

# BINGA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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# FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

ARRDS	Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services
CA	Communal Area
DA	District Administrator
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HH	Household
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee



## 1. General Characteristics of the District

### 1.1 Map of District

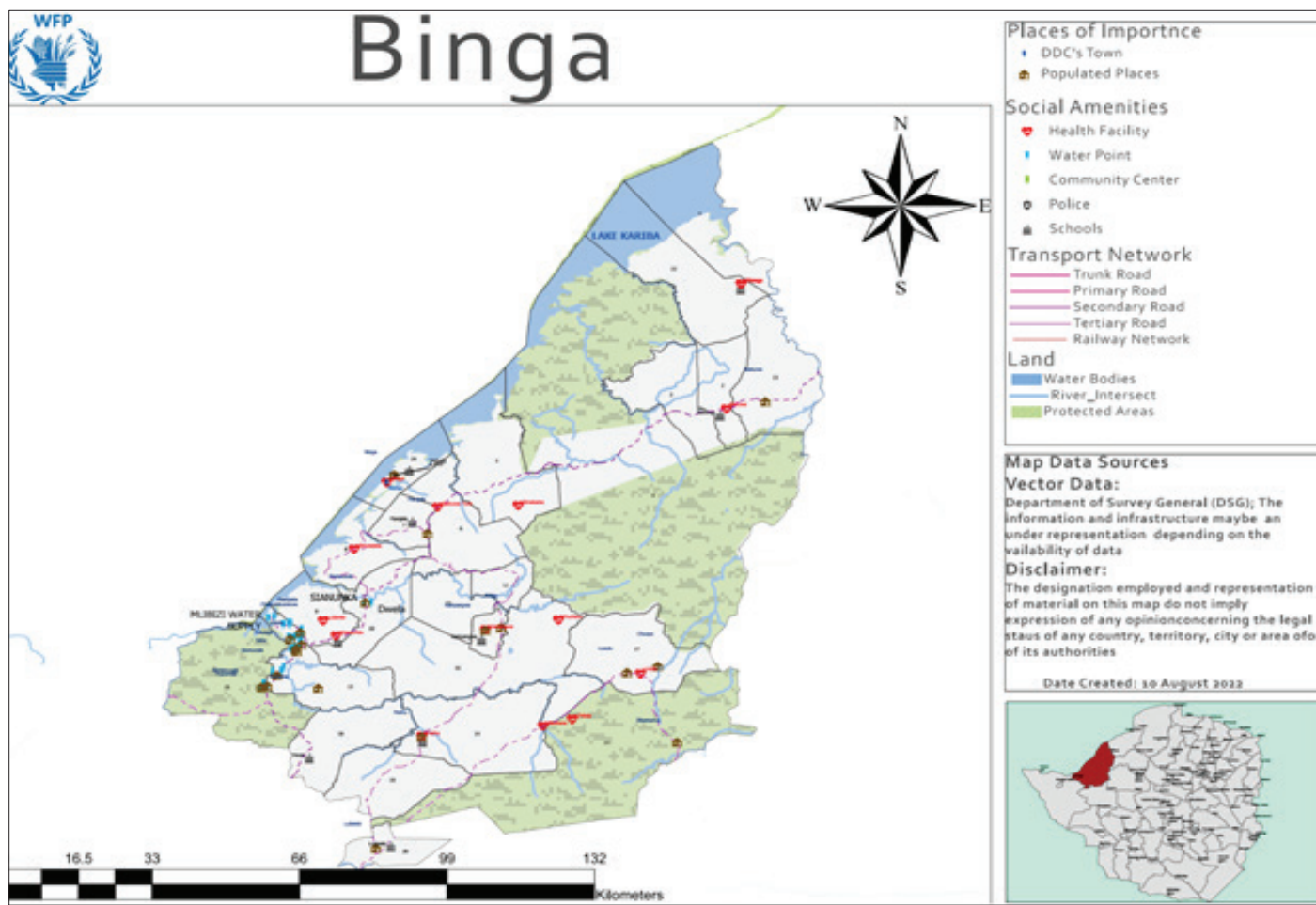


Figure 1: Map of Binga District

### 1.2 Administrative Information

Binga District is in Matabeleland North Province in Zimbabwe and shares boundaries with Kariba District on the North-East, Gokwe South District on the East, Lupane District on the South as well as Hwange District on the South-West and it also shares a national boundary with Zambia on the north. The district is divided into twenty-five (25) wards, of these only one (1) is an urban ward whilst the rest are communal. The district is administered through seventeen (17) Traditional Chiefs and 668 registered traditional village heads all from the Tonga ethnic clan.

The district has one (1) main service centre which is Binga Centre in Ward 24 (Kaani) where all Government departments are located. In addition, all other wards have numerous commercial service centres with different sub government offices and other social services. Binga District is one of the Tourism Economic hubs for Zimbabwe which is endowed with several untapped natural resources such as the national parks, Chizarira National Park for example, minerals, forestry for timber, its proximity to Lake Kariba for fishing and recreation as well as a rich Tonga Traditional culture.

Binga District has five (5) police stations, namely Binga, Siabuwa, Lusulu, Dete and Kamativi. Binga also has some tourism infrastructure such as Mlibizi, Chete, Chizarira and harbors along the Lake shore.

### 1.3 Land Size and Land Use

Binga is over 13000 square kilometers which is partitioned as follows:

- Farming Sector—791,900 hectares
- National Parks— 191,000 hectares
- Recreational Parks —100,000 hectares
- Forestry—120,800 hectares
- Safari area—108,000 hectares
- State land—20,000 hectares.

Table 1 below Summarizes the Land Use Under the Farming Sector for the District.

Table 1: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	Population
Communal	790,700	183,437
Old Resettlement	0	0
LSCFA	0	0
SSCFA	0	0
Urban	1,200	9,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>791, 900</b>	<b>192, 706</b>
<b>Source: ARRDS 2022</b>		
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>		

#### 1.4 Population Information

The district estimated population for year 2022 is about 192 706 people based on the Census 2012 population and estimated annual growth rate. Some of the information from other sources indicate high figures, and this will be updated with the coming national Census of 2022. Of the total population, 46% are males, 54% are females and 44% are children under the age of 15 years old. The district has about 45,719 households.

Table 2: 2022 Binga Population Projections by Wards

Ward	Households 2012	Projected Households 2022	2012 Population	Projected Population 2016	Projected Population 2022
1	814	1,127	3,165	3,372	4,385
2	1,245	1,724	4,725	5,035	6,546
3	1,323	1,832	4,769	5,082	6,607
4	906	1,255	3,351	3,571	4,643
5	1,103	1,528	4,500	4,795	6,235
6	1,316	1,823	4,991	5,318	6,915
7	1,275	1,766	4,958	5,283	6,869
8	1,070	1,482	3,858	4,111	5,345
9	1,558	2,158	5,468	5,826	7,576
10	1,028	1,424	3,802	4,051	5,268
11	918	1,271	3,395	3,618	4,704
12	198	274	3,254	3,467	4,508
13	1,700	2,355	4,058	4,324	5,622
14	1,825	2,528	7,792	8,303	10,795
15	826	1,144	4,075	4,342	5,646
16	2,196	3,041	9,373	9,987	12,986
17	2,229	3,087	10,530	11,220	14,589
18	1,179	1,633	5,257	5,602	7,283
19	1,141	1,580	5,196	5,537	7,199
20	883	1,223	4,270	4,550	5,916
21	3,564	4,936	17,921	19,096	24,829
22	676	936	2,629	2,801	3,642
23	1,615	2,237	7,046	7,508	9,762
24	1,501	2,079	6,690	7,129	9,269
25	921	1,276	4,019	4,282	5,568
Total	33,010	45,719	139,092	148,210	192,706
<b>Source: ZIMSTAT</b>					
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>					

The Table 2 represents the population for Binga district for the period 2012 until 2022. The population has gone up by approximately 38.55% based on the 2012 census. For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census Report on <https://www.zimstat.co.zw>



## 1.5 Vegetation Characteristics

Savanna woodlands are the major vegetation type in Binga. Musasa vegetation is in the Southern part of the district, mostly between wards 18 to 21; the eastern and Northern part has *Terminalia species* together with Mopane woodlands. The veld is mostly “sweet-veld” which is rich in protein and is used for off veld cattle fattening.

## 1.6 Land Degradation

Land degradation continues to be a challenge across the wards. Minimum Not many efforts have been made to address the land degradation problems. World Food Programme jointly with its partners have however supported gully reclamation and soil conservation in areas where Food for Assets activities have been done. This has been done through conducting watershed management activities in Wwards 6,16, 19, 20 and 21.

## 2. Development Indicators

### 2.1 Education Information

In Binga District, majority OF schools are run by council, a few by some churches and the government. The district has a total of 177 ECD Centres, 125 Primary Schools, forty- six (46) Secondary Schools and eight (8) High Schools. As of February 2022, the primary school enrollment is 37,184 (18,884 girls, 18,300 boys) while secondary school enrollment stood at 12,154 (5,722 girls and 5,574 boys). The dropout figures at Primary schools stood at 4,696 (2,305 boys girls and 2,391 boys) due to hunger. About 14,089 children were not attending school regularly due to drought. At Secondary schools 1,148 (566 boys and 582girls) had dropped out due to hunger. Nearly, 3,099 children were attending school irregularly due to food insecurity challenges.

There is only one (1) farmer training centre and no tertiary institutions in the district. There are challenges to do with staffing, as teachers have to travel long distances to schools resulting in the employment of untrained teachers in remote schools. The overall school pass rate is very low. Table 3 and 4 summarizes enrollment and dropout figures.

Table 3: School Enrolment as of February 2022

Level	Total Number Of Schools/ Centers	Girls	Boys	Total Enrolment
ECD	177	4,782	4,603	9,385
Primary	125	18, 884	18, 300	37, 184
Secondary	46	6,477	5,677	12, 154
High Schools	8			
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>30, 143</b>	<b>28, 580</b>	<b>58, 723</b>

Source: Ministry of Education Records

Table 4: School Dropout Due to Hunger as of February 2022

Level	Dropout Girls	Dropout Boys	Total Dropout	Total Not Attending School Regularly
Primary	3,014	1,749	4,763	9,545
Secondary	1,019	889	1,908	3,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>13, 194</b>

Source: Ministry of Education Records

Tables 5 and 6 depict the school enrolments and dropouts for Binga District. A comparison of the 2016 and 2022 data shows that there has been a decrease in the Primary school enrolments from 48480 to 37184 over the period of six (6) years. Some of the challenges encountered on the enrolment of pupils were inline the onset of Ccovid19 pandemic which saw continuous closure of schools in the district. On the other hand, there was a marginal increase in the Secondary school enrolments of about 8%. Year 2020 up to 2021 saw a decrease in the school dropouts following the introduction of the schools feeding programme by WFP (2020), Redcross and Social Development (2021).

Table 5: Health Facilities by Type

	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Siabuwa Rural Hospital	2	Government
2	Sinansengwe	4	Council
3	Sinakoma	5	Council
4	Siabuzuba	6	Government
5	Simatelele	8	Government
6	Sianzyundu	9	Government
7	Muchesu	12	Government

Table 5: Health Facilities by Type (Continued)

	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
8	Pashu	14	Council
9	Siadindi	14	Government
10	Kariangwe Mission Hospital	15	Church Owned
11	Lusulu	17	Government
12	Tinde	18	Church Owned
13	Chinego	19	Government
14	Lubimbi	20	Government
15	Chunga	22	Government
16	Binga District Hospital	24	Government
17	Chipale	21	Council

(Source RDC)

Chipale clinic in Wward 21 and Siabuzuba Clinic in Wward 6 were not functional in 2016 and these were later commissioned in 2018 and 2021 respectively.

