

KARIBA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



Contents

Page

Contents Page	2	8.5 Other Livestock Establishments	25
List Of Tables	3	8.6 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers	25
List Of Figures	3		
Foreword	4	9. Crop Markets	25
Acknowledgements	5	9.1 Market Challenges	25
Acronyms & Abbreviations	6		
1. General Characteristics of the District	7	10. Common Hazards	26
1.2 Administrative Information	7	11. District Development Priorities	26
1.2.1 Traditional leadership	8		
1.2.2 Councilors	8	12. Food Insecurity	27
1.2.3 Police Posts	8	12.1 Food Insecurity Trends	27
1.2.4 Magistrates And Prosecutors	8	12.2 Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification	27
1.2.5 Clips-Centres For Learning And Innovation	8	12.3 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards	28
1.3 Population Information	8	12.4 Coping Strategies	29
1.4 Vegetation Characteristics	9		
1.5 Land Degradation	9	13. Nutrition And Health	29
1.6 Development Indicators	9	13.1 Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS	29
1.6.1 Education Information	9	13.2 Proportion of Low Birth Weight	30
1.6.2 Health Facilities By Type	10	13.3 Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age	30
1.6.3 Settlement Types	10	13.4 Trends of Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices for Kariba District	31
2. Other Development Indicators	11	13.5 Food Consumption by Women and in the Household	31
2.1 Water And Sanitation Information	11	13.6 Top 5 Causes Of Morbidity By Age Group In 2021	31
2.2 Sanitation Facilities	11	13.7 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	31
2.3 Access to Sanitation Facilities 2016	11		
2.4 Access to Sanitation Facilities 2022	12	14 Development Partner Profiling	32
3. Transport and Communication	12	Summary By Ward	36
3.1 Transport And Road Infrastructure	12	Annex Kariba District Profiling Team	42
3.2 Network Coverage	13		
4. Main Livelihood Sources	13		
5. Poverty Levels	14		
6. Agriculture Information	16		
6.1 Agroecological Regions and Climate	16		
6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall	17		
6.3 Drought Prone Areas	18		
6.4 Flood Prone Areas	19		
6.5 Hydrogeological Conditions	19		
7. Crop Information	20		
7.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown	20		
7.2 Land Use	20		
7.3 Soil Types And Variations	21		
7.4 Irrigation Schemes	21		
7.5 Crop Production Trends	21		
7.6 Challenges for Crop Production	23		
8. Livestock Information	23		
8.1 Main Types Of Livestock Ownership	23		
8.2 Main Livestock Diseases	24		
8.3 Dipping Facilities	24		
8.4 Distribution of Herd Size	24		

List Of Tables

List Of Figures

Table 1: Traditional Leaders By Ward	8	Figure 1: Map of the District	7
Table 2: Police Posts And Their Catchment Area	8	Figure 2: District Livelihood Zones	13
Table 3: Population Distribution By Rural Wards	8	Figure 3: Spatial Distribution of Poverty	15
Table 4: Population Distribution By Urban Wards	9	Figure 4: Agro-ecological Zones	16
Table 5: Distribution Of Schools By Type	9	Figure 5: Rainfall Patterns for Kariba	17
Table 6: Health Facilities By Ward, Authority And Type		Figure 6: Drought Prone areas	18
Table 7: Settlement Types	10	Figure 7: Flood Prone Area	19
Table 8: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward	11	Figure 8: Land Use by Ward	20
Table 9: Proportion Of Households With Access To Sanitation Facilities (2016)	11	Figure 9: Food Insecurity Trends	27
Table 10: Proportion Of Households With Access To Sanitation Facilities	12	Figure 10: Consumption Coping Strategies	29
Table 11: Network Coverage By Ward	13	Figure 11: Prevalence of Low Birth Weight	30
Table 12: Summary Of Economic Zones	14	Figure 12: Trends in IYCF Practices	31
Table 13: Prevalence Of Poverty By Ward	14		
Table 14: Causes Of Poverty By Ward	15		
Table 15: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward	16		
Table 16: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	19		
Table 17: Food Economy Zone And Main Farming Sector By Ward	20		
Table 18: Soil Types By Ward	21		
Table 19: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward	21		
Table 20: Crop Production Trends	21		
Table 21: Average Livestock Holding By Ward	23		
Table 22: Livestock Diseases By Ward	24		
Table 23: Dipping Facilities By Ward	24		
Table 24: Distribution Of Herd Size By Dip Tank	24		
Table 25: Other Livestock Establishments By Type	25		
Table 26: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward	25		
Table 27: Common Hazards By Ward	26		
Table 28: District Development Priorities	26		
Table 29: Socio-Economic Groups	27		
Table 30: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity	28		
Table 31: Prevalence Of Malnutrition And HIV/AIDS	29		
Table 32: Children Under 2 IYCF Practices	30		
Table 33: Household And Women Food Consumption Patterns	31		
Table 34: Causes Of Morbidity	31		
Table 35: Development Partner Profiles	32		

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 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.

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.

Disclaimer

Standard copyright clause: This District profile is owned by the Government of Zimbabwe and the World Food Programme. All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial uses are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Government of Zimbabwe through the Food and Nutrition Council © FNC [2022].

Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

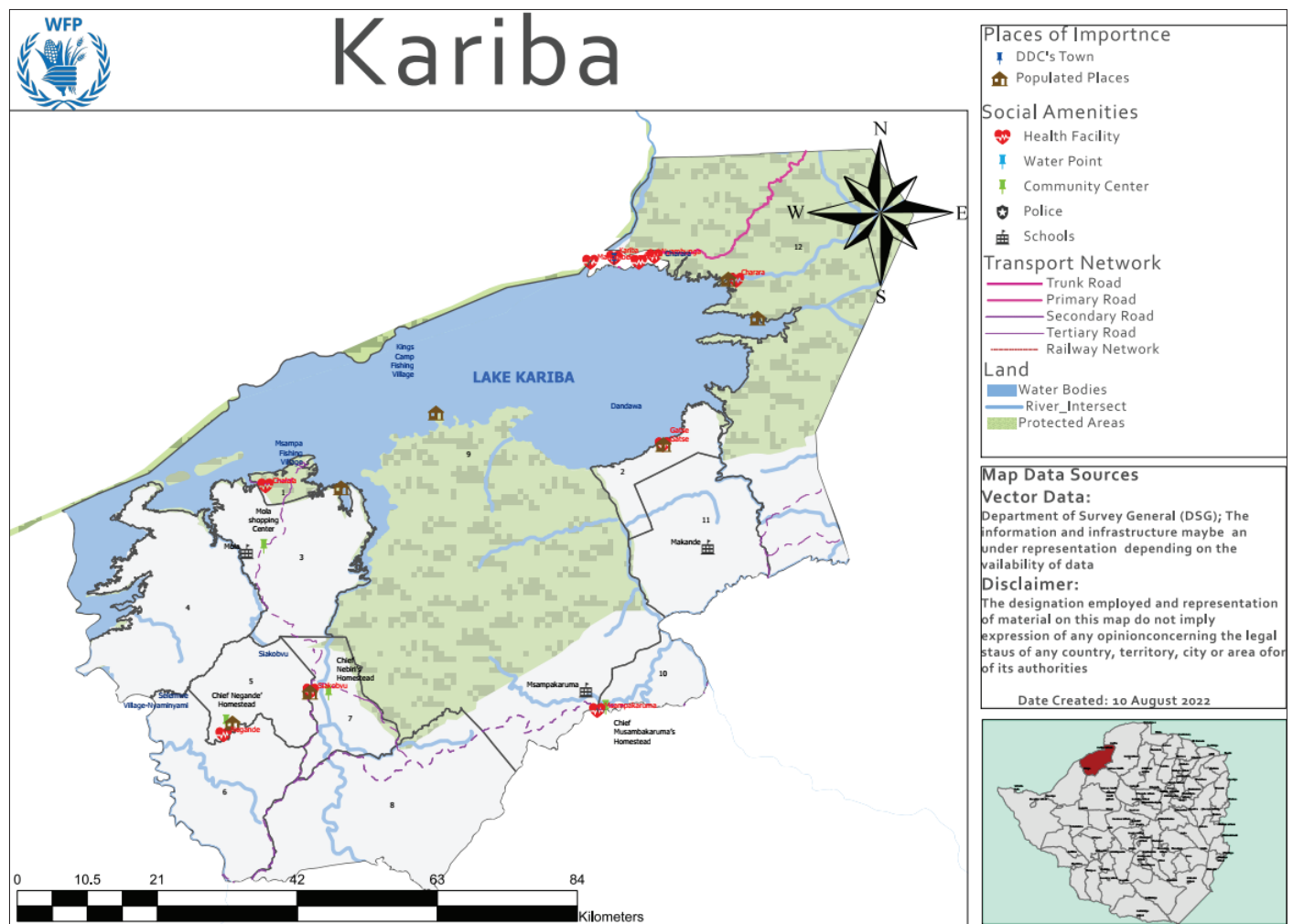


Figure 1: Map of the District (Source: WFP, 2022)

1.2 Administrative Information

Kariba District is located in the north western corner of the administrative province of Mashonaland West and lies within the Zambezi basin. The district is one of the seven districts of Mashonaland West province. The administrative centre of the district is at approximately 250 km away from the provincial capital i.e. Chinhoyi urban along the Chinhoyi- Chirundu highway. Kariba shares boundaries with Hurungwe district to the north eastern side, Binga district on the south west, Gokwe North district on the southern side and Zambia to the northern side. The district covers a total area of 7,943 square kilometres and was established on the 31st of August 1956. Kariba Dam which was completed in 1959 triggered the expansion of Kariba. The district has 21 wards which are shared between Municipality of Kariba (9) and Nyaminyami Rural District Council (12). Dominant languages are Tonga and Shona. The predominant religion is Christianity and African tradition.

The district lies in the Zambezi Valley and is generally rugged, hilly with mountain ranges dissected by major and minor drainage systems. The surface drainage of the area consists primarily of the Sanyati and Ume, river systems. The seasonal westerly flowing Sanyati river and its major tributaries, Ume and Sengwa drain the Southern part of the district, whilst the north-easterly flowing Zambezi River and its westwards draining tributaries (Charara, Sunde, and Nyaodza etc.) dominate the drainage system of the northern region. Besides Lake Kariba, there are no major dams. The District consists of three communal land areas of Gatshe-Gatshe, Kanyati and Omay; Protected Conservation Area namely Matusadonha National Park, Charara Safari Area and the Kariba Urban town area.

In Kariba Urban most of the people depend on the lake either direct or indirectly. Tourism, fishing and generation of electricity employ the majority; all are linked to the waters of the lake. There are a number of rural service centers dotted around the district such as Siakobvu, Chalala, Makande, Mola and Negande.

1.2.1 Traditional leadership

The district has a total of four chiefs and 198 village heads. The jurisdiction of each chief covers an average of 2 wards (Table 1).

Table 1: Traditional Leaders by Ward

Chief	Wards	Headman	Village Heads	Number Of Households
Msambakaruma	9, 10, 11, 12 and 2	0	49	4018
Mola	1, 3 and 4	0	54	2308
Negande	5 and 6	0	42	2218
Nebiri	7 and 8	0	53	5258
Total		0	198	13803

Source: Local Government

1.2.2 Councilors

The district has a total of 21 councillors comprising 19 males and 2 females.

1.2.3 Police Posts

There are three police stations, three police posts and one police base.

Table 2: Police Posts And Their Catchment Area

Ward	Police Post	Catchment Area
7	Kariba Police Station	District wide
	Makuti Police Station	District wide
8	Siakobvu Police Station	Kariba rural district
2	Nyamhunga Police Post	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8
12	Makande Police Post	11 and 12
1	Chalala Police Post	1
3	Mola Police Base	Ward 3 and 4

Source: ZRP Kariba District and Hurungwe District

1.2.4 Magistrates And Prosecutors

There is one magistrate court which is stationed at Kariba urban.

1.2.5 Clips-Centres For Learning And Innovation

The district has two centres for learning and innovation (CLIPS) in ward 8 Siakobvu and ward 11 Makande

1.3 Population Information

The 2021 projected population for the district is 83,642 thus (rural- 50,827 and urban – 32,815) using the district annual population growth rate of 2.3% (Table 3). Ward 3 and 12 are the most populated rural wards while ward 1 to 3 dominate the population in the urban part of the district.

