



# MAKONI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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## Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide the 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 multistakeholder 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 to 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 Intergrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and community action plans, among other key reference documents. The district profiles provide ward-level analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub district level. These are developed as a public good to support Government, UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes.

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

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



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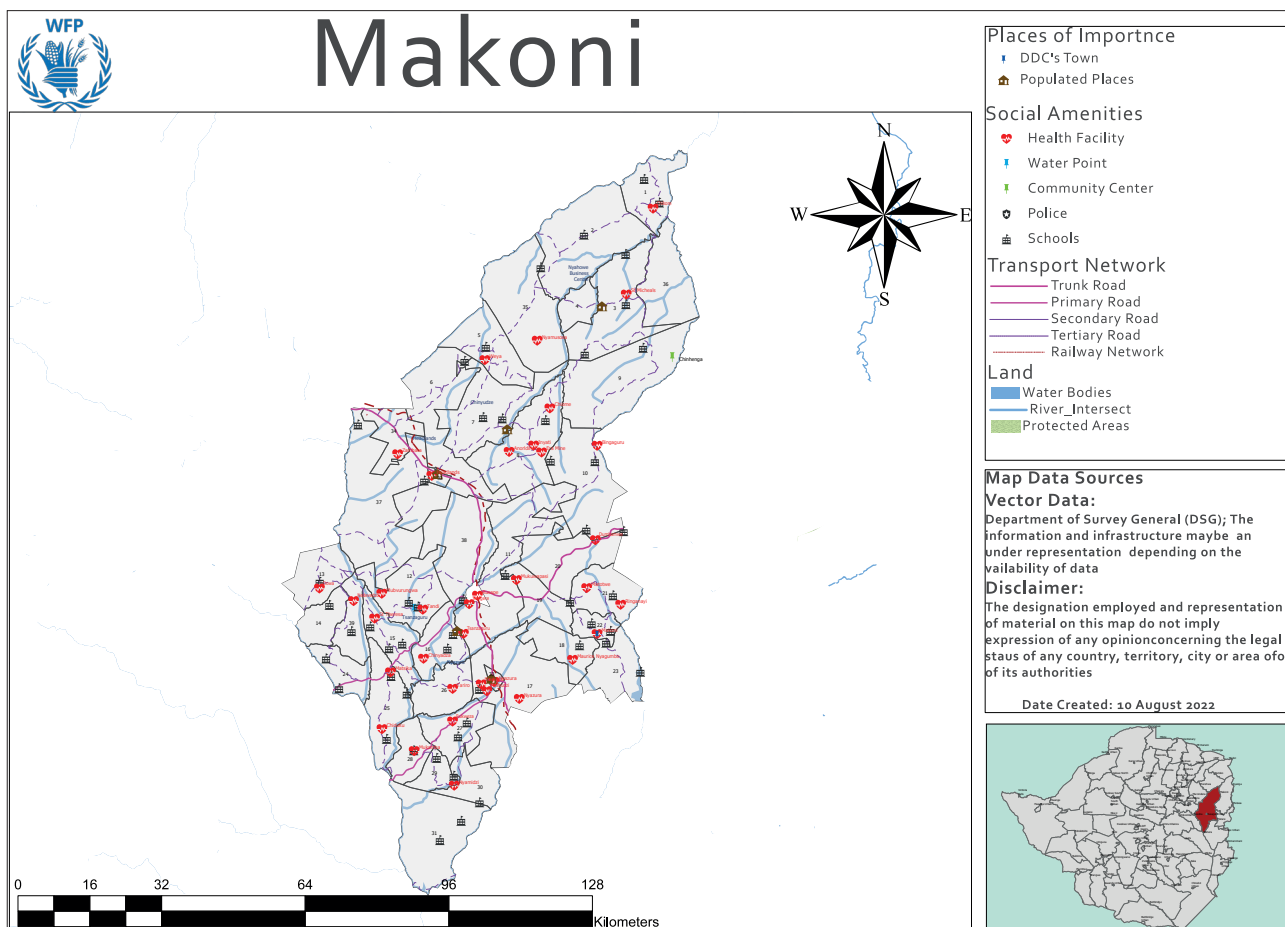
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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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



**Figure 1: Map of District**

### 1.1. Administrative Information

Makoni is the largest district in Manicaland Province and Zimbabwe in terms of land size, covering a total of 787, 050 Ha of which 107, 032 Ha is arable land. The district is divided into five political constituencies which are Makoni South, Makoni Central, Makoni West, Makoni North and Headlands and is further divided into a total of 39 rural and 10 urban wards. It is in the northwestern part of Manicaland and shares borders with Mutoko, Hwedza, Murehwa and Marondera districts of Mashonaland East Province and Buhera, Mutare, Mutasa and Nyanga districts of Manicaland Province.

### 1.2. Population Information

Makoni District has a total population of 288, 444 people [census report 2012] with 48.8% being male and 51.2% being female.

**Table 1: Makoni District Population by Ward**

Ward No	Ward Name	HH 2012 Census	Population 2012	2022 Male	2022 Female	2022 Total
1	Chikore	1,020	3,968	1,862	2,093	3,955
2	Nyamazira	1,499	6,376	4,276	4,473	8,749
3	Tanda west	2027	8,206	3,800	4,014	7,814
4	Nyahowe	100	487	256	194	450
5	Chiendambuya	3,075	12, 449	5,395	5,908	11, 303
6	Headlands north	2,268	10, 126	6,556	6,050	12, 606
7	Chinyika west	2,506	11,564	5,672	5,951	11, 623
8	Inyati Mine	2,844	13,237	6,799	6,569	13, 368
9	Chinyika east	1,887	9,053	5,110	5,140	10, 250
10	Nyanga south	1,348	6,271	3,750	3,744	7,494
11	Rusape east	1,735	7,223	3,623	3,291	6,914
12	Tandi	2,899	12,180	5,822	6,558	12, 380

Table 1: Makoni District Population by Ward (continued)

Ward No	Ward Name	HH 2012 Census	Population 2012	2022 Male	2022 Female	2022 Total
13	Dowa	344	1,415	760	692	1,452
14	Dewedzo	1,241	5,598	2,101	2,351	4,452
15	Bvekerwa	1,988	8,128	3,580	4,120	7,700
16	Tikwiri	3,053	13,439	6,465	7,689	14,154
17	Chikobvore	2,054	8,846	5,512	5,165	10,677
18	Chirimutsitu	1,408	6,217	2,746	3,104	5,850
19	Sangano	1,271	5,683	2,564	2,923	5,487
20	Temaruru	1,383	5,674	3,309	3,699	7,008
21	Matotwe	989	4,156	1,907	2,109	4,016
22	Nyamangura	833	3,391	1,760	1,988	3,748
23	Nyamatanda	2,064	8,711	3,983	4,359	8,342
24	Masvosva	1,472	6,135	2,776	3,386	6,162
25	Chiduku	1,859	7,578	3,490	4,060	7,550
26	Ruwombwe	2,234	9,089	3,888	4,398	8,286
27	Rukweza	2,047	8,720	3,968	4,520	8,488
28	Nyhangare	1,042	4,492	1,877	2,101	3,978
29	Mutungagore	867	3,396	1,529	1,763	3,292
30	Chitenderano	1,459	6,870	3,101	3,324	6,425
31	Nzvimbe	1,650	9,243	5,219	5,573	10,792
32	Headlands	372	1,404	737	904	1,641
33	Nyazura	724	2,469	1,850	2,153	4,003
34	Timbermills	828	3,914	2,414	2,381	4,795
35	Mayo	2,164	9,924	6,320	6,163	12,483
36	Tanda east	1,326	5,489	2,665	2,766	5,431
37	Olivia	2,955	11,456	7,170	6,338	13,508
38	Headlands east	1,243	4,979	3,663	3,316	6,979
39	St Bedes	1,080	4,787	2,354	2,485	4,839
<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>63,158</b>	<b>259,894</b>	<b>140,629</b>	<b>147,815</b>	<b>288,444</b>

Source: ZIMSTATS

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

- When compared to 2012 census the population according to the 2022 census has increased by about 11% in the district.

Table 2: Urban Wards Population Projections

Ward No	Ward Name	HH 2012 Census	Population 2012	2022 Male	2022 Female	2022 Total
1	BCI Musika	1,203	4669	1,792	2,098	3,890
2	G section & T section	409	1437	662	750	1,412
3	B. Section	387	1402	617	734	1,351
4	R. Section	823	2914	1,442	1,583	3,025
5	VE Section	424	1701	1,043	1,274	2,317
6	UVE, NE, NHF section	1,673	6036	3,224	3,784	7,008
7	CBD	230	856	330	407	737
8	Mabvazuwa	1317	4769	2,514	2,880	5,394
9	Magamba	856	3,287	3,766	4,400	8,166
10	Silverbow	693	3,245	2,278	2,328	4,606
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,015</b>	<b>30,316</b>	<b>17,668</b>	<b>20,238</b>	<b>37,906</b>

Source: ZIMSTATS

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



The urban population has grown by about 25% since 2012.

### **1.3. Vegetation Characteristics**

The district's vegetation ranges from open grasslands, bush savanna to tree bush savanna. Dominant tree species are *Acacia*, *Brachystagia* (Musasa) among other tree species. Major grasses are *Hypertheria* largely used as thatch grass mostly found in almost all the wards of the district. *Eragrostis* and *Heteropogon* are other common grass species.

### **1.4. Land Degradation**

Land degradation generally signifies the temporary or permanent decline in the productive capacity of the land (UN/FAO definition). Land degradation, which is defined as a loss in productivity, is closely aligned with the interests of farmers, whose major concern is the yield that they can achieve from their farms.

#### **1.4.1. Veld Fires**

Veld fires caused during land clearing is high and heavily pronounced in the resettlement areas like ward 6, 37, 38, 11 and 17 to mention but a few. Veld fires have resulted in the loss of biodiversity and property and has a negative impact on food security.

#### **1.4.2. Siltation**

Makoni district falls under the Save catchment council with 3 main rivers namely Macheke, Ruzawe and Rusape. Unsustainable farming practices and stream bank cultivation are threatening the rivers causing severe washing away of topsoils and siltation. The disturbance of these riverbanks has led to the high siltation on these major rivers resulting in the reduction of water holding capacity and washing away of the rich productive soils thereby negatively impacting on food security due to a reduction in the harvest. Siltation is heavily pronounced in Makoni district's major rivers like Macheke, Rusape, Singwizi, Garagada and Ruzawe. Dams which are mostly affected by siltation include Manyere in ward 2 and Garagada in ward 23. This is mainly due to land mismanagement through unsustainable cultivation practices such as stream bank cultivation and steep slope cropping. Absence of contour ridges, terraces and poor maintenance of conservation works is a major driver of siltation within the district. Soil losses due to erosion contribute to the sediment load carried by the rivers and increases siltation of dams thereby causing a serious threat to the efficiency of surface water storage. Siltation can be controlled through the promotion of good soil management and prescribed farming practices. There is need for collective education and monitoring from relevant government departments and communities.

#### **1.4.3. Deforestation**

The imbalance in the demand and supply of woodland resources in Makoni district represents a major challenge to sustainability. Deforestation is the major environmental issue in Makoni district, and the most affected wards include 6, 8, 11, 18, 32, 34 and 37. There is rampant cutting down of indigenous trees in A2 and small-scale farming areas for the purpose of tobacco curing and land clearing for agricultural purposes.

#### **1.4.4. Stream Bank Cultivation**

Stream bank cultivation is mainly found in the communal areas and is one of the major environmental issues in Makoni district with a total stretch covered by stream bank cultivation being 58.099km.

#### **1.4.5. Gullies**

Gully erosion leads to the destruction and displacement of vital infrastructure like roads, boreholes and homesteads. Wards affected are 11, 12, 18, 23, 31, 32 and 38.