Table 6: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	1 (Peri-urban) Ward 24
Growth point	0
Resettlement area	0
Communal	24 wards
Estate Farms	0

## 2.2 Nutrition

### 2.2.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition

The prevalence of GAM in the district has been consistently almost above the WHO thresholds for emergency (5%) in the years 2016, 2017 and 2019 (Figure 2). The rates were well below the thresholds in the year 2018 when 0.2% GAM was recorded.

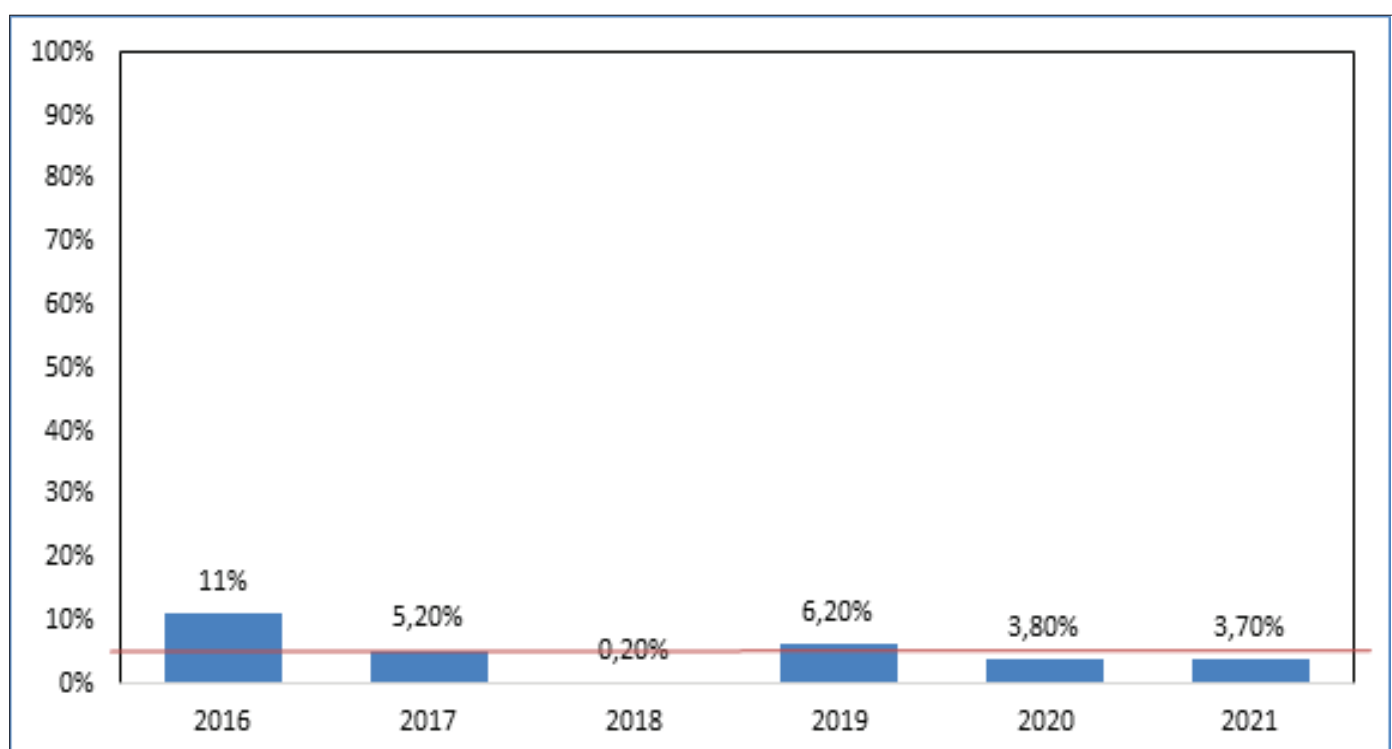
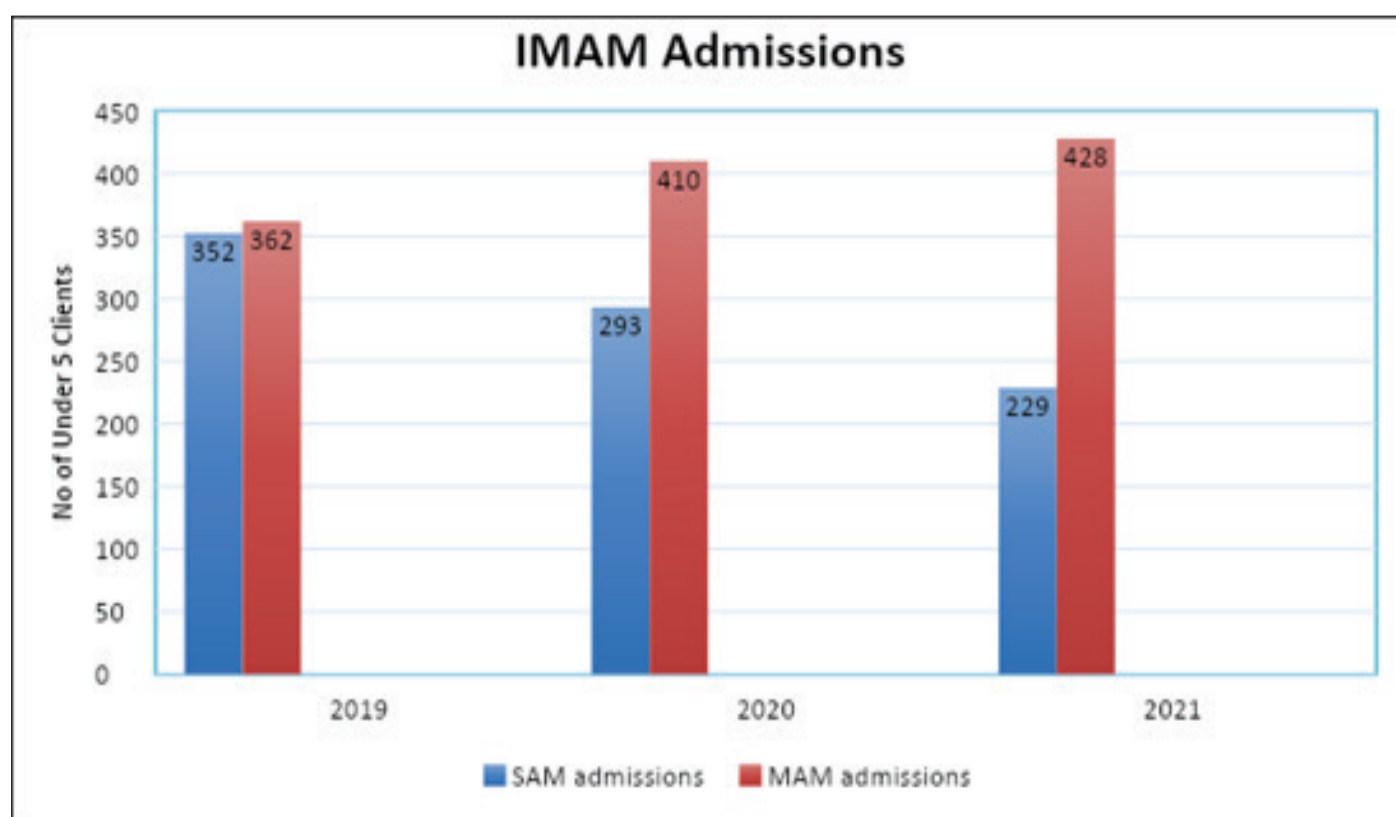


Figure 2: Global Acute Malnutrition Trends (Source :ZIMVAC Annual reports (2016 – 2021))

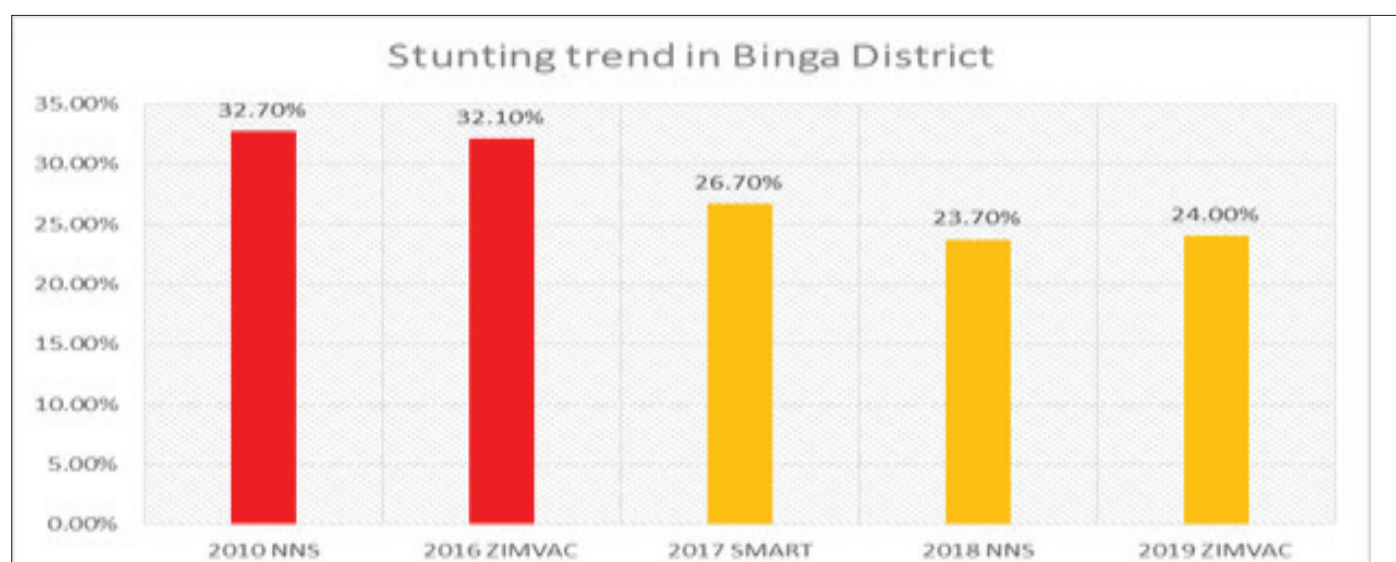
With the above GAM rates recorded, the table below shows the admitted cases of malnutrition, where there is a clear increase in MAM cases than SAM in the years 2019 to 2021 (Figure 3). The number of cases is also not conclusive as this same period was affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic hence the restriction in movements could have affected the active case finding by the community health workers (VHWs) or the referred clients reporting to the nearest health facilities.



**Figure 3: IMAM Admissions** (source: DHIS 2 (2022))

## 2.2.2 Stunting Trends

There has been a steady decrease in stunting rates from high prevalence of 32.7% in 2010 to 24% in 2019 as shown in red bars to medium prevalence as shown in yellow in the years 2017 to 2019 (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Stunting Trends In The District**

## 2.2.3 Child Nutrition Status: Acute Malnutrition Prevalence

Table 7 below shows the acute malnutrition prevalence from 2016 to 2021 using different assessments and approaches (SMART SURVEYS, ZIMVAC, NNS) and making comparisons between SAM and MAM prevalence.

Table 7: Acute Malnutrition Prevalence

	2016 ZimVAC (%)	2017 Smart survey (%)	2018 NNS (%)	2019 Smart Survey (%)	2021 ZimVAC (%)
SAM	3	1.1	0.2	0.7	0
MAM	8	4.7	0	3.5	3.7
GAM	11	5.8	0.2	4.2	3.7

### 2.2.4 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

According to the District Health information system, the prevalence of GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) amongst children under-fives was very high in 2016 at 11% (table 8). Global Acute Malnutrition is below emergency level (4.2%, 2019), but the existing prevalence is unacceptable and requires to be managed. Stunting has reduced from the above emergency levels (32.1%) but remains above normal (24%).

