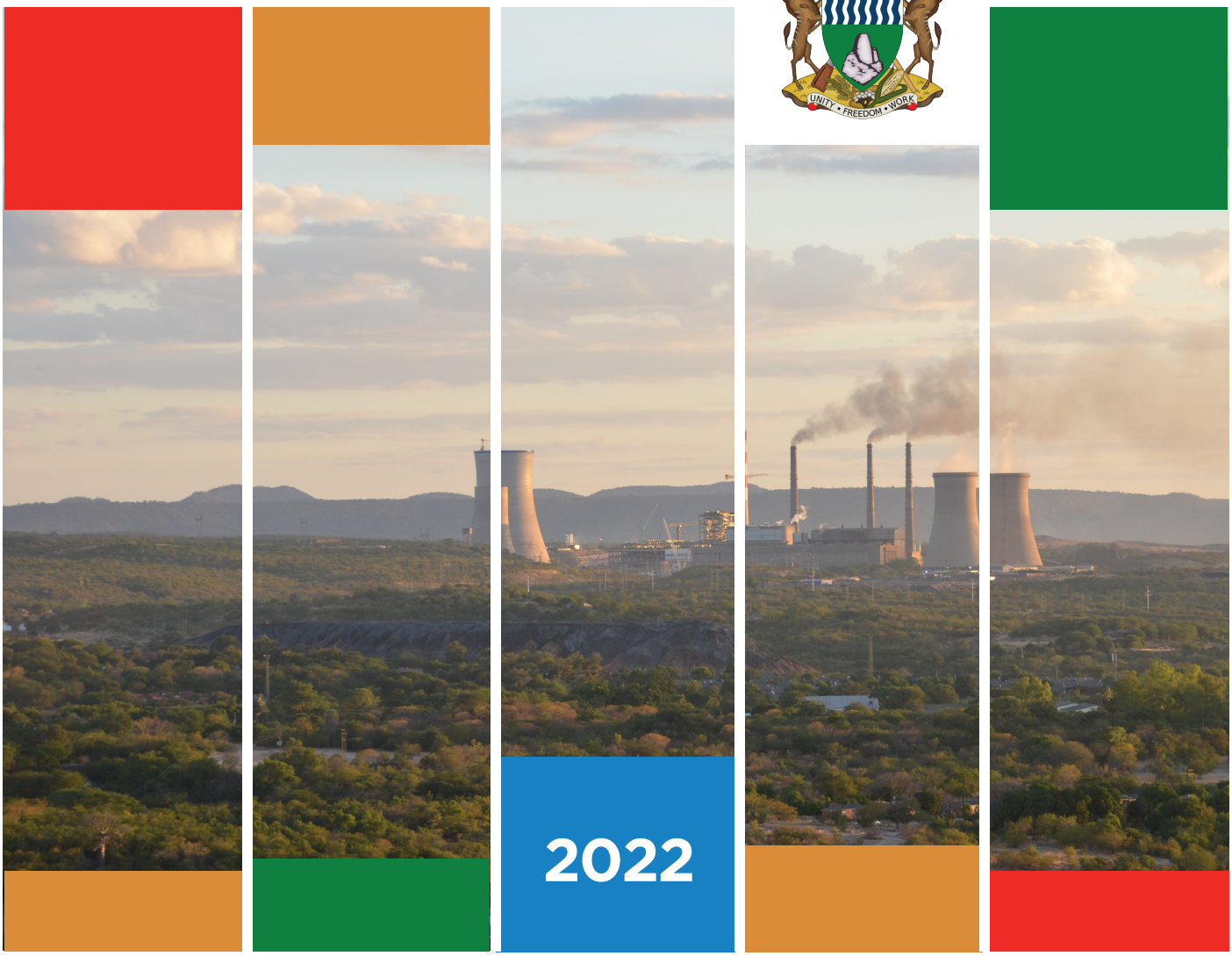

2022

HWANGE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

Contents Page

List of Tables

List of Figures

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

Sincere appreciation goes to the Provincial Coordinators, District Food and Nutrition Security Committee and District Drought Relief Committee members for participating in the drafting of the profiles and the valuable information provided.

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

ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1. Map Of District

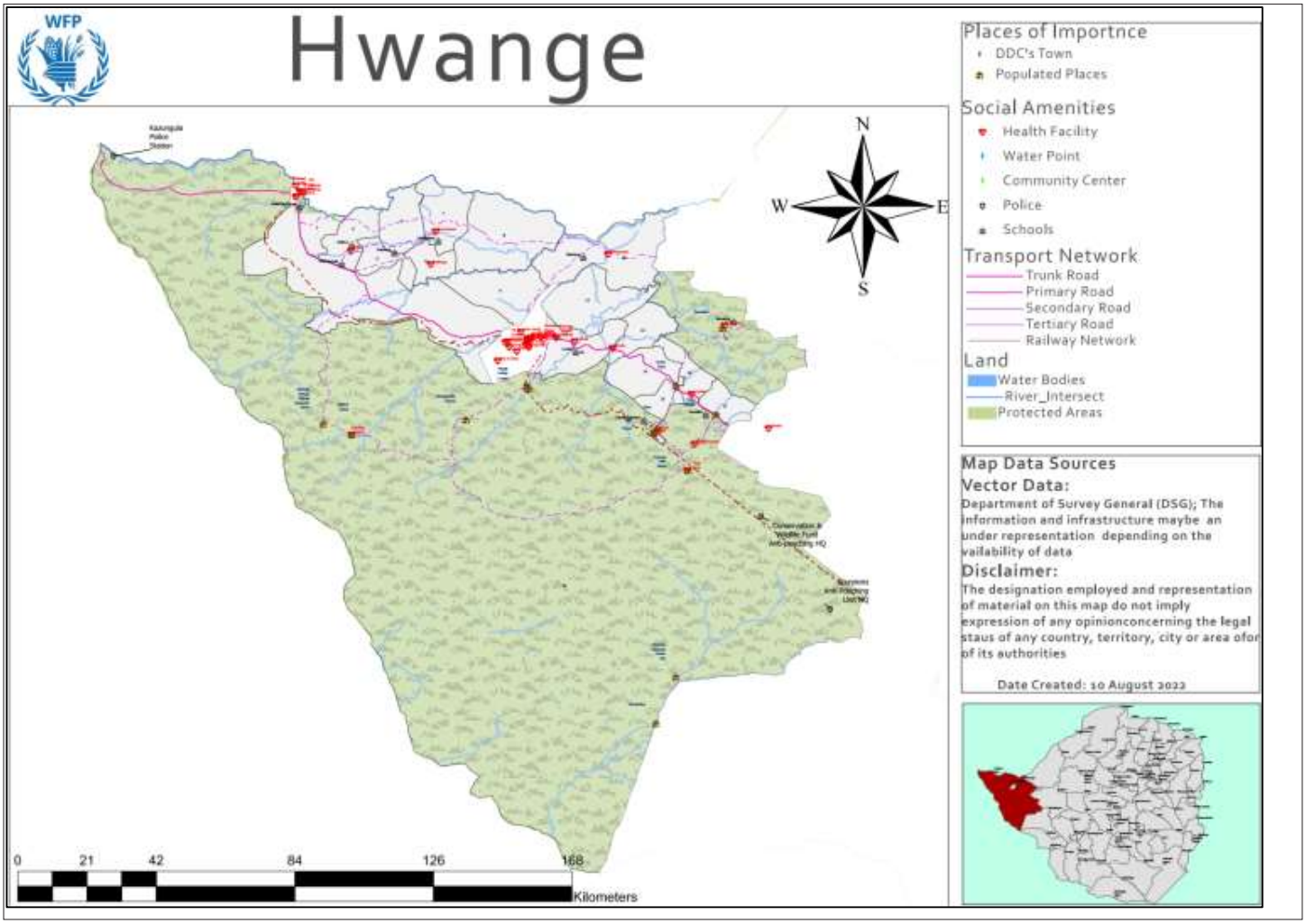

Figure 1: Map Of District

1.1. Administrative Information

Hwange District lies in the North-West part of Matabeleland North Province sharing its borders with Zambia to the North, Botswana to the South-West, Tsholotsho District to the South-East, Lupane to the East, and Binga to the North. Hwange is one of the largest districts in Zimbabwe with 20 rural wards covering a total area of about 2,195,658ha, of which 75% of the land is under National Parks and Safaris. Approximately 99,003ha is arable land which constitutes 4.5%, while 13,5% constitutes grazing land and the remaining 7% are forests. Out of the 20 rural wards, 17 are communal, one is resettlement (Ward 1), Ward 18 is peri-urban, while Ward 19 is national parks. The main business centres are Chisuma, Cross Dete, Dete , Dickie, Kamativi, Lupote, Change, Jambezi, Indlovu, Mabale and Msuna.

Most governments departments are housed in Hwange urban at Sithokozile Mathuthu complex, NSSA's compensation house, with Health, Immigration and Civil Aviation departments based in Victoria Falls. Hwange Rural District Council offices are housed at Change Business Centre (in rural Ward 20) which is approximately 13km before Hwange town along the Victoria Falls-Bulawayo highway.

The district is coordinated by the Hwange Rural District council with Traditional chiefs taking a key role. The district has 5 chiefs (4 substantive and 1 acting), 12 headmen (1 substantive and 11 acting), and 417 village heads (306 substantive and 215 acting).

1.2. Population Information

Hwange rural has an estimated 2022 population of 73, 407 based on the Census 2012 population of 62, 649 and an estimated annual growth rate of 1.4% **(Table 1)**. Of the total population 49% are male and 51% are female. Population is generally fairly distributed across the various wards. See **Table 1** below for population statistics by wards.

Table 1: 2021 Hwange Rural Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	No. HHs 2021	Pop 2012	Estimated 2022 Population	Proportion Of Population %
1	Matetsi	1,040	4,104	4,678	7
2	Chidobe	1,071	4,229	4,821	7
3	Kachechete	1,023	4,038	4,603	6
4	Nemananga	838	3,307	3,769	5
5	Chikandakubi	920	2,027	2,310	4
6	Mbizha	728	2,876	3,276	5
7	Jambezi	1,014	3,557	4,054	6
8	Sidinda	624	1,689	1,925	3
9	Mashala	821	1,510	1,721	2
10	Simangani	1,350	4,572	5,212	7
11	Kamativi	756	2,983	3,400	5
12	Nekabandama	852	2,159	2,460	3
13	Nekatambe	672	2,675	3,024	1
14	Makwandara	975	3,850	4,389	6
15	Silewu	1,024	4,042	4,607	7
16	Lupote	884	3,491	3,979	6
17	Mabale	809	3,195	3,642	5
18	Dete	987	3,897	4,443	6
19	Sinamatela	130	938	335	2
20	Change	1,422	5,613	6,399	9
Total		**17, 940**	**62, 670**	**73, 407**	**100**
Source: Census 2012 population projected to 2022					
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

The district has Kalahari sands which are dominated by dense deciduous woodlands with Teak (Baikiaea Plurijuga) being the dominant tree species. Other tree species found in the area are Bush Willow (*Combretum Collinum*), Mopane (*Colophosphermum Mopane*), Blood Wood (*Pterocarpus Angolensis)* and the famous Baobab tree (*Adasonia Digitata*). The grass cover in the district is very poor with *Aristida*, *Heteropogan* and *Dactyloctenium* species being predominant. The vegetation type is called tree - bush - savanna. Semi- extensive mixed farming involving small stock and cattle production is practiced in communal areas in Hwange District. Wildlife contributes significantly to the economy of the district.

The district is covered by mostly Kalahari sands which supports the forest areas with Teak vegetation and Acacia species. Patches of rich clay soils are found in Matetsi areas and red clays are found in Dete areas. Rock outcrops are common in Hwange North (Ward 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 20).

1.4. Land Degradation

Land degradation continues to be a challenge across the wards. With the coming of various investors engaged in the mining and processing of coal in and around Hwange, there has been a significant increase in land degradation especially in Ward 9 along Deka Road. The major challenges are erosion due to poor land management, poor soil structures and excessive coal mining. Little efforts have been made to address land degradation problems. However, The World Food Programme (WFP) jointly with its partners has however supported gulley reclamation and soil conservation in areas where Food Assistance for Assets activities have been implemented. The district major challenge is the massive cutting down of Mopani trees, for illegal commercial charcoal business mostly in Ward 9 and 12. Joint measures to combat deforestation, by Forestry, EMA and RDC has yielded little results.

2. Development Indicators

2.1. Education Information

There are ninety-two (92) registered primary schools and three (3) satellite primary schools. There are five (5) high schools, one (1) is a boarding school, twenty-nine (29) secondary schools plus three (3) satellite secondary schools.

Since 2016, no new schools have been built. All the wards have one or more primary schools. Only four wards had no secondary schools, and these are wards 4,6,15 and 19. The student: teacher ratio in the district is generally lower than the national average, although some wards in the districts have more students in relation to the teachers available.

The Enrolment as of January 2022 at Secondary School level was 5,051 males and 5,203 for females totaling to 10, 254 **(Table 2)**. The figures represent the general enrolment figures for the different levels of primary and secondary education. Compared to 2016 statistics, Hwange District has witnessed a significant increase in the reduction of satellite primary and secondary schools which has seen the number of registered schools at both levels increasing.

