

# LUPANE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



# Contents

## Page

Contents Page	2	8.6. Other Livestock Establishments	34
List Of Tables And List Of Figures	3	8.7. Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers	35
Foreword	4	9. Livestock Markets	35
Acknowledgements	5	9.1. Crop Markets	35
Acronyms & Abbreviations	6	9.2. Labour Markets	37
<b>1. General Characteristics of the District</b>	<b>7</b>	9.3. Market Challenges	37
1.1 Administrative Information	7	9.4. Common Hazards	37
1.2 Population Information	9	9.5. Periodic And Chronic Hazards	38
1.3 Vegetation Characteristics	10	9.6. Brief Description Of Prioritized Hazards, Characteristics And Trends	38
1.4 Land Degradation	10	9.6.1. Current Status Of Vulnerability	39
1.5. Development Indicators	12	9.6.2. Drought Prone Areas:	39
1.5.1 Education Information	14	9.7. Flood Prone Areas	40
1.5.2 Health Facilities By Type	15		
1.5.3 Settlement Types	16		
1.6 Nutrition	16	<b>10. District Development Priorities</b>	<b>40</b>
1.6.1 Malnutrition, HIV And TB	16		
1.6.2 Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age	17	<b>11. Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>42</b>
1.6.3 Food Consumption By Women And In The Household	17	11.1. Food Insecurity Trends	42
		11.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity	42
		11.3. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification	42
<b>2. Other Development Indicators</b>	<b>18</b>		
2.1. Water and Sanitation Information	18	<b>12. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups</b>	<b>43</b>
2.2. Sanitation Facilities	20	12.1. Coping Strategies	44
		12.1.1. Expansion Of Existing Strategies	44
<b>3. Transport and Communication</b>	<b>21</b>	12.1.2. Distress Strategies:	44
3.1. Telecommunication	21	12.1.3. Crisis Warning Indicators	44
		12.2. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards	44
<b>4. Natural Regions, Livelihood Zones And Farming Zones</b>	<b>21</b>		
4.1. Livelihood Zones	22	<b>13. Development Partner Profiling</b>	<b>46</b>
4.2. Wealth Group Profiles	23	13.1. A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus	46
<b>5. Poverty Levels</b>	<b>24</b>		
		<b>14. Summary Of Ward</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>6. Agriculture Information</b>	<b>25</b>		
6.1. Natural Regions And Climate	25	<b>15. Annex 1: List Of Primary Schools In Lupane</b>	<b>48</b>
6.2. Mean Annual Rainfall	26		
6.3. Drought Prone Areas	27		
6.4. Flood Prone Areas	28		
6.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions	29		
<b>7. Crop Information</b>	<b>30</b>		
7.1. Farming Sectors And Crops Grown	30		
7.2. Irrigation Schemes	30		
7.3. Challenges	31		
7.4. Seasonal Calendar	32		
<b>8. Livestock</b>	<b>33</b>		
8.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership – Based On Secondary Data From Surveys/Assessments	33		
8.2. Dipping Facilities	34		
8.3. Animal Health Centres	34		
8.4. Livestock Holding	34		
8.5. Distribution Of Herd Size	34		

## List of Tables

Table 1: Main Business Centres In The District	8
Table 2: 2021 Lupane Population Projections By Ward	9
Table 3: Population Breakdown By Key Age Groups	9
Table 4: Protected Forest Reserves In Lupane District	10
Table 5: Education Information	14
Table 6: Secondary School Characteristics By Ward	15
Table 7: Health Facilities In Lupane District	16
Table 8: Settlement Types	16
Table 9: Malnutrition, HIV And TB	16
Table 10: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age	17
Table 11: Consumption Patterns	17
Table 12: Top 10 Common Diseases	17
Table 13: Mortality In Children And Women	18
Table 14: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward	18
Table 15: Toilet Access By Ward	20
Table 16: Description Of Economic Zones By Wards	22
Table 17: Summary Of Economic Zones	23
Table 18: Poverty Prevalence By District	24
Table 19: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward	25
Table 20: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	29
Table 21: Main Farming Sectors In The District	30
Table 22: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward	30
Table 23: Crop Production Trends	31
Table 24: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward	33
Table 25: Diptanks	34
Table 26: AHCs	34
Table 27: Crop Livestock Holding	34
Table 28: Livestock Herd Per Household	34
Table 29: Livestock Establishments	34
Table 30: Average Livestock Prices In The District	35
Table 31: Supply Markets	35
Table 32: Commodity Prices At The GMB Depot	36
Table 33: Commodity Prices And Availability In Lupane District By Ward	36
Table 34: Available Labour Opportunities In The District	37
Table 35: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Normal Years	37
Table 36: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Period	37
Table 37: Periodic and Chronic Hazards	38
Table 38: Development Priorities	41
Table 39: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification	43
Table 40: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels	45
Table 41: Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W matrix)	45
Table 42: Food Aid Trends (continued)	45
Table 43: Development Partner Profiling In Lupane District	46

