelihood Sources

The main livelihood option is agriculture that is crop and livestock production (table 11 and Figure 4). This zone is characterized by old resettlement, small-scale farmers, and a few large-scale commercial farm (LSCF) holders with the majority of farmers being A1 and A2 farm holders. Crop production is mainly rain fed and this makes production very low due to the low and erratic rainfall, hence livestock production is the most viable option in the district.

Table 11: Summary of Economic Zones

| Area | Description | Wards |
|---|---|---|
| Lower Gweru | Most of the communal wards fall under agro economical region IV, however there are parts of the district that are under natural region V e.g. ward 5 and ward 12. Dominant soils are the Kalahari sandy soils. Derived from the granite rock (acidic soils). | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 |
| Chiwundura | Have marginal soils in natural region III, and V | 10, 11, 12 and 13 |
| Somabula | Soils are Kalahari sandy soils. 50% of the soils are sodic. | 1, 15, 17, 19 and 1 |
| **Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline, 2012** | | |
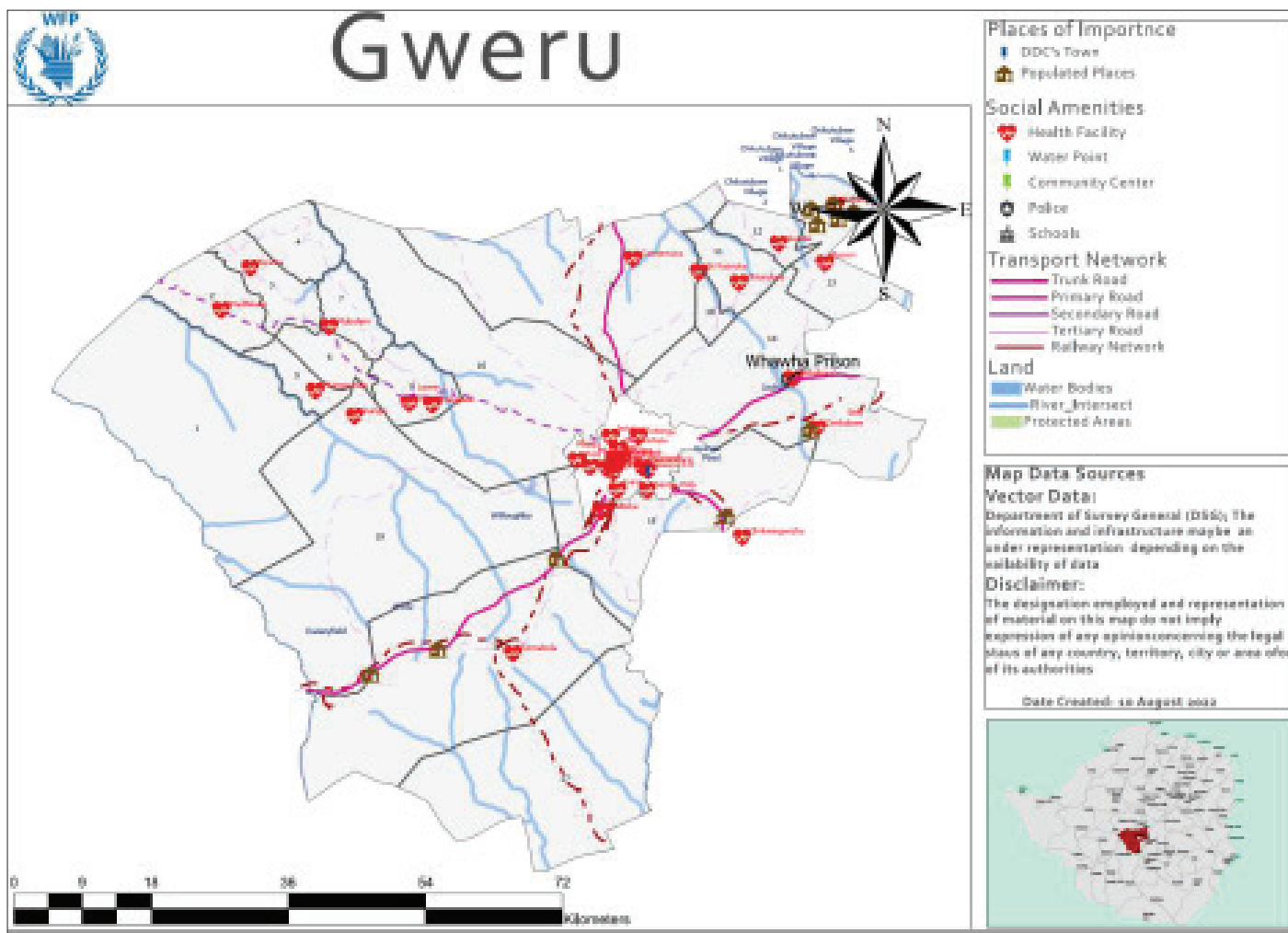
**Figure 4: Livelihood Zones in Gweru district**

Table 12: Livelihood Zones in Gweru District

| Livelihood Zone | Description | Wards |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle production zone | Ranching, Pan fattening, Auction sales | All wards |
| Crop production zone | The main crops grown are cereals including maize, millet, and sorghum, with groundnuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes. Market gardening exists where there are irrigation schemes and include winter wheat, vegetables and green maize.<br>Cash crop production is also available in the district we have tobacco, cotton, sunflower, Irish potatoes etc. | All wards<br>{15, 19, 16, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 9 (wheat production)}<br>(14, 18 and 16) (Tobacco)<br>1(Cotton)<br>All wards (Sunflower) |
| Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal | Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour. Sorghum and maize farming is widespread but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning is their mainstay | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 |
| **Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2018** | | |

The main sources of income for the district are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of Economic Zones

| Income Generating Activity | Description | Wards |
|---|---|---|
| Fishing (perennial) | Fishing takes place in Ndiyavezi river, Insukamini, Mbembeswane, Gwenhoro, White Waters dam. | 1, 8, 13, 15 and 14 |
| Sale of firewood (perennial) | This is activity is not allowed by environmental management laws but is a main source of income for some households. | All wards |
| Petty Trading (perennial) | This is another source of income for the group C and D households. | 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20 |
| Artisanal Mining (perennial) | Gold panning is mainly done in the Lower Gweru areas by group C and D households. | 1, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 |
| Casual Labour (seasonal) | This is another source of income by group C and D in the district. | All wards |
| Selling of thatch grass and hey bells (seasonal) | This is another source of income for group C and D households | 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 19 |
| Brick moulding (seasonal) | Brick moulding is seasonal in the district and it is mainly done by the group C and D households. | All wards |
| **Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2018** | | |

**4.1 Main challenges Affecting Livelihood Activity**
The main challenges that are affecting livelihood activities in the district are:-
• Environmental degradation
• Development of disused shafts which are now an environmental health hazard
• Climate changes and variability e.g., droughts and floods
• Poor road network
• Poor access to markets
• Criminalized gold-panning

**4.2 Poverty Levels**
Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four (4) 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 four (4) wealth groups is as follows:
Better off (group A) -: This group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, also have reliable remittances, and have large herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and also assist the poor households in times of need.
Middle class (group B) -: They have assets that depreciate, own livestock but less than the better off and reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land, and are able to hire labour. In times of shock, they dispose their assets, and some can even move to the lower classes.
Poor (group C) -: They have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. The poor group offers 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. This class is not able to send all their children to school and also depend on external assistance.
Very poor (group D) -: 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.

**4.3 Poverty Levels in Gweru**
In the district Ward 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, 11, 12 and 13 have the highest poverty prevalence rates which ranges between 73-84% whereas wards 9, 14 and 18 are better than all the other wards most likely due to moderate rainfall received. The reasons why these wards have severe poverty are because of:

• Marginal/poor soils.
• Effects of climate change and variability.
• Low land holdings (one hectare).
• Inherent soil infertility.
• Migration to foreign countries in search for employment by active population leaving the geriatric age and children tilling the land.
• Market surpluses for horticultural produce resulting in abandoning agriculture (ward 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8).
• Gold panning hence abandoned farming.
• Shortage of draught power.
• Lack of capital.
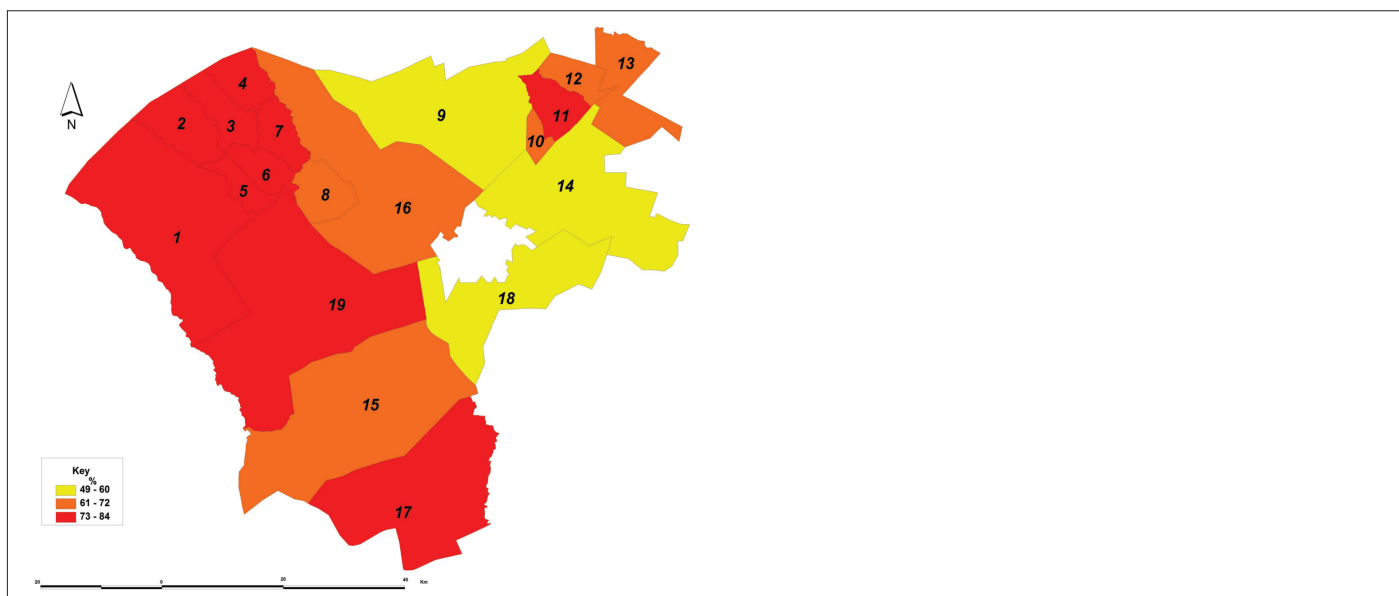
**Figure 5: Poverty Atlas Map (2015), (Source: Zimbabwe Food Poverty Atlas 2015)**

## 5 Agriculture information

### 5.1 Natural Regions and Climate
### 5.1.1 Natural Regions

The district lies in the agro-ecological regions 3 and 4 because of climate change and variability, the whole district used to be in agro-ecological region 3 since the 1990s. The annual rainfall ranges from 450mm-850mm and the average rainfall is 600mm. The distribution of rainfall in these wards, 4, 7, 1, 19, and 5 is erratic with high temperatures. The rainfall patterns are described in the next section. The district also lies in the central watershed area with mixed farming activities namely cattle ranching, wildlife, and crop production (semi-intensive). Most of the soils in Gweru District were formed from the granite rock which is highly acidic (gusu) and requires liming for soil improvement (see figure 6 below). However, there are patches in the district where sand loamy soils, clay loamy, clay soils, gravel soils and sodic soils are associated with mopani type of vegetation. See table 13 and figure 5 below.