Table 2: Primary School Enrolment In Hwange District

Level	Male	Female	Total
Primary	15, 040	15, 222	30, 262
Secondary	5,051	5,203	10, 254
Total	**20, 091**	**20, 425**	**40, 516**
Source: Ministry of Education, local repository and http://mopse.co.zw			

Major challenges include a lack of suitable infrastructure at all satellite schools, from classrooms, teachers' accommodation, furniture, and consumables. Some secondary schools are housed at primary schools. The majority of schools have water and sanitation challenges.

There are four (4) higher education institutions in the district offering qualifications such as certificates, diplomas and degrees in the health and humanities sector. The institutions are Hwange Nurse Training Centre, Hwange Teachers College, Dadani Vocational Training Centre and the Zimbabwe Open University. With the opening of Zimbabwe Open University and Hwange Teachers' College, the district as seen an increase in post-secondary institutions.

2.2. Health Facilities

There are five (5) hospitals, which are Victoria Falls hospital (Victoria Falls urban), Wankie Colliery mine hospital (Hwange urban), Lukosi Rural hospital (Ward 13), The Health Bridge (THB) in Victoria Falls was set up in 2019 and St. Patrick's (Hwange urban) has been in existence since the early 2000. The Wankie Colliery Hospital mainly services the mining company's employees and their dependents although other people from the district have access to the health facility.

A total of forty-five (45) health facilities (13 are council owned, 6 government owned, 2 mission owned and 24 privately owned) are found in Hwange. All rural wards except for Wards 1, 5, 9, 12 and 15 are served by a health facility although there has been frequent constraints of shortage of nursing staff drugs and sundries in the district since 2016. However, Wards 9 and 12 have clinics currently under construction. Patients with serious cases are referred to the district referral hospitals in Victoria Falls and Hwange. Matetsi resettlement area only has basic primary health care provision through trained village health workers.

The Covid-19 pandemic (2019 to current) has adversely affected the health service delivery, nutrition programming, running of schools, the general livelihoods and economic performance of the district. Previously, most prevalent diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Malaria and the most common notable diseases are Anthrax, and TB continue to require attention. Hwange has a total of 254 Village health workers distributed evenly across the district. **Table 3** lists the various major health centres and their ward locations.

Table 3: Major Health Facilities By Type

No.	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Victoria Falls District Hospital		Government
2	Lukosi Hospital	20	Government
3	Hwange Colliery		Private
4	St. Patrick's Mission Hospital		Mission
5	The Health Bridge		Private
Source: Ministry of Health, local repository			

There are a total of eighteen (18) clinics in the district most wards do not have a clinic and rely on health facilities in other wards. This result in communities walking longer distances to access such essential services. **Table 4** shows all the rural clinics found in Hwange rural. Since 2016, no additional clinics have been built, versus a growing population in the rural areas.

Table 4: Rural Clinics in Hwange

No.	Name Of Clinic	Type	Location	Ward Number
1	Empumalanga	Council	Hwange Urban	
2	Dinde	Council	Dinde Rural	13
3	Dete	Council	Dete Rural	18
4	Mabale	Council	Mabale Rural	17
5	Lupote	Council	Lupote Rural	16
6	Songwa	Council	Songwa Rural	16
7	Mwemba	Government	Mwemba Rural	10
8	Simangani	Government	Simangani Rural	10
9	Sidinda	Council	Sidinda Rural	8
10	Kanywambizi	Government	Kanywambizi Rural	7
11	Milonga	Council	Milonga Rural	6
12	Jambezi	Government	Jambezi Rural	7
13	Lukunguni	Mission	Lukunguni Rural	4
14	Ndlovu	Council	Ndlovu Rural	3
15	Chisuma	Government	Chisuma Rural	2
16	Kamativi	Mission	Kamativi Urban	
17	Hwange safari lodge	Private (Hotel)	Mabale Rural	19
18	Makwandara	Council	Makwandara Rural	14
Source: Ministry of Health				

2.3. Settlement Types

The main settlement types in the district are: communal, resettlement area, national park and peri-urban **(Table 5)**.

Table 5: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	Number Of Wards
Peri - Urban	1
Growth point	0
Resettlement area	1
Communal	17
Estate farms	0
National Park	1
Source: DDC	

3. Water And Sanitation Information

A total of 843 water points of which 556 are boreholes, thirty-two (32) are deep well, eighty-six (86) are shallow wells **(Table 6)**. From the 556 boreholes in the district, 330 are functional inclusive of seventy-seven (77) boreholes equipped with solar pumps and 258 are nonfunctional. The district has forty-three (43) trained village pump minders with assistance from various development partners. From the twenty-seven (27) reported dams, most of them are small earth dams which have since silted, only four (4) dams are perennial while the rest are seasonal.

The biggest challenge in respect to this process has been provision of the spare's parts such as cylinders, foot valves and pipes as well as the transport and fuel to effect the repairs **(Table 7)**. The district also has a shortage tools. It has only nine (9) tool kits with insufficient tools such as block and tackles, pipe clamps and without these tools the borehole cannot be repaired. Communities are failing to incentivize the village pump minders mainly due to the prevailing drought situation because the money which they earn is channeled towards sourcing food. The district maintenance team can assist in repairing the borehole, but they also face the transport challenges to reach the communities.

Table 6: Water Bodies Distribution Within The District

	Total	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Other	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well	Spring
Total Water Points:	**843**	**556**	**27**	**32**	**6**	**73**	**40**	**86**	**23**
Total HHs Using as Primary Source:	**21, 940**	**15, 483**	**714**	**1,407**	**142**	**1,497**	**727**	**1,118**	**852**
Ward No. 1	54	38	1	0	1	5	0	8	1
	888	727	0	0	0	49	0	87	25
Ward No. 2	51	44	1	0	1	1	0	4	0
	1,006	942	0	33	0	5	0	26	0
Ward No. 3	52	45	2	1	0	0	0	4	0
	1,046	936	0	50	0	0	0	60	0
Ward No. 4	69	27	0	0	0	3	0	39	0
	1,464	1,080	0	239	0	16	0	129	0
Ward No. 5	36	31	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
	876	619	0	232	0	16	0	9	0
Ward No. 6	32	24	0	2	0	1	5	0	0
	839	670	0	54	0	15	100	0	0
Ward No. 7	48	39	0	3	0	1	0	5	0
	27	931	2	53	0	6	0	182	0
Ward No. 8	39	27	1	2	2	2	0	5	0
	614	445	10	56	30	28	0	45	0
Ward No. 9	52	28	1	1	0	10	10	1	1
	517	367	0	33	0	77	39	0	1
Ward No. 10	80	39	1	2	2	13	20	2	1
	2,609	882	393	20	112	734	399	52	17
Ward No. 11	20	7	3	0	0	2	0	4	4
	741	187	272	0	0	54	0	66	162
Ward No. 12	61	23	0	3	3	25	0	1	6
	1,021	402	0	161	0	241	0	8	209
Ward No. 13	39	28	3	1	0	0	4	1	2
	943	615	49	14	0	0	165	100	
Ward No. 14	45	32	4	2	0	0	0	7	0
	1,396	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	382	0
Ward No. 15	43	38	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
	2,342	2,290	0	47	0	0	0	5	0
Ward No. 16	40	30	2	6	0	0	1	0	1
	2,175	1,726	0	237	0	0	24	0	188
Ward No. 17	41	31	2	6	0	0	0	2	0
	999	762	0	178	0	0	0	59	0
Ward No. 18	1	1	0	0					
	0		0						
Ward No.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0								
Ward No. 20	41	24	1	1	0	7	0	1	7
	1,302	888	0	0	0	256	0	8	150
Source: RIMS									

More than 50 percent of the boreholes in the district were non-functional indicating a potential shortage of portable water **(Table 7)**.

Table 7: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Functional Solar Units	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	Boreholes	28	10	2	Shortage of spare parts
2	Boreholes	27	17	8	Shortage of spare parts
3	Boreholes	31	15	10	Shortage of spare parts
4	Boreholes	12	15	3	Shortage of spare parts
5	Boreholes	17	15	1	Shortage of spare parts
6	Boreholes	17	9	1	Shortage of spare parts
7	Boreholes	27	15	1	Shortage of spare parts
8	Zambezi River	18	11	7	Shortage of spare parts
9	Deka River	11	18	8	Shortage of spare parts
10	Zambezi and Deka Rivers	17	24	3	Shortage of spare parts
11	Gwayi River	6	1	1	Shortage of spare parts
12	Boreholes	12	14	6	Shortage of spare parts
13	Boreholes	13	16	6	Shortage of spare parts
14	Boreholes	18	16	0	Shortage of spare parts
15	Boreholes	19	20	3	Shortage of spare parts
16	Boreholes	20	16	0	Shortage of spare parts
17	Boreholes	25	12	13	Shortage of spare parts
18	Piped water (ZINWA)	1	0	0	Shortage of spare parts
19	Information not available			0	
20	Kalope Dam and Lukosi River	11	14	4	Shortage of spare parts
Source: RIMS					

3.1. Sanitation Facilities

Like any other district in Matabeleland North Province, the district has serious sanitation challenges. An estimated 34% of the households have access to toilet facilities which is a 2% increase from 2016 report and of these only 32% are considered safe **(Table 8)**. Access to sanitation facilities is much lower compared to the rural average of 62% (ZimVAC 2020 Report). All the wards within the district have lower proportions of households with access to toilet facilities compared to the national average. The proportion of households with functional hand washing stations was estimated at 22% which is a 10% increase from 2016, the increase emanated from the hygiene promotion session conducted by MOHCC and partners. It is good to note that since 2016, development partners in the district have started to solarize the boreholes that they drill. This has assisted in ensuring that portable water is accessible to all including animals as water troughs are also built at the water points.

Table 8: Sanitation Facilities

Ward	% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine 2016	% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine 2022	% Of HHs With Safe Type Of Latrine In Use 2016	% Of HHs With Safe Type Of Latrine In Use 2022)	% Of HHs With Hand-Washing Facility In Use (2016)	% Of HHs With Hand-Washing Facility In Use (2022)
Ward 1	43	16	20	15	14	14
Ward 2	35	53	29	51	9	9
Ward 3	17	31	13	31	2	4
Ward 4	39	37	28	30	10	10
Ward 5	38	37	21	35	5	5
Ward 6	26	24	13	24	0	11
Ward 7	26	31	26	31	9	11
Ward 8	22	19	17	17	4	4
Ward 9	37	52	29	47	6	11
Ward 10	24	28	10	27	1	1
Ward 11	11	31	9	27	1	44
Ward 12	33	36	22	29	2	42
Ward 13	39	42	39	42	79	40
Ward 14	31	38	0	25	11	45
Ward 15	35	22	24	27	1	50
Ward 16	42	59	41	59	13	36
Ward 17	45	72	40	70	21	34
Ward 18	60	13	0	13	51	11
Ward 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 20	31	37	20	36	2	53
Total	**32**	**34**	**20**	**32**	**12**	**22**
Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care, RWIMS and WASH reports						

4. Transport And Communication

The major truck road is Bulawayo to Victoria Falls border post and is the busiest road. The roads in Hwange are managed by three (3) key authorities; Ministry of Transport (MOT), District Development Fund (DDF) and Local Authorities (Hwange Local Board (HLB), Hwange Rural District Council (HRDC) and Victoria Falls Municipality (VFM), MOT covers 440 km, HRDC covers 229 km and DDF covers 218 km of road network. The condition of the dust roads is fair to good with only three (3) points which are not easily accessible. This poses challenges in accessing markets.

Landlines and cellphones are the major means of communication. Landlines are however limited to offices,institutions and residential areas in the urban areas. The district is covered by Econet, Telecel and Netone. The Econet network is the dominant network that covers approximately 70% of the district. The other two (2) networks' coverage is limited to areas in urban areas and areas that are close to urban on average with a radius of 30km, except for few areas beyond this radius that have access to the network and largely depend on terrain. From the 2016 statistics, Econet network remains dominant in the district and some parts of the district remain without connectivity. There is no signal for television and radio in most parts of the district. **Table 9** shows the network coverage by ward.