Table 8: Prevalence of malnutrition, HIV and TB

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3.5
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.7
Stunting	24.0
Overweight and obesity	2.0
Low Birth weight	9.7
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	22.9
Prevalence of TB	

**Source: ZIMVAC 2019, Smart 2019, ZIMPHIA 2016**

### 2.2.5 Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding practices for children remain poor (table 9). None of the children were observed to have a minimum acceptable diet, with minimum dietary diversity as low as 2.3% and exclusive breastfeeding rates as low as 55.2%.

Table 9: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	22.7 (Smart 2019)
Minimum Dietary Diversity	2.3 (Smart 2019)
Minimum Acceptable Diet	0 (Smart 2019)
Exclusive Breastfeeding	55.2 (NNS 2018)
Bottle Feeding	3.1 (Smart 2019)

Food consumption by women and in the household appears to be high for iron rich and vitamin A rich foods (table 10). However, consumption of protein rich foods is low and minimum dietary diversity is low.

Table 10: Consumption Patterns by Women

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	28 * consumed 5 or more food groups (NNS 2018)
Iron rich foods	87.6 (Zimvac 2021)
Vitamin A rich foods	76.1 * (Zimvac 2020)
Protein Rich Foods	33.2 * (Zimvac 2020)
Household Food Consumption Score	18 (Zimvac 2021)

NB: \*\* Indicates the provincial average where district data is not present

### 2.2.6 Top 10 Diseases

The top diseases identified in the district include ARI, injuries and malaria (table 11).

Table 11a: Top Diseases Identified in the District

	Disease/ condition		Disease/Condition
1	Acute Respiratory Infections (including Covid-19)	6	Diarrhoeal diseases
2	Other Injuries	7	Ear conditions
3	Malaria	8	HIV related

Table 11a: Top Diseases Identified in the District (continued)

	Disease/ condition		Disease/Condition
4	Skin Diseases	9	Maternal related (miscarriages/abortions)
5	Eye diseases	10	Malnutrition

### 2.2.7 Top 5 Causes of Mortality

The list below shows the top 5 causes of mortality in Binga

- Pneumonia
- Diarrhoea
- HIV related
- Malaria
- Maternal related

### 2.2.8 Mortality in Children and Women

Under five (5) mortality is high probably due to limited specialized care and health services across the district. The maternal mortality ratio is very high and is characteristic of the limited specialized services and the limited access to health services especially in the remotest and hard to reach parts of the district.

Table 11b: Mortality in Children and Women

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Infant mortality	33 deaths per 1000 live births
Child mortality	11 deaths per 1000 children surviving to age 1
Under-5 mortality	44 deaths per 1000 live births
Maternal Mortality Ratio	462 deaths per 100 000 live births
Source: MICS 2019 report	

## 3. Other Development Indicators

### 3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

Most of the households access water from dams, unprotected wells and springs which are regarded as unsafe water sources (table 12 & 13). The number of non- functional boreholes is also very high.

Table 12: Summary of Estimated Households Using Water Points

	Artisan Well	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Shallow Well	Spring	Total
Ward 01	0	200	0	901	236	45	1,382
Ward 02	0	668	0	1,578	898	295	3,439
Ward 03	0	1,607	2,197	3,046	81	650	7,581
Ward 04	0	1,125	0	132	809	402	2,468
Ward 05	0	1,634	0	590	808	0	3,032
Ward 06	0	2,720	250	250	6,699	0	9,919
Ward 07	0	1,526	314	0	752	381	2,973
Ward 08	112	640	0	0	195	28	975
Ward 09	0	8,583	0	7,519	0	802	16,904
Ward 10	0	895	0	260	0	50	1,205
Ward 11	0	557	0	869	0	151	1,577
Ward 12	0	557	0	321	82	31	991
Ward 13	0	1,067	0	0	102	150	1,319
Ward 14	0	3,411	0	1,433	200	0	5,044
Ward 15	0	924	0	661	242	116	1,943
Ward 16	40	771	0	236	826	15	1,888
Ward 17	0	2,596	0	2,089	60	0	4,745
Ward 18	0	1,121	3,750	316	0	1,207	6,394
Ward 19	0	1,873	0	1,214	0	0	3,087

Table 12: Summary of Estimated Households Using Water Points (continued)

	Artisan Well	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Shallow Well	Spring	Total
Ward 20	0	877	1,625	726	0	0	3,228
Ward 21	0	4,255	0	2,630	295	0	7,180
Ward 22	0	30	0	518	604	235	1,387
Ward 23	90	646	212	525	1,935	939	4,347
Ward 24	0	380	0	0	0	275	655
Ward 25	0	86	532	12	121	1,596	2,347
Total	242	38,749	8,880	25,826	14,945	7,368	96,010

Table 13: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Source Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	nil	Deep well	25	13	Generally, reasons for non-functionality of boreholes are: collapsed pipes, old or damaged pipes, or the borehole itself would have collapsed.
					The other reason can be unavailability of spare parts.
2	Shallow wells	Deep well	28	5	
3	Shallow wells	Deep well	50	16	
4	Piped water	Boreholes	36	6	
5	Deep wells	Boreholes	32	10	
6	Boreholes	Shallow wells	27	6	
7	Piped water	Boreholes	30	5	
8	nil	Boreholes	20	5	
9	nil	Boreholes	29	9	
10	nil	Boreholes	45	10	
11	nil	Deep wells	47	10	
12	nil	Boreholes	35	10	
13	nil	Boreholes	9	3	
14	Shallow wells	Boreholes	63	10	
15	Shallow wells	Boreholes	42	10	
16	Shallow wells	Shallow wells	49	10	
17	Shallow wells	Boreholes	49	9	
18	Shallow wells	Dam	42	11	
19	Deep wells	Boreholes	36	10	
20	Deep wells	Dam	48	12	
21	nil	Borehole	38	10	
22	nil	Shallow wells	25	13	
23	nil	Shallow wells	26	8	
24	nil	Borehole	3	2	
25	nil	Spring	3	1	

### 3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Following the negative effects of recurrent cyclones, the district has taken strides to address the situation through Rural WASH programs. About 7% of the households were reported to own any type of toilet latrine (table 14), a figure which is far below the national average of 60% (ZimVAC 2014). There is an urgent need to assist households to own toilets to avoid occurrence of water borne diseases such as diarrhea. Proportion of households that own hand washing facilities were reported to be insignificant, only 1.2%, and there is need for initiatives to promote safe sanitations facilities.



Table 14: Sanitation Facilities

Location	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% Of Hhs With Any Type Of Latrine	% Of Hhs With Safe Type Of Latrine In Use	% Of Hhs With Handwashing Facility In Use
Facility in use					
Ward 01	2	596	13.76	11.74	0.00
Ward 02	5	2,140	13.50	5.37	0.05
Ward 03	6	3,447	2.00	0.00	0.03
Ward 04	5	1,071	9.52	5.88	0.47
Ward 05	6	1,846	6.83	5.15	0.16
Ward 06	7	2,324	12.69	4.82	0.00
Ward 07	6	2,024	7.11	4.50	0.69
Ward 08	3	1,436	10.38	2.44	0.35
Ward 09	7	2,898	2.48	2.42	0.38
Ward 10	7	1,614	9.54	9.23	6.01
Ward 11	8	1,592	12.25	9.05	0.25
Ward 12	10	1,223	13.90	4.01	0.65
Ward 13	11	2,112	1.61	1.47	0.85
Ward 14	8	4,442	3.62	3.56	0.29
Ward 15	3	1,429	6.72	3.57	1.68
Ward 16	5	2,406	2.29	1.45	0.00%
Ward 17	5	4,089	7.24	4.50	0.29
Ward 18	4	1,290	16.74	7.91	0.62
Ward 19	3	1,745	7.74	6.65	0.06
Ward 20	5	1,444	20.64	20.64	18.14
Ward 21	6	3,520	5.63	5.40	0.17
Ward 22	4	796	21.23	20.60	0.00
Ward 23	6	2,894	7.26	1.94	1.59
Ward 24	1	167	19.76	0.00	0.00
Ward 25	6	1,430	4.90	3.99	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>49,975</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>1.12</b>

Source: RWIMS

#### 4 Transport and Communication

The road network in Binga District consists of major roads administered by the Ministry of Transport, feeder roads administered by the District Development Fund (DDF), while tertiary roads are administered by the local authority Binga Rural District Council (BRDC). Local authority roads mostly lead to Council run and Government institutions such as schools, clinics, and other service centres. There is one (1) tarred road that links the District with the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Road at cross Dete and is 150km to Binga Business Centre. This major tarred road also needs great attention in some sections which are heavily infested by potholes. The gravel road network in the district is in a dilapidated state and some mostly which goes to hard-to-reach areas which are impassable especially during the rainy season and requires immediate rehabilitation as well as regular maintenance.

These roads include one of the major roads which link Binga District with Gokwe- Karoi up to Kanyemba, Binga-Kariangwe- Lusulu, Binga - Siabuwa/Tyunga up to Mujere which is one of the major fishing camps in the district. Although the Government is doing enormous rehabilitation of these roads through the Emergency Road Rehabilitation Program Phase 2 there is still need to do more since most of the bridges and culverts were swept away during the past years due to heavy rains. On another note, the Mighty Zambezi River provides means of transport through water between Binga and Kariba town. There are privately owned ferry ships which pirate from Mlibizi resort centre in Binga to Kariba once per week if things are normal. Also, arrangements are underway to introduce some ferry boats to transport people and goods from Binga to Zambia and back, once the Binga Border Post is functional.

The district is serviced by both the fixed telephone lines and 3 mobile network systems (NETONE, ECONET and TELECEL). The fixed telephone system has very poor coverage since it covers only the district centre and has been heavily affected by vandalism whereby landlines connected to small service centres are no longer functional. Telecel covers Binga district centre, Saba ward and Mlibizi resort centre with two (2) boosters at these points. NETONE covers the district centre and the Siabuwa area (constructed before 2016) and in 2021 two (2) more boosters (1 in Siansundu and Tyunga) were added. Econet has wider network coverage with seven boosters in the district at Siabuwa, Binga, Siachilaba, Mlibizi, Kariangwe, Lusulu and Kamativi. The terrain in Binga consists of undulating slopes with rises and valley areas making it difficult for some areas to access the network even though the boosters will be nearby. The mobile system network covers approximately 60% of the district. Also, at Binga centre there is a District Information Centre which provides internet services to the locals and most of the Government Departments have access to internet services in their offices.

## 5. Main Livelihood Sources

There are five main livelihood sources in the district and are all mainly based on agriculture production, both crop and livestock production (figure 5). One livelihood zone i.e., Agro fisheries mainly depends on fishing as the main source of livelihood (Table 15). There is a need for diversification of livelihood opportunities to reduce the poverty levels in the district. Livelihoods for Binga District remain constant across the years however, Covid19 greatly affected both informal and informal traders following the covid19 restrictions and the closure of borders. Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal zone was the most affected by the onset of COVID-19.