Table 14: Agroecological Regions

| Natural region | Characteristics | Wards |
|---|---|---|
| III | Moderate rainfall with average rainfall being 450-600mm per annum. Characterized by mid-season dry spells. | 1-10, 14 - 19 |
| IV | Annual rainfall is low, averaging 450-600mm per annum and is characterised by prolonged mid-season dry spells. Soils are relatively infertile and acidic. Temperatures range from -4 to 30 degrees Celsius | 11, 12 and 13 |
| **Source: AARDS, Gweru** | | |
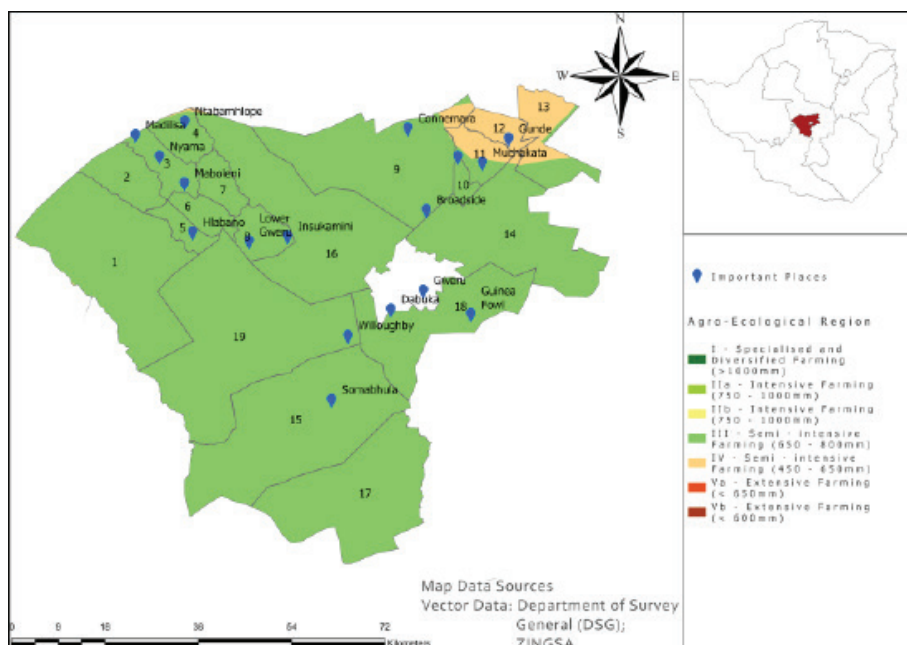


**Figure 6: Agroecological regions by ward (Source: Meteorological Department)**

Figure 7 shows the soil types in the district which are mainly moderately acidic.
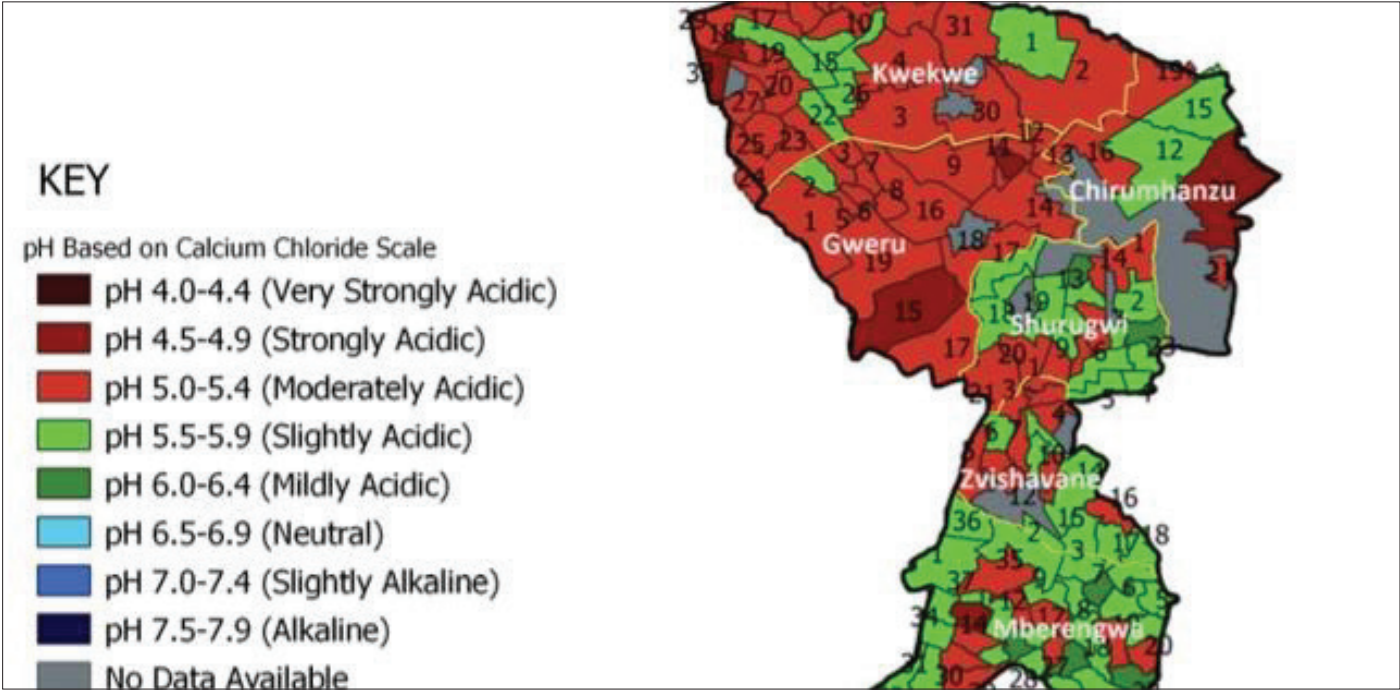


**Figure 7: Gweru Soil pH by Ward Map (Source: AARDS)**

### 5.1.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

Rainfall is varied between and within seasons. It ranges from 450mm-850mm per annum, and it is significantly core related to agro ecological zones. Mid-season dry spells are experienced during the first three (3) weeks of January and the length of the dry spell ranges from 14 – 36 days. However in 2022, there was a dry spell during the month of February to March. There is inter and intra annual variability in rainfall intensity. The graph below shows that in the past twenty-three (23) years the highest rainfall received is 974mm and it was received in 2021, the lowest was 230mm and it was received in 2003. The range rainfall is 715 mm - 974mm and the average rainfall is 543.9mm. The trend of annual rainfall being received shows that it is slightly increasing but erratic, for the past five (5) years iranged from 400mm - 974mm (2016/2021), see figure 8.
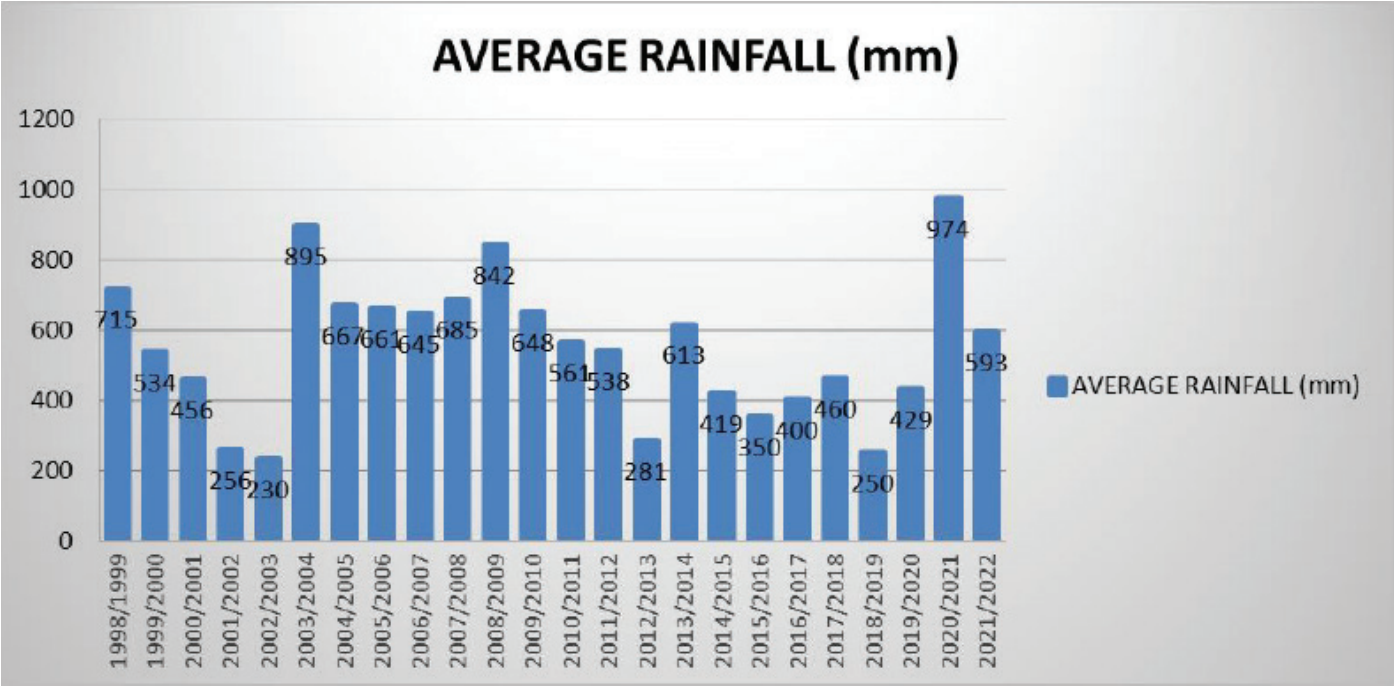