Table 9: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Network	% Coverage
Ward 1	Netone, Econet	10% Netone, 90% Econet
Ward 2	Netone, Econet	39% Netone, 60% Econet, Telecel 1%
Ward 3	Econet	80% Econet
Ward 4	Econet	30% Econet
Ward 5	Econet	40% Econet
Ward 6	Netone, Econet	45% Netone, 95% Econet
Ward 7	Econet	85% Econet
Ward 8	Netone, Econet	65% Econet
Ward 9	Netone, Econet	50% Netone, 90% Econet
Ward 10	Netone, Econet	10% Netone, 90% Econet
Ward 11	Netone, Econet	10% Netone, 80% Econet
Ward 12	Netone, Econet	5% Netone, 85% Econet
Ward 13	Netone, Econet	15% Netone, 90% Econet
Ward 14	Netone, Econet	60% Netone, 95% Econet
Ward 15	Netone, Econet, Telecel	70% Netone, 90% Econet, 15% Telecel
Ward 16	Netone, Econet	35% Netone, 80% Econet
Ward 17	Netone, Econet	30% Netone, 70% Econet
Ward 18	Netone, Econet, Telecel	50% Netone, 100% Econet, 45% Telecel
Ward 19	Econet	40% Econet
Ward 20	Netone, Econet	25% Netone, 75% Econet
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communication		

5. Main Livelihood Sources

The district has three (3) livelihood zones that is agro-fisheries, Western Kalahari sandveld communal zones and the Jambesi communal zones. The agro fisheries is a livelihood zone interspersed across Binga, Hwange, and Kariba rural districts. In Hwange it falls under Ward 8 and 10. Livelihoods are characterized by fishing and related activities, supplemented by rain fed agriculture and animal husbandry **(Figure 2)**. Production of cereals (maize, millet and sorghum) is moderate to high in most years, however maize production is predominant in Wards 1 and 17. Infertile soils, adverse weather conditions, foraging wild animals and poor input and output market access are the biggest constraints to crop production 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.

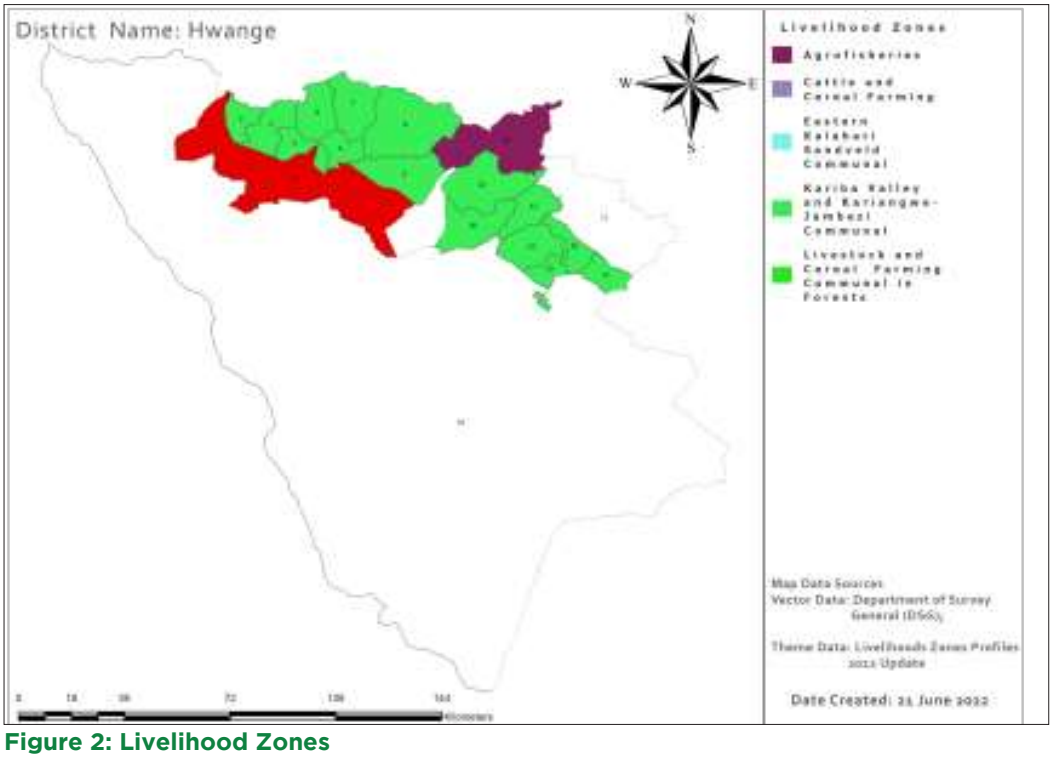

Figure 2: Livelihood Zones

The Jambesi Communal zone lies in North-Western Zimbabwe and includes parts of Kariba, Binga and Hwange Districts. This zone covers all the Hwange wards except Ward 1, 8 and 10. It is characterised by a dry, remote, and resource-poor area that suffers from chronic food insecurity. Goat sales are the most common source of cash income but fishing, locall wage work, craft (pottery, weaving, sculpting) and home brewed beer sales are also additional sources of income. Proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities in the tourism and hospitality industry, coal mining and processing industry for the local communities. Under coal mining, ownership is mainly now in the hands of Chinese run companies, which was not the case some five (5) years back.

The Western Kalahari Sandveld communal zone is spread across Tsholotsho, Bulilima and Hwange Districts in the Matabeleland provinces. In Hwange it covers Matetsi ward. 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.

Table 10: Summary Of Livelihood Zones

Livelihood Zone	Description	Wards
Agro fisheries zone	Fishing and related activities	8 and 10
Western Kalahari Sandveld communal zone	Dry, remote and resource-poor area that suffers from chronic food insecurity	2
Jambesi communal zone	Rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry and supported by cross-border labour migration.	Whole district excluding Ward 18 and 19
Employment	Casual labour in the coal mining and processing companies	12, 13 and 20
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2018		

The main livelihoods for all wards in the district are generally livestock and crop production. Other livelihood sources are summarised in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Summary Of Economic Zones

Income Generating Activity	Description	Wards
Wood carving	The curio vendors are school drop outs, i.e., they choose to engage in this business and drop out of schools even before sitting for their "O" levels. They normally sale their products along the Victoria Falls highway.	2, 3, 5, 6, 13 and 17
Fishing	Fishing along the Zambezi River. The main fish normally costs between USD2.50-USD3.00 per kg.	10
Irrigation Schemes	The poor to moderate (B and C) households' major source of income is income from the irrigations schemes and some provide labour in irrigation schemes. However, only a small proportion of this wealth group are active in irrigation agriculture because of the costs associated with water bills and inadequate land for a larger group. The other challenge that is faced is market availability. These farmers source inputs from Bulawayo.	10, 14 and 20
Sale of firewood	This is activity is not allowed by environmental management laws but is a main source of income for some households.	1, 9, 12 and 13
Transport	Group B and C households with cars are also capitalizing on the tourism industry by turning private cars into taxis, this is a cheap travel alternative for most people visiting the game reserves and Victoria falls.	7, 12, 17 and 20
Sale of indigenous fruits (umnyi, baobab and Matamba)	This is another source of income for the group C and D households.	12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20
Formal employment	Formal employment in the mining and tourism industry is the main form employment and this forms a greater percentage of sources of income for middle and upper middle classes. In most cases the tourism sector attract personnel from outside the district hence a small number of people from the district are formally employed within the district.	1, 2, 3, 15, 17, 18 and 19 are in tourism 1, 9, 20, 12 and 13 are in mining
Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2018		

6. Poverty Levels

The overall poverty prevalence for Hwange Rural District has increased to 71% from the previous 69% (in 2016) compared to the national rural average of 76%. Ward 3 had the highest poverty prevalence of 90% and Ward 18 had the lowest poverty prevalence of 61%. Most households were heavily affected by the Covid-19 pandemic which mostly affected the tourism and hospitality industry and its downstream linkage activities, which normally are the bedrock and life-line of the district **(Table 12)**.

Table 12: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population %	HHs 2012	Poor H/H	Poverty Prevalence %
1	7	960	741	81
2	7	1,037	888	88
3	6	885	860	90
4	5	753	630	85
5	4	580	425	86
6	5	711	615	87
7	6	834	698	85
8	3	414	364	88
9	2	377	322	86
10	7	1,112	918	85
11	5	728	517	72
12	3	504	437	88
13	1	128	114	89
14	6	832	731	89
15	7	908	763	85
16	6	753	627	87
17	5	689	590	87
18	6	1,214	678	61
19	2	320	180	62
20	9	1,154	954	84
Total	**100**	**14, 893**	**12, 052**	
Source: Poverty Atlas 2015				

Wards 19 and 18 had the lowest prevalence of poverty because it is in the national park and most of the residents of these wards are working in the safari lodges and national parks **(figure 3)**. The Northern part lies in the border area of Binga characterised by poor road infrastructure and limited livelihood opportunities.

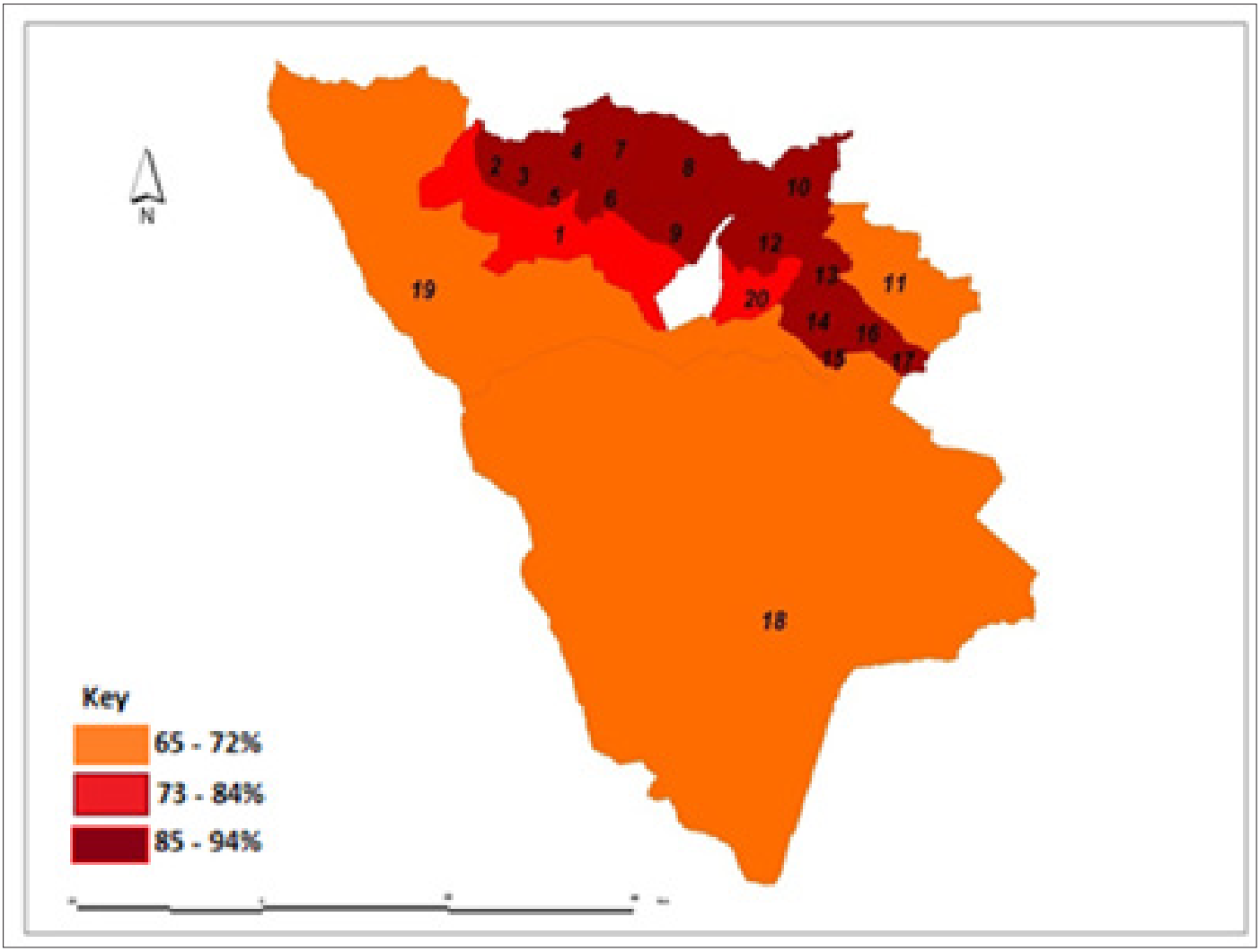

Figure 3: Poverty Map For Hwange Rural (Source: Poverty Atlas 2015)

7. Agriculture Information

7.1. Natural Regions And Climate

The district mainly lies in agro ecological Region Va, IV and III as summarised in **Table 13** and **Figure 3**. The wards in deep orange are in Region Va where agriculture is extensive. Region Va receives average annual rainfall of less than 450mm. it is also suitable for cattle rearing and game. The wards in tan fall under Region IV which receives average annual rainfall of between 450- 650mm and the region is suitable for semi extensive agriculture production. Livestock and drought resistant crops are suitable.

