



# NKAYI 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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## Disclaimer

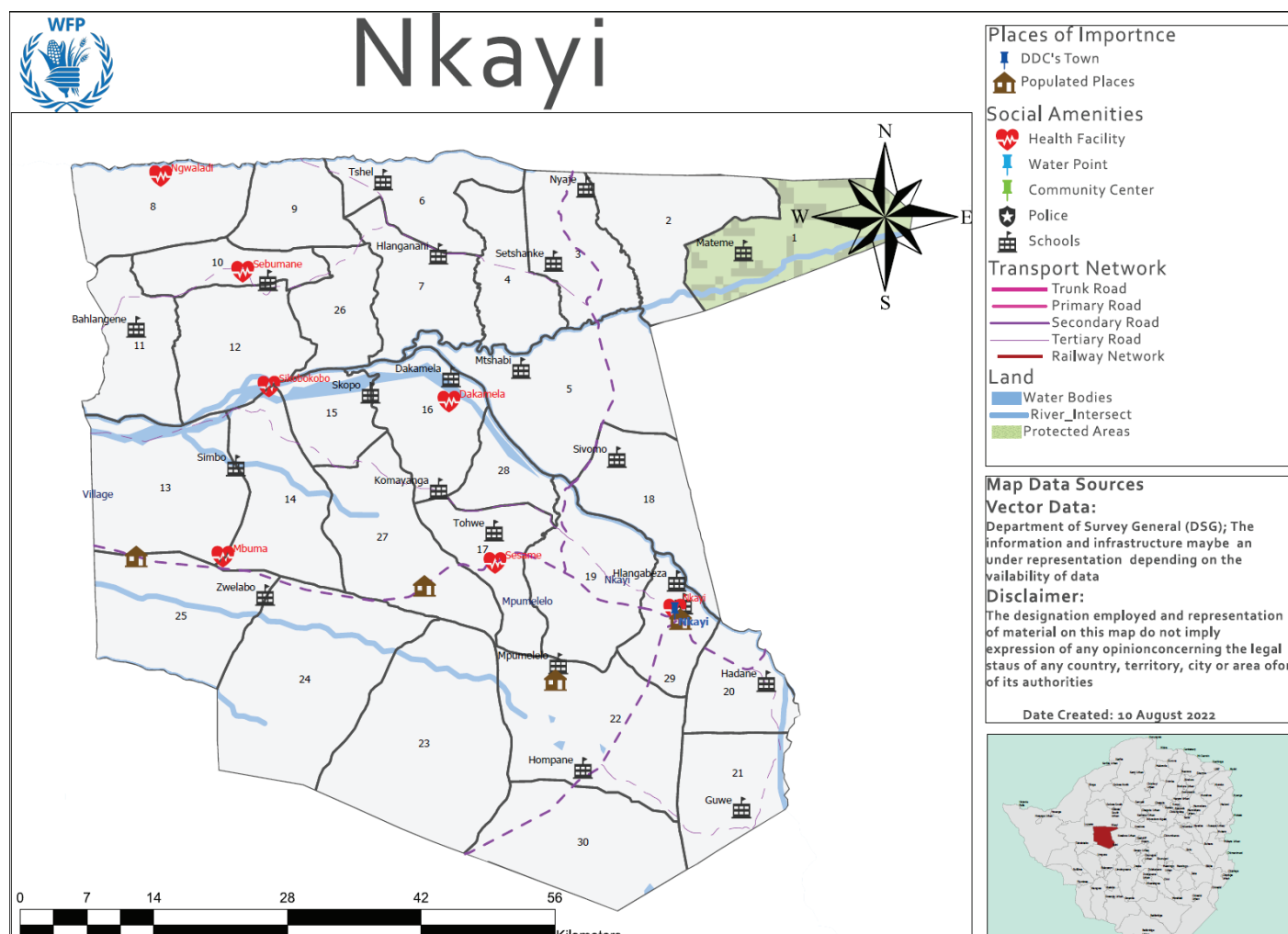
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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

## 1. General Characteristics of the District

### 1.1 Nkayi Map of the District



**Figure 1: Map of Nkayi District (Source: WFP)**

### 1.2 Administrative Information

Nkayi District is located in the south-west of Matabeleland North Province, and it shares borders with Gokwe South on the north, Kwekwe on the east, Bubi on the south and Lupane on the west. The district covers approximately 436, 200 hectares and of these 99, 877 hectares (22.91 %) is arable, 45, 000 hectares (10.31%) under forestry, 291, 323 hectares (66.78%) is grazing land. The average annual cropping area for the district is 31,307 hectares representing 7% of the total district area.

For administrative purposes, the district has a total of 30 wards, administered from Nkayi Growth Point. The district is wholly communal and is under the traditional leadership of six (6) Chiefs, 12 Headmen and 613 Village Heads. There are also 30 elected Councillors representing the wards. The administration Offices are located in Ward 29 with more than 30 Government departments.

### 1.3 Population Information

The district has an estimated 2022 population of 116, 748 people based on the Census 2012 population of 109, 135 people and an estimated annual growth rate of 1.7%. Of the total population 48% are male and 52% are female.

**Table 1: Nkayi Population Distribution by Ward**

Ward	Ward Name	Households 2012	Population 2012	Households 2022	Population 2022	Proportion of Population
1	Manguni 1	959	4,847	1,096	5,037	4%
2	Manguni 2	777	4136	844	4,187	4%
3	Ngomambi Central	742	3611	807	3,544	3%
4	Ngomambi North	648	3,159	678	3,135	3%

Table 1: Nkayi Population Distribution by Ward (continued)

Ward	Ward Name	Households 2012	Population 2012	Households 2022	Population 2022	Proportion of Population
5	Ngomambi South	1217	6483	1,343	6,438	6%
6	Sibangelani 2	901	4599	1,005	4,845	4%
7	Sibangelani 1	727	3669	795	3,676	3%
8	Jojo West	725	4012	693	3,577	3%
9	Jojo East	423	2369	646	3,415	3%
10	Jojo South	585	3222	650	3,187	3%
11	Sivalo	489	2636	490	2,457	2%
12	Sikobo West	768	3978	864	4,466	4%
13	Malandu West	817	4387	830	4,247	4%
14	Malandu East	608	3321	718	3,735	3%
15	Faroni North	352	1930	434	2,109	2%
16	Philip	741	3614	764	3,674	3%
17	Manomano	536	2706	653	2,968	3%
18	Fanisoni	552	2954	577	2,739	2%
19	Malindi West	763	3711	841	3,633	3%
20	Nkalakatha	686	3275	805	3,434	3%
21	Nhlanganiso	709	3452	912	3,920	3%
22	Mpande North	1165	5730	1,248	5,484	5%
23	Mlume 2	576	2755	666	3,107	3%
24	Mlume 1	846	4447	913	4,638	4%
25	Siphunyuka	770	4163	791	3,743	3%
26	Sikobo East	521	2899	566	2,782	2%
27	Faroni South	624	3548	712	3,545	3%
28	Manomano East	393	1972	419	1,924	2%
29	Malindi East	1231	5279	1710	6,200	6%
30	Mpande South	434	2271	546	2,625	2%
Total		21,285	109,135	24,016	112,471	100%

Source: Zimbabwe 2022 Census

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

### 1.3.1 Additional Information

Table 2: Service Institutions Servicing Nkayi District

Institution	Centres
Ministry of Local Government and Public Works	1
Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	1
Ministry of Information	1
Police Station	2
Police Post	5
Court	1
Defence	1
EMA	1
ZINWA	1
Post Office	1
Youth Development Offices	2
Woman Affairs	8
Social Development	1
AARDS	31
Veterinary Services	1 Main Office, 8 Sub Offices

Table 2: Service Institutions Servicing Nkayi District (Continued)

Institution	Centres
Registry	3
ZimStats	1
OPC	1
ZEC	
Public Works	1
ZPCS	1
Forestry	2
Women Empower Bank	1
CMED	1
GMB	3
ZETDC	1
NASSA	1
Public Service	1
DDF	4
Local Authority	1
Ministry of Health and Child Care	1
District AIDS Coordinator	1
<b>Source: District Development Coordinator's</b>	

#### 1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation in the district is characterized by various plant species including the famous teak tree used for timber. There are immense economic benefits derived from the sale of timber as royalties. The majority of the district is mostly grassland savanna with Acacia being the most dominant tree species.

#### 1.5 Land Degradation

Land degradation is a challenge affecting all the wards in the district. Severe land degradation can be observed in wards 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24 and 26 and the main forms of land degradation include gullies, siltation of water bodies and deforestation. In Wards 20 and 21 there are high levels of soil erosion as a result of the gold panning activities taking place in the area. The other wards have poor soil structure due to sodic soil.

## 2. Development Indicators

### 2.1 Education Information

There are 87 primary schools and 34 secondary schools in the district and of these 7 offer Advanced level education and 7 satellite secondary schools. There has been an increase of 2 primary schools, 7 new secondary schools and an additional 2 satellite schools. This has helped to reduce travelling distance of learners to access education, however, these schools do not have adequate infrastructure. There is a decrease in Ordinary and Advanced Level pass rates compared to 2016 as shown in the table below. The pass rate is considerably low, and this might be attributed to lack of adequate resources, children walking long distances to school, children going to school hungry and children getting involved in livelihood activities before completing school. There are no tertiary institutions in the district.

Table 3: Grade Seven, Ordinary Level, Advanced Level Pass Rate Trend (2016- 2021)

Year	Grade 7 (%)	Ordinary Level (%)	Advanced Level (%)
2021	20.23		
2020	13.206	11.86	68.21
2019	22.06	15.01	70.59
2018	25.94	21.16	83.59
2017	21.5	15.01	70.59
2016	18.53	17.73	88.54

### 2.2 Health Facilities

The district has two hospitals (Nkayi Hospital) and Mbumba Mission Hospital and 16 (sixteen) health centres (Table 4). The RDC is constructing three more health facilities but is facing challenges in completing these clinics due to funding. The available facilities are not adequate to service all wards as some wards do not have health facilities. This has resulted in some communities travelling long distances to access health services. The waiting mothers' shelters are currently in a poor state and there is need for refurbishment.



Table 4: Health Facilities by Type

Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority
<b>Functional</b>		
Nkayi District Hospital	29	Government
Dakamela	16	Government
Mbuma	14	Mission
Lutsha	24	Mission
Vova	25	Mission
Nesikwe	5	RDC
Mateme	1	Government
Sikobokobo	15	RDC
Fanisoni	18	RDC
Gwelutshena	4	Government
Guwe	21	RDC
Zenka	22	Government
Sivalo	11	Government
Sebhumane	12	RDC
Ingwalathi	8	Government
<b>Under Construction</b>		
Kwesengulube	2	RDC
Mjena	27	RDC
Faniya Mloyiswa	26	RDC
<b>Source: MOHCC</b>		

## 2.3 Settlement Types

The district is wholly communal except for one ward which has been awarded a growth point status (Table 5).

