2022

MAKONDE
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.

Acknowledgements

The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) would like to appreciate the support provided by the World Food Programme who worked tirelessly to ensure the successful completion of the district profiles.

Special thanks go to the various Government line ministries and departments, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs for sharing of information, technical support, facilitation, and collaboration.

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

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District development coordinators office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DOI	Department of Irrigation
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MDTC	Mwenezi Development Training Center
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
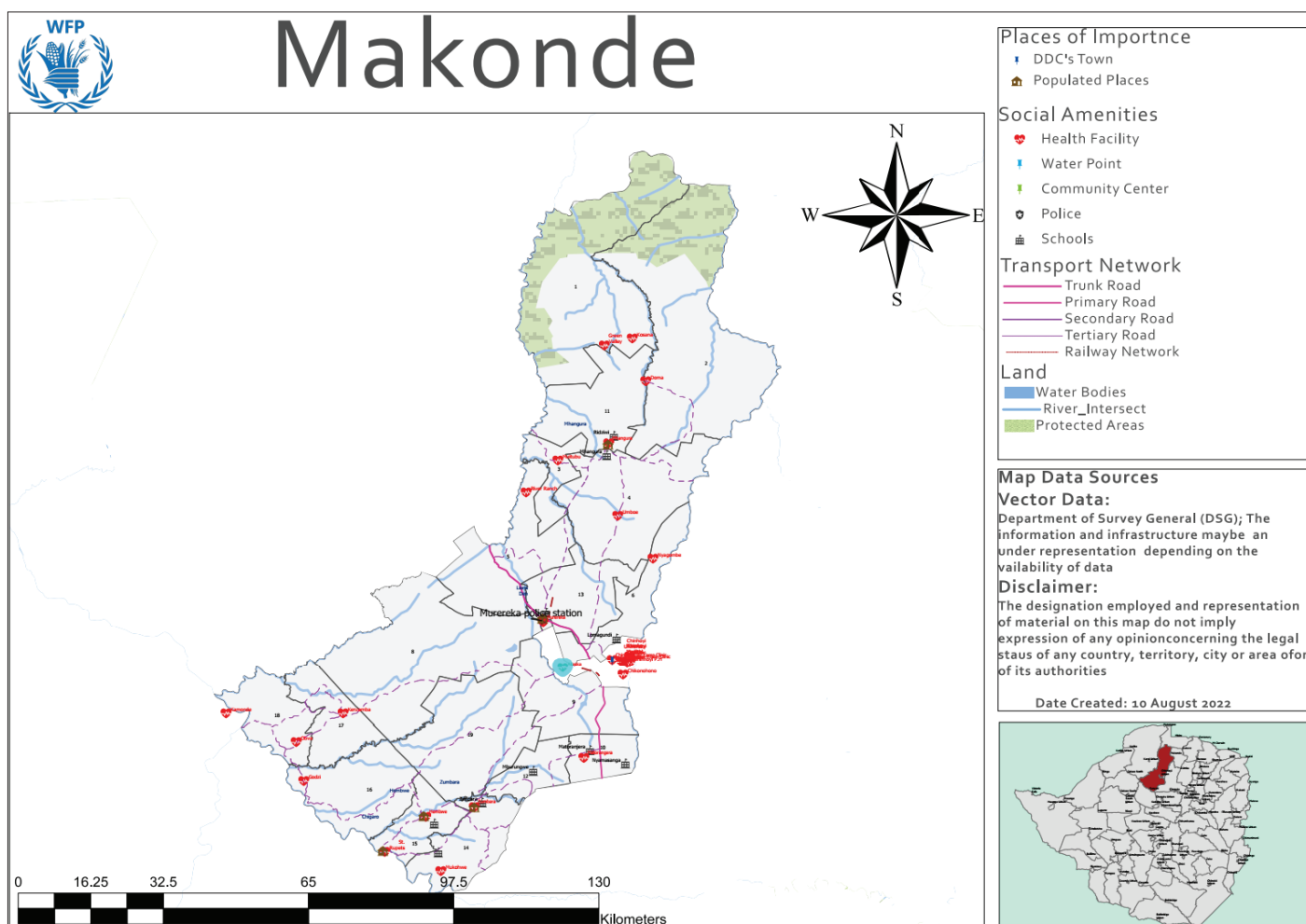
Figure 1: Map of Makonde (Source: OCHA))

1.1 Administrative Information

Makonde district is situated in the Northern part of Zimbabwe in Mashonaland West Province. It shares borders with Guruve district (Mashonaland Central) in the North, Zvimba on the North- East, Zvimba district in the east, Chegutu district in the south, Sanyati district in the South West, Gokwe North district (Midlands Province) in the South West and Hurungwe district in the West. Mhanyame river form its boundary to the East with Zvimba district, to the North the boundary is also Mhanyame river with Guruve district, to northwest is Angwa river which forms a natural boundary with Hurungwe district , its boundary to the West is Mupfure River which separates the district from Sanyati district and to the South it shares boundaries with Chitomborwizi small scale area. The district covers an area of approximately 8,680km2. The district has two local authorities namely, Makonde Rural District Council and Chinhoyi Municipality. Makonde Rural District Council comprises of nineteen (19) wards and fifteen (15) urban wards.

1.2 Traditional leadership

Makonde district recognizes the authority of traditional leadership whose powers are vested in the Traditional Leadership Act Chapter 29.17. Traditional leaders are the custodians of cultural practices, traditions, norms and values. Chief Nemakonde is the only substantive chief in the district with four (4) headmen and 191 villages heads.

Table 1: Traditional Leadership

Chieftainship	Headmanship	Wards
Nemakonde		Whole District
	Machiridza	16
	Musona	17, 18
	Matashu	14
	Chigaro	15

1.3 Councillors

The district has a total of thirty-four (34) rural and urban counsellors.

1.4 Police Posts

There are six (6) ZRP stations spread across the district for people to access security services. There are also police bases which are Chale base, Alaska base, Kosana base and also neighborhood watch committees.

Table 2: Police Bases

Police Station	Rural Wards	Urban Wards
Chinhoyi central		10
Chemagamba		3
Zumbara	14	
Kenzamba	17	
Murereka	7	
Doma	2	

1.5 Magistrates And Prosecutors

There is a High court, mobile criminal and civil court. This is a notable improvement because in 2016 there was no high court in the district. The high court was commissioned in 2022.

1.6 Old People And Children Homes

The district has two (2) old people's home namely Chengetanai and Nazareth. It also has two children's home namely Good Shepherd and Erden Children' villages (ECV).

2. Population Information

Makonde district has a 2021 estimated population of 188 408 based on the Census 2012 population of 153, 540 people and an estimated annual population growth rate of 2.3%. Ward 8 has the highest population of 30 183 and the least is Ward 12 with a population of 2 208. Ward 12 has a high concentration ofof small scale farms. The 2012 Census report also indicates that about 50.5% of the population are men and 49.5% are women.

Table 2 shows the population distribution by ward.

Table 3: 2022 Makonde Rural Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	2012 HH	2012 Population	2016 Population	Projected 2021 Population
1	1,710	8,092	8,863	9,930
2	2,766	12,737	13,950	15,630
3	748	3,890	4,260	4,773
4	2,586	12,626	13,828	15,493
5	2,144	10,510	11,511	12,897
6	1,318	5,814	6,368	7,135
7	728	2,955	3,236	3,626
8	4,573	24,597	26,939	30,183
9	1,865	9,491	10,395	11,647
10	671	2,987	3,271	3,665
11	3,594	15,617	17,104	19,164
12	370	1,800	1,971	2,208
13	1,388	7,164	7,846	8,791
14	1,101	4,768	5,222	5,851
15	1,069	4,713	5,162	5,784
16	1,135	5,324	5,831	6,533
17	1,088	4,853	5,315	5,955
18	1,204	5,406	5,921	6,634
19	2,156	10,196	11,167	12,512
Total	**32,214**	**153,540**	**168,161**	**188,408**
for updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

2.1 Vegetation Characteristics

Makonde district falls in agro-ecological Region 2A, with some parts falling in natural Region III and IV. The dominant vegetation for the district in marginal areas include sparse bush dominated by acacia species and the higher rainfall areas are dominated by, Julbernadia globiflora (Mnondo), Lannea discolor (Mshamba), Compretun (Mupambare) and acacia species (Muunga). Other tree species include Branchystegia speciformis (Msasa) and Brachystegia Bohemie (Mupfuti) on shallow soils.

Most arable areas have Heteropogan Contortus (spear grass) and hyperhenia filipendula (thatch grass) dominantly. Other areas have aristida specie and Loudetia simplex as the most widespread grasses.

Grass cover in natural Region III and IV is poor to fair where as in the higher rainfall areas it is dense. Vegetation cover in tobacco producing areas is fast depleting and there is need to replace trees through afforestation programs. The district comprises of the savanna type of vegetation with grass of hyperhenia specie and trees of brachystigia bohemie and Brachystigia spisiformis specie (musasa and mutondo) in the greater area of the district.

2.2 Land Degradation

Land degradation is very high due to small scale mining for gold and copper which has become prevalent along major rivers such as Mupfure, Mhanyame and Angwa, and in some other places in the district according to 2016 reports. The situation is now increasing at an alarming rate as more unsustainable mining activities by local illegal gold miners and Chinese mining companies join the small scale mining business. These small-scale gold panners use improvised equipment and methods that are damaging to the environment. 90% of the miners in the area are illegal; they are neither registered by Ministry of mines nor any government body. Veld fires also contribute to land degradation.

Deforestation is very high due to the demand of firewood in tobacco curing. Firewood is the cheapest fuel for curing. The areas affected most are listed below:

Table 4: Areas Affected By Land Degradation

Ward	Area Affected	Cause Of Degradation
1	Chipiri-Chitatu, Onapatari	Deforestation through tobacco curing.
2	Mukamba, Chimanimani, Ozana, Northend	Deforestation through tobacco curing.
3	Gudubu, Tateguru,	Illegal gold mining
4	Beri/Urume, Deerhurst,	Illegal gold mining
5	Angwa, Chikuti,	Illegal gold mining
8	Nyamupamire, Nyamatanda, Fiona, Sadoma	Illegal gold mining
9	Angwa, Golden Kopje, Argyle farm	Illegal gold mining, pit sand abstraction
10	Muchichiri	Illegal gold mining
16	Godzi, Runene	Illegal gold mining

3. Development Indicators

3.1 Education Information

Makonde district has a total number of 116 primary schools and 58 secondary schools district((a total of 174 schools). The district has a total of about 6407 primary students and 1475 teachers, 58 secondary schools and 18718 students with about 663 secondary teachers. In all these education facilities most of them use disused tobacco bans as classrooms and others use open sheds or open space for conducting lessons. A few schools, about 35%, have standard classroom blocks or teacher's accommodation. There are only 5 secondary schools in Chinhoyi urban.