Table 13: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
Va	Annual rainfall of 450-650mm, suitable for semi-extensive agriculture, livestock and drought resistant crop production	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20
IV	Annual rainfall less than 450mm, suitable for cattle rearing	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12
III	Park	
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department		

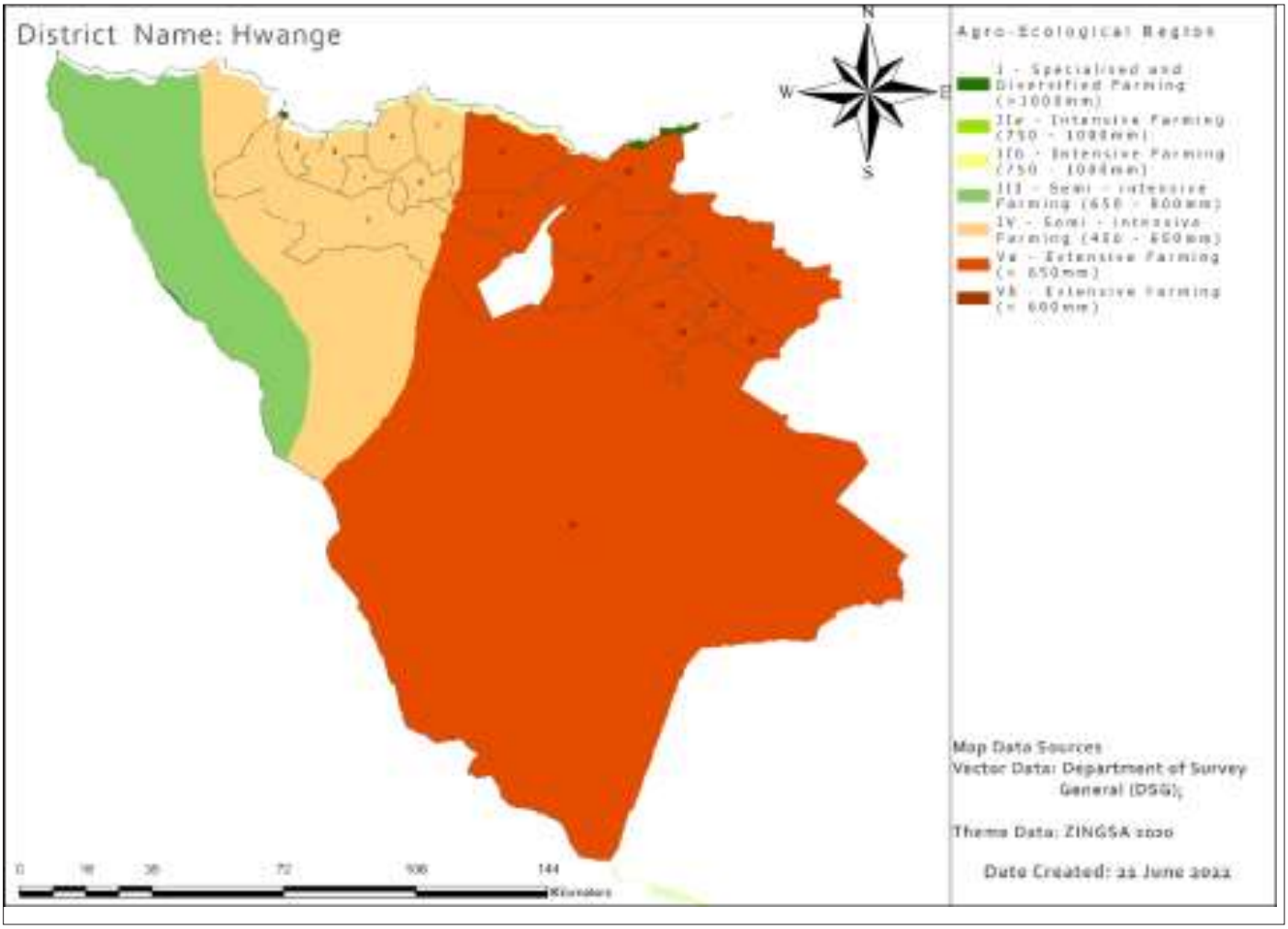

Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones By Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department)

7.2. Mean Annual Rainfall In District

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 450mm-600mm according to natural region classification however due to climate change the mean annual rainfall has been declining over the years . The district is under agro ecological Region IV and Va characterised by a semi-arid climate and low erratic rainfall. The rainfall season in Hwange District normally begins October/ November and ends March/April. The rainfall pattern is erratic with periodic dry spells and droughts. Below the graphs summarises the rainfall patterns experienced in the district between 1981 and 2020 **(Figure 5)**.

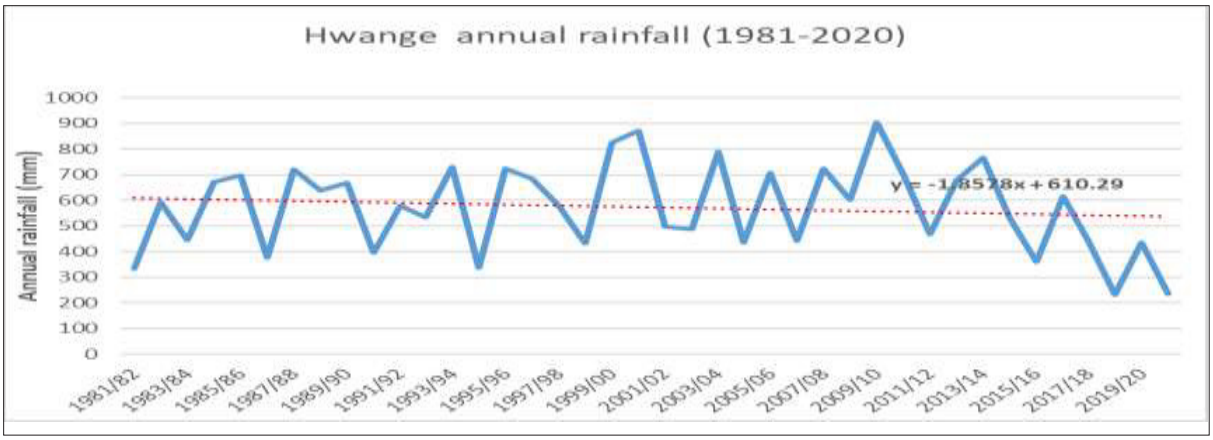

Figure 5: Mean Annual Rainfall (2018 To 2021) (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department (2021))

A cool to warm dry season from May to September follows the wet season from October to April. Mean annual temperature is 29°C. Altitudes in Hwange are between 930m and 1 200m above sea level. The rainfall pattern is erratic with periodic dry spells and droughts. A cool to warm dry season from May to September follows the wet season. It is also characterised by the mean annual temperature of 29°C. With the effects of climate change being experienced, the district is more likely to show significant shift in temperatures and rainfall patterns.

7.3. Hydro-Geological Conditions

The main rivers are Zambezi, Deka, Matetsi, Inyantue and Gwai, Zambezi River being perennial and all others being seasonal. The Gwai, Deka, Inyantue and Matetsi Rivers have perennial intermittent pools which provide water for livestock and wildlife as well as domestic use. There are also small holder irrigation gardens along these rivers. The district is naturally endowed with the following:

Table 14: Dams In Hwange And Their Current States

Ward	Village	Major Dams In The Ward	Remarks
2	Chidobe	Chidobe	Desilting
3	Chimbombo	Chimbombo	Perennial
3	Phakama	Phakama	Seasonal
8	Lumbora	Lumbora	Seasonal
9	Kasibo	Kasibo	Perennial
10	Nkandebwe	Nkandebwe	Perennial
11	Kamativi	Kamativi	Perennial
	Ndumichenga	Ndimichenga	Seasonal
	Village 21	Village 21	Seasonal
13	Dinde	Malitekwane	Seasonal
	Nyantue	Nyantue	Washed away
	Dinde	Kalisine	Seasonal
14	Chentali	Chentali	Perennial
	Lambo	Lambo	Perennial
	Gurambira	Gurambira	Seasonal
	Masuma	Masuma	Seasonal
15	Chezhou	Chezhou	Seasonal
	Magoli	Magoli	Seasonal
	Silewu	Silewu	Seasonal
16	Songwa	Songwa	Seasonal
	Kamalala	Kamalala	Seasonal
17	Mabale	Mabale	Seasonal
	Dopota	Dopota	Seasonal
20	Dick	Kalope	Perennial
Source: ZINWA			

7.4. Drought Prone Areas

According to the Integrated Context Analysis (2021), Hwange is moderately prone to drought as indicated in **figure 6**. As earlier indicated, climate change poses serious challenges for the district and lowers positive prospects with regards to food security. The whole matrix comprising of wild animals, juxtaposed to humans in the context of recurrent droughts exacerbated by climate change require novel and smart technology investment for agriculture, coupled with viable alternative livelihoods sources.

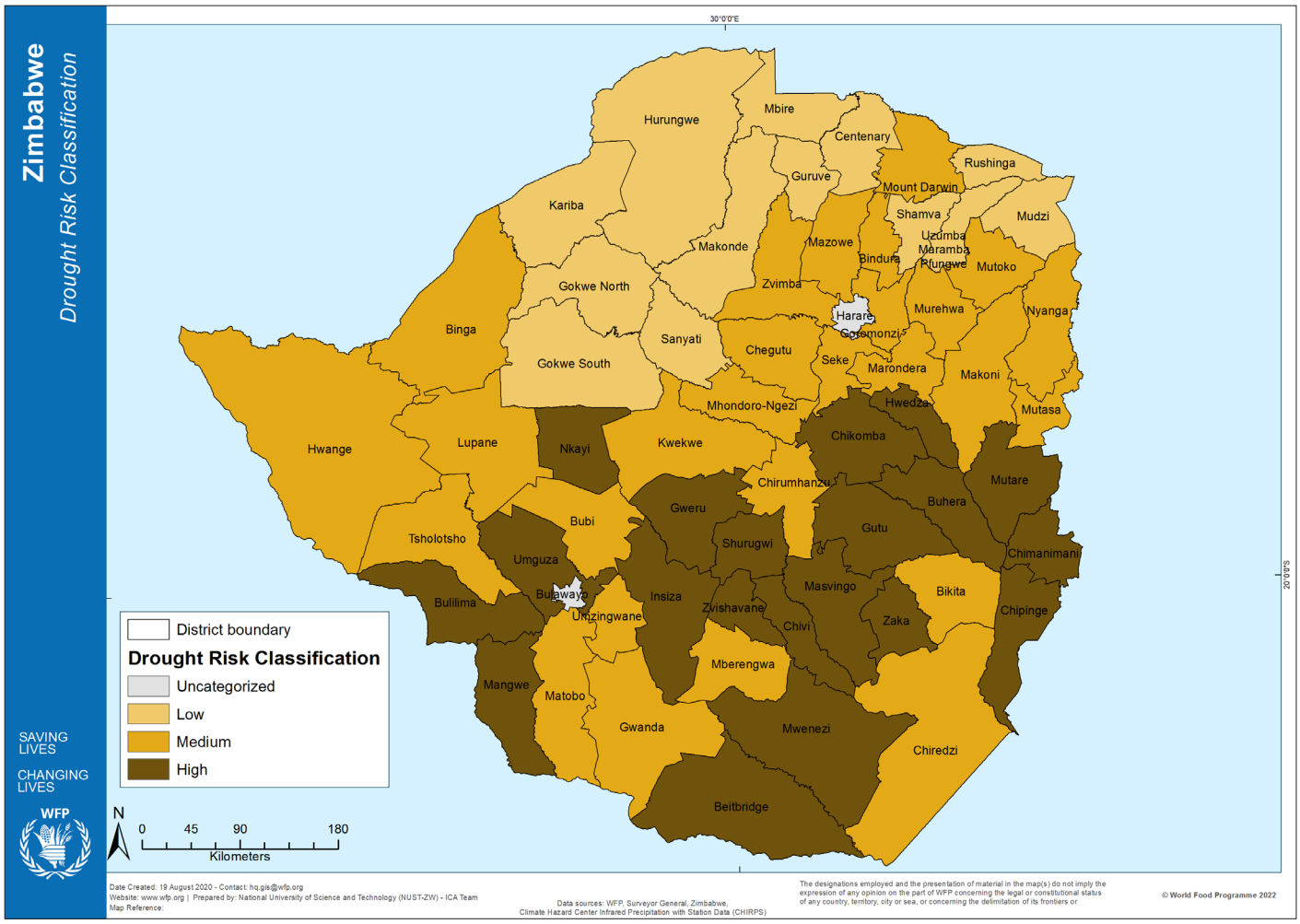

Figure 6: Drought Prone Areas (Source: ICA, 2021)

7.5. Flood Prone Areas

The district is at high risk in terms of flooding which is compounded by the terrain **(Figure 7)**. Geographically the district is mountainous, and households are situated in the low-lying areas. However, the highest frequency of flooding is experienced in Wards 1, 9 and 20 which has been the trend since 2016. Recently flooding has been also accompanied by violent destructive winds, which has witnessed an increase in the destruction and loss of property even in adjacent Wards such 12 and 13.