Table 15: Summary of Economic Zones

Livelihood Zone – Binga	Zone Description	Wards
Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	This zone lies in north western Zimbabwe and includes parts of Kariba, Binga and Hwange districts. It is a dry, remote and resource-poor area that suffers from chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable and wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Goat sales are the most common source of cash income but fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales are also practiced. Close proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities at Coal mines for the communities, as well as access to the tourist craft market near Hwange, Kariba and Victoria Falls. Infertile soils, adverse weather conditions, foraging wild animals and poor input and output market access are the biggest constraints to crop production. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several over years	4, 6, 7, 9, 10,11, 12, 13, L14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 25
Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture	This Middleveld zone covers the communal areas of eastern Binga, Conditions are favourable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income. Daily wage work for poor farmers is essential when food stocks run low.	17, 21 and U14
Agro fisheries	This is a livelihood zone interspersed across Binga, Hwange, and Kariba rural districts. Livelihoods are characterized by fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry. Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years. There is a distinct gender division of labour whereby men spend most of the year in fishing camps along Lake Kariba while the women and children live further inland where they practice limited agriculture and animal husbandry. Crafts trade is the only other economic activity. Income earning opportunities are limited in the zone.	1, 8, 13, 22 and 24
Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	This relatively productive zone lies to the north of the country covering parts of Gokwe North, Hurungwe, Kariba and Binga districts. Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years except for wards U14, 17 and 21.	2, 3, 5, U14,16,17,21 and 23

Table 15: Summary of Economic Zones (continued)

Livelihood Zone - Binga	Zone Description	Wards
Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	This zone is spread across Tsholotsho, Bulilima and Hwange districts in the Matabeleland provinces. Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. This low-lying, dry land zone has the advantage of proximity to labour markets in South Africa and Botswana. Thus an important aspect of the household economy is having someone working elsewhere and who remits money. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	20
Cereal and Low Cotton Communal	This relatively productive zone lies to the north of the country covering parts of Gokwe North, Hurungwe, Kariba and Binga districts. Livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important. Food aid has been consistently provided over the last several years except for wards U14, 17 and 21.	2, 3, 5, U14, 16, 17, 21 and 23
Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	This zone is spread across Tsholotsho, Bulilima and Hwange districts in the Matabeleland provinces. Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. This low-lying, dry land zone has the advantage of proximity to labour markets in South Africa and Botswana. Thus an important aspect of the household economy is having someone working elsewhere and who remits money. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	20

Source: Zimbabwe Rural Livelihood Baseline Profiles 2011

N.B. L14- Lower part of ward 14, U14- Upper part of ward 14.

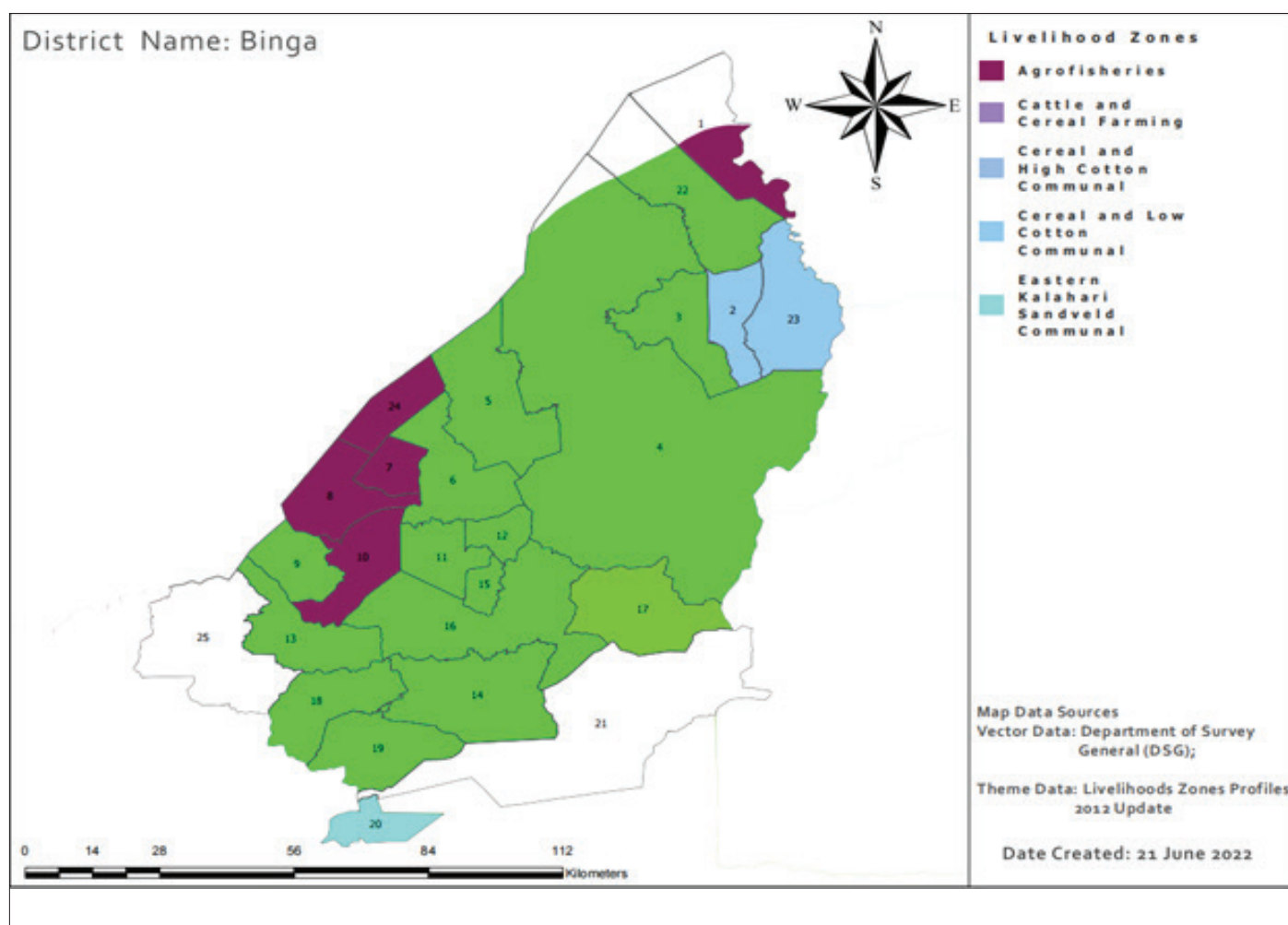


Figure 5: Binga District Livelihood Zones Map (Source: WFP)

## 6. Agriculture information

### 6.1 Natural Regions and Climate

Binga lies in agro-ecological Regions V (5) which is characterized by low erratic rainfall coupled with high temperatures (figure 6). There are a few small areas which are under Region IV (2, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19) and III (wards 17, 21 and U14) (Table 16). There is widespread cultivation of cash crops including cotton and is the area with better soils (heavy textured clay soils) for crop production activities. The annual precipitation is 350 – 500mm per annum and is characterized by long dry spells, low altitude, and poor agricultural productivity.

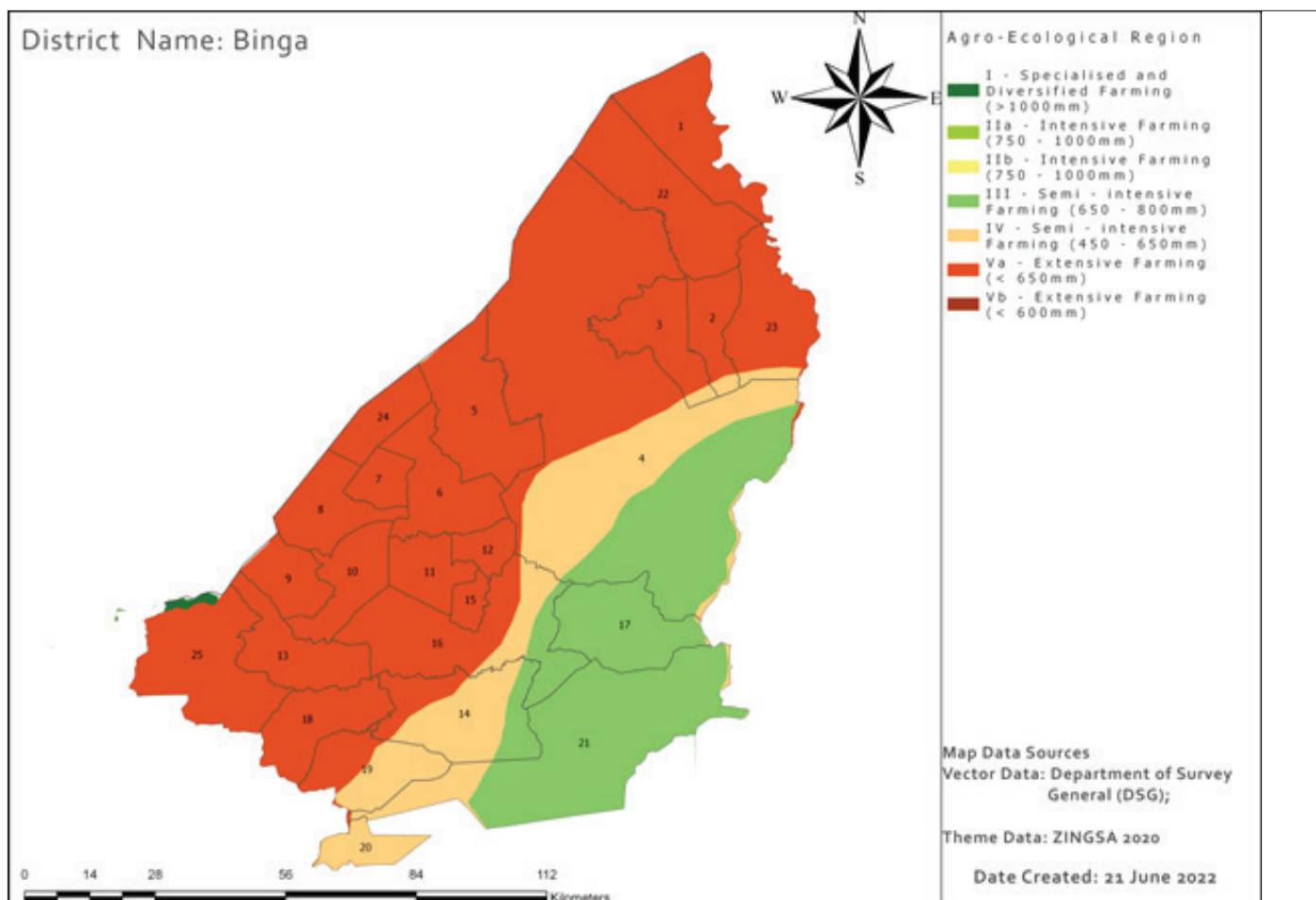
Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 22, 24 and 25 are situated along the Poor resource Zambezi Valley (Food Economy Zone), they are in Region V. They are characterized by low erratic rainfall, sandy soils of low inherent fertility.