#### **1.4.6. Mining**

Mining activities in Makoni district comprise of both legal and illegal activities with sand and clay mostly mined illegally. There is only one registered mine in the district with the majority closed and still in the process of acquiring E.I.A certification. Minerals being mined include gold, diamond, copper and tantalite. Clay is mainly used for brick moulding for both domestic and commercial use. A lot of brick moulding activities are being carried out illegally in Nyazura area (ward 33) resulting in numerous large pits across the ward. Sand mining activities are prominent in peri-urban land of Rusape town and business centers where it is used for construction of new houses in upcoming suburbs. Illegal sand abstraction is practiced in Magamba residential area, near Crocodile motel and Tsanzaguru area.

### **1.5. Development Indicators**

#### **1.5.1. Education Information**

In 2016 the district had a total of 159 Primary Schools of which four were private schools and 81 secondary schools. Currently the district has a total of 183 Primary Schools and 90 secondary schools 14 of which are private schools. Pupils in communal areas generally travel between six kilometres and ten kilometres in resettlement areas to their respective schools. There is no vocational training centre in the district. Below is a statistical representation of schools in the district:

Table 3: Distribution of Schools in the District by Ward

Ward	ECD	Primary	Secondary	Vocational Training Centre
1	0	5	3	0
2	2	4	1	0
3	7	7	2	0
4	1	1	0	0
5	2	9	3	0
6	3	3	2	0
7	3	6	4	0
8	3	8	3	0
9	6	8	4	0
10	5	6	5	0
11	5	5	2	0
12	8	9	4	0
13	1	1	1	0
14	4	4	1	0
15	6	5	4	0
16	7	7	3	0
17	3	7	3	0
18	3	4	2	0
19	3	3	2	0
20	4	6	2	0
21	3	3	2	0
22	3	4	2	0
23	4	6	2	0
24	3	3	2	0
25	4	4	3	0
26	5	6	2	0
27	4	5	3	0
28	3	4	2	0
29	4	4	3	0
30	4	3	2	0
31	3	3	3	0
32	1	1	4	0
33	2	1	0	0
34	3	2	0	0
35	5	5	3	0
36	4	4	2	0
37	5	5	2	0
38	3	2	1	0
39	4	4	1	0
<b>Source: Ministry Of Primary and Secondary Education</b>				

- Ward 4 has no secondary school hence learners from that ward walk distances of 10 to 15km to the nearest secondary school.

### 1.5.2. Health Facilities by Type

There are 59 health centres in Makoni, comprising of 6 hospitals, 3 poly clinics and 50 clinics. This is an increase from the previous 57 recorded in 2016. Below is the list of all the health facilities establishment in the district.

Table 4: Distribution of Health Centers by Ward

Wards Covered	Name	Year Established	Facility	
8	Arnoldine Mission Clinic	1955	Clinic	Methodist
	Bamba Rural Health Centre		Clinic	GOZ
25	Chiduku Clinic	2006	Clinic	MRDC
17 and 3	Chikobvore Rural Health Centre	1991	Clinic	GOZ
1	Chikore Clinic	1982	Clinic	MRDC
2	Chinhenga Rural Health Centre	1987	Clinic	GOZ
16	Chinyadza Clinic	1979	Clinic	Anglican
10	Chinyika 1 Rural Health Centre	1985	Clinic	GOZ
8	Chinyika 2 Rural Health Centre	1983	Clinic	GOZ
7	Chinyudze Rural Health Centre	1988	Clinic	GOZ
	Chitungwiza Clinic		Clinic	AFM
13	Dowa Clinic	2006	Clinic	MRDC
10	Dumbabwe Clinic	1989	Clinic	MRDC
8	Era Mine Clinic	1981	Clinic	MRDC
	Gowakowa Rural Health Centre		Clinic	GOZ
17	Groobi Spring Rural Health Centre	2003	Clinic	GOZ
32	Headlands Clinic		Clinic	MRDC
15, 16, 26 and 25	Katsenga Rural Health Centre		Clinic	MRDC
8, 9 and 11	Mabvazuva Clinic	2018	Poly	RTC
22 and 23	Makoni Rural Hospital	1950s	Rural Hospital	GOZ
3, 9, 4 and 47	Maparura Rural Health Centre	1983	Clinic	GOZ
	Masvosva Rural Health Centre		Clinic	GOZ
21	Matotwe Rural Health Centre	1983	Clinic	GOZ
25	Matsika Clinic	1982	Clinic	MRDC
18	Maurice Nyagumbo Clinic	1996	Clinic	MRDC
	Mavhudzi Clinic	1986	Clinic	GOZ
35	Mayo 1 Rural Health Centre	Unknown	Clinic	GOZ
2	Mayo 2 Rural Health Centre	1986	Clinic	GOZ
12, 37	Mubvurungwa Clinic	1989	Clinic	MRDC
34, 37	Mufusire Clinic	1992	Clinic	MRDC
28	Mukamba Clinic		Clinic	MRDC
	Mukuwapasi Rehab Clinic	1952	Clinic	Jairosi Jiri
	Name Clinic		Clinic	MRDC
	Nedewedzo Rural Hospital	1945	Rural Hospital	GOZ
27, 29, 28, 31	Nedziwa Clinic	2013	Clinic	Anglican
3.4	Nyahowe Rural Health Centre	Unknown	Clinic	GOZ
20	Nyahukwe Rural Health Centre	1985	Clinic	GOZ
29, 30, 31	Nyamidzi Clinic	1982	Clinic	MRDC
7	Nyamukamani Rural Health Centre	1987	Clinic	GOZ
35	Nyamusosa Clinic	2004	Clinic	MRDC
	Nyazura Clinic		Clinic	MRDC
	Nyazura Mission Clinic		Clinic	SDA
	Nzvimbe	2020	Clinic	MRDC
21	Ringanayi Clinic	1997	Clinic	MRDC
27	Rukweza Clinic	1998	Clinic	MRDC
	Rusape District Hospital	1956	General Hospital	GOZ
	Rusape ZRP		Clinic	ZRP
19	Sangano Clinic	2002	Clinic	MRDC

Table 4: Distribution of Health Centers by Ward (continued)

Wards Covered	Name	Year Established	Facility	
2	St Michael's Tanda Mission Hospital	Unknown	Rural Hospital	Roman Catholic
	St Therese's Mission Hospital		Rural Hospital	Roman Catholic
12	Tandi Clinic	1973	Clinic	MRDC
26	Toriro Clinic	1978	Clinic	MRDC
16	Tsanzaguru Clinic	1978	Poly	RTC
3	Tsikada Rural Health Center	2015	Clinic	MRDC
	Vengere Clinic		Poly	RTC
5	Weya Rural Hospital	1954	Rural Hospital	GOZ
	ZPS Little Kraal Prison Clinic		Clinic	ZPCS
	ZPS Rusape Prison		Clinic	ZPCS
	Zunhidza Clinic	2013	Clinic	MRDC
<b>Source: Ministry of Health, 2022</b>				

### 1.5.3. Settlement Types

Table 5: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Urban	10
Growth point	2
Resettlement area	17
Communal	20
Estate Farms	0

### 1.6. Nutrition

Table 6: Prevalence of Malnutrition

Indicators	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 (IMAM)	-	-	182	173	240
Severe Acute malnutrition in children 6-59mnths (IMAM)	461	619	574	768	423
Cured (IMAM)	13	14	20	37	27
Deaths (IMAM)	222	212	204	315	227
Non- recovered (IMAM)	10	3	7	11	7
Minimum dietary diversity women (MDD-W)	42			26	37
Women dietary diversity score (MDD-S)	6.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	6.2
Stunting in children 6-59 months					31.9
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15-49yrs	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.9
Prevalence of HIV in females 15-49yrs	6.75	6.37	5.73	5.57	5.5
Prevalence of HIV in males 15-49yrs	3.48	3.34	3.17	3.03	2.86
Incidence of TB					
Low Birth weight					
Overweight					12.8
<b>Source: AARDS</b>					

- The number of children treated for moderate acute malnutrition in children under 5yrs increased to 240 in 2021 from 173 in 2020.
- A decline was seen in the children under the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in children under 5yrs, dropping from 768 to 423.
- Stunting in children is at an alarming rate of 31.9% which calls for urgent action to address this chronic challenge.



Table 7: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum meal frequency	46.2
Minimum dietary diversity	42.1
Minimum acceptable diet	23.5
Exclusive breastfeeding	34.0
Bottle feeding	0

- less than 50% of children under 2yrs are meeting the minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity.
- About a low 24% of the children are getting the minimum acceptable diet with a worrying low rate of exclusive breastfeeding at 34%.

Table 8: Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	28.0
Iron rich foods	60.2
Vitamin A rich foods	23.9
Protein Rich Foods	22.0
Household Food Consumption Score	68.0

The percentage of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity is at a low of 28% with consumption of Vitamin A and protein rich foods below 25%. This coupled with poor child feeding practices as observed above contributes to the high stunting rates being observed. Key actions for children below the age of 2 years and women of child bearing age are critically required.

### Top Ten Diseases/ Conditions

Table 9: Under Five years

	Male	Female	Total Number of Cases	Incidence Rate
Acute respiratory infection	3,124	2,753	5877	17.0
Malaria	435	391	826	82.6
Diarrhoea	718	745	1,463	68
Skin Diseases	623	614	1,237	8.0
Ear Condition	211	239	450	45.0
Eye Diseases	198	214	412	41.2
Injuries	132	103	235	23.0
Burns	58	63	121	12.1
Nutritional Deficiencies	36	41	77	7.7

Acute respiratory infection has remained the top problem in the district.

### Top Ten Diseases/ Conditions

Table 10: Five Years and Over

Disease/Condition	Male	Female	Total	Incidence
Malaria (suspected cases treated)	3,550	4,185	7,735	13.0
Acute Respiratory Infection	4,570	6,273	10, 843	9.2
All other injuries	1,700	1,206	2,906	34.4
Skin Diseases	1,077	1,221	2,298	43.5
Diarrhoea	1,177	1,457	2,634	38.0
Ear Condition	740	1210	1950	51.2
Bilharzia	400	132	532	53.2
All other eye conditions	516	724	1240	80.6
Dental conditions	340	579	919	91.9
Dysentery	79	100	179	17.9

Malaria remains a key challenge in the district especially in areas up north. More malaria programmes are required to compliment the ongoing residual spraying performed annually.

Table 11: Mortality in Children and Women

<b>Infant mortality</b>	Poor sanitation, Poor water quality malnourishment of the mother and infant use of infant inadequate prenatal and medical care use of infant formula as a breast milk substitutes
<b>Child mortality</b>	Infectious disease like Pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria
<b>Under 5 mortality</b>	Infectious diseases including pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria along with pre-term birth complications, birth asphyxia and trauma and congenital
<b>Maternal mortality Ratio</b>	Maternal mortality rate the number of material death direct and indirect in a given period per 100 000 women of reproductive age during the same time period..

## 1.7. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

Table 12: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

Year	Total Number Tested Positive
2016	2 ,459
2017	576
2018	1,118
2019	371
2020	1,261
2021	1,162

Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS has declined if compared to 2016 but has been fluctuating through the years to 2021. Probably more educational programs are required to ensure a reduction in the prevalence.