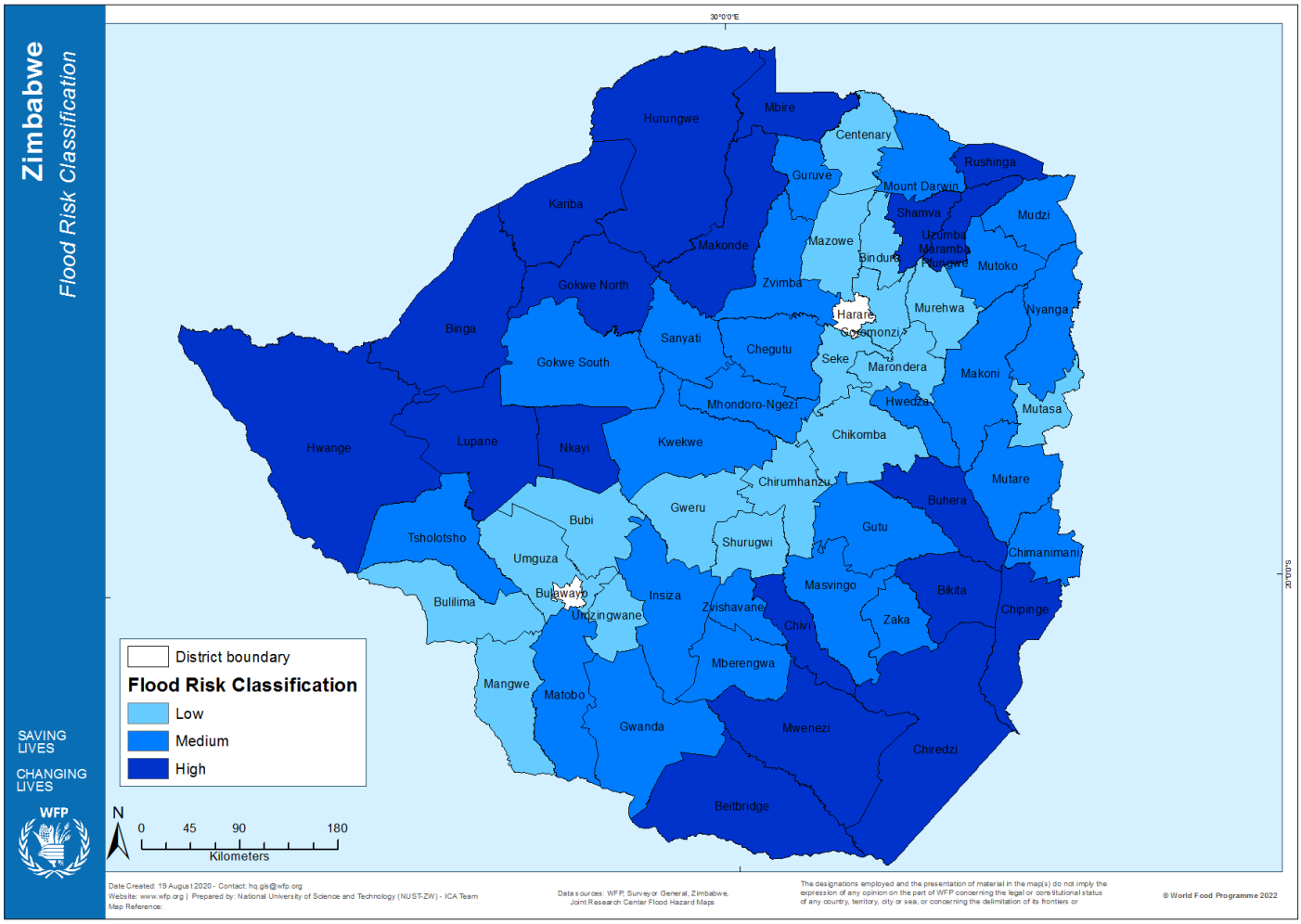

Figure 7: Flood Prone Areas (Source: ICA, 2021)

8. Crop Information

8.1. Major Crops Grown And Factors Affecting Crop Production

The district has only 1 ward under the resettlement area (Matetsi) which is composed of A1 and A2 farms. The rest of the land falls under communal area, national parks and the urban area. The average holding size per household is 0.98 hectares. On average cereals last between 3-5 months except for Matetsi which is a high production area where cereals can last above 12 months. Matetsi ward has red clay soils whilst pockets of black clay soils are also found in some parts of the district.

Crops grown in the district include sorghum, millet maize and pearl millet. The most grown crop is millet as opposed to maize due to the ecological set up of the land which is unsuitable for the production of maize. Recurrent droughts, climate change, predation, crop destruction by wild animals are the main risk factors in agriculture and food security.

8.2. Crop Production Trends

Comparative to the 2016 trends, the district remain unable to produce enough cereal to cover its annual needs over the past years as accurately captured in **table 15**. With the exception of Ward 1, all the wards produce cereals that last less than 6 months. Ward 1 is a resettlement area and is a high cereal producing area.

Table 15: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	Proportion Of Total District Area %	Population	Proportion Of Total District Population %
A1 (resettlement)	45,000	2.05	4,678	6.37
Communal	351,014	16.75	68, 394	93.17
Forestry	152,900	6.20	0	0
National Parks	1,646,743	75.00	335	0.46

8.3. Irrigation Schemes

There are 7 irrigation schemes in the district, and they are located in three (3) wards i.e. Ward 14, 20 and 10 **(Table 16)**. With the addition of 2 irrigation schemes in the district in Ward 10 since 2016, there hasn't been much shift in cereal production and food security of households in the beneficiary wards. The major factors has been poor citing of the new irrigation schemes and continuous mechanical challenges in the already existing schemes.

Table 16: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Location	Dam/Water Source	Irrigation	Arable Area	Number Of Plot Holders	Area Holding
Ward 14	Lambo Dam	Lambo	2 ha	20	0.1ha
Ward 14	Chentali dam	Chentali	15.2 ha	42	0.36ha
Ward 20	Kalope	Lukosi	28 ha	73	0.4ha
Ward 10	Zambezi River	Makwa	8 ha	43	0.18 ha
Ward 10	Zambezi River	Chezya	4.8	24	8.2ha
Ward 10	Deka River	Simangani	4.8	72	0.07ha
Ward 10	Zambezi	Msuna	8 ha	24	0.3 ha
Source: AARDS					

8.4. Crop Production Trends

Major focus was on cereal production however maize is grown in all wards at small scale, except for Ward 1, Ward 7 and Ward 17 **(Table 17)**. Due to the nature of soils and rainfall patterns, maize production is normally not successful.

Table 17: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward No.	Cereal Type	Production Trends (In The Last 10 Years)	Adequacy/Availability
1	Maize, sorghum, millet	Increasing since 2016, harvesting more than enough for subsistence use	High production, adequate
2	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
3	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
4	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
5	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
6	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
7	Maize, Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 6 months
8	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
9	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
10	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
11	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
12	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
13	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
14	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
15	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
16	Maize, sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
17	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 6 months

Table 17: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward (continued)

18	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
19	No farming activities	No farming activities	No farming activities
20	Sorghum, millet	Enough for subsistence	Inadequate, production enough for 3 months
Source: AARDS 2021			

8.5. Challenges Faced By Crop Farmers

- Drought situation in the district has affected all the dam levels
- Exorbitant electricity bills also affect the two irrigation schemes (Makwa and Chezya)
- Lack of market dynamics
- Dependency syndrome
- Pests and diseases
- Majority of plot holders are aged (above 60 years of age)
- Lack of adherence to constitutions which governs the activities in all Hwange irrigations

9. Livestock

9.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership Based On Secondary Data From Surveys

The main types of livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, donkeys, pigs and chickens. Amongst this list, only cattle, goats and chickens are reared for subsistence purposes. It is estimated that 20% of the cattle population are owned by the wealthy groups. Cattle and goats are kept mostly by better off households while chickens are kept by all wealth groups including the poor. Using the ABCD wealth categorization (A-better off, B-moderate, C-poor, D-poorest), those that fall in A have twenty (20) or more livestock with adequate farm power, those in B have ten (10) or more but less than twenty (20), those that fall in the C category have around five (5) animals and those in D have less than five (5) animals **(Table 18)**. Compared to 2016 average household cattle ownership has significantly decreased across all wards. Recurring droughts, predatory and possible selling of cattle as a copying strategy to food insecurity may be the major causes.

Table 18: Average Household Livestock Ownership By Ward

Ward	Dip Tanks	Average HH Cattle	Average Goats	Average Sheep	Average Poultry
1	8	6	5	1	10
2	2	2	4	1	10
3	3	3	2	1	4
4	1	4	6	1	8
5	1	3	2	1	3
6	2	2	2	1	3
7	3	2	3	1	4
8	2	4	6	1	9
9	3	3	4	2	8
10	6	4	5	2	6
11	4	5	4	1	37
12	2	3	5	2	6
13	1	2	5	1	5
14	2	2	4	1	3
15	2	3	4	1	3
16	3	3	2	2	3
17	1	4	4	1	3
18	0	0	0	0	0
20	3	4	7	4	8
Source: Department of Livestock Production					

Table 19: Livestock Diseases Summary By Ward

Name Of Disease	Vaccinated	Wards Covered	Total Livestock In Affected Wards
Rabies	3,188	1 – 20	47, 531
New Castle	33, 390	2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14	19, 576
Anthrax	Nil	Nil	
Foot and Mouth	Nil	1	3,356
Black Leg	25	1	3,356
Lumpy Skin	NA	NA	NA
Heart Water	NA	NA	NA
Theileriosis	NA	NA	NA
Source: Veterinary Department			

When dipping chemicals are in short supply, Teak Bone disease are more prevalent especially Senkoba (Dermatophilosis), Heart Water, Lumpy-Skin, Mange (Actinomycosis) Fowl Pox, Foot-Rot Infectious Coryza, Coccidiosis and Internal parasites.

Table 20: Dipping Facilities

Ward	Dip Tanks Currently Functional	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehabilitation	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehabilitation
1	8	0	3
2	2	0	2
3	3	0	2
4	1	0	1
5	1	0	0
6	2	0	0
7	3	0	0
8	2	0	0
9	3	0	0
10	4	0	1
11	3	0	0
12	1	0	2
13	1	0	0
14	2	0	0
15	2	0	0
16	2	0	0
17	1	0	0
18	0	0	0
20	2	0	3

Table 21: Animal Health Centres

Number of functional Animal Health centres	6
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	22

NB: There are some villagers who were trained on Vet related issue but are not registered with the relevant authority.

Table 22: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	17, 940	52,7	75
Farm Households	16, 146	37,1	62,4
Non-Farm Households	1,794	0	5
Source: Ministry of Agriculture			

Most of the households in the district owned a maximum of five (5) livestock **(Table 23)**.

Table 23: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0	1,794	897
1< x ≤5	15, 296	14, 352
>5	850	2,691
Source: Ministry of Agriculture		

Other livestock establishments in the district include apiculture and aquaculture **(Table 24)**.

Table 24: Other Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1
Aquaculture (Ponds)	1
Apiculture	3
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	1
Fodder production	1
Source: Ministry of Agriculture	

9.2. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Predation
- Nutrition due to reduced carrying capacity of the rangelands
- Diseases
- Shortages of agro-dealers
- Livestock markets within, 'red-zone' tag limiting the district to only slaughter stock production for outside marketing
- Peripheral location of the district, inhibiting prospective buyers from outside the district
- Lack of abattoirs

Shortage of cash and lack of functional markets are some of the market constraints within the wards. Households are therefore forced go to the growth point or town to market their produce. Barter trade is very common where private traders bring other essentials or food to exchange with livestock, fish, or food. Cattle buyers offer low prices for livestock citing transport challenges and quality. There is also a distinct absence of organised livestock sales in the district.

10.1. Livestock Markets

Cattle sales are conducted through private individual buying which is not organised. Relatively the prices are low as the district is in the red zone where FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) is common. Breeding stock is not permitted to move out of the district, only slaughter is permitted. While in 2016 there were three (3) livestock organized markets which were conducted by Council, currently there is none in the district, which further affect farmers since standardized livestock prize become non-existent. **Table 25** shows the main type of markets and the prices in USD.

As such, the major stumbling marketing constraint faced by the communities are the shortage of cash and lack of functional markets within the wards. Households are therefore forced go to the growth point or town for the market of their produce. Barter trade is very common where private traders bring other essentials or food to exchange with livestock, fish, or food. Cattle buyers offer low prices for livestock citing poor quality and transport challenges.

Table 25: Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (USD)	Average Price 2022 (USD)	Type Of Market
Cattle	500	400	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Goat	25	35	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Sheep	60	45	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Pigs	45	60	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Indigenous chickens	5	5	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Fish	3/kg	3/kg	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Source: Ministry of Agriculture			

10.2. Crop Markets

Communities mainly get their agricultural inputs from the government unlike in 2016 when their main source was the local markets. The district is characterized by few-to- none agro-dealers; in some markets the inputs are not easily accessible. **Table 26** below shows the accessibility of agricultural inputs by ward.

Table 26: Availability Of Agricultural Input By Ward

Ward	Inputs Availability
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 18 and 20	Sometimes available
5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 ,16, 17 and 19	Not readily available
Source: AARDS	

There are five (5) main markets for crop produce in the district as highlighted in **Table 27**.