**Figure 8: Mean Annual Rainfall (Source: AARDS)**

## 5.2 Drought Prone Areas

Gweru is prone to droughts with the district experiencing droughts once every three (3) years and the probability of drought occurrence stands at 0.5%. The drought normally occurs during the month of January, February, and March. The length of dry spell is normally 14-36 days and is rated as severe. The most drought prone areas are wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 17, see map (Figure 9) below.
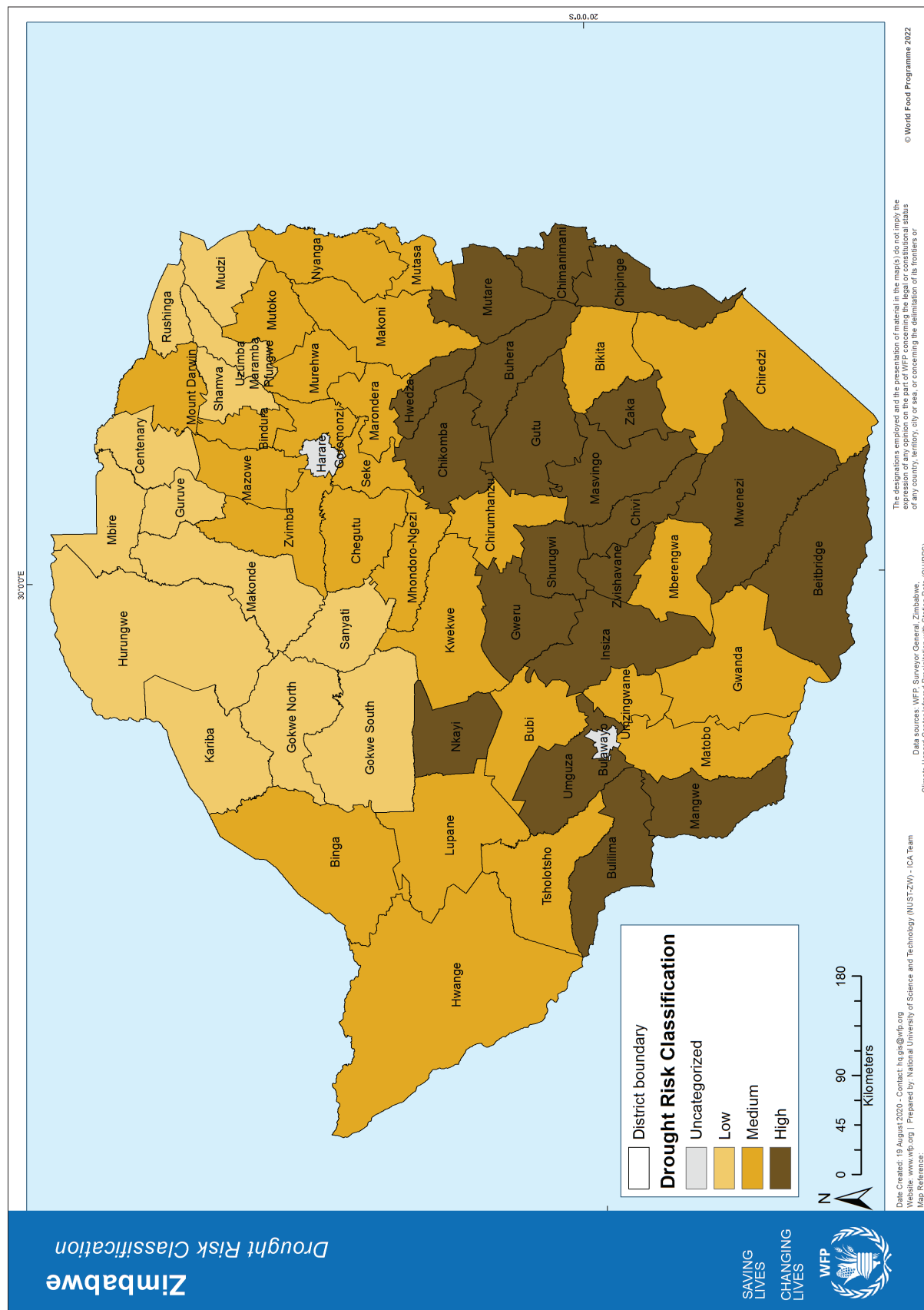


**Figure 9: Drought prone areas (Source: Integrated Context Analysis, 2021)**

## 5.3 Flood Prone Areas

Since 2016 the drainage for the district has deteriorated, and conservation methods are required. Only two (2) incidences of floods were witnessed in 2021 and 2022, and whenever the district experiences heavy rains, Ward 2 (Sponge) is always affected by floods. Just to mention, flooding is now increasing in urban wards, these are; Woodlands (16), Tinshel(8), Ascot (8), Mambo (7) ,Montrose (8), Claremont park(16) Clifton Park (16), Mtapa (6), MKOBA 1-3 (9). Mkoba 4 (11), Ascot infill (8), Old Ascot (8), and Senga (ward 5). The flood prone areas are depicted below in Figure 10.



**Figure 10: Flood Prone Areas, Source: (Source WFP)**

## 5.4 Hydro-geological Conditions

There are still four (4) major dams in Gweru, and they areused for irrigation purposes. These are Sebakwe, Gwenhoro, White Waters, Insukamini, and Mbembeswane. Small earth dams are scattered all over the district, see Table 12 below. In the district we have some areas where underground recharge is good e.g., Lower Gweru and Somabula (wards 15,2,3, and 6). All rivers in the district are perennial.

Table 15: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

| Ward | Major Dams in the Ward 2016 | Major Dams in the Ward 2022 | Comment | Major Rivers | Livelihood Activity |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Mapongokwe | Mapongokwe | Operational | Ndiyavezi, Vungu | Fishing, vegetable production |
| 2 | Stanhope | Stanhope | Operational | Vungu | Horticultural activities, pad rice production, fishing |
| 8 | Insukamini | Insukamini | Operational | Gweru | Irrigation, domestic use, fishing |
| 4 | Mkoba | Mkoba | Operational | No river | N/A |
| 5 | Mutorahuku | Mutorahuku | Operational(needs desilting) | Vungu | Fishing, horticulture production |
| 6 | Maodza | Maodza | Operational(needs desilting) | No river | N/A |
| 13 | Mbembeswani | Mbembeswani | Operational | Sebakwe | Sailing, fishing, irrigation, vegetable production. |
| 8 | White waters | White waters | Operational | Gweru | Irrigation, vegetable production, water for domestic use, fishing |
| 9 | Gwenhoro | Gwenhoro | Operational | No river | n/a |
| 10 | Shagari | Shagari | Non-operational:-Burst dam wall and it has affected irrigation. | Kwekwe | Horticultural activities. fishing |
| 15 | No dam | N/A | N/A | Ngezi | Vegetable production, fishing |
| 16 | No dam | N/A | N/A | Gweru | Fishing, vegetable production |
| **Source: DDF** | | | | | |

## 6 Crop Information

Since 2016 the major crops grown using rain fed agriculture land are maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, groundnuts, round nuts, sweet potatoes, and cow peas. Major cash crops include tobacco, cotton, soya bean, paprika, sugar beans, Irish potatoes, and sunflower. Cropped area, yield and subsequent production is decreasing at an increasing rate every season. This has affected food and nutrition security in the district (see table below) so cropped area now increasing because of inputs being given under the Pfumvudza programme.

**6.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown**

Since 2016 there has been no change in the crops grown and farming sectors. The crops grown are maize, Irish potatoes, horticultural produce, soya beans, and sugar beans. Sunflower is now grown across all sectors because of the recent introduction of sunflower production as a cash crop by Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA). Horticultural activities have increased in the last three (3) years, all wards now have some form of horticultural activities. Cotton is now being grown in Ward 1, it was introduced by COTTCO two (2) years ago. Table 14 below summarises the main farming sectors and the different crops grown.

Table 16: Distribution of Main Farming Sectors and the Different Crops Grown

| Farming Sectors | Wards | Area (Ha) | Percentage Contribution | Population (Number of Farmers) | Percentage | Crops Gown |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LSCFA | 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18  and 19 | 131, 501 | 22 | 82 | 3.4 | Maize, Irish potato Tobacco Horticulture Soya beans Sugar beans sunflower |
| SSCFA | 19  and 9 | 8,187 | 1.34 | 123 | 2.1 | Maize Sugar beans Soya beans Potatoes Groundnuts sunflower |
| CA | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11  and 12 | 78, 300 | 12.84 | 1,684 | 59.4 | Maize, Groundnuts Sorghum Pearl millet Finger millet sunflower |
| OR | 17  and 16 | 142, 739 | 23.4 | 4,865 | 7 | Maize Sorghum Rapoko Pearl millet Groundnuts sunflower |
| A1 | 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19  and 1 | 166, 436 | 22.69 | 5,638 | 25 | Maize Tobacco Cotton Soya bean Sugar bean Groundnuts Small grains sunflower |
| A2 | 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and19 | 68, 144 | 15 | +600 | 3 | Maize Groundnuts Tobacco Soya beans Sugar beans Small grains Horticulture sunflower |
| Urban | | 14, 290 | 2.73 | 9,983 | | Horticulture Green meallies Potatoes Maize sunflower |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | | | |

## 6.2 Irrigation Schemes

There are still eight (8) irrigation schemes in the district and five (5) are functional. The biggest irrigation scheme in the district is Mambanjeni (77.7 Ha). On average each farmer has 0.1Ha. The management of the scheme is undertaken by the Irrigation Management Committee. Some schemes have a resident Agricultural Extension Worker. The yields of crops grown under irrigation have been on the downward trend due to a variety of reasons ranging from shortages of inputs, lack of credit facilities, viability problems and leadership wrangles. Two (2) new irrigation schemes are being developed, (started in 2021) in Chiwundura area in ward 7 and 13, they will be 100ha each, with proposed specialized equipment such as center pivots being used. However, the main water sources that supply these irrigation schemes are affected by silting because of increased brick molding and gold panning activities as highlighted under major coping strategies.

Table 17: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

| Ward | Name Of Irrigation Scheme | Total Ha | Status |
|------|---------------------------|----------|--------|
| Ward 8 | Insukamini irrigation | 42.5 | Functioning |
| Ward 8 | Mkoba irrigation scheme | 10.0 | Functioning |
| Ward 16 | Insukamini irrigation scheme | 13 | not Functioning |
| Ward 16 | London irrigation scheme | 9 | Functioning |
| Ward 7 | Shagari irrigation scheme | 28.5 | Not functioning |
| dam wall washed away by cyclone. Requires dam wall rehabilitation | | | |
| Ward 7 | Mambanjeni | 77.7 | Not Functioning |
| Water source is polluted with raw sewer from gweru city council | | | |
| Ward 11 | Mutorahuku | 14.6 | Functioning |
| However water availability is affected by siltation | | | |
| Ward 12 | Mabodza | 11 | Functioning |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | |

## 6.3 Major Challenges in Irrigation schemes

• Nonpayment of subscriptions by members
• Broken down pumps (aging equipment)
• Siltation of dams or perennial water sources
• Broken down canals
• Post-harvest losses
• Market glut
• Broken down fences
• Lack of credit facilities
• Viability problems
• Shortages of inputs

## 6.4 Crop Production Trends

Area under crop, yield and total production is increasing due to availability of inputs and an improvement in the amount of rainfall received. The Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme relaunched in 2019 has had a positive impact on area planted, yield and subsequent production. The Command agricultural program also improved the food and nutrition status of the district. The trend since 2016 on cereal adequacy is basically the same but flooding which causes waterlogging in the wards is contributing to cereal inadequacy due to leaching. There is low adoption of small grains because there is no ready market for small grains, and its production is labour intensive (during planting and processing of the small grains). Prices of small grains were also low in the previous years.