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Map Of District	7
Figure 2: Map Of Wetland Areas	12
Figure 3: Map Of Fires And Land Use	13
Figure 4: Zimbabwe Livelihood Zones	23
Figure 5: Poverty Atlas	25
Figure 6: Lupane Natural Regions By Ward	26
Figure 7: Mean Annual Rainfall	26
Figure 8: Map Of Drought Prone Areas	27
Figure 9: Flood Prone Areas	28
Figure 10: Seasonal Calendar	32
Figure 11: Drought Prone Areas: Source	33
Figure 12: Flood Prone Areas	34
Figure 13: Lupane Food Insecurity Trends	42

## 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.

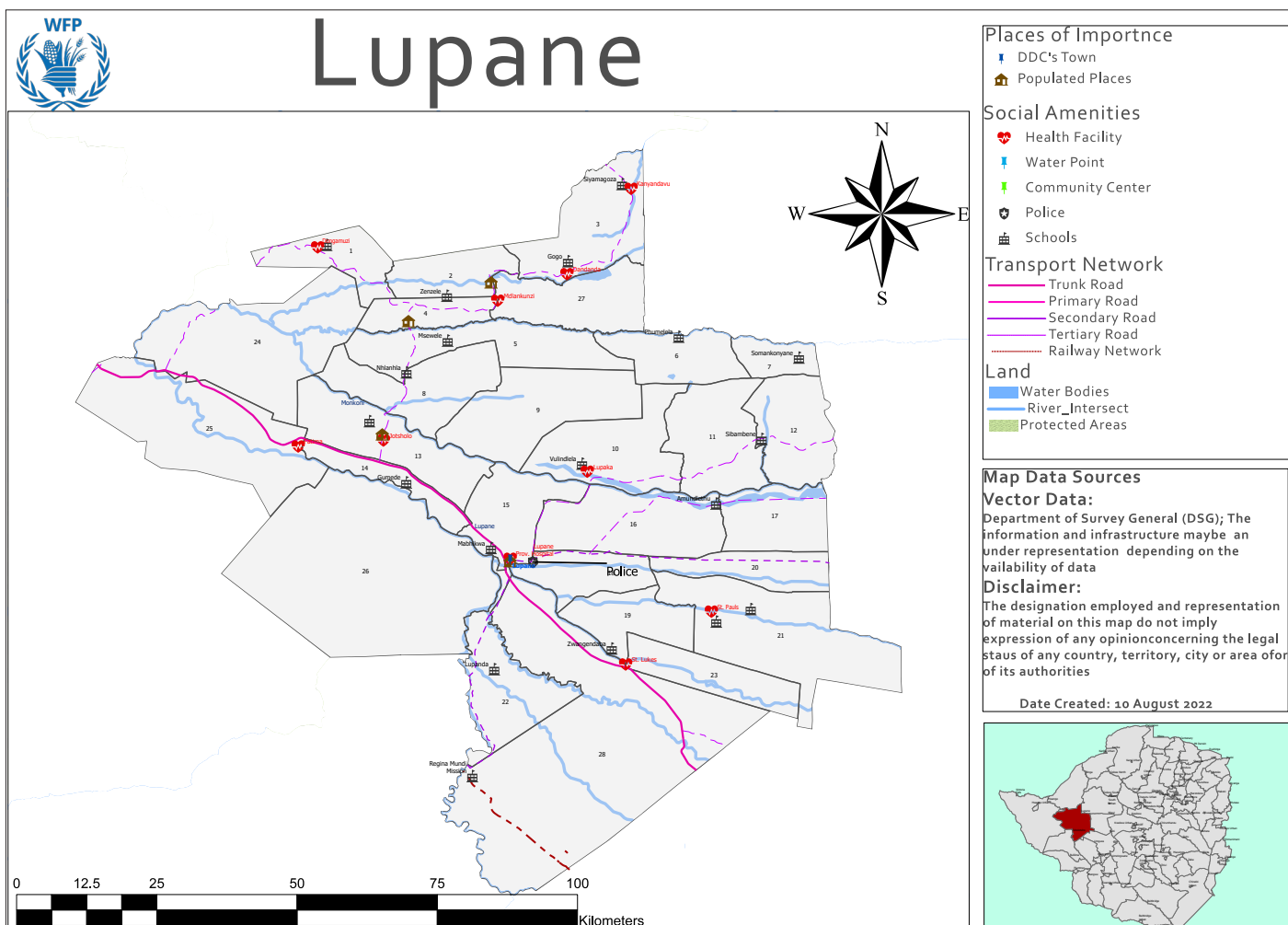
## Disclaimer

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

## 1. General Characteristics Of The District



**Figure 1: Map Of District**

### 1.1. Administrative Information

Lupane is the provincial capital of Matabeleland North Province. The district borders with Nkayi to the East, Tsholotsho to the South, Hwange to the South West and Binga as well as Gokwe to the North. The district covers an area of approximately 1,107,814.1 hectares. The district has 28 wards with 24 of them being communal wards, 1 old resettlement, 2 being A1 villagized model then 1 being small scale commercial farming area. Within A1 there is intensive conservation area (ICA) and conservancy. The district has two chiefs namely Chief Mabhikwa Khumalo and Chief Menyezwa, there are a total of 10 headmen and 176 village heads.

There are 5 main business centres in the district. The district also has a university, that is, Lupane State University. The major highway from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls passes through the district. The district has 7 major rivers namely, Shangani, Gwayi, Mbembesi, Kana, Lupane, Bubi and Tshongokwe. It also has three major dams namely, Gwayi-Shangani dam, Bubi-Lupane dam and Shangani weir. The district has 4 irrigation schemes and 1 ARDA estate. The district has two local authorities namely; Lupane Local Board and Kusile Rural District Council. Lupane Local Board forms the urban town and Kusile Rural District Council forms the rural wards.

Table 1: Main Business Centres In The District

Institutions	Centres
Registry	1
Clinics	13
Police stations	2
Police post	6
Hospitals	1
Surgery	1
Pharmacy	1
Magistrate court	1
AARDS	28
Animal Health Centres (VET)	6
Youth affairs	1
Women affairs	1
Social development	1
Dip tanks	74