Table 27: Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward No.	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Jaspro	7	Small grains	Farmers	A
		Mealie meal		A
Lambo	14	Tomatoes	Irrigation	S
		Onions		S
		Vegetables		S
		Green mealies		S
Chentali	14	Tomatoes	Irrigation	S
		Onions		S
		Vegetables		S
		Green mealies		S
Cross Dete	15	Tomatoes	Local irrigations and Outside district	S
		Onions		S
		Vegetables		S
		Cabbage		S
Change (Lukosi Irrigation)	20	Tomatoes	Irrigation	S
		Vegetables		S
		Green mealies		S
		Onions		S

KEY
A = Available, S = Sometimes Available, NA = Not Available

Grain Marketing Board (GMB) remains the major market for cereal produced in the district. Farmer to farmer sales as well as barter trading during droughts especially for cereals is very rampant. National foods wholesalers are also supplying the business community with basic commodities which are bought by the households in urban areas (Hwange, Dete and Victoria Falls) and rural community. There is one GMB depot located in Hwange town, and it acts as a collection point for Wards 1 and 7 as well as selling of cereals to individuals and millers within the district. When the local GMB runs out of grain stocks it is restocked from, Matetsi, Lusulu GMB and rarely from Bulawayo GMB. Unlike in 2016 when 50kg/grain was stable at US$22, the GMB cereal selling price as at February 2022 is $ 2,100RTGS/50kg which has been fluctuating from the last quarter of 2021. While the price was stable in 2016, it was beyond the reach of many as compared to the current unstable prize which is affordable.

Table 28: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As At February 2022

	Commodity Availability						Usual Prices (ZWL)				
Ward	**Maize Meal**	**Maize Grain**	**Cooking Oil**	**Beans**	**Other Small Grain**	**Rice**	**Maize Meal ZWL Per 10kg**	**Maize Grain ZWL Per Bucket**	**Cooking Oil ZWL Per 2Litre**	**Beans ZWL Per 500g**	**Other Small Grain ZWL Per Bucket**
1	x	✓	✓	✓	x	-	900	900	350	0.00	
2	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	950	400	0.00	
3	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	900	350	0.00	
4	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	950	350	0.00	
5	✓	X	✓	✓	x	720	-	950	350	0.00	
6	✓	X	✓	✓	x	800	-	900	350	0.00	
7	✓	X	✓	✓	x	800	-	4.00	350	0.00	
8	✓	X	✓	✓	x	800	-	900	350	0.00	
9	x	X	✓	✓	x	-	-	860	350	0.00	
10	✓	X	✓	✓	x	800	-	950	375	0.00	
11	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	4.00	400	0.00	
12	✓	X	✓	✓	x	730	-	900	350	0.00	
13	✓	X	✓	✓	x	800	-	900	320	0.00	
14	✓	X	✓	✓	x	800	-	900	400	0.00	
15	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	900	300	0.00	
16	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	900	300	0.00	
17	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	900	300	0.00	
18	✓	X	✓	✓	x	750	-	900	300	0.00	
19	✓	X	✓	✓	x	720	-	860	350	0.00	
20	✓	X	✓	✓	x	720	-	860	300	0.00	
Hwange urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	720	1,000	770	280	0.00	
Vic. Falls urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	700	1,000	750	300	0.00	
Source: ZIMSTATS											

10.3. Marketing Challenges

The limited production has resulted in limited supply to the market. The low purchasing power by most rural communities results in low availability of commodities and traders in the market.

Table 29: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Wards Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	% Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Mining	9, 12 and 14	9, 12 and 14	<5
Tourism	2, 15, 16, 17 and 18	2, 15, 16, 17 and 18	<2
Coal processing	1, 13 and 20	1, 13 and 20	<5
Electricity generation	1	1	<1
Construction	17	17	<1
Brick moulding	1 and 20	1 and 20	<1

10.4. Market: Seasonal Calendar

In a typical year in the district, most households rely on the market for most of their food between July and April which is mainly the lean season. During the harvest in May and June the households consume mainly from own production **(Figure 8)**. However, in a drought year, households rely on the market throughout the year.

Figure 8: Calendar Of Food Purchases For A Typical And Drought Year

	Calendar Of Food Purchases- Normal Years											
ITEM	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
	Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Period											
ITEM	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												
Source: Ministry of Agriculture												

N.B Over the past 5 years, according to ZIMVAC 2021, the food insecurity trends have decreased from 66% in 2016 to 44% in 2021, however the seasonal calendars remain the same as a result of the ever-changing climatic conditions.

11. Periodic And Chronic Hazards

The district is prone to several hazards and challenges such as:

- Covid-19 pandemic lockdowns and travel restrictions impacted heavily on major livelihood streams particularly in the tourism industry and the downstream.
- Periodic hazards are veld fires along Bulawayo –Victoria Falls roads and around National Parks.
- Road accidents are also common along Bulawayo Victoria Falls Road due to the sharp curves along the roads and poor state of the roads and in some instances due to wild animals such as elands, kudus, elephants, and buffaloes.
- Flooding- the district has the high risk of flooding due to its geographical set up. See climate information.
- Land degradation due to deforestation is also a hazard that has affected the district. The area mostly affected is in Ward 1, 9 and 12.
- Drought has affected the district due to erratic rainfall patterns and long dry spells See climate information.
- Human-wildlife conflict: Proximity to the game park has seen high livestock and human losses to prey animals like lions, hyenas, and jackals whilst elephants have destroyed crops almost on yearly basis. All wards are affected.

Table 30 shows the wards that are prone to each type of shock and hazards.

Table 30: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number And Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
Ward 1 : Matetsi	Flooding	Disease : FMD
Ward 9: Mashala	Violent winds	Land degradation
Ward 12: Nekabandama	Violent winds, Flooding	None
Ward 20: Change	Violent winds, Flooding	None
Wards 15, 16, 17, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 7, 8, 9 and 10		

12. District Development Priorities

Table 31 provides for the district development priorities.

Table 31: Development Priorities In Hwange District

Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
The Rehabilitation of dams	14 and 20	Only 1 major dam, extra dams will benefit the communities
Rehabilitation of boreholes	1-20	Over 50% across all the wards need rehabilitation. Portable water required for H/H and animal use in the communal areas
Rehabilitation of Roads and communication	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10	To increase market access and increase tourism in the district
Resuscitation of old and new irrigation scheme	10 and 14	To help improve the nutritional status of H/H especially children as stunting rates, although lower than the national level, they are of concern to the district
Construction of clinics	1 and 12	No health centres in the whole wards.
Construction of Schools	1	There is only 1 secondary school in a ward that stretches over 100km
Range land rehabilitation	1-20	This intervention will help improve animal nutrition and health in the district
Establishment and capacitation of Agro- dealers	1-20	This activity will ensure communal farmers now can access inputs nearer, safely, and timeously to reduce the turnaround time of planting
Rehabilitation/Upgrading of dip tanks	1	Due to the high prevalence of FMD as Hwange is in the Red Zone, upgrading will ensure existing facilities are functional. Coupled with vaccinations, they will be effective
New processing plant for fish	10	An existing economic venture that has the potential to add to the local economy of Hwange

13.1. Food Insecurity Prevalence

The district is highly prone to food insecurity and the estimated annual prevalence is usually above the national average since 2014 **(Figure 9)**. The highest food insecurity prevalence was recorded in the 2019/20 food insecurity rates (66%) compared to the national average of 59%. For the 2020/21 consumption period about 29, 845 people were estimated to be food insecure at the peak of the lean period.

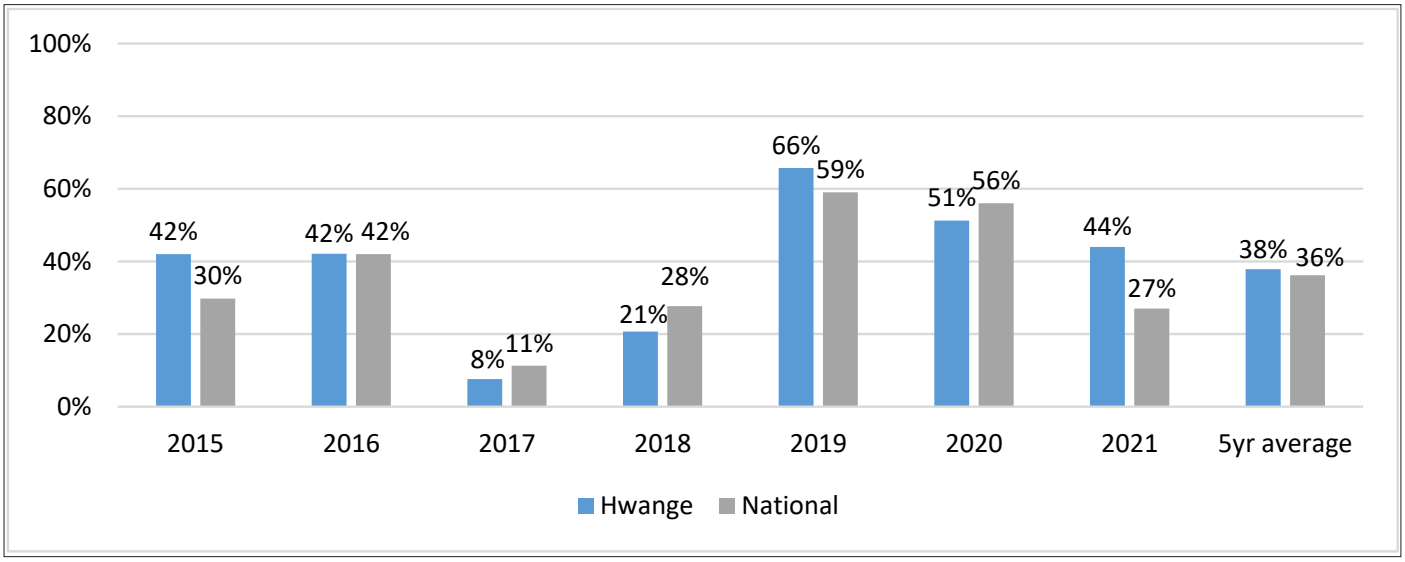

Figure 9: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Report (2015 – 2021))

13.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecure

Hwange District has a 2022 estimated population of about 73, 047 and according to the WFP analysis, the population estimated to be chronically food insecure and unable to meet their daily food needs without external assistance increased from 10, 400 in 2016 to 11, 283 in 2021 **(Figure 10)**. About 11, 082 were estimated to be transitorily food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 8,024 were estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. A increase has been reported for the population estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors from 38, 700 in 2016 to 41, 895 in 2021, this is the population have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb most shocks **(figure 10)**.

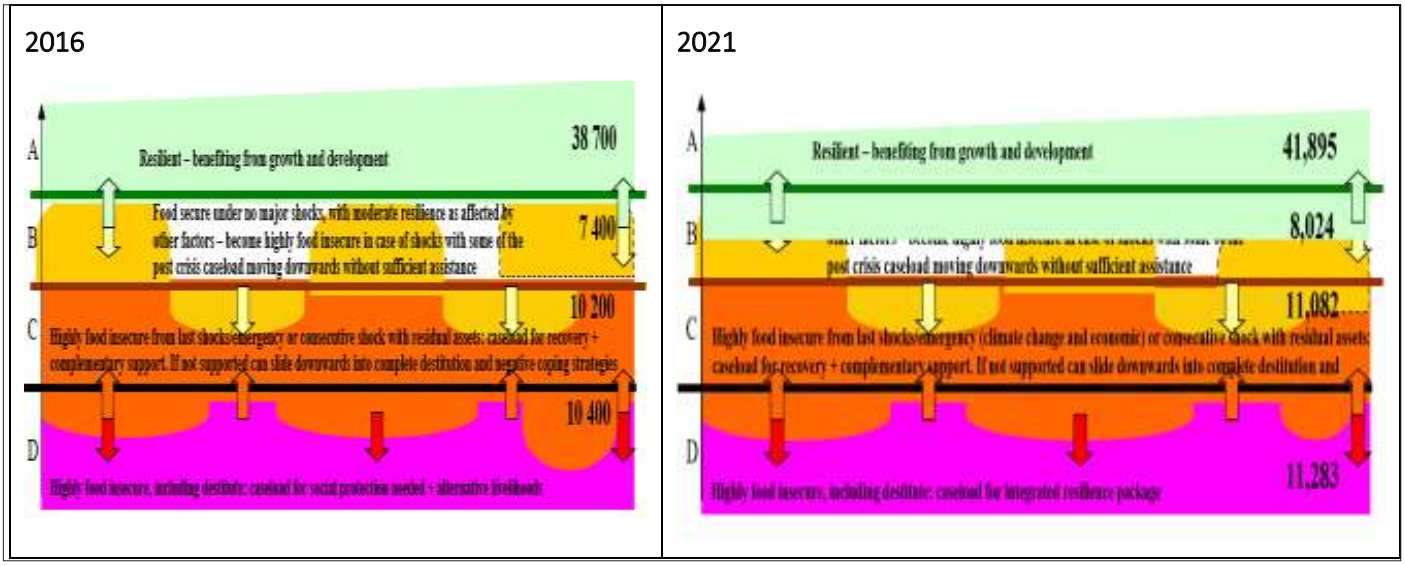

Figure 10: Hwange Chronic And Transitory Food Insecure Population (Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

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. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

The characteristics of the socio-economic groups are summarized below:

Vulnerability Group Profiles And Characteristics	Proportion
GROUP A **Already resilient** These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc.	41, 900 people (58%)
GROUP 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	8,000 people (11%)
Group C **Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks** These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the independence 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).	11, 000 people (15%)
Group D **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.	11, 300 people (16%)
Source: WFP Seasonal Livelihood Programming	

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

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

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

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

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

13.4. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

The different households from the different socio-economic groups can be identified through the following indicators:

Group A – own assets like cars, pensioners, reliance on remittances (international and regional), big businesses, large stocks of livestock (cattle, goats, and chickens) and have nice homes.