Table 18: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

| Ward | Cereal adequacy 2016 | Cereal Adequacy 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fair | Fair |
| 2 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 3 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 4 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 5 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 6 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 7 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 8 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 9 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 10 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 11 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 12 | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Inadequate for the rest of the year |
| 13 | Fair | Fair |
| 14 | Fair | Fair |
| 15 | Adequate | Adequate |
| 16 | Poor | Poor |
| 17 | Poor | Poor |
| 18 | Adequate | Adequate |
| 19 | Adequate | Adequate |
| **Source: Social Welfare and AARDS** | | |

## 7 Livestock

### 7.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership – Based on Secondary Data from Surveys/Assessments

The main livestock dominating the district are cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, chickens (indigenous, layers and broilers). Off take for beef remains stagnant at 4%. Efforts to rebuild the national herd are hampered by shortage and high cost of breeding stock, lack of capital, limited access to loans, disease challenges (FMD), high cost of feeds and lack of technology (use of AI). Livestock population has decreased since 2016 across the district because of reduced grazing pastures, overgrazing of available pastures, and tick-borne diseases. Goat population has increased because of the Heifer International pass-on gift project that targets goats and sheep. In the district there is multiple ownership of the same livestock. The table below shows cattle population by ward and sector.

Table 19: Number Of Cattle In The District

| Ward | | | | | | Number of cattle | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | CA | A1 | A2 | LSCFA | OR | SSC | Peri urban |
| 1, 5, 6 and 19 | 2008 | 3,216 | | | | 1,432 | |
| 15, 17 , and 19 | | 15, 667 | 18, 350 | 10, 593 | | | |
| 9, 14 and 18 | | 6,124 | 3,127 | 5,281 | | 2,604 | |
| 2, 3 and 4 | 14, 051 | | | | | | |
| 10, 11, 12 and 13 | 9,894 | | | | 2,719 | | |
| 7, 8 and 16 | 5,150 | 4,029 | 7,809 | 14, 402 | 5,994 | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | 28, 569 |
| Total | 31, 103 | 29, 036 | 29, 286 | 30, 275 | 8,713 | 4,036 | 28, 569 |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | | | | |

## 7.1.1 Poultry Production

The table below shows population by ward and sector for poultry and these populations may vary at any given time because broilers are sold after every six (6) weeks. The figures fluctuate, but since 2016, they have generally increased (Table 20).

Table 20: Poultry Production Trends

| Ward | Classes Of Stock | A1 | A2 | CA | Large Scale | SSCF | OR | Peri-urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2, 3 and 4 | Indigenous | | | 28, 259 | | | | |
| | turkey | | | 144 | | | | |
| | G/fowl | | | 528 | | | | |
| | Broiler | | | 2,520 | | | | |
| 1, 5, 6 and 19 | indigenous | 12, 719 | | 23, 339 | | 8,902 | | |
| 7, 8 and 16 | indigenous | | | 15, 808 | 2,345 | | | |
| 15, 17 and 19 | indigenous | 12, 250 | 13, 670 | | 2,567 | | | |
| | layers | 130 | 50, 000 | | 8,567 | | | |
| 9, 14 and 18 | Indigenous | 23, 345 | 2,348 | | 5,000 | 1,256 | | |
| | Turkey | 7,869 | 1,236 | | 35 | 45 | | |
| | g/fowl | 12, 905 | 564 | | 12 | 12 | | |
| | broiler | 28, 000 | 38, 000 | | 1,200 | 400 | | |
| Peri-urban | Indigenous | | | | | | | 28, 679 |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | 3,456 |
| | G/fowl | | | | | | | 2,098 |
| | Broilers | | | | | | | 23, 786 |
| | Layers | | | | | | | 109, 768 |
| 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 | Indigenous | | | 14, 383 | | | 2,695 | |
| | Turkey | | | 1,142 | | | 621 | |
| | G/fowl | | | 835 | | | | |
| | Broilers | | | | | | | |
| | Layers | | | | | | | |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | | | | | |

## 7.1.2 Sheep and Goats

There is an increase in number of sheep and goats because of the livestock pass-on restocking program introduced by Heifer International Project in the district in 2009 (pass-on scheme).

Table 21: Goat Statistics By Ward

| Ward | | | | | | | Kids | Y/Bucks | Y/Does |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CA | A1 | A2 | LSCFA | OR | SSCFA | Peri-urban | | |
| 2, 3 and 4 | 5,048 | | | | | | | 2,338 | 1,517 |
| 7, 8 and 16 | 765 | 432 | 109 | 89 | 211 | | | 1,651 | 1,876 |
| 1, 5, 6 and 19 | 1,669 | 211 | | | | | | 824 | 1,571 |
| 15, 17 and 19 | | 730 | 208 | 36 | 61 | | | 206 | 420 |
| 9, 14 and 18 | | 462 | 1,483 | 39 | | 132 | | 230 | 259 |
| 10, 11, 12 and 13 | 2,035 | | | | 789 | | | 2,459 | 2,345 |
| Peri-urban | | | | | | | 625 | 123 | 367 |
| Total | 9,517 | 1,835 | 1,800 | 164 | 1061 | 132 | 625 | 7,831 | 7,988 |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | | | | | | |

**(ii) Sheep Population by Ward and Sector**

As seen in the Table 18 and 19 below the average number of cattle is five (5), goats five 5, sheep one (1) and chickens seven (7). Generally, community members in Gweru District are more of crop-based agriculture farmers than livestock farmers. It is evident also on the NR map that the district lies in agro ecological regions III which is most appropriate for crop production over livestock production.

Table 22:  Sheep Statistics By Ward

| Ward | LAMB | | | | | | | Y/RAM | Y/EWES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CA | A1 | A2 | LSCFA | OR | SSC | Peri-urban | | |
| 2, 3  and 4 | 98 | | | | | | | 9 | 64 |
| 1, 5, 6  and 19 | 118 | 72 | | | | 47 | | 138 | 209 |
| 15, 17  and 19 | | 441 | 123 | 17 | 3 | | | 109 | 275 |
| 9, 14  and 18 | | 422 | 419 | 316 | | 103 | | 121 | 305 |
| 10, 11, 12  and 13 | 10 | | | | 7 | | | 18 | 38 |
| Peri-urban | | | | | | | 56 | 123 | 89 |
| Total | 226 | 935 | 542 | 333 | 10 | 150 | 56 | 518 | 980 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | | | | | | |

Table 23: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

| Ward | Average Cattle Holding | Average Goats Holding | Averagesheep Holding | Average Chicken Holding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 7 |
| 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 12 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| 13 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 14 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 15 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 16 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 7 |
| 17 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 18 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 19 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 7 |
| **Source: AARDS & Vet** | | | | |

## 7.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The common diseases over the past five (5) years in Gweru district are Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, Blackleg, botulism, Heart water, New Castle disease, Coccidiosis, Mastitis, and other tick-borne diseases i.e., January disease and Lumpy skin disease (Table 24)

Table 24: Livestock Diseases By Wards

| Livestock Disease | Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected ) |
|---|---|
| Rabies: | All wards i.e., 19 especially |
| Newcastle disease: | 10 ward 13, 12, 10,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 |
| Anthrax | 2 ward 15, 17,16 |
| Foot and Mouth: | 1 ward i.e., ward 15 |
| Lumpy skin | All wards i.e., 19 |
| Heart water | All wards i.e., 19 |
| Theileriosis | 2 wards i.e., 14 &15 |
| January disease | 2 wards 15 & 16 |
| Lumpy skin | All wards i.e., 19 |
| **Source: AARDS & Vet** | |

## 7.3 Dipping Facilities

The number of dip tanks over the past five (5) years has not improved but quality is deteriorating and there is need to rehabilitate these dip tanks. Development of new dip tanks is a priority in the district. The district has a total of sixty-three (63) dip tanks which are aggregated in

Table 25: Dip Tanks In Gweru Rural

| Ward | Number of Dip Tanks |
|---|---|
| Ward 1 | 7 |
| Ward 6 | 9 |
| Ward 15 | 8 |
| Ward 16 | 4 |
| Ward 17 | 4 |
| Ward 18 | 4 |
| Ward 19 | 8 |
| Wards 2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10 | 19 |
| Lumpy skin | All wards i.e., 19 |
| **Source: AARDS & Vet** | |

Table 26: Functional And Non-Functional Dip Tanks

| Number Of Dip Tanks | Number Of Functional Dip Tanks | Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab | Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 63 | 12 | 22 |
| **Source: Vet and AARDS** | | | |

## 7.4 Animal Health Centres

The district has four (4) functional animal health centres since 2016. Para-vets were introduced and supported by Heifer International Zimbabwe and the project ended in 2017 hence the district currently does not have animal health workers.

Table 27: Functional Animal Health Centers

| Number of functional Animal Health Centres | 2016 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Non-functional animal health centres | 4 | 4 |
| Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets | 12 | 0 |
| **Source: AARDS and Vet** | | |

## 7.5 Livestock Holding

According to the ZimVAC report of 2021 about 42% of the HHs owned cattle, 41% owned goats as compared to 2016, the proportion of HHs owning cattle has decreased because of drought, tick-borne diseases whereas for goats the number of households has increased because of the Heifer international pass-on project.

Table 28: Percentage Of H/H That Own Livestock

| | Number of Households | % Who Own Cattle | % Who Own Goats |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Households | 12, 020 | 42 | 41 |
| Farm Households | 363 | 18 | 18 |
| Non-Farm Households | 11, 657 | 24 | 23 |
| **Source: Department of Livestock** | | | |

## 7.6 Distribution of Herd size

According to the ZimVAC report of 2021 the proportion of households that had no cattle and goats is 58%, those with less than 5 cattle the proportion is 20% for cattle and 35% for goats. Twenty-two percent had cattle above 5 and 7% had 5 or more goats.

Table 29: Livestock Statistics Per H/H

| Number of Livestock Per Household | Cattle | Goats |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 58 | 58 |
| <5 | 20 | 35 |
| >5 | 22 | 7 |
| **Source: Department of Livestock** | | |

## 7.7 Other Livestock Establishments

Under apiculture twenty-five (25) is the number of centers where hives are located with each center having forty (40) or more beehives. Feedlots are not functional, and this is an area of concern in the district. There is shortage of breeding stock (genetic) material at ponds in the district. No significant changes since 2016.