Table 5: Settlement Types by Ward

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Growth point	1
Communal	30
<b>Source: Local Government</b>	

## 3. Other Development Indicators

### 3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

There are 401 boreholes in the district and of these 30 were non-functional due to a number of reasons including seasonality, mechanical challenges and lack maintenance and spare parts (Table 6). There has been an increase in the number of boreholes when compared to 2016. The district does not have any major dams and relies heavily on small earth dams. The district also has other water sources which include wells, sand abstractions, pipe water schemes, small earth dams and rivers.

Despite receiving assistance to drill boreholes, challenges have been faced in reaching the water table in Wards 12, 26, 27, 14, 13, 3, 18, 4, 7 and 11. This has been due to various reasons, which include a very low water table level and coal deposits, hence the need to have piped water schemes to alleviate the water challenges in these wards.

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Households	Number of Boreholes (2016)	Number of Boreholes (2022)	Non-functional	Reasons for Non-functionality
1	1,125	23	27	2	Dropped pipes
2	737	11	14	0	
3	785	7	7	0	
4	495	7	7	3	Collapsed
5	1,168	10	11	1	Seasonal

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward (continued)

Ward	Households	Number of Boreholes (2016)	Number of Boreholes (2022)	Non-functional	Reasons for Non-functionality
6	1,037	10	15	0	
7	845	10	10	1	Collapsed
8	694	14	17	1	Collapsed
9	610	8	9	1	Seasonal
10	653	5	6	0	
11	480	7	10	0	
12	640	8	8	1	Seasonal
13	314	7	7	1	Seasonal
14	1,430	7	7	0	
15	604	12	12	0	
16	760	22	22	7	Dry deep wells
17	792	9	9	0	
18	583	9	9	0	
19	980	23	23	3	Seasonal
20	1,097	33	33	7	Collapsed
21	929	15	15	2	Seasonal
22	1,053	16	19	0	
23	602	7	9	0	
24	1,040	14	15	0	
25	647	13	16	0	
26	682	6	6	0	
27	519	12	16	0	
28	426	9	9	0	
29	656	10	10	0	
30	539	6	6	0	
Total	22, 922	350	381	30	
<b>Source: RWIMS</b>					

### 3.1.1 Other Water Sources

The district has two rivers namely Shangani and Gweru and small streams. The major challenges that are being experienced are human wildlife conflict and siltation affecting the capacity of the rivers. The community gets access to water for household use, livestock, gardening, and fishing from these rivers. There are only 4 piped water schemes in Nkayi, in Wards 3, 8, 13 and 25 (Table 7).

Table 7: Water Sources

Ward	Households	Deep Wells		Shallow Wells		Piped into Dwelling
		Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected	
1	1,125	0	3	92	8	0
2	737	0	1	20	114	0
3	785	51	39	0	5	0
4	495	3	0	16	3	0
5	1,168	6	0	4	14	1
6	1,037	0	0	142	30	0
7	845	0	0	62	11	0
8	694	0	0	68	16	0

Table 7: Water Sources (continued)

Ward	Households	Deep Wells		Shallow Wells		Piped into Dwelling
		Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected	
9	610	33	0	49	12	0
10	653	1	0	34	35	0
11	480	0	0	44	2	0
12	640	0	0	13	33	0
13	314	23	18	0	0	0
14	1,430	0	9	7	43	0
15	604	1	0	9	5	0
16	760	21	27	0	1	32
17	792	23	112	1	4	0
18	583	7	1	12	6	0
19	980	25	35	17	28	0
20	1,097	4	8	5	12	0
21	929	2	0	6	1	0
22	1,053	125	81	96	116	0
23	602	0	0	0	26	0
24	1,040	6	70	2	35	0
25	647	9	5	1	32	0
26	682	0	0	50	5	0
27	519	0	0	29	6	0
28	426	4	6	9	17	0
29	656	90	105	0	0	19
30	539	1	1	0	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,922</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>52</b>

**Source: RWIMS**

### 3.1.2 Sand Abstraction

The district currently has 9 sand abstractions along Shangane river, 7 being functional and 2 non-functional. From assessments done in 2021 by an IP along Gweru river, sand abstractions are generally feasible up stream.

### 3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Households' access to toilet facilities have remained very low in the district, with households practicing open defecation and this is worrisome. The proportion of households practicing open defecation in Nkayi stands at 61% compared to the national level of 54% (ZIMVAC 2021). Only 11% were estimated to have improved toilets (Table 8). Poor households are resource constrained and are not able to construct toilets, initiatives to assist these households will go a long way in reducing the water- borne diseases and spread of diarrheal diseases. Only 9% of the households were estimated to have functional hand washing facilities and with the emergence of the Covid-19 virus there is need to improve access.

Table 8: Toilet Access by Wards

Ward	Blair Toilet	Percentage of HHs with any Type of Latrine	Percentage of HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use	Percentage of HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use
1	201	10	6	0.2
2	164	11	0.0	1
3	524	34	34	7
4	191	26	25	2
5	634	11	8	1
6	362	29	29	4
7	201	10	6	1
8	371	17	15	11
09	403	16	0.0	6
10	114	5	0.0	1

Table 8: Toilet Access by Wards (continued)

Ward	Blair Toilet	Percentage of HHs with any Type of Latrine	Percentage of HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in Use	Percentage of HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in Use
11	151	12	0.0	1
12	153	11	6	6
13	294	17	12	39
14	648	30	26	20
15	495	37	15	28
16	302	24	16	11
17	312	14	10	8
18	310	27	1	26
19	496	19	4	16
20	200	29	21	4
21	228	18	10	3
22	439	14	11	7
23	160	11	4	8
24	223	37	2	12
25	285	14	0.0	9
26	127	12	0.0	27
27	299	17	11	16
28	243	18	13	6
29	404	20	12	15
30	97	17	9	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Source: MOHCC</b>				

#### 4. Transport and Communication

## 4.1 Communication Network

Telecommunications has deteriorated in the district with telephone coverage standing at approximately 40%. Compared to 2016 Telecel has since pulled out of the district. There are three active mobile telecommunication service providers in the in the district and these are Econet, Netone and Telone, with Econet enjoying the bigger market share. Whilst there has been increased investment in the provision of mobile network services by some service providers, there has been a steady decline in the provision of fixed telephone system due to deteriorating infrastructure. The district however does not have any ZBC coverage hence delay in receiving pertinent national information.

### Table 9 : Network Coverage by Ward

Service Provider	Ward	Type of Network
Telone	29, 20	Landline
Netone	1 - 30	Mobile
Econet	1 - 30	Mobile

**Source2: Ministry of Information and Publicity**

## 4.2 Transport Network

The district is accessible from Bulawayo and Kwekwe by tarmac roads, Lupane and Gokwe are accessible by gravel roads. There are also many RDC and DDF gravel roads within the district servicing various wards. Resurfacing of the Bulawayo/ Bubi/ Nkayi road started in 1994 and could not be completed because of lack of funding. The poor state of both major roads and feeder roads has compelled major transporters to pull out their vehicles from the district. Compared to 2016 the roads are in a poor state despite the implementation of the Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme (ERRP) by the Government. It has become difficult to travel as there are few transport operators who are willing to sacrifice their vehicles. Travelling has become very expensive due to the poor state of the roads. The business community is in turn charging exorbitant prices as a result of the inaccessibility of the roads.

Table 10: Road Network and Status

Road Name	Road Length (km)	Road Authority	State
<b>Nkayi South</b>			
Zinyangeni - Guwe	20	DDF	Not trafficable
Zenka - Zwelabo	55	DDF	Not trafficable
Mbumba - Simbo	23	DDF	Not trafficable
Fighting Road - Magazi	15	Council /DDF	Not trafficable
Mpumelelo - Mbumba Via Mjena	43	DDF	Not trafficable
Nkayi - Tshakhalisa	76	DDF	Not trafficable
Guwe Clinic Access	0.2	Council	Not trafficable
Guwe - Hompane	22	Council	Not trafficable
Tshanke Primary School Access	8	Council	Not trafficable
Hompane Primary School Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Bubi Mine Road	13	Council	Not trafficable
St Thomas Primary Access	1	Council	Not trafficable
Dola Nkombe Primary & Dip	3	Council	Not trafficable
St Thomas - Tshanke	12	Council	Not trafficable
Maphasile - Tshanke	13	Council	Not trafficable
Mthshatshane - Primary Access	2	Council	Not trafficable
Katasa Primary Access	13	Council	Not trafficable
Tunke-Petani - Dlawe-Singeni Primary Access	48	Council	Not trafficable
Lutsha Clinic Access	2	Council	Not trafficable
Fudu Primary and Secondary Access	0.5	Council	Not trafficable
Vova Clinic and Business Centre Access	19	Council	Not trafficable
Matshena B/C Access	4	Council	Not trafficable
Sesemba Primary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Mjena - Komayanga	15	Council	Not trafficable
Komayanga - Dakamela	14	Council	Not trafficable
Dakamela Road- Dolahali -Gonye	16	Council	Not trafficable
Skopo Primary and B/C Access	8	Council	Not trafficable
Sagonda Primary Access	4	Council	Not trafficable
Malinga Primary Access	8	Council	Not trafficable
Sikhobokhobo Clinic Access	5	Council	Not trafficable
Gampakalala Primary Access	1	Council	Not trafficable
Nkayi Growth Point Roads	50	Council	Trafficable
Bulawayo - Nkayi	35	Ministry of Transport	Not trafficable
Bulawayo - Lupane	75 (estimate)	Ministry of Transport	Not trafficable
Nkayi - Gokwe	8	Ministry of Transport	Not trafficable
<b>Nkayi North</b>			
Nesigwe - Donsa	10	DDF	Not trafficable
Gwelutshena - Sebhumane	36	DDF	Not trafficable
Tsheli - Sebhumane	21	DDF	Not trafficable
Nesigwe - Sembeule	51	DDF	Not trafficable
Sando - Ngwalathi Clinic	20	DDF	Not trafficable
Fanisoni - Sivomo	23	Council	Not trafficable
Fanisoni Clinic Access	2	Council	Not trafficable
Nkuba - Mkhalandoda	5	Council	Not trafficable
Mbazhe Primary Access	12	Council	Not trafficable
Mpadze - Shushine - Sihlengeni	15	Council	Not trafficable
Nyaje - Jabulisa Secondary and Primary	8	Council	Not trafficable



