



MATOBO District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide evidence-based information for programming by the Government, UN, and development partners. This process was led and hosted by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), supported by WFP, and with the participation of Government Ministries and NGOs through a multi stakeholder consultative process.

The country has continued to experience climatic and economic shocks. While recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, and poor harvests have been the drivers of food insecurity in rural areas, economic challenges remain as one of the major drivers of food inaccessibility in urban areas. From, these existing challenges were further compounded by the effects of COVID-19 and the lockdown measures which were put in place to curb its spread. To understand the evolving changes, it was necessary to update all the 60 rural District Profiles to more accurately identify and address the humanitarian and programmatic needs in Zimbabwe. The 2016 District Profiles had reached their full life span of five years.

The District Profiles were compiled using other existing information products such as the ZimVAC Livelihoods Assessment Reports, national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP), and community action plans, among other key reference documents. The district profiles provide ward-level analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub-district level. These are developed as a public good to support Government, UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes.

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

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

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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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

Matobo district is found in Matabeleland South. The district borders Mangwe to the West, Umzingwane and Gwanda districts to the East, Bulawayo and Umguza to the North. Shashe River forms the southern boundary and serves as a natural border between Zimbabwe and Botswana. Apart from Shashe River the district also has four (4) perennial rivers Shashane, Hovi, Mwewe and Mhabhinyana Rivers.

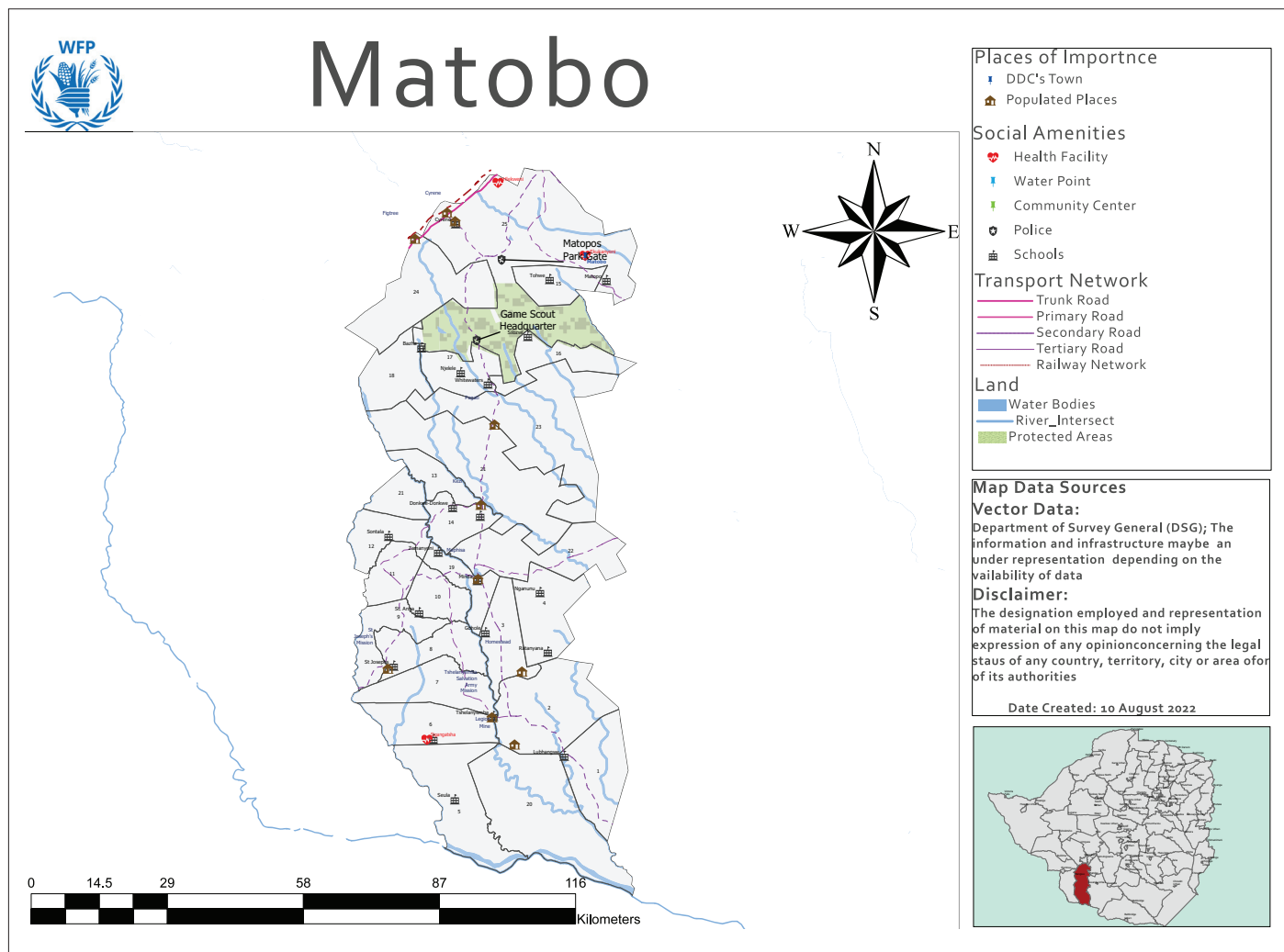


Figure 1: Matobo District Map (Source: WFP Administrative Information)

Matobo district covers a total of 7, 220 square kilometers. The district is made up of twenty-five (25) wards divided into Northern and Southern regions and a total of 129 villages, which have distinct characteristics. There are a mixture of communal areas taking up 49% of the total area in the district and the rest are resettlements, grazing area (ward 20) and game reserve (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Villages in Matobo District

Ward Number And Name	Villages In The Ward
1. Silebuho	Sankonjana, Sihwaba, Manuka, Lubhangwe, Zwanani
2. Dzembe	Asibambaneni, Mhlonhlweni, Sigaba, Sinkamaswe-1, Sinkamaswe-2, Patalika, Tudi
3. Gwezha	Ekuthuleni, Homestead, Kusile, Qinisela
4. Marko	Hloniphani, Mashumba, Msetshane, Ndabankulu, Ratanyane, Silawa, Zwehamba
5. Beula	Beula, Humbana, Kapeni, Ntabansimbi
6. Sigangatsha	Halawubha, Malundu, Sasane, Sigangatsha, Tshelanyemba
7. Malaba	Malaba, Mazwi, Mfila, Mtuli
8. Bidi	Bidi, Lingwe, Matshina, Nhlupho, Tshiphisani
9. Bambanani	Hlababomvu, Sihayi, St. Anna, Zamadube
10. Makhasa	Makhasa, Marinoha, Sigodini, Tjewondo
11. Mbembeswana	Gubula, Gwalale, Mbembeswana, Mbuso, Sizinda, Tumasi
12. Sontala	Magololo, Makwati, Mloyi, Silongwe, Sontala

Table 1: Villages in Matobo District (Continued)

Ward Number And Name	Villages In The Ward
13. Manyane	Maqhina, Mncwazi, Mtotobi, Sigwaza, Sizinda
14. Madwaleni	Mangala, Mhlasi, Ndiweni, Tshogwana, Malindi
15. Mkoka	Bunyonyweni, Gwangazila, Lahlamkhonto, Mkoka, Ntunjambili, Nyumbane, Tohwe
16. Vulindlela	Gwandavale, Lushumbe, Shazhabuhwa, Silozwana, Tombo, Shumbashabe
17. Dema	Dewe, Domboshaba, Halale, Njelele, Silungudzi, Mawusumane
18. Nqindi	Mabundazulu, Mazhaimbe, Ndlabatsha, Ntungwane, Phumuzamaphiko
19. Zamanyoni	Bhalagwe, Mahetshe, Mbuya, Zamanyoni
20. Shashi 3T	
21. Sivume	Besteba, Sivume, Storefarm, Mt. Edgecombe, Vergenoeg, Zadobhe
22. Falcon	Falcon, Siphosami, Stella, Village 1
23. Holi	Holi, Luma, Sibunduli, Senungu, Vimbi, Woodlands
24. Figtree	Ematojeni, Jeje, Lookout Masuku, Mafela, Mafuyana, Mqabuko, Sizindeni, Sydney Malunga
25. Mgadla	Enyandeni, Manzana, Mgadla, Mncwazini, Phakama, Tshonaphansi, Ziyadinga

1.2 Population Information

Matobo district has a 2016 estimated population of 99, 312 people based on the Census 2012 population of 93,940 and an estimated annual growth rate of 1.1%, as denoted in **Table 2**. About 51% of the population are female while 49% is being male.

Table 2: Matobo Population Projections By Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	2012 Households	2012 Population	2021 Population
1	Silebuhwa	854	3,977	6 692
2	Dzembe	1,387	6,064	10 203
3	Gweza	827	3,581	6 025
4	Marko	999	4,960	8 346
5	Beula	930	4,628	7 787
6	Sigangatsha	1,046	5,327	8 962
7	Malaba	1,043	5,062	8 516
8	Bidi	896	4,328	7 283
9	Bambanani	665	3,107	5 228
10	Makhasa	724	3,499	5 888
11	Mbembeswana	709	3,248	5 464
12	Sontala	854	4,127	6 945
13	Manyane	872	3,675	6 183
14	Madwaleni	980	4,327	7 281
15	Mkokha	1,082	5,160	8 682
16	Vulindlela	945	4,698	7 904
17	Dema	918	4,383	7 375
18	Nqindi	722	3,507	5 901
19	Zamanyoni	1,339	5,527	9 299
20	Shashi 3T	25	64	108
21	Malundi	277	1,113	1 873
22	Kezi Block	214	645	1 085
23	Malundi North	249	967	1 627
24	Matobo North/Fig tree	539	2,114	3 558
25	Matobo North/ Commercial	1,653	5,852	9 847
Totals		20,749	93,940	158 060
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

The dominant vegetation in these Kalahari sands consists of dense deciduous woodlands with the species teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) being dormant. Other tree species found in the area are; bush willow (*Combretum Collinum*) mopane (*colophosphermum mopane*), blood wood (*pterocarpus angolensis*), grass cover is very poor. Common grasses are the *Aristida*, *Heteropogan* and *dactyloctenium* species. The vegetation type is tree - bush - savanna. The farming system in is semi- extensive mixed farming involving small stock and cattle production as well as growing of rain fed crops – maize , sorghum, pearl millet, ground nuts and cow peas among others.

1.3.1 Land Degradation

Land degradation continues to be a challenge across the district. Wards 7, 13, 14, 19, 22, 24 and 25 are the most affected.

1.4 Development Indicators

1.4.1 Education Information

There are a total of eighty-two (82) primary schools and thirty (30) secondary schools. Out of these schools, three (3) Secondary schools offer boarding facilities and one (1) Primary school offers boarding facilities. All the wards except Wards 20 and 22 have at least one (1) primary school whilst five (5) wards do not have secondary schools i.e. Ward 7, 20, 21, 22 and 23 (**Table 2**). Children from wards that do not have Secondary schools walk longer distances to access the nearest secondary school.

Table 3: Distribution Of Schools And Enrolment As At February 2022

Ward Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total
Proportion of population (%)	4	6	4	5	5	6	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	0	1	1	1	2	6	100
No of ECD	4	6	2	5	3	5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	0	3	1	2	2	6	84
Number of Primary Schools	4	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	0	4	0	2	2	5	82
Number of Secondary Schools	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	30

Source: Ministry of Education

1.4.2 School Enrolment

The total number of children enrolled in primary and secondary schools is 33,093 with 24,999 children in primary school and 8,094 in secondary school. The proportion of boys at primary school is 51% while the girls are 49%. The proportion of girls at secondary school (49.7%) lower than that of boys (50.3%). The primary schools have a total of 747 teachers against an enrolment of 24,999 pupils giving a pupil to teacher ratio of 33:1. The total number of teachers in the secondary schools is 353 against 8,094 pupils giving a pupil to teacher ratio of 23: 1 (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Student Enrolment In Matobo District

Level	Boys	Girls	Total Number Of Boys And Girls	Number Of Teachers
Primary School	12,849 (51.4%)	12,150 (48.6%)	24,999	747
Secondary School	3,794 (46.9%)	4,300 (53.1%)	8,094	353
Total	16,643 (50.3%)	16,450 (49.7%)	33,093	1,100

Major challenge include:

- Schools do not have adequate infrastructure that include classrooms, ICT facilities and teacher's accommodation.
- Unavailability of water for domestic use and for agriculture purposes for schools teaching agriculture.
- Inadequate Primary Schools and Secondary schools hence children walk long distances.
- Dropouts due to distance, hunger and to become de facto parents.