Table 5: Distribution Of Schools By Wards

Ward	Rural		Urban	
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools Urban	Secondary Schools Urban
1	5	1	1	0
2	13	3	1	0
3	5	1	1	1
4	8	4	0	0
5	6	4	1	1
6	5	1	0	0
7	1	1	0	0
8	13	8	0	0
9	5	2	0	1
10	3	2	1	0
11	8	3	1	1
12	4	1	2	0
13	4	1	2	1
14	5	3	3	0
15	2	2	1	0
16	6	3	-	-
17	3	1	-	-
18	4	4	-	-
19	6	3	-	-
Total	106	48	14	5
Source: Ministry of Education				

3.2. Education Information: School Enrolment

Table 6: School Enrolment

Primary Schools	Primary Pupils	Primary Teacher	Secondary Schools	Secondary Pupils	Secondary Teachers
116	6407	1475	58	18718	663

3.3. Health Facilities By Ward And Ownership

Table 7: Health Facilities By Ward And Ownership

No	Name of Health Centre	Location	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1.	Chinhoyi Provincial Hospital	Urban	8	Government
2.	Kosana	Rural	1	Government
3.	Doma	Rural	2	Government
4.	Godzi	Rural	16	Government
5.	Runene	Rural	16	Government
6.	Kenzamba	Rural	17	Government
7.	Mukohwe valley	Rural	14	Government
8.	Obva	Rural	18	Government
9.	Zumbara	Rural	14	Government
10.	Kamhonde	Rural	18	Government
11.	Gudubu	Rural	3	Government
12.	Hombwe	Rural	15	Government
13.	St Ruperts hospital	Rural	15	Roman Catholic
14.	Makonde Christian hospital	Rural	11	Church of Christ

Table 7: Health Facilities By Ward And Ownership (Continued)

No	Name of Health Centre	Location	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
15.	Presbetyrian clinic	Urban	9	Private
16.	Alaska	Peri-Urban	14	Chinhoyi Municipality
17.	Shackleton	Peri-Urban	15	Chinhoyi Municipality
18.	Chinhoyi Clinic	Urban	3	Chinhoyi Municipality
19.	Muzari	Urban	9	Chinhoyi Municipality
20.	Chikonohono	Urban	7	Chinhoyi Municipality
21.	Murereka	Peri-Urban	7	Local authority (MRDC)
22.	Mutala	Urban	5	Local authority (MRDC)
23.	Kamzingizi	Rural	4	Local authority (MRDC)
24.	Sadoma	Rural	8	Local authority (MRDC)
25.	Portlet	Rural	9	Local authority (MRDC)
26.	Manyamba	Rural	9	Local authority (MRDC)
27.	Kanyaga	Rural	8	Local authority (MRDC)
28.	Matoranjera	Rural	10	Local authority (MRDC)
29.	Long valley	Rural	5	Local authority (MRDC)
30.	Gamanya	Rural	19	Local authority (MRDC)
31.	Chimanimani	Rural	2	Local authority (MRDC)
32.	River Range	Rural	3	Local authority (MRDC)
33.	Green Valley	Rural	1	Local authority (MRDC)
34.	Chipfuwamiti	Rural	14	Local authority (MRDC)
35.	Umboe	Rural	4	Local authority (MRDC)
36.	Nyamugomba	Rural	6	Local authority (MRDC)
37.	Naison Dip	Rural	16	Local authority (MRDC)
38.	ZRP	Urban	11	Uniformed forces
39	ZPCS	Urban	10	Uniformed forces
40.	CUT	Urban	11	University
41.	ZNFPC	Urban	8	Private

3.4 Settlement Types

Makonde district consist of rural and urban settlement. The rural settlement is also comprised of resettlement and communal areas. The urban settlement is Chinhoyi urban with thirteen (13) urban wards. Most of the population is concentrated in the resettlement areas which covers thirteen (13) rural wards which is comprised of A1, A2, old resettlement areas and small-scale commercial farms. Ward 1-13 and 19 are resettlement areas while Ward 14-18 are communal wards. Makonde district has fifty (55) business centres with an average of three (3) business centers per ward hence some people must travel for long distances to access business centers.

Table 8: Settlement By ward

Settlement Type	No of Wards	Specific Wards
Urban	15	1-15
Growth point	0	Nil
Resettlement area	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 19
Peri-urban	1	7
Communal	5	14, 15, 16, 17 and 18
Estate Farms	0	Nil
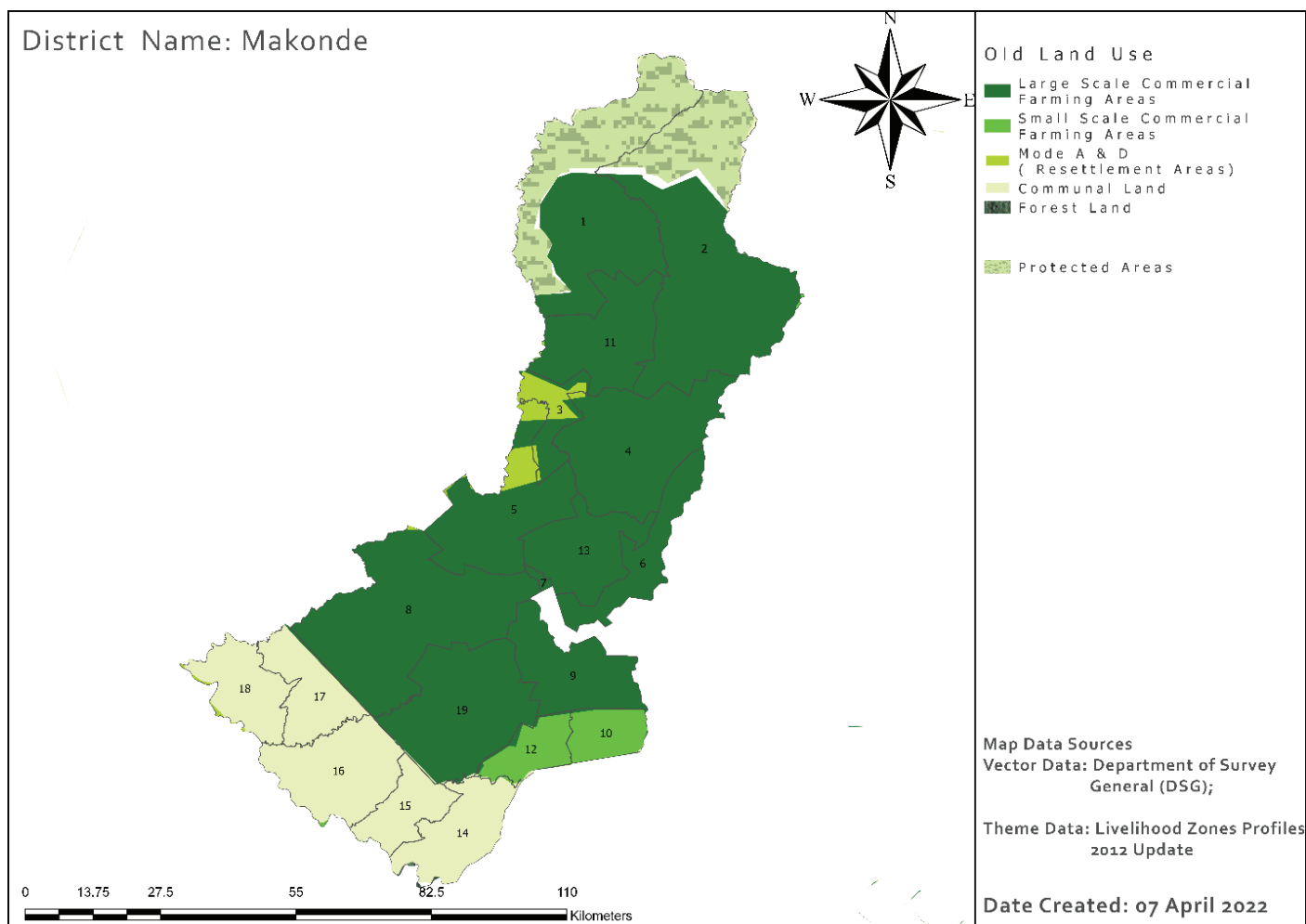
Figure 2: Map of Livelihood Zones Profiles (Source: department of Survey General)

4. Nutrition

4.1 Prevalence Of Malnutrition (District-Level)

Stunting has decreased from 33.8% according to 2010 report to 27, 1% as of 2018 but still remains above the unacceptable threshold. Overweight and obesity has increased from 1.9% to 2.6% as of 2018. Effort should be put to address issues to do with underweight as well as overweight and obesity.

Table 9: Prevalence Of Malnutrition (District-Level)

Indicator	2010 Prevalence (%)	2018 Prevalence (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.9	3.4
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.0	0.2
Stunting	33.8	27.1
Overweight and obesity	1.9	2.6
(Source: National Nutrition survey 2010 & 2018)		