## 2. The Development indicators

### 2.1. Water and Sanitation Information

#### 2.1.1. Boreholes

Table 13: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Source	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes
1	Boreholes	60	7
2	Boreholes	47	3
3	Boreholes	84	7
4	Boreholes	4	3
5	Boreholes	120	8
6	Shallow wells	49	4
7	Boreholes	75	16
8	Boreholes	7	1
9	Boreholes	75	30
10	Boreholes	58	9
11	Shallow wells	19	9
12	Deep wells	27	16
13	Borehole	2	0
14	Deep wells	33	24
15	Deep wells	125	38
16	Boreholes	90	13
17	Boreholes	17	6
18	Boreholes	36	14
19	Boreholes	71	11
20	Boreholes	44	7
21	Boreholes	54	3

Table 13: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Source	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes
22	Boreholes	61	1
23	Boreholes	63	12
24	Boreholes	65	12
25	Boreholes	0	0
26	Boreholes	69	11
27	Boreholes	46	7
28	Boreholes	18	2
29	Boreholes	48	10
30	Boreholes	15	3
31	Boreholes	20	0
32	Headlands	Township	Township
33	Nyazura	Township	Township
34	Boreholes	5	0
35	Boreholes	7	0
36	Boreholes	76	18
37	Boreholes	18	5
38	Boreholes	5	2
39	Boreholes	30	13
<b>Source: DDF Makoni District</b>			

Roughly 17% of the boreholes are not functional across the district. Most of the non- functionality is linked to limited resources for repair, maintenance and rehabilitation.

### 2.1.2 Sanitation Facilities

Table 14: Distribution of Toilet Facilities by Ward

Ward	Types of Latrines	H/H	SCH	B/C	Others
32	BVIP	10	52	8	16
	Flush	184	10	9	6
6	BVIP	205	40	8	16
	Flush	2	0	0	0
34	BVIP	82	40	12	14
	Flush	3	16	0	0
17	BVIP	299	10	13	0
	Flush	219	13	4	4
2	BVIP	208	98	16	0
	Flush	10	0	0	0
35	BVIP	292	13	7	0
	Flush	0	0	0	0
<b>Sanitation Facilities (Rural Communities)</b>					
38	BVIP	12	28	2	16
	Flush	6	0	0	0
5	BVIP	1156	152	85	77
	Flush	0	0	0	0
15	BVIP	654	926	48	22
	Flush	0	27	1	0
22	BVIP	737	8	10	4
	Flush	2	1	0	0
23	BVIP	1143	20	21	4

Table 14: Distribution of Toilet Facilities by Ward (continued)

Ward	Types of Latrines				
	Flush	0	0	0	0
38	BVIP	10	39	4	12
	Flush	0	0	0	4
8	BVIP	656	103	16	7
	Flush	0	0	0	0
26	BVIP	1,153	51	20	0
	Flush	0	0	0	0
12	BVIP	620	199	27	8
	Flush	6	1	3	0
29	BVIP	213	38	18	0
	Flush	0	0	0	0
25	BVIP	621	42	26	0
	Flush	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>BVIP</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>134</b>
	Flush	8	29	18	4
<b>Source: Environmental Health Makoni District</b>					

### 3. Transport and Communication

Table 15: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Econet	Telecel	Netone
1	Yes	No	Yes
2	Yes	Partial	Partial
3	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Partial	Yes	Yes



Table 15: Network Coverage by Ward (continued)

Ward	Econet	Telecel	Netone
30	Partial	Yes	Yes
31	Partial	No	Yes
32	Yes	Yes	Yes
33	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	Yes	Partial	Partial
37	Yes	Yes	Yes
38	Yes	Yes	Yes
39	Yes	Partial	Yes

The three network providers which are Econet, Telecel and Netone are all operational with Econet leading as is shown in the table above.

#### 4. Main Livelihood Sources

Table 16: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Central & Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Rain-fed agriculture – mainly of cereals – characterizes this zone. Maize and small grains are dominant crops, providing both food and cash income. Better off households are reasonably self-sufficient in cereals but poorer households depend equally on own crops, daily wages and gold panning to make ends meet.	28, 29, 30 and 31
Greater Mudzi communal	This Lowveld zone is characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation of maize, small grains and groundnuts supplemented by income earned through cotton production, gold panning, animal husbandry and formal employment. Better off households meet most of their food needs through own crop production. Poorer households, by contrast, cannot make ends meet from farming alone. Hence a diverse mix of income sources including employment and gold panning is the key to their food security.	1, 2, 3, 4 and 36
High veld Prime Cereal & Cash Crop Resettlement	Resettled households in this zone depend mainly on rain-fed food and cash crop cultivation. Irrigation is limited to large-scale farms (namely A2 and commercial-scale farmers). A1 small-holder farms were allocated to settlers under the Fast Track Land Resettlement Programme that started in July 2000. The zone has recently observed an increase in mixed farming (livestock and crops) although livestock holdings are low compared to other zones. This is a high potential area and current production is limited by lack of capital. In addition to A1 farm owners, there is also a farm worker population in the zone who are highly mobile and very vulnerable to food insecurity.	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38 and 39
High Veld prime Communal	Livelihoods in this prime agriculture zone centre around the rain-fed production of both cash and food crops. Cultivation is highly diversified but overall maize is predominant as the staple food crop. Some of the crops grown in this zone include tobacco, cotton, groundnuts, paprika, millet, sorghum, bambara nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes and soya beans. Farmers in this zone are susceptible to prices fluctuations on cash crops which affect their income from year to year.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 35
<b>Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012</b>		

#### 5 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.

## 5.1 Poverty Levels

Poverty map for the district by ward

Table 17: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward No	Proportion of Population - Percentage	Households 2012	Poor Households	Percentage of Poverty Prevalence
1	1	1,020	770	76
2	2	1,499	1,022	69
3	3	2,027	1,545	77
4	0	100	59	59
5	5	3,075	2,250	74
6	4	2,268	1,560	72
7	4	2,506	1,678	67
8	5	2,844	2,300	81
9	3	1,887	1,379	73
10	2	1,348	905	68
11	3	1,735	1,165	68
12	4	2,899	2,096	73
13	1	344	206	60
14	2	1,241	963	78
15	3	1,988	1,408	71
16	5	3,053	1,995	66
17	3	2,054	1,393	68
18	2	1,408	882	63
19	2	1,271	887	70
20	2	1,383	839	61
21	2	989	713	73
22	1	833	584	71
23	3	2,064	1,501	74
24	2	1,472	1,073	74
25	3	1,859	1,372	75
26	3	2,234	1,587	72
27	3	2,047	1,462	72
28	2	1,042	778	75
29	1	867	586	68
30	3	1,459	1,132	78
31	3	1,650	1,414	86

Table 17: Poverty Prevalence by Ward (continued)

Ward No	Proportion of Population - Percentage	Households 2012	Poor Households	Percentage of Poverty Prevalence
32	1	372	192	52
33	1	724	385	53
34	1	828	562	69
35	4	2,164	1,521	71
36	2	1,326	1,052	80
37	4	2,955	1,969	67
38	2	1,243	833	67
39	2	1,080	843	79
	100%	63,158	44,861	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015

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

The area with the highest poverty prevalence are characterised by poor soils, shortage of draught power and general limit on livelihood options and lack of capital to expand their agricultural activities or start any investments. Poverty is more prevalent in the South and Northern wards as they lie in agro ecological region 5 (Figure 2).

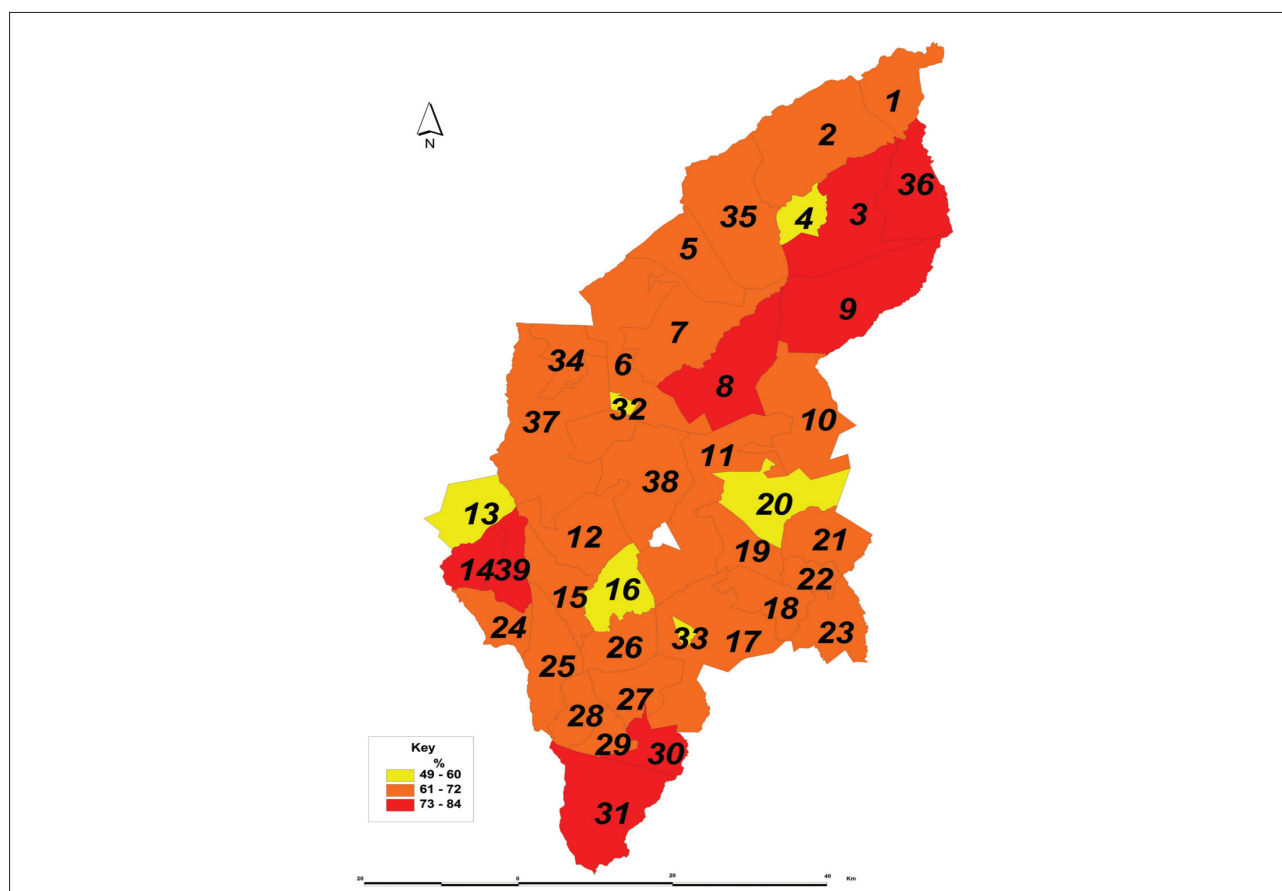


Figure 2: Makoni Poverty Map (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

## 6. Agriculture information

### 6.0. Natural Regions and Climate

The district lies in the agro-ecological regions 2b, 3 and 4. The annual rainfall ranges from 450mm-850mm. There are mixed farming activities namely cattle ranching, wildlife and crop production (semi-intensive). Most of the soils in the district were formed from the granite rock which is highly acidic and requires liming for higher productivity. However, some patches in the district have sand loamy soils, clay loamy, clay soils and gravel soils.