Table 30: Other Livestock Establishments

| Type of Establishment | Number of Establishments |
|---|---|
| Aquaculture (Capture fisheries) | 15 |
| Aquaculture (Ponds) | 105 |
| Apiculture | 25 |
| Dairy Farms | 104 |
| Feedlots | 20 (not functional) |
| Fodder production | 48 |
| **Source: Livestock Production Department** | |

## 7.8 Challenges faced by Livestock Farmers

• Lack of finance to buy breeding stock.
• Viability problems.
• Poor generic material/ inbreeding .
• Disease challenges e.g. tick bone, FMD, anthrax
• Low producer prices
• Drought
• High costs of stock feeds
• Vet restrictions on animal movement due to disease outbreaks
• Veld fires, vandalism of farm infrastructure, gold panning activities (disused shafts)
• Poor market infrastructure in rural areas
• Farmers are not unionized hence there is no organized marketing.
• Low off take (communal areas)

## 8 Markets

In the district there is no change in terms of markets and operations since 2016. Markets for both livestock include the local and distant markets. Livestock is sold to local butcheries and private buyers at growth points and Gweru town. There is rampant informal trading except for cattle and broilers. In the district there are two (2) auction sales floors, one (1) in Somabhula for breeding stock and the other one in the urban area catering for mixed stock and four (4) private abattoirs dotted around the district. Cattle are normally bought at Cattle Company Sale (CCS) Auction floor while broilers are absorbed by local supermarkets and Fairhill farm. Some cattle are bought by abattoirs. CC Sales and Somabula conduct sales on weekly basis while Makhulambila operates from requests made by cattle owners.

## 8.1 Livestock Markets

Generally, the prices remained the same since 2016 in the rural markets (Table 27). A change was noted for broilers because of an increase in stock feed prizes. Prices are also being affected by the deteriorating economic status of the country and the black-market rate of USD to RTGS. Since Gweru is in Region III and IV, there is an increase in demand for draught power and donkeys are the most used hence there is an increase in the prize.

Table 31: Average Livestock Prices (2016 Vs 2022)

| Livestock type | Average Price 2016 (US$) | Average Price 2022 (US$) | Type of Market |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef cattle | 400.00 | 400.00 | Auction, |
| Dairy cattle | 1,300.00 | 1,500.00 | Auction |
| Sheep | 60.00 | 100.00 | Farmer to farmer |
| Goat | 50.00 | 50.00 | Farmer to farmer, |
| Donkeys | 100.00 | 150.00 | Farmer to farmer |
| Pigs per kg | 4.50 | 5.00 | Farmer to farmer |
| Indigenous bird | 7.00 | 6.00 | Farmer to farmer |
| Broilers | 6.00 | 7.00 | Farmer to farmer, abattoirs, butcheries |
| Fish per kg | 3.50 | 3.50 | Local retailers, farmer to farmer, |
| **Source: Vet** | | | |

## 8.2 Crop Markets

Since 2016 there is no change in terms of crop markets. In the rural sector the main market is Maboleni growth point, but most farmers transport their produce to Gweru urban and sell at the markets listed in the table below. Availability of some produce i.e., cabbages, tomatoes over the years has decreased because of climate change and variability to the effect that prizes of these commodities of these commodities increased. See the table below:

Table 32: Crop Markets In The District

| Market Name | Ward Number | Commodity | Source of Commodity | Availability |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kudzanai | 3 | Horticultural produce Cereals Legumes | Across the district | Readily available |
| Kombayi (waiting for rehabilitation) | 3 | Horticultural produce Cereals Legumes | Across the district | Readily available |
| Monomutapa (informal market) | 6 | Horticultural produce Cereals Legumes | Across the district | Readily available |
| Jamela | 3 | Horticultural produce Cereals Legumes | Across the district | Readily available |
| Valley secrets | 3 | Horticultural produce Cereals Legumes | Across the district | Readily available |
| Maboleni | 6 | Cereals, Legumes & pulses and minor crops | Across the district | Readily available |
| GMB | All wards | Cereals Legumes, pulses | Across the district | Readily available |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | |

## 8.3 Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward.

Maize meal and grain were available as of November 2021 across all wards. Maize grain was unavailable in ward 6 because the ward succumbed to floods and the crops were affected by water logging. In wards 2, 6, 8 do not grow small grains because they have limited land, low adoption rate and shortage of genetic material and there was no ready market for small grains.

Table 33: Commodity Availability And Prices By Ward As Of November 2021

| Ward | Maize Meal | Maize Grain | Beans | Other Small Grain | Rice | Maize Meal $/10kg | Maize Grain $/ Bucket | Beans $/500g | Other Small Grain $/ Bucket | Rice (per 2 kgs) |
|------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Available | Available | Sometimes Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 4 | 0.50 | 8 | 2. |
| 2 | Available | Available | Available | Not available | Available | 3.60 | 6 | 0.50 | O | 2 |
| 3 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 4 | 0.40 | 8 | 2 |
| 4 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 4 | 4 | 0.50 | 9 | 2 |
| 5 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 4 | | 8 | |
| 6 | Available | Not Available | Not available | Not available | Available | 4 | 6 | O | O | 2 |
| 7 | Available | Available | Available | available | Available | 4.50 | 3.50 | 0.50 | 6 | 2 |
| 8 | Available | Available | Available | Not Available | Available | 3.50 | 4 | 0.50 | O | 2 |
| 9 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 4 | 3.50 | 0.25 | 7 | 2 |
| 10 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 5 | 0.25 | 9 | 2 |
| 11 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 5 | 0.25 | 9 | 2 |
| 12 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 5 | 0.25 | 9 | 2 |
| 13 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 5 | 0.25 | 9 | 2 |
| 14 | Available | Available | Not Available | Available | Available | 4.50 | 5 | O | 9 | 2 |
| 15 | Available | Available | Not available | Available | Available | 4 | 5 | O | 8 | 2 |
| 16 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 4 | 5 | 0.25 | 7 | 2 |
| 17 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 3.50 | 0.50 | 7 | 2 |
| 18 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 3 | 0.50 | 6 | 2 |
| 19 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | 3.50 | 4 | 0.50 | 8 | 2 |
| **Source: AARDS** | | | | | | | | | | |

## 8.4 Labour Markets

Labour opportunities across the wards are stagnant except for proportion of HHs involved in casual labour has increased over the years and labour exchange occurs both within the ward and across wards. During peak periods of labor requirements there is an increased demand of labor opportunity, and these are found in their ward and Gweru urban labor market. There is competition for labor between mining and agriculture to the effect that the labor rates for agriculture are now higher than those of the mining sector e.g., labour day costs US$5. Labor use efficiency has improved in the past five (5) years since 2016, through hiring of casual labor, however there is a shortage of labor force in the agriculture sector.

Table 34: Labor Opportunities In Gweru Rural

| Labour Opportunity | (%)Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Casual labour | 19 |
| Small scale mining | 12 |
| Skilled trade | 4 |
| Small livestock rearing and selling. | 3 |
| Petty trade | 2 |
| **Source: ZimVAC report 2021** | |

**8.5 Market Seasonal Calendar**

There has been an increase in the demand of food assistance in the district due to effects of climate change and variability. This is noted in wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13.  This has also impacted negatively on the nutrition security of the district since 2016. The current dry spell (March 2022) has not improved the situation.

Table 35: Food Purchases Calendar In A Good Year

| ITEM | Jan | Feb | Mar | Ap | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Food purchases | ███ | ███ | ███ | | | | | | | | | |
| Lean/Hungry Period | ███ | ███ | ███ | | | | | | | | | |

Table 36: Food Purchases Calendar- Drought Year

| ITEM | Jan | Feb | Mar | Ap | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Food purchases | ███ | ███ | ███ | ███ | | | | | | ███ | ███ | ███ |
| Lean/Hungry Period | ███ | ███ | ███ | | | | | | | ███ | ███ | ███ |

**Source: AARDS**

**8.6 Market Challenges**

These are the main market challenges in the district:
• Market glut for horticultural products
• Poor Market linkages
• Transport costs are high
• Poor market infrastructure
• Prices are very low because of market glut.
• Post-harvest losses
• Vulgaries of bad weather
• Unscrupulous buyers

## 9 Common Hazards

The district is prone to several hazards and challenges such as:
• Protracted dry spells and midseason dry spells tend to affect production and productivity resulting in food and nutrition insecurity
•  veld fires, hence, livestock production is affected
•  Incidences of frost and hailstorm
• Livestock pests diseases are a threat to the district e.g. FMD, New Castle disease
• Heat waves are also a problem
• Dog bites of unknown status (stray dogs)
• Diarrheal diseases
• Floods in low lying areas
• Road traffic accidents
• Covid 19 pandemic
• Mine collapses
• Human and wildfire conflict (snakes, elephants, leopards, and baboons) for wards near the Antelope game park and Linton Safaris (wards 15,16, 19, and 1)
• Crop pests and livestock

**9.1 Hazard Profile and Mapping**

The table below shows the district hazard profile and the main reasons why these wards are vulnerable to these hazards.

Table 37: Hazard Profile Of Gweru Rural District

| Hazard | Risk Rating | Wards at Risk | Affected Elements i.e. Assets, Population Groups, livelihoods, Environment, Infrastructure | Why Affected/ Reasons/ why Vulnerable |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Floods | Low Risk | 2, 3, 6,7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15  and 17 | Livelihoods,crops, infrastructure, environment | Low laying areas with soils that have poor drainage, |
| Drought | High Risk | All wards | Livelihoods Children u5s Pregnant and lactating women Livestock deaths | They are drought prone areas |
| Crop pests and diseases | Very High Risk | Fall army worm –all wards | Livelihoods | Poor agronomic practices. |
| Livestock pests | Very High Risk | Ticks (wards 15, 17, 1, 19, 14  and 16) | Livestock Livelihoods | Irregular dipping Wards are located near wild parks/game parks Tick-resistance Illegal animal movement |
| Livestock Diseases | Very High Risk | January disease (ward 14, 15, 16, 19 and 1) | Livelihoods | Wards are near game parks ward 1 |
| | High risk | New castle & fowl pox (wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12  and 13) | Livelihoods | They do not vaccinate livestock Poor bio-security measures |
| | Medium risk | Rabies in cattle and dogs (all wards) | Livestock | Poor vaccination regime |
| | High risk (vaccination, quarantine cattle, restrict cattle movement since 2016) | Anthrax (wards 15 and 16) | Livestock | Illegal animal movement Poor vaccination regime |
| | High risk (vaccination, quarantine cattle, restrict cattle movement since 2016) | Food and Mouth | Livestock | Poor vaccination regime |
| Veld Fires | Low risk | 15, 16. 17, 18, 19, 1 and 14 | Livelihoods infrastructure | Lack of fire guards Areas are near the highway, they emanate from discarded cigarettes by travellers. Poor veld management |
| Lightning | Low risk | 15, 20 | Infrastructure livelihoods | No vegetation in the areas |
| Wildlife  and human conflict | High risk | 15, 14, 20, 1  and 19 | Livelihoods | Wards close to game parks. Poor grass management. |
| Stock theft | High risk | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8  and 16 | Livelihoods | Increased unemployment and poverty. |

**Source: DFNSC,Gweru**

**9.2 Periodic and Chronic Hazards**

Over the years across all wards, drought has been occurring and it is now a chronic hazard. Stock theft in the Lower Gweru is also a big challenge, below is a table with periodic and chronic hazards.