4.2 Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition

2021 recorded the highest admissions of the past 5 years. Scaling up of the IMAM activities is required urgently in the district.
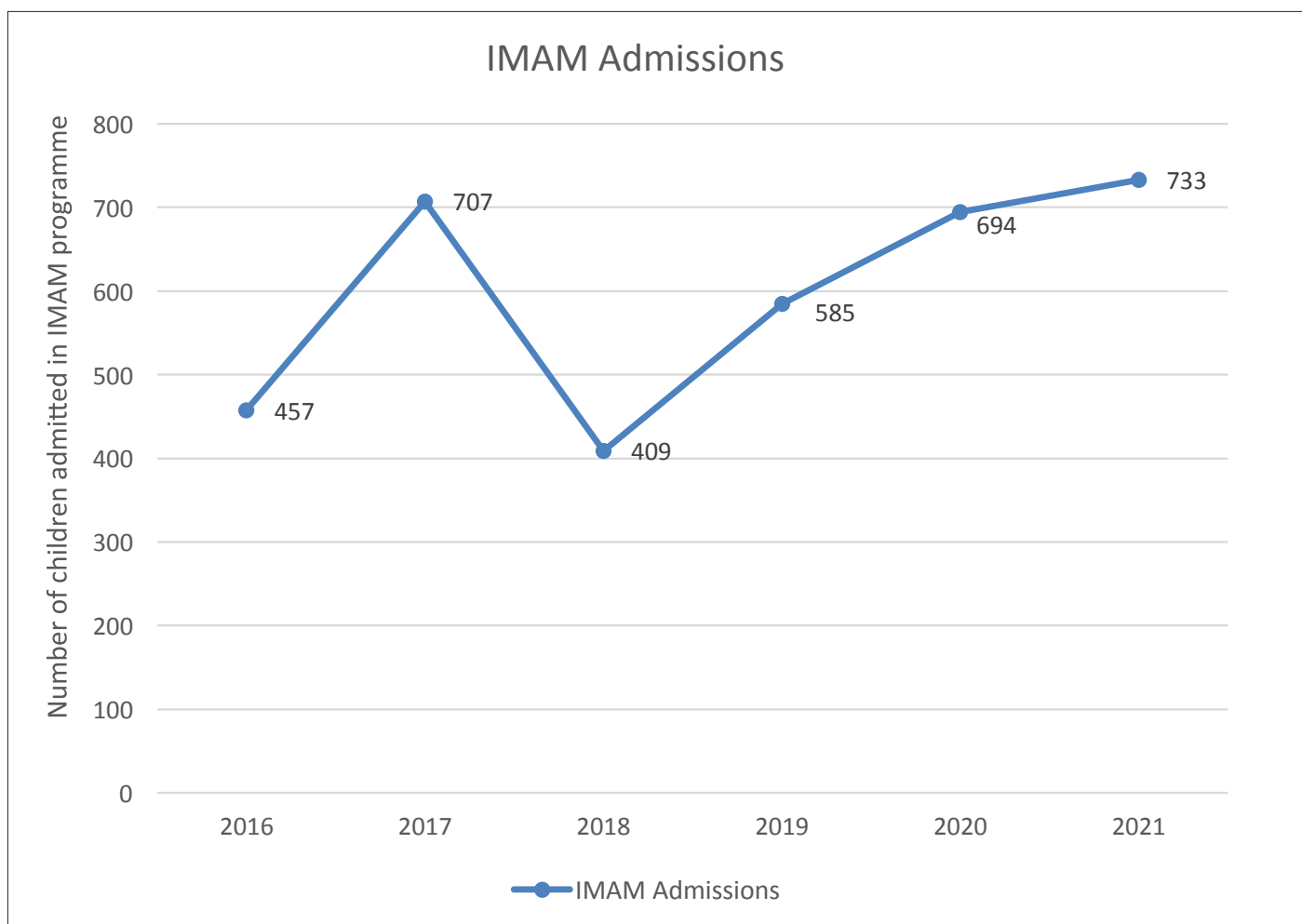
Figure 3: IMAM Indicators (Source: DHIS)
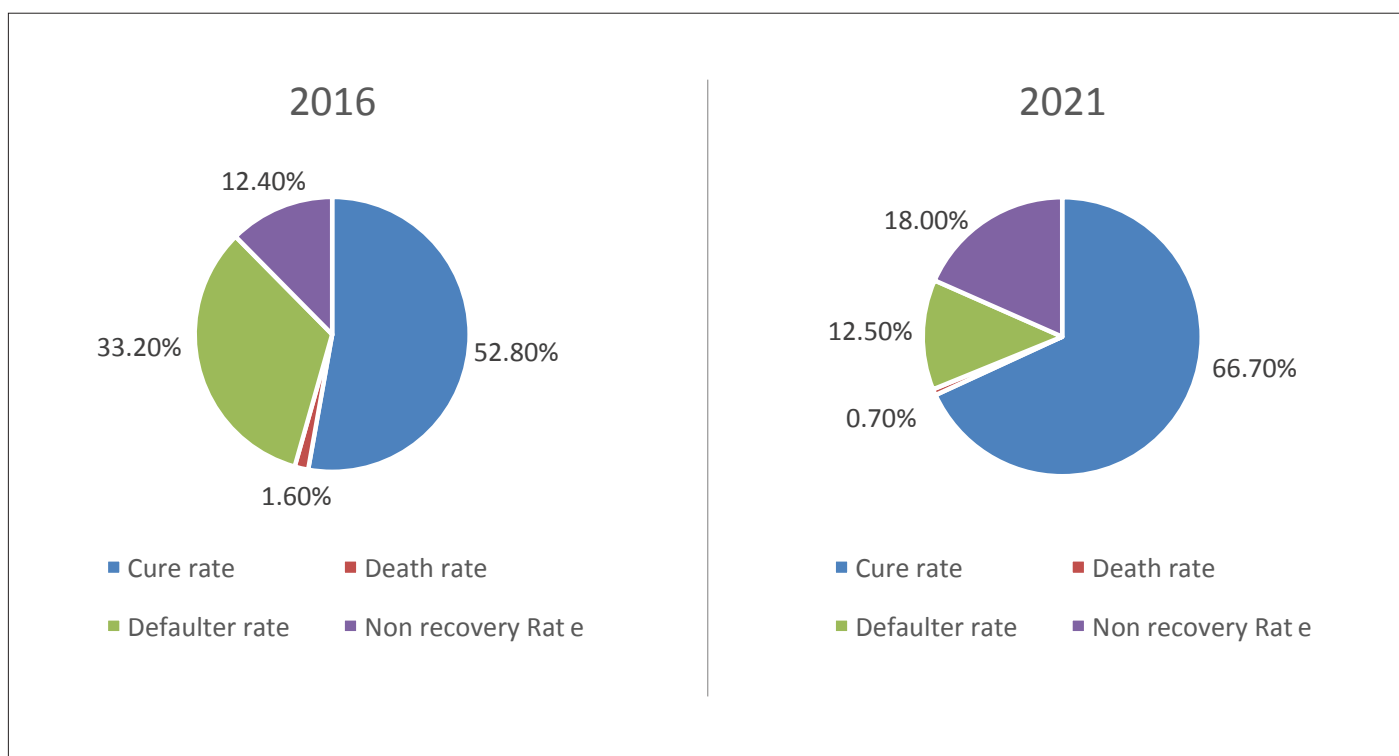
Figure 4: Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition (Source: DHIS 2016 and 2021)

4.3 Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

There was a marked improvement in the feeding practices in children aged 6-23 months between 2010 and 2018 according to National Nutrition surveys (NNS). Exclusive breastfeeding was at 14.7% in 2010 NNS and 70.6% in 2018 report. A downward trend was, however, noted in ZIMVAC 2021 report in all indicators as illustrated below.

Table 10: Feeding Practices In Children

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%) NNS2010)	Percentage (%) NNS(2018)	Percentage (%) ZIMVAC(2021)
Minimum Meal Frequency	40.5	42.7	20.0
Minimum Dietary Diversity	14.1	28.1	14.3
Minimum Acceptable Diet	6.5	14.1	5.7
Exclusive Breastfeeding	14.7	70.6	Not available
Source: ZIMVAC (2021) and NNS (2010 & 2018)			

4.4 Prevalence Of Low Birth Weight

Prevalence of low birth weight is on average 9.0% from 2016 to 2021. Highest prevalence rate of LBW was recorded in 2019 (10.8%) and the least in 2017 (7.1%).
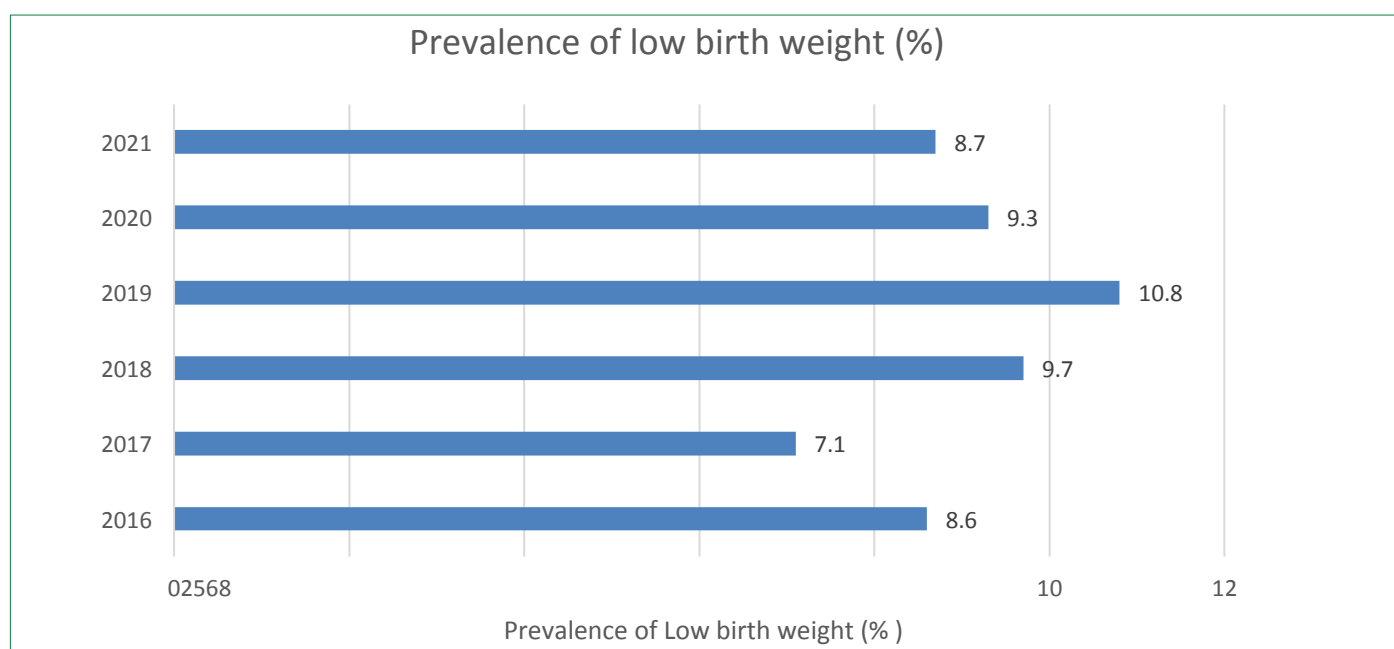
Figure 5: Prevalence Of Low Birth Weight