1.4.3 Health Facilities By Type

The district has a total of seventeen (17) health facilities, comprising of five (5) hospitals (one (1) district, two (2) rural, two (2) mission hospitals), and eleven (11) clinics: (three (3) mission, five (5) rural health centers, and three (3) rural clinics) (table 5). Of these facilities, four (4) are run by Government of Zimbabwe, three (3) are church run and six (6) are run by the Rural District Council. There are thirteen (13) wards with at least one (1) health facility. Three health wards namely Ward 16, 18 and 25 have more than one (1) health facility.

Table 5: Distribution Of Health Facilities In Matobo District

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Sankonjane RHC	1	GOZ
3	Homestead RHC	3	GOZ
4	Ndabankulu Clinic	4	RDC
5	Beula RHC	5	GOZ
7	Tshelanyemba Mission Hos	7	Mission
9	St Joseph's Mission Hosp	9	Mission
11	Mbembeswane Clinic	11	RDC
14	Kezi Rural Hospital	14	GOZ
15	Gulathi RHC	15	RDC
16	Masiye Clinic	16	Mission
16	Silozwi Clinic	16	RDC
16	Natisa RHC	16	GOZ
18	Bazha Clinic	18	Mission
19	Fumugwe Clinic	18	RDC
24	Cyrene	25	Mission
25	Ekukhanyeni	25	RDC
25	Matopo	25	Mission

1.4.4 Diseases

The common diseases and conditions affecting the population of Matobo as reported by Ministry of Health and Child Care include Acute Respiratory Infections, Skin Diseases, Injuries, diarrhoea, ear conditions, diseases of the eye, dental conditions, bilharzia, Abortions, Poisoning and toxic effects, nutritional deficiencies, malaria and acute mental disorders, STIs, HIV and TB.

Shortage of adequate and safe water, especially in the southern region may be contributing to increase in diarrheal diseases which accounts for 50% to 70% outpatients consultations every year. The most prevalent water borne diseases are bilharzias, diarrhea and worm infestations. The incidence of Malaria increases during the rainy season with most cases coming from Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 19. The district has a total of 3 ambulances.

1.4.5 Settlement Types

The district comprises of four (4) types of settlements, namely urban, growth points, resettlements, communal and estate farms. The growth point has one (1) ward, Resettlement areas have four (4) wards, and communal has nineteen (19) wards and the estate farms are in one (1) ward (**Figure 2**).

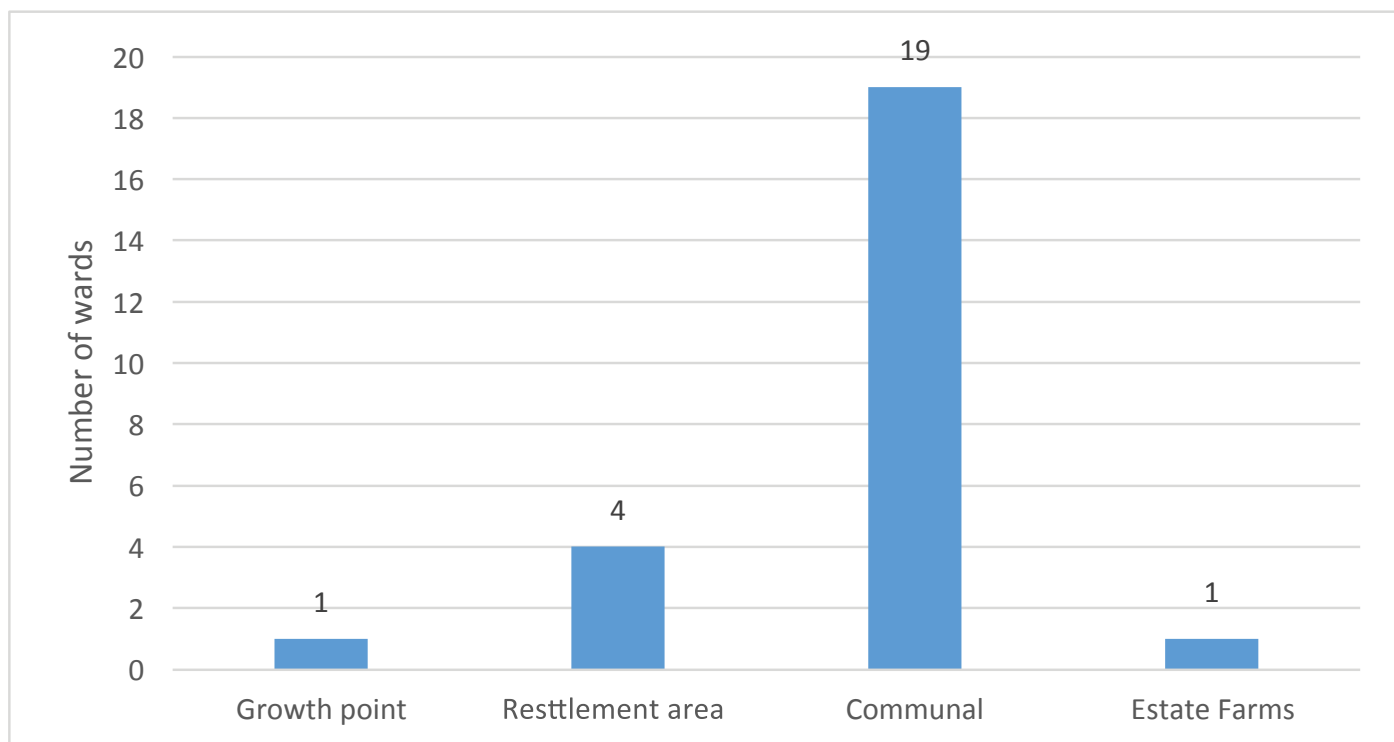


Figure 2: Settlement Types by number of wards

1.5 Nutrition

1.5.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee, the District SAM rate is 2.7% and the MAM rate is currently 1.3%. The GAM rate is 4%. The stunting rate for the district was at 20%, which is lower than the national average of 23.5% (**Table 6**). The MDD for women of child bearing age in the District is 9.8%.

Table 6: Prevalence Of Diseases And Conditions In Matobo District

Indicator	2016 (%)	2021 (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3	1.8
Severe Acute Malnutrition	2	1.9
Stunting	23	25.5
Overweight and obesity		1.3
Low Birth weight	8.0	11.6
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 - 49 years	23.3	15.8
TB Case Notification rate	249/100,000	94/100,000
Source: ZimVAC 2021		

1.6 : Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS

According to the National AIDS Council, 2021 HIV prevalence among the women 15-49 years is 16%, a reduction from 23% in 2016 (**Table 6**). According to the district level estimates the HIV/ AIDS infection rate is 0.64%, which is above the national average of 0.54%. The high rates of infection are in Maphisa Growth Point and surrounding areas. This has been attributed to mining and farming activities. The most affected Wards are 2, 4, 6,7,15, 19 and 25. The TB case notification rate decreased from 249 cases per 100,000 in 2016 to 94 cases per 100,000 in 2021.

1.7 Other Development Indicators

1.7.1 Water And Sanitation Information

The district has a fair distribution of water points especially in the Southern region e.g. Wards 19, 10 which also have a higher number of other water bodies. The total number of boreholes in the district is 488 with 378 functional and 110 nonfunctional (**Table 7**). The reasons for non-functionality among others include lack of Village Pump Minders. However, most of this region, the boreholes are seasonal as they run dry during the driest period of the year. In the Northern region e.g. Ward 18, construction of boreholes is restricted because of the underlying rock, which is granitic and hard to drill. Households need to be capacitated to own water storage tanks to improve access to safe water.

Table 7: Distribution Of Boreholes In The District

Ward	Total Number of Boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Non Functional Boreholes	Reasons For Not Attending Them
1	20	8	12	Other WPCs not able to raise funds to pay VPMs/PMs or buy spares
2	41	31	10	
3	28	25	3	
4	26	21	5	
5	15	6	9	
6	21	17	4	
7	34	29	5	No P/Ms or VPMs, failure to raise funds by WPCs
8	29	25	4	WPCs failure to raise funds to meet the expenses
9	30	20	10	Failure by WPCs to raise funds to pay VPMs/P/Ms to repair or buy spares
10	25	22	3	
11	18	15	3	
12	17	17	0	
13	17	7	10	There are no VPMs/PMs and WPCs failing To raise funds for transporting the DMT
14	30	25	5	
15	19	16	3	WPCs fail to raise funds for both paying the VPM or purchase of spares
16	18	14	4	
17	30	24	6	
18	20	13	7	
19	16	16	0	No VPM or P/M and failure to raise funds To meet the expenses
21	7	3	4	
22	1	1	0	Functional
23	6	4	2	
24	6	6	0	
25	14	13	1	
	488	378	110	

1.8 Sanitation Facilities

Matobo district has challenges in terms of sanitation facilities. An estimated 43% of the households do not have toilets in the district (**Table 8**). The shortage of ablution facilities, exposes them to the risks of diarrheal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. According to the rural district council, sanitation coverage is at 57% which was an increase from 53% in 2016. However, of concern is the large number of wards with a decreased proportion of households with toilet facilities. A total of eight (8) wards (Ward 03, Ward 06, Ward 12, Ward 13, Ward 15, Ward 21, Ward 22 and Ward 23) registered a decrease in the population of households with toilet facilities.

Table 8: Toilet Ownership By Ward 2016 And 2021

Ward	Proportion of HH With Toilet Facilities	
	2016	2021
Ward 01	32	42
Ward 02	40	49
Ward 03	66	64
Ward 04	55	60
Ward 05	35	43
Ward 06	66	64
Ward 07	50	56
Ward 08	61	67
Ward 09	70	71
Ward 10	58	85
Ward 11	55	61
Ward 12	63	63
Ward 13	65	63
Ward 14	53	65
Ward 15	61	59
Ward 16	41	47
Ward 17	34	61
Ward 18	57	63
Ward 19	52	56
Ward 21	85	36
Ward 22	14	11
Ward 23	85	76
Ward 24	50	65
Ward 25	48	54
Total	53	57

2. Transport And Communication

The district has a total road network of 1507.9km of which 269.1km is tarred, 589.9km is gravel and 653.9 is earth. The St Joseph to Sun-yet Sen Road and the old Gwanda road are not accessible during rainy season. Most markets are accessible throughout the year and few are inaccessible during rainy season. The district is serviced by both the fixed telephone and cellular systems. The cellular system network (Netone, Econet and Telecel) was recently introduced and covers about 70% of the district. The traditional fixed telephone system is limited to the administrative center of the district. **Table 9** shows phone network coverage by ward. Most of the wards receive coverage from Econet and Netone.

Table 9: Phone Network Coverage In Matobo District

Network	Ward Covered By Phone Network																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Econet																									
Netone																									
Telecel																									

KEY ■ Network not available ■ Network available

3. Main Livelihood Sources

The district comprises of three (3) livelihoods zones i.e. the Matabeleland mid or Highveld communal zone, the southern cattle and cereal farming zone and the Beitbridge and south western lowveld communal (BSWLC) zone.

3.2 Beitbridge And South Western Lowveld Communal (BSWLC)

There are sixteen (16) wards that are in the Beitbridge South-western Lowveld communal zone. These wards are mainly located in the south most part of the districts bordering with Beitbridge, Gwanda, South Africa and Botswana. These include Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20. The wards are semi-arid and are heavily dependent on livestock production since the harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and Southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens up significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.