Table 18: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
2b	850 mm and above rainfall, average temperatures of 240c	5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38 and 39
3	Moderate rainfall with average rainfall being 600-800mm per annum Mid-season dry spells	7, 8, 9, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 35
4	Annual rainfall is low, averaging 450-600mm per annum Mid-season dry spells Temperatures range from -4 to 30 degrees Celsius	1, 2, 3, 4, 31 and 36

**Source: Meteorological Department**

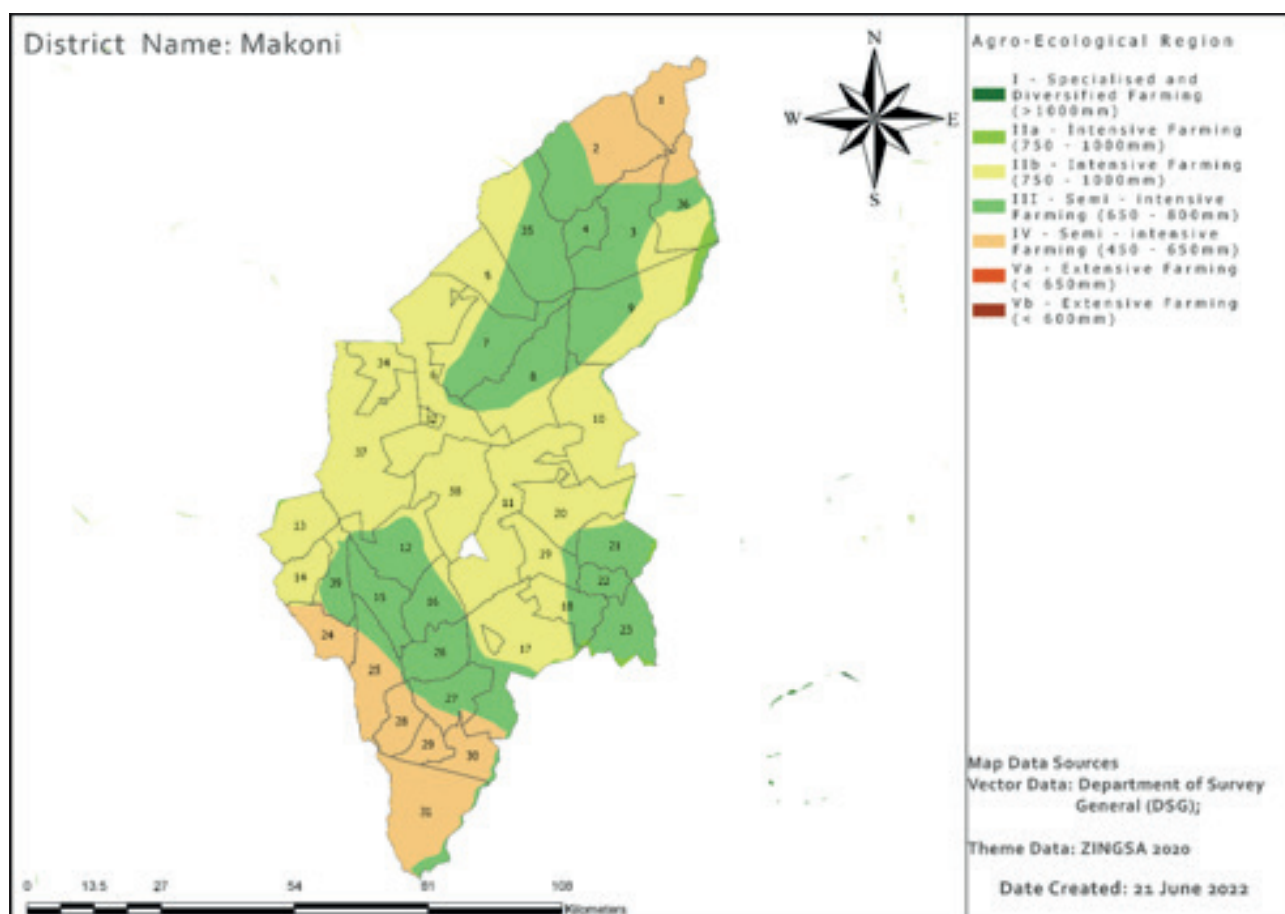


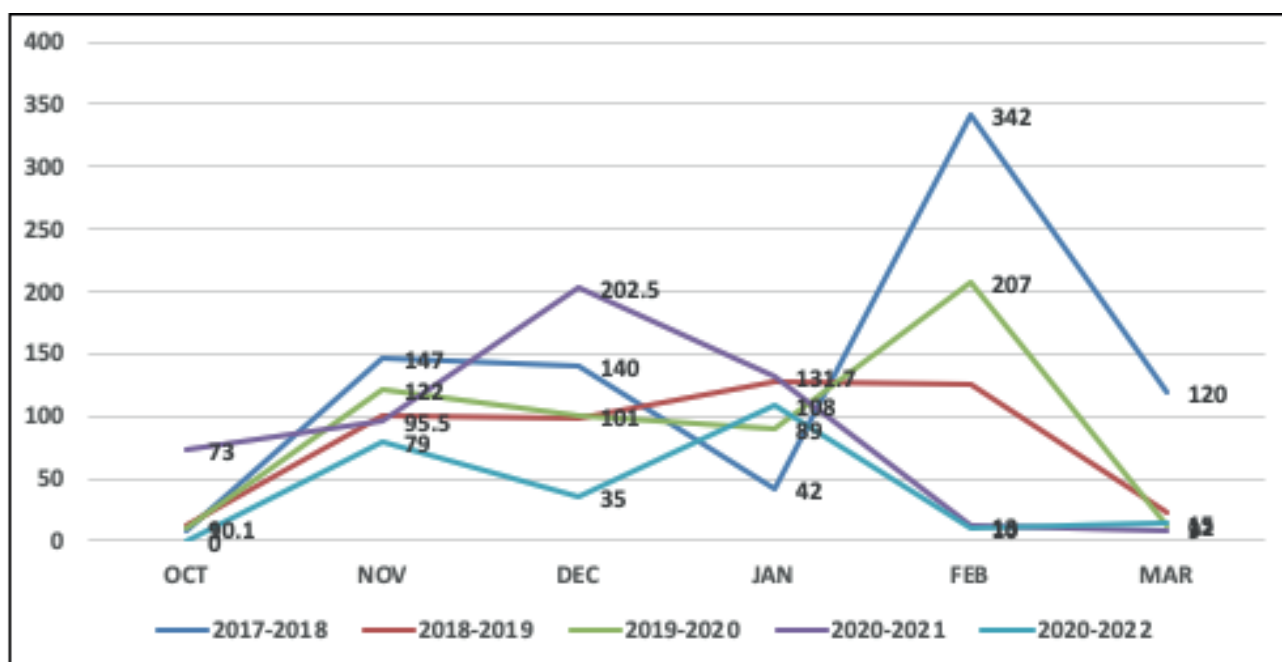
Figure 3: Makoni District Natural Region (Source: Meteorological Department)

### 6.1. Mean Annual Rainfall

Rainfall is varied between and within seasons. It ranges from 400mm-850mm per annum and is significantly related to agro ecological zones. The rainfall is erratic and rainfall intensity is decreasing at an increasing rate resulting in a decrease in area planted, yield and subsequent production in tonnes.

Mid-season dry spells are experienced during the first 3 weeks of January and the length of the dry spell ranges from 14 - 25 days. There is inter and intra annual variability in rainfall intensity.