4.5 Maternal Death

Maternal death has been recorded since 2016. The highest was recorded in 2021 which is 285/100 000 live birth.
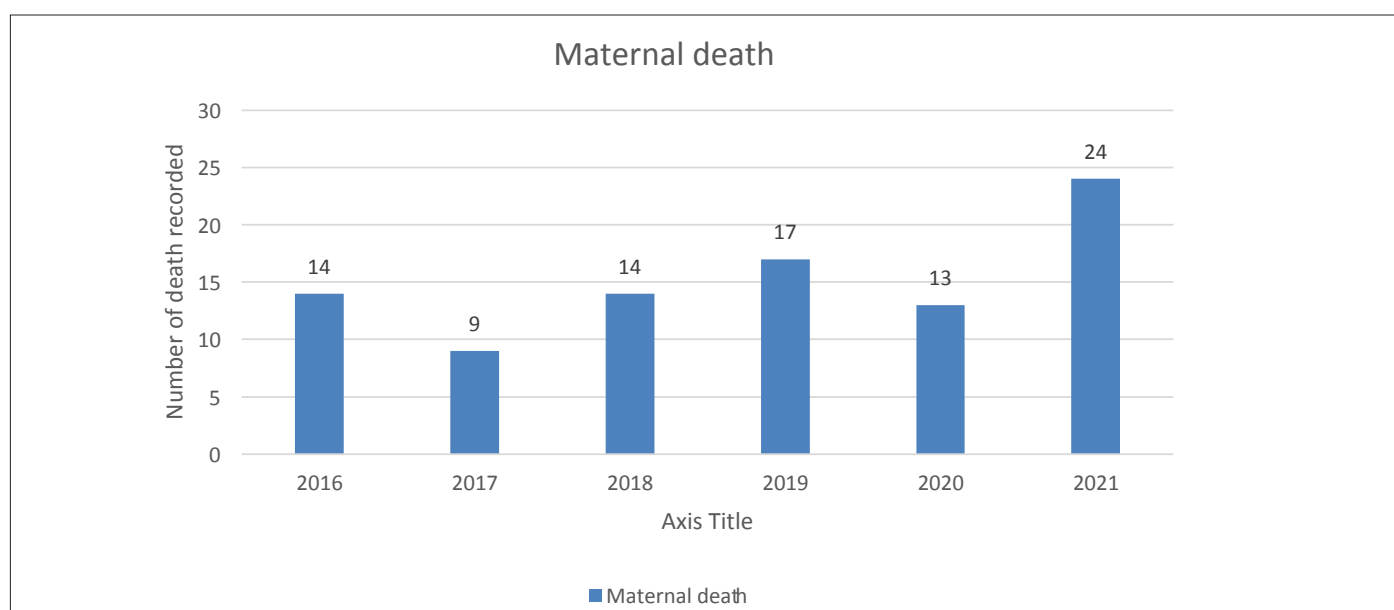
Figure 6: Maternal Death

4.6 Top 5 Causes Of Mortality.

4.6.1 Causes Of Mortality
1. Non communicable diseases (NCDs) – Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension
2. Pneumonia
3. Perinatal deaths (death of new borns < 7days
4. HIV/ AIDS related conditions
5. Malnutrition

4.7 Top 10 Disease Conditions

4.7.1 Disease/Condition
1. Acute respiratory infections (ARI)
2. Diarrhoeal diseases
3. Skin conditions
4. Injuries
5. Non communicable diseases (NCDs) – Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension
6. Diseases of the eye
7. Malnutrition
8. Malaria
9. Tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS related conditions
10. COVID-19

5. Other Development Indicators

5.1 Water and Sanitation Information
The district has a total of about 673 boreholes, 500 functional and 173 non-functional. In communal Wards 14, 16, 17 and 18 their main sources of water are boreholes. However Nyanga area in Ward 14 does not have clean sources of water due to the very deep-water table, hence they use water from a very small dam which is silted and is used by both people and livestock. In resettlement areas they have protected wells and boreholes, there are also areas in ward Glyen'Amel 6, Hombwe 14 and Zumbara 15 with piped water schemes.

5.2 Sanitation Facilities
Access to sanitation facilities remains a challenge in the district with an average of 38% of households owning a latrine in 2016. In 2021 an average of 34% of the households owned latrine facilities which is a decrease compared to 2016. Ward 7 has 100% households owning a latrine and the lowest proportion was reported in Ward 16 at 14.32%. There is need to assist households to own improved latrines.

Table 11: Distribution Of Latrine Facilities By Ward:

Ward	2016 (%) Of Households With Latrine	2021 HH With Latrines	2021 (%) Of Households With Latrine
1	33.26	13	37
2	15.89	18	18
3	43.30	17	63
4	49.87	33	50
5	35.70	28	36
6	12.90	18	13
7	100	All households- Peri urban	
8	28.43	113	27
9	26.63	27	28
10	80	No information	
11	19.42	7	34
12	75.20	No information	
13	51.87	18	63
14	31.53	42	36
15	34.61	45	42
16	14.32	93	21
17	20.91	28	26
18	24.82	54	46
19	20.32	19	9
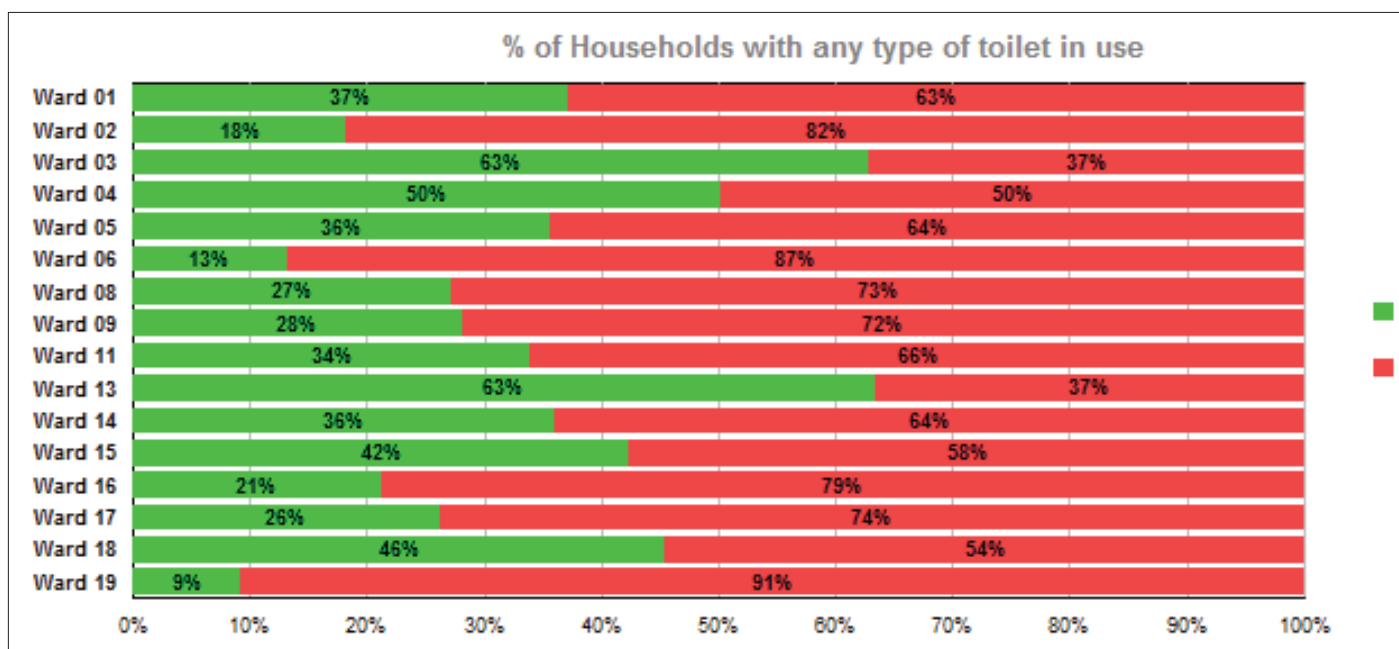
Figure 7: Percentage Of Households With Any Type Of Toilet In Use

Table 12: Transport And Communication

Ward	Econet	Netone	Telecel	Comments
1	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
2	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
3	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
4	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
5	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
6	Available	Available	Not Available	Most parts of the ward do not have reliable network
7	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
8	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
9	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
10	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
11	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
12	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
13	Available	Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
14	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Do not have reliable network
15	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Do not have reliable network
16	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	People have to walk for a distance in search of network
17	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
18	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Some parts of the ward do not have reliable network
19	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Do not have reliable network

The district falls into four (4) economic zones and these are Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement, Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming, Cereal and Low Cotton Communal and Highveld Prime Communal.
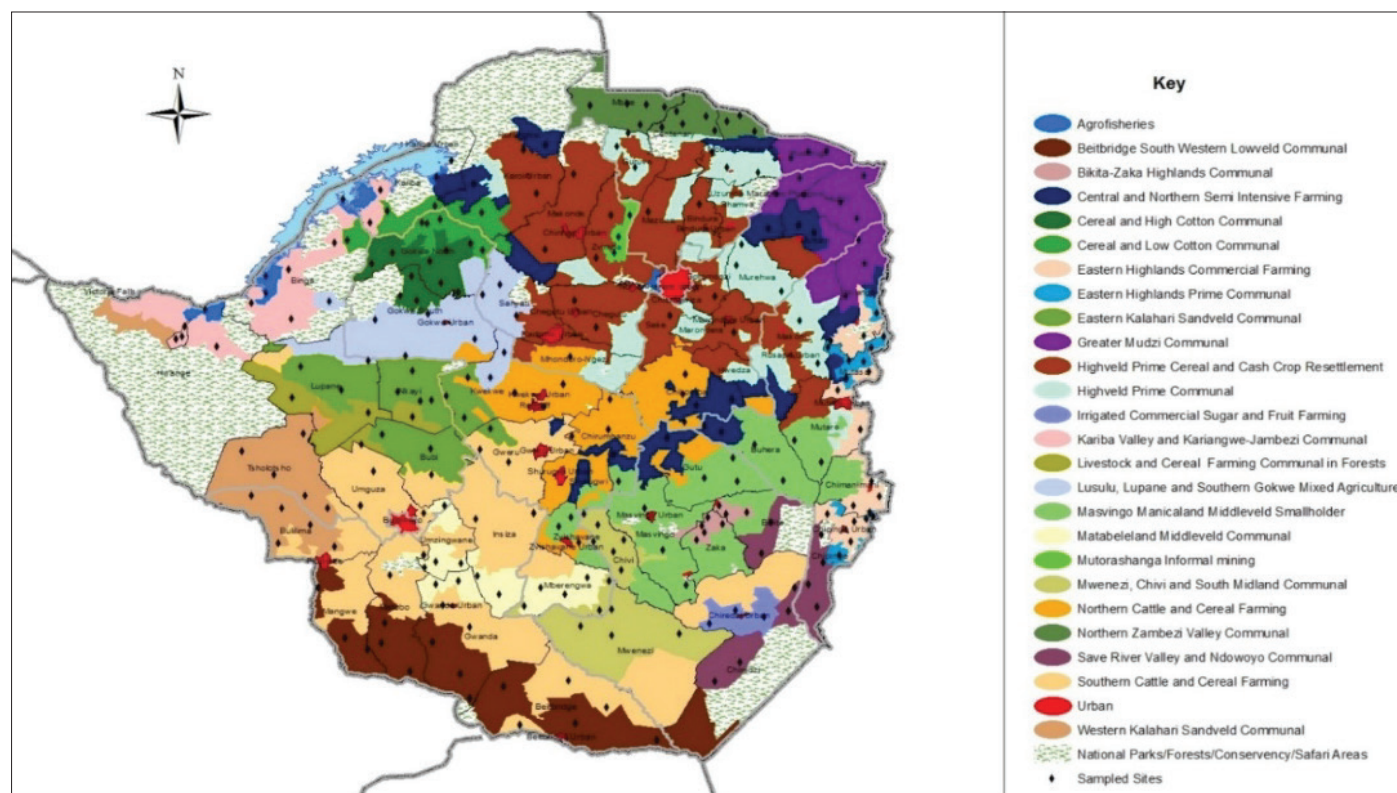
Figure 8: Economic Zones Map

Table 13: Summary of Economic zones.