Table 10: Road Network and Status (continued)

Road Name	Road Length (km)	Road Authority	State
Jengwe Primary Access	7	Council	Not trafficable
Mapasapasa – Sengulube Primary	16	Council	Not trafficable
Mapasapasa Secondary and Primary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Makhasane Primary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Amazwimabili Primary Access	2	Council	Not trafficable
Setshanke Primary and Secondary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Hojeni Primary Access	12	Council	Not trafficable
Hlanganani Secondary and Gampinya Primary Access	2	Council	Not trafficable
Somakwilili Primary Access	17	Council	Not trafficable
Mdengelele Secondary Access	4	Council	Not trafficable
Sikhobokhobo Primary and Secondary Access	5	Council	Not trafficable
Saziyabana Primary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Sovondo Primary Access	4	Council	Not trafficable
Somlimo Primary Access	2	Council	Not trafficable
Mandlethu Primary Access	5	Council	Not trafficable
Somakantana Primary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Sivalo Clinic and Bahlangeni Secondary	8	Council	Not trafficable
Sipemba Primary Access	1	Council	Not trafficable
Somthanyelo Primary Access	3	Council	Not trafficable
Nyamazana Primary Access	7	Council	Not trafficable
Mabhalabhala Primary Access	4	Council	Not trafficable
Nkayi – Gokwe	57	Ministry of Transport	Not trafficable
Gwelutshena- Kana	36	Ministry of Transport	Not trafficable
Lupane – Kana	4	Ministry of Transport	Not trafficable
<b>Source: DDRRC</b>			

## 5. Main Livelihood Sources

Nkayi District falls under 2 zones with 27 of the 30 wards classified under the Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal zone where livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (Table 16 and Figure 1). Cereal production is widespread, but production is unreliable due to erratic rainfall patterns. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income is earned from local work, forest products and/ or illegal mineral panning. The remaining 3 wards are classified under Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests zone. In these 3 wards livelihoods are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Maize, sorghum, millet, and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work, as well as selling honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.

Due to unreliable cereal production, households must rely on other seasonal sources of livelihood which include horticulture production; small livestock production; remittances, gold panning, black smithing and art and crafts.

Challenges affecting livelihood activity include access to markets which also affects pricing, poor state of the roads, unavailability of farming inputs and water shortages due to erratic rainfall patterns and lack of underground water. To curb against water shortage challenges efforts can be made to harvest water from the Tshangani River through sand abstraction.

Table 11: Summary of Economic Zones

Zone Name	Zone Description	Wards Covered
Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	1 - 23, 25 - 29
Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	23, 24 and 30

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report

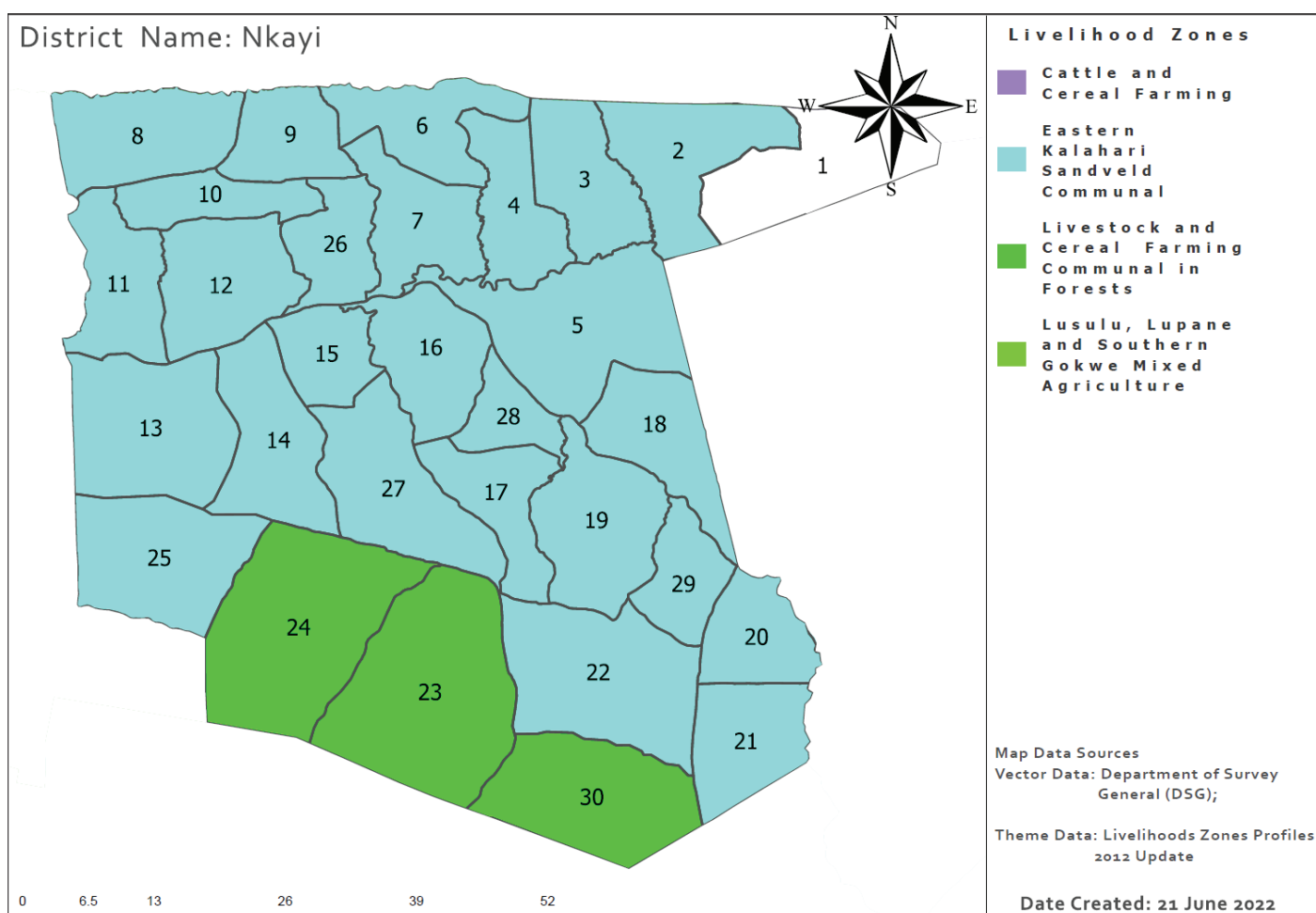


Figure 2: Spatial Distribution of Sources of Livelihoods (Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report)

The community of Nkayi mainly relies on farming as a source of livelihood, however households generally practice subsistence farming, making it difficult to sustain themselves in times of bad seasons if they are not able to sell excess produce.

Table 12: Summary on Sources of Income

Source	Description	Wards
Farming	Rain fed crop production, Irrigated crop production and livestock production	1 – 30
Mining	Small scale illegal gold panning	18, 20, 21, 29
Remittances	From both the diaspora and within the country	1 - 30
Black smithing	Small scale done at individual and cooperative level – (axes, hoes, mattock, picks)	15, 27
Art and crafts	Basketry weaving	5, 18, 26
Casual labour	Engaging in menial jobs which include working in other people's fields and homes.	1 -30
<b>Source: DDC</b>		

## 6. Poverty Levels

The district has an estimated poverty prevalence of 95.6% which is relatively high compared to other districts. Ward 26 (close to Binga District) had the highest poverty prevalence of 97.7% (Table 13). Ward 29 has the lowest poverty prevalence of 83.4%.