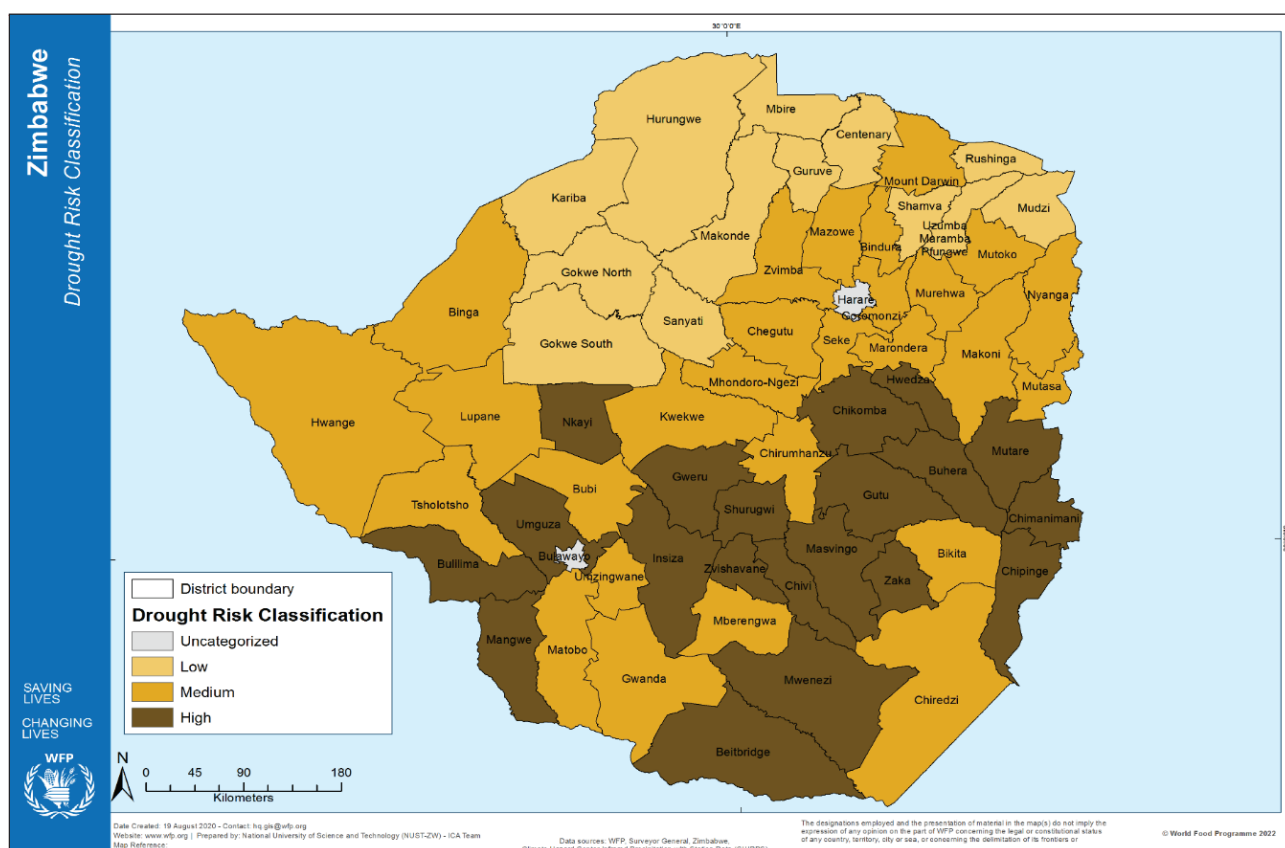




**Figure 4: Mean Annual Rainfall Patterns for Makoni District (Source: Meteorological Department)**

## 6.2. Drought Prone Areas

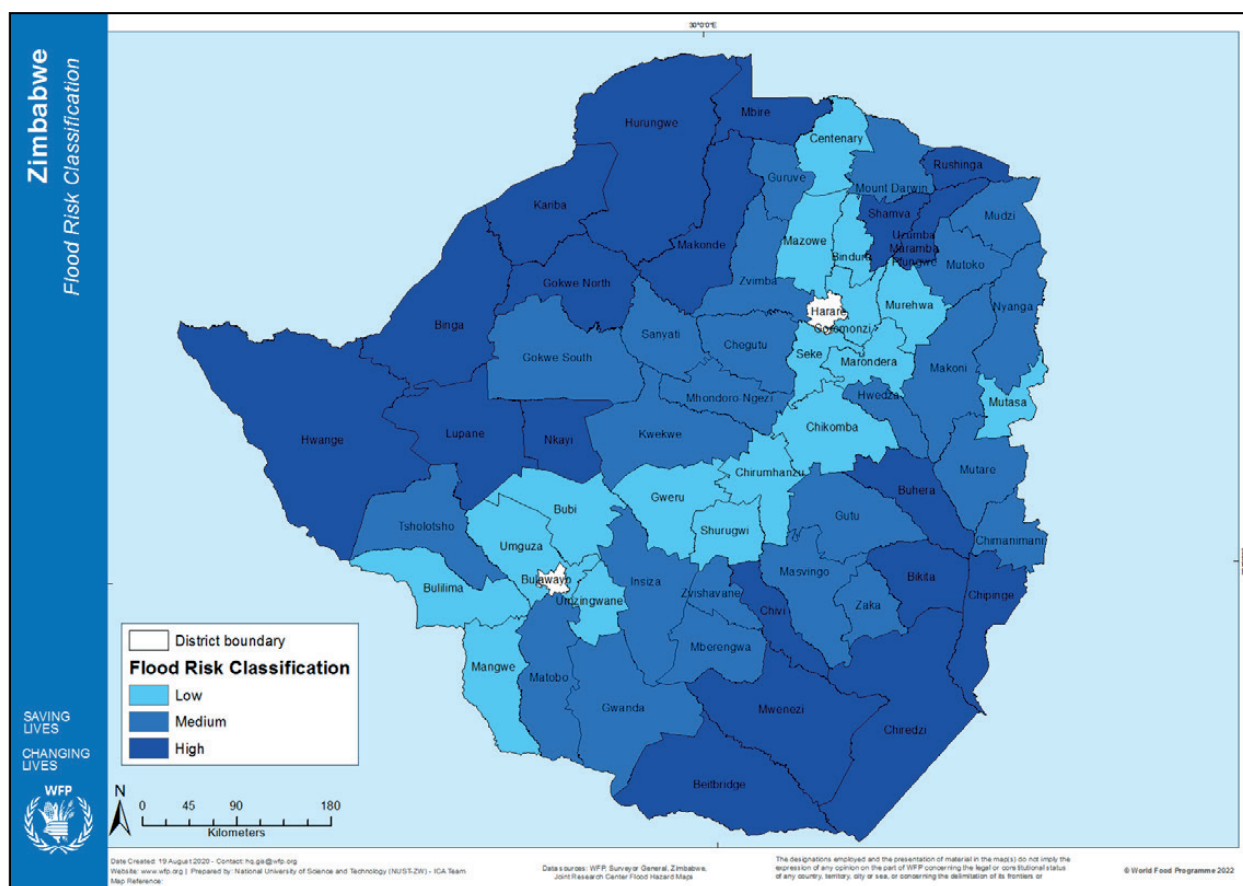
The district was classified to be moderately prone to drought by the national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) in 2021 (Figure 5). Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 30, 31 and 36 are more susceptible to drought because of the very low rainfall that they receive.



**Figure 5: Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP ICA)**

### 6.3. Flood Prone Areas

Makoni district is not very much prone to floods. But there are some wards like wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 36 which experience frequent floods.



**Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas (Source: ICA 2021)**

### 6.4. Hydro-geological Conditions

There are a number of rivers that flow through the district and these include Save, Macheke, Ruzawe and Rusape. These rivers are useful in supporting dams and irrigation schemes. They also provide water for agriculture purposes and for household uses.

There are 9 major dams in the district and these also support irrigation schemes (table 19). More dams are required in the district to enhance crop production and improve food access.

**Table 19: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward**

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward
3	Nyadimba Dam
6	Royal Visit Dam
7	Mwarazi Dam
7	Bethel kopje
16	Lake Rusape
17	Cavalla
23	Osborne Dam
27	Jani
28	Maoresa
<b>Source: ZINWA Makoni District</b>	

## 7. Crop Information

### 7.0. Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The district has farming sectors including Communal, Small scale, A1, A2 and Old resettlement with communal area being the top in terms of area and population. The main crops grown under communal areas are maize and groundnuts. The A1 and A2 farmers mainly grow tobacco, wheat and maize. The small-scale farmers predominantly grow maize and tobacco.

Table 20: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Communal Area	64, 675	59	151, 000	55.4
A1	16, 868	15.4	72, 044	26.5
A2	8, 880	8.1	1 588	0.6
Old Resettlement	14, 871	13.6	40, 125	14.6
Small scale	4, 287	3.9	7, 583	2.8
<b>Source: AARDS Makoni District</b>				
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>				

## 7.1. Irrigation Scheme

### 7.1.1. Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

A total of 335.5ha is under irrigation schemes in Makoni. These schemes are flood irrigate powered. Mainly they are into horticultural and cereal production.

Table 21: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
15	Bhiri	4 Ha	Partly operational
16	Chiduku Tikwiri	150 Ha	Operational
20	Sweet Waters	5 Ha	Operational
20	Upper Lisape	15 Ha	Operational
24	Mukonomuvi	12 Ha	Partly operational
24	Chimuriwo	5.5 Ha	Operational
39	Chiduku Ngowe	44 Ha	Not operational
3	Nyadimba	20 Ha	Operational
31	Romsley	80 Ha	Not operational
<b>Source: AARDS</b>			

### 7.1.2. Crops Grown in the Scheme

- Maize (green mealies)
- Cabbages
- Green peas
- Sugar beans
- Irish potatoes
- Onions
- Tomatoes
- Garlic
- Butternuts
- Wheat
- Paprika

**Source: Irrigation Department Makoni District**

### 7.1.3. Challenges

- Shortage of water for irrigation.
- High cost of inputs.
- Poor road network.
- Poor market prices.
- Climate change and variability.
- Limited access to loans.
- Liquidity challenges.
- Small land holdings (communal areas).
- Shortages of draught power.
- Market glut.
- Pests and diseases.
- Viability problems.
- High transport cost.
- Post-harvest losses.

## 7.2. Crop Production Trends

Table below Cereal Production and Adequacy by Ward in Tons:

There have been no significant changes in cereal production in the district since 2016. Only marginal fluctuations have been observed and major agricultural investments are required to significantly increase cereal production and reach adequacy levels.

Table 22: Cereal Production Trends in Hectares

Ward	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	125.3	128.2	122	125.7	109
2	335.7	345.5	324	355.2	372.1
3	427	467	472	481	488
4	41	42.4	43.4	49.4	52.1
5	887.2	876	892	866	821.7
6	988.1	982.5	938	932	945
7	1,034	1,035	1,093	1,193	1,129
8	1047	1,060.4	1,022	998	1,012
9	887.2	976.3	983	921	933
10	545.6	556.7	568.9	555.3	578
11	645	634.3	678	692	621
12	843.9	876.7	857.5	823.5	792.3
13	100.3	100.67	102.3	101	112
14	499.4	497.8	449	489	477
15	456.4	452.6	456.	472	442
16	968.4	963.8	962	998	887
17	993.87	100.4	990.3	982	102
18	400.3	400.45	412	443	434
19	445.5	456.6	432.1	445	433
20	389	388.4	367	331	378.2
21	271	300	255	289	298
22	234	236	251	255	221
23	456.2	432	442.4	487	409
24	267.3	278.3	273.1	278	257.5
25	356.4	367.8	337	378	308
26	456.7	445.3	452	411.9	431.7
27	451.4	467.3	422	498	512
28	256	300.4	383	221	313
29	256.4	267.2	268.9	255.3	378
30	354.9	546	478	492	421
31	557.5	558.4	457.5	423.5	392.3
32	103.7	127.9	102.3	101	112
33	278.5	276.7	449	489	477
34	256.5	247.5	456.	472	442
35	1245	1258	962	998	887
36	278.5	278.9	290.3	282	284
37	834.2	856.3	812	843	834
38	478.7	485.8	498	478.4	481.2
39	367.3	378.3	373.5	381.5	379.8

**Source: AARDS Makoni District**

Area planted under different crops has not significantly changed over the years since 2016 although some crops saw significant increase. These include soyabeans, paprika and sweet potatoes.

Table 23: Crop Production Trends

Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	52, 000	60, 000	54, 500	58, 000	57, 680
Sorghum	227	189	266	289	312
Pearl millet	121	113	142	106	144
Rapoko	1,121	1,311	1,422	1,698	1134
Groundnuts	4,531	4,679	4,231	3,980	4,025
Soyabeans	12	26	134	349	819
Sunflower	389	418	672	532	611
Cotton	-	-	44	82	92.4
Edible beans	1,097	1121	2561	3200	3782
Tobacco	14,351	15280	16, 230	17, 428	17, 401
Cassava	3	4	6	4	7
Paprika	15	289	299	198	397
Cow peas	783	699	719	655	712
Sweet potatoes	2,679	7,542	7,812	8,710	9,320
Irish potatoes	288	262	302	221	309
Bambara nuts	543	488	423	568	553
Rice					
<b>Total</b>	<b>78, 160</b>	<b>92, 421</b>			

**Source: AARDS Makoni District**

## 8. Livestock

### 8.1. Main Types of Livestock Ownership

The main livestock dominating the district are cattle, goats, indigenous chickens, broiler chickens and layer chickens. Off take for beef remains stagnant at 4%. Efforts to rebuild the cattle herd are hampered by shortage and high cost of breeding stock, lack of capital, limited access to loans, disease challenges, and high cost of feeds, drought and lack of technology.

Table 24: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All households	54 650	62	67
Farm households	12 770	86	60
Non-farm h/hs	41 830	38	75

**Source: Department of Livestock Production Makoni**

More than 50% of the livestock in the district is owned by the upper middle class with most of the lower and middle class having no livestock at all.

Table 25: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0-4	4-7	13+
Goats	0-5	5-9	25+
Sheep	0-2	2-6	6+
Pigs	0-1	1-4	5+

**Source: Department of Livestock Production Makoni**

Table 26 shows the livestock holding for each ward.

Table 26: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	5,687	4,632	112	9,479
2	4,311	3,437	232	8,702
3	3,863	3,557	141	9,987
4	8,542	2,724	255	10, 211
5	9,543	3,001	197	10, 438
6	5,428	2,272	341	9,073
7	4,021	2,342	144	8,229
8	4,103	2,109	75	8,516
9	5,841	3,367	142	9,714
10	3,566	2,978	173	9,433
11	4,647	1,865	131	9,499
12	4,400	1,123	145	6,689
13	2,481	2,856	87	7,768
14	2,829	1,934	122	6,466
15	3,935	2,345	124	9,764
16	7,866	1,425	34	9,005
17	3,737	1,089	149	6,511
18	3,576	1,022	76	4,484
19	6,001	1,054	101	9,004
20	4,832	1,564	88	5,643
21	3,033	1,576	127	4,001
22	3,270	1,802	123	8,043
23	4,027	2,421	65	4,632
24	4,643	2,299	298	4,216
25	2,926	1,659	101	10, 434
26	4,532	1,567	46	3,327
27	4,650	1,321	141	10, 204
28	7,532	1,764	133	11, 223
29	4,163	2,045	87	8,225
30	3,461	3,500	76	4,964
31	3,345	3,103	98	7933
32	125	256	101	542
33	235	346	15	777
34	3,247	1,684	115	10, 426
35	4,522	3,587	202	9,896
36	4,022	3,762	129	7,676
37	4,367	1,376	287	2,198
38	5,453	2,303	269	10, 465
39	2,535	2,242	78	9,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>163, 669</b>	<b>85, 309</b>	<b>5, 560</b>	<b>303, 443</b>
<b>Source: Livestock Dept</b>				

### 8.1. Main Livestock Diseases

Lumpy skin, heart water and theileriosis are the common livestock diseases across the district.

Table 27: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies	6, 7, 11, 16, 21 and 23
Newcastle disease	2, 26, 27, 31 and 38
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and mouth	Nil
Lumpy skin	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 39
Heart water	1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 14, 18, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38 and 39
Theileriosis	6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38 and 39

## 8.2. Dipping Facilities

Most of the wards have dipping facilities although some are not functional (Table 28).