Economic Zone	Description	Wards
Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	This is a large zone found in various districts across all the Mashonaland Provinces. Prime land and large resettled farms provide surplus production of maize and pulses, and significant cash income from cotton and tobacco production. Better-off households also own sizeable cattle and goat herds. There are several distinct population groups in the zone. Whereas the A1 farmers and commercial farm owners are typically food secure, the (ex-commercial) farm workers are highly mobile and often at risk of food insecurity.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13 and 19
Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middleveld, and extends to the North-Eastern and North-Western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on their own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	14, 15, 16 and 17
Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	This relatively productive zone lies to the north of the country covering parts of Gokwe North, Hurungwe, Kariba and Binga districts. Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years.	18
Highveld Prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012		

The main economic activities in Makonde are farming, gold panning, honey production and horticulture. Farming is normally done between August and May and farmers direct all their financial resources towards crop production. Bewtween February and August farmers sell their produce.

Table 14: Summary Of Livelihood Options

Economic Activities	Description	Wards
Farming Crop Production	Crops; Maize, Soyabeans, Tobacco, Groundnuts, Rapoko, Wheat, Cotton, Cowpeas, Sunhemp, Mbambara nuts, Sorghum, Sunflower, Edible beans and Irish potatoes.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19
Farming (Livestock production)	Livestock produced Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Indigenous chickens, Layers, Broilers, Turkeys, Ducks, Guinea fowls, Rabbits, Fish, Daily cows, Donkeys.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19
Gold Panning	Gold panning along river banks and also in the district s state land.	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 9, 8, 6, 2 and 4
Dairy Farming	Most of the dairy farmers are supported by Nestle Zimbabwe	6, 9, 10, 12 and 13
Horticultural Production	The district has a number Farmers who are into Banana production, macadamia nuts and vegetable production.	6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 4, 13, 14 and 8
Honey Production	Farmers are producing honey and wax for local sales	9, 13 and 14
Source: AARDS		

6.1 Wealth Group Profiles

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

Better Off-: this group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.

Middle Class-: they have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock they dispose their assets and some can even move to the lower classes.

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

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

7. Poverty Levels

Ward 7 has the least poverty at 62.6% (table 8. This is most likely because it is a peri-urban ward and has a number of livelihood options. Wards 1 and 2 have A1 and A2 farms but have farm laborer settlements with a high population of laborers who work on the farms. The laborers are not paid enough and they are not able to meet their needs. Ward 8 is mostly comprised of aged immigrant farm workers.

Table 15: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population (%)	2012 Households	Poor Households	Poverty
Ward 01	5	1,704	1,449	85.1%
Ward 02	8	2,746	2,321	84.5%
Ward 03	3	761	594	78.1%
Ward 04	8	2,698	2,202	81.6%
Ward 05	7	2,046	1,687	82.5%
Ward 06	4	1,301	1,071	82.3%
Ward 07	2	724	453	62.6%
Ward 08	16	5,067	4,389	86.6%
Ward 09	6	1,852	1,507	81.4%
Ward 10	2	668	503	75.3%
Ward 11	10	3,570	2,827	79.2%
Ward 12	1	369	288	78.2%
Ward 13	5	1,439	1,185	82.4%
Ward 14	3	1,093	982	89.9%
Ward 15	3	1,064	924	86.8%
Ward 16	3	1,127	1,048	93.0%
Ward 17	3	1,085	980	90.4%
Ward 18	4	1,196	1,089	91.0%
Ward 19	7	2,087	1,776	85.1%
Total	**100%**	**32,597**	**27,277**	**82.9%**
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015				

Wards 14 to 18 have poor gravel soils and poor terrain coupled with poor rainfall distribution (figure 2) which could explain the high poverty rates.
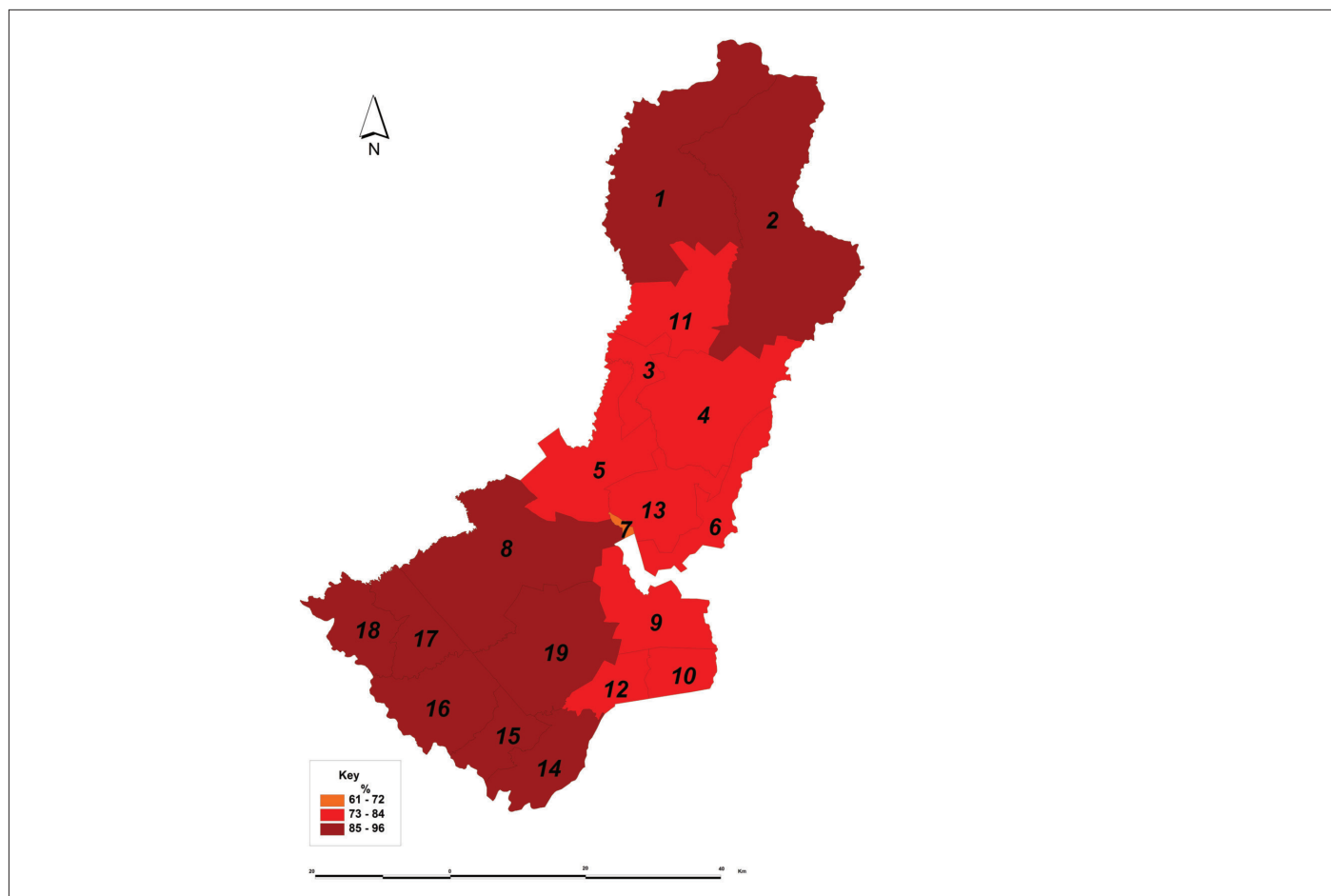
Figure 9: Poverty Map For The District By Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

8. Agriculture information

8.1 Natural regions and climate

Makonde district is classified according to agro- ecological regions 2a, 3 and 4. Most of the areas are under agro-ecological region 2a that is ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 5, 8, 19, 12, 10 and 9. All these wards are mainly resettlement areas that specialize on intensive crop and livestock production. Region 3 covers communal Wards 14, 15, part of 16, 17 and Northern tip of the district that is the Doma safari area. Ward 18 part of 17 and part of 16 follow under natural Region 4 semi-intensive farming 450-600m, per year.