3.3 Matabeleland Middleveld Communal (MMC)

There is one ward in the Matabeleland Middleveld Communal zone. This is ward 15 which located in the Northern part of the district bordering with Umzingwane. Livelihoods in this zone are characterised by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.

3.4 Southern Cattle And Cereal Farming (SCCF)

There are eight (8) wards that are in the SCCF zone and these are wards 22, 21, 23, 18, 17, 16, 24 and 25. These wards are to the Northern part of the district and the agriculture practice is predominantly mixed farming with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. The majority of farmers are A1 and A2 farm beneficiaries. Production of maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, roundnuts, cowpeas and sweet potatoes is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.

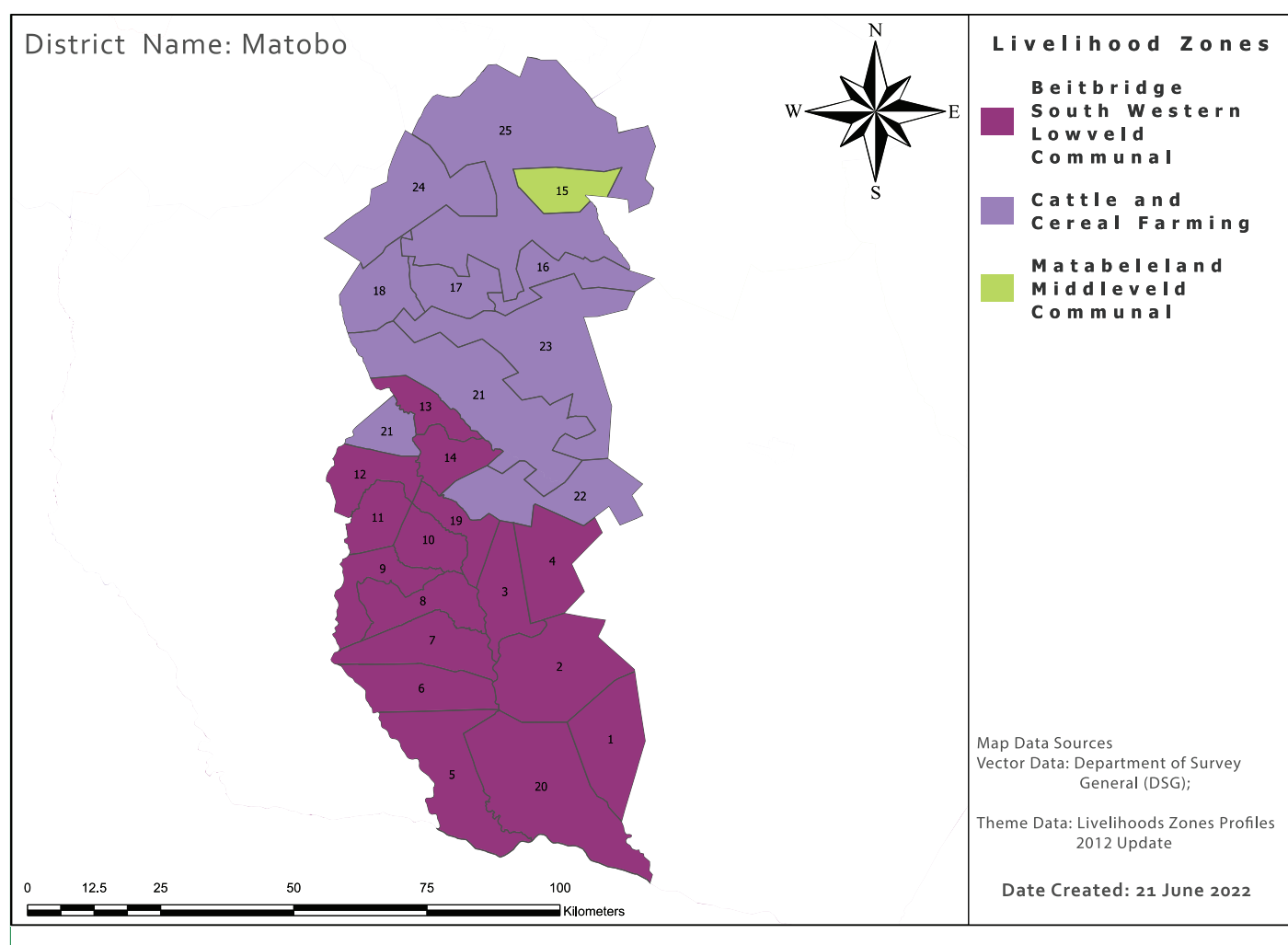


Figure 3: Matobo Livelihood Zones (Source: Wealth Group Profiles)

3.4.1 Wealth Group Profiles

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four (4) 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 four (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 also assist the poor households in times of need.

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

Poor -: 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 also depend on external assistance.

Very Poor -: these are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households led by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and 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.

The main livelihoods for all wards in the district is generally livestock and crop production. Other livelihood sources include remittances, entrepreneurship, illegal gold panning and employment in the district.

- The poor to middle class (B and C) households' major source of income is from the irrigations schemes and some provide labour in irrigation schemes. However, only a small proportion of this wealth group are active in irrigation agriculture because of the costs associated with water bills and inadequate land for a larger group. The other challenge that they face, is market availability. These farmers source inputs from Bulawayo.
- Deciduous fruit selling is the major source of income for poor food insecure households in the Northern region and to a lesser extent to the poor in the southern region; these rely on buying for resale from the households in the Northern region. Fruits are sold along the Bulawayo – Matobo road. Employment and remittances are The largest source of income for rich households both in the Northern and Southern region.
- The Southern region is largely depended on a number of absentee household heads who work in Botswana, South Africa and others in major towns as Bulawayo, Plumtree and Gwanda. The poor households in the Northern part of the district rely on thatch grass cutting, brick moulding, gold panning and casual labour.
- Some of the Group B and C have source of formal employment especially for able bodied men in the district. Most look for employment elsewhere in the country, a greater percentage of the middle class households have however been employed in south Africa or Botswana. However work found is usually lowly paid, which means very little is sent home.
- Group A (Better Off), is composed of the elite political leadership, A2 cattle farmers, business people, miners, commercial farmers and well educated people with high paying jobs in the cities and other countries. This class does not usually work but rather offers employment to the poor and middle class.

4. Poverty Levels

Matobo district has a poverty prevalence of 78% which is above the national rural average of 76%. All the wards in the district have the poverty prevalence of above 50%. Wards 16 and 18 have the highest poverty prevalence of 84.4% whilst Ward 20 had the lowest of 52% table 10 and Figure 4). A total of 15 518 households are poor, with Ward 2 having the highest number while Ward 20 has the least.



Table 10: Proportion And Number Of Poor Households By Ward

Ward Number	Households	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	854	671	79
2	1387	1029	77
3	827	624	76
4	999	796	81
5	930	730	81
6	1046	832	80
7	1043	808	78
8	896	701	78
9	665	507	77
10	724	558	79
11	709	534	76
12	854	657	79
13	872	633	74
14	980	726	75
15	1082	858	80
16	945	770	84
17	918	763	83
18	722	596	84
19	1339	870	67
20	25	12	52
21	277	194	71
22	214	166	78
23	249	161	65
24	539	369	69
25	1653	953	59
Total	20749	15518	75

5. Agriculture Information

5.1 Natural Regions And Climate

The district is under agro ecological Region IV and V. Wards to the south of the district are in agro ecological region V and these are wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 20 and are characterised by low (450-600mm annually) erratic rains interspaced with long periods of drought. Major crops grown under dry land conditions are millet, maize and sorghum. The Southern part of the district is the major livestock producing area and on average has larger livestock herds as compared to the Northern region. This is accounted for by the type of grass, which is good for livestock grazing. Ward 20 is mainly grazing area with very few dwellings.

The wards to the Northern part of the district fall under the Region IV and V. Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25 fall under natural Region IV and are the bread basket of the region. They have two maize production seasons. Wards 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 are in Region V. Wards 21 to 25 are resettlement areas (**Figure 5**). The Northern part of the district runs along the Great Dyke, which explains the presence of mainly granite, gneiss and pockets of rocks belonging to the gold belt. This also partly explains the poor soil formation, since the former rock types are characterized by a poor content of weatherable minerals. The water table in this part of the district is high and contains five (5) of the irrigation schemes, does well in deciduous fruits. **Table 11** shows a summary of the characteristics of the regions.

Table 11: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Natural Region	Vb	Vb	Va	Va	Vb	Vb	Vb	Vb	Vb	Va	Va	Va	Va	Va	IV	IV	IV	IV	Vb	Vb	Va	Vb	IV	IV	IV

Key

- Va Low erratic rainfall average- 300-450mm, high temperatures
- Vb Low, erratic rainfall-average 250-300mm, high temperatures
- IV Sandy water logging soils, average rainfall- 450-600mm

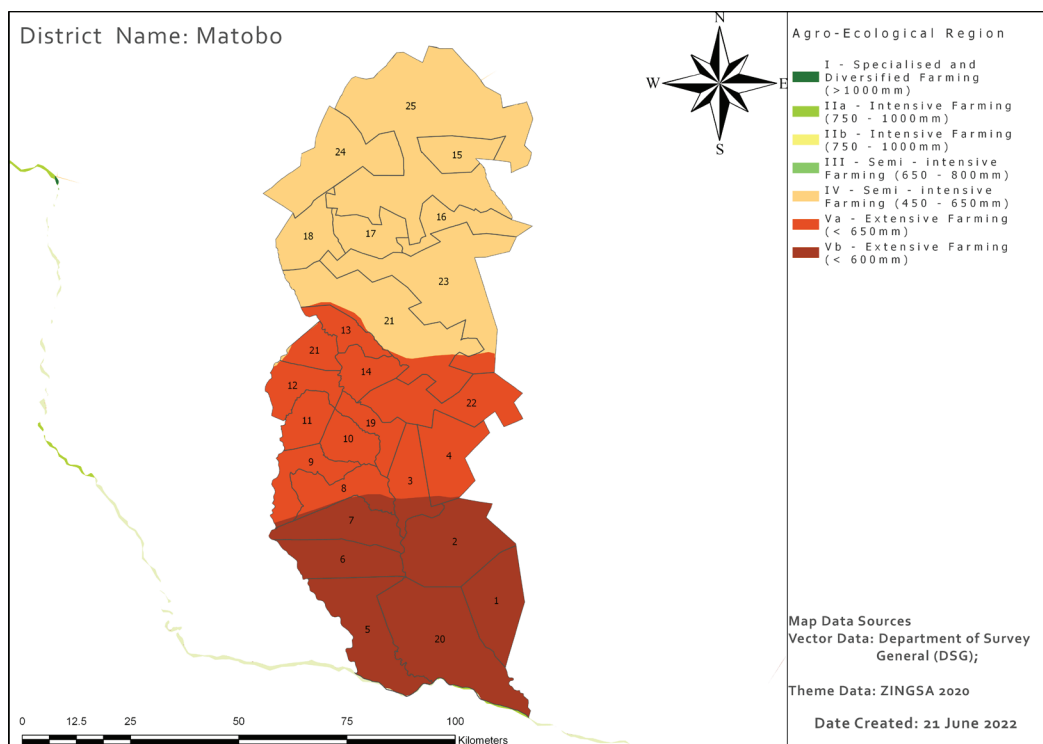


Figure 5: Agro Ecological Regions In Matobo District (Source: ZINGSA, 2021)

5.1 Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 450mm-600mm according to natural region classification. However due to climate change the mean annual rainfall has declined. The district is under agro ecological Region IV and V are characterised by a semi-arid climate and low erratic rainfall. The rainfall season in Matobo district normally begins October/ November and ends March/April. The rainfall pattern is erratic with periodic dry spells and droughts. Seasons 2013/4 were better as compared to other seasons (**Figure 6**).