Table 3: Population Distribution By Rural Wards

Ward	Households	Population 2012	Projected Population 2016	2021 Projected Population	Proportion in 2021 (%)
1	412	1,369	1,499	1,680	3.3
2	516	2,112	2,313	2,592	5.1
3	1,484	6,072	6,650	7,451	14.7
4	1,408	5,866	6,425	7,198	14.2
5	689	3,152	3,452	3,868	7.6
6	478	2,242	2,455	2,751	5.4
7	385	1,633	1,788	2,004	3.9
8	1,165	5,768	6,317	7,078	13.9
9	640	2,999	3,285	3,680	7.2
10	349	1,564	1,713	1,919	3.8
11	530	2,538	2,780	3,114	6.1
12	1,509	6,105	6,686	7,491	14.7
Total	9,565	41,420	45,364	50,827	100

Source: ZIMSTAT Projections based on Census 2012

Below is the Population Distribution for Kariba Urban (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Population Distribution By Urban Wards

Kariba Urban					
Ward	Households	Population 2012	Projected Population 2016	Projected Population 2021	Proportion of Population in 2021 (%)
1	1,351	5,242	5,741	6,432	19.6
2	1,847	7,209	7,895	8,846	27.0
3	1,480	5,715	6,259	7,013	21.4
4	408	1,679	1,839	2,060	6.3
5	468	1,863	2,040	2,286	7.0
6	370	1,353	1,482	1,660	5.1
7	233	854	935	1,048	3.2
8	306	1,197	1,311	1,469	4.5
9	426	1,630	1,785	2,000	6.1
Total	6,889	26,742	29,288	32,815	

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation in the district is mainly dry savanna woodlands which comprise of *combretum*, acacia mahogany and mopane species on Kalahari sands.

1.5 Land Degradation

There is a lot of deforestation especially in wards 1 and 2 where firewood is in high demand for bakeries and domestic use and also ward 12 where tobacco curing is carried out. In other areas deforestation is mainly for firewood and for sale. There is massive cutting down of trees in resettlement areas to clear areas for the home and fields. Gold panning activities in ward 7 in the Ume river area and ward 10 in the Sanyati river area also contribute to land degradation. The pits left by the panners then open way to gullies and the soil from the pits is silted into the rivers. Most rivers are silted because of the sediment deposited into the river beds as people in the ward 5 and 6 are farming in the seasonal rivers to use the prolonged moisture of the river beds (stream bank cultivation). Mining of slates as we enter Kariba town has also degraded the environment as visible open pits can be seen.

1.6 Development Indicators

1.6.1 Education Information

The district has a total of 44 primary and 16 secondary schools (**Table 5**). Children from some wards travel long distances to attend secondary school. Some children have to lodge in the villages away from their homes (informal boarding) so that they can attend secondary school. These difficulties make it hard for children to stay in school hence they end up dropping out of secondary school. Generally there is low enrolment in schools due to drop outs caused by lack of money, inadequate education facilities and early marriages.

Table 5: Distribution Of Schools By Type

School	Public	Private	Total
Primary	44	9	53
Secondary	16	9	25
Vocational Training Centre	0	0	0
Nurseries	0	6	6
ECD	44	3	47
Number of Electrified Schools (Primary & Secondary)	16	16	32

Source: MoPSE

1.6.2 Health Facilities By Type

The district has a total of 21 health facilities including public clinics, hospitals, and private health institutions but are not fairly distributed throughout the district (**Table 6**). There is need for more health facilities mainly in the following areas Kudzanana, Chilimba and Mamvuramachena (**Table 6**). People from these wards walk or travel long distances to access health services a situation which put them at risk of wildlife threats. In Kariba urban there are 4 private pharmacies and 2 private dental services.

Table 6: Health Facilities by Ward, Authority and Type

Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority	Type
Chalala	1	Council	Clinic
Gachte Gachte	2	Government	Clinic
Mola	3	Government	Clinic
Mayovhe	4	Council	Clinic
Negande	5 and 6	Government	Clinic
Siakobvu	7	Government	Rural hospital
Kasvisva	8	Council	Clinic
Msampakaruma	9 and 10	Council	Clinic
Kanyati	11 and 12	Government	Clinic
Padenga Holdings	3	Private	Clinic
Nyamhunga	-	Council	Clinic
Mahombekombe	-	Council	Clinic
Kariba Hospital	7	Government	District hospital
Lighthouse house	-	Private	Surgery
Neptune	-	Private	Clinic
MARS	-	Private	
ZPCS	7	Government	Clinic
ZNA	7	Government	Clinic
ZRP	7	Government	Clinic
ZPC	-	Private	Clinic
Padenga Holdings	-	Private	Clinic
Source: MoHCC			

1.6.3 Settlement Types

There is an urban settlement under Kariba municipality with 9 wards and a rural settlement under Nyamimani Rural district Council with 12 wards (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards 2022
Urban	9
Business center	1
Resettlement area	2
Communal	12
Source: Kariba Rural District Council	

2. Other Development Indicators

2.1 Water And Sanitation Information

(Table 8) provides for the distribution of boreholes by ward. There are more boreholes that are non-functional compared to those that are functional. Reasons for non-functionality include bush pumps breakdown, breakdown of pipelines and poor water discharge.

Table 8: Distribution of Boreholes by Ward

Ward NO	Main Water Source	Ward Functional Boreholes	Ward Non Functional	Reasons For Non-Functioning
1	Solarised Borehole	1	0	
2	Deep wells / Bush pumps	7	8	Bush pumps breakdown
3	Solarised boreholes / Piped water schemes	5	13	Breakdown of pipeline and deep wells as well as poor water discharge
4	Piped water	2	21	Saline water and breakdown of boreholes as well as poor water levels
5	Piped water	3	10	Saline water, boreholes breakdown and collapsing of borehole casings.
6	Piped water	3	9	Collapsing of deep wells and poor water discharge as well as pipeline breakdown
7	Piped water	7	15	Poor water discharge and bush pumps breakdown
8	Deep wells / Bush pumps	15	20	Collapsing of deep wells and bush pumps breakdown
9	Deep wells / Bush pumps	9	23	Poor water levels and breakdowns
10	Piped water & Bush pumps	10	18	Collapsing and breaking down
11	Bush pumps / Deep wells	10	24	Collapsing and break down of bush pumps
12	Bush pumps / Deep wells	8	22	Collapsing and bush pumps breakdown

Source: RDC

2.2 Sanitation Facilities

(Table 9 and Figure 4) show the proportion of households which had access to any type of latrine, safe type of latrine and households with a hand washing facility in use in 2016 and in 2022. There is not much difference in the proportion of households which accessed safe sanitation facilities except on ward 2 and ward 7 **(Table 9 and Figure 4)**. Access to Sanitation Facilities 2016.

2.3 Access to Sanitation Facilities 2016

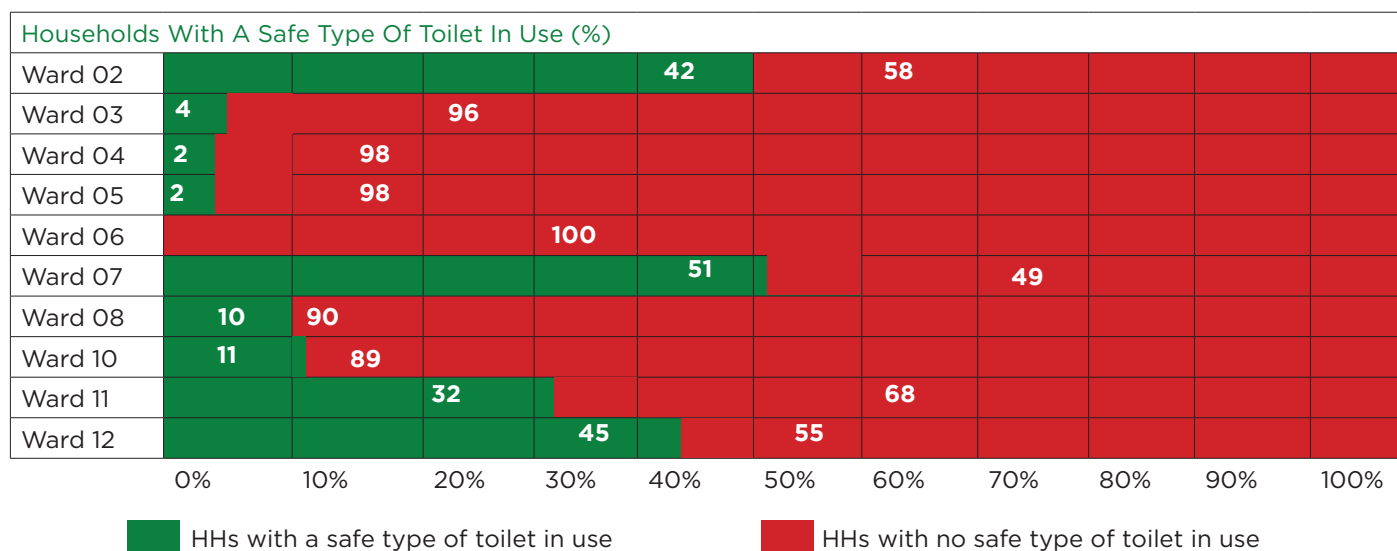
Table 9: Proportion of Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities (2016)

Location	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	HHs with any Type of Latrine (%)	HHs with Safe Type of Latrine in use (%)	HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use (%)
Ward 02	6	662	29.91	18.43	7.70
Ward 03	16	2,088	3.93	3.54	0.00
Ward 04	11	1,929	5.91	1.66	0.26
Ward 05	9	784	6.12	2.17	0.13
Ward 06	6	800	8.13	0.00	2.13
Ward 07	5	553	11.75	11.03	1.27
Ward 08	25	2,024	14.48	9.83	3.01
Ward 10	6	477	28.30	20.75	9.01
Ward 11	5	722	49.45	32.27	1.39
Ward 12	6	1,170	53.42	44.87	11.20
Total	95	11,209	17.68	12.15	2.91

Source: RWIMS

2.4 Access to Sanitation Facilities 2022

Table 10: Proportion of Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities (2022)



Source: RWIMS

3. Transport and Communication

3.1 Transport And Road Infrastructure

Kariba rural, is one of the least developed rural district in Zimbabwe and has a very poor road network and general infrastructure, leading to its isolation from the main commodity and labour markets. This isolation is exacerbated whenever fuel is in short supply and expensive resulting in transport shortages increasing. The rural wards have two state roads; Karoi - Bumi Hills road and the Gokwe -Karoi Road.

There are service roads constructed by DDF and NRDC that also link the district yet they are in a poor state as most bridges on those roads have been swept away. This makes the roads impassable during the rainy season, for example, the Kanyati-Gachegache Road , Siakobvu-Mayovhe-Chalala road; and Siakobvu-Negande road. The road network that connects different wards is also in a poor state which makes it difficult during the rainy season.

Kariba Aerodrome in the urban connects the thriving tourist destination to the rest of the country and the region through air transport. A landing strips is available in ward 1 at Bumi Hills Safari.

Kariba town can also be accessed via water transportation e.g. boats to some parts of the rural wards, for example, Gachegache (ward 2) and Chalala (ward 1). Water transportation is through one public DDF ferry and other private hired boats, Croc Farm (Padenga Holdings) Ferry but this offers the shortest route to connect the rural wards to Kariba town (by road the distance is 260km or 350 km, whilst by boat around 100km).

3.2 Network Coverage

(Table 11) shows network coverage by ward. Econet is the most common network service provider although connection ranges from poor to fair in most areas.

Table 11: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Service Provider	Coverage
1	Econet	Poor
2	Econet and Netone	Poor
3	None	Only on selected points
4	None	Only on selected points
5	None	Only on selected points
6	None	Only on selected points
7	Econet and Netone	Fair
8	None	Only on selected points
9	None	Only on selected points
10	None	Only on selected points
11	Econet	Fair
12	Econet	Fair

Source: NRDC

4. Main Livelihood Sources

Kariba is a semi-arid area with four livelihood zones, namely, Highveld prime communal covering wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Kariba valley covering wards 3 and 5 (Figure 2 and Table 12). Agro-fisheries covering ward 1 and 2 (Chalala), crop production and livestock farming (wards 3-12). The soils are inherently sandy soils and infertile.