Fuel outlets	3
Banks	2
University	1
MET	1
EMA	1
ZPCS	1
DDF	1

## 1.2. Population Information

The district has an estimated 2021 population of 109, 338 people based on the 2012 Census population of 100, 161 people and an estimated annual growth rate of 1.6% **(Table 1)**.

The population comprise of 52.1% female and 47.9% male. There are 20, 799 Women of child bearing age, 56, 923 children under 15 years and 18, 436 children under 5 years **(Table 2)**.

Table 2: 2021 Lupane Population Projections By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2021	Pop 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Dongamuzi	760	2,762	3,015
2	Matshokotsha	680	1,884	2,056
3	Dandanda	1,588	4,720	5,152
4	Mzola East	659	2,481	2,708
5	Sibombo	978	4,478	4,888
6	Lusulu	920	2,960	3,229
7	Ndimimbili	495	2,014	2,197
8	Sobendle	878	3,960	4,324
9	Tshongokwe	860	3,030	3,306
10	Lupaka	1,150	5,269	5,750
11	Pupu	1,013	5,104	5,569
12	Gomoza	860	3,973	4,336
13	Jotsholo	936	4,292	4,682
14	Menyezwa	750	3,246	3,536
15	Matshiya	1,865	6,105	6,663
16	St Paul's	918	4,206	4,590
17	Malunku	850	4,034	4,449
18	Gwamba	912	3,341	3,646
19	Daluka	870	4,241	4,629
20	Jibajiba	786	3,960	4,322
21	St Paul's	1,520	4,676	5,099
22	Lupanda	1,349	7,166	7,420
23	Mbembesi	734	3,365	3,672
24	Kana Block	362	1,284	1,402
25	Gwayi	200	1,522	1,661
26	Sotani	220	870	949
27	Mzola West	842	3,861	4,211
28	Lupanda (SSCFA)	760	1,872	1,877
<b>Total</b>		<b>24, 713</b>	<b>100, 676</b>	<b>109, 338</b>

Table 3: Population Breakdown By Key Age Groups

Population	Males	Females
Under 5	9,244	9,192
Under 15	28, 872	28, 051
Women of child bearing	n/a	20, 799
<b>Source: Census 2021 projection</b>		

### 1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

Lupane District is characterized by sandy loam soils, prominent among which are the less fertile kgalagadi sands. Their high permeability and low fertility severely constrain their potential for crop production, especially dry-land cropping. However, the valley soils along the drainage lines of Shangani, Gwayi, Bubi, Lupane and Mbembesi Rivers, as well as their major tributaries of Gwamba and Shabula, tend to be much more varied due to differences in the parent material of the re-worked kgalagadi sands, basalts, sedimentary and alluvial deposits. Within a belt stretching approximately 2km either side of each river, rich black clay soils may be found.