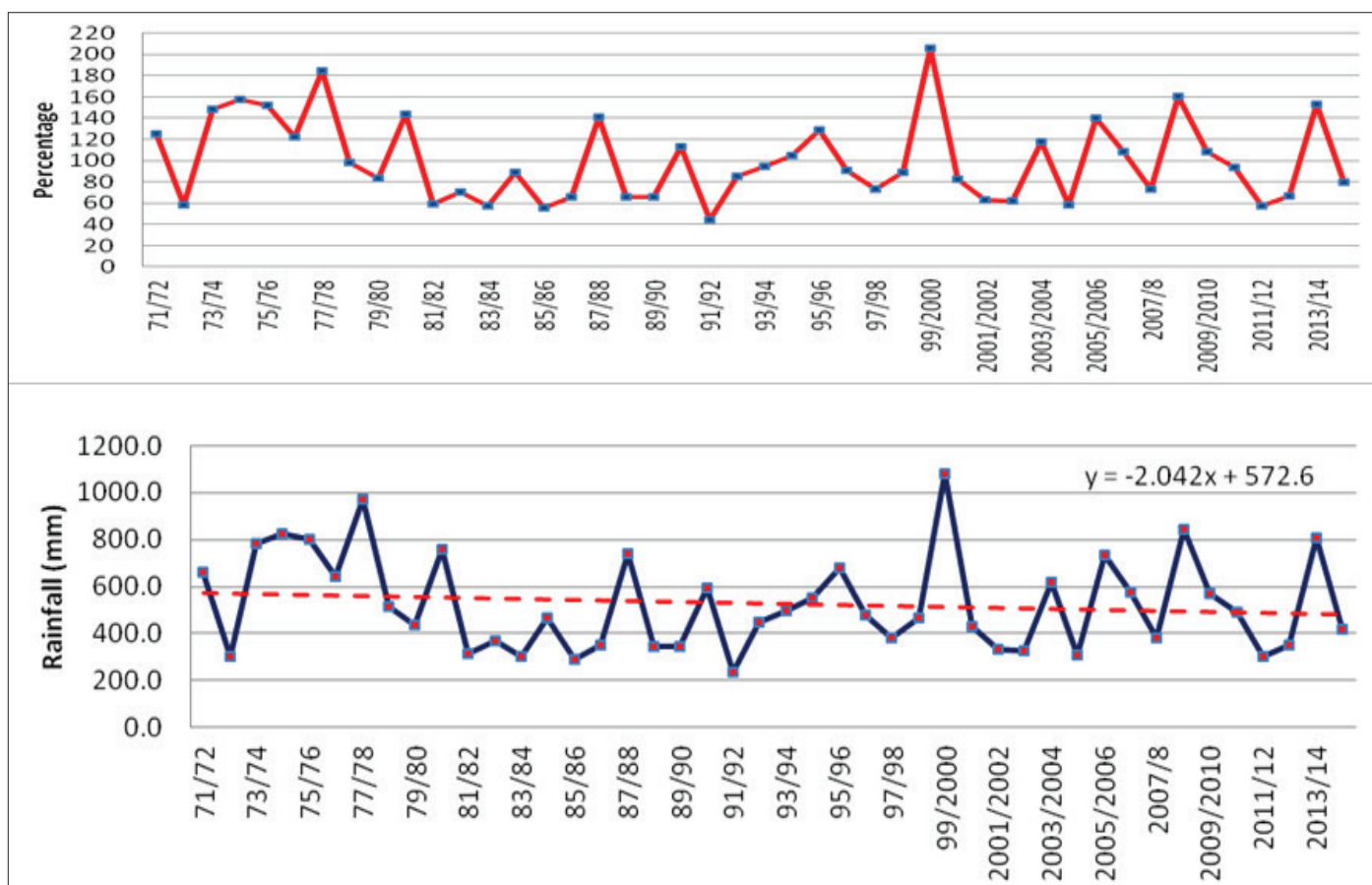


Figure 6: Rainfall Patterns (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Services)

5.2 Drought Prone Areas

According National Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) Matobo is severely prone to drought. All the wards in the district are prone to droughts (medium risk) (**Figure 7**).

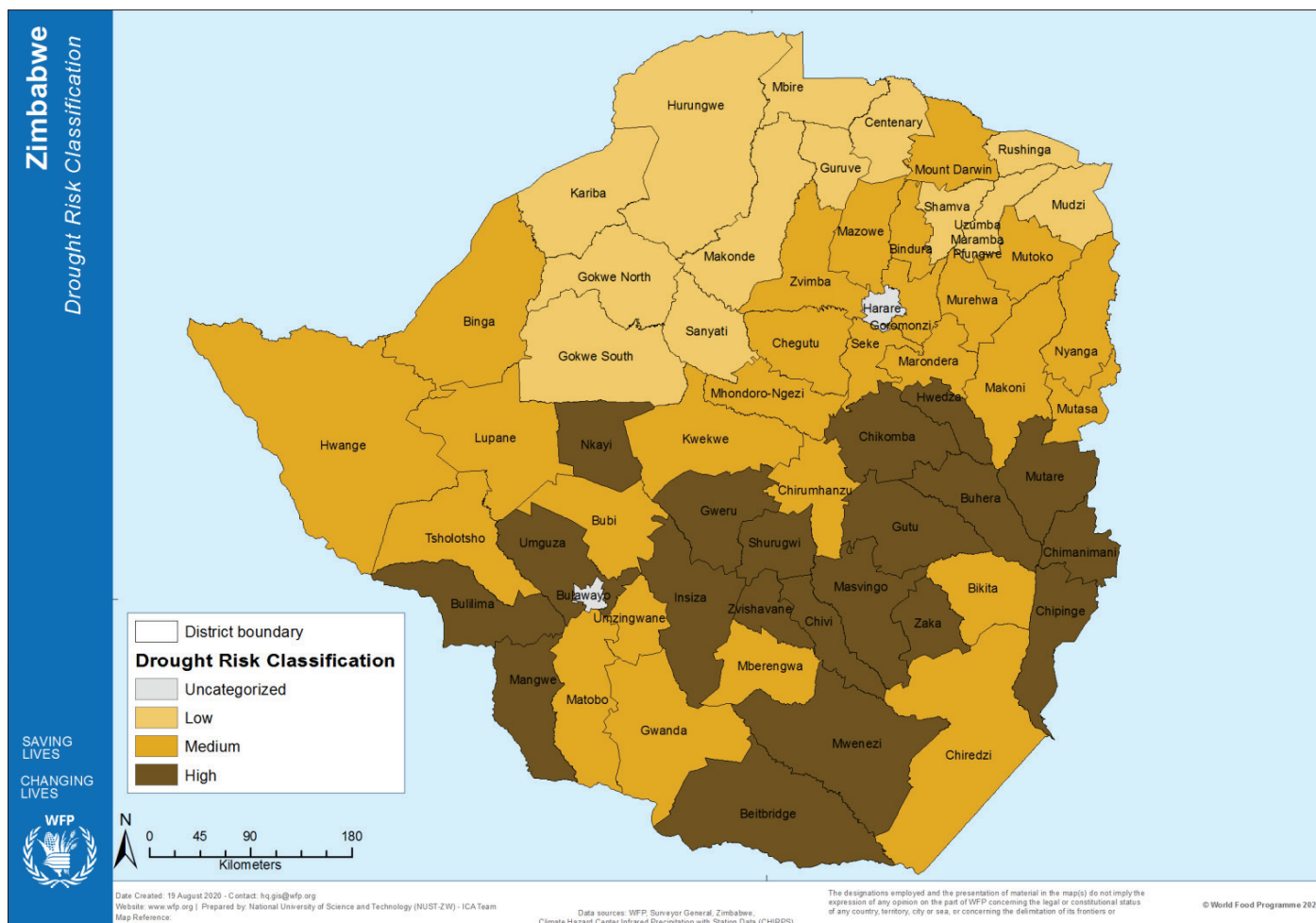


Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas (Source: National ICA, 2021)

5.3 Flood Prone Areas

A few wards in the Southern parts of the country are prone to floods (**Figure 8**). There are four (4) wards that are prone to floods, which are namely Ward 4, 5, 6 and 7.

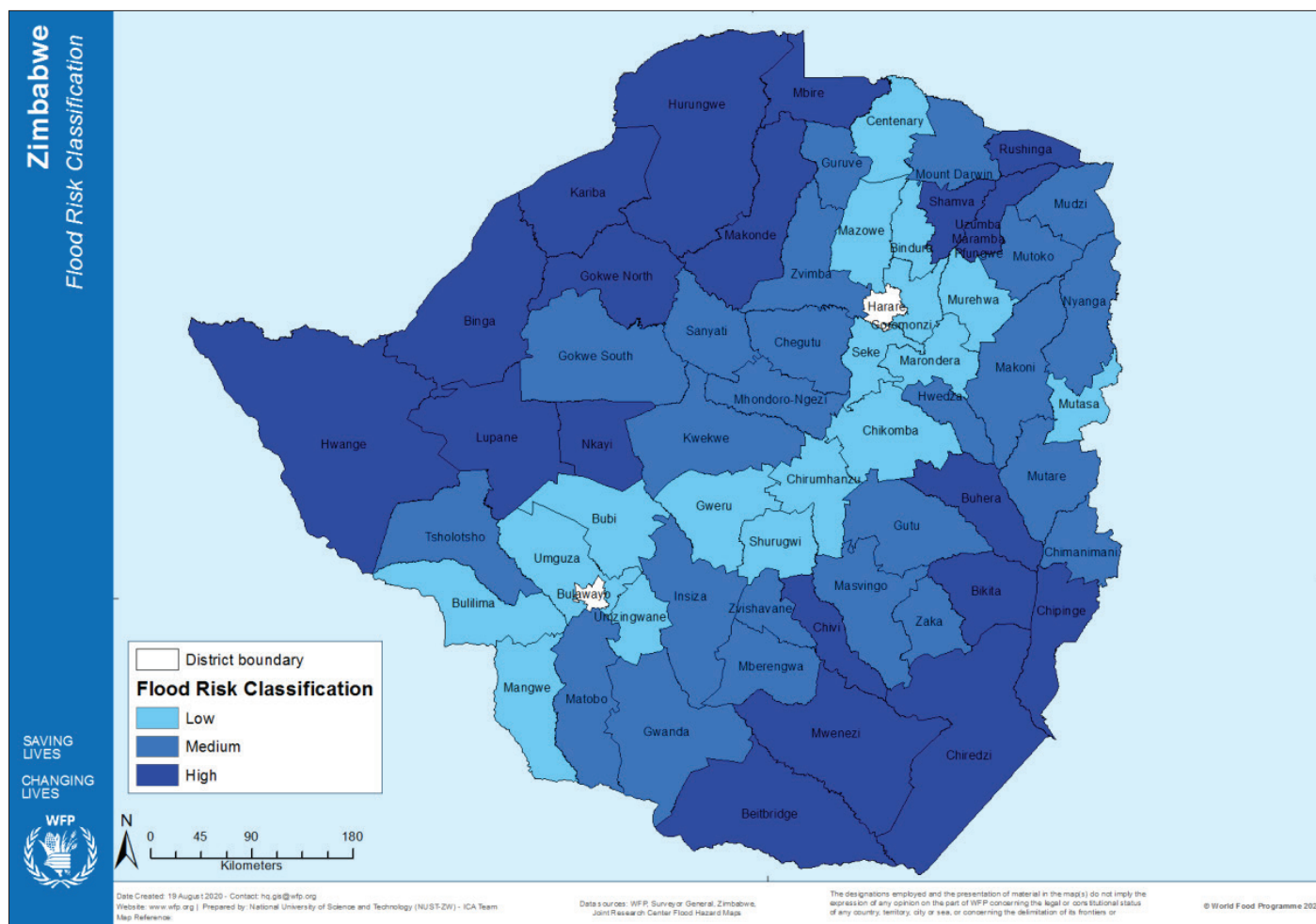


Figure 8: Flood Prone Areas (Source: National ICA, 2021)

5.4 Hydrological Conditions

The district has six (6) major dams: Lubhangwe, Mhabhinyane, Kezi, Antelope, Shashane and Valley which are in five (5) wards namely wards 1, 10, 14, 19 and 21 as indicated in Table 12. There are six (6) perennial rivers in the district namely Tshatshane, Simukwe, Mwewe, Ovi, Maleme and Shashe. These run in eighteen (18) wards as shown in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Distribution Of Major Dams And Rivers In The District

Ward	Dam	Dam Capacity Million M ³	River
1	Lubhangwe	1	
2			Tshatshane
4			Mwewe
5			Shashe
6			Shashe
9			Simukwe
10	Mhabhinyane	0.9	Tshatshane
11			Tshatshane, Simukwe
12			Tshatshane
13			Mwewe
14	Kezi	2.7	Tshatshane, Mwewe
16			Maleme
17			Ovi, Maleme
19	Antelope	11.5	Tshatshane
21	Shashane	27.8	
	Valley	5.4	
22			Mwewe

Source: ZINWA

6. Crop Information

6.2 Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

The district is divided into five (5) distinct farming sectors namely communal areas (Ward 1-19), resettlement areas (A1 and A2) and large scale commercial farming area (Ward 21-25). The Communal covers the largest area (3,590 km²) and has highest proportion of the population while A2 covers the least with the lowest proportion of the population (Table 13 & Figure 9).