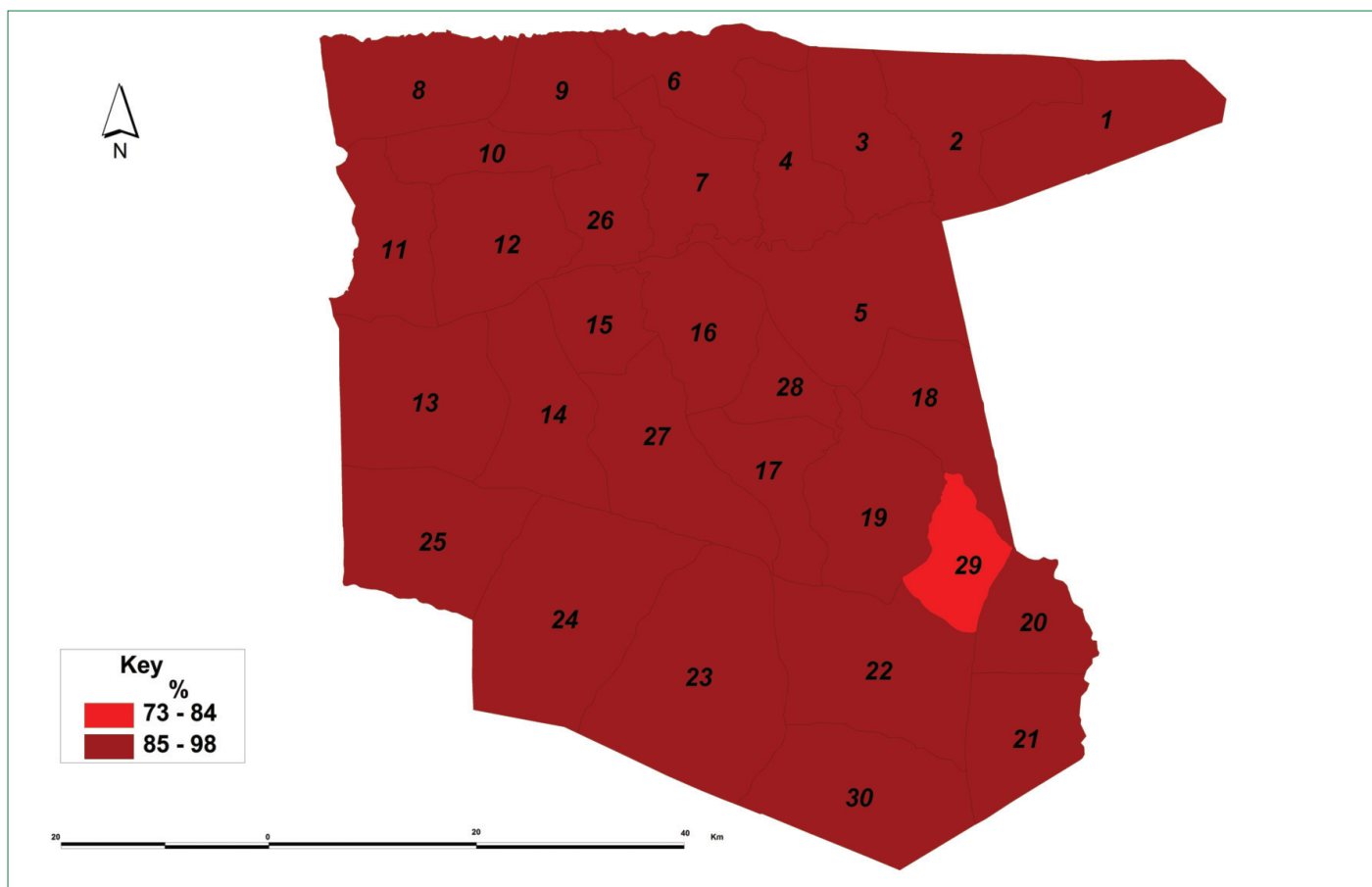
Table 13: Poverty Prevalence by Ward

Ward	(%) Proportion of Population	Households	Poor Households	(%) Poverty Prevalence
1	4	959	916	96.6
2	4	777	750	97.2
3	3	742	704	95.2
4	3	648	616	96.1
5	6	1,217	1,165	96.4
6	4	901	859	96.2
7	3	727	702	97.3
8	4	725	697	96.9
9	2	423	405	96.9
10	3	585	567	97.3
11	2	489	473	96.7
12	4	768	741	97.6
13	4	817	767	95.0
14	3	608	575	96.6
15	2	352	339	97.1
16	3	741	701	95.3
17	2	536	511	96.0
18	3	552	520	95.4
19	3	763	722	94.8
20	3	686	634	93.4
21	3	709	674	95.7
22	5	1,165	1,101	94.8
23	3	576	553	96.4
24	4	846	811	96.8
25	4	770	743	97.0
26	3	521	505	97.7
27	3	624	603	97.3
28	2	393	374	95.7
29	5	1,231	1,017	83.4
30	2	434	400	93.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21, 285</b>	<b>20, 145</b>	

**Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015**

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

High levels of poverty are found in all the wards except for Ward 29, which is a Growth Point (Figure 3). Ward 29 is generally characterized by formal employment, with the ward housing district offices of most retail shops, Government Ministries, Department and Agencies.



**Figure 3: Poverty Map for the District by Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)**

## 7. Agriculture Information

### 7.1 Environmental Factors

The climatic conditions of the district have barely changed within the district in the past 5 years, with annual rainfall averaging 450-650 mm per annum and average temperature around 22 degrees celsius. Kalahari soils that are very low in inherent fertility coupled with some sodic soils cover much of the district.

**Table 14: Soil Types**

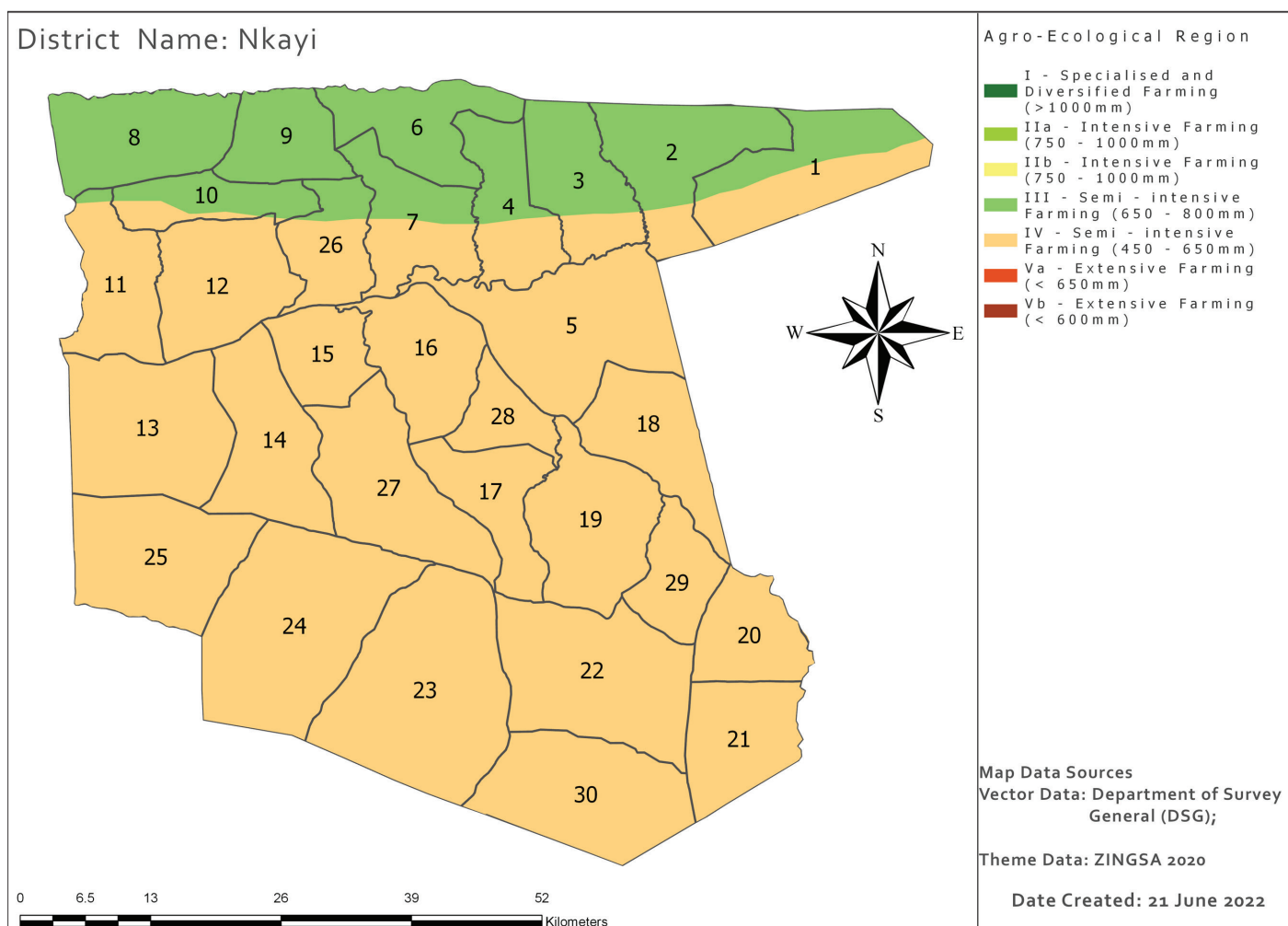
Soil Type	Wards
Sandy loamy soil that has low inherent fertility and is acidic	1 - 30
Patches of sodic soils	20, 18 and 6
<b>Source: AARDS</b>	

### 7.2 Natural Regions and Climate

The district experiences more than 2 dry spells almost every season and some droughts. The planting seasons often start in mid-November and ends in March. A false start of the season and premature ending of the season are at times experienced, hence short season length.

**Table 15: Natural Regions and Climate**

Agro-ecological Region	Characteristics	Wards
Region III	The zone falls under agro-ecological region III with relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15oC- 25oC during winter and the maximum range between 30oC-35oC during summer.	1 -4, 6-10
Region IV	Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	5, 11 - 30
<b>Source: DDC</b>		

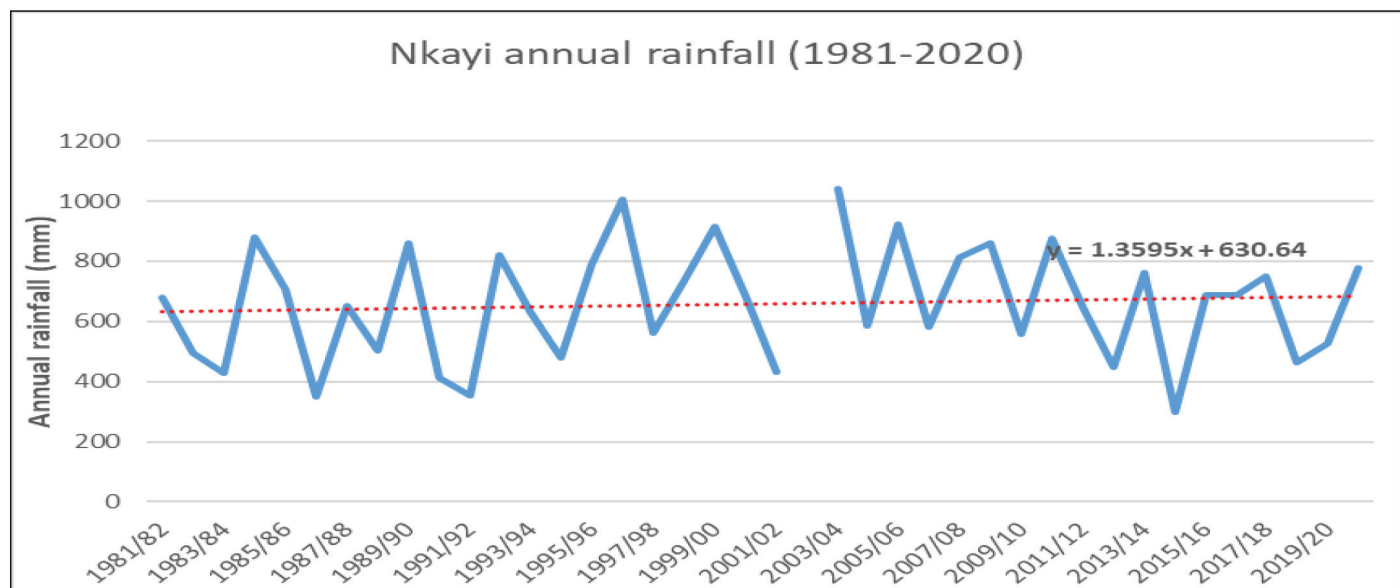


**Figure 4: Map of Natural Regions** (Source: Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe)

### 7.3 Mean Annual Rainfall

The district receives mean annual rainfall of between 450 – 650mm per annum for the past six agricultural season. The rainfall season is confined to summer, and it normally starts in October and tails off in April. Most of the rainfall is received in December and January. The average temperature for the district is 22 degrees Celsius with a mean maximum of 31.8 degrees Celsius and a mean minimum of 12.6 degrees Celsius.