Table 16: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
Region III	Moderate rainfall ranging from 500 – 800mm per annum. Relatively high temperatures and infrequent, heavy falls of rainfall. Subject to seasonal drought and severe mid-season dry spells. Semi intensive farming region. Suitable for livestock production, together with production of fodder crops and cash crops under good farm management.	Ward 17 and parts of wards 4,14, 16 and 21.
Region IV	Fairly low rainfall per annum (450 – 650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Ward 20 and parts of wards 2, 3, 4, 14, 16, 19 and 23.
Region Va	This region is suitable for extensive farming and receives low rainfall below 450mm per annum. Drought resistant crops are recommended for the region and the region can be productive under irrigation. It covers areas with altitudes below 900m and mean annual rainfall less than 600mm. The region is also suitable for extensive cattle ranching, forestry, wildlife and tourism.	1,5-13, 15,18, 22 and parts of 2,3,4,14,16,19 and 20

**Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline, 2012**

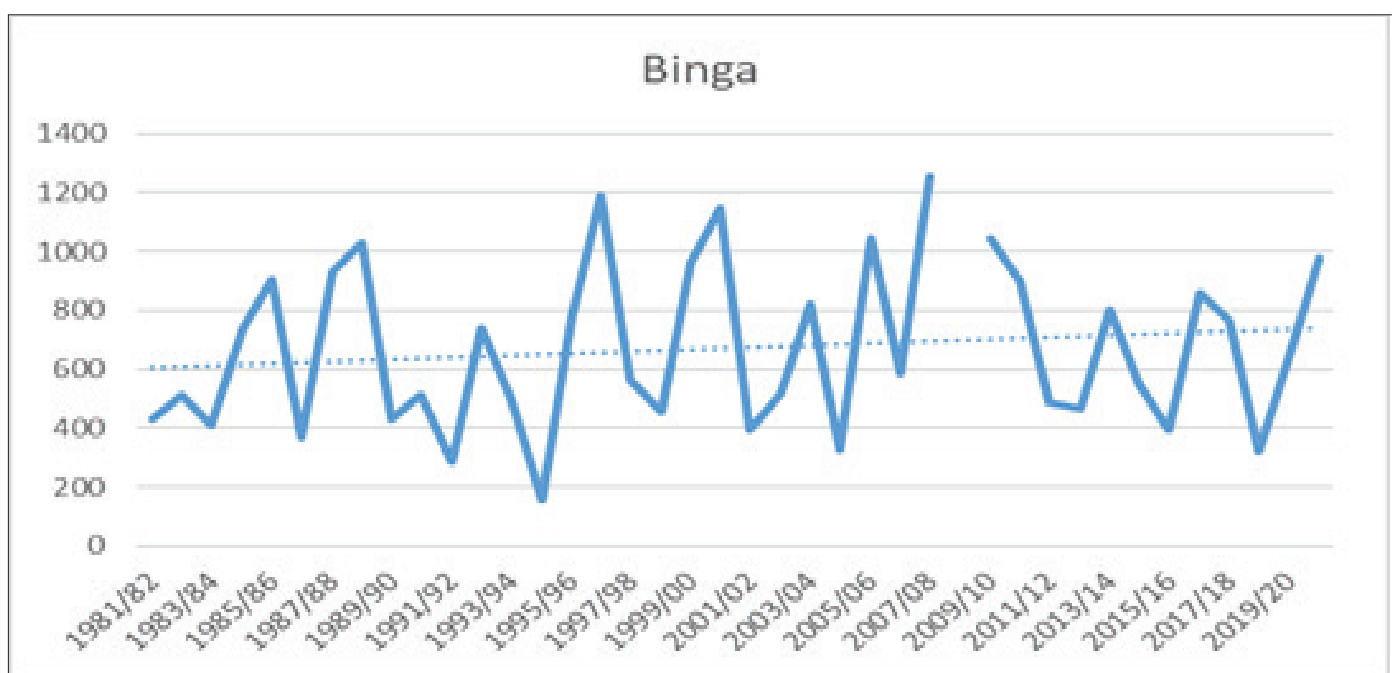
The district is characterized by semi-arid climate and low erratic rainfall. The annual rainfall ranges between 250mm and 500mm. The mean annual rainfall is about 450mm. Due to the erratic rainfall distribution, the prevalence of drought is very high.



**Figure 6: Map of Natural Regions by Ward ( Source: WFPZINGSA 2020)**

## 6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 450mm-800mm according to natural regions classification. However, due to climate change, the mean annual rainfall has declined. The rainfall season in Binga district normally begins October/November and ends March/April. The rainfall pattern is erratic with periodic dry spells and droughts.

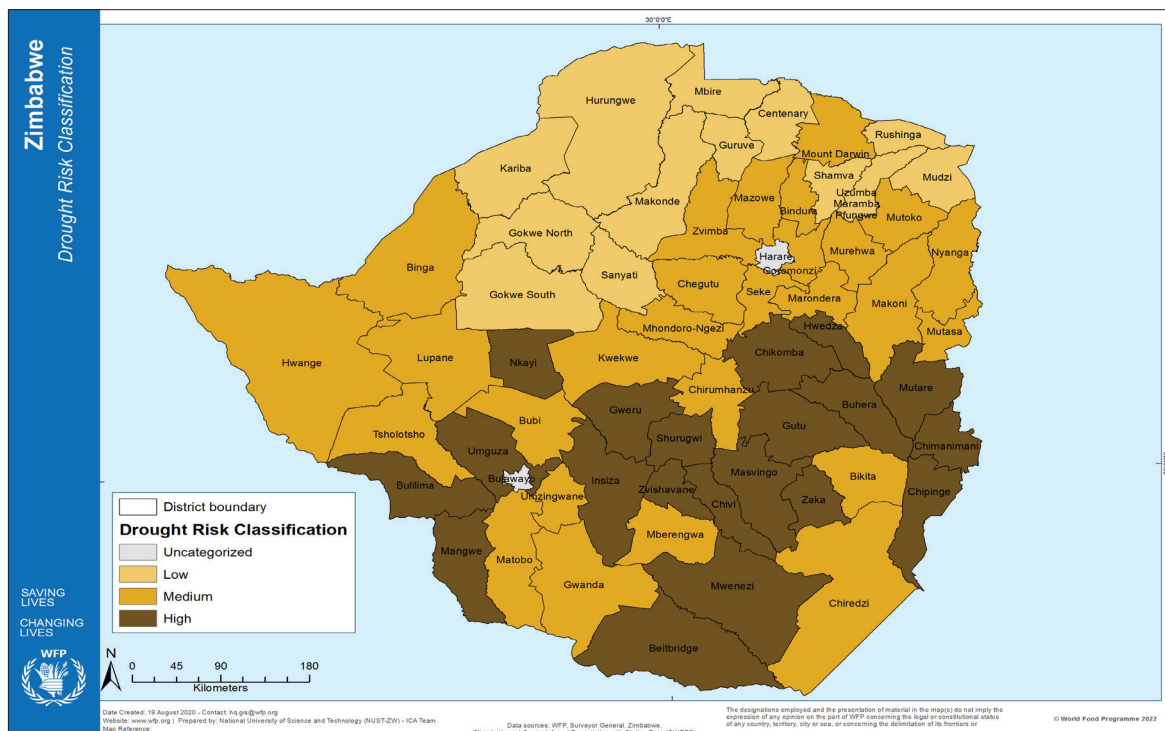


**Figure 7: Rainfall (1981 – 2020) (Source: Meteorological Department)**

## 6.3 Drought Prone Areas

According to the National Integrated Context Analysis (2021), Binga is moderately prone to drought as indicated in figure 877 below: Wards 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 22 & 25 (wards along the lake) frequently experience droughts.

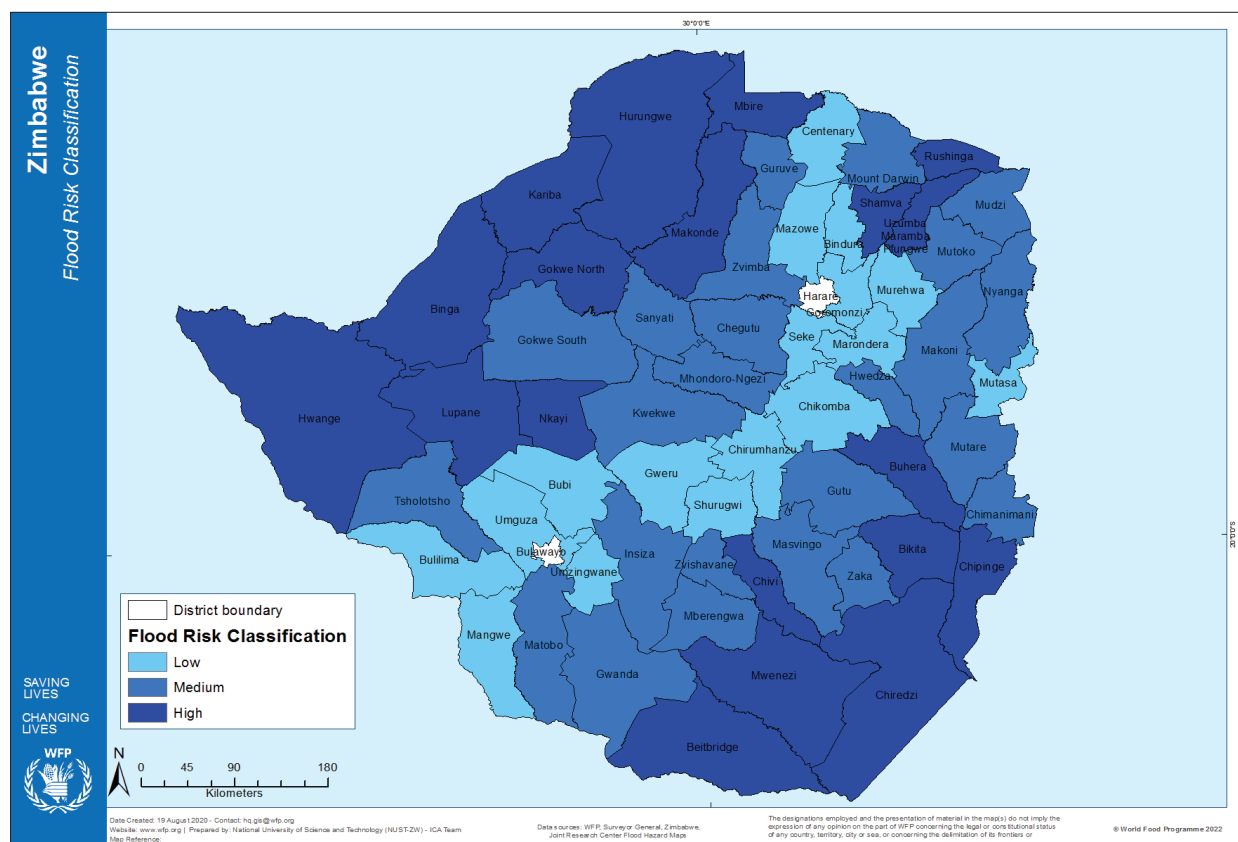




**Figure 8: Drought prone areas (Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping)**

#### 6.4 Flood Prone Areas

The district is at low risk in terms of flooding due its terrain. Figure 948 indicates wards that can experience occasional flash flooding i.e., ward 1, 5, and 23. All the other wards in the district have not experienced flooding in the last 50 years.



**Figure 9: Flood Prone Areas (Source: UNDP Hazard Mapping)**

#### 6.5 Hydro-geological conditions

Main rivers include Zambezi, Mlibizi, Sibbungwe, Mucheni, Lwizilukulu, Nsengwa, Buse, Lokola and two (2) main dams, Lungwalala and Nabusenga. Overall, the district has suffered high land degradation due to heavy downpours and dumpsite from mines and dams have encountered high siltation over the years. Approximately 80% of the dams require rehabilitation to date. Table 17 presents the distribution of major dams by ward.



Table 17: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major dams in 2016	Major dams in the ward in 2022	Comments
3	6	6	All need rehabilitation
4		2	There are perennial dams
5		4	
6	1	6	5 dams are silted and only one still holds water.
7	3	3	There all seasonal dams
10		4	All the 4 dams need rehabilitation
12		1	
13	0	2	
14	0	1	Sikalala Dam does not hold water. It is leaking from underneath.
15		0	
16	1	2	These dams all have water.
17		6	
18	4	4	All the four dams need rehabilitation.
19	0	1	Dam was not captured in 2016. It is partially silted.
20	7		
21	0	1	It is a seasonal dam.
23	3	2	All need rehabilitation
25	6	2	All are silted

## 7. Crop Information

### 7.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Table 18 below represents the main farming sectors in Binga district.

Table 18: Main Farming Sectors in the District.

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Population	%
Communal	790 700	99.8	183 456	95.2
Old resettlement	0	0	0	0
LSCFA	0	0	0	0
SSCFA	0	0	0	0
A1	0	0	0	0
A2	0	0	0	0
Urban	1 200	0.2	9 250	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>791 900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>192 706</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (<a href="https://www.zimstat.co.zw">https://www.zimstat.co.zw</a>)</b>				

### 7.2 Irrigation Schemes

There are eight (8) irrigation schemes in the district (table 19) of which three (3) are currently not functional and these are;

- Mlibizi water sanction point has drifted away from pipe reachable zone making usage of water impossible with high running cost.
- Sinansengwe wWater pump is broken down waiting rehabilitation.