Group B – own a few assets like scotch carts, bicycles, small and informal businesses, pensioners, minimal number of livestock, reasonable homes and they can send their children to government schools.

Group C – own small stocks of livestock, have 2 or so mud huts, provide casual labour to group A and B, have difficulties sending their children to school, have large families including orphans.

Group D – do not own any livestock or assets, have one or two huts, mostly these are destitute and social welfare cases.

13.5. Coping Strategies

- Although it is difficult to categorize wealth classes in Hwange, 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 neighbors. 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 potions.
- 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.
- Illegal selling of charcoal and poaching, this is confined to in wards around Hwange town (Ward 1, 9, 12 and 20) and poaching in wards around the national park (Wards 1, 17, 16 and 15)
- To prevent livestock death due to excessive drought, communities migrate following perennial rivers to set up temporal shelters (imilaga) during the dry/drought seasons.

13.6. Ranking Of Food Insecurity Wards

The ward with the highest food insecurity is Ward 14 followed by Ward 10 and the wards with the lowest food insecurity is Ward 18 which is a game park while most households members are formally employed **(table 32)**.

Table 32: Ranking Of Food Insecurity Wards

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population %	Poverty Prevalence %	Rank
14	7	85	1
10	7	88	2
12	7	85	3
8	6	89	4
15	6	61	5
4	6	90	6
13	6	87	7
5	5	85	8
16	5	87	9
9	5	87	10
11	4	86	11
6	5	72	12
3	3	88	13
17	1	89	14
2	9	84	15
7	3	88	16
20	2	86	17
1	6	85	18
19	7	81	19
18	2	62	20
Source: SLP 2020 ,Ward Ranking			

14.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition For Children Under 5 Years

According to the ZimVAC (2020) data, Global Acute Malnutrition is the main challenge estimated at 2.9 % compared to the provincial average of 2.4% **(Figure 11)**. Stunting like any other district in the country is high, but for the district (2%) it is below the national average (27%). Boys were reported to be more stunted (26%) than girls (18%). While GAM remains a challenge in Hwange District, there has been a notable decrease from the 6% recorded in 2016.

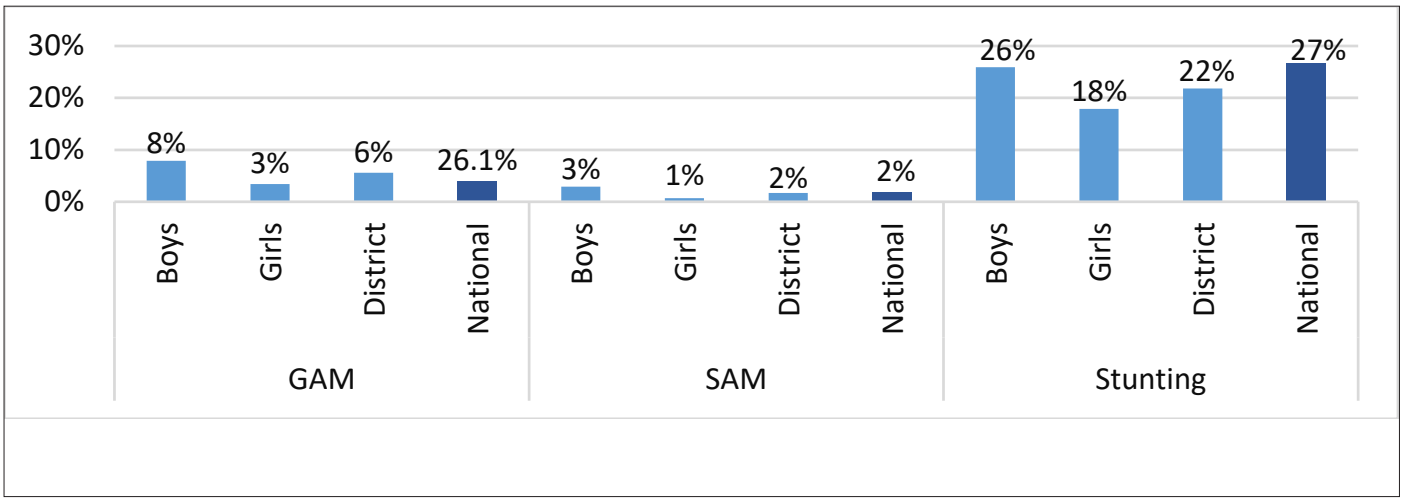

Figure 11: Prevalence Of Malnutrition In Hwange (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

14.2. Nutrition Status For Women Of Reproductive Age

About 72% of the women between 15 – 49 years consumed less than the recommended five (5) food groups **(Figure 12)**. Consumption of less than five (5) food groups could lead to the women failing to meet their nutrition threshold which could have an effect on children in the first 1000 days.

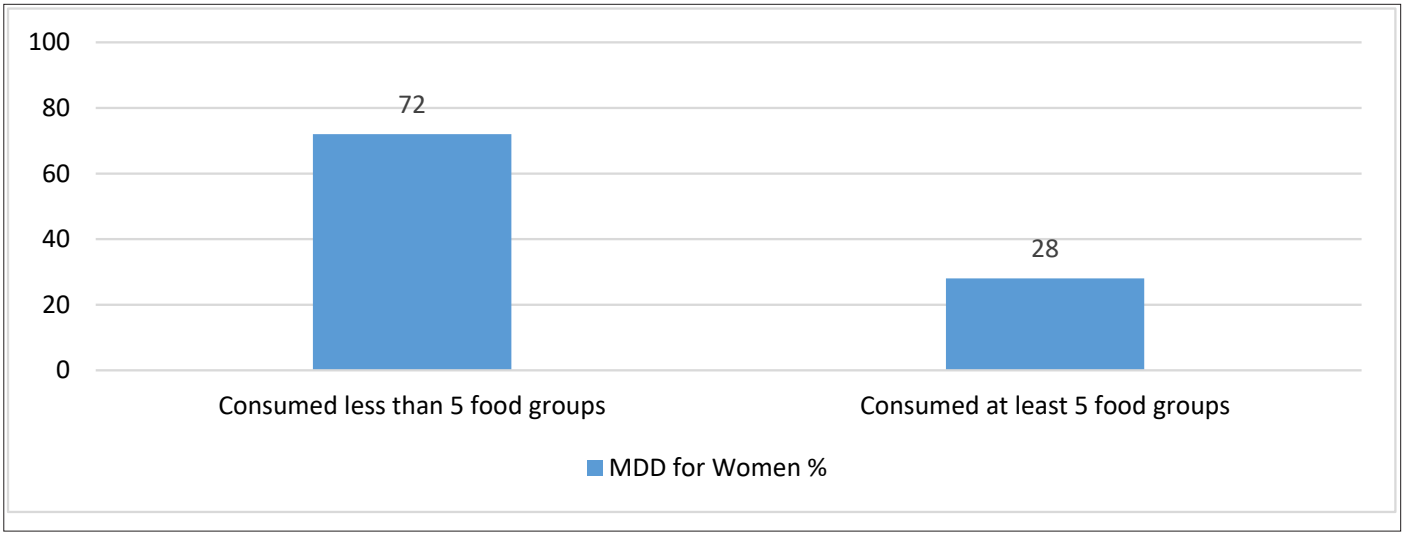

Figure 12: Minimum Dietary Diversity For Women (Source: ZimVAC (2020))

14.3. Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

The district has an HIV/ AIDS prevalence of 15.4% and an incidence of 0.26% according to the Ministry of Health and Child Care estimates of 2020. This figure is above the national average of 11.93%. The high rates of infection are in Hwange urban and Victoria Falls and surrounding areas. This are attributed to tourism and high flow of traffic especially large trucks which resulted in a lot of prostitution activities in and around Hwange. From the 2016 HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 15.9%, the district seems to be making progress as the prevalence reduced by 0.5%.

Table 33 below clearly indicates the malnutrition indicators and proportion of households. The most recent data available is from 2016 to 2021. Prevalence of HIV in childbearing woman in Hwange is 22.9% is higher than the national average of 15.7% whilst the prevalence of Tuberculosis (TB) is 0.1%, no significant change from 2016.

Table 33: Prevalence Rates Of Malnutrition, HIV And TB In Hwange

Indicator	% Proportion Of Households
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2.9 (NNS 2018)
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.2 (NNS 2018)
Stunting	21.2 (NNS 2018)
Overweight and obesity	3.7 (NNS 2018)
Low Birth weight	10.3 (NNS 2018)
Prevalence of HIV in adults 15 -49 years	15.35 (NAC, 2021)
Prevalence of TB	0.1 (DHIS 2 - 2021)

Table 34 below highlights the different feeding practices in Hwange District. To note is that exclusive breast feeding is still the preferred feeding method for children under the age of two (2). From previous data, obtained from 2010 for the whole province, this is still the most preferred feeding practice. There was a drastic increase, as government increased its efforts and awareness to the benefits of exclusive breast feeding.

Table 34: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	% Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency	13.5 (NNS 2018)
Minimum Dietary Diversity	7.1 (NNS 2018)
Minimum Acceptable Diet	1.3 (NNS 2018)
Exclusive Breastfeeding	84.6 (NNS 2018)
Bottle Feeding	9 (ZimVAC 2021- National Figure)
Source: Ministry of Health, 2021	

Table 35 below shows the food consumption of women in Hwange. In 2019, the consumption of protein rich foods for Hwange was 60% whilst in 2020, it was 53.8%, whilst for the province it was 33.2%. The consumption of Vitamin A in 2019 t was 72% and 90% in 2020, for the whole province it was 76.1% according to ZimVAC 2020. The district reported a decrease in household food consuming poor diets with 58% reported in 2019 and a decrease of 42% in 2020, However there has been a 9% increase of household consuming borderline diets to 32% in 2020. The average household food consumption score for the whole district is 17% according to ZimVac 2020 report.

Table 35: Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

Indicator	% Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	28 ***
Iron rich foods	89.6 (ZimVAC -2021)
Vitamin A rich foods	76.1 (ZimVAC 2020 – Hwange)
Protein Rich Foods	53.8 (ZimVAC 2020 – Hwange)
Household Food Consumption Score	17 (ZimVAC)

Table 36 below indicates the top ten (10) common diseases in Hwange District, with Acute respiratory infections being the first prevalent disease, followed by skin conditions (including Pellagra) which is mainly caused by lack of Vitamin B, having the tenth common disease being nutritional deficiencies.

Table 36: Common Disease

Disease/Condition
1. Acute Respiratory Infections
2. Skin Conditions (inclusive of Pellagra)
3. Diarrhea
4. Eye conditions
5. Ear conditions
6. Malaria
7. Abortion
8. Poisoning
9. Bilharzia
10. Nutritional Deficiencies

14.4. Top Five Causes Of Mortality

The top five causes of mortality in the district are presented below:

1. Cancer
2. Diabetes
3. Hypertension
4. Acute Respiratory infection
5. Diarrhea

15. Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

Between 2016-2020 the Government was the major contributor towards food aid in the district with support as high as 58% in 2020, followed by UN/NGO support at 49%. Other significant players in the food trends matrix, such as church, rural relatives, diaspora collectively constitute above 41%. Following 2021 Food Mitigation Deficiency Strategy, government support through Social Welfare ceased and UN/NGO support took over the whole district in terms of food support.