**Table 16: Rainfall Pattern from 2015/16 to 2020/21**

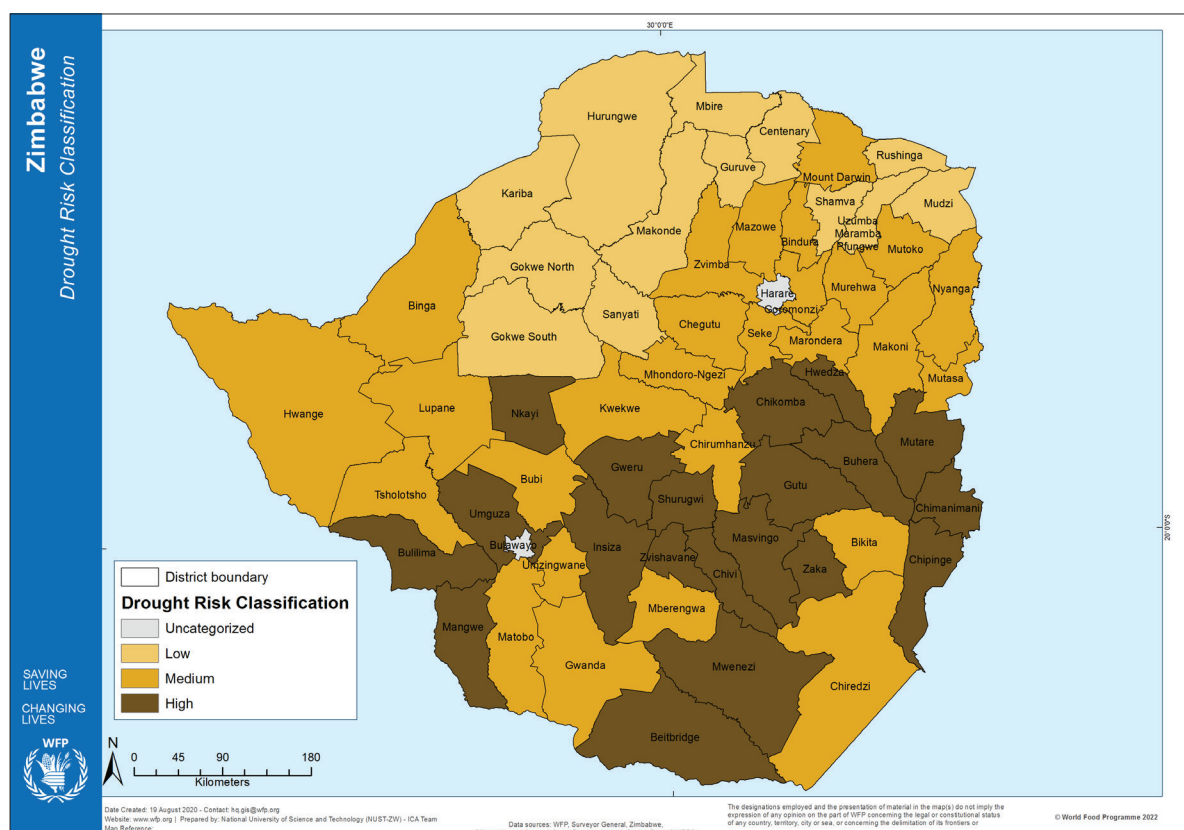


Source: Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe



## 7.4 Drought Prone Areas

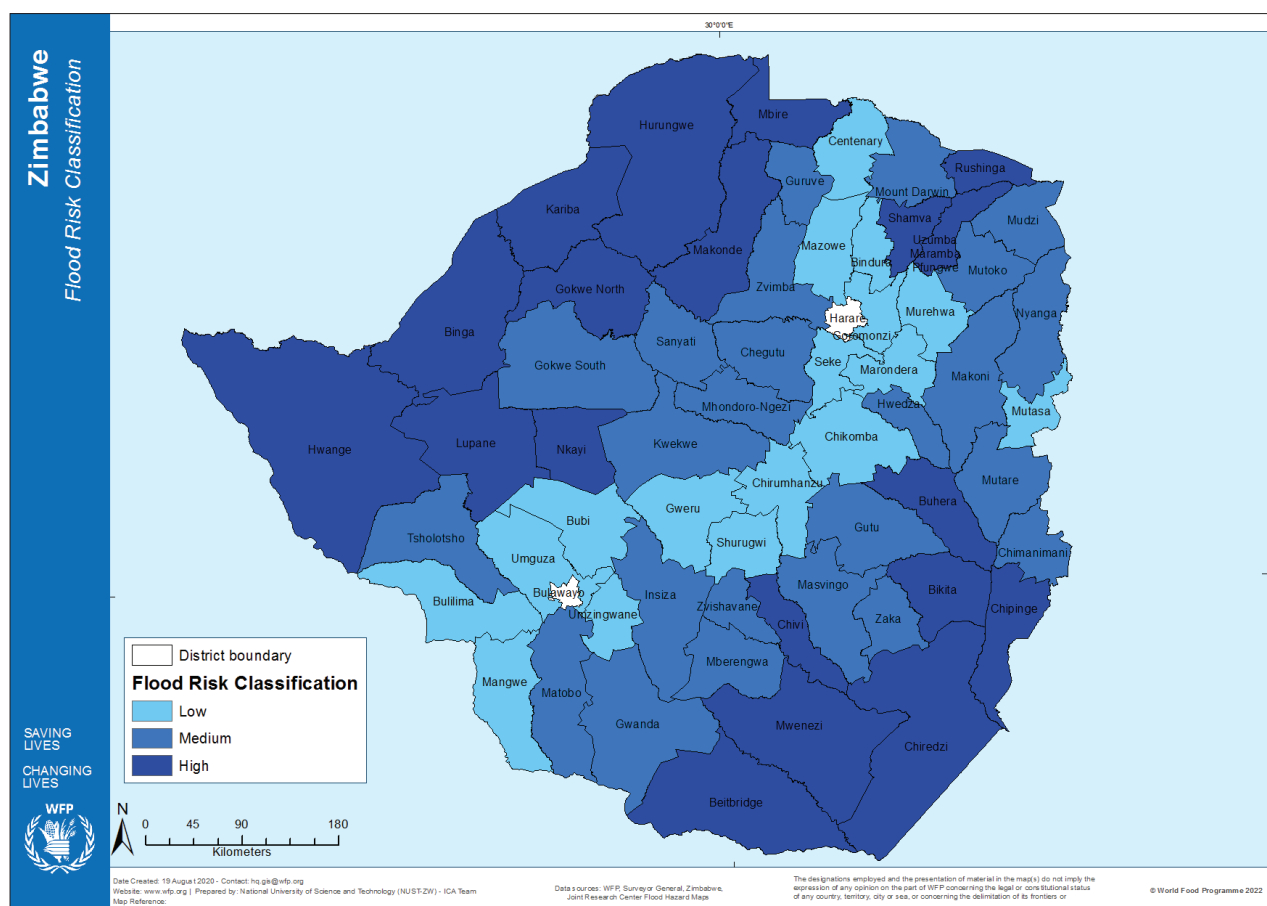
According to the Intergrated Context Analysis (2021), Nkayi is severely prone drought (Figure 5). This has led to poor crop and livestock production.



**Figure 5: Drought Prone Areas (Source: ICA, 2021)**

## 7.5 Flood Prone Areas

According to the ICA, 2021, Nkayi district is highly prone to flooding.



**Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP)**

## 7.6 Hydro-geological Conditions

Nkayi district does not have any major dams which adds to the challenge of accessing water for irrigation schemes, livestock, and household use. The community relies heavily on Shangani River and Gweru River.

## 8. Crop Information

### 8.1 Major Crops Grown and Factors Affecting Crop Production

The district is composed of mainly the Kalahari sand soils, which are acidic with low inherently fertility and unsuitable for maize production. As a result, any attempts of growing maize and some other crops has resulted in low production because of leaching. The soils are very acidic and there is a need for correcting soil pH. Some small patches of sodic soils are evident in Wards 20,18, and 6. The district is wholly made up of communal lands and there are no commercial farms in the district. Consequently, there is no major variation in the land ownership between the rich and the poor. However, the difference is characterized by livestock ownership and the nature of homesteads constructed by the rich. Land ownership is under the free-hold tenure system which does not guarantee security and collateral.

The district is 100% communal covering a total area of 99, 877 hectares and the main crops grown are maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts and roundnuts, cotton, and cow peas. The district has mainly the Kalahari sand soils, which are acidic with low inherently fertility and unsuitable for maize production. As a result, any attempts of growing maize and some crops results in stunted growth due to leaching.

Table 17: Prevalence of Crop, Pests, and Diseases by Ward

Ward	Crops	Wards
1	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, groundnuts, cotton	Fall army worm, cutworm,
2	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, sunflower, bambara nuts, cotton	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, bollworms, termites and weevils.
3	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, groundnuts cotton, bambara nuts, lablab, banner grass, sun hemp, velvet bean, forage sorghum	Chillworm , stalk borer, fall army worm,
4	Maize, sorghum, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, velvet bean	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, termites and weevils,
5	Maize, sorghum, pearlmillet, finger millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, groundnuts, cotton, fodder	Fall army worm, aphids, heliothis and red spider
6	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, groundnuts, butternuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, groundnuts, cotton	Aphids, red spider, fall army worm, cut worm, heliothis, rust,
7	Maize, sunflower, cotton, sorghum, pearl millet,	Fall army worm, redball worm
8	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, vegetables, cotton	Fall army worm, aphids, red spider,
9	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, butternut, finger millet, vegetables, cotton	Fall army worm, aphids, red spider,
10	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, butternut, finger millet, vegetables, cotton	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, bollworms, termites, weevils,
11	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, goundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower, bambara nuts	Fall army worm, salt borer, cut worm, boil smut, head smut, grey leaf spot
12	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, sunflower, sorghum, cowpeas, pearl millet, pumpkins	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, termites, and weevils
13	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, sunflower, sorghum, cowpeas, pearl millet	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, termites, and weevils,
14	Sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, maize, rapoko	Fall army worm, smut
15	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, sunflower, sorghum, cowpeas, pearl millet, bambara nuts, cotton	Fall army worm, aphids, flies
16	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, roundnuts, groundnuts, cowpeas, sunflower, sesame	Maize stalk borer, fall army worm
17	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, termites, weevils.