Table 38: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

| Ward Number and Name | Periodic Hazards | Chronic azards |
|---|---|---|
| 1 – Woodend | Veld fires, livestock pests and diseases | Drought, human and wildlife conflict |
| 2-Madigane | Floods, drought, covid-19 | Stock theft |
| 3-Nyama | Diarrheal diseases | Stock theft, Drought |
| 4-Nkawana | drought | Drought, stock theft |
| 5-Chisadza | Drought | Stock theft |
| 6-Sikombingo | Floods, drought, hailstorm | Stock theft |
| 7-Mdubiwa | Drought | Stock theft |
| 8-Bafana | Flooding, drought | Diarrheal diseases, stock theft |
| 9-Riverdale | Drought, veld fires | Cyanide poisoning |
| 10-Gambiza | Diarrheal diseases | Drought |
| 11-Mtengwa | Diarrheal diseases | Drought |
| 12-Gangira | Water challenges | Drought |
| 13-Masvori | Drought | Drought |
| 14-Sino | Floods, drought, veld fires | Environmental degradation, wildlife, and human conflict |
| 15-Somabhula | Veld fires, floods | Road traffic accidents, stock theft, wildlife, and human conflict |
| 16-Buda Bambanani | Veld fires, drought | Mine collapses, wildlife, and human conflict |
| 17-Ghogo | Veld fires, flooding, | Drought |
| 18-Guinea fowl and Plasworth | Veld fires, flooding | Drought |
| 19-Ruby | Veld fires, hailstorm | Drought, wildlife, and human conflict |
| **Source: DFNSC, Gweru** | | |

## 10 District Development Priorities

In the past, development has been hampered by high rate of inflation, lack of capital and climate change and variability. Development is needed in all sectors in the district. See table 39 below,

Table 39: District Development Priorities

|  | Development Priority | Wards Targeted | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes | 7, 8, 16, 11, 12 and 13 | Rehabilitation and development of irrigation schemes using modern irrigation technology (center pivots) |
| 2. | Natural Disaster Preparedness Plan (CPU) | All wards | Stakeholder approach |
| 3. | Development of nutrition gardens | All wards | Improve nutrition status of people and strengthen resilience building. |
| 4. | Decentralize decision making | All wards | Decentralize decision making |
| 5 | Development of nutrition gardens | All wards | Improve nutrition status of people |
| 6 | Building of health facilities | 1, 9, 16 and 17 | Improve health status and reduce walking distances to access health services |
| 7 | Waiting maternity home | 2 | Failing to complete the program due to lack of funding |
| 8 | Building of health staff houses | 13, 14 and 19 | There is no accommodation for health staff in these wards |
| 9 | Increase staff establishment for clinics | 10, 13, 14 and 19 | Need for staff establishment |
| 10 | Drilling boreholes | All wards | Improve water and sanitation |
| 11 | Provision of inputs | 11, 12, 7 and 8 | All irrigation schemes |
| 12 | Develop livestock infrastructure | 1, 14, 15 and 16, 17 and 19 | Sale pens/ rehabilitation |
| 13 | Training ,horticultural production Technology (process chain engineering) | All wards | Market research, linkages and intelligence |
| 14 | Construction of dams | All wards | Irrigation and livestock watering |
| 15 | Dam scooping | All wards | Irrigation and livestock use |
| 16 | Restocking program | All wards | Herd building |

## 11 Food Security

According to ZIMVAC 2021, the proportion of the rural district population that is food insecure is 44%. In 2019 and 2020 it was 70%. This is showing an improvement in the food security status of the district. However, rainfall received is decreasing at an increasing rate resulting in a decrease in yield, threatening food and nutrition security improvement that has been mentioned. Households have no choice but to fulfill the deficit through purchases. Other coping strategies are no longer yielding any results, but the only promising source of livelihood is agriculture.
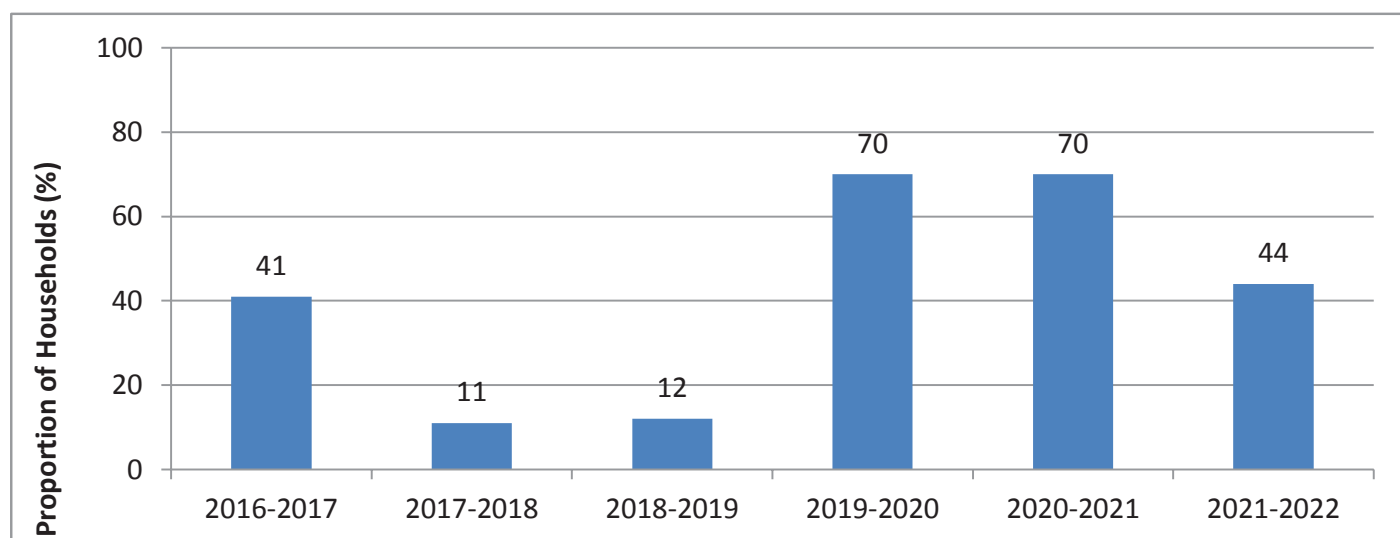


**Figure 11: Food insecurity Trends in Gweru Rural (2016 to 2021)** **(Source: ZimVAC RLA Reports 2016-2021)**

**11.1 Socio Economic groups and Vulnerability Classification**
**11.2 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Group A**<br>**Already resilient**<br>**(2%)** | Participants agreed that this group would have livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income and are also hiring others to work on their land. Overally, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices and they are highly educated. They do not need any assistance. |
| **Group B**<br>**Food secure under no major shocks (18%)** | Participants identified that these households have irregular income, but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work. They are in the middle class. They need a bit of some assistance during shock times. |
| **Group C**<br>**Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks (65%)** | This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labor. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools. |
| **Group D**<br>**Highly food insecure, including destitutes(15%)** | Identified by participants as those households with no or extremely limited income sources, a few may have very small farms, but no manure, tools and no livestock. With very few or no assets, limited capacity for labor and/or unmanageable HH sizes, this group relies primarily on support from others. It includes the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, orphans, elderly, female and child headed households. |
| **Source:WFP** | |

**11.3 Visible vulnerabilities for the socio-economic groups**

**The different households from the different socio-economic groups can be identified through the following indicators:**

**Group A** – own assets like cars, pensioners, reliance on remittances (international and regional), big businesses, large stocks of livestock (cattle, goats, and chickens) and have nice homes.

**Group B** – own a few assets like scotch carts, bicycles, small and informal businesses, pensioners, minimal number of livestock, reasonable homes and can send their children to government schools.

**Group C** – own small stocks of livestock, have two (2) or so mud huts, provide casual labour to group A and B, have difficulties sending their children to school, have large families including orphans.

**Group D** – do not own any livestock or assets, have one or two huts, mostly these are destitute and social welfare cases.

**11.4 Coping Strategies**
According to the Zimvac report (2021), in Gweru district in terms of copying strategies about 3% of the households tend to borrow money, spend savings; sell more non-productive livestock and household assets. Two percent of the HHs are usually in the crisis phase and they sale productive assets, withdraw children from school and reduce non-food expenditure. These coping strategies have not changed since 2016. Gweru also has 95% of the HHs that did not engage in any livelihood copying strategies in the year 2021.

**11.5 Ranking of food insecure wards per District**
The wards with the highest food insecurity levels are Wards 6 and 2. This is because the wards are affected by floods because of poor drainage and spongy areas as indicated under the PH soils map shared earlier within this profile. Ward 18 is highly food secure because of good soils, it's in agro-ecological Region 3, it's located in the newly resettled areas, also classified under commercial farming.

Table 40: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

| Ward | 2022 Households | (%) Prevalence of Poverty | Average cereal Adequacy from Own Production | Food Insecurity Rankings |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1,254 | 2 | Adequate | 14 |
| 2 | 1,134 | 50 | Inadequate | 2 |
| 3 | 1,876 | 50 | Average adequacy | 11 |
| 4 | 901 | 50 | Inadequate | 10 |
| 5 | 541 | 50 | Inadequate | 9 |
| 6 | 1,063 | >70 | Inadequate | 1 |
| 7 | 1,022 | 50 | Average adequacy | 6 |
| 8 | 2,488 | 40 | Ave adequate | 5 |
| 9 | 1,635 | 20 | Adequate | 15 |
| 10 | 1,326 | >70 | Inadequate | 3 |
| 11 | 955 | >70 | Inadequate | 4 |
| 12 | 1,155 | >60 | Inadequate | 7 |
| 13 | 519 | 50 | adequate | 8 |
| 14 | 2,428 | 30 | Average adequacy | 16 |
| 15 | 1,126 | 40 | adequacy | 17 |
| 16 | 6,799 | 50 | Adequate | 18 |
| 17 | 926 | 30 | Average adequacy | 12 |
| 18 | 2,101 | 2 | Adequate | 19 |