Table 16: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
IIa	Natural Region IIa cover about 80% of the district's total area. Rainfall 750-1000mm per annum, intensive farming which include crop and livestock production	1, 2, 11, 3, 4, 13, 5, 6, 7, part of 8 part of 19, 12 and 10
III	Natural Region III cover about 15% of the district's total area. Rainfall 650-800 mm per annum and it not reliable. Semi- intensive farming region mainly livestock production	14, 15, 16, 17 part of 19 and part of 8
IV	Natural Region IV covers about 5% of the district's total area. Semi-extensive farming region 400-650mm per annum unevenly distributed rainfall. livestock production	Ward 18 part of 17 and part of 16
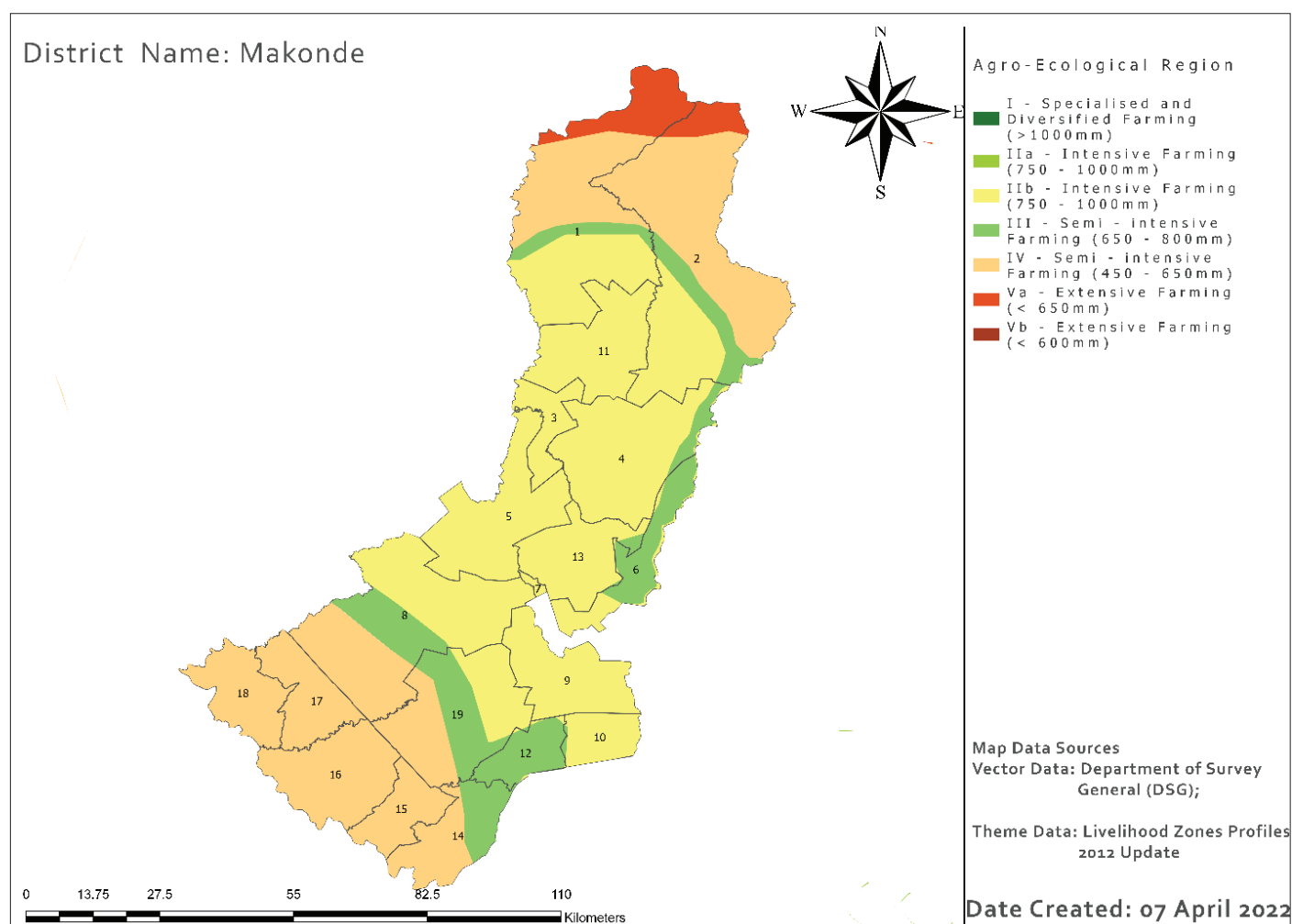
Figure 10: Map Of Natural Regions By Ward (Source: DSG)

8.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

The rainfall pattern in Makonde from 2016-2021 ranges from 520mm to 990mm. During the reporting period, 2018/19 received the least rainfall (520mm) while 2016/17 received the highest (990mm). 2016/17 experience cyclone El NINO.
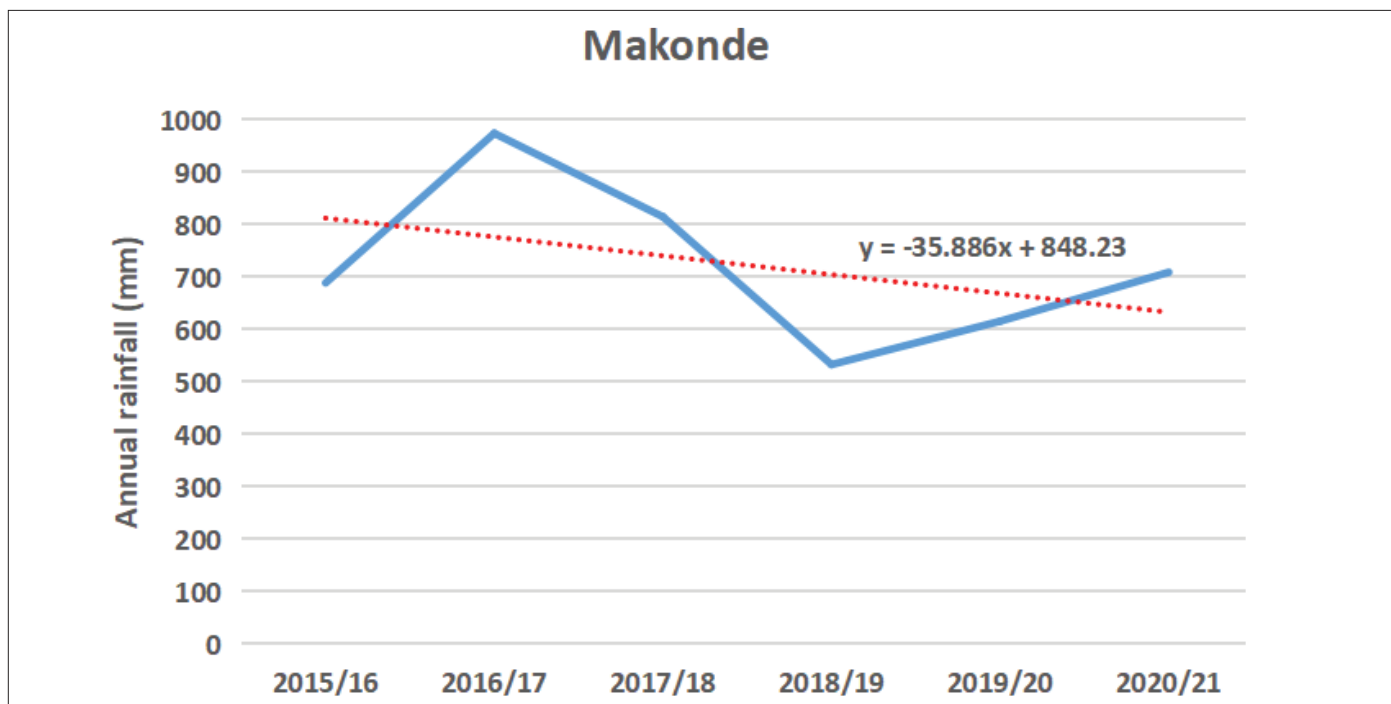
Figure 11: The Rainfall Pattern In Makonde

8.3 Drought Prone Areas

Makonde district has mild and moderate drought-prone areas, of which majority falls into moderate prone area as indicated by the map below. According to drought prone area map, areas in the Agro-ecological region 3 and 4 are considered to be mild drought prone areas while areas in Agro- ecological region 2a and 2b are considered to be moderate drought prone area. However, wards in agro-economic region 4 are more drought prone areas than those in region 2a, 2b and 3.
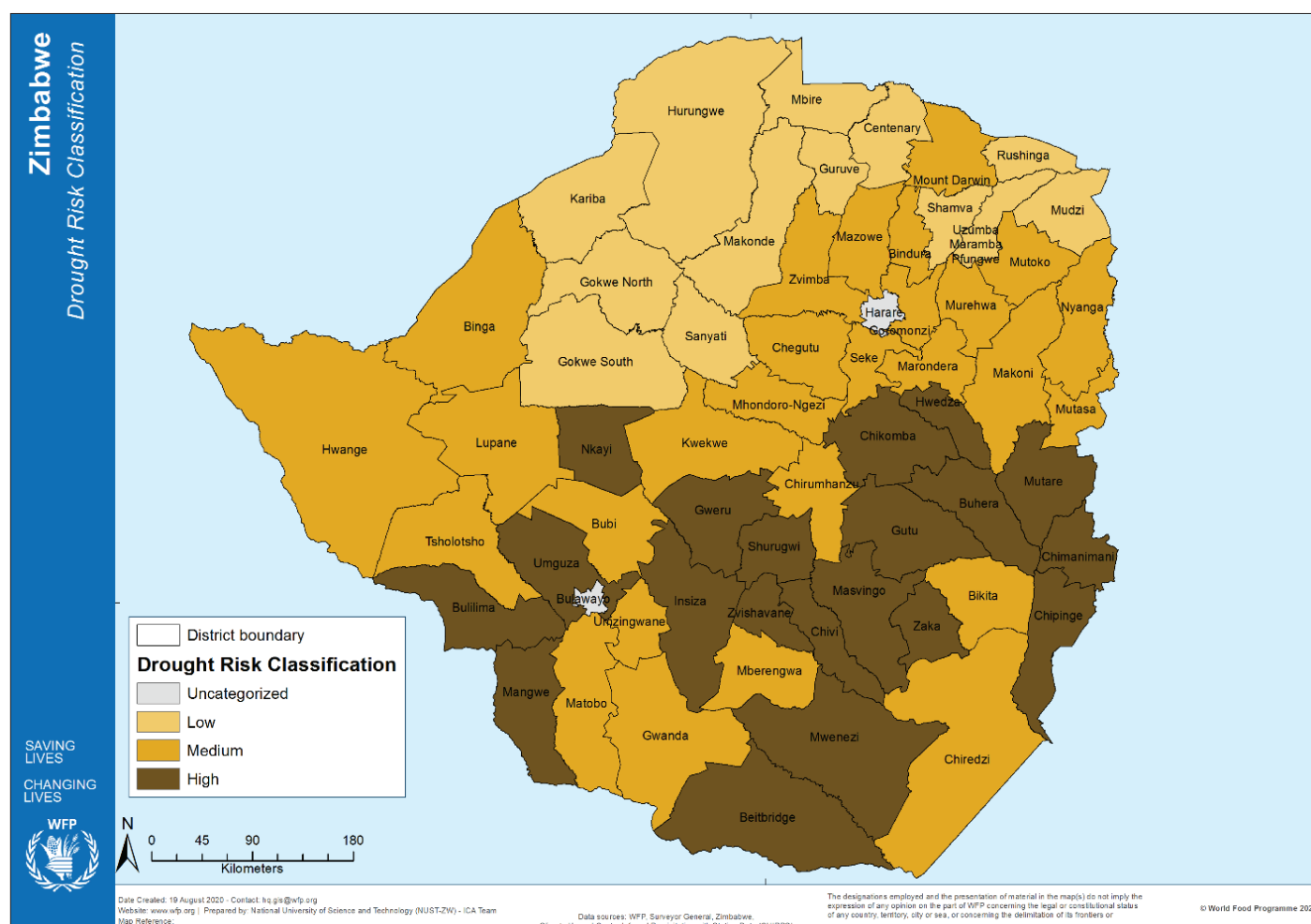
Figure 12: Drought Prone Areas **(Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)**