Table 17: Prevalence of Crop, Pests, and Diseases by Ward (continued)

Ward	Crops	Wards
18	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, cowpeas, sunflower, groundnuts, bambara nuts	Aphids, fall army worm,
19	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, cowpeas, sunflower	Fall army worm, ball worms, aphids, red spider
20	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, bambara nuts, cowpeas, groundnuts, soyabeans	Fall army worm, maize stalk borer, smut
21	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower	Fall army worm, aphids, stalk borer, red spider, maize streak virus, damping off, early and late blights, bagrada bugs
22	Maize, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, sunflower	Fall army worm, cut worms, bugs, ergot, aphids, birds, stalk borer, bollworms, termites, weevils
23	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, cowpeas, groundnuts, sesame	Fall army worm
24	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, cowpeas, groundnuts, sesame	Fall army worm, aphids, stalk borer, red spider, maize streak virus, damping off, early and late blights, bagrada bugs
25	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, roundnuts, cowpeas, groundnuts, sesame	Grey leaf spot, smut, fall army worm
26	Maize, roundnuts, groundnuts, sunflower, sorghum, cowpeas, pearl millet, pumpkins	Fall army worm
27	Maize, pearl millet, sorghum, groundnuts, roundnuts, cowpeas	Fall army worm, grey leaf spot
28	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, beans	Fall army worm, aphids, red spider, blights
29	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, beans	Fall army worm, aphids, bagrada buds
30	Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, roundnuts, cowpeas, sunflower, pumpkins, groundnuts, soyabeans, sesame, cotton	Fall army worm, aphids, stalk borer, red spider, maize streak virus, damping off, early and late blights, bagrada bugs
<b>Source: AARDS</b>		

## 8.2 Irrigation Schemes

There is only one functional irrigation named Fanison, which is situated along Shangani River (Table 18). However, community-based vegetable gardens along the rivers and other areas with reliable water sources have become a major source of livelihood for the majority of households.

Table 18: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
18	Fanison	15 hectares	Functional
<b>Source: AARDS</b>			

## 8.3 Irrigation Challenges

1. The scheme needs some leveling.
2. Input costs are very high (seeds, fertilizer, chemicals).
3. Frequent breakdowns of water pump as it is too old.

## 8.4 Crop Production Trends

Since the year 2000, agricultural production in the district has been declining because of a combination of factors including climate change and lack of input support to the farmers (Table 19). Consequently, this has had a negative impact on food and nutrition security at household level resulting in the drastic reduction of the average number of months own cereals lasts to between 3-6 months.

Table 19: Cereal Production 2016 – 2019

Season	Maize			Sorghum			Pearl Millet			Total Cereals
	Area Planted (H)	Yield (T/H)	Production (T)	Area Planted (H)	Yield (T/H)	Production (T)	Area Planted (H)	Yield (T/H)	Production (T)	Total Production (T)
2015/16	18, 704	0,35	6,546,4	2,842	0,41	1,165,22	3,018	0,28	845,04	8,556,66
2016/17	15, 681	0,22	3,449,82	2,293	0,31	710,83	2,554	0,32	817,28	4,977,93
2017/18	17, 947	0,24	4,307,28	2,212	0,17	376,04	2,840	0,136	386,24	5,069,56
2018/19	23, 531	0,19	4,470,89	2,241	0,14	313,74	2,916	0,12	349,92	5,134,55
<b>Source: AARDS</b>										

### 8.5 Crop Production Challenges

The main challenges that farmers experience in crop production include:

- Poor season quality in terms of rainfall amount and distribution .
- Access to inputs, inadequate input supplies and delays in input distributions.
- Outbreaks of crop pests e.g. fall army worm.
- Poor soil fertility.
- High soil pH and distance to soil testing laboratories .
- Shortage of labor due to migration.
- Shortage of draft power.
- Poor access to markets.

## 9. Livestock Information

### 9.1 Main types of Livestock Owned

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, sheep, and donkeys. (Table 20) shows the proportion of households who own cattle and goats.

Table 20: Proportion of Households who Own Livestock

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	24,016	46	55
Farm Households	0	0	0
Non-farm Households	0	0	0
<b>Source: Department of Livestock</b>			

(Table 21) shows the average livestock population per ward. Ownership of cattle is relatively high in the district as it is the main source of livelihood for most households.

Table 21: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Pigs Holding	Average Donkey Holding	Average Chickens Holding
1	6,055	2,468	0	41	628	8,378
2	3,948	6,125	84	201	401	8201
3	3,943	5,007	86	82	669	6,698
4	4,066	4,972	13	52	1,007	10, 828
5	8,465	5,370	405	260	1,338	12, 203
6	3,015	499	72	67	53	1,677
7	3,078	2,645	4,045	1,345	266	3,000
8	3,870	512	429	327	365	6,098
9	4,430	1,870	130	250	790	3,000
10	4,020	4,648	250	3,500	986	10, 000
11	2,431	1,056	345	201	341	3,567
12	4,499	2,376	521	633	752	8,567
13	4,125	2,620	120	325	340	9,780
14	3,720	2,370	197	244	1,171	3,433
15	2,373	7,143	79	153	317	6,270
16	2,905	1,750	259	173	522	1,260
17	4,240	4,892	251	170	1,420	5,100
18	2,900	2,005	214	50	1,058	3,300
19	1,990	2,210	110	60	700	2,560
20	1,820	3,755	0	51	830	3,650
21	3,400	1,473	8	6	820	9,500
22	5,178	1,727	251	215	1,449	13, 795
23	2,251	805		71	320	6,118
24	2,700	2,509	40	35	700	5,000
25	4,076	4,033	330	370	558	4,747
26	3,553	5,000	80	100	840	8,000
27	1,700	2,100	150		650	3,400
28	1,750	2,950	31	24	430	10, 000
29	1,931	3,015	20	41	622	4,783
30	2,999	2,807	57	37	313	4,606
<b>Source: Veterinary Department (2021)</b>						

## 9.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The main livestock diseases in the district include blackleg, lumpy skin, mastitis, fowl pox and vibriosis (Table 22).

Table 22: Main Livestock Diseases

Ward	Disease / Parasite
1	Blackleg, lumpy skin, mastitis, fowlpox, infectious coryza, tetanus
2	Blackleg, tick borne disease
3	Blackleg, tick borne disease, lumpy skin
4	Theileriosis (January Disease), lumpy skin, blackleg
5	Newcastle, fowlpox, lumpy skin, qe, rabbies
6	Blackleg, anaplasmosis, heartwater, redwater, pulpy kidney, foot and mouth
7	Heartwater, red water, blackleg, anaplasmosis
8	Heartwater, theileriosis (January Disease), lumpy skin, blackleg, foot and mouth, anthrax, bovine, tuberculosis, foot rot, brucellosis, vibriosis
9	Heartwater, theileriosis (January Disease), lumpy skin, blackleg, foot and mouth, anthrax, bovine, tuberculosis, foot rot, brucellosis, vibriosis
10	Heartwater, theileriosis (January Disease), lumpy skin, blackleg, foot and mouth, anthrax, bovine, tuberculosis, foot rot, brucellosis, vibriosis



Table 22: Main Livestock Diseases (continued)

Ward	Disease / Parasite
11	Heartwater, blackleg, newcastle disease, lumpy skin, botulism
12	Heartwater, blackleg, newcastle, lumpy skin, botulism
13	Newcastle, fowl pox, lumpy skin disease, rabbies, parvo virus, pulpy kidney, tetanus, qe
14	Tick borne disease, clostridial infections
15	Blackleg
16	Ticks, blackleg, foot and mouth, heartwater, anthrax
17	Lumpy skin, blackleg, newcastle, heartwater, gall sickness
18	Newcastle, fowlpox, lumpy skin, qe, rabbies
19	Lumpy skin, blackleg, heartwater, redwater, gallsickness
20	Blackleg, anthrax
21	Heartwater, red water, lumpy skin, blackleg, foot and mouth, anthrax, tetanus, ticks, redmites, lice, fowl tampan
22	Blackleg, tick borne disease
24	Black leg, lumpy skin, tick borne diseases
25	Newcastle, fowl pox, lumpy skin disease, rabbies, parvo virus, pulpy kidney, tetanus, qe
26	Tickborne disease, pulpy kidney
27	Tickborne disease, pulpy kidney
28	Tickborne disease, pulpy kidney
29	Tickborne disease, pulpy kidney
30	Heartwater, blackleg, lumpy skin, fowlpox
<b>Source: Veterinary Department (2021)</b>	

### 9.3 Dipping Facilities

Despite the large number of dip tanks that are in the district, they are generally concentrated in some of the wards (Table 23). Most wards do not have any dip tanks, and communities have resorted to spray dipping which may not be as effective as plunge dipping.

Table 23: Dipping Facilities

Number of Diptanks	Number of Functional Diptanks	Number of Diptanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Diptanks Requiring Rehab
27	18		9

### 9.4 Animal Health Centres

The district has inadequate animal health centres, some structures despite being there are temporary and the existing ones need major rehabilitation.

Table 24: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional animal health centres	9
Number of non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of community animal health workers/paravets	16

Table 25: Health Centres

Ward	Name of Animal Health Centres	Comment
29	Nkayi AHC	Under construction
20	Zenka AHC	Needs rehabilitation
14	Mbuma AHC	Needs rehabilitation
27	Komayanga AHC	Needs rehabilitation
5	Nesikwe AHC	Temporary structure
1	Mateme AHC	New structure required
3	Ngabayide AHC	Temporary structure
4	Gwelutshena AHC	Needs rehabilitation
12	Sebhumane AHC	Needs rehabilitation

## 9.5 Other Livestock Establishments

Other livestock establishment in the district include apiculture (Table 26).

Table 26: Other Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Apiculture	3
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	10
Fodder production	60
<b>Source: Veterinary Services</b>	

## 9.6 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

The following are the main challenges faced by livestock farmers:

- Persistent drought.
- Shortage of water for livestock and for dipping.
- Disease out-break e.g. FMD.
- Marketing: there are few buyers resulting in low prices being fetched.
- Unavailability and high costs acaricide.

## 10. Markets

### 10.1 Number of Business Centres

The district has several small business centres across its various wards. The business centres are generally in a dilapidated state, and toilets at the centres do not have handwashing facilities. The toilets are generally collapsing. In Ward 29, a number of structures have since been constructed namely a funeral parlour, filling station and more than 4 new structures at the old business centre (Downstores). In Ward 20, Zinyangeni, more than two shops have been added to the existing structures since 2016.

Table 27: Number of Business Centres by Ward

Ward	Number of Business Centres
1	8
2	4
3	2
4	2
5	6
6	5
7	5
8	5
9	2
10	6
11	3
12	5
13	2
14	8
15	5
16	5
17	3
18	6
19	2
20	4
21	4
22	6
23	3
24	6

Table 27: Number of Business Centers by Ward (continued)

Ward	Number of Business Centres
25	6
26	2
27	3
28	3
29	2
30	1
<b>Source: Nkayi RDC</b>	

The Grain Marketing Board is the main market for crops, and it has a number of sub depots in the district and the main depot located at the Growth Point (Table 28).