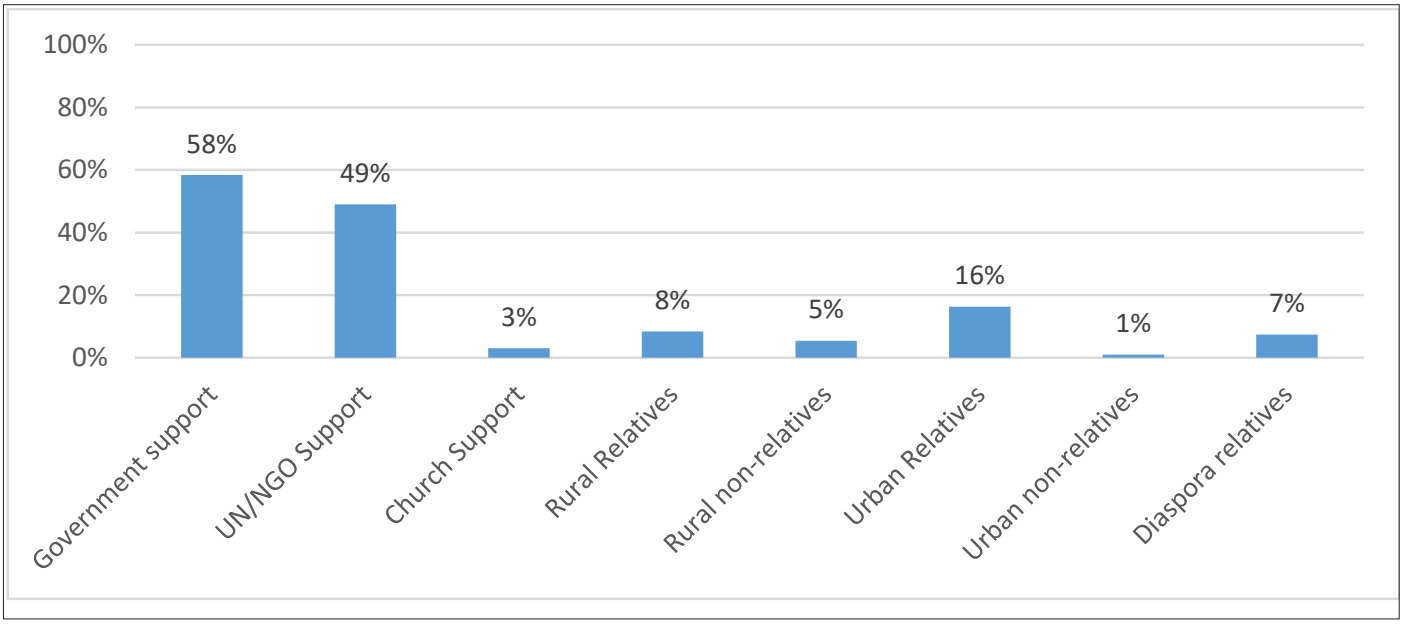

Figure 13: Food Aid Trends 2020

16. Key Issues For Consideration

The main issues for considerations from the risk profile are summarized in the **Table 37**:

Table 37: Main Issues For Consideration In Hwange

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	With low dam levels in Hwange usually affected by the consistent droughts, activities to improve irrigation facilities should be promoted. Measures to reduce the cost of irrigation such as electricity charges will need to be considered such as solar powered irrigation facilities. These initiatives to promote irrigation should be complemented by market-based approaches thus market linkages to promote improvement of incomes and creation of employment opportunities. In addition to the irrigation, community-based management governance of these schemes should be implemented to ensure the successful operations of the schemes. The livestock industry in the district needs to be protected through the breed improvement, livestock nutrition, animal disease control programmes to protect the health and wellbeing of livestock.
Water Supply	There are new sites that have been proposed and awaiting drilling. Water Supply Infrastructure rehabilitation projects need to be prioritized through the provision of spares parts such as cylinders, foot valves and pipes as well as the transport and fuel. Improvement and upgrading of water lifting devices by installing solar power systems, at the same time capacity building for DDF personnel to manage repairs and maintenance. Adoption sanitation technologies which are cost effective and user friendly.
Environmental management and conservation	Gully reclamation and soil conservation programmes need to be prioritized. These have been promoted by some development partners including the World Food Programme through the Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programmes. Wetlands management and preservation should be strengthened. Strengthening and enforcing of by-laws to discourage and reduce charcoal business. Alternatives livelihood sources.
Health and Nutrition	The district has high HIV/ AIDS infection rates of about 15.9% according to the Ministry of Health 2014 HIV estimates. This figure is above the national average of 13%. The high rates of infection are in Hwange urban and Victoria Falls and surrounding areas. This are attributed to tourism and high flow of traffic especially large trucks which has resulted in a lot of prostitution. With this background, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) programmes need to be implemented, ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach involving all the sectors including the Tourism Industry. There is poor sanitation coverage in Hwange, with very low households having access to improved latrines and hygiene enabling facilities less than 30%. There is need to improve on the promotion of Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) and construction of recommended upgradable Blair Ventilated Pit (uBVIP) latrines.

Table 37: Main Issues For Consideration In Hwange (continued)

Education	There is need to improve on the infrastructure of satellite school and other secondary schools that are housed at primary schools. Major challenges are that all satellite schools do not have infrastructure that include classrooms and teacher's cottages. With the Covid 19 pandemic all schools now require additional infrastructure and furniture to adhere to the standards as set out in the MoPSE Covid-19 SoPs. Improvement on staffing is also critical.
Trade and industries	Hwange is a high industry district including mining, tourism and fishing. There is great need to ensure these activities benefit the local community in creating employment opportunities and improving incomes. However, these activities such as tourism and fishing need to be protected from the threats such as veld fires and poaching.
Roads	Following heavy rains most roads are in deplorable conditions. However, with initiatives such as ERRP there is hope for improvement. Coordination by the key authorities; Ministry of Transport (MOT), District Development Fund (DDF) and Local Authorities to manage roads ensuring they are in a good state.
Source: Hwange District Profile	

17. Development Partner Profiling

Name Of NGO	Category (e.g Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area Of IIntervention (More Details On The Activities Undertaken By The NGO)	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
CARITAS	WASH, Nutrition garden, Agriculture	Rehabilitation of toilets, boreholes and nutritional gardens	Ward 4 and 4	AARDS, DDF, MoHCC, HDRC	
Amalima Loko	Watershed Management, Agriculture, Livelihoods	Community consultations and engagements, Food assistance on pregnant and lactating mothers.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 20	AARDS,EMA, DDF, MoHCC, Department of Social Development, Forestry, HRDC	
World Vision	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of toilets.	8, 9, 10, 12, 20 and 13	DDF, MoHCC, HRDC	
	New AP Water west	Construction and rehabilitation of of boreholes	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	DDF, MoHCC, HRDC	
	Education, WASH, Nutrition	Construction and rehabilitation of classroom blocks, construction of child friendly toilets, construction of nutritious gardens.	Ward 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 20	MoPSE, MoHCC, AARDS, DDF, HRDC	
	Food Assistance(LSA)	Distribution of food on vulnerable households in 13 wards in form of 7.5kg cereal, 0,75kg vegetable oil and 1,5kg pulses.	Ward 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20	AARDS, MoHCC, HRDC, DoSD, EMA,	October 2021 - March 2022
	Food Assistance (FFA)	Rehabilitation of dip tanks, bridges, roads and galley reclamation.	12, 13, 14 and 15	AARDS, DDF, EMA, MoHCC	May - December 2021 May - December 2022
Sabona Trust	WASH, Education, Health	School fees assistance and donation of stationary, building material for schools.	16 and 17	MoHCC, MoPSE, DDF, HRDC	
Jafuta Foundation	Education	Rehabilitation and construction of classroom blocks in schools.	2, 3 and 5	MoPSE, HRDC	Pending
Buy-a-Brick	Education Infrastructure, WASH, Health infrastructure	Support schools with building material for staff accommodation and classrooms.	1, 2, 3 and 4	MoPSE, DDF,MoHCC,	-
Greenline Africa	Education (Bicycles to learners)WASH	Donate bicycles to learners who travel long distances. Support with sanitary ware	2, 3, 4 and 7	MoPSE, MoHCC	Pending
Impilo Zimbabwe Trust	WASH	Support with drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes.	All wards	DDF, HRDC	Pending
NAC	HIV and AIDS		All wards	MoHCC	-

17. Development Partner Profiling (continued)

Painted Dog	Wildlife conservation, Human wild life conflict, Research programme and education	Supporting with vaccines for cattle	Ward 15, 16 and 17	Veterinary	-
Africa Centre for Holistic Management	Environmental Education	Range land rehabilitation using livestock	Ward 2, 10, 17 and 20	Veterinary, AARDS	-

18. Summary Of Ward

Below is a table with a generic summary of the district where households are evenly distributed across the wards, with ward 10 and 20 having the highest H/H figures. The district continues to have high prevalence of HIV/AIDS which has been attributed to tourism activities and cross border haulage truckers. Access to water has significantly improved to 34% with the major challenges being shortage of spare parts for boreholes while access to sanitation facilities is at 35%. The overall poverty prevalence for Hwange Rural District has increased to 71% from the previous 69% (in 2016) with a total of 12052 poor households. The district lies in the agro- ecological Region IV with 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock and region V with less than 450mm extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game. The main sources of income across the district lies under farming, commercial hunting, casual labour in tourism and Chines manned mines, livestock sales mainly goats, wood carving, crafting and beer sales as well as fishing business. The main cereals in Hwange district are maize, sorghum and pearl millet with maize grown in all the wards at small scale, except for Ward 1, 7 and 17. Due to the nature of soils and rainfall patterns, maize production is normally not successful. The district is moderately prone to drought, climate change poses serious challenges for the district for lower positive prospects with regards to food security. However, with the low-lying terrain, the district is sometimes at high risk of flooding especially in Ward 1, 9 and 20. Compared to 2016 average household cattle ownership has significantly decreased across all wards. Recurring droughts, predatory and possible selling of cattle as a copying strategy to food insecurity may be the major causes. An increase in small livestock (goats, sheep and poultry) has been experienced with an average of 10 poultry ownership per household. The traditional food insecure wards from 2016 remain ranked high such as ward 10,11 and 12 while previously insecure Ward 20 has moved up the ladder.

18. Summary Of Ward

Ward No.	HHs	Health Facility	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	% Access To Safe Water	% Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Livestock Owners	% HH Owning Livestock	Hhold Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings	Ward Priority
1	1,040	No	High	Limited	Limited	81.1%	741	Western Kalahari	Rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet, animal husbandry	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Farming, commercial hunting and casual labour in tourism	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	surplus	Moderate	Low	41	4%	6	5	1	10	18	Better off
2	1,071	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	87.7%	888	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales, wood carving	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	361	35%	2	4	1	10	15	Better off
3	1,023	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	89.7%	860	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	243	27%	3	2	1	4	13	Better off
4	838	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	85.0%	630	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	285	38%	4	6	1	8	6	Moderate

18. Summary Of Ward (continued)

5	920	No	high	Limited	Limited	85.9%	425	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low		0%	3	2	1	3	8	Moderate
6	728	yes		Limited	Limited	87.1%	615	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	High	330	46%	2	2	1	3	12	Better off
7	1,014	yes		Limited	Limited	85.3%	698	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales, taxis	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	250	30%	2	3	1	4	16	Better off
8	624	yes		Limited	Limited	88.4%	364	Agro fisheries	Fishing and related activities	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	sale of fish	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	118	29%	4	6	1	9	4	worse off
9	821	No	high	Limited	Limited	86.2%	322	Jambesi, Casual labour	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi	Goat sales (main), fishing,	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances,	deficit	Moderate	High	91	24%	3	4	2	8	10	Moderate

18. Summary Of Ward (continued)

								employ-ment	Insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	local wage work, craft and beer sales	Formal employment										
10	1,350	yes	high	Limited	Limited	84.7%	918	Agro fisheries	Fshing and related activities	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	sale of fish, irrigation schemes	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	High	194	17%	4	5	2	6	2	worse off
11	756	Yes		Limited	Limited	71.6%	517	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	79	11%	5	4	1	37	11	Moderate
12	852	No	high	Limited	Limited	88.1%	437	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales, taxis	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	High	426	85%	3	5	2	6	3	worse off
13	672	yes		Limited	Limited	89.1%	114	Jambesi, Casual labour employ-ment	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work,	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	208	100%	2	5	1	5	7	worse off

18. Summary Of Ward (continued)

								Jambesi, Casual labour employment	Sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Resistant crops and livestock	Craft and beer sales, wood carving, firewood sales											
14	975	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	88.5%	731	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales, irrigation schemes	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	241	29%	2	4	1	3	1	Worse off
15	1,024	No	High	Limited	Limited	85.2%	763	Jambesi	Dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	Indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	328	36%	3	4	1	3	5	Worse off
16	884	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	86.7%	627	Jambesi	dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low	211	28%	3	2	2	3	9	Moderate

18. Summary Of Ward (continued)

17	809	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	87.1%	590	Jambesi	dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales, wood carving, taxis	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal em-ployment	deficit	Moderate	Low	139	20%	4	4	1	3	14	Moderate
18	987	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	60.5%	678	Jambesi	dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low		0%	0	0	0	0	20	Better off
19	135	Yes		Limited	Limited	61.5%	180	Jambesi	dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	Low		0%	4	7	4	8	19	Better off
20	1,422	Yes	High	Limited	Limited	83.8%	954	Jambesi, Casual labour employ-ment.	dry, remote and resource-poor, chronic food insecurity, cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet and pulses is unreliable,	Region IV, 650 - 800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Goat sales (main), fishing, local wage work, craft and beer sales, irrigation schemes, taxis	indigenous foods, casual labour, remittances, formal employment	deficit	Moderate	High	216	19%	14	2	1	10	17	Better off

19. District Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Simbarashe Kayela	Administrative Officer	Ministry of Local Government and Public Works
Goniff Ndlovu	Schools Inspector	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
Fidelia Mtema	District Coordinator	District Development Fund
Morden Mapani	Public Health and Social Services Officer	Hwange Rural District Council
Dhlomo James Lungile	Livestock Officer	AARDS
Jenamiso K. Ncube	District Development Officer	Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation
Ivy Mutandagai	District Social Development Officer	Department of Social Development
Nehemiah Ndlovu	NAC Officer	National AIDS Council
Ntando Mayisa	Environmental Technician Officer	EMA

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

HWANGE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

WFP
World Food Programme