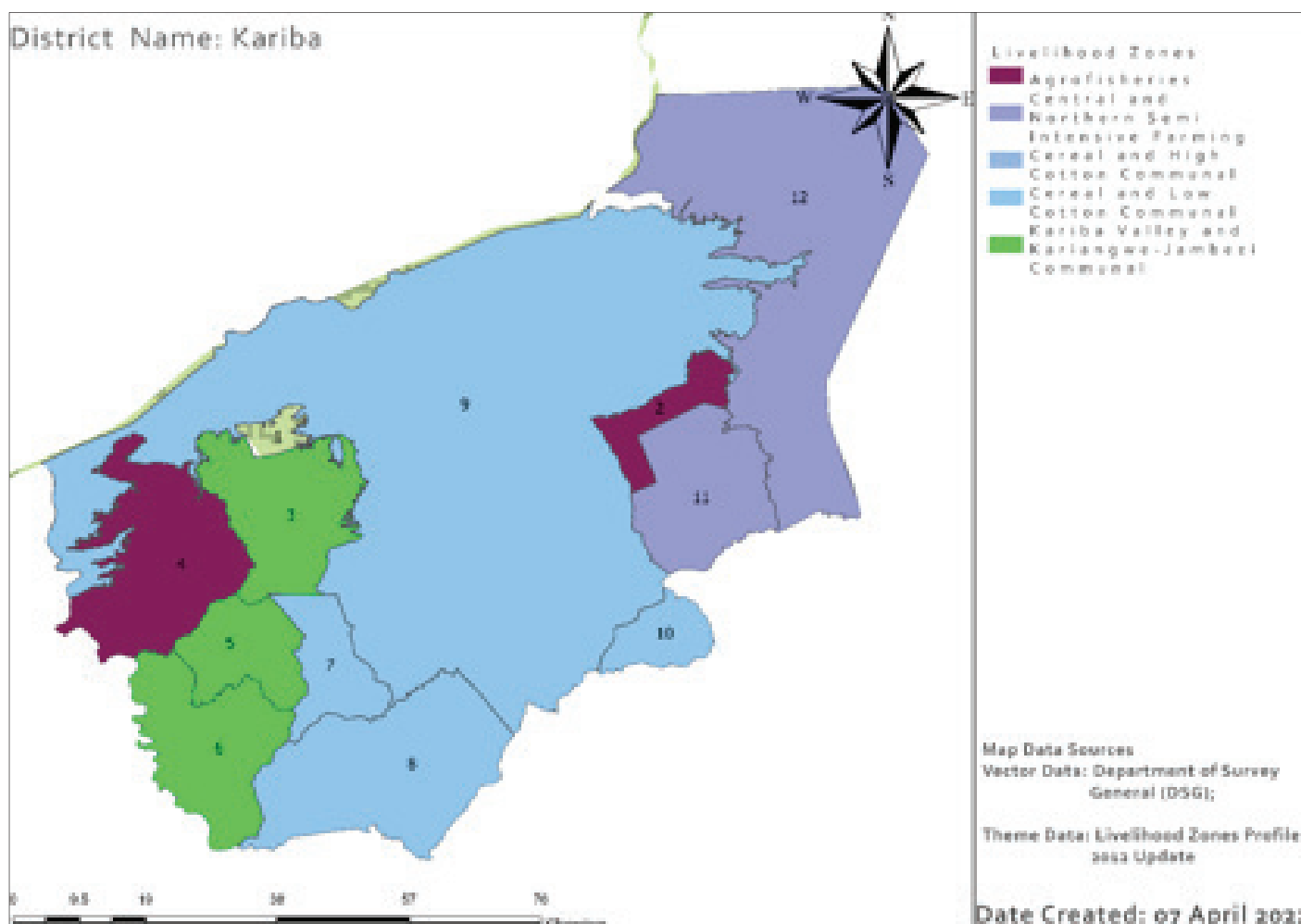


Figure 2: District Livelihood Zones (Source: Livelihood Zones Profiles Update 2012)

(Table 12) provides for a summary description of each livelihood zone. Four wards rely on fisheries as a major source of livelihood and these are wards 1, 2, 3 and 4. Of these, ward 1 (Chalala) and 2 (Gatche Gatche), solely depend on fishing. The main species of fish in these wards include breams, tiger and kapenta. At Chalala there are mainly kapenta fishing companies, with the majority of them currently facing operational challenges. As a result, a number of employees have been laid off. The majority of these employees have continued fishing as individuals and this is their main source of income.

Table 12: Summary Of Economic Zones

Ward	Economic Zone	Description
1 and 2	Agro-Fisheries	This is a livelihood zone interspersed across Binga, Hwange, and Kariba rural districts. Livelihoods are characterised 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 the lakes (Lake Kariba and Lake Chivero) 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.
3, 5, 6 and 4	Kariba Valley and 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 must also be pursued. Close proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities on commercial farms for the poor, 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.
11 and 12	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	This zone is spread across the central Middleveld, and extends to the north eastern and north western lowlands. Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages gold panning and craft sales.
7, 8, 9 and 10	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.
Source: Livelihood Zones Profiles Update 2022		

5. Poverty Levels

Poverty level is very high for Kariba with an estimated poverty rate of 73.3% compared to the national rural average of 76%. Only ward 1 has a poverty prevalence slightly below the national rural average with all the wards having prevalences above 80% **(Table 13)**. Wards with poverty prevalence above 90% are highlighted in red in the table below.

Table 13: Prevalence of Poverty by Ward

Ward	Proportion Of Population (%)	2012 HH	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)
1	3	412	305	74
2	5	516	457	89
3	15	1,483	1,323	89
4	14	1,396	1,298	93
5	8	688	640	93
6	5	478	450	95
7	4	388	331	85
8	14	1,155	1,089	95
9	7	627	559	89
10	4	349	318	92
11	6	527	468	89
12	15	1,507	1,217	81
Total	100	9,526	8,455	

Most of the wards with highest prevalence are highly dependent on crop and livestock farming and are in agro-ecological region 4 with low rainfall and poor soils leading to low yield which cannot provide any sustainable income (**Figure 3**). The most available labour opportunities are on and off farm casual labour jobs which earn the average person \$1 a day. The livestock produced (mainly goats and chickens) do not provide much income.

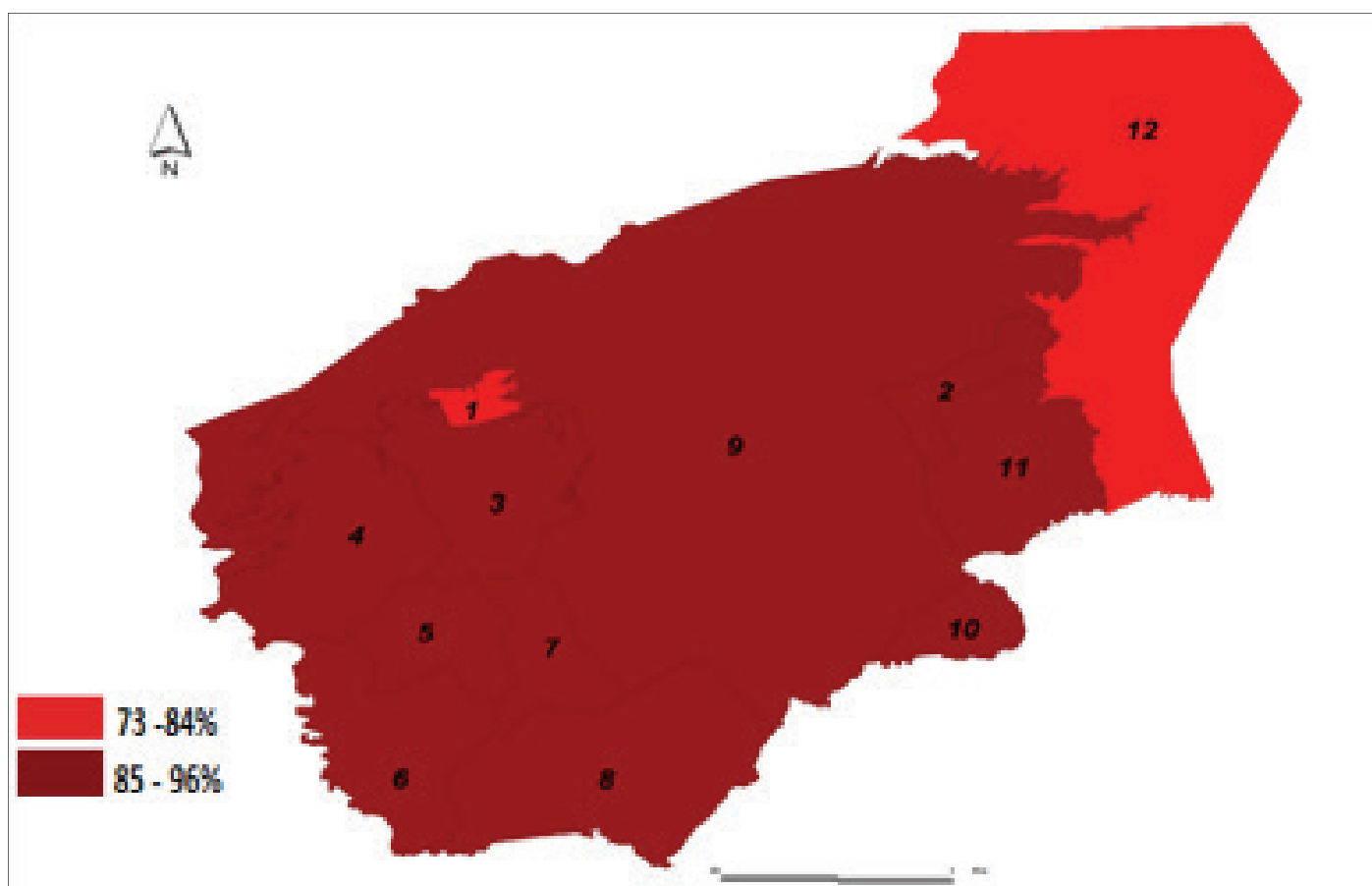


Figure 3: Spatial Distribution of Poverty (Poverty Atlas 2015)

Wards 1 and 2 have lower poverty rates as they have agro-fishery production which provides a reasonable amount of income (**Table 14**). In ward 3, due to tourism, there are resort institutions such as Croc Farm (Padenga Holdings) which provide better casual labour opportunities to the community where the average job can earn a person \$5. The table below summarises the causes of poverty rates per ward.

Table 14: Causes of Poverty by Ward

Ward No	Poverty Rate (%)	Causes
1	89	Poor education, poor technical knowhow, poor markets, poor infrastructure
2	88	Poor education, poor technical knowhow, poor markets, poor infrastructure
3	89	Access to land, overpopulation on resources, wildlife conflicts, erratic rainfall, low crop production
4	93	Access to land, overpopulation on resources, wildlife conflicts, erratic rainfall, low crop production
5	93	Lack of draught power for farming, poor education, lack of framing inputs, poor access to markets
6	94	Lack of draught power for farming, poor education, lack of framing inputs, poor access to markets
7	85	Lack of draught power, low rainfall, lack of livestock
8	94	Low rainfall, lack of farming inputs
9	89	Low rainfall, lack of farming inputs
10	91	Low rainfall, lack of farming inputs
11	72	Low rainfall, lack of farming inputs
12	74	Low rainfall, lack of farming inputs

Source: AARDS

6. Agriculture Information

6.1 Agroecological Regions and Climate

Kariba falls in two main farming zones namely extensive and semi extensive farming zone (**Table 15**). Wards 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are found in agro-ecological zone IV while wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 are in agro-ecological zone V summarised in the table below.

Table 15: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
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	8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
Region Va	Low and very erratic rainfall per annum (below 450mm), poor soils and topology, suitable for cattle ranching.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

Kariba District receives an average of 600mm per year. The wards in agro-ecological zone 5 are prone to drought. Poor soil types, low rainfall, occurrence of pests and diseases affect the crop in the area. Ward 1 and 2 do not have any crop/livestock production but only fisheries from the lake, are the main points of agricultural production in the area. (**Figure 4**) below shows the agro ecological zones and farming sectors.