Table 13: Farming Sector And Population Covered

Farming Sector	Area (Sqkm)	Proportion Of Area	Population	Proportion Of Population
Communal	3,590	47%	90,094	57%
Old Resettlement	986	13%	18,967	12%
LSCFA	1,241	18%	1,581	1%
SSCFA	673	9%	7,905	5%
A1	520	9%	28,458	18%
A2	210	4%	9,486	6%
Total	7,220	100%	158, 060	100%

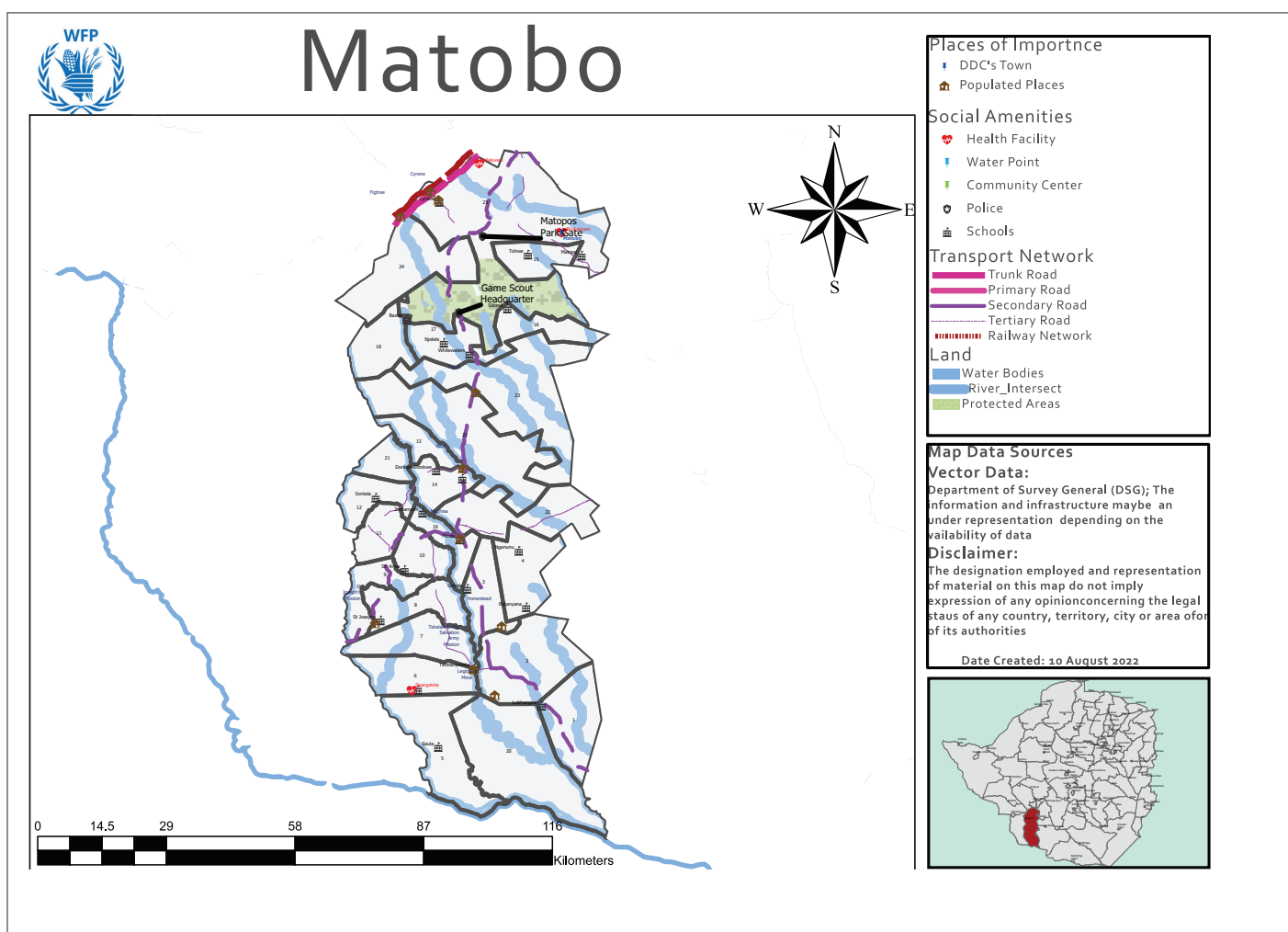


Figure 9: Farming Sectors In Matobo District

6.3 Major Crops Grown And Factors Affecting Crop Production

The major crops grown in the district are maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, cow peas, bambara nuts in order of hectareage. The Southern part of the district comprises of sandy soils, very infertile and prone to water logging. Major crops grown in the Southern side are pearl millet, sorghum, pulses and horticultural produce such as vegetables and tomatoes. The Northern part has good sandy loam and clay soils and crops do well in good rainy seasons. Major crops grown in Northern part are maize, sweet potatoes and horticulture. Because of the harsh drought conditions in the area, the communities are largely subsistence farmers, cash crop production is predominant in irrigation schemes, of which ARDA is the major producer in the district, and other irrigation schemes, such as the Valley irrigation areas. Wheat, commercial maize, tomatoes, cabbages and sugar beans are the major crops grown. Irrigation schemes also support horticultural production throughout the year.

6.4 Irrigation Schemes And Nutrition Gardens

The district has also a number of nutrition gardens that are benefitting various wards. These are mainly in ten (10) wards (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Distribution Of Nutrition Gardens

Ward	Name Of Nutrition Gardens	Area Covered In Ha
1	Lubangwe	7
1	Kafusi	2
10	Mhabhinyana	8
11	Mbembeswane	7
15	Ntunjambili	4
18, 21	Shashane Botela	15
19	Zamanyoni	
21	Betseba	17
23	Holi	4
Source: AARDS		

There are six (6) functional and one (1) non-functional irrigation schemes covering Wards 19, 13, 14, 19, 11, 18, 21, 10 and five (5) functional (**Table 15**). The functional irrigation schemes cover an area of 970 square metres.

Table 15: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Ha)	Status
19	Antelope/ARDA	1064	600 Ha functional
13, 14	Valley	230	Functional
19	Arda out growers	100	Functional
11	Mbembeswane	10	Functional
18, 21	Shashane Botela	20	Functional
10	Mhabhinyana	10	Functional
5	Mambale	25	Non functional

6.5 Challenges

Water sources, failing irrigation systems, non-functional equipment, unavailability of electricity and lack of access to inputs among many others.

6.6 Crop Production Trends

Figure 10 shows cereal production in the district over the past five (5) years. There has been a notable increase in cereal production over the past five (5) years, Maize increased from 6,019 tons in 2016/17 to 9754 tons in 2020/21, while sorghum increased from 2,589 tons to 5,120 tons and pearl millet increased from 1874 tons to 3872 tons. Finger millet quantities have been negligible throughout the past five (5) years decreasing from 8 tons to 4 tons.

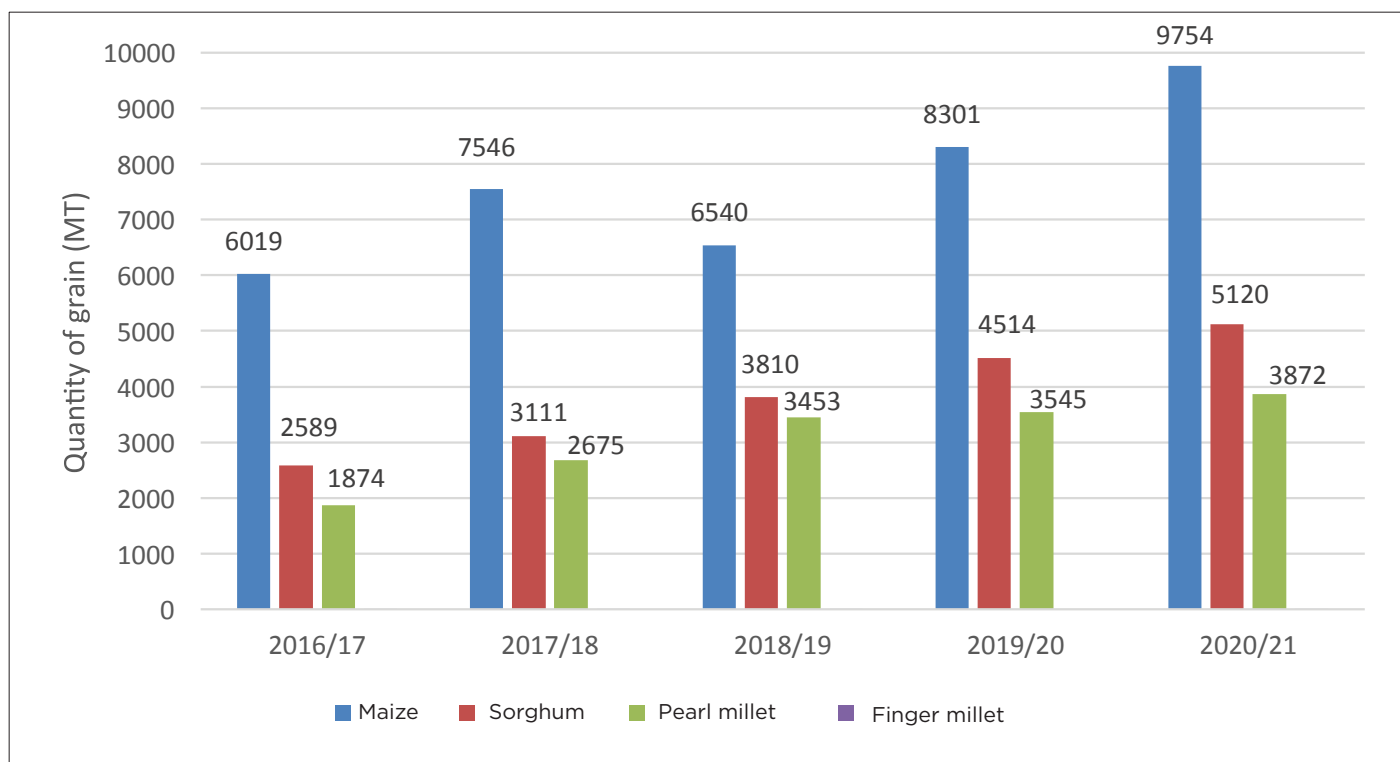


Figure 10: Trends Of Cereal Production 2016/17 – 2020/21

7. Livestock

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, donkeys, sheep and chickens. Livestock is the major economic activity in the district but it is imperative that the average livestock holdings for the district be described by region because of the large disparity of livestock ownership between the two (2) regions. The Northern part of the district has sweet and rough grass. The rough grass is not suitable for livestock production whereas the Southern Region is the major livestock producing area.