## 11.6 Seasonal Calendar

Activities on the seasonal calendar have changed over the years to the effect of climate change and variability. Please note an SLP has not yet been done for Gweru rural. This is a top priority for the district. The figure below was created by the writing team for ease of understanding.
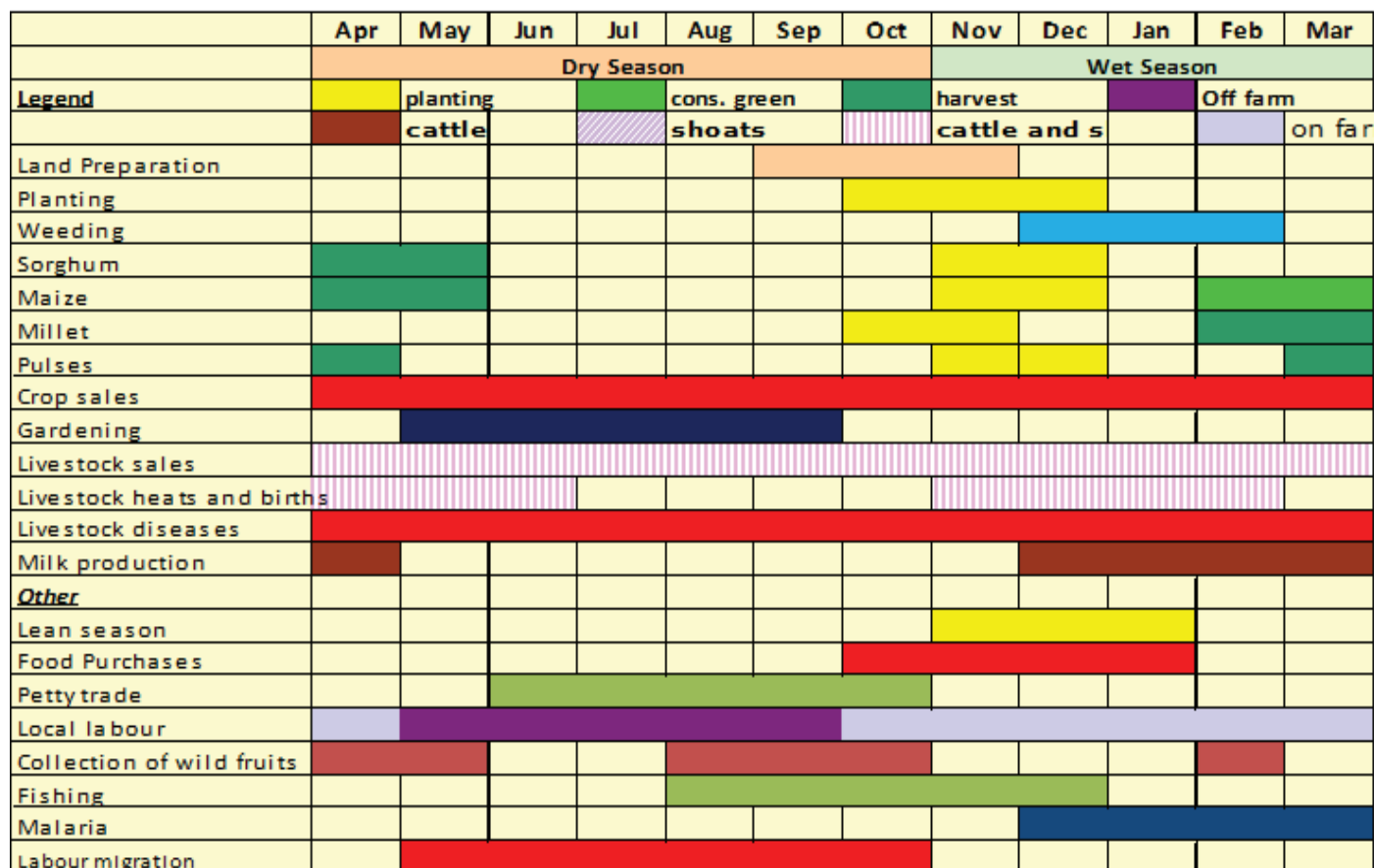


**Figure 12: SLP Calendar for a Typical Year**

## 12. Food Aid Trends

The main food aid assistance over the years was from Government through Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy which was introduced in September 2021 and the drought relief program. Over the past five (5) years in the district ADRA also helped with food aid since 2016 and the program ended in 2021. The data trends from ADRA are not available. The table below shows trends from 2020 and these have increased during the peak hunger period for 2022. In 2021 a decrease was noted because some of the households had a bumper harvest.

Table 41: Food Aid Trends By Ward

| FDMS by ward | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,364 | 1,036 | 2,023 |
| 2 | 1,816 | 1,344 | 4,233 |
| 3 | 2,720 | 2,024 | 2,915 |
| 4 | 1,264 | 960 | 2,408 |
| 5ar | 1,316 | 1,000 | 2,653 |
| 6 | 1,600 | 1,216 | 4,483 |
| 7 | 1,612 | 1,204 | 2,283 |
| 8 | 2,400 | 1,764 | 2,618 |
| 9 | 1,040 | 792 | 2,003 |
| 10 | 1,828 | 1,064 | 3,324 |
| 11 | 2,928 | 2,280 | 3,663 |
| 12 | 1,832 | 1,392 | 2,778 |
| 13 | 832 | 800 | 1,733 |
| 14 | 800 | 624 | 2,233 |
| 15 | 1,032 | 728 | 2,248 |
| 16 | 1,196 | 800 | 2,068 |
| 17 | 956 | 724 | 2,218 |
| 18 | 920 | 720 | 1,993 |
| 19 | 1,040 | 728 | 2,073 |
| **Total** | **28, 496** | **21, 200** | **49, 950** |
| **Source: Social Development** | | | |

## 13 Nutrition

**13.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB (District-Level)**
The rate of stunting in Gweru District is slightly decreasing, it is now at 26.7% (ZimVAC,2019) from 29.3% (ZIMVAC, 2016) but in 2018 (NNS) it was at 22.1%.  The Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for Gweru is 1.2%. The prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition has decreased from 1.5% in 2018 (ZimVAC) to 1.2% (ZimVAC, 2021). Intervention is still required especially in Ward 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 12 (rural) and ward 8 (urban).

Over the years the HIV prevalence rate in Gweru district among WCBA is decreasing and it is currently at 13.67 % (Data from NAC). The prevalence of TB is also decreasing from the year 2017 and this is because of strengthened partner coordination. This indicates that interventions being implemented are bringing out the desired results though TB activities have been affected greatly by Covid-19. The only data available for overweight and obesity is from the 2018 NNS.  Low birth weight has been decreasing over the years according to the DHIS 2 data, in 2017 it was at 9.04% and for 2021 it is now at 5.5%.

| Indicator | Prevalence (%) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Moderate Acute Malnutrition | | 1.5 | | | 1.2 |
| Severe Acute Malnutrition | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Stunting | | 22.1 (NNS) | 26.7 (VAC) | | |
| Overweight and obesity | | 3.4 (NNS) | | | |
| Low Birth weight | 9.04 (DHIS) | 14.9 (NNS) 9.2 (DHIS) | 9.5 (DHIS) | 6.2 (DHIS) | 5.5 (DHIS) |
| Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years | 14.2 | 14.09 | 13,93 | 13.8 | 13.67 |
| Prevalence of TB (rate/100 000) (DHIS 2) | 366 | 332 | 338 | 205 | 185 |

**13.2 Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age**

The table below shows the complementary feeding practices of children aged 6-23 months in Gweru. In 2018, the minimum acceptable diets were 24.4% whilst in 2021, it increased to 33%. The minimum dietary diversity in 2018 was 13% and 29% in 2021. The proportion of children meeting the required amounts of nutrients is slightly increasing over the years. There is a major decrease in the proportion of children being bottle fed which was at 86.3% in 2018, but this includes the urban population and in 2019 it was 10% which only has rural data.

Table 43: Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

| Feeding Practice | Proportion of Children Meeting Required Minimum | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2018 (NNS) | 2019 (VAC) | 2020 | 2021 (VAC) |
| Minimum Meal Frequency | | 24.4 | | | 33 |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity | | 13 | | | 29 |
| Minimum Acceptable Diet | | 5.7 | 6.1 | | 14 |
| Excusive Breastfeeding | | 84.4 | | | |
| Bottle Feeding | | 86.3 | 10 (vac) | | |

**13.3 Food Consumption Patterns by Women and in the Households**

The table below shows the food consumption of women in Gweru. In 2020, the consumption of protein rich foods for Gweru was 56.2% whilst in 2021, it was 70% (Table 41). The consumption of Vitamin A in 2020 was 95.9% and 89% in 2021. The district reported an increase in household food consuming poor diets with 9% reported in 2020 and 33% reported in 2021. However there has been a 9% increase of household consuming borderline diets to 32% in 2020. The consumption of iron-rich and vitamin A rich foods has increased because of production of bio-fortified varieties.

Table 44: Food Consumption Patterns By Women

| Indicator | Percentage | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – women | | 5(NNS) | | 24 | 30 |
| Iron rich foods | | 35.4 (vac) | 21.4 | 24 | 55 |
| Vitamin A rich foods | | 0.4 (vac) | | 95.9 | 89 |
| Protein Rich Foods | | 16.7 (vac) | | 56.2 | 70 |
| HFCS POOR | | 13.8 (vac) | 6 (vac) | 9 (vac) | 33 |

**13.4 Top Ten Common Diseases in the District**

Over the past 5 years the most common diseases in the district are listed in the table 42 below. Acute respiratory infections and skin infections are the most common.

Table 45: Top Ten Diseases In The District

| Disease/Condition | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Acute Respiratory Infections |
| 2. | Skin Infections |
| 3. | TB |
| 4. | Diarrhoea |
| 5. | HIV/AIDS |
| 6. | Covid 19 |
| 7. | STIs |
| 8. | Malnutrition |
| 9. | Ear and eye infections |
| 10. | Injuries |
| **Source: MoHCC, DHIS 2** | |

**13.5 Top 5 Causes of Mortality**

The top 5 causes of mortality are listed below; diarrheal diseases include typhoid, cholera and dysentery which hit the district in 2016 and 2017 (Table 43). Covid 19 affected the districts in ward 2 in 2021.

Table 46: Top Causes Of Mortality

| Causes of mortality | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Covid-19 |
| 2. | Maternal |
| 3. | Diarrhoeal diseases |
| 4. | ARI (Acute Respiratory Infections) |
| 5. | Malnutrition |
| **Source: MoHCC, DHIS 2** | |

**13.6 Prevalence of Mortality in Children and Women**

The data for under 5 mortality is not available but over the past 5 years the prevalence of mortality in children and women has been decreasing but there is need to strengthen programming to ensure that mortality remains low.