8.4 Flood Prone Areas

The district is classified as high flood risk. Severity varies across the wards with wards 5, 8 and 13 being the most affected.
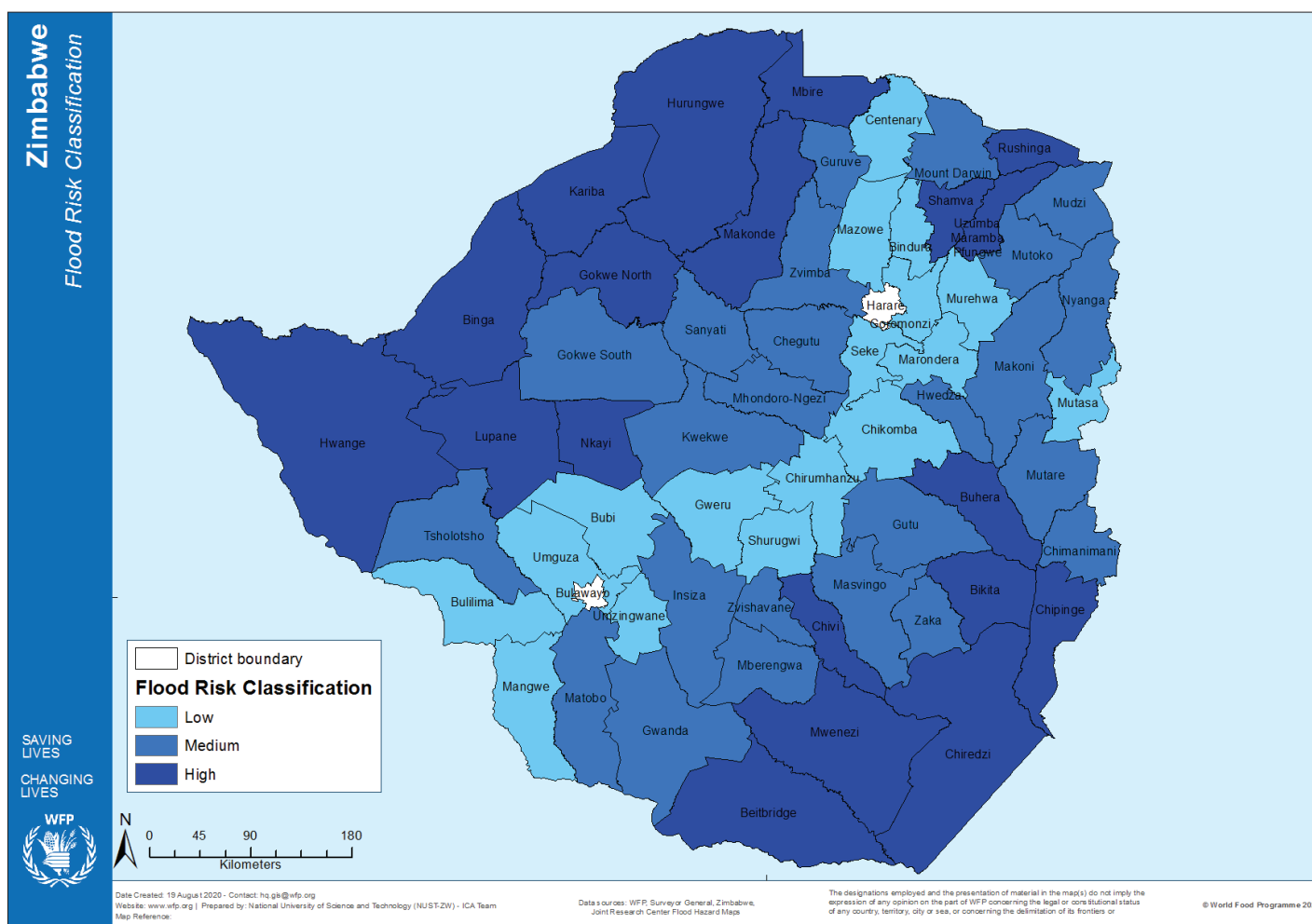
Figure 13: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP – Zimbabwe National ICA 2021)

8.5 Hydro-Geological Conditions

The district has a total of 16 major dams. Most of the dams are situated in the commercial area. The communal area only has one major dam, Shupa. The top three major dams are Biri with a capacity of 78 000 mega litres, followed by Two tree with a capacity of 14 000 mega litres and Reinfield with a capacity of approximately 10 000 Mega litres.

Table 17: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward
5	Reinfield
5	Two tree
9	Biri
2	Rukute
11	Victory
1	Binge
11	Alpha
9	Manyamba
14	Shupa
8	Athens
6	East Range
6	Nyakasikana
10	Chitomborwizi, Matoranjera, Nyamasanga
17	Nyamupfurira, Choto

9. Crop Production Trends

The main farming sectors in the district are A1 (28%), A2 (19%) and Large scale (19%). Communal areas constitute 17% of the district.

Table 18: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	%
A1	242,112	28
A2	165,297	19
Old Resettlement	14,962	2
Communal area	150,426	17
Small scale area	33,522	4
Large scale area	166,263	19
Safari	95,418	11
Total	868,000	100

10. Irrigation Schemes

6 of the 10 irrigation schemes in the district are not functional due to lack of maintenance and management. Participants seem unable to organize themselves to service or repair the systems.

Table 19: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Status
1	Binge	Functional
1	Green valley	Functional
3	Chipfundi	Non-functional, transformers were stolen in 2021
3	Elmily Park	Non-functional, boreholes have collapsed
13	Muni	Non-functional, Centre pivot not functional
13	Pulmtree	Functional
6	Nyamugomba	Non-functional, ZESA challenges because of single phase since 2020
6	Armidale	Not functioning, pumping system and electrical motors broken down since 2019.
13	Hillandale	Functional but number of beneficiaries have reduced to disputes.
15	Dombwe	Non-functional since 2018. Equipment was vandalized.
Source: Irrigation department		

10.1 Crop Production Trends

Generally most wards harvest cereal which lasts them at least 12 months. Wards with the least cereal secure months are 17 and 18 whose cereal stocks lasts for about 5 months

Table 20: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward No	Population	Maize (Mt)	Sorghum (Mt)	Finger Millet (Mt)	Total Cerials Mt	Total Grain Requirement Mt	Ward Deficit /Surplus Mt	Period Grain Will Last Months
1	9950	83805	1020	-	9400.5	1194	8206.5	+12
2	15857	9212	1134		10346	1902.840	8443.16	+12
3	4100	2226.8	18	-	2244	492	1752	+12
4	13350	177517	-	-	17517	1602	15915	+12
5	15350	8179.2	-	-	8179.2	1842	6337.2	+12
6	15300	10936.8	37.5		10974.3	1836	9138.3	+12
7	7924	2272.4	.6	-	15285	950.88	14334.12	+12
8	245197	9171	-	-	9171	2942.36	6228.7	+12
9	10620	10374	76		10450.8	1274.4	9176.4	+12
10	6350	3941.7	78.4		4020.1	762	3258.1	+12
11	18898	5022	886.2	-	5908.2	2267.760	3640.44	+12
12	3900	4938.1		-	4938.1	468	4470.1	+12
13	9500	9198	158		9356	1140	8216	+12
14	13950	1522.8	2	-	1524.8	1674	149.2	9.4
15	9300	1218.6	1.5	-	1220.1	1116	104.1	7.5
16	16058	1304.1	67.2	0.16	1371.46	1926.96	-555.5	8.54
17	16373	969.3	26.7	0.4	996.4	1964.76	-968.36	5.5
18	18228	942.4	20.7	-	963.1	2187.36	-1224.26	5.28
19	13321	4671	76	-	4747.8	1598.52	3149.28	+12

11. Livestock

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

The main types of livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, and sheep. Other livestock reared in the district are, layers, broilers, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls, rabbits, daily cows and donkeys. The district urban farmers are the main farmers for broilers and layers.

Table 21: Main Types Of Livestock Ownership

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Turkeys Holding	Average Donkeys Holding	Average Pigs Holding
1	5432	275	1292		125	110
2	7325	136	2375		121	152
3	1300	42	600	300	30	56
4	13269	75	7652		853	
5	4500	150	2550	570	55	135
6	5200	340	3246			
7	1360	0	0			
8	3540	0	2500			
9	5100	44	3125	1200	35	1800
10	4039	39	3129		20	183
11	5696	234	4782		95	171
12	3322	27	2212		7	19
13	4770	150	2480		75	
14	1478	340	3620		102	208
15	3968	172	4583		351	250
16	5701		160			
17	2366	166	1253		20	125
18	1377	39	2090	225	173	163
19	11335	102	12609	129	111	
Total	91078	2331	60258	2424	2173	3372

11.2 Main Livestock Diseases

Theileriosis, lamp skin and heart water are the major disease affecting the larger livestock for the past two years. These diseases are prevalent due to poor animal husbandry and high cost of drugs and chemicals.

Table 22: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected(Number and name of wards affected)
Rabies:	All Wards
Newcastle disease:	All wards
Anthrax	5
Foot and Mouth:	4,5
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	All wards
Source: AARDSand veterinary services	

11.3 Dipping Facilities

The district has a total number of 89 dip tanks and an estimated head of cattle of 91 078. There are also plans to construct new dip tanks in resettlement wards.
Table 8 distribution of dip tanks per ward

Table 23: Distribution Of Dip Tanks Per Ward

Ward	Number Of Dip Tanks	Source Of Water	Perenial/ Seasonal	Functional/ Not Functional	Cattle Census	Sheep	Goats
1	7	borehole	Perennial	Functional	5432	275	1292
2	6	borehole	Perennial	Functional	7325	136	2375
3	5	borehole	Perennial	Functional	1300	42	600
4	6	borehole	Perennial	Functional	13269	75	7652
5	6	borehole	Perennial	Functional	4500	150	2550
6	2	borehole	Perennial	Functional	5200	340	3246
7	Nil	borehole	Perennial	Functional	1360		
8	7	borehole	Perennial	Functional	3540		
9	4	borehole	Perennial	Functional	5100	44	
10	3	borehole	Perennial	Functional	4039	39	3129
11	7	borehole	Perennial	Functional	5696	234	4782
12	2	borehole	Perennial	Functional	3322	27	2212
13	5	borehole	Perennial	Functional	4770	150	2480
14	6	borehole	Perennial	Functional	1478	340	3620
15	3	borehole	Perennial	Functional	3968	172	4583
16	6	borehole	Perennial	Functional	5701		160
17	5	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	2366	166	1253
18	4	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	1377	39	2090
19	5	Borehole	Perennial	Functional	11335	102	12609
Total	**89**				**91 078**	**2331**	**54 633**
Source: Veterinary services							

11.4 Animal Health Centres

Community animal health workers are trained by the department of veterinary services to manage all dip tanks in their communities.