Table 28: Dipping Facilities Within the District

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
1	3	3	0	1
2	7	7	0	1
3	6	6	0	1
4	2	2	0	1
5	5	5	0	0
6	7	7	0	0
7	6	6	0	0
8	7	7	0	0
9	7	7	0	0
10	6	6	0	0
11	3	3	0	0
12	6	6	0	1
13	4	4	0	1
14	4	4	0	1
15	3	3	0	1
16	4	4	0	1
17	6	6	0	0
18	4	4	0	0
19	4	4	0	0
20	4	4	0	0
21	3	3	0	0
22	2	2	0	0
23	2	2	0	0
24	2	2	0	0
25	3	3	0	0
26	4	4	0	0
27	5	5	0	0
28	2	2	0	0
29	2	2	0	0
30	2	2	0	2
31	3	3	0	0



Table 28: Dipping Facilities Within the District (continued)

Ward	Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
32	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0
34	3	3	0	0
35	8	8	0	0
36	1	1	0	0
37	4	4	0	0
38	4	4	0	0
39	4	4	0	0
<b>Source: Livestock Dept Makoni</b>				

Table 29: Animal Health Centres

Number of Non-functional animal health	14
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Para vets	330
<b>Source: Livestock Dept Makoni</b>	

Table 30: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All households	54, 650	62	67
Farm households	12, 770	86	60
Non-farm	41, 830	38	75

Table 31: Distribution of Herd Size

Number	Cattle	Goats
0	22, 562	19, 163
<5	29, 501	48, 253
>5	2, 593	4,834

### 8.3. Other Livestock Establishments

Table 32: Other Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (ponds)	1,003
Apiculture	3,801
Dairy farms	5
Feedlots	5

Table 33: Livestock Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Value (Usd)
Beef cattle	Per beast	400.00
Dairy cattle	Per beast	1,300.00
Sheep	Per beast	70.00
Goats	Per beast	45.00
Donkeys	Per beast	100
Pigs	Per kg	4.00
Indigenous chicken	Per bird	10.00
Broilers	Per bird	7.00
Fish	Per kg	3.50
Eggs	Per crate	4.00

Table 34: Average Livestock Ownership by Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0-4	4-7	13+
Goats	0-5	5-9	25+
Sheep	0-2	2-6	6+
Pigs	0-1	1-4	5+

More than 50% of the livestock in the district is owned by the upper middle class with most of the lower and middle class having no livestock at all.

#### 8.4. Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- stock theft
- drought
- inbreeding
- inadequate grazing land
- poor market prices
- veld fires
- expensive livestock commercial feed

### 9. Market Information

#### 9.1 Main Business Centres

The district has very few growth points and many business centres where people get services. Table 35 shows the distribution of business centers per ward across the whole district. All the wards have at least one market.

Table 35: Distribution of Business Centres

Ward	Growth Point	Business Centers	Grinding Mills
1	0	5	3
2	0	3	4
3	0	4	3
4	0	4	3
5	1	2	7
6	0	3	2
7	0	3	3
8	0	11	4
9	0	7	5
10	0	3	4
11	0	2	6
12	0	7	5
13	0	1	3
14	0	4	5
15	0	4	4
16	0	7	7
17	0	2	6
18	0	3	5
19	0	4	5
20	0	4	7
21	0	3	2
22	0	3	4
23	0	4	8
24	0	4	6
25	0	3	5
26	0	2	3
27	1	4	8
28	0	5	3
29	0	2	4

Table 35: Distribution of Business Centres (continued)

Ward	Growth Point	Business Centers	Grinding Mills
30	0	3	3
31	0	3	5
32	0	1	3
33	0	1	3
34	0	4	4
35	0	4	5
36	0	4	3
37	0	2	2
38	0	2	4
39	0	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Source: MRDC</b>			

### 9.2 Livestock Markets

Markets for livestock include the local and distant markets. Livestock is mainly sold to local butcheries and private buyers at growth points and in Rusape. Farmer to farmer sales also forms a significant portion of the market in the district. Table 36 shows the average livestock prices in the district as of October 2016.

Table 36: Livestock Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Value (Usd)
Beef cattle	Per beast	400.00
Dairy Cattle	Per beast	1,300.00
Sheep	Per beast	70.00
Goats	Per beast	45.00
Donkeys	Per beast	100
Pigs	Per kg	4.00
Indigenous chicken	Per bird	10.00
Broilers	Per bird	7.00
Fish	Per kg	3.50
Eggs	Per crate	4.00

### 9.3 Crop Markets

Markets for both livestock and cereals include the local and distant markets. Livestock is sold to local butcheries and private buyers at growth points and in town. There is rampant informal trading. Cattle are normally bought at CC Sales Auction floor while broilers are absorbed by local supermarkets and some boarding schools. Some cattle are bought by abattoirs.

In Makoni District there are formal and informal markets, but the market glut for horticultural produce result in huge post-harvest losses, (mangoes, guavas, tomatoes etc). Sugar beans is sold to Supermarkets and Boarding schools. Some of the commodities are bought locally at growth points, Rusape's Vhengere market, business centres and by other farmers.

**The GMB** is in Rusape town and in wards 5, 7, 14, 24 and 34. It absorbs produce like cereals and legumes. It sometimes operates satellites depots during lean periods.

**National Breweries:** Cereals and pulses.

**National Foods:** Cereals and pulses.

**Metro peach:** Cereals and pulses.

**Elite market:** Crocodile Motel, Manica Hotel, Pamugodo Lodge and all supermarkets in Rusape town provide ready market for produce like lettuce, cucumbers, carrots etc.

Table 37: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg US	Maize Grain \$/ bucket US	Beans \$/500g US	Other Small Grain \$/ bucket US	Rice (Per 2 kgs) US
1	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
2	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
3	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
4	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
5	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
6	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
7	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
8	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
9	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
10	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
11	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
12	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
13	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
14	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
15	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
16	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
17	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
18	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
19	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
20	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
21	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
22	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
23	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
24	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
25	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
26	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
27	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
28	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
29	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
30	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
31	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
32	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
33	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
34	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
35	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
36	√	√	√	√	√	7	10	2	15	3
37	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
38	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3
39	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	15	3

**KEY:** √ -

Product is available in the ward.

#### 9.4 Market Challenges

- Poor road network.
- Market glut for horticultural products.
- Poor Market linkages.

- Transport costs are high.
- Poor market infrastructure.
- Prices are very low.
- Post-harvest losses.

## 10. Common Hazards

The common hazards faced in the district include the following:

- Prolonged mid-season dry spells that tend to affect production resulting in food and nutrition insecurity
- Veld fires affecting livestock production and also contributing to deforestation
- Frost and hail storm
- Pest and diseases.

Table 38 shows the common hazards and the wards that are prone to the hazard:

Table 38: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Number	Ward Name	Periodic Hazards/ Sudden on Set	Chronic Hazards
1	Chikore		Drought
2	Nyamazira		Drought
3	Tanda west		Drought
4	Maruma		
5	Chiendambuya	Crop pest and disease	
6	Headlands north	Hailstorm	
7	Chinyika west	Hailstorm, crop pest and disease	
8	Inyati Mine	Hailstorm, crop pest and disease	
9	Chinyika east	Hailstorm	
10	Nyanga south	Crop pest and disease	
11	Rusape east	Frost	
12	Tandi	Frost	
13	Dowa	Livestock pest and diseases	
14	Dewedzo	Livestock pest and diseases	
15	Bvekerwa	Frost	
16	Tikwiri	Frost	
17	Chikobvore	Veld fires	
18	Chirimutsitu	Crop pest and disease	
19	Sangano	Crop pest and disease	
20	Temaruru	Hailstorm	
21	Matotwe	Livestock pest and disease	
22	Nyamangura	Livestock pest and disease	
23	Nyamatanda	Crop pest and disease	
24	Masvosva	Road accidents	
25	Chiduku	Livestock pest and diseases	
26	Ruwombwe	Crop pest and diseases	
27	Rukweza	Crop pest and diseases	
28	Nyahangare	Drought	Drought
29	Mutungagore	Drought	Drought
30	Chitenderano	Drought	Drought
31	Nzvimbe	Drought	Drought
32	Headlands	Road Accidents	
33	Nyazura	Hailstorm	
34	Timbermills	Hailstorm	
35	Mayo	Livestock pest and diseases	
36	Tanda east	Drought	Drought
37	Olivia	Frost	
38	Headlands east	Frost	
39	St Bedes	Frost	

Source: Civil Protection Department

- Protracted dry spells and midseason dry spells tend to affect production and productivity resulting in food and nutrition insecurity.
- The district is prone to veld fires; hence livestock production is affected.
- There are also incidences of frost and hailstorm.
- Livestock diseases are a threat to the district as is shown in the table above.

## 11. District Development Priorities

Table 39: District Development Priorities

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Veld fires	38, 11, 17, 6 and 37	These are the wards that have a high hectareage of veld fires
Waste disposal	All areas in Rusape town, Headlands and Nyazura Townships	There is improper waste disposal
Stream bank and cultivation	Along main rivers Macheke, Rusape, Nyazura, Nyamidzi	This lowers the water levels in the main rivers
Brick moulding and	Rusape, Headlands, Rukweza, Nyazura	The activity causes soil erosion and gullies
Mapping of wetlands	In Makoni District	There is the need to conserve wetlands
Water provision	1, 2, 29, 30 and 31.	
Sale pens rehabilitation	Weya/Chiendambuya ward 5, Nyahowe ward 3, chinhenga ward 9, Mutungagore ward 29, Tamaruru ward 20.	
Nutrition awareness	9, 22, 28, 23, 48, 30 and 11	
To train VHWS in Community Infant Young Child Feeding	All wards	
Dip tank rehabilitation tank	8	50 x 50kg PPC15 cement, 50kg impemo 56 x 6 x 110mm treated poles
Anthrax vaccinations	7,	35 000 doses of anthrax

## 12. Food Security

### 12.1. Food Insecurity Trends

Makoni district is a moderately food insecure district with food insecurity prevalence that is generally below that of the national average. The food insecurity for the district has generally been on an upward trend since 2017 to 2019 when it reached its highest at 53% (figure 7). Wards which are to the extreme north which are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 36 and those to the south 28, 29, 30 and 31 have chronic food insecurity.

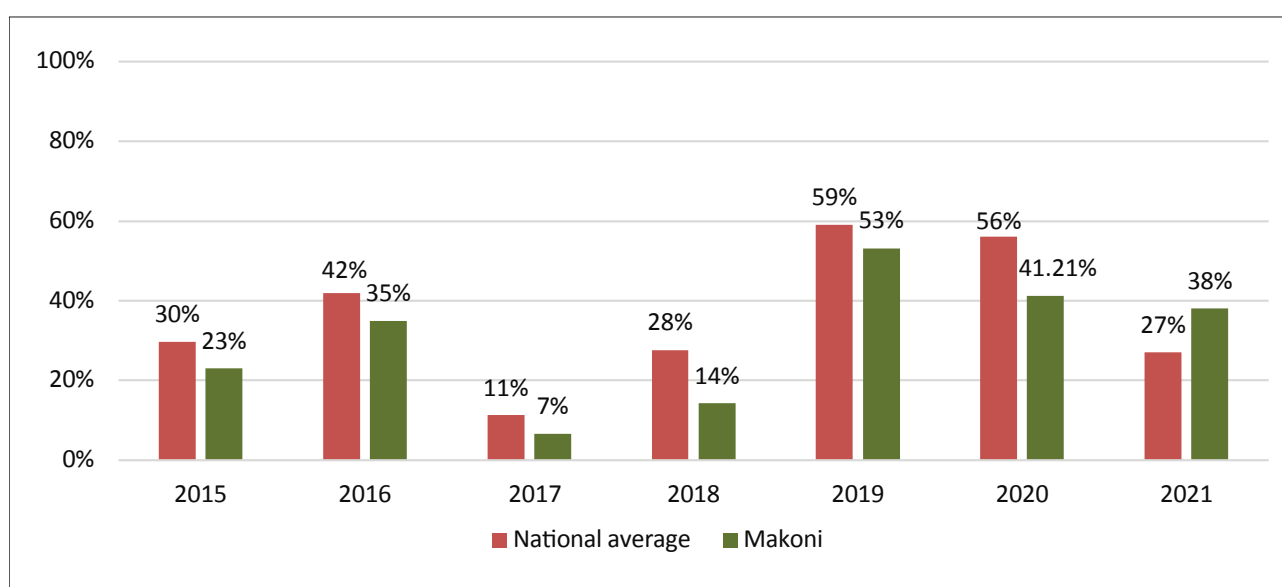


Figure 7: Makoni Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2012 – 2021))

## 12.2. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

<b>Group A (9%)</b>	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. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices and they are highly educated. They do not need any assistance.
<b>Group B (35%)</b> Food secure under no major shocks	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.
<b>Group C (48%)</b> Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools.
<b>Group D</b> Highly food insecure, including destitute	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 labour 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.
<b>Key:</b> <b>Category A:</b> Households in category A would not require any food assistance. <b>Category B:</b> Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress. <b>Category C:</b> 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. <b>Category D:</b> 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.	