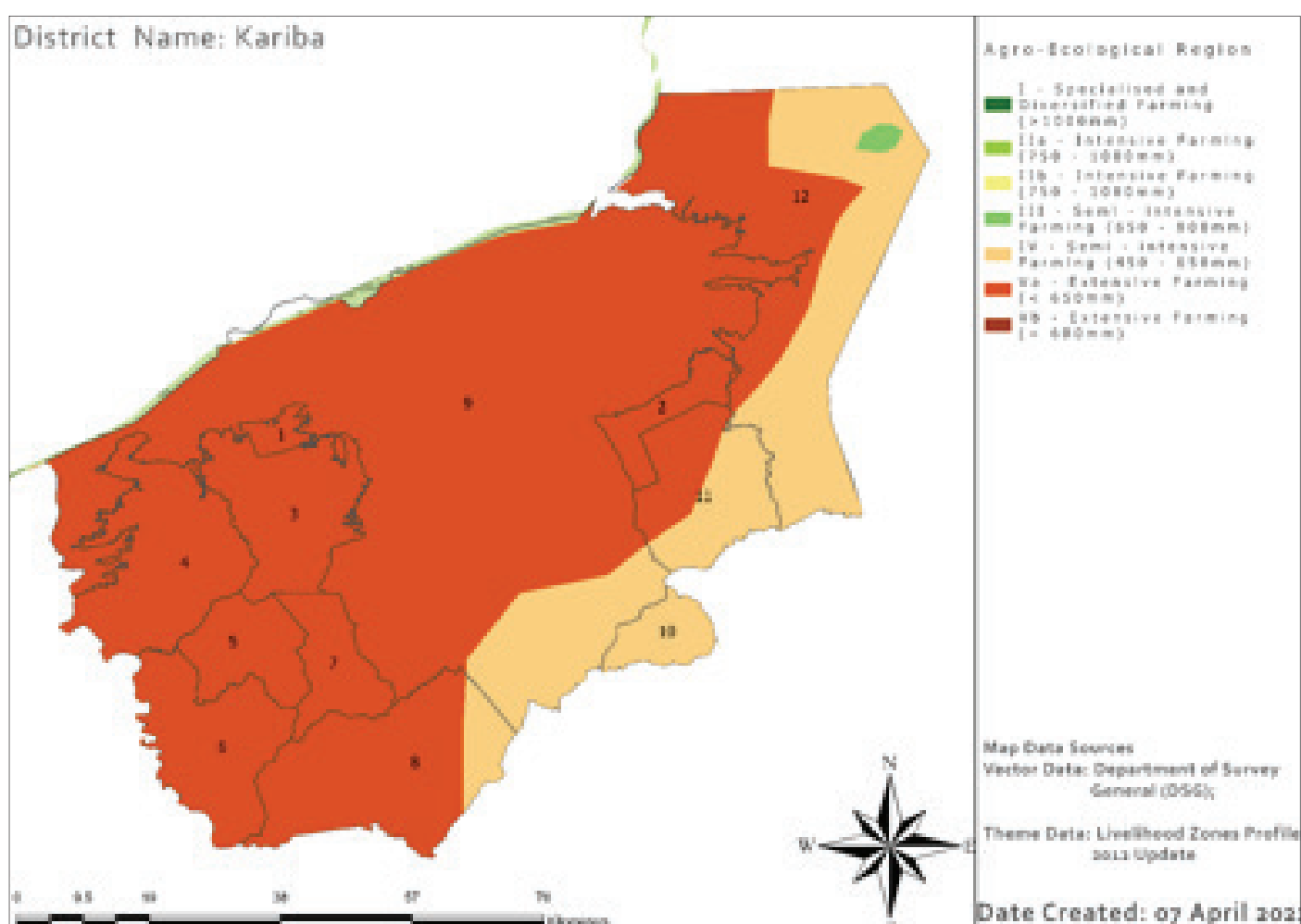


Figure 4: Agro-ecological Zones

6.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

It falls under natural regions 4 and 5. The district has three distinct seasons- cool dry winters with hot dry period leading up to summer rains in hot wet season. The mean annual temperature range between 32-35 degrees Celsius with maximum of 40 degrees Celsius and minimum of 21 degrees Celsius. The average length of the season is 89 days and the growing season is both short and unreliable. The district also experiences some mid-season dry spells which later affect crop production for most farming households in Kariba rural. Kariba district is characterised by semi-arid climate and low erratic rainfall. Annual rainfall is variable, ranging between 400mm and 800mm and relative humidity is usually less than 55%. Rainfall is too low and evapo-transpiration exceeds 2290mm (66mm per day), thus it exceeds precipitation. In the 95 years of record keeping meteorological droughts occurred in 55% of the seasons. Intra season dry spells affect rainfall distribution in all seasons.

The agricultural season starts towards late November and normally end in March. Annual rainfall varies from 400mm to 600mm and the air is relatively humid and usually less than 55%. The rainfall is unevenly distributed as there are some areas that receive high rainfall such as wards 11 and 12 and very low rainfall in areas such as wards 5 and 6.

The district has high temperatures across the wards throughout the year. Annual evaporation exceeds 2290mm (66mm per day) with evaporation exceeding precipitation. The district has two distinct seasons, cool dry winters with hot dry period leading up to summer rains in the hot wet season. Maximum temperature can exceed 40°C whilst minimum temperatures can fall below 21°C. The average length of the season is 89 days and the growing season is both short and unreliable. The district also experiences some prolonged mid-season dry spells which later affect crop production for most farming households in Kariba rural.

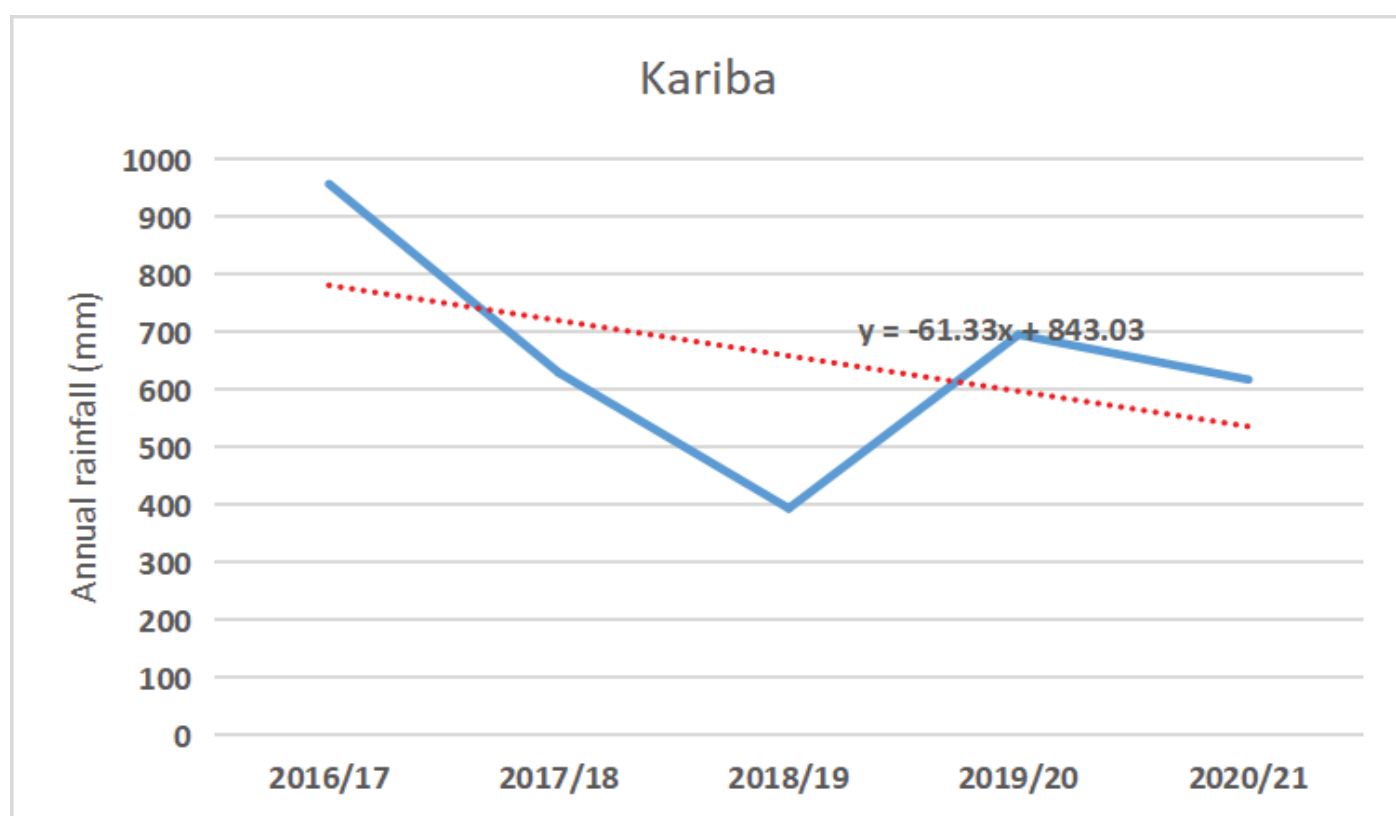


Figure 5: Rainfall Patterns for Kariba (Source: Meteorological Services Department)

6.3 Drought Prone Areas

According to the national Integrated Context Analysis 2021, Kariba is lowly prone to drought (**Figure 6**) Wards mostly affected by drought include 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 due to erratic rainfalls and prolonged mid-season dry spells. The population in these wards own small livestock (goats and chicken) which are also their main source of livelihoods.

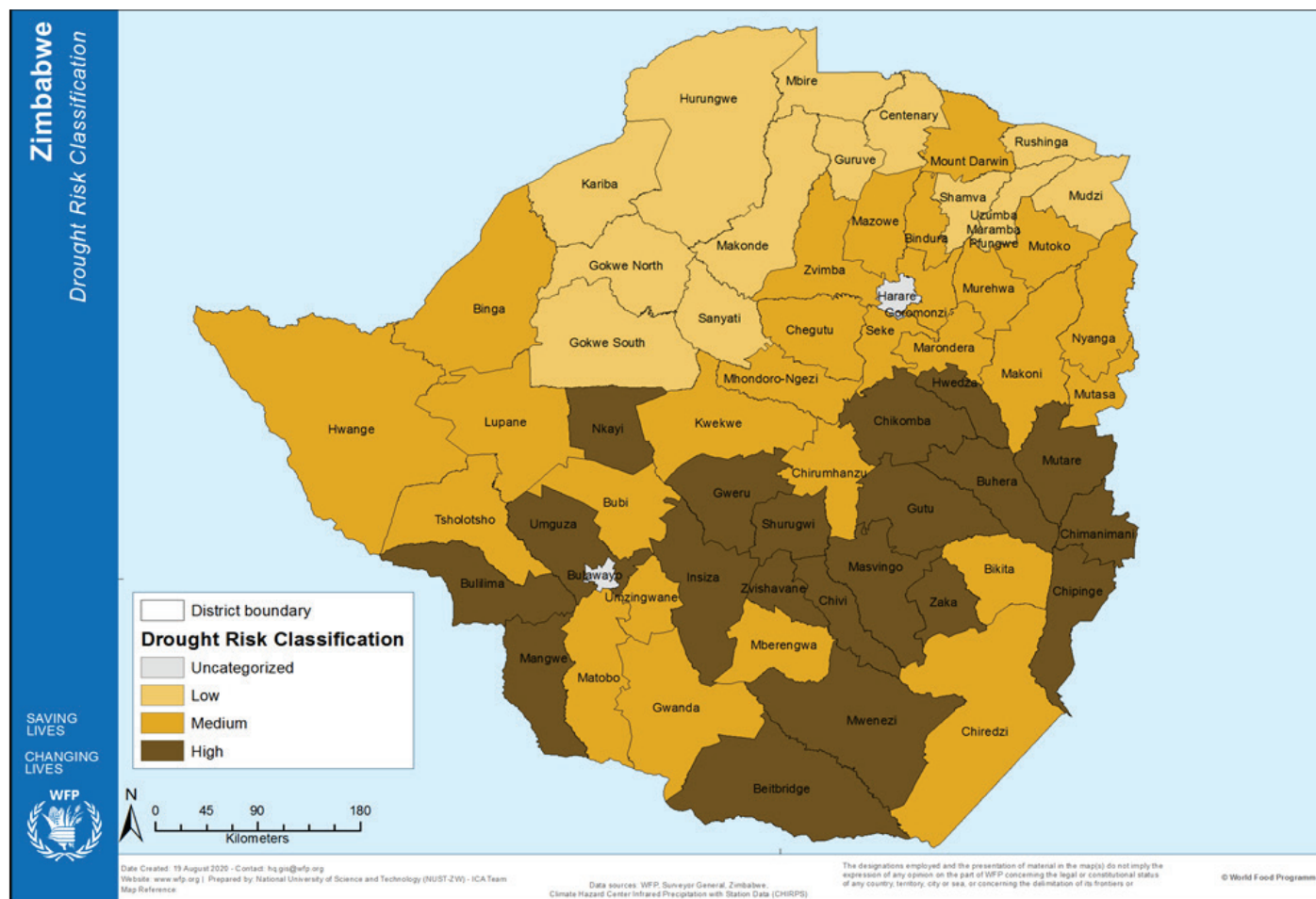


Figure 6: Drought Prone areas (Source: Source: National ICA 2021)

6.4 Flood Prone Areas

Due to its low lying nature and located in areas of confluence of rivers, Kariba is classified as high flood risk according to the National Integrated Context Analysis (**Figure 7**).