Table 28: Grain Marketing Depots in the District

GMB Depot/ Sub Depot	Wards Serviced
Mateme	1 and 2
Gwelutshena	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
Sebhumane	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 26
Dakamela	13, 14, 15, 16 and 27
Zwelabo	23, 24 and 25
Main depot	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29 and 30
<b>Source: GMB</b>	

The district has only one designated food commodity market, which is in Ward 29. This is inadequate to service the whole district as all the other 29 wards do not have such (Table 29). Farmers therefore find it difficult to sell their produce easily, with community members finding it difficult to access horticulture commodities. Food productivity in the district is mainly affected by the soil types and rainfall patterns.

Table 29: Other Food Commodities Markets Readily Available in the District

Market Name	Ward	Commodity	Source of Commodity	Availability
Nkayi Centre	29	Horticulture commodities	Local gardens Kwekwe Gweru	Limited supply
		Cereals	Local farmers Gokwe	Limited supply
Source: AARDS				

The prices of crops mostly fluctuate, with low prices generally being experienced soon after the harvesting season depending on the production levels. (Table 30) indicates crop availability and prices by ward.

Table 30: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Sugar Beans	Pearl Millet	Sorghum	Maize Meal (\$ Per 10kg)	Maize Grain (\$ Per Bucket)	Sugar Beans	Production (T)	Total Production (T)
1		✓					3			
2		✓					3			
3		✓					3			
4										
5										
6		✓					3			
7										
8		✓					3			
9		✓					3			
10		✓					3			
11										
12										
13				✓	✓				5	5
14				✓	✓				5	5
15				✓	✓				5	5
16										
17										
18			✓					12		
19										
20										
21										
22										
23				✓	✓				5	5
24				✓	✓				5	5
25				✓	✓				5	5
26										
27				✓	✓				5	5
28										
29	✓					4				
30		✓					3			
Source: AARDS										

## 10.2 Market Challenges

The main market challenges include:

- Lack of reliable transport coupled with the poor road conditions is a major challenge facing communal farmers who want to sell their produce in the rural service centres and in urban areas.
- Input prices are skewed toward the seller and inputs are generally not readily available.
- High transport cost is a major impediment in accessing the markets and render the venture unviable and less cost effective.
- There is limited cash in circulation across the district.

## 11. Common Hazards

### 11.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Nkayi District continually struggles with periodic hazards of outbreaks of pests in crops, human diseases with Covid-19 being the recent hazard and hailstorms. Drought has cut across all the wards in the district while gullies occur in some of the wards. These can be fatal if there is no rapid response taken to contain the outbreak. Frequent monitoring by the relevant Government Departments has assisted in reducing the occurrence of such hazards. As indicated on (Table 31) below, the district is in severely hit zones on drought.

Table 31: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward Number and Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1. Manguni 1	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
2. Manguni 2	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
3. Ngomambi Central	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
4. Ngomambi North	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
5. Ngomambi South	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
6. Sibangelani 2	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
7. Sibangelani 1	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Gullies and drought
8. Jojo West	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Gullies and drought
9. Jojo East	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
10. Jojo South	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
11. Sivalo	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
12. Sikobo West	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Gullies and drought
13. Malandu West	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
14. Malandu East	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
15. Faroni North	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
16. Philip	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
17. Manomano	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Gullies and drought
18. Fanisoni	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
19. Malindi West	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
20. Nkalakatha	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Gullies and drought
21. Nhlanganiso	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
22. Mpande North	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
23. Mlume 2	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
24. Mlume 1	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
25. Siphunyuka	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
26. Sikobo East	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
27. Faroni South	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
28. Manomano East	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
29. Malindi East	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought
30. Mpande South	Hailstorms, fall army worm and human diseases (e.g. Covid-19 and diarrhea)	Drought

**Source 4: District Civil Protection Committee**

## 12. District Development Priorities

The following are the district development priorities.

Table 32: District Development Priorities

Cluster	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Health and Well-being	Construction of health facilities	1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29 and 30	People are traveling long distances to access health services
Health and Well-Being	Maintenance of health institution facilities - waiting mother's shelters	29, 5, 1, 15, 4, 21 and 8	Shelters are dilapidated
Social Protect	Construction of a children's safe shelter	29	Abused children need a shelter were there can be kept pending police investigations
Economic Growth and Stability	Construction of marketplaces	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, 26, 27, 28 and 30	Only one marketplace
Food and Nutrition Security	Establishment of soil testing labs	29	Requirement in the district
Housing Delivery	Construction of houses	29	Semi urban which has increased demand for housing
Housing Delivery	Resuscitation of Rumble Inn	29	In a dilapidated state
Digital Economy	Installment of ICT infrastructure		No national signal of radio and television
Health and Wellbeing	Maintenance of sewer systems in health facilities	29, 16	Systems have collapsed
Transport Infrastructure and Utilities	Provision of piped water systems	12, 26, 27, 14, 13, 3, 18, 4, 7 and 11	Underground water is a challenge
Human Capital Development	Construction of a tertiary institute	18, 4	Learner travel to other provinces to access tertiary education. Ward 18 has a pegged site for a VTC
Food and Nutrition Security	Construction of an abattoir	29	Farmers are selling their livestock at very low prices due to the unavailability of a ready market
Transport Infrastructure and Utilities	Rehabilitation and construction of toilets in schools and health facilities	1 - 30	Inadequate facilities. Toilets collapsed. Toilets not user friendly to the girlchild and disabled.
Health and Well Being	Refurbishment of health institutions facilities' wards and waiting mothers' shelters		
Transport Infrastructure and Utilities	Rehabilitation of school	1 - 30	Hail storms have affected the infrastructure
Transport Infrastructure and Utilities	Construction of dams	Ward 17 - Mtswirini site Ward 10 - Somakandani site	No dams and underground water is a challenge. Sites were pegged.
Food and Nutrition Security	Construction of a warehouse at the main depot	29	The main depot does not have storage facilities
Transport Infrastructure and Utilities	Maintainance and construction of roads	1 - 30	Inaccessibility of basic social services e.g. schools, clinic access roads
Transport Infrastructure and Utilities	Drilling of boreholes	1 - 30	Settlement patterns are haphazard

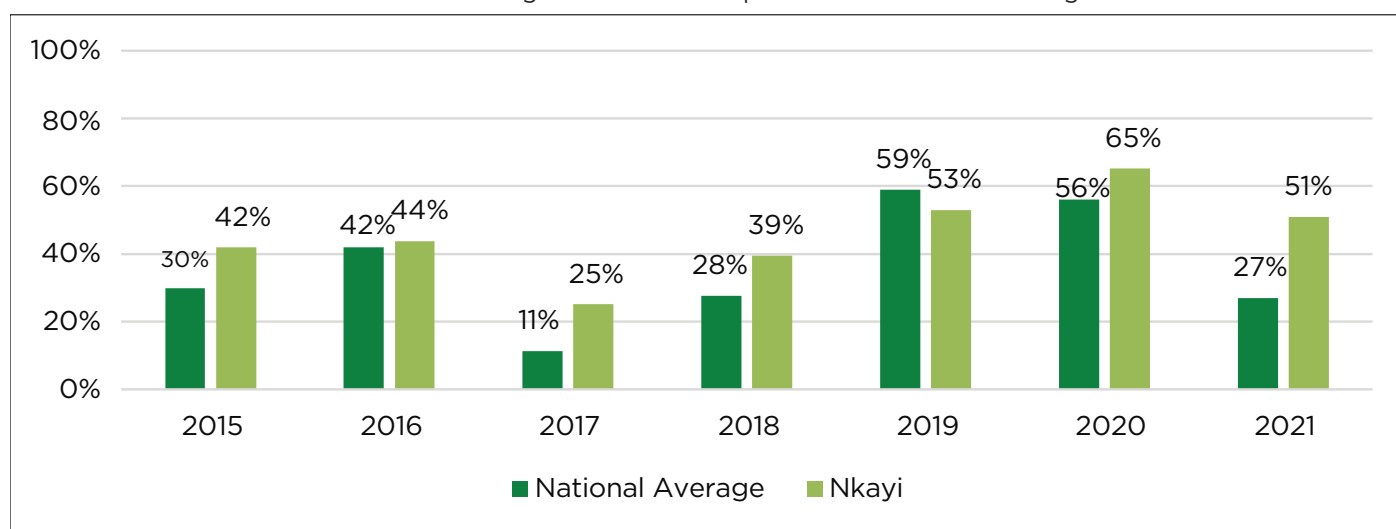
Table 32: District Development Priorities (continued)

Cluster	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Food and Nutrition Security	Construction of seedbanks	10, 1	Inadequate seedbanks in the district
Transport Infrastructure and utilities	Refurbishment of school	1 - 30	Inadequate furniture in schools
<b>Source: District</b>			

### 13. Food Security

#### 13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Nkayi District is generally a food insecure district with food insecurity prevalence that is generally higher than that of the national rural average since 2015 (Figure 7). The food insecurity for the district has generally been on an upward trend since 2016 to 2022 and reached its highest in 2022 compared to the national average.



**Figure 7: Food Insecurity Prevalence (Source: ZimVAC Reports 2015 – 2021)**

#### 13.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

<b>GROUP A</b> Already resilient 65 <b>700 people (56%)</b>	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 and early warning.  The majority of these households are found in wards 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 29.
<b>GROUP B</b> Food secure under no major shocks <b>14 000 people (12%)</b>	These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity during difficult seasons or in the event of major 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 crisis to safeguard assets.  This group would benefit from the development and creation of assets initiatives. Most households from this group are in ward 3, 4, 5, 16, and 18.
<b>GROUP C</b> Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks <b>20 800 people (18%)</b>	These households are highly food insecure as a result of poor soils, low patchy rains and low water tables for crop production. 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).



### 13.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification (continued)

<b>GROUP D</b> Highly food insecure, including destitute  <b>16 200 people (14%)</b>	<p>These are highly food insecure households – including the destitute who are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>These are extremely poor people, the chronically ill the disabled and old people. They generally do not own any assets and are usually dependent on social protection nets for survival. Identified by participants as those households with limited means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. Their health is poor due to poor diet, sanitation, and compounded by failure to pay medical expenses.</p>
<b>Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming</b>	

### 13.3 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

- Approximately 44% of the households in the district own no livestock. They rely on well-wishers for draft power when they are done with most of their land preparation, which means those with no livestock might miss the planting window.
- Dilapidated 1 to 2 pole and dagga homesteads, usually not fenced, or in cases where there is a fence, it would be in need of repair.
- Absence of sanitation facilities which is, a threat to life if there is an outbreak of diarrheal diseases.
- Characterized by chronically ill or child headed households, who in most cases are not able to carry out formal production planning decisions.
- Inability to get health services on time, clinics too far and consultation fees per adult and children is not affordable for most of the vulnerable households.
- Female and elderly headed household with no means of self-support.
- Small area under crop production, constrained by seed shortage, use of retained seed which results in low yields per hectare.
- Donkey and carts are the major source of transport.