## 12.3. Coping Strategies – District Level, or Ward Level (if possible)

- Reducing number of meals
- Reducing quantity of food at mealtimes
- Resorting to eating wild fruits
- Selling assets
- Barter trading
- Reducing non-food expenditure to buy food
- Remittances from relatives out of the country
- Food for work programme

## 12.4. Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 40: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of Population	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	3,968	4,822	55	Red
2	6,376	7,749	55	Red
3	8,206	9,973	50	Red
4	487	591	30	Red
5	12, 449	15, 130	55	Red
6	10, 123	12, 307	55	Red
7	11, 564	14, 054	55	Red
8	13, 237	16,088	50	Red
9	9,053	11, 003	50	Red

Table 40: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

Ward	Proportion of Population	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Food Insecurity Rankings
10	6,271	7,621	55	Red
11	7,223	8,778	55	Red
12	12, 180	14, 803	55	Red
13	1,415	1719	30	Red
14	5,598	6,803	50	Red
15	8,128	9,878	55	Red
16	13, 439	16, 333	30	Red
17	8,846	10, 751	55	Red
18	6217	7,556	55	Red
19	5,683	6,907	55	Red
20	5,674	6,896	30	Red
21	4,156	5,051	55	Red
22	3,391	4,121	55	Red
23	8,711	10, 587	55	Red
24	6,135	7,456	55	Red
25	7,578	9,210	55	Yellow
26	9,089	11, 046	55	Yellow
27	8,720	10, 585	55	Yellow
28	4,492	5,459	55	Yellow
29	3,396	4,127	55	Yellow
30	6,870	8,349	50	Yellow
31	9,243	11, 233	50	Yellow
32	1,404	1,706	30	Yellow
33	2,469	3,000	30	Yellow
34	3,914	4,757	55	Yellow
35	9,924	12, 061	55	Yellow
36	5,489	6,671	50	Yellow
37	11, 456	13, 923	55	Yellow
38	4,979	6,051	55	Yellow
39	4,787	5,818	50	Yellow
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>272, 340</b>	<b>330, 973</b>	<b>136, 487</b>	
<b>Source: Makoni District Profiling Team</b>				
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>				

### 13. Nutrition

Table 41: Prevalence of Malnutrition

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 (IMAM)	-	-	182	173	240
Severe Acute malnutrition in children 6-59mnths (IMAM)	461	619	574	768	423
Cured (IMAM)	13	14	20	37	27
Deaths (IMAM)	222	212	204	315	227
Non- recovered (IMAM)	10	3	7	11	7
Minimum dietary diversity women (MDD-W)	42%			26%	37%
Women dietary diversity score (MDD-S)	6.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	6.2%
Stunting in children 6-59 months					31.9%
Prevalence of HIV in adolescents and adults 15-49yrs	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.9



Table 41: Prevalence of Malnutrition (continued)

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Prevalence of HIV in females 15-49yrs	6.75	6.37	5.73	5.57	5.5
Prevalence of HIV in males 15-49yrs	3.48	3.34	3.17	3.03	2.86
Incidence of TB					
Low Birth weight					
Overweight					12.8

- The number of children treated for moderate acute malnutrition in children under five (5) years increased to 240 in 2021 from 173 in 2020.
- A decline was seen in the children under the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in children under five (5) years, dropping from 768 to 423.
- Stunting in children is at an alarming rate of 31.9% which calls for urgent action to address this chronic challenge.

Table 42: Feeding Practices in Children under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency	46.2
Minimum Dietary Diversity	42.1
Minimum Acceptable Diet	23.5
Exclusive Breastfeeding	34.0
Bottle Feeding	0

- Less than 50% of children under two (2) years are meeting the minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity.
- About a low 24% of the children are getting the minimum acceptable diet with a worrying low rate of exclusive breastfeeding at 34%.

Table 43: Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	28.0
Iron rich foods	60.2
Vitamin A rich foods	23.9
Protein Rich Foods	22.0
Household Food Consumption Score	68.0

The percentage of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity is at a low of 28% with consumption of Vitamin A and protein rich foods below 25%. This coupled with poor child feeding practices as observed above contributes to the high stunting rates being observed. Key actions for children below the age of two (2) years and women of child bearing age are critically required.

Table 44: Top Ten Diseases/ Conditions Under Five Years

	Male	Female	Total Number of Cases	Incidence Rate (Per 1000 Pop)
Acute respiratory infection	3,124	2,753	5,877	17.0
Malaria	435	391	826	82.6
Diarrhoea	718	745	1,463	68.0
Skin Diseases	623	614	1,237	8.0
Ear Condition	211	239	450	45.0
Eye Diseases	198	214	412	41.2
Injuries	132	103	235	23.0
Burns	58	63	121	12.1
Nutritional Deficiencies	36	41	77	7.7

Acute respiratory infection has remained the top problem in the district

Table 45: Top Ten Diseases / Conditions

Five Years and Over

Disease / Condition	Male	Female	Total Number of Cases	Incidence Rate (Per 1000 Pop)
1. Malaria (suspected cases treated)	3,550	4,185	7, 735	13.0
2. Acute Respiratory Infection	4,570	6,273	10, 843	9.2
3. All other injuries	1,700	1,206	2,906	34.4
4. Skin Diseases	1,077	1,221	2,298	43.5
5. Diarrhoea	1,177	1,457	2,634	38.0
6. Ear Condition	740	1,210	1,950	51.2
7. Bilharzia	400	132	532	53.2
8. All other eye conditions	516	724	1,240	80.6
9 .Dental condtions	340	579	919	91.9
10.Dysentery	79	100	179	17.9

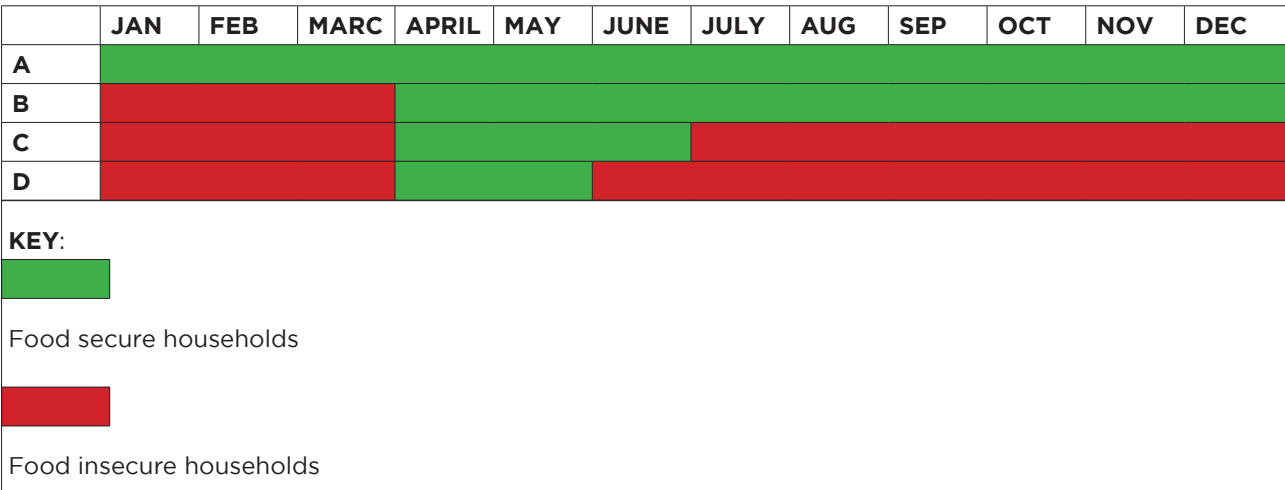
Malaria remains a key challenge in the district especially in areas that are up north. More malaria programmes are required to compliment the ongoing residual spraying performed annually.

Table 46: Mortality in Children and Women

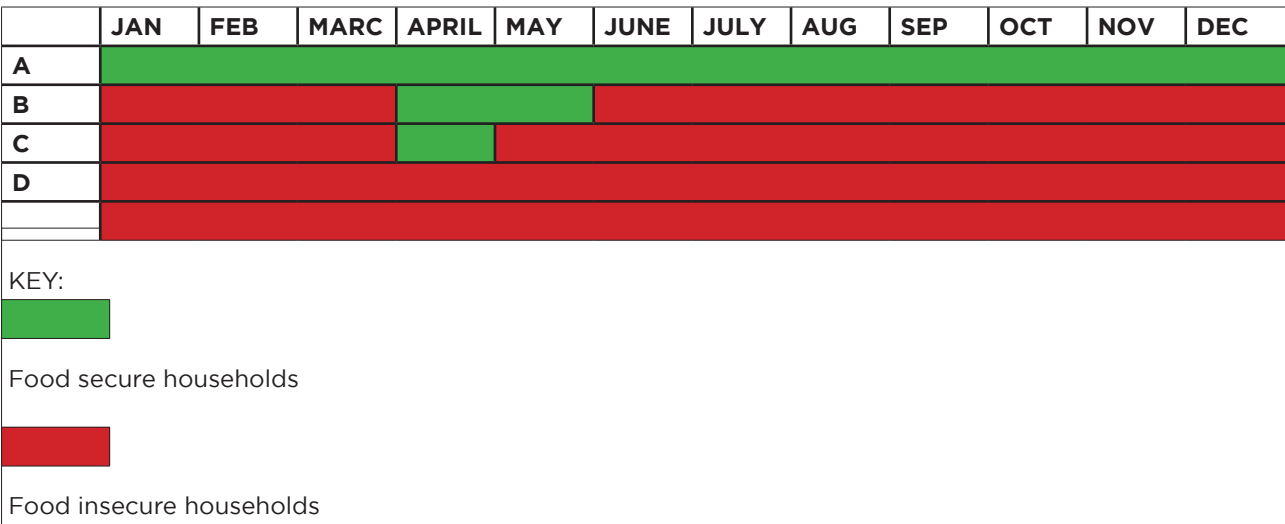
<b>Infant mortality</b>	Poor sanitation, Poor water quality malnourishment of the mother and infant use of infant inadequate prenatal and medical care use of infant formula as a breast milk substitutes
<b>Child mortality</b>	Infectious disease like Pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria
<b>Under 5 mortality</b>	Infectious diseases including pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria along with pre-term birth complications, birth asphyxia and trauma and congenital
<b>Maternal mortality Ratio</b>	Maternal mortality rate the number of material death direct and indirect in a given period per 100 000 women of reproductive age during the same time period.