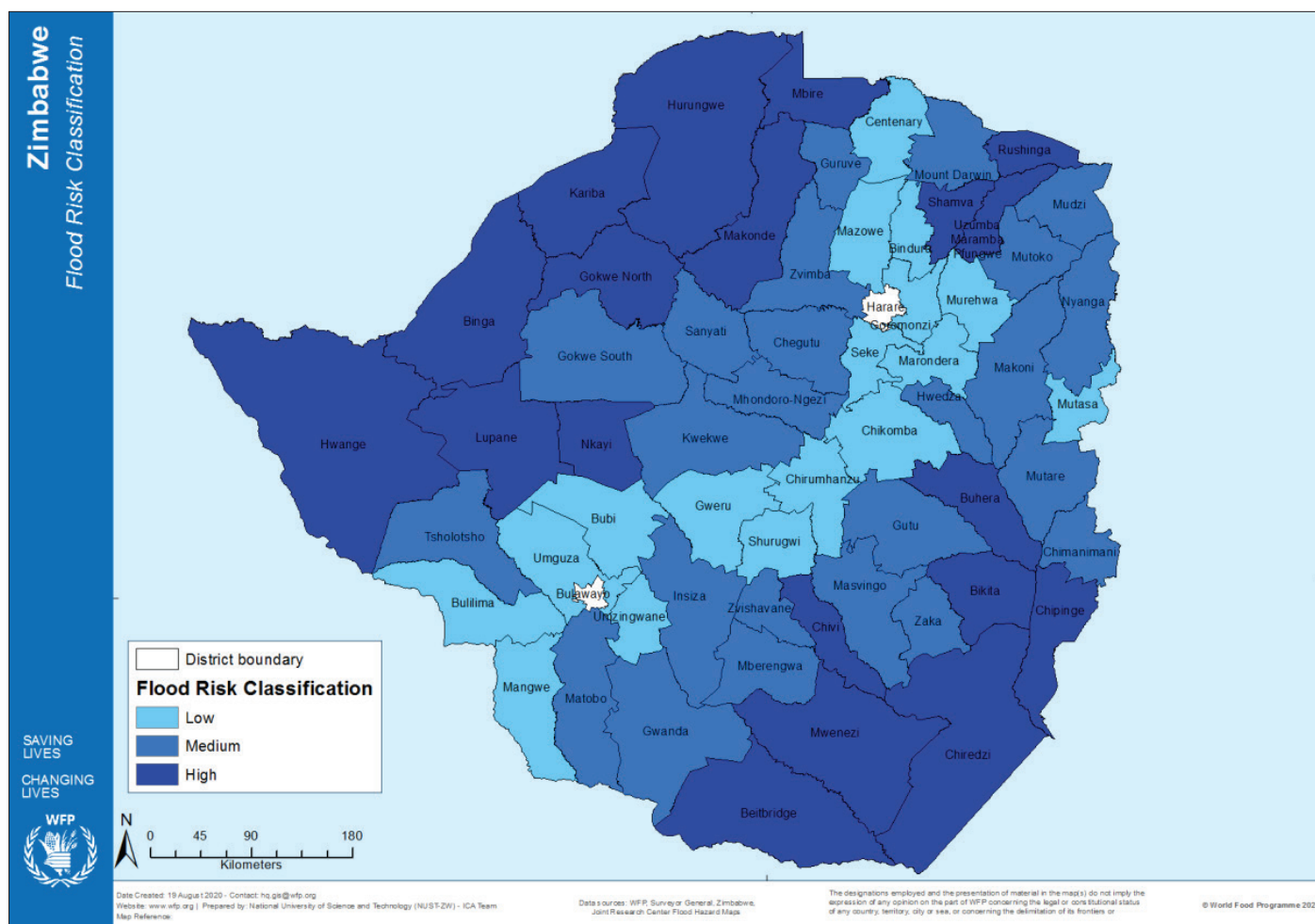


Figure 7: Flood Prone Area (Source: Source: National ICA 20211)

6.5 Hydrogeological Conditions

There are a number of rivers that flow through the district from the Zambezi River. The district also has 9 dams located in 9 wards as shown in **Table 13**.

Table 16: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Dams
1	Kariba
2	Kariba
3	Mola, Chikarira
4	Kariba, Namandale (small earth dam)
5	Kantulwe (small earth), Simalulu (small earth)
6	Negande 12 500m3 but silted
7	Nebiri weir dam/ Harudziva Weir Dam/ Bhuruwayo Dam (small earth)
10	Wetsoro Dam
11	Chebere Dam 15 000m3, Chikaiva

Source: ZINWA

7. Crop Information

7.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

All rural wards are under communal areas. Wards 8, 9 and 10 are adjacent to the Matusadonha National Park area which dominates a large area of these wards. **(Table 17)** shows food economy zone and main farming sector by ward.

Table 17: Food Economy Zone and Main Farming Sector by Ward

Ward	Food Economy Zone	Main Farming Sector	Land use
1	Fisheries	Fisheries	Communal
2	Agro fisheries/ irrigation	Fisheries	Communal
3	Agro pastoral production /livestock production	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
4	Agro pastoral production /livestock production	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
5	Agro pastoral production /livestock production	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
6	Agro pastoral production /livestock production	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
7	Low cotton production zone	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
8	Low cotton production zone	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
9	Low cotton production zone	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
10	High cotton production farming	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
11	High cotton production farming	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal
12	High cotton production farming	Crop farming/ Livestock farming	Communal

Source: AARDS

7.2 Land Use

Majority of the land is used for communal purposes as shown in the **Figure 8**.

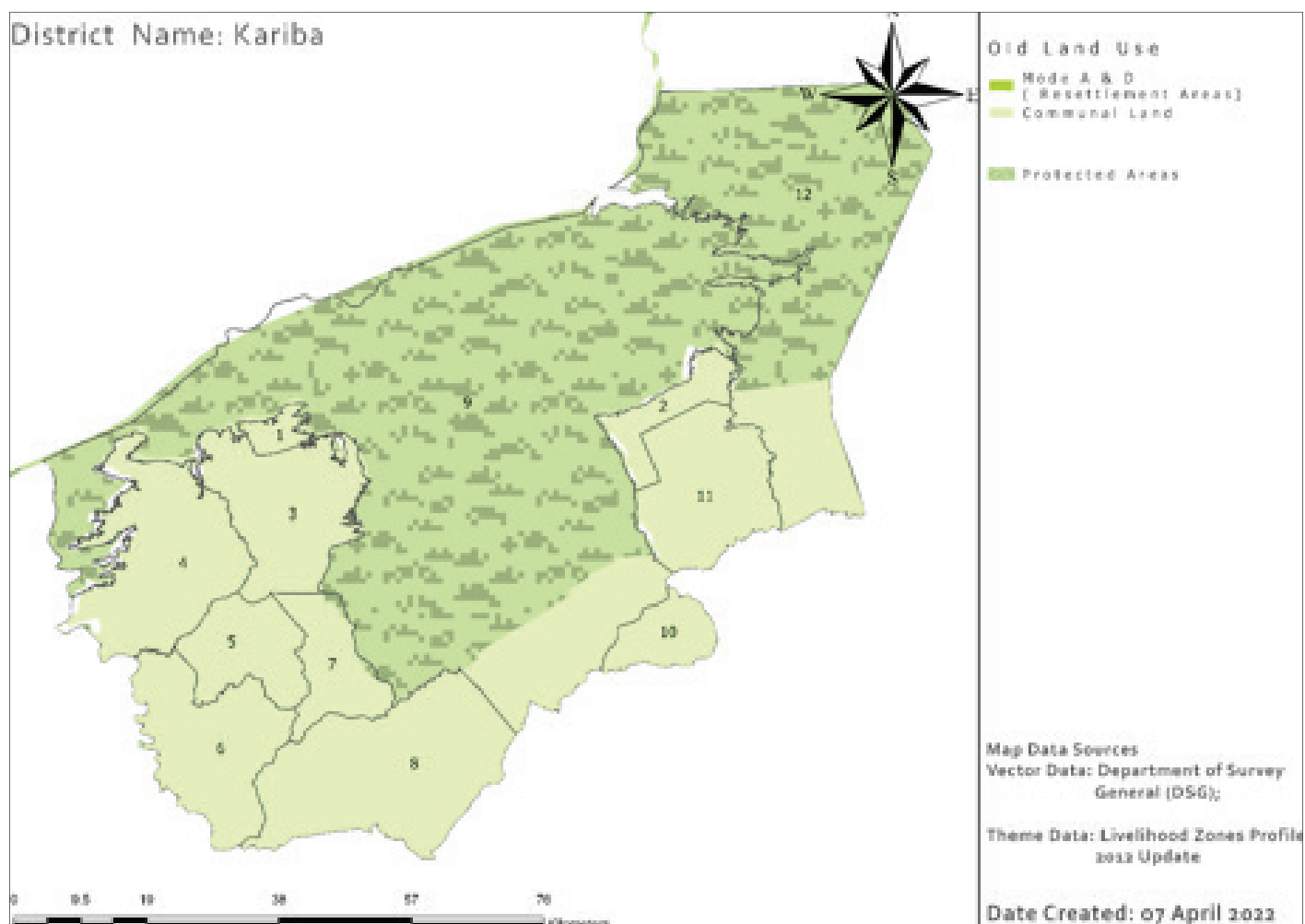


Figure 8: Land Use by Ward (Source: Livelihood Zones Profiles Updates 2012)

7.3 Soil Types And Variations

The district is mainly characterized by sandy loam soils, clay loam soils or a combination of the 2 per ward. The distribution of these soils is summarized in the **(Table 18)**. The average size of land owned per household is 6 ha in the communal area. There are instances in Negande wards 5 and 6 were communities refused to be resettled therefore maintained land sizes of 0.4 -2 hectares, these are also the poor households. In Gache Gache households have 0.4ha of land as their main source of livelihood is fishing.

Table 18: Soil Types By Ward

Soils	Wards
Sandy Loam	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 , 9 , 10, 11 and 12
Clay loam	3, 4, 5 and 6
Sandy loam and clay loam	1-12
Source: AARDS	

7.4 Irrigation Schemes

The district has 2 irrigation schemes namely Gache Gache and Magwara and they are both functional.

Table 19: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
2	Gache Gache	8 hectares	Functional
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	Magwara	1 hectare	Functional
Source: AARDS			

7.5 Crop Production Trends

Crop production in the district is generally low and most households rely on the market for their food needs including cereals. **(Table 20)** shows the average cereal production per ward.

Table 20: Crop Production Trends

Year	Area Planted (Hactares)	Yield (Tonnes)
Maize		
2015/16	4,455	0.22
2016/17	5,300	0.5
2017/18	2,684	0.35
2018/19	3,400	0.25
2019/20	2,709	0.32
2020/21	6,000	0.42
2021/22	6,800	0.35
2022/23	7,680	0.4
2023/24	7,800	0.38
2024/25	8,000	0.45
Sorghum		
2015/16	2,006	0.2
2016/17	2,510	0.35
2017-18	2,265	0.3
2018/19	3,221	0.34
2019/20	2,339	0.38
2020/21	2,600	0.35
2021/22	2,350	3.6
2022/23	2,900	3.8
2023/24	2,780	0.4
2024/25	2,500	0.41

Table 20: Crop Production Trends (Continued)

Year	Area Planted (Hectares)	Yield (Tonnes)
Groundnuts		
2015/16	200	0.36
2016/17	225	0.5
2017-18	130	0.3
2018/19	122	0.4
2019/20	150.2	0.38
2020/21	250	0.4
2021/22	225	0.45
2022/23	300	0.5
2023/24	295	0.5
2024/25	300	0.45
Cowpeas		
2015/16	150	0.25
2016/17	200	0.32
2017-18	215	0.25
2018/19	180	0.35
2019/20	170	0.33
2020/21	250	0.4
2021/22	225	0.35
2022/23	200	0.4
2023/24	200	0.32
2024/25	230	0.4
Sesame		
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
2017-18	3	0.15
2018/19	5	0.25
2019/20	7	0.2
2020/21	5	0.3
2021/22	5	0.35
2022/23	5	0.3
2023/24	5	0.35
2024/25	5	0.4
Cotton		
2015/16	1025	0.6
2016/17	750	0.5
2017-18	800	0.55
2018/19	1000	0.45
2019/20	1002	0.6
2020/21	800	0.7
2021/22	750	0.6
2022/23	900	0.75
2023/24	850	0.65
2024/25	1000	0.8

Table 20: Crop Production Trends (Continued)

Year	Area Planted (Hectares)	Yield (Tonnes)
Tobacco		
2015/16	205	0.45
2016/17	225	0.4
2017-18	235	0.3
2018/19	275	0.5
2019/20	315	0.24
2020/21	300	0.5
2021/22	320	0.55
2022/23	350	0.6
2023/24	300	0.5
2024/25	325	0.6

Source: AARDS (NB: Some figures are estimates)

7.6 Challenges for Crop Production

- Poor rainfall distribution
- Late procurement of inputs
- Donor syndrome
- High cost of transporting inputs hence farmers lose presidential inputs through transporters who charge highly such that they return with inputs but not back to GMB
- Selling of inputs to other districts through middle-men
- Shortage of extension staff on the ground
- Limited mobility of extension staff as few have bikes and no fuel
- Specialists are not considered or recognised in terms of mobility to monitor work yet they are important in extension work
- Unfair pricing of cotton and lack of proper remuneration of farmers

8. Livestock Information

8.1 Main Types Of Livestock Ownership

The main types of livestock owned by households include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken **(Table 21)**.