Table 19: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Type Of Scheme	Number Of Plot Holders	Plot Size Holder (Hectares)	Status/ Functionality	Crops Grown
4	Sinansengwe	2	Sprinkler	30	0.06	Non-functional	
13	Mlibizi	19	Sprinkler	22	0.5	Non-functional	
15	Lungwalala	110	Flood	220	0.5	Functional	Maize ,sugar beans, wheat
19	Nkenkando	1	Bucket	84	0.05	Non-functional	
20	Lubimbi	3	Flood	25	0.15	Functional	Vegetables
22	Chunga	6	Flood	38	0.3	Functional	Vegetables, maize
23	Nabusenga	19	Flood	68	0.27	Functional	Maize ,sugar beans, wheat
25	Nzovunde	0.6	Drag-hose	45	0.01	Functional	Vegetables

### 7.3 Challenges

- Low rainfall
- Wildlife human conflict (destruction of oying crops by wildlife)
- Lack of crop inputs
- Predation

### 7.4 Crop Production Trends

Crop production trends have remained low due to the weather patterns, with only areas around Lusulu producing for the whole district (figure 10). Maize production has remained almost the same since 2016, a similar picture for sorghum and pearl millet.

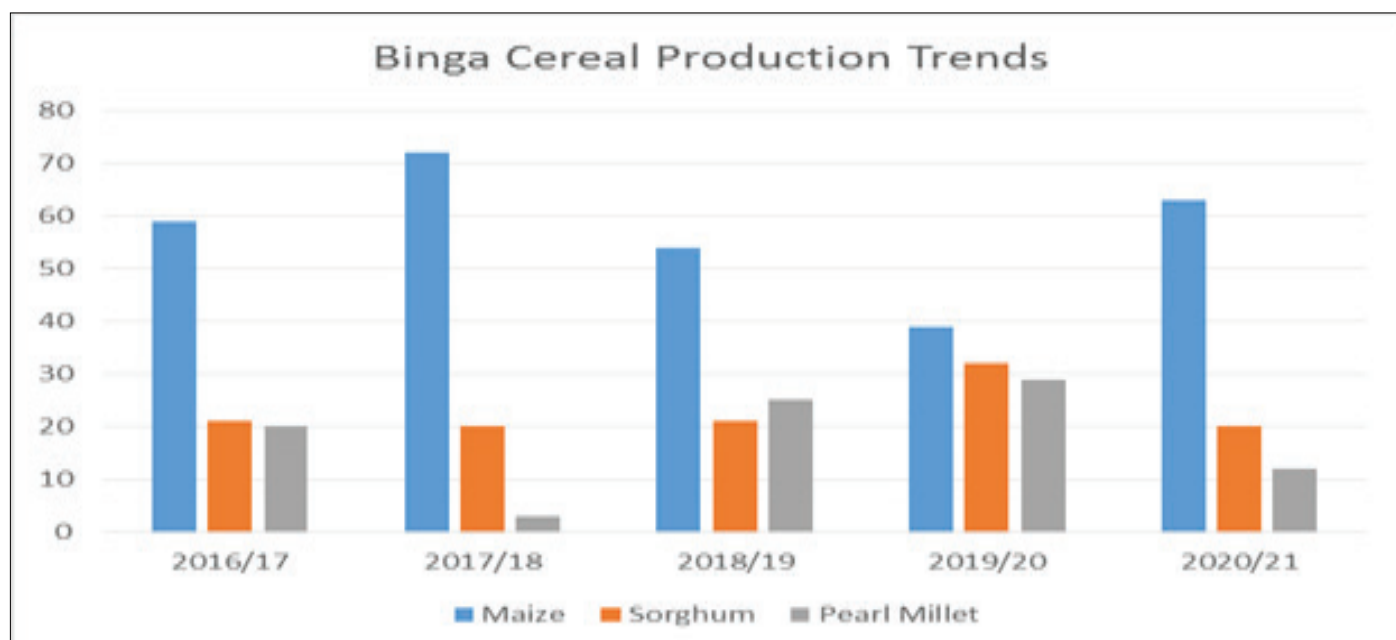


Figure 10: Binga Cereal Production Trends

## 8. Livestock

### 8.1 Main Types of Livestock Ownership – Based on Secondary Data From Surveys/Assessments

Cattle holding average between 7 and 14 across the wards whilst goats average 4 to 12 (table 20).

Table 20: Average Livestock Holding per Ward (Source ARRDS)

Ward (Or Diptank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	7	4	3	10
2	7	6	2	10
3	7	7	4	10
4	7	4	4	10
5	7	8	2	10
6	7	9	2	10
7	12	7	2	10
8	12	12	4	10
9	12	10	3	10
10	12	8	2	10
11	12	8	4	10
12	12	8	4	10
13	12	9	3	10
14	12	9	2	10
15	12	9	4	10
16	12	9	3	10
17	12	5	2	10
18	12	5	3	10
19	13	10	3	10
20	13	8	2	12
21	14	7	3	12
22	7	7	4	10
23	7	8	2	8
24	4	5	2	10
25	5	6	5	12

## 8.2 Main Livestock Diseases

The most dominant livestock diseases across the wards are Newcastle disease and anthrax (table 21). Foot and mouth, lumpy skin, heart water and rabies are prevalent in specific wards.

Table 21: Main Livestock Diseases and Wards Prone

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected )
Rabies:	Lubimbi (20) and Kaani (24)
Newcastle disease:	All wards (1-25)
Anthrax	All wards (1-25)
Foot and Mouth:	Sinansengwe (4), Sinakoma (5), Kabuba (17), Kalungwizi (23)
Lumpy skin	Sinansengwe (4), Lubu (11), Muchesu(12) and Kariyangwe (15)
Heart water	Sianzyundu (9) and Siachilaba (10)
Theileriosis	None
<b>Source: ARRDS</b>	

## 8.3 Dipping Facilities

There are fifty-nine (59) dip tanks across the district: and fifty-three (53) are functional and six. (6) require rehabilitation (table 22).

Table 22: Dip Tank Facilities

Number Of Dip Tanks (2016)	Number Of Dip Tanks (2022)	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
	59	53	0	6
*The dip tanks are at district level. The 59 dip tanks cut across all the wards in Binga District.				
<b>Source ARRDS</b>				

#### 8.4 Animal Health Centers

There are no functional animal health centres in the district. Thirty-eight (38) community animal health workers have been trained and are working across the district (table 23).

Table 23: Functional Animal Centers

Number of functional Animal Health centers	
Number of functional animal health centers	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	38
Source: ARRDS	

#### 8.5 Livestock Holding

Table 24 and 25 present: Average livestock holding and Distribution of herd size respectively. About 60% of the households own cattle and 75% own goats.

Table 24: Average Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	34,128	60	75
Farming Households	33,000	70	80
Non-Farming Households	1,128	2	20
Source: ARRDS			

#### 8.6 Distribution of Herd Size

Table 25: Distribution of Herd Size

Number of livestock per household	Cattle	Goats
0	1,105	902
<5	14,837	26,257
>5	88,139	166,449
Source: ARRDS		

#### 8.7 Other Livestock Establishments

Other livestock establishments include apiculture, aquaculture and feedlots although it is only a handful of households participating in these enterprises ( table 26).

Table 26: Other Livestock Establishment in the District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	6
Aquaculture (Ponds)	6
Apiculture	54
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	3
Fodder production	fodder production is practiced in all wards
Source ARRDS	

#### 8.8 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Lack of competitive markets
- Proper markets are located at a long distance.
- There is only one (1) abattoirs in the district which is not yet functional.
- Non availability of drugs in the district for vaccination, dosing and treatment.
- No agro-dealers in the district for selling livestock drugs.

### 9. Crop Markets

Crop markets are mostly informal, characterized by farmer-to-farmer sales, with the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) and business centers providing a more formal setting (table 27). There are two (2) GMB Depots one at Binga and the other one at Lusulu Centre.

Table 27: Major Agricultural Commodities Market Sites in Binga

Market Name	Number Of Markets	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Binga center	1	Horticultural commodities	Byo, local gardens.	Available
		Cereals	Lusulu, GMB, National Foods	Available
		Fish (dried & fresh)	Zambezi river	Available
Lusulu	1	Cereals	Local farmers & GMB	Not available
Siabuwa	1	Cereals	Gokwe, GMB	Not available
<b>Source: ARRDS</b>				

The district has two GMB depots, one at Lusulu, which is the breadbasket of the district, and the other at Binga Centre which relies on deliveries from Lusulu. The sources of cereals range from own production, purchases from neighboring districts and private traders. Movement of grain from Lusulu to Binga Centre and other areas in the district is a challenge due to poor road condition and network. Grain from Lusulu is usually sent to Lupane or Bulawayo GMBs due to access challenges to Binga district and wards. Food markets are mostly found in Growth Points e.g., Binga and in Rural Service Centres. Grinding mills have also become an important source of grain as payment for milling is done using grain due to cash shortages.

Maize meal is readily available in all the wards except Wward 1. Maize, maize grain is available in a few wards while, small grains are not available at all. and the otherOther commodities like cooking oil and sugar beans are readily available in all the wards. Prices for all the commodities are comparable across the district (table 28).

Table 28: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of February 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	X	X	√	X	√	7.00	6.00	1.50	X	3.00
2	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.50
3	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.50
4	√	X	√	X	√	7.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
5	√	X	√	X	√	6.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
6	√	X	√	X	√	6.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
7	√	X	√	X	√	6.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
8	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
9	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
10	√	X	√	X	√	6.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
11	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
12	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
13	√	X	√	X	√	6.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
14	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
15	√	X	√	X	√	7.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00
16	√	X	√	X	√	7.00	4.00	1.50	X	3.50
17	√	√	√	X	√	6.50	4.00	1.50	X	3.50
18	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.50
19	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	2.50
20	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	2.50
21	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	4.00	1.50	X	3.00
22	√	X	√	X	√	7.00	6.00	1.50	X	3.00
23	√	X	√	X	√	7.00	5.00	1.50	X	3.00

Table 28: Commodity Availability and Prices per Ward as of February 2021 (continued)

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grain \$/ Bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
24	√	√	√	X	√	5.30	5.00	1.50	X	2.50
25	√	X	√	X	√	6.50	5.00	1.50	X	3.00

## 9.1 Market Challenges

- Fluctuation of commodity prices
- No legislation to regulate livestock prices
- During drought years prices of cattle significantly go down
- Few buyers on the market which affects pricing of commodities and livestock
- Long distances from producers to markets
- Poor road infrastructure for transporting the agricultural products to markets.
- Low commodity prices linked to high input and production costs
- Poor Market Linkages

## 10. Common Hazards

### 10.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

A hazard is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Generally, all the wards suffer subsequent losses of livestock either from diseases or wildlife conflicts in Binga District (table 29). Wildlife includes crocodiles along Zambezi River and elephants in areas around national parks. Qualia birds are predominant across the district particularly on the small grains areas. Drought cuts across all the wards although Wwards 21, 17, 15, 2 and upper 14 experience drought during peak hunger period.