Table 24: Distribution of Dip Tanks per Ward	
Number of functional Animal Health centres	4
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	Nil
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	93

Table 25: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	Who Own Cattle (%)	Who Own Goats (%)
All Households	57867	40	15
Farm Households	35686	40	15
Non-Farm Households	22181	0	0
Source: AARDS And Veterinary Services			

Table 26: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0	23146	8680
<5	24980	10705
>5	9741	38554
Source: AARDS And Veterinary Services		

Table 27: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	3
Aquaculture (Ponds)	1
Apiculture	10
Dairy Farms	13
Feedlots	0
Fodder Production	13
Source: AARDS And Veterinary Services	

12 Livestock Markets

The livestock markets are mainly between farmer to farmer and private buyers from other districts.

Table 28: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US$)	Average Price 2022 (US$)	Type of Market
Beef cattle	250	300	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Private buyers/ Public auctions and Beef committees **Main Market** Farmer to Local butcheries
Goat	15	30	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Private buyers. **Main market** Farmer to Local butcheries and Restaurants
Sheep	40	50	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants **Main Market** Farmer to Farmer
Pig	50	80	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers **Main Market** Farmer to Local butcheries
Indigenous Chicken	4	5	Farmer to Farmer, Farmer to Local butcheries, Farmer to Local restaurants and Private buyers **Main Market** Private buyers
Source: AARDS And Veterinary Services			

12.1 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers
• High cost of livestock chemical and drugs
• Cattle theft
• Livestock diseases lime lamp skin, foot and mouth and January disease
• No competitive markets for livestock like cattle's
• Prevalence of hyenas
• Depleted grazing pastures

13. Crop Markets

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

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/Bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/Bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$6	$5	$0.50	$18.00	$2.00
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$6	$5	$1.00	$18.00	$2.50
16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$6	$5	$1.00	$18.00	$2.50
17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$6	$5	$1.00	$18.00	$2.50
18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$6	$5	$1.00	$18.00	$2.50
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$5	$4	$1.00	$18.00	$2.50

Source: AARDS

13.1 Market Challenges
• Most tobacco growers have to travel to Harare or Karoi to sell their products and they face transports challenges,
• Horticulture farmers are failing to register to meet global gap standards to be able to export their products
• The district has been under quarantine for a long time due to foot and mouth disease hence livestock farmers have difficult to market their products
• Poor road networks
• Prices instability due to inflation
• Contracted farmer are being manipulated by their contractors

14. Common Hazards

Veld fires, strong winds and army worm are the most chronic hazards that affect the district. Since the district is largely under ecological region II a drought is one period hazard that affect the district

14.1 Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Table 30: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number And Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1, 2, 11, 5, 4, 10 and 12		Veld fires
9, 19, 15, 14 and 13	Hailstorms	Strong winds
5, 8 and 13	Flash floods	
All wards	Army worm	Pest, fall Army worm
14, 15, 17 and 18	Drought	
All wards		Foot and mouth, Llamp skin

15. District Development Priorities

Table 31: Makonde District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted in 2016	Wards Targeted in 2022	Achievements/Comments
Building Clinics	1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13	1, 2 and 3	From 2016 two clinics were constructed in ward 11 and 13,
Roads Maintenance	All Wards in the district	All wards in the district	Ward 8 main road was rehabilitated, Most roads where damage by cyclone Anna
Schools infrastructure	Whole district	1, 2 and 3	Primary schools in ward 8 and 6 were constructed that is Chidobera and Kapetaromwe were completed. The focus is now on ward 1, 2 and 3
Water and Sanitation	All wards in the district	2, 7 and 14,	all 19 rural wards 1 have solar powered boreholes. The water table in ward 14 is too deep for about 100m and the water is not suitable for human consumption
Repair and mainte-nance of dams	Dams for wards 11, 14, 12, 5, 3 and 2	3, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15 and 17	New dams are to be constructed in ward 14, 15 and 17. Most of the dams need rehabilitati
Rural Electrification	All wards in the district except for ward 7	All government insti-tutions with special reference to health and school facilities	Efforts for rural electrification were made but during the rainy season electricity power lines are damaged, solar use is now visible in the district .
Vocational Training Centres	New priority	4,13 and 15	Umbowe in ward 13 vocational training centre is now functional with the help of Young Africa and three more centres are on the cards
Livestock disease surveillance and control	New priority	All wards	Increasing of dipping services to reduce and control livestock diseases, limiting of cattle movement, supply of chemicals, encouraging of farmers to have personal dipping services

16. Food Security

Food Insecurity Trends (Based on rural ZimVAC district data) – Please refer to previous district Profile data and update.

16.1 Food Insecurity Population Cereal Requirements (Mt)

According to Zimvac 2021 report, 70 766 people were estimated to be food insecure during the 2021/2022 season. The highest was recorded at the hunger peak period January- March which is 26 641. A total of 2 619 MT of cereal was required in the district as illustrated below:

Table 32: Food Insecurity Population Cereal Requirements (Mt)

Quarter	Food Insecure Population	Cereal Requirements In Metric Tonnes (Mt)
Jul-Sep (2021)	20 814	770
Oct- Dec (2021)	23 311	863
Jan-Mar (2022)	26 641	986
Total	70 766	2 619
Source: Zimvac (2021		

16.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ICA)

Key:
Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.
Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.
Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.
Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

16.3 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 33: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of population of HH for 2021	Prevalence of Poverty (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1.	9930	85.1	+12	18
2.	15630	84.5	+12	19
3.	4773	78.1	+12	12
4.	15493	81.6	+12	13
5.	12897	82.5	+12	15
6.	7135	82.3	+12	17
7.	3626	62.6	+12	9
8.	30183	86.6	+12	9
9.	11647	81.4	+12	9
10.	3665	75.3	+12	4
11.	19164	79.2	+12	16
12.	2208	78.2	+12	2
13.	8791	82.4	+12	14
14.	5851	89.9	9.4	1
15.	5784	86.8	7.5	7
16.	6533	93.0	8.54	6
17.	5955	90.4	5.5	5
18.	6634	91.0	5.28	3
19.	12512	85.1	+12	8

Table 34: District Seasonal Calendar

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
		Dry Season					Wet Season					
Legend	planting			cons. green			harvest			Off farm		
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Soya Beans												
Sugar Beans												
Cow peas												
Ground Nuts												
Mbambara Nuts												
Sun Flower												
Cotton												
Tobbacco												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Livestock diseases												
Milk production												
Other												
Lean season												
Food Purchases												
Petty trade												
Local labour												
Collection of wild fruits												
Fishing												
Malaria												
Labour migration												

Rainfall Pattern

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
						0	40	70				
Rainfall (mm)	20	10	0	0	0				90	90	70	50

Table 35: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (Intervention)

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
Musoromuchena Skills For Life	Life skills	• vocational skills training to vulnerable • livestock rearing	8	Social development	Indefinite
FACT	GBV	• Healthy Promotion Gender Based Violence	All wards in the district	Women affairs, Social Development,	2022
Pamuhacha	Child Protection	• child protection • HIV and AIDS Prevention	All wards in the district	Social development, women affairs, Education	2022
Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (ZWLA)	Legal	• Legal support for disadvantaged women and children	All wards in the district	Women affairs	2022 subject to renewal
AFRICAID	Health	• Child adolescent treatment Supporters (CATS)	9 and 11 rural 2, 14, 15, 7 and 8 urban	Health, Social Development	2022 subject to renewal
Center for Sexual Health and HIV AIDS Research (CeSSHAR)	Health	• HIV AIDS interventions targetting commercial sex workers	All urban wards	Health,	2022 subject to renewal
LEAD Trust	Food Assistance	• Providing food support • livelihoods projects • WASH	ward 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 15	Social development, AARDS	2022 subject to renewal
SAYWHAT - Students and Youths Working on Reproductive Health Action Team		• Sexual Reproductive Health	Chinhoyi Urban (CUT Students)	Health	2022 subject to renewal
HIGHERLIFE		• OVC education support	Chinhoyi urban	Health	2022 subject to renewal
ZNNP+		• support for all people living with HIV/AIDS	All wards	Health	2022 subject to renewal
ACTIONAID		• livestock upgrading and empowerment	4, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 19	AARDS,	2022 subject to renewal
WILSA		• Legal support	All wards in the district s	Women Affairs	2022 subject to renewal
AWET		• SGBV in Apostolic Sects	All wards in the district s	Women Affairs	2022 subject to renewal
Catholic for Justice and Peace(CCJP)		• Governance	All wards in the district s		2022 subject to renewal
Population Services Zimbabwe		• HIV/AIDS Outreach programme	All wards in the districts	Health	2022 subject to renewal

34. Summary by Ward

Ward No	Numbers of HHs	Number of Health facility	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	9930	2	85.1	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	19
2	15630	1	84.5	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	18
3	4773	2	78.1	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	10
4	15493	2	81.6	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	17
5	12897	2	82.5	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	Yes	13
6	7135	1	82.3	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	12
7	3626	1	62.6	4	Highveld Prime Communal	2a	No	No	11
8	30183	2	86.6	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a, 8	No	Yes	7
9	11647	2	81.4	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	14
10	3665	1	75.3	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	9
11	19164	1	79.2	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	10
12	2208	0	78.2	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	No	15
13	8791	0	82.4	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a	No	Yes	16
14	5851	3	89.9	2	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	3	Yes	No	2
15	5784	2	86.8	2	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	3	Yes	No	4
16	6533	2	93.0	2	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	3, 4	Yes	No	3
17	5955	1	90.4	2	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	3, 4	Yes	No	5
18	6634	1	91.0	2	Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	4	No	No	1
19	12512	1	85.1	1	Highveld Prime Cereal and Cash Crop Resettlement	2a, 3	Yes	No	6

Annex

District Team		
Melania Hofa	district Nutritionist	MOHCC
Aspinas Runesu	Principal Admin Officer	Local Government
Teddy Dzvengwe	Senior Crops and Livestock Officer	AARDS
Tatenda Muchuwa	Social Development Officer	DSD

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MAKONDE
District
Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022