## 14. Seasonal calendar

**Figure 8: SLP Calendar for a Typical Year**



**Figure 9: SLP Calendar for a Bad Year**



## 15. Development Partner Profiling

Table 47: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus

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
Family Action for Community Empowerment Zimbabwe (FACE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Child sponsorship</li> <li>•School feeding program (Beans distribution)</li> <li>•School fees payment</li> </ul>	To provide psychosocial support to persons affected and infected with HIV/AIDS -To provide access to health and humanitarian aid	39 wards of Makoni district	Dsd, Health, Women Affairs, and FA	1 Year
Family Aids Caring Trust Zimbabwe (FACT)	Child protection, health, HIV and AIDS, GBV response	-Improve health and reduce poverty among people affected by HIV and related issues in Zimbabwe	11 urban wards and 39 rural wards	DSD, Health, Education, AARDS	1 Year
Action-Aid Zimbabwe	Child protection and food assistance, response to GBVT, water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sexual reproductive health right.</li> <li>-Capacity building of community and local government structures</li> <li>-Livelihood and climate justice</li> <li>-Emergency response and humanitarian work</li> <li>-Child sponsorship</li> <li>-Education</li> <li>-WASH activities</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35 and 36	DSD, Health, Education and AARDS	1 Year
Simukai Children Protection Programme	Child protection, economic strengthening and place of safety	Children living and working on streets, orphans and vulnerable children, disabled, rural women, young women and girls 24 years and below.	Ward 26 ,27and 35	DSD, Health, Education and AARDS	1 Year
Africa Ahead	Water and sanitation		Ward 5, 6, 7, 19 and 20	Health	1 Year
Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (ZWLA)	Legal assistance	Women, children and general population	All 39ward of Makoni district.	Women Affairs, DSD and Health	1 Year
Childline Zimbabwe	Child protection	PSS to abused children	All rural and urban wards of Makoni district	DSD, Health	1 Year
Zimbabwe Health Interventions (ZHI) DREAMS	HEALTH	Tracking of HIV and AIDS, cancer screening, TB tracing,	All Wards	Health, DSD, Education, Women Affairs and Local Government	1 Year
Zimbabwe Africa Trust	Borehole drilling		12 and 16	DDF	1 Year

## 15. Development Partner Profiling

Table 47: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (continued)

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
World Vision	Child protection, livelihoods	-Education (school infrastructure development, support Covid- 19 preparedness in schools); -Livelihoods (supporting establishment of economic development projects at Nerwande Poultry project, St.Beeds Layers project, Fish production at Matsika Ruombwe community drip irrigation project); child sponsorship activities .	24, 25 and 39	DSD, Health, Education, Women Affairs and Youth	1 Year
Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Program SIRP	Livelihoods	Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes	24, 28 and 30	AARDS, Education, Women Affairs, Veterinary	1 Year
Mercy Corps	Livelihoods, water and sanitation	Distribution of hygiene kits, and nutrition and hydroponic gardens	Urban Wards 2,3,4,5 Rural Wards 10 and 30	DSD, Health, Education, Women Affairs, Youth	1 Year
Development Aid from Development Aid from people to people (DAPP)	Work with TB and HIV infected persons	TB case finding and HIV counselling and mobilization for HIV testing.	All rural and urban wards of Makoni district	Health, DSD	1 Year

HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	
1	1016	Chikore	Low	Medium	Access	No access	High	966	50	Greater mudzi communal	Lowveld Zone	4	Livestock sales	Reducing number of meals	42.7	Very prone	Very prone	924	90.4	5.5	4.4	0.3	9.3
2	1489	Mayo 2	Low	Medium	Access	No access	High	1,389	100	Greater mudzi communal	Lowveld Zone	4	Livestock sales	Reducing number of meals	72.1	Very prone	Very prone	1046	70.2	2.8	2.2	0.4	5.7
3	2009	St Michaels Nyahowe Mapaura	High	Medium	Access	No access	High	1,609	400	Greater mudzi communal	Lowveld Zone	4	Livestock sales	Reducing number of meals	72.1 44.4	Very prone	Very prone	1002	50	1.8	1.5	0.2	4.6
4	99	Maruma	Low	Medium	No access	No access	Moderate	49	50	Greater mudzi communal	Lowveld Zone	4	Livestock sales	Selling assets	50.1	Very prone	Very prone	90	90.9	84.3	21.2	2.5	102.4
5	3,042	Wesya Rural	Medium	Medium	Access	Access	Moderate	1,521	1,521	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	104.8	Not	Moderate	1,907	62.7	3.5	1	0.2	3.7
6	2155	Name	Medium	Medium	Access	Low	Low	155	600	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	NOT	Not	Not prone	1,206	55.9	2.2	11	0.05	4.4
7	2,491	Chinyudze Nyanulamamani	Low	High	Access	No access	Low	214	60	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	319.4	Moderate	Moderate	1,641	65.9	1.7	11	0.05	3.7
8	2,832	Chinyudze Nyanulamamani	Low	High	Access	High	High	1,882	960	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Tobacco sales	Reducing number of meals	199.3	Moderate	Moderate	1,222	43.2	1.5	0.7	0.03	4.4
9	1,881	Chinhenga Gwankowa	High	High	Access	High	High	1,081	800	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Tobacco sales	Barter trading	165	Moderate	Moderate	987	52.5	3	18	0.08	6.2
10	1,337	Bingaguru Chitungwiza	High	Medium	Access	Low	Low	1,137	200	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain-fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	104.7	Not	Not prone	970	72.6	2.6	2.2	0.08	7
11		Vengere	High	High	No access	Low	Low	1,423	300	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain-fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	159.3	Not	Not	1224	71	2.7	11	0.09	6.6
12		Tandi Mubvurungwa	High	Low	No access	Moderate	Moderate	1,437	1,437	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain-fed food and cash crops	2	Vegetable sales	Remittance from relatives	99.5	Not	Not	2,111	73.5	1.5	0.3	0.04	3.7
13	344	Dowa	Low	Medium	No access	High	High	295	60	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain-fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Work for food	78.4	Not	Not	340	98.8	7	8.2	0.4	28.4
14	1,230	Dwedzozo	Low	Medium	No access	Moderate	Moderate	615	615	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain-fed food and cash crops	2	Sweet potato sales	Remittance from relatives	84	Not	Not	1,112	90.4	2.3	1.6	0.09	5.2

Table 30: Summary by Ward (continued)

HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership
15	1,977 St Theresa Katsenga	Medium	Medium	No access	Access	Moderate	988	988	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	3	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	62	Not	Not	382	49.7	1.9	1.2	0.07	5.7
16	3,034 Chinyadza	Low	High	Access	No access	Moderate	1517	1517	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing quantity of food	89.5	Not	Not	2444	80.6	2.6	0.6	0.02	3.3
17	2,044 Mavhudzi Nyazura Zunidza Grobbi Little Kraal	High	High	Access	Access	Low	1094	950	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Tobacco sales	Reducing quantity of food	125.4	Not	Not	1988	97.3	1.6	0.5	0.07	3.2
18	1,396 Morris Nyagumbo	Low	Medium	Access	No access	Moderate	698	698	High veld prime communal	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing quantity of food	104.9	Not	Not	1111	79.6	2.7	0.9	0.07	74
19	1,264 Sangano Mukuwapasi	Low	Medium	Access	No access	Moderate	632	632	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing quantity of food	82	Not	Not	998	79	4.8	1	0.1	9.8
20	1,378 Nyahukwe Dumbamwe	Low	Medium	Access	No access	Moderate	688	689	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	127.	Not	Not	1212	88	3.5	1.2	0.06	4.8
21	978 Matotwe Ringanayi	Low	Medium	Access	No access	Moderate	900	70	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	105	Not	Not	859	87.8	3.4	1.7	0.1	12.1
22	825 Makoni Rural Hospital	High	Medium	Access	Access	Moderate	400	425	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	2	Crop sales	Selling assets	106.1	Not	Moderate	801	97	4.2	2.3	0.2	11.3
23	2,035 Chimbike	High	Medium	Access	Access	Moderate	1017	1018	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Crop and livestock sales	Reducing number of meals	99.4	Moderate	Moderate	1984	97	21	1.2	0.08	5
24	1,460 Masvosva	Medium	Medium	Access	No access	Moderate	720	740	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Crop and livestock sales	Reducing quantity of food	121.4	Moderate	Moderate	1284	88	3.1	1.6	0.8	6.3
25	1,841 Matsika Chiduku	Low	Medium	Access	Access	Moderate	921	920	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Crop and livestock sales	Resorting to eating wild fruits	111.6	Moderate	Moderate	1214	65.9	1.6	0.9	0.06	5.6
26	2,214 Torro	Low	Medium	Access	Access	Moderate	1121	1120	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	3	Crop and livestock sales	Selling assets	59.9	Moderate	Moderate	1996	90	2	0.9	0.07	4.2

Table 30: Summary by Ward (continued)

HHs	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/ AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership
27	2,031	Rukweza	Medium	Access	No access	Moderate	1015	1016	High veld prime communal	Production of cash and food crops	2	Crop and livestock sales	Remittance from relatives	48	Moderate	Not	1,897	93	2.3	0.6	0.06	4.9
28	1,033	Mukamba	Low	Access	No access	Moderate	516	515	Central northern semi-intensive far	Rain-fed agriculture mainly cereals	3	Livestock sales	Work for food	60.1	Moderate	Not	890	86	7.2	1.7	0.2	12.2
29	1,452	Nedziwa	High	Access	Access	Moderate	420	1,032	Central northern semi-intensive far	Rain-fed agriculture mainly cereals	3	Livestock sales	Remittance from relatives	44.2	Moderate	Moderate	1,256	86.5	9.4	2.4	0.1	12.9
30	1,642	Nyamidzi Chikobvove	Medium	Access	No access	High	1,190	452	Central northern semi-intensive far	Rain-fed agriculture mainly cereals	3	Livestock sales	Reducing number of meals	30.2	Very prone	Prone	1,430	87	2.4	2.2	0.1	6.1
31	372	Nzvimbe	Medium	Access	No access	High	322	50	Central northern semi-intensive far	Rain-fed agriculture mainly cereals	4	Livestock sales	Work for food	41.2	Very prone	Very prone	310	83	2.7	1.9	0.07	6.7
32	724	Headlands	High	Access	Access	Moderate	262	262	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Tobacco sales	Reducing number of meals	204.6	Not	Not	458	63	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.3
33	821	Nyazura Town	Low	Access	No access	Moderate	410	411	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	104.7	Not	Not	328	40	0.7	0.6	0.02	1
34	2,154	Mufusire	Low	Access	Access	Moderate	1,077	1,077	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	184.6	Not	Not	1,863	86	3.9	3.9	0.2	12.6
35	1,316	Mayo 1 Nyamusosa	Low	Access	Access	Low	904	412	High veld prime communal	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	3	Crop and livestock sales	Reducing number of meals	314.5	Not	Not	1,110	84	2	1.7	0.09	4.6
36	2,959	Tsikada	Low	Access	No access	High	2,439	500	Greater mudzi communal	Low veld Zone	4	Livestock sales	Work for food	24.8	Very prone	Very prone	2,100	71	3.3	3.1	0.2	5.1
37	1,236	Olivia	Low	Access	No access	Low	819	420	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	180	Not	Not	648	52	0.8	0.5	0.05	0.4
38	1,073	Moodsville	High	Access	Access	Low	704	369	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Tobacco sales	Reducing number of meals	120	Not	Not	926	86	4.4	1	0.2	2.8
39	4,762	St Beedes	Medium	Access	No access	High	4,293	489	High veld prime cereal and cash crop resettlement	Depend on rain- fed food and cash crops	2	Crop sales	Reducing number of meals	39	Moderate	Not	2,424	51	2.3	11	0.08	8.5



## Annex

### District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Puwai R T	District Economist	Local Government
Mugwagwa L	DSDO	DSW
Munharira E	Nutrition Department	MOHCC
Tawandirwa S	AARDS	AARDS

## NOTES

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## NOTES

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## NOTES

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# MAKONI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