Table 29: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward number and name	Onset hazards	Chronic hazards
1 Lunga	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought, prices
2 Nabusenga	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought, land degradation
3 Sinampande-Nagangala	Veld fires	Drought
4 Sinansengwe	Veld fires	Drought
5 Sinakoma	Human wildlife conflict, flooding	Drought
6 Sikalenge	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought
7 Manjolo	Prices	Drought
8 Simatelele	Human-wildlife conflict, pests	Drought
9 Sianzyundu	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought, land degradation
10 Siachilababa	Lightning,	Drought
11 Lubu	Human-wildlife conflict	Land degradation,
12 Muchesu	Human-wildlife conflict	Human-wildlife conflict, drought
13 Saba	Human-wildlife conflict	Human-wildlife conflict, drought
14 Dobola	Pests and human-wildlife conflict	Drought, water shortages
15 Kariyangwe	Prices and Pests	Drought
16 Chinonge	Human-wildlife conflict	Drought
17 Kabuba	Water logging and pests	Drought
18 Tinde	Human-wildlife and pests	Water shortages and siltation
19 Pashu	Pests and human-wildlife conflict	Drought, water shortages
20 Lubimbi	Water logging	Drought
21 Sinamagonde	Prices and hailstorms	Water logging, drought
22 Tyunga	Human-wildlife conflict and land degradation	Drought, prices
23 Kalungwizi	Human-wildlife conflict, flooding	Drought, land degradation
24 Kaani	Human-wildlife conflict	Human-wildlife conflict, drought
25 Lubanda	Pests	Drought, water shortages



## 11. District Development Priorities

- The rehabilitation of dams and boreholes.
- Roads and communication.
- Resuscitation of old and new irrigation schemes.
- Construction of clinics and schools.
- Conservation farming training.
- New dip tanks and rehabilitation.
- New processing plant for fish.
- New mines in wards where natural resources are abundant

## 12. Priorities by Sector

The needs of Binga communities as presented at the Strategic Planning Consultative Meeting Held at Holiday Inn during the period 21 to 25 February 2022 were categorized into Clusters (table 30):

The communities expect council and it's implementing partners to provide the following:

Table 30: Binga Development Priorities

Sector/Cluster	Development Priorities	Ward	Comments
Food and Nutrition Security	Establish more Irrigation schemes	1-25	-the district receives erratic rainfalls coupled with climate change. rain fed cropping is no longer predictable
	Water source development (dam construction, borehole drilling, sand abstraction) for irrigation and for both human and livestock.	1-25	-there is a huge crisis of availability of water in all wards
	Promote fish farming projects by providing designated fishing areas for fishermen	all close to the lake	-running cost of diptanks is slightly lower
	upgrade temporary spray race into dip tanks	all sites	there is need for resources eg vehicle, new communication systems to alert key departments
	Establish market places	14,16,17,23,2,19 and 8	Binga is arid therefore there is need for food aid assistance during drought
	React quickly to human wildlife conflicts(threat to livestock and crops)	3,4,5,11,12,13,15,16,17 and 21	
	To allow other players to give food hand-outs when necessary to reduce unnecessary disposal of assets during drought periods.	wards in need	this helps to alleviate food insecurity to the vulnerable
	Establish "Isiphala Senkosi" in a Chieftainship level	all 17 chiefs	

Table 30: Binga Development Priorities (continued)

Sector/Cluster	Development Priorities	Ward	Comments
Infrastructure and utilities	Construction of trafficable roads (during rainy season most roads are in a bad state)	1-25	-rehabilitation of roads is necessary especial in transporting food to hard to reach areas.
	Maintenance of roads		
	Rehabilitation of roads	24,17,7,2,13,	
	Street Lighting	24	
	Construction of an urban clinic (at Binga Town Centre)		this reduces banditry and vandalism in the community
	construct clinics strategic as to reduce walking distance in the entire district	24	
	Construction of a Community hall and Stadium at Binga Centre	1-25	Binga urban population is growing so there is need to reduce pressure at the Binga Hospital
	Construction and maintenance of Social Centres in wards	24	
	Construction of water reticulation systems in urban and peri-urban areas	1-25	this is vital for human beings to have access to clean and safe water
	Electrification of business centres and public institutions in all Wards		
	Rehabilitation Lusulu Centre Air Strip	17	-energy is essential for all services especial on pumping of water as well as in our hospitals
	Establishment of reservoir as an alternative power.		
	Operationalization of Binga Boarder Post	24	this will boost revenue to the government and reduces robbery to the locals who will be travelling to and from Zambia
	Construction of access roads to fishing camps		
	Tarring of Siabuwa road and maintaining Kariyangwe - Lusulu gravel road	along the Zambezi 12	
	Establishing more booster stations for communication networks	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,	Siabuwa is of economic value since it links the district to other economic such as Vic Falls, Hwange, Kariba up to Kanyemba  in this new era all communities must be connected for easy communication

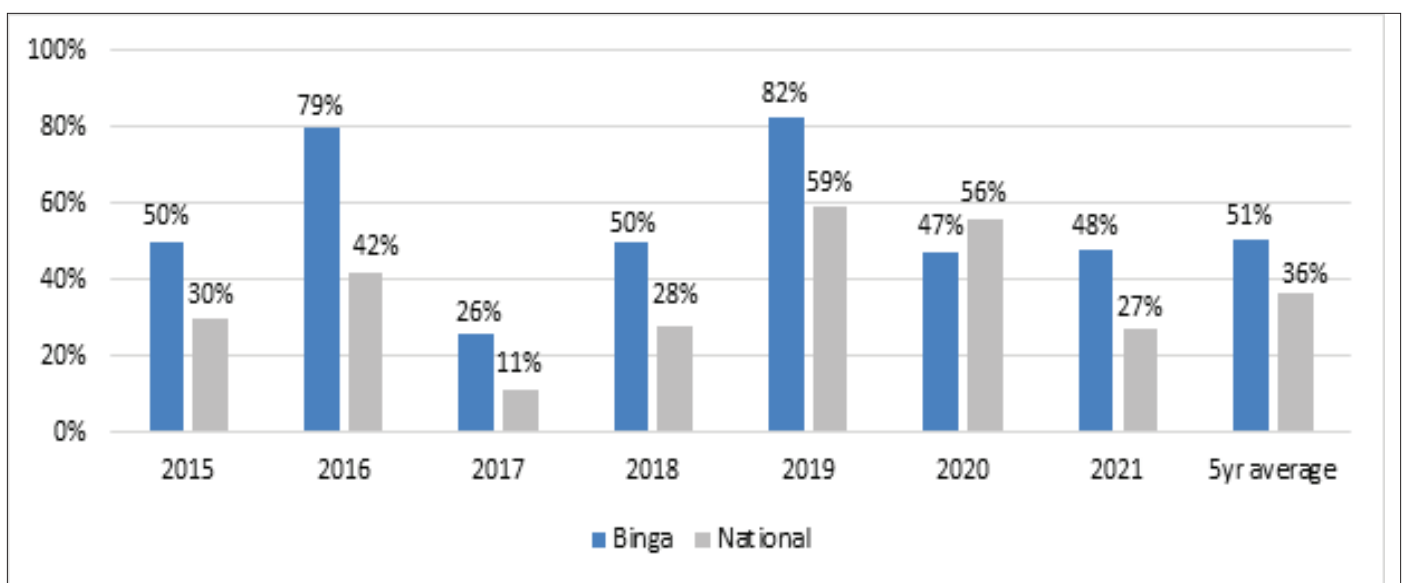
**Table 30: Binga Development Priorities (continued)**

Sector/Cluster	Development Priorities	Ward	Comments	
Value Addition and Beneficiation	grain milling services to process Agricultural products	24, 17 and 2	this will reduce the prices of meal-mealie locally for improvement of our locally breeds to fetch higher prices at the market	
	establishment of cattle feeding lots and cattle fattening which are going to feed Into abattoir	1-25		
	establishment of fish processing facilities	8 and 24	this helps to promote locally tourism as well as boosting revenue collection	
	establishing sand beaches to promote tourism and hospitality industry.			
	establishing skin processing industry to process hides from wildlife	24		
	establishing timber processing facility			
	mineral extraction and power generation projects			
	Wildlife by-products processing.	12		
	Marketing the district to the outside world.			

## 13. Food Security

### 13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

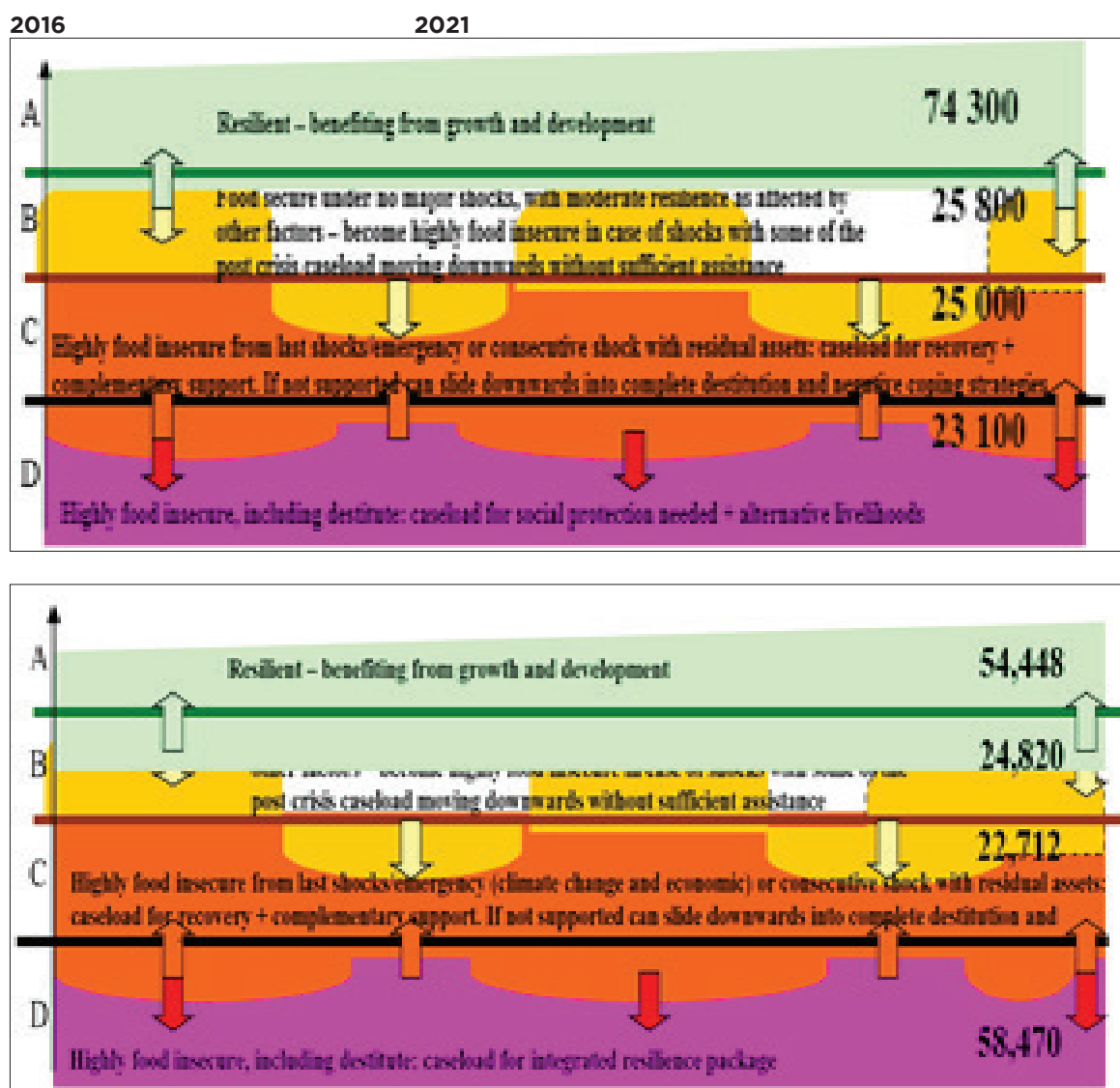
The district is chronically food insecure and has food insecurity prevalence that is always above the national average (figure 11). According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) reports, the prevalence of food insecurity reached its highest in 2019/2020 (82%), 2016/2017 (79%) and 2020/2021 (47%). Over the past five (5) years the food insecure population reached its lowest in 2017/2018 (26%) in line with the food insecurity prevalence, as this was a better year.