Table 21: Average Livestock Holding By Ward

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
1	0	47	341	647
2	0	238	106	1,347
3	625	2,946	437	3,191
4	1,142	3,439	502	4,703
5	689	4,101	322	3,018
6	822	5,746	224	4,881
7	1,488	3,818	188	3,913
8	2,452	2,948	256	2,614
9	1,671	3,187	319	2,834
10	1,657	1,587	76	5,113
11	1,523	2,813	129	6,138
12	1,883	1,585	178	7,718
Totals	13,903	32,365	3,078	46,117

8.2 Main Livestock Diseases

Majority of livestock are affected by Rabies, Newcastle, Lumpy skin, infectious coryza and infectious bursal disease as shown in the **(Table 22)** below.

Table 22: Livestock Diseases by Ward

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected	No of cases for 2021
Rabies	3, 4 and 6	6
Newcastle disease	1 to 12	00
Anthrax	00	00
Foot and Mouth	00	00
Lumpy skin	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11	47
Heart water	00	00
Theileriosis	00	00
Infectious Coryza	Kariba urban and rural ward 3	71
Infectious bursal disease	Kariba urban and rural ward 4	93

Source: Veterinary office information system 2021

8.3 Dipping Facilities

Most wards have dipping facilities except for ward 1, 2 and 3 **(Table 23)**. All the dipping facilities are functional.

Table 23: Dipping Facilities By Ward

Ward	Number Of Dip tanks	Number Of Functional Dip tanks	Number Of Dip tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip tanks Requiring Rehab
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	2	2	0	1
5	1	1	0	1
6	1	1	0	1
7	1	1	0	1
8	3	3	0	1
9	1	1	0	1
10	1	1	0	1
11	2	2	0	1
12	2	2	1	1

Source: Veterinary Services Department

8.4 Distribution of Herd Size

The district has about 13,902 cattle and Manhanga dip tank has the highest number of stock owners **(Table 24)**. Kudzanai has the highest number of cattle (980). The distribution of herd size by dip tank is shown below.

Table 24: Distribution of Herd Size by Dip Tank

Dip tank	No Of Stock Owners	Census
Chilimba	73	238
Munamata	69	356
Nebiri	48	216
Naboli	95	625
Mashuma	86	687
Marova	93	702
Manhanga	246	704
Mayovhe	71	501
Mamvurachana	156	949
Musanza	57	642
Gunguwe	174	955
Hwadze	251	966

Table 24: Distribution of Herd Size by Dip Tank (Continued)

Dip tank	No Of Stock Owners	Census
Negande	97	917
Mtengu	142	826
Kasvisva	171	594
Chikuro	56	618
Kudzanai	183	980
Makande	236	887
Chitete	184	903
Chikaiva	151	636
Total	2,639	13,902
Source: Veterinary Services Department		

8.5 Other Livestock Establishments

Aquaculture, Apiculture and fodder production are some of the livestock establishments that have been developed in the district.

Table 25: Other Livestock Establishments By Type

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1
Aquaculture (Ponds)	1 (lake harvest urban)
Apiculture	3 (all in Hwamira ward)
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	0
Fodder production	2 (ward 11 and 7)
Source: AARDS	

8.6 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Non availability of vaccines like LSD, IBD and infectious coryza vaccine (these vaccines are sold in big packages).
- Unavailability of Animal health centres where people can get assistance.
- In Mola ward 3 there is need for a new dip tank because of distances.

9. Crop Markets

Generally, most of the basic commodities are available on the market.

Table 26: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward

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	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	8	N/a	N/a	2.5
2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	7	N/a	N/a	3
3	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	10	N/a	N/a	3
4	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	10	N/a	N/a	3
5	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	9	N/a	N/a	3
6	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	9	N/a	N/a	3
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	8	1	N/a	3
8	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	6	8	N/a	N/a	3
9	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	8	N/a	N/a	3
10	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	7	N/a	N/a	3
11	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	7	N/a	N/a	3
12	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	7	N/a	N/a	3
Source: AARDS										

9.1 Market Challenges

The major challenge is the road terrain which negatively affects the prices of commodities for example from Mayovhe ward 4 to Karoi the total estimated bus fare is US\$34,00.

10. Common Hazards

Table 27: Common Hazards by Ward

Ward Number And Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1 Chalala	Malaria, army worm	Human wildlife conflict
2 Gache Gache	Malaria, army worm	Human wildlife conflict
3 Mola	Malaria, army worm, rabies	Human wildlife conflict, drought
4 Mayovhe	Malaria, army worm	Human wildlife conflict, drought
5 Negande	Floods , army worm	Human wildlife, drought
6 Negande	Malaria, army worm	Human wildlife, drought
7 Siakobvu	Malaria, army worm	
8 Kasvisva	Diarrhoeal disease ,malaria	
9 Msampakaruma	Malaria, army worm, rabies	Human wildlife, drought
10 Msampakaruma	Floods, army worm, rabies	Human wildlife, drought
11 Makande	Lighting and thunderstorms, malaria, army worm	
12 Makande	Lighting and thunderstorms, malaria, army worm	
Source: District Development Coordinator		

11. District Development Priorities

The Government projects such as Emergency Road Rehabilitation which is being implemented nationwide has seen most roads being recently graded however heavy rains have affected the graded roads. A number of primary schools have been benefiting from the devolution fund such as Mangwara Primary and Malembeja schools. Below is a table summarizing some of the district's priorities. **Table 28** outlines the district development priorities.

Table 28: District Development Priorities

Priority No	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment	Achievements
1	Road maintenance Kariba	1. Siakobvu-Mola road 2. Gache Gache Makande road 3. Kariba-Makande road	Ndepa bridge in ward 5	
2	Network coverages	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10	85% of the area have no network coverage people are walking distances risking wildlife dangers	No achievement
3	Solar powered water schemes	7 and 9		Some wards were partly covered that is Mola ward 4, Siakobvu ward 8. Ward 12 Makande and Msampakaruma ward 10 work is in progress
4	Construction of weir dams for livestock	All wards		
5	Construction of new health facilities	At Chilimba, Kudzanai, Chikuro, Hwamira	People are trying long distances more than 20 kilometres to the nearest health facility.	Chidyamugwamu Clinic is almost 80% complete.
6	Establishment of small urban centres	1, 8, 10 and 12		
7	Standalone ECD centres at every clusters	All wards	To reduce distance of ECD learners	
8	Setting up of informative signs	All wards		
Source: District Development Coordinator				

12. Food Insecurity

12.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Kariba district is highly food insecure with estimated prevalences always above that of the national average (**Figure 9**). Food insecurity trends show that food insecurity has been on an upward trend with levels reaching as high as 66% during the 2019/20 consumption period. Measures to mitigate against underlying causes of food insecurity and vulnerabilities are required in the district e.g. diversification of livelihoods options.

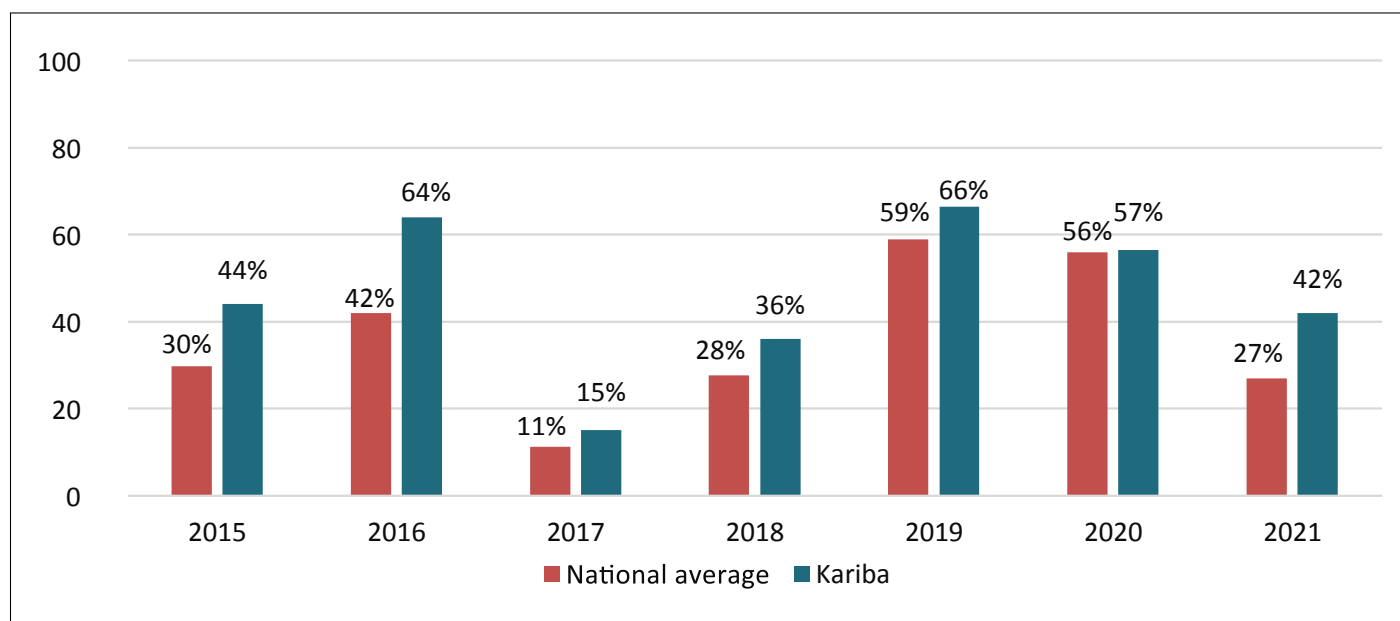


Figure 9: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC RLA Reports)

12.2 Socio-economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 29: Socio-economic Groups

Group A Already resilient	These households are food secure and resilient and are already benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts. They reside in low density suburbs (Heights, MICA point, Baobab). They are a connected group that make use of their networks to better their socio-economic status. They are the ones that provide casual labour opportunities to the other populations as they are either farm owners, holiday home owners, boat owners or have their own multiple businesses. They have several assets that add to their economic base. They invest in fitness and wellness programs. They have access to better medical facilities and in most cases, they have privileges that they get by virtue of their connections. Households in this group do not usually attend social gatherings or community meetings due to other commitments, however they have access to information through social media and other main stream media. They only mingle within their circles, sharing business ideas and other life changing opportunities. They are generous as they also help other populations however, they do not want to associate with their nieces and nephews staying in Nyamhunga. The assumption is that this group acquired wealth through “kuromba” (use of juju) and that is the reason why they can afford all these luxuries. They secretly consult traditional healers, however not within their vicinity. They have one official small family however they have several small families that they pay maintenance to. They usually have out of court settlements hence jeopardizing the law with corruption. The group can afford to send their children to private schools as well as out of Zimbabwe universities. They are a time conscious group that value their time. The group has access to recreational facilities and can afford to go for holidays at different places. They own a large pool of cars. When shocks strike the group has coping mechanisms and they have insurance policies, hence they can manage to go through shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes such as health, education, further capacity development through business seminars, sports clubs, early warning, etc. Basically, they are an unapologetic group.
Group B Food secure under no major shocks	The group is resilient but also vulnerable to some of shocks that may affect other groups or households. The group consists of a class whose income is below the poverty datum line. Most households in this group are civil servants i.e. current government employees and former government employees. They dwell mostly in rented houses in high density suburbs. Their children attend government and mission schools as well as state universities in Zimbabwe. Unlike the first group, few own assets. This group also has economic cars such as Honda Fit, Toyota vitz as these do not really strain their pockets. The majority however rely on public transport to move from point A to point B. This group comprises the most learned population however their economic status reflects otherwise. They also rely on local financial institutions to cushion.