Table 16 shows the livestock ownership by wealthy groups and by region. The district has a total of sixty-seven (67) functional dip tanks with each ward having at least one (1) dip tank and thirty-four (34) nonfunctional. The average cattle holding ranges from 4 -23 with a district average of ten (10). The district average goat holding is seven (7), while for sheep is three (3) and for chickens it's between 7-10. Livestock ownership in the communal area is presented in **Table 17**.

7.1 Main Types Of Livestock Ownership

Table 16: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Number Of Diptanks	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	3	8	9	3	7-10
2	4	8	10	4	7-10
3	3	4	8	4	7-10
4	2	5	9	3	7-10
5	5	8	7	2	7-10
6	2	6	10	5	7-10
7	3	8	8	3	7-10
8	4	6	9	3	7-10
9	1	6	10	4	7-10
10	1	6	8	5	7-10
11	2	6	9	3	7-10
12	2	6	9	2	7-10
13	2	6	9	4	7-10
14	3	6	9	3	7-10
15	2	7	5	4	7-10

7.1 Main Types Of Livestock Ownership (Continued)

Table 16: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Number Of Diptanks	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
16	3	7	5	3	7-10
17	2	7	4	4	7-10
18	3	7	5	3	7-10
19	3	6	5	2	7-10
20	2	23	5	5	7-10
21	5	23	5	3	7-10
23	3	23	5	2	7-10
24	4	23	5	3	7-10
25	3	23	5	4	7-10
	67	9.92	7.21	3.38	7-10

Table 17: Livestock Ownership In The Communal Area

Livestock	Communal Area		A1		A2	
	Northern	Southern	Northern	Southern	Northern	Southern
Cattle	6-7	5 -6	12	13	51	22
Goats	1-2	8-9	4	0	8	12
Sheep	1	1-2	1	0	12	5
Donkeys	1	3-4	1-2	0	1-2	2
Pigs	1	0-1	0-1	0	6	1-2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Production

7.2 Main Livestock Diseases

Dipping chemicals remain a challenge in the district thus exposing cattle to tick borne diseases. Most of these diseases happen during the rainy season except Botulism which is common during the dry season. These diseases do not reach alarming levels to warrant an outbreak but isolated cases happen. The common diseases among the cattle are: Botulism, Lumpy Skin, Ephemeral Fever, Black Leg, foot and mouth. While goats are mainly affected by Pulpy Kidney, heart water and foot rot. Chickens are commonly affected by Fowl Pox, Infectious Coyza and Newcastle. All wards in the district are prone to new castle and theileriosis while anthrax and foot and mouth are common in Wards 15, 17 and 18. There are two (2) wards (Ward 21 and 23) that are commonly affected by lumpy skin. The wards that are affected by heart water are Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Rabies in dogs is common in four (4) wards namely Ward 13, 14, 19 and 22. **Table 18** shows wards mostly affected by livestock diseases.

Table 18: Wards Mostly Affected By Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rabies																									
Newcastle Disease																									
Anthrax																									
Foot and Mouth																									
Lumpy skin																									
Heart water																									
Theileriosis																									

Key ■ Not Affected ■ Mostly Affected

7.3 Dipping Facilities

The district has a total of 101 dip tanks of which sixty-seven (67) are functional and thirty-six (34) require rehabilitation (Figure 11).

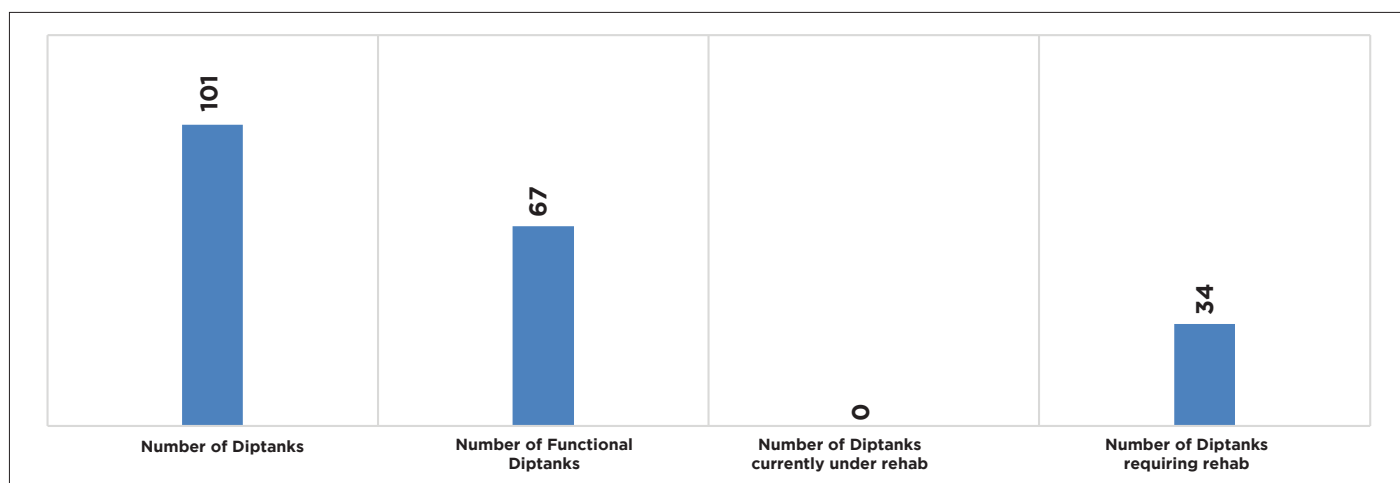


Figure 11: Diptanks

7.4 Animal Health Centres

Tables 18a, 18b and 18c show Number of functional Animal Health centres, Livestock holding and Distribution of herd size respectively

Table 18a: Number Of Functional Animal Health Centres

Number of Functional Animal Health Centres	
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	12
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	96

Table 18B: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	Who Own Cattle	Who Own Goats
All Households			
Farm Households			
Non-Farm Households			

Table 18c: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0		
<5		
>5		

7.7 Other Livestock Establishments

The district boasts of other livelihood establishments including ten (10) Aquaculture ponds, twenty-five (25) Apiculture, three (3) Dairy Farms, eight (8) Feedlots and sixteen (16) Ha of fodder production as illustrated in (Table 19).

Table 19: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	10
Aquaculture (Ponds)	10
Apiculture	25
Dairy Farms	3
Feedlots	8
Fodder production	16 Ha

7.8 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

Lack of Dipping Acaricides, inadequate/ drying water sources, lack of grazing area and tick-borne diseases among others.

7.9 Livestock Markets

Livestock sales take place at organized council cattle sales, strategic points and individual private buyers. Local butcheries also buy a lot of livestock from individual farmers (**Table 20**).

Table 20: Livestock Markets In Matobo District

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (Us\$)	Average Price 2022 (Us\$)	Type Of Market
Cattle	\$300	\$350	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions,
Sheep	\$30	\$50	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Goats	\$25	\$ 40	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Donkey	\$150	\$150	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Fish	\$2/KG	\$3.50	Farmer to farmer, private buyers
Guinea Fowls	\$6	\$6	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous Chickens	\$5	\$5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	\$45	\$ 45	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries

8. Crop Markets

GMB is the major market for cereal produced in the district (**Table 21**). Basic commodities are available in all wards. Markets are fully functional at ward level.

Table 21: Crop Produce Markets In Matobo District

Market Name	Ward No	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Maphisa	19	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local gardens.	Available
		Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes	Available
Tshelanyemba	7	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local farmers & GMB	Not available
St Joseph	9	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Not available
Kezi	13	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Chapo	17	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Nathisa	17	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Silozwi	16	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Ndabankulu	4	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Ntunjambili	15	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Mthwakazi	25	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Redwood	24	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available
Gulathi	15	Cereals, Horticultural commodities	Local communities, irrigation schemes, nutrition garden	Available

8.2 Commodity Prices And Availability

Very few communities can access the commodities due to shortage of foreign currency. **Table 22** shows the availability of commodities at ward level. Maize grain is not available in all wards whereas maize meal is readily available in all markets. The prices of commodities is comparable across all wards.

Table 22: Commodity Availability And Prices As Of February 2022

Commodity	Availability	Wards	Price (USD)
Maize grain (50 Kg bag)	Sometimes available	All wards	USD9.00
Maize meal (10 Kg bag)	Readily available	All wards	USD5.00
Small grains availability	Not available	All wards	-
Green leafy vegetables availability	Not available	All wards	-
Cooking oil 2L (USD)	Readily available	All wards	USD3.50
Source: District Food and Nutrition Committee			

8.3 Market Challenges

- Farmers in resettlement areas and small scale sell their produce to the GMB but payment is usually delayed by up to ten (10) months and due to this GMB is no longer a preferred market for their grain.
- Generally all basic commodities are available in all the wards.
- Poor market prices for agricultural commodities
- Some communities cannot afford to buy basic commodities.
- There are 6 processing centers in Tshapo Ward 17, Natisa Ward 17, Kezi Ward 14, Tshelanyemba Ward 6, St Anna Ward 9 and St Joseph in Ward 9 processing centers in the district have been constructed but not yet fully functional
- There is a shortage of GMB sub depots in all the wards across the district.

8.4 Food purchases Calendar

Figure 12 shows the food purchases periods during the normal/typical and bad years. Food purchases happen from September to April the following year. The peak hunger period is short, October to February the following year. During the drought period, food purchase is done throughout the year with lean period covering all the 12 months.

Calendar Of Food Purchases-Normal Years

Item	J	M	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

Calendar Of Food Purchases-Drought Period

Item	J	M	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

Figure 12 Calendar of food purchases in Normal and drought years

8.5 Labour Opportunities

The major opportunities for labour in the district include fishing, gardening, small scale mining; road works, building, shop keeping, building, welding, carpentry, dress making, brick molding, leather works, baking, irrigation, gardening, poultry rearing, bee keeping, fence making and mining (**Table 23**). Growth Points and service centers in Matobo act as crucial sources of employment for the poor. The employment opportunities at growth points and service centres, trigger massive outward migration of people from rural wards, to Ward 19 which is close to Maphisa growth point. There are also seasonal employment opportunities at ARDA/Antelope which are however not attractive to the households in Matobo. In response, the ARDA management is going as far as Gwanda to look for general hands during peak production periods.

Table 23: Labour Opportunities By Ward

Labour Opportunities	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Ward Providing Labour	Type	Average Rates
Fishing and gardening	1	1	Informal sector	USD5 to USD10
Small scale mining	2	1, 3 and 6	Informal sector	USD10-USD30
Shops, roads and building	5	5	Retail and informal sector	USD2-USD10
Shops, clinic and building	6	6	Retail and informal sector	USD2-USD10
Shops and building	7	7	Retail and informal sector	USD2-USD10
Welding and grinding	8	8	Informal sector	
Welding, carpentry and dress making	9	9	Informal sector	
Shops, brick molding, leather works and baking	10	10	Informal sector	USD2-USD10
Irrigation	12	12	Farming sector	USD4-USD20
Leather works and carpentry	13	13	Informal sector	
welding, bakery and leather works	14	14	Informal sector	
Gardening	15	15	Farming sector	
Poultry	16	16	Farming sector	
Bee keeping, carpentry, dress making, welding and fence making	17	17	Informal sector	
Fishing	18	18		
Irrigation (ARDA)	19	4, 14, 13, 3 and 10		
Mining, farming	22	4, 19, 10, 22 and 23	Informal sector	USD10-USD30
Mining	25	24, 16, 17, 18 and 25	Informal sector	USD10-USD30

Source: AARDS

9. Common Hazards

Hazard Definition - A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. In Matobo, two (2) wards, namely Ward 1 and 2 get affected by flash floods while all the wards get affected by drought, human wild life conflicts, Pulpy kidney, infectious coryza, fowl pox and land degradation (**Table 24**). There are four (4) wards that are affected by veld fires.