**Figure 11: Binga Food insecurity (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2015 – 2021))**

### 13.2 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecure

Binga has an estimated population of about 160,430 (ZIMSTAT 2021 estimates). According to the WFP analysis, the number of the chronically food insecure and they are not able to meet their daily food needs without external assistance increased from 23,100 in 2016 to 58,470 in 2021. About 22,712 people are food insecure during the lean season (October – March) or when there is a shock while 24,820 people are normally food secure but if there is a big shock they become food insecure. A decrease was reported for the number of those that are resilient and food secure from about 74,300 in 2016 to an average of 54,448 people in 2021 (figure 11).



**Figure 12: Estimation of chronic, transitory and food secure beneficiaries** (Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

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

### 13.3 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio Economic Groups

Table 31 on next page presents household vulnerability profile for Binga

### 13.4 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Poor Households

- Little or no assets
- Usually, labour constrained
- Normally supported by the community

Table 31: Vulnerability of Socio-economic Groups: (Source: Binga District Seasonal Livelihood Programming Report: 2014

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

### 13.5 Coping Strategies

Although it is difficult to categorize classes in Binga, the rich class relies on livestock such as cattle, while the middle-class resort to small livestock and remittances from children in the diaspora. The poor rely on casual labour from neighbours. They also resort to the consumption of indigenous fruits during peak hunger period.

Other coping strategies include; reducing the number of meals and sizes of meal portions.

Sale or exchanging of craftwork for food items and livestock mainly cattle, goats and chickens. This is only confined to households with livestock.

Buying and selling of dry fish. This is however confined to those communities whose homesteads are close to the lake.

### 13.6 Ranking of Food insecure Wards

Binga district is one of the chronically food insecure districts in Zimbabwe (ZimVAC reports). Within the district, Wward 25 is ranked as the most food insecure, in their order (Table 32). Poverty prevalence is between 68,8% (Ward 24) and 93% Ward 21).

Table 32: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion Of Population (%)	2012 Census Hh	2021 Zimstat Hhs	Prevalence Of Poverty (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	2	814	1,127	88	5	9
2	3	1,245	1,724	87	7	22
3	3	1,323	1,832	87	8	16
4	2	906	1,255	86	2	1
5	3	1,103	1,528	89	5	10
6	4	1,316	1,823	85	4	15
7	4	1,275	1,766	85	6	20
8	3	1,070	1,482	87	3	6
9	4	1,558	2,158	86	4	7
10	3	1,028	1,424	87	2	5
11	2	918	1,271	87	5	8
12	2	198	274	90	6	11
13	3	1,700	2,355	87	4	4
14	6	1,825	2,528	90	7	17
15	3	826	1,144	87	8	23
16	7	2,196	3,041	91	7	18
17	8	2,229	3,087	90	9	24
18	4	1,179	1,633	90	6	21
19	4	1,141	1,580	91	5	12
20	3	883	1,223	92	4	13
21	13	3,564	4,936	93	9	25
22	2	676	936	85	3	3
23	5	1,615	2,237	90	6	19
24	5	1,501	2,079	69	1	14
25	3	921	1,276	90	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,010</b>	<b>45,719</b>			

Source: ZIMSTAT

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

## 14. Seasonal Calendar

Figure 12 and 13 show the seasonal calendars attached shows the livelihood activities and programs for the district placed into a calendar of events, as a visual to show how they come together in a typical/normal year and bad year respectively. The calendar shows the livelihood indicators and the time of the year in which these are carried out, and how they affect people and program.



## 15. Development Partner Profiling

There are 15 NGOs currently working within Binga District (table 33). Intervention include WASH programs, Nutrition assistance, education support, child protection, crops and livestock production. The table below summarises NGOs activities and areas of interventions within the district.

Table 33: NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (Source: Social Welfare)

Organisation	CATEGORY (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ departments working with NGO	MOU operational period
WFP / ADRA	Food assistance/ FFA	-Dam construction under FFA projects - LSA to vulnerable HH	1, 3-6, 8-14, 16, 19, 20 and 22-25	DSD/ARRDS/ DDC/ RDC/ZRP/ OPC	Current
KMTC	CA	Education to farmers on good farming practices	5, 9, 10, 13 and 25	ARRDS	Current
KMTC	Food assistance	Free food handouts	2	DSD	Current
World Vision	Emergency Social Cash Transfers (urban)	Unconditional cash transfers to urban dwellers in ward 24	24	DSD	Current
World Vision	IGATE support for the girl child	Skills training program for girls out of school	All schools in 25 wards	Education/ DSD/ZRP/ WAGCD	2016 - 2021
Red Cross	WASH	Toilets construction for vulnerable hh	7, 8, 10 and 13	MOH	2016-20
		Water pipeline connected to supply water to waed 13 from Mlibizi/ Sianzyundu pipeline	13	DDF, RDC, ZINWA	2016-20
	Disaster risk reduction		7, 8, 10 and 13	CPU	Current
GOV/ DSD	Food Assistance		All wards and schools	MOPSE/ZRP/OPC/ARRDS/DDC/ RDC	N/A
CARITAS	WASH	Water and sanitation Borehole rehabilitation and Drilling, provision of Covid 19 kits in schools	5, 1, 22, 14, 8 and 4	MOHCC, WAGCD, MOPSE	Current
Ntengwe for Community Development	Child Protection	Financial and psychological support to victims of child abuse	1, 22, 23, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	MOPSE/ZRP/OPC/ARRDS/DDC/ RDC	Current
ORAP	-Nutrition Support -Conservation farming	-Nutrition support to children -5yrs, lactating and pregnant mothers -farmer support programs on CF and Climate change	9, 13, 14, 19, 18, 17 and 21	MOHCC/ ARRDS	Current
International Medical Corps	WASH	Borehole drilling and solarisation	17, 21, 1 and 22	MOHCC/ ARRDS/ DDF/ RDC	Current
Basilwizi	Sustainable livelihood-fish pond aquaculture	Promoting good nutrition through fish farming	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10 and 24	ARRDS	2017

**Table 33: NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus (continued)**

Organisation	CATEGORY (e.g. Food assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ departments working with NGO	MOU operational period
Childline	Child Protection	Financial and psychological support to victims of child abuse	All 25 wards	MOPSE/ZRP/OPC/ARRDS/DDC/RDC	Current
Save the Children	Child Protection, Nutrition and WASH	-financial support on child abuse case followups -WASH in schools program during COVID 19 -Nutrition garden support funding	5,9, 14, 19, 21,  1-25 Covid-19 support	MOPSE/ZRP/OPC/DSD/DDC/RDC	Current
REPSSI	Psychosocial support	Provision of health education, psychosocial support and counselling services to to communities through selected health centres	10 x clinics / hospitals in wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 18, 19, 24.	MOHCC /MWAGCD	Current
Capernaum Trust	Child Protection	Educational support to children in school	All schools in 25 wards	MOPSE	N/A
Camfed	Child Protection	-Educational support to children in school. --financial support to CAMA girls and women for entrepreneurship	All 25 wards and schools	MOPSE/ZRP/OPC/MWAGCD/DDC/RDC/DSD	Current
Action Aid	ZRBF /WASH	-Farmers education on livestock and crop management, value chains -District Disaster Risk Reduction programs Borehole solarisation	14,18, 9, 2 21, 17	DDC,ARRDS, CPU, RDC, Vet	Current

**Source: Social Welfare**

## 16. Summary by Ward

Ward	Hhs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership
1	3165		Limited	88.2%	672	90	Agro Fisheries	Livelihoods are centered on fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry. Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of fish	Deficit	Severe	Low	7	4	3	10
2	4725	yes	Limited	86.5%	1,015	159	Cereal and low cotton communal	Relatively productive zone with livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important.	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop sales and casual labour	Edadequate	Severe	low	7	6	2	10
3	4769	-	Limited	87.2%	1,095	161	Cereal and low cotton communal	Relatively productive zone with livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important.	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Crop sales and casual labour	Edadequate	Severe	low	7	7	4	10
4	3351	yes	Limited	86.4%	733	116	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales	Deficit	Severe	low	7	4	4	10
5	4500	yes	Limited	88.5%	927	120	Cereal and low cotton communal	Relatively productive zone with livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important.	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Crop sales and casual labour	Adequate	Severe	low	7	8	2	10
6	4991	yes	Limited	84.9%	1,063	189	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	8 Goat sales	Deficit	Very Severe	low	7	9	2	10
7	4958		Limited	84.7%	1,030	187	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales	deficit	Very Severe	Low	12	7	2	10
8	3858	yes	Limited	86.8%	873	132	Agro Fisheries	Livelihoods are centered on fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry. Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of fish	deficit	Very Severe	Low	12	8	4	10
9	5468	yes	Limited	85.7%	1,235	206	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales	deficit	Very Severe	Low	12	8	3	10
10	3802		Limited	87.4%	847		Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales	deficit	Very Severe	Low	12	8	2	10
11	3395	yes	Limited	87.4%	761	110	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales	deficit	Very Severe	Low	12	8	4	10
12	3254		Limited	90.0%	678	75	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales	deficit	Very Severe	Low	12	8	4	10
13	4058		Limited	87.3%	877	128	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V. less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales	deficit	Severe	Low	12	9	3	10
14	7792	yes	Limited	89.7%	1,533	176	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region 111, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Goat sales	deficit	moderate	Low	12	9	2	10

## 16. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward	Hhs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro- Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership
15	4075	yes	Limited	871%	672	100	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales	deficit	Severe	Low	12	9	4	10
16	9373		Limited	90.9%	1,888	189	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales	deficit	severe	Low	12	9	3	10
17	10530	yes	Limited	90.4%	1,909	202	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture	Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income	Region III, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop sales	adequate	Moderate	Low	12	5	2	10
18	5257	yes	Limited	89.6%	1,008	117	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales	deficit	Severe	Low	0	0	0	0
19	5196	yes	Limited	91.3%	981	94	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales	Goat sales	Severe	Low	7	4	3	10
20	4270		Limited	92.1%	767	66	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration, proximity to labour markets in South Africa and Botswana	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Crop sales and providing labour in nearby countries	Crop sales and providing labour in nearby countries	Very severe	Low	7	6	2	10
21	17921		Limited	93.0%	3,104	234	Lusulu Lupane and Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture	Livelihoods are centred on maize, groundnuts and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and cash income	Region III, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop sales	Crop sales	Moderate	Low	7	7	4	10
22	2629	yes	Limited	84.8%	537	97	Agro Fisheries	Livelihoods are centered on fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry, Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of fish	Very severe	Low					
23	7046		Limited	90.0%	1,369	153	Cereal and low cotton communal	Relatively productive zone with livelihoods are centred on production of maize for household consumption and cotton for cash. For the poor households, labour income from picking cotton is very important.	Region III, 500- 800mm, semi intensive agriculture, suitable for livestock and crop production	Crop production and casual labour	Moderate	Low					
24	6690	yes	Limited	68.8%	971	440	Agro Fisheries	Livelihoods are centered on fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry, Production of maize, millet and sorghum is low to moderate in most years	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Sale of fish	Very severe	Low					
25	4019		Limited	90.4%	784	83	Kariba Valley Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity. Cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable, wild foods are consumed during the lean season. Most common source of income are goat sales	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales	Very severe	Low					

**District Profiling Team**

District Team		
Vanessa T Mukundwa	District Nutritionist	MOHCC
Pedias M Ndlovu	District Agricultural Extension Officer	ARRDS
Farai Marinyame	Administrative Officer	Local government
Size Munkuli	Social Development Assistant	Department of Social Development
Tamious Manyepa	Zambezi Valley Programmes Coordinator	Save The Children
Naboth Chaibva	Senior Meteorologist	Meteorological Services Department

## NOTES

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



# BINGA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