Despite the climate-related limitations and infertile soils, Lupane is endowed with other natural resources, particularly the indigenous hard wood timber forests that include the *Zambezi Teak (Baikiaea Plurijuga)*, *Mahogany*, and *Mukwa*. The forest reserves are largely due to the moisture retention capacity of the deep kgalagadi sands that favour the regeneration of these species. In terms of state forest reserves, Lupane District has the second highest coverage of 46% in Matabeleland North Province. **Table 4**, shows the names of the indigenous forest reserves in Lupane District, as well as the geographical area covered by each.

Table 4: Protected Forest Reserves in Lupane District

Forest Reserves	Area of Forest (ha)	Productive Land (ha)	Non-productive (ha)
Gwaai	144, 265.46ha	Woodland 130, 196.68 (90.44%) Cultivation 7,170.07ha (4.86%) Bush land 5,878.90ha (3.99%) Grassland 170.57ha (0.11%) Wooded grassland 748.02ha (0.50%) Forest plantation 101.22ha (0.06%)	Nil All forest land is productive as there various land uses
Lake Alice	38, 425.45ha	Woodland 33, 566.86ha (87.36%) Cultivation 3,255.83ha (8.47%) Bush land 1,542.87ha (4.01%) Water body 59.89ha (0.16%)	Nil
Ngamo	102, 896.62ha	Woodland 91, 004.22ha (90.83%) Cultivation 2,069.92ha (1.07%) Bush land 5,303.53ha (5.29%) Grassland 3,818.69ha (2.11%) Wooded grassland 700.26ha (0.70%)	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>285, 587.53HA</b>	<b>285, 587.53HA</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Source: Forestry Commission Reports 2021</b>			

### 1.4. Land Degradation

The District comprises mainly of rural communities who are heavily reliant on natural resources for their day to day survival hence it is not spared from the Land Degradation scourge. The main drivers for environmental degradation in the Lupane District include population growth, climate induced droughts and economic activities. As the population expands more pressure is exerted on natural resources as the number of people depending on nature's products increases. The opening of new fields and the construction of new homes include some of the pressures which lead to degradation in particular deforestation. More people require more land for agricultural production and other self-reliant economic activities. The District falls under Ecological Regions IV and V which receives the least rains as such it is more prone to droughts which in turn affect agricultural production. Droughts induce heavy reliance on natural resources and results in over utilization. For example, the major economic activity in the District is timber harvesting and as such people engage in wood poaching which results in deforestation.

Climate change exacerbates the occurrence of extreme events such as droughts and floods which affects livelihood options in the District and increases the rate of environmental degradation. Flooding causes sheet erosion and increases the formation of gulleys which are rampant in the District due to poor soils such as the Kalahari sands and sodic soils which are prone to gully erosion. Climate induced droughts increase the rate of drying up of the veldt which makes veldt fire incidences more intense and increase their devastating effects. Lupane District is very prone to veldt fires due to wildlife poaching as people resort to unorthodox means of survival as livestock succumb to poverty deaths during droughts. Economic activities in their various forms also contribute to environmental degradation and the include agriculture, transportation, honey harvesting, timber harvesting and processing. Agricultural activities lead to deforestation due to land clearing activities as well as siltation since the District fertile lands lie within catchment areas. Timber harvesting leads to deforestation and loss of fertile lands. Wood and wildlife poaching have been identified as the major drivers of veldt fire incidents recorded in the District. Wood poaching has spiked in the district as community members try to irk a living from the sale of firewood. The District has deposits of clay which is suitable for pottery and tile and brick making this has led to degradation in the Gwayi area due to the mining of clay. The District has coal reserves in the Gwayi Reserves as well methane gas reserve however these have not been fully exploited, however exploration of coal at Liberation mine has resulted in the degradation of the Gwayi Shangani catchment area.

## **Section 2: Land Degradation Status**

### **A. Extent of Streambank cultivation**

There is rampant Stream Bank Cultivation along the banks of Lupane Major water courses namely, Gwayi, Shangani, Kana and Mbembesi rivers. The stream bank cultivation problem is also experienced along the channels of Makhovula and Bubi- Lupane Dams. Drivers and Pressures: The main driver of this environmental problem is exacerbated water shortages heightened by recurrent drought due to climate change and variation. In extreme cases farmers have erected gardens within rivers in a bid to attain food security for their families. Furthermore, other drivers associated with stream bank cultivation include poor agricultural soils as Lupane is characterized by unfertile soils with the only fertile patches found close to the districts water courses. State and Impact: This problem in turn increases the rate of siltation of rivers and dams an explicit example being Makhovula Dam which has been silted to the extent that water holding capacity has been affected. The once booming Makhovula Irrigation scheme cannot sustain cropping in the current lean season due to water shortages.