Table 29: Socio-economic Groups (Continued)

Group C Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	These households are highly food insecure as a result of recurring shocks. They are usually not part of development programs. They are poor, and they have no meaningful asset base. They mainly dwell in rented houses with one big family living in one room. This group is mainly found in High density areas i.e. Ward 1,2 (Nyamhunga – Garikai section),5 and ward 6 (Mahombekombe). They are prone to malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, TB and HIV. They survive from hand to mouth and are not able to make any savings. This group consists of people with low levels of education and their children's fees are paid through BEAM and CAMFED. Their children learn at government schools. One has to note that they resort to illegal sources of livelihoods such as boarder jumping and poaching. They usually provide casual labour to those in groups A and B for very low wages. This group is usually manipulated by those who are better off and those in the middle class. In this group, child marriages are quite prevalent as young girls are hoping to escape poverty. These households also spend more time drinking cheap alcohol. They are stuck in the poverty cycle. The group struggles to recover after a shock and in most cases they lose shelter since most of the houses are made from pole and dagga. Programmes that focus on recovery and resilience building in this case are more important for interventions to the households. Their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes) also has to be improved. Although they are not the most vulnerable group, if not supported, a lot of households in this group are left in destitution after shocks. Sadly, the households do not practice family planning methods leading to unplanned pregnancies
Group D Highly food insecure, vulnerable	The group is the most food insecure and vulnerable. It comprises the destitute, child headed families, persons with disabilities, the elderly and chronically ill. Important to note the group has little or no asset ownership and they are heavily dependent on handouts. The households in this group normally do not have food reserves forcing them to survive on one meal per day. They believe group A people use "juju" on them hence they are in that particular state. They attend community meetings but are never elected in leadership positions. They usually live on gifts and aid as they have no source of income. They are usually looked down upon and have low self-esteem. They live-in high-density suburbs i.e. Msanawenzou in ward 2, ward 6 and 5 (Mahombekombe). Due to their state they are easily affected by cholera, malaria, HIV, TB, pneumonia amongst others. There is also poor or limited access to better medical facilities. They are a super religious group as they believe help will emanate from the prophets. Most of their children do not have a chance to go to school as they do not have funds to pay school fees. Differently abled people in this category have difficulty accessing different facilities. Any change in the normal livelihoods of the group downwards means danger to the group. The households are very dependent leading to them being vulnerable to exploitation by the community, therefore this group requires more programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Source: Municipality of Kariba Livelihood Programming August 2019

12.3 Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

Food insecurity is not evenly distributed by ward as there are some wards that are more food insecure than others e.g. ward 1 is considered to be the most food insecure followed by ward 10 then ward 11 and the least food insecure in the district is considered to be ward 12 (**Table 30**).

Table 30: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity

Ward	2012 HHs	Proportion of population (%)	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Months Of Cereal Adequacy From Own Production	Food Insecurity Ranking
1	412	3	74	0	1
8	1155	14	95	7	1
9	627	7	89	7	1
10	349	4	92	7	2
5	688	8	93	3	3
11	527	6	89	11	3
2	516	5	89	3	4
3	1483	15	89	5	4
6	478	5	95	3	5
4	1396	14	93	5	6
7	388	4	85	4	6
12	1507	15	81	11	7
Total	9526				

Source: District Profiling Team

12.4 Coping Strategies

Households in Kariba district facing food shortages usually resort to employing consumption coping strategies (Figure 10). These include limiting portion sizes at meal times (24%) and reducing number of meals eaten per day (22%).

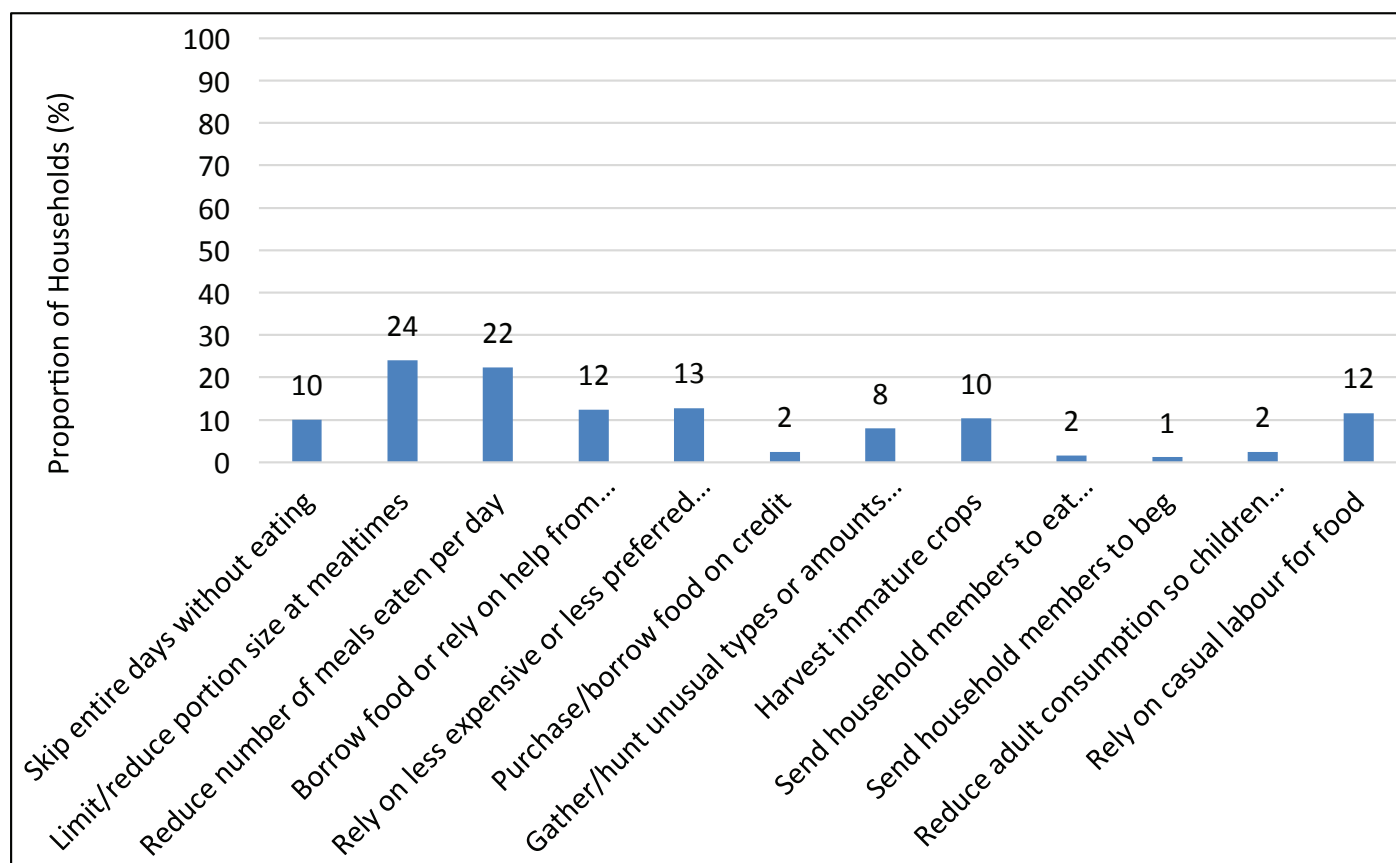


Figure 10: Consumption Coping Strategies (Source: ZimVAC RLA Report 2021)

13. Nutrition And Health

13.1 Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS

According to the latest SMART survey report for January 2020, GAM level is at 2,3% whilst SAM and MAM are at 0,7% and 1,6% respectively (Figure . Proportion of children who are underweight is still above 5% according to the Smart survey of 2019 (8,6%) and 8, 1% according to Smart survey of 2020. Current trends show a general increase in children with SAM and MAM across the district. There was a reduction in stunting levels in the district from 27,3% to 22,4% between 2010 and 2018. There is a slight increase in stunting according to the SMART survey which was done in January 2019 (24, 6%). Stunting reduction programmes need to be implemented so as to achieve the Malabo declaration target of more than 10% reduction from the current levels by 2025.

Table 31: Prevalence Of Malnutrition And HIV/AIDS

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1.6
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.7
Stunting	23
Low birth weight	25
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49years	5.9

Source: DHIS2 MOHCC Kariba district, Mashonaland West HIV Estimates 2019

13.2 Proportion of Low Birth Weight

About 25 % of the babies born in 2021 had a birth weight that was below 2,5kg. Mothers of low birth weight babies were being asked to buy supplements e.g. vitamin D since it's not being stocked.

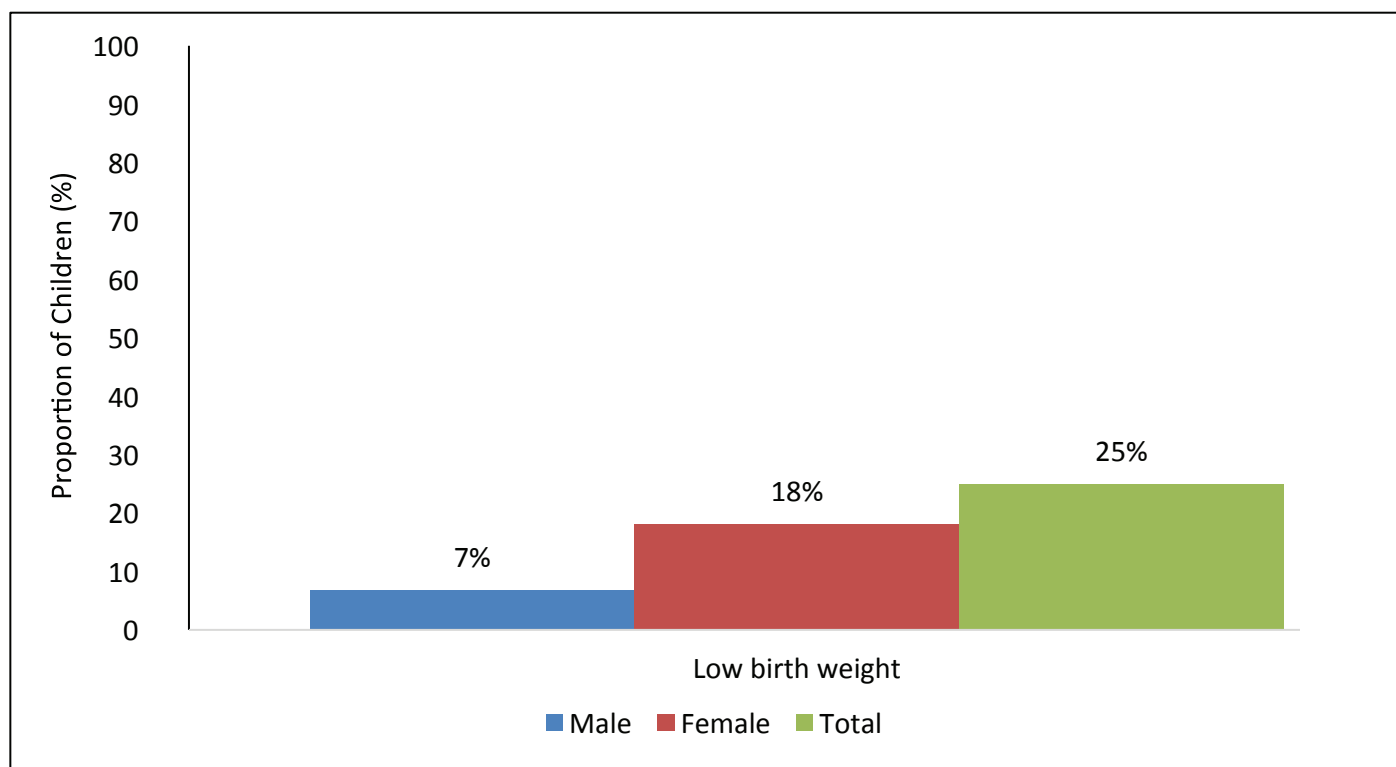


Figure 11: Prevalence of Low Birth Weight (Source: DHIS2)

13.3 Feeding Practices For Children Under 2 Years Of Age

About 69% of children under the age of two were initiated early to breastfeeding and 98.9% continued breastfeeding up to 2 years. The IYCF indicators are shown in the (Table 32) below.

Table 32: Children under 2 IYCF Practices

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum meal frequency	7.2
Minimum dietary diversity	1.9
Minimum acceptable diet	0.0
Exclusive breastfeeding	60
Bottle feeding	
Early initiation of breastfeeding	69
Continued breastfeeding up to 2 years	98.9
Source: Kariba SMART Survey 2020	

13.4 Trends of Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices for Kariba District

The biggest challenge in terms of IYCF indicators is minimum acceptable diet. The findings of the OFDA end line survey 2017 figure of 1,0% and the NNS 2018 figure of 1,6% are similar showing a challenge . The proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet is much lower than the rest of the province. MAD represents minimum standards of IYCF practices and this shows that Kariba has a challenge. Smart survey 2019 figures suggest a slight increase in MMF to 35,1% whilst MDD and MAD remain very low at 1,8% for both figures.