Table 24: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Hazard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Chronic Hazard																									
Drought																									
Human Wild Life Conflicts																									
Pulpy Kidney																									
Infectious Coryza																									
Fowl Pox																									
Land Degradation																									
Onset Hazard																									
Flash Floods																									
Veld Fires																									

KEY

Not affected

Affected

10. District Development Priorities

Table 25 presents the development priorities identified for all the wards. These priorities among others include rehabilitation of boreholes and water points, road maintenance and improvement of communication, construction of more clinics, classrooms and laboratories

Table 25: District Development Priorities

Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted
Transport and infrastructure facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of boreholes and water points. • Road maintenance and improvement of communication. • Construction of more clinics (at least one clinic per ward). • Construction of more classrooms and laboratories. 	1-25
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought Relief • BEAM • Assisted Medical Treatment Orders 	1-25
Economic growth and stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalizing mining sector • Marketing investment opportunities • Access to loans 	1-25
Food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Gardens • Care Groups • Irrigation Development • Input supply • Crop management training and introduction Of traditional grains. • Livestock restocking and development. • Staffing (Nutrition Ward Coordinators) 	1-25
Environmental protection, Climate resilience and natural Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Farming 	1-25
Health and well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Health Facilities • Establishment of Health Facilities • Rehabilitation of roads • Communication • Medical Equipment and medical supplies • Advocate for more staff 	1-25
Youth, Sports and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational facilities • Vocational Training Centres • Sports clubs 	1-25
Human capital development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Training Centre 	1-25

11. Food Security

The Annual Rural Livelihoods Assessments conducted by ZIMVAC shows an improvement in food insecurity between 2020 and 2021. There was an increasing trend in food insecurity between 2017 and 2020 (**Figure 13**).

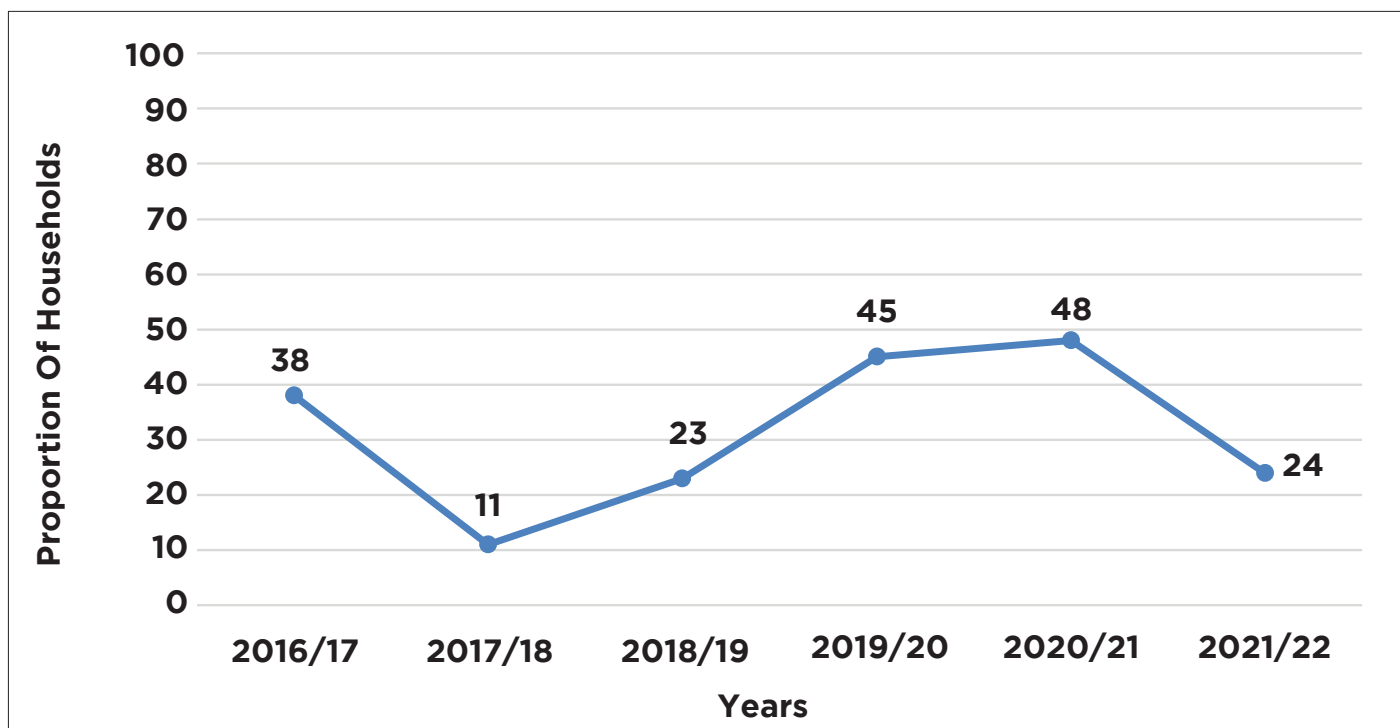


Figure 12: Food Insecurity Trend

11.2 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

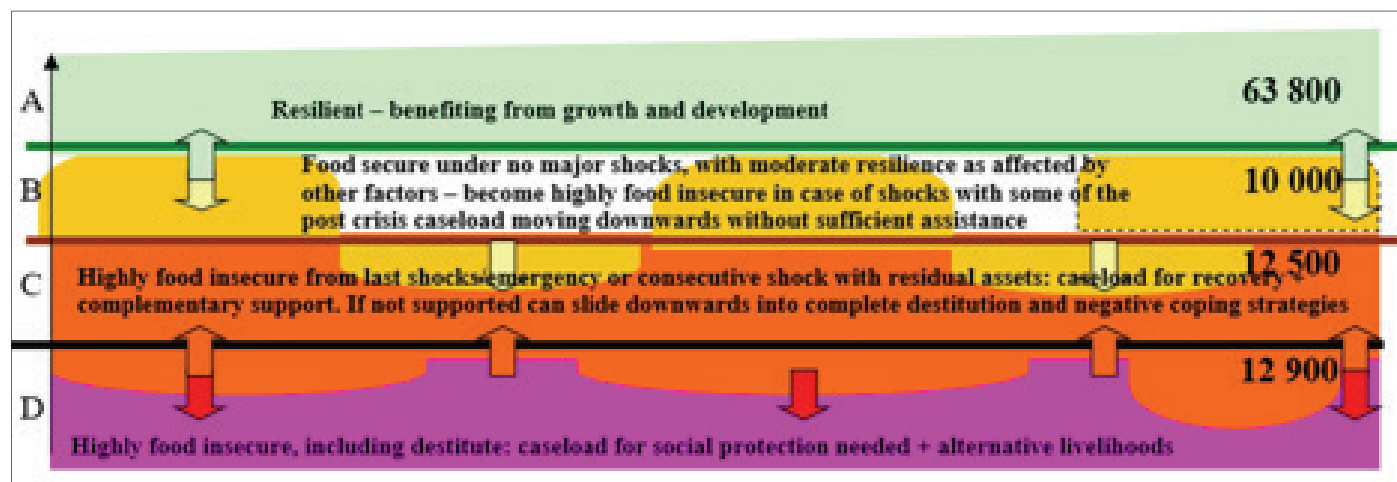
The food insecurity ranking was done taking into considerations, poverty prevalence, crop production and sources of livelihoods. **Table 26** shows the ranking of food insecurity by ward.

Table 26: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity

Ward Number	Proportion Of Population (%)	HHs 2022	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Food Insecurity Ranking
6	6	1,046	80	1
7	5	1,043	78	2
1	4	854	79	3
4	5	999	81	4
12	4	854	79	5
11	3	709	76	6
17	5	918	83	7
24	2	539	69	8
15	5	1,082	80	9
16	5	945	84	10
10	4	724	79	11
9	3	665	77	12
8	5	896	78	13
3	4	827	76	14
5	5	930	81	15
2	6	1,387	77	16
18	4	722	84	17
13	4	872	74	18
14	5	980	75	19
23	1	249	65	20
22	1	214	78	21
21	1	277	71	22
19	6	1,339	67	23
25	6	1,653	59	24
20	0	25	52	25
Total	100	20,749		

11.3 Vulnerability Profiling

Matobo district household profiling from the perspective of vulnerability in contexts of repeated shocks is shown in Figure 14. The Y-axis represents household vulnerability status and the X-axis represents time (or seasonality). It is based on four overall vulnerability household profiles, which are found in Matobo communities. Approximately 12 900 people are chronically food insecure which means they are food insecure all the time. The total estimate of people experiencing transitory food insecurity is 12 500, that is, they become food insecure seasonally or when there is a hazard that has the potential of affecting their food insecurity. Those who are somehow resilient to shocks and stressors are estimated at 10 000, but they are vulnerable to bigger shocks like consecutive droughts. 63 800 are considered to be resilient to any shocks and are generally food secure. **Table 27** presents socio-economic groups and vulnerability classification.



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.

Table 27 Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Group A Already resilient 53 800 people (54%)	These households are food secure and resilient, already benefiting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc.
Group B Food secure under no major shocks 10 855 people (10%)	These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programmes, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes
Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 12 900 people (13%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).
Group D Highly food insecure, Including Destitute 23 900 people (23%)	These highly food insecure households – including the destitute – are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods). Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets, and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves.

11.4 Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

The Southern Region has more cases of vulnerable households, and most of the food requirements are from food handouts. The case for the Northern Region was different, major source of food are purchases augmented by own production.

Northern Matobo

- Ownership of few livestock not more than two (2) livestock per household
- Perennial horticultural gardens as source of vegetable production which supplements produce from dry land.
- Sources of drinking water are available but most of the households in Wards 15, 16 and 17 have to travel at least 1km for boreholes facilities, boreholes drilling in these parts of the Northern region are constrained by presence of granite rock

Southern Matobo

- Communal area mainly semi-arid to arid region with little precipitation.
- Engaged in mopane worm collection to earn a living.
- Some areas have no safe water drinking facilities.
- The area has little surface water and is most suitable for deep wells or boreholes, which the poor households cannot afford unless projects to provide water facilities are implemented from the council, development partners or government.
- There have been a few cases of malaria.

11.5 Coping Strategies

- Although it is difficult to categorize households into different socio-economic classes in Matobo, groups A and B rely on livestock such as cattle, while the middle-class resort to small livestock and remittances from children in the diaspora. The poor (group C and D) rely on casual labour from neighbours. They also resort to the consumption of indigenous fruits during peak hunger period. Other coping strategies include; reducing the number of meals and sizes of meal portions.
- Sale or exchanging of craftwork for food items and livestock mainly cattle, goats and chickens. This is only confined to households with livestock
- Buying and selling of dry fish. This is however confined to those communities whose homesteads are close to the dams.

11.7 Food Assistance

The Government of Zimbabwe provides support to vulnerable groups across all the wards in the district through grain assistance programme which runs for five (5) years. Over 5, 000 individuals from approximately 10, 000 households received grain from the government programme. The number of the food assistance programme beneficiaries is shown in **(Table 28)**.

Table 28: Number Of Beneficiaries To Food Assistance Programme

Ward No	Type Of Assistance Provided	Organization/ Agency	Target Group	No Of Bens	No Of Households	Years Assistance Received
1	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	3028	606	5
2	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	4537	907	5
3	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2696	539	5
4	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	3714	742	5
5	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	3320	664	5
6	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	4018	803	5
7	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	3668	733	5
8	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2050	410	5
9	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2465	493	5
10	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2678	535	5
11	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2665	533	5
12	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	1673	334	5
13	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups		0	5
14	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2050	410	5
15	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	5089	1017	5
16	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups		0	5

Table 28: Number Of Beneficiaries To Food Assistance Programme (Continued)

Ward No	Type Of Assistance Provided	Organization/ Agency	Target Group	No Of Bens	No Of Households	Years Assistance Received
17	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	1650	0	5
18	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2770	0	5
19	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	2850	0	5
21	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	932	200	5
22	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	734	200	5
23	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	822	200	5
24	Grain	GOZ	Vulnerable groups	736	200	5
25	Grain	GoZ	Vulnerable groups	895	200	5
				11389	9726	

12 Development Partner Profiling

Table 29 provides a summary of development partners operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus. There is a total of forty-two (42) partners operating in the district.