Table 47: Prevalence Of Mortality In Children And Women

| Indicator | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Infant mortality | 13/1,000 live births |
| Child mortality | 12/1000 |
| Under-5 mortality | No data available |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 192/100, 000 |
| **Source: MoHCC, DHIS 2** | |

Table 48: Summary Of Ngos Operating In The District By Ward

| Name of Organisation | CATEGORY (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc) | Area of intervention (more Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO) | Wards of Operation | GoZ Departments Working with NGO | MOU Operational Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHH(World Hunger Hilfe) | Resilience Building | -value chain addition poultry, peanut butter making, vending<br>-cash based transfer<br>-WASH | 6,7,8<br>5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 16 | DDC, AARDS, SMEs, SD, Youth, Health and Women's Affairs | Valid |
| Worphan Trust International | Food assistance | To assist parents who have been widowed due to HIV as well as orphaned and vulnerable children by providing them with shelter, food and medical care.<br>To assist orphaned and vulnerable children with school fees, uniforms and stationery.<br>To provide food and clothing for the elderly<br>To counsel and support abused women and children | 1-19 | Social development, DDC, RDC and Women affairs | Valid |
| Murombo Munhu Association | Food security | To raise money for charity<br>Farming project<br>Educate vulnerable and disabled children in rural areas | 1-19 | AARDS, Social development, RDC, DDC | Valid |
| FINTRAC ZIMBABWE TRUST | Food security | Increase incomes of small holder farmers on communal land<br>Increase food security of smallholder farmers on communal land.<br>Generate rural employment. | 1-19 | AARDS, SMEs, women affairs, RDC and DDC | Valid |
| Centre for Conflict Management and Transformation ( CCMT) | Capacity building | Conflict Transformation and capacity building at the five communal irrigation schemes. | 8, 16, 11 and 12 | AARDS, Social development, DDC, Women affairs , RDC | Valid |
| Childline Zimbabwe | Health | Child rights, children protection, counselling | 1-19 | MoHCC, Social development, RDC,DDC, Education | Valid |
| Jointed Hands Welfare Organisation (JAHWO) | Humanitarian assistance | Child rights, education fees to OVC, child protection, youth empowerment, provides technical knowledge | 1-19 | MoHCC, AARDS, DDC, RDC, women affairs, Education | Valid |
| Midlands Aids Service Organisation (MASO) | Food security | Behaviour change in all 19 wards, CHBC and OVC in wards 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, and 18. | 1-19 | MoHCC, AARDS, Education, DDC, RDC,Social development, SMEs, Women affairs | Valid |

| Name OF Organisation | Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc) | Area of intervention (more Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO) | Wards of Operation | GoZ Departments Working with NGO | MOU Operational Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zimbabwe National Network of People living with HIV (ZNNP+) | Health | Removes stigma among HIV related issues. Support Groups Boast- Self-esteem among people living with HIV | 1-19 | MoHCC | Valid |
| Zimbabwe Red Cross Society | Food security | Food and clothing among people affected by disasters | 1-19 | MoHCC, Social development, DDC and RDC | Valid |
| ZHI360 | Health | Removes stigma among HIV related issues, HIV Care and treatment | 1-19 | MoHCC, RDC and DDC | Valid |
| PSZ Population Services Zimbabwe | Health | Family Planning all methods plus treatment of STIs, Condom Promotion and Distribution in 19 wards. | 1-19 | MoHCC, RDC and DDC | Valid |
| Church of God in Christ Mennonite | WASH | They Provide water and Sanitation Through Construction of Blair Toilets In Schools, Clinics and Community and Fixing down Brocken Down Boreholes in all 19 wards. | 1-19 | MoHCC, DDC,RDC | Valid |
| Women and Land in Zimbabwe | Food security | Works together with female farmers( Internal Savings) Lending money, Value addition, value addition, horticultural production | 11,9 | AARDS, women affairs. RDC and DDC | Valid |
| National AIDS Council | HIV | Removes stigma among HIV related issues. Support Groups Boast- Self-esteem among people living with HIV | 1-19 | MoHCC, DDC,RDC, Social development. | Valid |
| UNICEF | WASH | Demand led sanitation | 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 18 and 19 | MoHCC, RDC and DDC | |
| ZAPT | Health | OI ART | 1-19 | MoHCC, RDC and DDC | Valid |
| SAFAIDS | Health | SRHR, HIV and TB Prevention, treatment and care | 1-19 | MOHCC, RDC and DDC | Valid |
| CESSHAR | Health | Equip young women selling sex with empowerment for self-development | 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 ,17 and 18 | MoHCC, DDC and RDC | Valid |
| St Daniels Trust | Health | Awareness raising on disability. Specialist counselling services and disability trainings | 1-19 | MoHCC, RDC and DDC | Valid |
| JF Kapnek Trust | Health | Implement a basic education and disability program as well as provide technical assistance to health facilities. | 1-19 | MoHCC, Social development, DDC and RDC | Valid |
| Technosave | Market Research linkage and intelligence | Horticultural production and promotion at global level. | 8, 16, 14, 11 and 12 | AARDS, RDC and DDC | Valid |

Table 49: A summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Intervention).

| Name OF Organisation | Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc) | Area of intervention (more Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO) | Wards of Operation | GoZ Departments Working with NGO | MOU Operational Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hand In Hand | Water and sanitation Food assistance entrepreneurship | Jobs creation, youth projects, youth projects, community upliftment, market links and strengthening children | 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 22 and 25 | DDF, DDC, Education, Ministry of Health, RDC | |
| Zimbabwe Council of Churches | Food Assistance | Humanitarian early recovery and development Food assistance | 2 and 21 | CRDC, AARDS, OPC and DDC | |
| Lid Agency | Food Assistance WASH Educational Assistance | | All Wards | | |
| JHWO | | | | | |
| Church of God In Christ, Menonite | WASH | Borehole Rehabilitation | All Wards | DDF, COUNCIL | |
| NOCCA | WASH, Solid Waste, Training Communities , Job Creation | Christian Charity Activities, Skills, Youth Projects, Marketing | All Wards | CRDC, DDC, SW, Women Affairs, SME'S | 2021-2026 |
| Population Services Zimbabwe | WASH and Family Planning | Reproductive Health, Education On HIV and AIDS | All Wards | Minstry of Health, ZNFPC, CRDC | |

| Ward Num | # of Hhs | # of Health Facility | Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low) | HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low) | Access to Safe Water | Access to Toilets | Poverty Level | No. of Poor Hhs | No. of Non Poor Hhs | Livelihood Zone | Livelihood Zone Description | Agro-Ecological Zones | Source of Income | Coping Strategies | Cereal Production | Drought Prone | Flood Prone | Average Cattle ownership | Average Goats ownership | Average Sheep ownership | Average Poultry ownership | Food Insecurity Rankings | Ward Priority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,254 | 0 | Low | Medium | 5% | 2% | 28.6% | 259 | 178 | IV | Crop and cattle production | NR IV | Fishing | Agriculture production and sales | Fair | Low | Low | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 14 | Construction of waiting mothers' shelter |
| 2 | 1,134 | 1 | High | High | 30% | 14% | 26.2% | 281 | 218 | IV | Crop and cattle production | NR III | Horticulture | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | High | High | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | Completion of waiting mothers' shelter |
| 3 | 1,876 | 1 | High | High | 25% | 11% | 25.6% | 416 | 355 | IV | Crop and cattle production | NR III | Dry land cropping | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Medium | Medium | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 11 | Pass on projects for women |
| 4 | 901 | 1 | High | Medium | 40% | 2% | 29.7% | 218 | 132 | IV | Crop and cattle production | NR IV | Agriculture | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | High | Low | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 10 | Setting up nutrition gardens, road network |
| 5 | 541 | 1 | High | Medium | 45% | 31% | 25.8% | 130 | 102 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR IV | Mining fishing farming | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Medium | Medium | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 9 | Drilling boreholes |
| 6 | 1,063 | 1 | High | High | 30% | 17% | 28.1% | 295 | 200 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Horticulture livestock productions. | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Very high | High | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Setting up nutrition gardens, drilling boreholes |
| 7 | 1,022 | 1 | Medium | Low | 50% | 3% | 28% | 282 | 207 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR IV | Cattle production mining fishing | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Medium | Low | 8 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 6 | Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme |
| 8 | 2,488 | 2 | Medium | High | 45% | 59% | 21.7% | 397 | 525 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Fishing horticulture mining petty trading | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | Medium | High | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 | Rehabilitation and development of irrigation scheme |
| 9 | 1,635 | 3 | Low | Medium | 13% | 36% | 16.9% | 215 | 536 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Mining | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inade-quate for the rest of the year | Low | Low | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 15 | Construction of health facility staff houses |
| 10 | 1,326 | 1 | Medium | Medium | 20% | 26% | 18.9% | 232 | 352 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Fishing petty trading value addition center Brick moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal em-ploy-ment | Inadequate for the rest of the year | High | High | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | Setting up nutrition gardens |

## Summary by Ward

| Ward Num | # Of Hhs | # Of Health Facility | Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low) | HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low) | Access To Safe Water | Access To Toilets | Poverty Level | No. Of Poor Hhs | No. Of Non Poor Hhs | Livelihood Zone | Livelihood Zone Description | Agro-Ecological Zones | Source Of Income | Coping Strategies | Cereal Production | Drought Prone | Flood Prone | Average Cattle Ownership | Average Goats Ownership | Average Sheep Ownership | Average Poultry Ownership | Food Insecurity Rankings | Ward Priority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 955 | 1 | Medium | medium | 30% | 5% | 21.3% | 166 | 198 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Horticulture Fishing Dry Land Cropping Livestock Sales Brick Moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inade-quate for the rest of the year | High | High | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme |
| 12 | 1,155 | 1 | High | medium | 25% | 7% | 21% | 204 | 274 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR IV | Livestock Dry Land Cropping Fishing Brick Moulding Petty Trading | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Inade-quate for the rest of the year | High | Medium | 5 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 7 | Rehabilitation and development of irrigation scheme |
| 13 | 519 | 2 | Medium | Medium | 30% | 13% | 20.4% | 83 | 113 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR IV | Agriculture Livestock Brick Moulding Fishing | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Fair | Medium | Medium | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | Rehabilitation and development of irrigation scheme |
| 14 | 2,428 | 3 | Medium | Medium | 20% | 13% | 13.3% | 251 | 805 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Fishing Livestock Production Petty Trading | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remit-tances, formal employment | Fair | Low | High | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 16 | Construction of staff houses |
| 15 | 1,126 | 1 | Low | Medium | 10% | 0% | 19.9% | 160 | 270 | IV | Cattle produc-tion | NR III | Livestock Production Brick Moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Adequate | Low | High | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 17 | Construction of toilets and Livestock infrastructure |
| 16 | 6,799 | 0 | Medium | High | 30% | 15% | 20.7% | 292 | 430 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III.IV | Agriculture Mining Brick Moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Poor | Medium | Low | 5 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 18 | Develop livestock infrastructure |
| 17 | 926 | 0 | Low | Medium | 25% | 18% | 23.6% | 165 | 174 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III | Crop And Livestock Mining Brick Moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal Employment | Poor | Low | High | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 12 | Dam construction and scooping |
| 18 | 2,101 | 1 | Low | High | 6% | 33% | 13.4% | 195 | 636 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR III, NR IV | Mining Brick Moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment | Adequate | Low | High | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 19 | Restockinh program and construction of toilets |
| 19 | 977 | 2 | Medium | High | 2% | 32% | 25.8% | 216 | 186 | IV | Cattle and crop production | NR IV | Mining Brick Moulding | Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal Employment | Adequate | Medium | Medium | 10 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 13 | Develop livestock infrastructure |

**Annex**

**District Profiling Team**

| District Team | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name | Designation | Organisation |
| Mubaiwa Edmore (Focal Person) 0773144803 | DAEO | AARDS |
| Manjegwa Thomas. | SDO | Social Development |
| Nyeda N. | DDC | Local Governement |
| Chigova Miriraishe .M | Nutritionist | Min of Health |
| Mwale Bwanale | Development Economist | Local Government |
| Musungwini | VET Officer | VET |
| Nyika Rumbidzai | District Remedial Tutor | Education |
| Nyaunga Fanny | Field Coordinator | WHH |
| Moyo Munyaradzi | Head of Project-Social Protection and Resilience Building | WHH |
| Zhou Elisha | District Head | ZIMSTATS |
| Sabeta Tsitsi | Officer | DDF |
| Chimodzi Agatha | ASS EOSS | VUNGU RDC |

# GWERU
## District
### Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022