**Responses:** The major response to stream bank cultivation has been regulatory which has seen a number of farmers being given environmental protection orders to vacate the banks of rivers and furthermore irrigation scheme have been constructed and equipped to provide farmers with options for guarding against food shortages and enhance food security amid climate change induced droughts.

### **B. Wetlands**

Lupane is endowed with a lot wetland area which presents in different forms such as springs, flares and mashes, the District has over 16 wetland areas across its 28 wards. However due to persistent droughts these areas are under threat of degradation due to wetland cultivation. Furthermore, the shortage of water due to droughts and climate change has heightened water use politics, as the control of the scarce resource becomes a priority in the communal areas. Impact: Control and use of water in wetland areas in some communities has resulted in water access disputes which have potential of affecting the social cohesion and harmony amongst dwellers. Control and use of Guga Wetland in the Dongamuzi area (Ward 1) is fueling a resource use dispute in the community whereby certain individuals have personalized the communal resource to the detriment of Guga 1 and 2 villages. The Guga wetland is the main water resource for the community as efforts by Stakeholders such as the District Development Fund to drill boreholes in the area have been fruitless as they have hit three dry holes. Capacity tests for the construction of a piped water system indicates that the wetland has potential to provide water for the different community needs. Currently the wetland provides water for household use, livestock watering and gardening.

**Responses:** The Agency and other stakeholders have been in the forefront of endeavors to protect and promote sustainable utilization of wetland areas through the issuance of wetland protection orders which prohibits the cultivation within 30m of wetland cores areas. Traditional leaders ensure wetland protection through the enforcement of traditional bylaws which also promulgate the sanity of the areas. An example of a protected wetland in the District is Zinaphi wetland where the Tshongokwe community and other stakeholders have taken the initiative to protect their natural resources. The wetland supports a 12-hectare irrigation scheme and has other project components such as apiculture, fishery, vegetable gardening and processing.

[illegible]

### B. Extent Of Gully Erosion

**Impact:** Some gullies in the district are threatening vital community infrastructure such as roads and buildings and furthermore affects grazing as these became a danger to livestock and wild animals.

### C. Extent Of Invasive Alien Species

Lupane | 12

treating affected livestock using traditional means

#### D. Illegal Mining

The District has chrysotile clay reserves in the Gwayi area which are exploited by the surrounding community who harvest the clay to make various clay products which are sold along road sides. Furthermore, the clay in the area is used to make farm bricks whose markets extend up to Bulawayo. The exploration of clay results in the formation of pits and leads to land degradation and loss of grazing land. The Agency issued an order to the Gwayi Pottery Industry to rehabilitate the affected areas.

#### E. Extent Of Siltation

The main driver of siltation in the district is stream bank cultivation and poor land use planning in the communal area where activities are to close waterways leading to major rivers. Another driver of siltation is deforestation which exposes top soil as result sheet erosion results in siltation of dams and rivers. The major impact of siltation is the reduced water holding capacity of rivers for example Gwayi River and Makhovula Dam. Local responses to siltation have been desilting through extraction of river sand. The Agency and other stakeholders have raised awareness on the impacts of stream bank cultivation.

#### E. Extent Of Deforestation

Lupane District house the largest reserves of natural wood in the Matebeleland North Province. There are protected Forest Areas such as Gwayi, Mbembesi , Ngamo and Mzola forests which where demarcated you protect these natural trees as well preserve the catchment areas for The district had Mahogany, Rosewood and Mukwa trees which have a high economic value and are used to make expensive wood products. Timber harvesting activities are a major driver of deforestation in the district as timber processing is a major economic activity in the district. Wood vending and charcoal making furthermore exacerbate the deforestation problem further more persistent veldt fire occurrences are another driver of deforestation in the District. Impacts of deforestation include desertification and denudation of forest areas. Gwayi, Ngamo and Mzola Forests have communal settlers and this has potential of leading to deforestation of the forest areas as they clear land for agriculture and housing.