Table 29: Development Partners Operating In Matobo Districts

Organisation	Category	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
1. Ebenezer Training Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical Life • Skills Small Scale Agricultural Business • Conservation Farming 	16 and 14	RDC, AARDS, Women Affairs, Youth	Indefinite
2. Habakkuk Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of peace building • Local level advocacy • Capacity building • Public accountability • Legal and policy reforms • Activity participation in the management of Natural Resources 	1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7	RDC, Local Government, Youth, Women Affairs	2017-2022
3. Caritas Bulawayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods projects • Capacity building • Food aid • Sustainable agriculture • WASH Projects • FFA • LSA 	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18 and 19	RDC, AARDS, DDF, Youth, Women Affairs, Health	Indefinite
4. Pro-Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agriculture • Poverty alleviation 	2, 4, 5, 10, 17, 11, 18 and 21	RDC, AARDS, DDF, Youth, Women Affairs, Health	2020-2023
5. Masakhaneni Project Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of structures • Peace building • Gender • Livelihood infrastructures for water and education 	9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 25	RDC, Local Gvt, Youth, Women Affairs	2021-2022
6. Mother Africa Trust In Camp Amalinda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Assistance • Fees and Infrastructure • Environmental Consolidation • Awareness Raising and Research 	15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25	RDC, Education, Social Development, Public Works	2021-2023

Table 29: Development Partners Operating In Matobo Districts (Continued)

Organisation	Category	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
7. Sethule Orphans Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sethule Queens Club • Orphan Food Supplements (Orphan Care) • Schools Related Assistance (Computer Literacy) • React Program • Sexual Awareness • Birth Certificate Registration 	15, 16, 17 and 19	RDC, Social Development, Women Affairs	2021-2023
8. Dambari Wildlife Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote furtherance of biological knowledge • Conservation of biodiversity • Sustainable use of natural resources 	15, 16, 17, 18, 24 and 25	RDC, EMA, Local Government	2021-2023
9. Silozwe Wildlife Trust (SWT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of natural resources, management • Installation support functions e.g. road construction • Operation of wildlife activities 			
10. World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Security- Support Small Gardens in Clinics. • Livelihoods- Training of Farmers in Financial literacy and establishment of income generating projects. • Capacity building of Community health workers on Nutrition and other primary health care services. • Provision of clinical WASH • Strengthening Nutrition services 	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17 and 18	RDC, Health, Public Works	2020-2025
11. Grassroot Soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adolescent health organization that leverages the power of soccer to educate inspire, and mobilize youth s to overcome their greatest health challenges, live healthier, more productive lives, and be agents for change in their communities 	All wards		
12. HOCIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement SASA in their wards of operation. • To reduce GBV amongst women in the district through training of community champions on the power poster and conducting social audits for improved access and service. 	2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19 and 22	RDC, Women Affairs, Youth, Social Development	2020-2023
13. Pathways (CRS) JF Kapnek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve well for HIV affected children by 2022. • To strengthen local Zimbabwean capacities to advocate for children's rights. 	All wards	RDC, Social Development, Women Affairs, Youth	2020-2024

Table 29: Development Partners Operating In Matobo Districts (Continued)

Organisation	Category	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
14. Save The Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security and livelihoods • Resilience building • WASH • COVID-19 response • Child protection • Entrepreneurship for youths • AGRIC 	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 21 and 25	RDC, Local Government, Vet, AARDS, Social Development	2020-2024
15. Sizimele ZRBF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen local disaster risk management systems. • To increase productivity (crop, livestock and infrastructure) diversified agricultural production • Diversifying livelihoods through improved market linkages and asset accumulation. • To support and enable environment for resilience 		RDC, Local Government,	
16. Family Health Impact (FHI 360)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Access to evidence based quality health interventions of reproductive health, TB, HIV 	All health centres	MOHCC	
17. Plan International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue providing high quality support for malaria vector control intervention s and related health systems with child centered gender responsive integration activities for greater outreach. • Response to issues of HIV and AIDS, DRR 	All health institutions		
18. ZAGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain for Livestock Upgrading and Empowerment i.e goats 	10, 11, 12 and 14		
19. Maranatha Orphans Care Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governance, gender, human rights • Service provision • Research & documentation • GBV (spotlight) 	3, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 19		
20. Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/German Agro Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting in livelihoods programme. Inclusive of Poultry value chain 	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25		
21. Zimbabwe Humanitarian and Livelihoods Development Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a livelihood program. Bio diversity conservation, wetlands rehabilitation and development. 	6, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16		
22. RCSR (Regional Centre For Social Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for Youth Employment Agric, WASH, - renewable energy 	4 and 11		
23. International Medical Corps (IMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH in Health Facilities response to COVID-19 	Maphisa District Hospital Ward 22		

Table 29: Development Partners Operating In Matobo Districts (Continued)

Organisation	Category	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
24. SNV Netherlands Development Organization	• Opportunities for Youth Employment Agriculture, WASH			
25. Matobo Youth Development Initiative MYDI	• Advocacy Gender issues and youths • Local Governance and accountability	7 and 8	Protocol number .003/2020	
26. Zimbabwe Health Interventions (ZHI)	• Health Issues • DREAMS	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 22		
27. Zimbabwe Christian Alliance (ZCA)	• Peace building	10, 19 and 17		
28. AWET	• Awareness within Apostolic women on Gender Issues • Response to COVID -19	10, 11, 13, 14, 19 and 22		
29. ECLF	• Peace building	All wards		
30. FAWEZI	• Support of girl child in education			
31. CYDT	• Youth empowerment • Governance natural resources	14, 19 and 22	RDC , Min Of Youth , Woman Affairs	
32. ZNNP+	• HIV and AIDS Programme	All health Centres		
33. Musasa	• GBV	All wards	Women affairs, ZRP, Social Development	2018-2023
34. Semukwe Trust	• Rights to education, health and livelihood	6, 7, 8 and 9		
35. Dabane Trust	• WASH, Livelihoods, Agric, Environmental	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11	AARDS, RDC	2019-2023
36. ORPHID	• HIV and AIDS programmes	Matobo	MOHCC	
37. DAC	• HIV and AIDS programmes	All wards		
38. MAC	• HIV & AIDS , Behaviour Change, Gender	Matobo	DAC, MOHCC, MWACMED	2019-2023
39. Zimbabwe Council Of Churches(ZCC)	• Assist health facilities in WASH	6 and 19	MOHCC	
40. Africa Book Development	• Enhancing capacities of communities through study circles, sustainable development, support library in school	17 and 19	RDC	
41. Child Line Zimbabwe	• Integrated Health, WASH and Protection COVID 19 Response • Child Protection and GBV prevention and response services.	1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17, 19 and 25	DDF, MOHCC, Ministry of Women Affairs	
42. ARDA	• Food and Nutrition Security • WASH • Health • Emergency Response • Social Enterprises		Ministry of Social Development, RDC, AARDS	

12. Summary By Ward

Ward No.	No. of HHs	No. of Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	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	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average age Cattle owner ship	Average age Goats owner ship	Average age Sheep owner ship	Average age Policy owner ship	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1217	1	Medium	Medium	42	79%	671	183	BSWLC	Semi-arid and heavily dependent on livestock production since the harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. Employment is a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens up significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor	Vb	Fishing and gardening	Severe	None	8	9	3	7-10	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of boreholes and water points. • Road maintenance and improvement of communication. • Construction of more clinics (at least one clinic per ward). • Construction of more classrooms and laboratories. • Drought Relief • BEAM • Assisted Medical Treatment
2	1855	0	Medium	Medium	49	77%	1029	358	BSWLC		Vb	mail scale mining	Severe	None	8	10	4	7-10	16	
3	1095	1	Medium	Medium	64	76%	624	203	BSWLC		Va	Irrigation (ARDA Mining, farming	Severe	None	4	8	4	7-10	14	
4	1571	1	Medium	Medium	60	81%	796	203	BSWLC		Va		Severe	Medium	5	9	3	7-10	4	
5	1416	1	Medium	Medium	43	81%	730	200	BSWLC		Vb		Severe	Medium	8	7	2	7-10	15	
6	1629	0	Medium	Medium	64	80%	832	214	BSWLC		Vb	Small scale mining	Severe	Medium	6	10	5	7-10	1	
7	1548	1	Medium	Medium	56	78%	808	235	BSWLC		Vb	Shops and building	Severe	Medium	8	8	3	7-10	2	
8	1324	0	Medium	Medium	67	78%	701	195	BSWLC		Vb	Welding and grinding	Severe	None	6	9	3	7-10	13	
9	951	1	Medium	Medium	71	77%	507	158	BSWLC		Vb	Welding, carpentry and dress making	Severe	None	6	10	4	7-10	12	
10	1071	0	Medium	Medium	85	79%	558	166	BSWLC		Va	Shops, brick molding, leather works and baking	Severe	None	6	8	5	7-10	11	
11	993	1	Medium	Medium	61	76%	534	175	BSWLC		Va	Irrigation	Severe	None	6	9	3	7-10	6	
12	1263	0	Medium	Medium	63	79%	657	197	BSWLC		Va	Leather works and carpentry	Severe	None	6	9	2	7-10	5	
13	1124	0	Medium	Medium	63	74%	633	239	BSWLC	It is characterised by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production	Va	welding, bakery and leather works	Severe	None	6	9	4	7-10	18	
14	1324	1	Medium	Medium	65	75%	726	254	MMC				Severe	None	6	9	3	7-10	19	
15	1579	1	Medium	Medium	59	80%	858	224	SCCF	Mixed farming with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Predominantly A1			Severe	None	7	5	4	7-10	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of boreholes and water points. • Road maintenance and improvement of communication. • Construction of more clinics (at least one clinic per ward). • Construction of more classrooms and laboratories. • Drought Relief • BEAM • Assisted Medical Treatment Orders • Formalizing mining sector • Marketing investment opportunities • Access to loans • Crop insurance • Care Groups • Irrigation Development • Input supply • Crop management training and introduction of more clinics • Livestock restocking and development. • Staffing (Nutrition Ward Coordinators) • Conservation Farming • Rehabilitation of Health Facilities • Rehabilitation of Health Facilities • Rehabilitation of roads • Communication • Medical Equipment and medical supplies • Advocate for more staff • Vocational Training Centre • Sports clubs • Vocational Training Centre
16	1437	3	Medium	Medium	47	84%	770	175	SCCF				Severe	None	7	5	3	7-10	10	
17	1341	0	Medium	Medium	61	83%	763	155	SCCF				Severe	None	7	4	4	7-10	7	
18	1073	2	Medium	Medium	63	84%	596	126	BSWLC				Severe	None	7	5	3	7-10	17	
19	1691	0	Medium	Medium	56	67%	870	469	BSWLC				Severe	None	6	5	2	7-10	23	
20	20	0	Medium	Medium		52%	12	13	SCCF				Severe	None	23	5	5	7-10	25	
21	341	0	Medium	Medium	36	71%	194	83	SCCF				Severe	None	23	5	3	7-10	22	
22	197	0	Medium	Medium	11	78%	166	48	SCCF				Severe	None					21	
23	296	0	Medium	Medium	76	65%	161	88	SCCF				Severe	None	23	5	2	7-10	20	
24	647	0	Medium	Medium	65	69%	369	170	SCCF				Severe	None	23	5	3	7-10	8	
25	1719	3	Medium	Medium	54	59%	953	700					Severe	None	23	5	4	7-10	24	

Mutoko District Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Makona Ranganai	District AARDS Officer	AARDS
Shingirai Tawanda Choto	Social Development Officer	Department Of Social Development Mutoko
Emelda Chidarikire	Assistant Disrict Coordinator	Local Government
Daisy Botso	HFSS	Mohcc

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MATOBO District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