### 13.4 Coping Strategies

As a result of food insecurity communities have developed the following coping strategies:

- Casual labour.
- Reducing number of meals per day to one a day.
- Selling of assets.
- Eating less preferred foods to cheaper costing foods.
- Petty trading.

### 13.5 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

The ranking of food insecurity is based on poverty, production, livelihoods options and other factors that contribute towards food security in the district. (Table 33) shows the ranking of the wards by the food insecurity status.

Table 33: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of Population 2022 HHs	(%) Proportion of Population	(%) Poverty Prevalence	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,096	4	96.60	3 - 6 months	24
2	844	4	97.20	3 - 6 months	28
3	807	3	95.20	3 - 6 months	23
4	678	3	96.10	3 - 6 months	1
5	1,343	6	96.40	0 - 3 months	7
6	1,005	4	96.20	3 - 6 months	22
7	795	3	97.30	3 - 6 months	21
8	693	3	96.90	3 - 6 months	25
9	646	3	96.90	3 - 6 months	26
10	650	3	97.30	3 - 6 months	29
11	490	2	96.70	0 - 3 months	5
12	864	4	97.60	3 - 6 months	16
13	830	4	95.00	0 - 3 months	2

Table 33: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

Ward	Proportion of Population 2022 HHs	(%) Proportion of Population	(%) Poverty Prevalence	Average Cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
14	718	3	96.60	0 - 3 months	3
15	434	2	97.10	0 - 3 months	14
16	764	3	95.30	0 - 3 months	19
17	653	3	96.00	0 - 3 months	13
18	577	2	95.40	0 - 3 months	20
19	841	3	94.80	0 - 3 months	4
20	805	3	93.40	0 - 3 months	11
21	912	3	95.70	0 - 3 months	12
22	1,248	5	94.80	0 - 3 months	8
23	666	3	96.40	0 - 3 months	6
24	913	4	96.80	0 - 3 months	17
25	791	3	97.00	0 - 3 months	18
26	566	2	97.70	0 - 3 months	10
27	712	3	97.30	0 - 3 months	15
28	419	2	95.70	3 - 6 months	9
29	1710	6	83.40	3 - 6 months	27
30	546	2	93.50	0 - 3 months	30

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

## 14. Nutrition

The stunting level is still high standing at 27.3% (ZimVAC 2021) compared to the 2016 (ZimVAC 2016) findings estimated at 26.8%. The situation is alarming and interventions to reduce stunting are required in the district. Some of the contributing factors to the high levels of stunting include poor feeding and care practices, food and nutrition insecurity, poor wash standards and poor access to health facilities among many other factors. The stunting levels in the district have even contributed to the low pass rates in the education levels and development of the human body. Multi-sectorial interventions are recommended for the district.

### 14.1 Malnutrition, HIV and TB

The district has an estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 22.9%, an increase from the 2016 prevalence rate of 19.4% (Table 34). This is quite alarming as the district has benefited from the intensive outreach programs conducted by the Government and its partners in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Table 34: Malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Moderate acute malnutrition	2.1
Severe acute malnutrition	0.4
Stunting	27.3
Overweight and obesity	0.6
Low birth weight	0
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 - 49 years	22.9 (ZimVAC 2021)
Moderate acute malnutrition	2.1
Prevalence of TB	180/100 000

### 14.2 Feed Practice for Children Under 2 Years Old

Feeding practices for children under 2 years of age were reported to be poor in the district (Table 35).

Table 35: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%)
Minimum meal frequency	15.5
Minimum dietary diversity	6.9
Minimum acceptable diet	2.6
Exclusive breastfeeding	66.7

Source: ZimVAC RLA 2021

### 14.3 Consumption Patterns for Childbearing Women

Women of childbearing age consuming diversified diets were reported to be 72% (Table 36).

Table 36: Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Minimum dietary diversity – women	72
Iron rich foods	68.4
Vitamin A rich foods	70
Protein rich foods	56
Household food consumption score	8
<b>Source: ZimVAC RLA 2020</b>	

### 14.4 Top Ten (10) Common Diseases

Table 40 shows the top ten common diseases in the district.

Table 37: Top 10 Common Diseases

Disease/Condition
1. Covid-19
2. HIV and AIDS
3. STIs
4. Hypertension
5. Neonatal Jaundice
6. Malaria
7. ARI
8. Abscess
9. Diarrhea
10. Pneumonia
Source: HCC

### 14.5 Top Causes of Mortality

Table 38: Top Causes of Mortality

Disease/Condition
1. Hypertension
2. Injuries
3. ARI
4. Pneumonia
5. Neo natal jaundice
<b>Source: MOHCC</b>

## 15. Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal livelihood calendar shows the agricultural activities that are undertaken during the different seasons of the year (Figure 8).

Figure 8: SLP Calendar for a Typical Year

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Weeding												
Pest control												
Top dressing												
Harvesting												
Land preparation												
Vaccination and dosing												
Sourcing of inputs												
Marketing produce												
Brick laying												
Fencing												
Planting												
Weeding												
Fertilization												
Manuring												
Dosing												
<b>Source: AARDS</b>												

## 16. Food Aid Trends

The district mainly benefitted from the food mitigation strategy, WFP Lean season assistance and targeted assistance pregnant, lactating mothers and infants (6-23 months).

Table 39: Food Aid from Partners by Ward

Intervention	Organisation	Target	Ward
Lean season assistance	WFP	49,550	21, 14, 13, 12, 11, 5, 28, 25, 23, 15, 27, 6, 7, 26, 4, 20, 24, 18, 22, 19, 17 and 16
Targeting assistance	Amalima Loko	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers - 1008 Infants (6 -23 mnths) - 2116	1, 2, 4, 29, 5, 18, 20, 21, 19, 7 and 6

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare

## 17. Development Partner Profiling

The following are the profile of partners who have operated in the district (Table 43).

Table 40: Development Partners Operating in the District

Organisation	Category	Area of Intervention	Wards of Operation	PVO Number	MOU Duration
HEFO	Health, Education and Agriculture	Pregnant mothers, OVC's and conservation agriculture	16, 20, 21 and 28	8/2003	02/06/11 - 02/06/22
Campfed	Education	OVC's	1 - 30		Working on paperwork
World Vision [ADP]	Education and Agriculture	OVC's and nutrition gardens	12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26 and 29	PVO - Zim 11 -170168	2011 to 2026
ECLF	Reconciliation	Peacebuilding	1 - 30	FBO - [04/2010	01/01/15 - 31/12/19
Population Services International	Health	Public health	1 - 30	WO 13187	31/12/12 - indefinitely
Youth NAD	Youth Empowerment	Skills development		W/O 2693	09/06/15 - Indefinitely
Women Trust	Women Empowerment	Rights for women	1 - 30	MA - 243/2000	14/01/15 - indefinitely
Melana	Agriculture	Community empowerment	1 - 30		
Hand in Hand	Community Empowerment	ISALS	1 - 30		
Amalima Loko	Food aid and watershed management	Community empowerment	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 29	W.O.2681	2020 - 2025
WHH (Scale DP)	Hazards and disasters	Community empowerment	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23 and 25		
Jointed Hands	Health, OVC and Youth	Youth and adolescent	1 to 30	PVO 23 - 2013	2018 - 2022
Bantwana	Education	Child welfare	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27 and 29	PVO 30 - 20	2020 - 2025
ZIIMTEH	HIV and Prevention	Public health	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27 and 29		2022 - 2025

Source: District Development Coordinator's Office

## 18. Summary by Ward

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	1,096	1	10%	96.6%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	24
2	844	0	11%	97.2%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	28
3	807	0	34%	95.2%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm - 800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	23
4	678	1	26%	96.1%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	1

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
5	1,343	1	11%	96.4%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	7
6	1,005	0	29%	96.2%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	22
7	795	0	10%	97.3%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	21
8	693	1	17%	96.9%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	25

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
9	646	0	16%	96.9%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	26
10	650	0	5%	97.3%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region III</b> - The zone has relatively fertile red soils and rainfall averages around 650mm-800mm per year. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 25°C during winter and the maximum range between 30°C - 35°C during summer.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	29
11	490	1	12%	96.7%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	5
12	864	1	11%	97.6%	Eastern Kalamari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	16



## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
13	830	0	17%	95.0%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	2
14	718	1	30%	96.6%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	3
15	434	0	37%	97.1%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	14
16	764	1	24%	95.3%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0-3 months	Severe	High	19

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
17	653	0	14%	96.0%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0-3 months	Severe	High	13
18	577	1	27%	95.4%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0-3 months	Severe	High	20
19	841	0	19%	94.8%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0-3 months	Severe	High	4
20	805	0	29%	93.4%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0-3 months	Severe	High	11

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
21	912	1	18%	95.7%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0-3 months	Severe	High	12
22	1,248	1	14%	94.8%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	8
23	666	0	11%	96.4%	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	6

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
24	913	1	37%	96.8%	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	17
25	791	1	14%	97.0%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	18
26	566	0	12%	97.7%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	10
27	712	0	17%	97.3%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	15

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
28	419	0	18%	95.7%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	9
29	1,710	1	20%	83.4%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	27
30	546		17%	93.5%	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	30

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
24	913	1	37%	96.8%	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	17
25	791	1	14%	97.0%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	18
26	566	0	12%	97.7%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 - 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	10

## 1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Number of HH's	Number of Health Facility	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Average Cereal Adequacy	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
27	712	0	17%	97.3%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	15
28	419	0	18%	95.7%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	9
29	1,710	1	20%	83.4%	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize are the main crops grown but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	<b>Region IV</b> - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	3 - 6 months	Severe	High	27
30	546		17%	93.5%	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulses are the main crops grown and production is relatively high in typical years; livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	Region IV - Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region is suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	0 - 3 months	Severe	High	30



## Annex

Table 44: District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Kudakwashe Chakabva	PAO	Ministry of Local Government and Public Works
Mhlanga Nomhle	District Development Economist	Ministry of Local Government and Public Works
Mpofu Francis	Hospital Food Services Supervisor	Ministry of Health and Child Care
Colisa Ncube	Agricultural Extension Specialist	AARDS
Kumbulani Mabena	District Social Welfare Coordinator	Social Services Development
Innocent Mangwiro	Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council

## NOTES

[illegible]

# NKAYI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