Responses by stakeholders such as Forestry Commission, EMA and Kusile Rural District Council have been to policy the sustainable exploitation of forest products through ensuring that EIAs are conducted as well ensuring that all timber harvesting activities are licensed. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through Forestry Commission EMA and KRDC implemented the Forest Forces program that improved exploitation of Forest Resources through use of forest non-timber products such as beekeeping and processing and processing of natural oil from trees. The project also promoted community based fire management program and trained firefighting teams as well provided firefighting equipment.

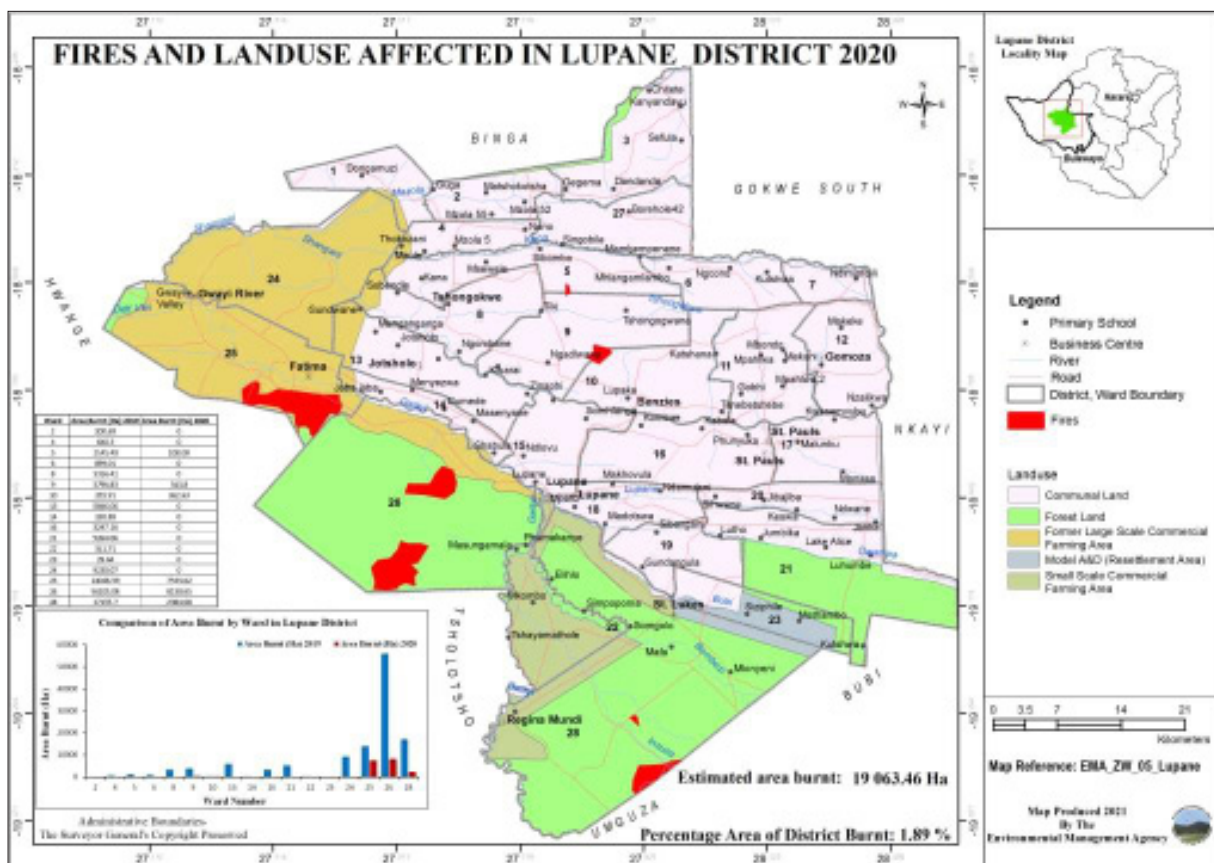


Figure 3: Map Of Fires And Land Use

## 1.5. Development Indicators

### 1.5.1. Education Information

Primary Schools Enrollment by Ward

There are a total of 25, 478 learners in primary schools in Lupane District

Table 5: Education Information

Ward	Proportion Of Population %	Number Of Primary Schools	Enrolment	A.T.E	Qualified Teachers (TIP)	Vacant Posts	Teacher-Pupil Ratio
Ward 1	3	2	629	22	17	5	1:37
Ward 2	2	4	469	21	16	5	1:29
Ward 3	5	6	1,595	64	35	29	1;45
Ward 4	2	5	924	34	24	10	1:39
Ward 5	4	5	1,024	35	23	12	1:45
Ward 6	3	5	1,240	48	29	19	1:43
Ward 7	2	1	468	18	12	6	1:38
Ward 8	4	3	920	37	24	13	1:38
Ward 9	3	4	1,102	42	27	15	1:41
Ward 10	5	4	1,319	41	37	4	1:36
Ward 11	5	5	1,066	44	31	13	1:35
Ward 12	4	3	810	33	23	10	1:35
Ward 13	4	6	1,148	44	31	13	1:37
Ward 14	3	5	833	41	32	9	1:26
Ward 15	6	8	1,919	77	62	5	1:30
Ward 16	4	3	1,089	44	29	15	1:38
Ward 17	4	3	909	35	21	14	1:43
Ward 18	3	4	795	31	25	6	1:32
Ward 19	4	3	1,303	46	36	10	1:36
Ward 20	4	5	1,158	47	31	16	1:38
Ward 21	5	5	1,634	61	34	27	1:27
Ward 22	7	7	910	40	31	8	1:39
Ward 23	3	2	727	25	18	7	1:40
Ward 25	2	1	136	4	3	1	1:45
Ward 26	1	1	99	4	3	1	1:33
Ward 27	4	3	439	20	11	9	1:39
Ward 28	1	4	813	30	22	8	1:37
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>						

Source: Ministry of Education (Lupane District)

There are 34 secondary schools in the district. The district has a combined enrolment of 7,796. **Table 6** below shows the distribution of schools across the district and there are some wards without secondary education facilities and this results in some children walking longer distances. Annex 2 shows the names of the schools in the district and their wards

Table 6: Secondary School Characteristics By Ward

Ward	Number Of Secondary Schools	Enrollment	A.T.E	In Post	Vacant Posts	Teacher-Pupil Ratio
Ward 1	1	260	12	12	5	1:37
Ward 2	1	301	13	12	1	1:25
Ward 3	2	765	37	31	6	1:25
Ward 4	1	141	8	6	2	1:23
Ward 5	1	193	8	6	2	1:32
Ward 6	1	259	12	10	2	1:26
Ward 7	1	169	8	7	1	1:24
Ward 8	1	188	15	14	1	1:13
Ward 9	1	135	5	5	0	1:27
Ward 10	1	301	15	13	2	1:27
Ward 11	1	235	10	9	1	1:26