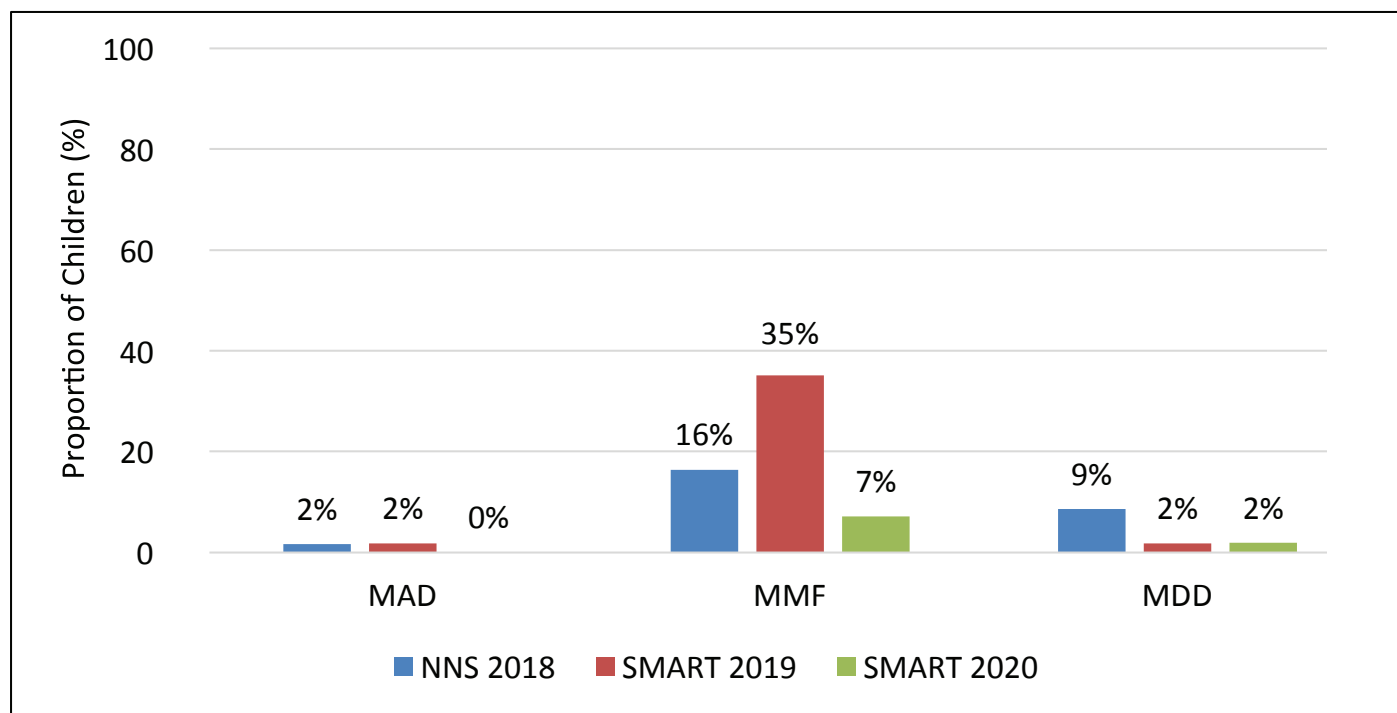


Figure 12: Trends in IYCF Practices (Source: NNS 2018 and SMART Survey Reports)

13.5 Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

Women of child-bearing age have poor consumption patterns with only 1.6% having a minimum dietary diversity (**Table 33**).

Table 33: Household and Women Food Consumption Patterns

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum dietary diversity- women	1.6
Iron rich food	16
Vitamin A rich foods	18
Protein rich foods	29
Household food consumption score	28

Source: Kariba SMART Survey Report 2020

13.6 Top 5 Causes Of Morbidity By Age Group In 2021

The top causes of morbidity for children under 5 are outlined in the (**Table 34**). In addition, year 2021 was not a good year for the district due to COVID-19 pandemic and it was declared as one of the hot spot areas in the country.

Table 34: Causes of Morbidity

Under 5 Years	5 Years +
ARI	ARI
Diarrhoea	Malaria
Malaria	Diarrhoea
Other forms of skin diseases	COVID-19
Eye conditions	All other diseases

Source: DHIS 2

13.7 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

According to the Zimbabwe National and Sub-National HIV Estimates report of 2021, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS was 8.8% a slight increase from the 2016 figure of 8.6%. Coverage of ART was high at 94.6%. The estimated number of adults (15+ Yrs) living with HIV and AIDS is 4454 and for children is 314 according Mashonaland West HIV estimates 2019. HIV Incidence for the district in 2016 was 0.18% and in 2019 at 0.09%.

14 Development Partner Profiling

Organisations that have come in the district recently are Africa Ahead in ward 8, 11 and 12 doing water and Sanitation, Nutrition Action Zimbabwe Nutrition gardens and food for assets they started in 2021. However, Word Vision stopped the Lean season food aid in March, ZRBF is finishing in June and ADRA has withdrawn. A summary of organisations operating in the district by ward and areas of focus are outlines in **(Table 35)**.

Table 35: Development Partner Profiles

Name Of The Organisation	Ward Of Operation	Areas Of Intervention And Category	Date Registered	MOU Operational Period	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
Save The Children	6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12	<p>Greater Resilience for Optimal Women's Nutrition (GROWN) and Improving Child Nutrition Project (Garden Trust).</p> <p>Greater Resilience for Optimal Women's Nutrition (GROWN)-18 Months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Households. • Relief Aid in case of a Disaster. • Child Nutrition. • Health and Hygiene Promotion. • Education Promotion. • Child Protection and Children's Rights Promotion. • Water & Sanitation; And Covid 19 Awareness and Provision of Personal Protective Equipment. • Covid 19 Awareness and Provision of PPEs to Vulnerable Individuals. 	2018 PVO 3/21/002	December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
Redcross Society of Zimbabwe	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Households (Cash Transfers). • Relief Aid in case of a Disaster. • Child Nutrition. • Water and Sanitation. • Disaster Risk Reduction. • Resilience Building. 	2016 Operational by an act of Parliament. Does not have an MOU but a project document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
World Vision Zimbabwe	3, 8 and 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive Asset Creation (FFA - Food for Asset). • Relief Aid. • Nutrition Promotion. • Capacity Building in line with Government Guidelines and Policies. • Food Aid (Lean Season Assistance) 	01.08.2018 PVO 26/79	01 May 2019-31 December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • Ministry of Agriculture

Table 35: Development Partner Profiles (Continued)

Name Of The Organisation	Ward Of Operation	Areas Of Intervention And Category	Date Registered	MOU Operational Period	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
Pan African Positive Women's Coalition (PAPWC – ZIM)	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV & AIDS Capacity building of Women living with HIV. • Establishment and Promotion of Support Groups. • HIV & AIDS Awareness and Prevention. 	04/2017 MA 0000830/2015	30 June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
Tujatane Trust (CBO)	1 TO 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Development Promotion (Tonga). • Environmental and Conservancy Awareness Promotion. • Promotion of Teaching of the Tonga Language. • HIV & AIDS Awareness Campaign. • Tonga Culture Capacity Building through Workshops and Trainings. 	01.05.2018 MA 16/2012	30 June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education • Ministry of Sports, Culture and Recreation
(ACTION AID) Zambezi Valley Alliance (Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund ZRBF), Action Aid, African Breeders Services Total Cattle Management ABSTCM, Afrosoft	1 TO 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Households. • Resilience Building. • Water and Sanitation. • Disaster Risk Reduction. • Crop and Livestock Production. 	PVO 8/2003	30 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • Ministry of Agriculture
	1 -12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a needs baseline survey around Education and most specifically ECD for the Local Authority 			
M.D.P (Municipal Development Partnership)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a capacity needs report for the LA. • Develop capacity building programmes for the RDC officials based on the needs assessment. • Support the RDC in the development of RDC – ECD and Education Sector Strategic Plans. • Support the RDC in the development of participatory ECD and Primary education policies. • Support the RDC's visibility in their role of delivering the mandate of Education at local level. • Collect, document and disseminate good practices. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

Table 35: Development Partner Profiles (Continued)

Name Of The Organisation	Ward Of Operation	Areas Of Intervention And Category	Date Registered	MOU Operational Period	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
FACT (Family Aids Caring Trust)	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions to reduce Child Mortality & Maternal Morbidity across the District. • HIV testing and counselling, immunisation, family planning and treatment of TB, STIs & minor ailments. • Sexual Reproduction Health Education and promotion of Condom use. • Establishment and Management of Victim Friendly Centres/Corners. 	W/O 17/89	INDEFINITE (Determined by availability of Funding. On Going)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
CAMFED	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Education of the Girl Child. • Support Girls with School Uniforms, Fees and Sanitary Pads. • Establish projects and provide support for young women in the District. • Sexual Health & Reproduction Education promotion in Schools in the District. • Hygiene and Health capacity building. • Very active ongoing programme on supporting the Girl Child with Uniforms, Exercise Books, Sanitary Pads and School Fees. Also Supporting some of the Boys with Uniforms. Sexual Education and Career Guidance is being delivered to both Boys and Girls. • Interventions to reduce Child Mortality & Maternal Morbidity in Fishing Camps (Nyaodza, Gachegache, Quarry, Gachegache) etc. • HIV testing and counselling, immunisation, family planning and treatment of TB, STIs & minor ailments. • Sexual Reproduction Health Education and promotion of Condom use. • Education Infrastructure Development. 	1157/82	INDEFINITE (Determined by availability of Funding. On Going)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Health

Table 35: Development Partner Profiles (Continued)

Name Of The Organisation	Ward Of Operation	Areas Of Intervention And Category	Date Registered	MOU Operational Period	GOZ Departments Working With NGO
Tony Waite Organisation	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure funding and Support the Physically Challenged People in the District. • To offer & Promote Basic Health and Hygiene in the District. • Empower Communities to utilise the locally available Natural Resource. • HIV & AIDS Capacity building. • Education and Cultural Support. 	01.05.2018	30.04.2023	• Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
Nyaminyami Community Development Trust (CBO)	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure funding and Support the Physically Challenged People in the District. • To offer & Promote Basic Health and Hygiene in the District. • Empower Communities to utilise the locally available Natural Resource. • HIV & AIDS Capacity building. • Education and Cultural Support. 	01.05.2018	30.04.2023	• Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
Kincard International College	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify, train, support and promote athletes in the Districts. • To mentor school children in areas they show potential. • To establish a District Sport Centre. • To facilitate a continuous assessment of talented athletes in the District. 	05/2018 0366/2005	30.09.2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sports, Culture and Recreation • Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.
CICIC FORUM on Human Development	1 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Leaders Capacity Building (Peace Building) • Citizen Participation Promotion. • Citizen Peace Capacity Building and Promotion. • Consultative Planning Support. • Local Dialogue Capacity Building and Support. • Conflict Mitigation & Management Training. • Training RDCs on Strategic Revenue mobilisation & transparency on Financial Management Systems. 		INDEFINITE (Determined by availability of Funding. On Going)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sports, Culture and Recreation. • Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust	Ward 1-6 (Urban)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door to door Covid 19 Vaccine Awareness Campaign targeting Women 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women Affairs • Ministry of Health

Source: District Development Co-ordinator

Summary By Ward

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	412		Very limited	Critically low	74.0	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	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	1
2	516	yes	Very limited	Critically low	88.5	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	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	4
3	1,484		Limited	Low	89.4	Kariba Valley and Kariangwe Jambazi Communal	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 must also be pursued. Close proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities on commercial farms for the poor, 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.	Region V , less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, mining, and wildlife	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	4

Ward	HHS	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
4	1,408	yes	Limited	Low	93.1	Kariba Valley and Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	<p>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 must also be pursued. Close proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities on commercial farms for the poor, 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.</p>	<p>Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game</p>	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, mining, and wildlife	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	6

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
5	689	Yes	Limited	Low	93.2	Kariba Valley and Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	<p>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 must also be pursued. Close proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities on commercial farms for the poor, 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.</p>	<p>Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game</p>	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, mining, and wildlife	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	3

Ward	HHS	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
6	478	Yes	Limited	Low	94.6	Kariba Valley and Kariangwe Jambezi Communal	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 must also be pursued. Close proximity to Hwange provides some work opportunities on commercial farms for the poor, 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.	Region V, less than 450mm, extensive agriculture, cattle rearing and game	Crop and livestock sales, casual labour, mining, and wildlife	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	5
7	385		Limited	Low	85.4	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 and livestock sales, casual labour, mining, and wildlife	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	6

Summary By Ward (Continued)

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
8	1,165	Yes	Very Limited	Critically Low	94.9	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 and livestock sales, casual labour, remittances and petty trading	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	1
9	640	Yes	Very Limited	Critically Low	89.2	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 and livestock sales, casual labour, remittances and petty trading	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	1
10	349		Very Limited	Critically Low	91.5	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 and livestock sales, casual labour, remittances and petty trading	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	2
11	530		Very Limited	Low	89.1	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region IV, 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, fisheries, and casual labour	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	3

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
12	1,509		Very limited	Low	81.0	Central Northern Semi Intensive Farming	Maize and small grains are the dominant crops in this agricultural zone, providing both food and cash income. Better-off households are self-sufficient in cereals, and also cultivate groundnuts for cash income. Poor households depend equally on own crop production, construction wages, gold panning and craft sales.	Region IV, 650-800mm, semi extensive agriculture, drought resistant crops and livestock	Crop and livestock sales, fisheries, and casual labour	Fishing, barter trade, livestock sales, casual labour	Low	High	7

Annex

Kariba District Profiling Team

Coordination Team

Name	Designation	Organisation
Patience Mubango	Local Government	MLG
Blessing Murisi	DSD	Social Development
Mordecai Chepiri	Nutrition	MOHCC

[illegible]

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.

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.

KARIBA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