Ward 12	1	315	16	15	1	1:21
Ward 13	2	479	23	22	1	1:21
Ward 14	2	1,026	44	39	2	1:26
Ward 15	3	1,006	60	48	12	1:21
Ward 16	1	494	24	21	3	1:23
Ward 17	1	226	5	4	1	1:57
Ward 18	1	81	5	5	0	1:16
Ward 19	1	393	20	21	-1	1:18
Ward 20	1	280	13	12	1	1:23
Ward 21	1	226	12	10	2	1:23
Ward 22	1	93	19	19	0	1:5
Ward 23	1	131	16	10	6	1:13
Ward 24	1	99	5	5	0	1:20
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7,796</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>51</b>	
<b>Source: Ministry of Education (Lupane District)</b>						

### 1.5.2. Health Facilities By Type

There are thirteen (13) health institutions and out of these Kusile Rural District Council (KRDC) administers six (6) of them, six (6) are government run clinics whilst one (1) is a district/provincial rural hospital which is run by the Catholic Mission. There is a mission rural Hospital Tshongokwe that was partially constructed and has started serving clients although it is still an annex under Jotsholo clinic.

The district also has 3 local authority clinics that are under construction. Ideally there should be one clinic in each ward, however this is not the case in Lupane which has health facilities in only 12 out of the 28 wards. Due to the limited number of health facilities, some communities travel long distances to access health services. The construction of a provincial hospital started in 2010 and is still work in progress.

The Ministry of Health and Child Care has not been able to provide sufficient doctors for the district and St. Luke's referral hospital continues to suffer from a very high doctor turnover. The rural clinics are also under staffed. Essential drugs and the provision of modern theatre equipment continues to affect the health sector in the district. The available ambulances are too few to cover the district and are all based at St. Luke's hospital.

Table 7: Health Facilities In Lupane District

No.	Name Of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Lupaka	10	Government
2	Lupane	15	Government
3	Dandanda	3	Government
4	Kenyandavhu	3	Government
5	Gomoza	12	Government
6	Gwayi	24	Council
7	Fatima	14	Council
8	Jotsholo	13	Council
9	Dongamuzi	1	Government
10	Mdlankunzi	4	Council
11	St. Pauls	16	Council
12	St. Lukes	19	Mission-Catholic
13	Lake Alice	21	Council
14	Tshongokwe	8	Mission - Catholic (under construction but now functional as an annex)
15	Tiki	9	Council(Under construction
16	Lusulu	6	Council(under construction)
17	Lupanda	22	Council(under construction

### 1.5.3. Settlement Types

Table 8: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards
Urban (town)	1
Growth point	1 - town local board
Resettlement area	2
Communal	24
Estate Farms	1

There are two types of resettlement in the district, A1 villagized and old resettlement. The majority of the settlement types is communal land.

### 1.6. Nutrition

Stunting is the most prevalent form of malnutrition in the district and at 22.8% is high according to the WHO threshold. Stunting prevalence decreased from 33.2% (NNS, 2010) over a period of 8 years but remains high 22.8% (NNS 2018). The high prevalence of stunting is an indication of suboptimal feeding and care practices from conception to 23 months. Interventions focusing on the first 1,000 days will be better placed to reduce maternal and child nutrition challenges faced in the district. According to ZimVAC 2021 the GAM rate was 5.9% which is higher than the WHO threshold of 5%. The most prevalent form of wasting in the district is Severe Acute Malnutrition at 3.9%, the Moderate malnutrition stands at 2.0%. There has been an increase in severe acute malnutrition rates from 0.4% in 2018 to 3.9% in 2021

#### 1.6.1. Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Table 9: Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Indicator	Percentage %	Percentage %	Percentage %
Moderate Acute Malnutrition		2.7% NNS 2018	2.0% ZimVac 2021
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.4% NNS 2018	3.9%, ZimVac 2021	
Stunting	22.8% NNS 2018		
Overweight and Obesity	2.9% NNS 2018		
Low Birth Weight	13.1% NNS 2018		
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 - 49 years	22.9% ZIMPHIA 2016 (provincial report)		
Prevalence of TB			

### 1.6.2. Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

According to the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018, the district has higher exclusive breastfeeding rates than the national average (61%) although this is lower than the provincial average of 74%. The district has suboptimal feeding practices especially from 6 months onwards when complementary foods are introduced. There is deterioration of the feeding practices observed in 2018 when comparing to 2021, that is, Minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet. This is a proxy to the deteriorating food security situation which affects food availability hence frequency and diversity.

Table 10: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	% Percentage in 2018	Percentage in 2021
Minimum Meal Frequency	31.3 % NNS	20%, ZimVAC
Minimum Dietary Diversity	27.9 % NNS	20%, ZimVAC
Minimum Acceptable Diet	8.2 % NNS	5.7% ZimVAC
Exclusive Breastfeeding	65 % NNS	—
Bottle Feeding	10 % NNS	—

### 1.6.3. Food Consumption By Women And In The Household

The district is also characterised by poor food consumption and dietary patterns with only 28% of the households reported to have been consuming acceptable diets. (NNS, 2018). Poor dietary scores predispose all household members to malnutrition, under-fives, adolescents and the elderly included. Over the years a decrease in the proportion of Women of Child Bearing Age (WCBA) consuming iron rich foods has been noted nationally and Lupane has not been spared as it has been reported have the lowest (51.3%) proportion of WCBA consuming iron rich foods in country (ZIMVAC 2021). Interventions to improve household Food and Nutrition Security are therefore required and would directly as well as indirectly improve the nutrition situation in the district.

Table 11: Consumption Patterns

Indicator	Percentage %
Minimum Dietary Diversity – women	28% consumed 5 or more groups (NNS 2018)
Iron rich foods	74.4 %, ZimVAC 2021
Vitamin A rich foods	76.1%, ZimVAC 2020 provincial
Protein Rich Foods	33.2%, ZimVAC 2020 provincial
Household Food Consumption Score	25 %, ZimVAC 2021

Table 12: Top 10 Common Diseases

Acute Respiratory Infections including Covid-19
Diarrheal diseases
Skin diseases
Eye conditions
Ear conditions
Malaria
Malnutrition
Dental Conditions
HIV related conditions
Maternal related conditions
<b>Source:MoHCC, 2021</b>

These are the most common diseases and conditions which affect Lupane communities based on data extracted from the Outpatient information from the district.

Provincial estimates were used for all type of mortality except maternal mortality rate which was extracted from the National rate. A decrease in all forms of mortality has been observed over the past years. This could be an indication of the success in the interventions that are in place to address maternal and child mortality.

Table 13: Mortality In Children And Women

Indicator	Percentage %
Infant mortality	46 deaths per 1,000 live births, ZDHS 2015
52 deaths per 1,000, ZIMSTATS census 2012	
Child mortality	23 deaths per 1,000, ZDHS 2015
Under-5 mortality	67 deaths per 1,000, ZDHS 2015
Maternal Mortality Ratio	651 deaths per 100, 000, ZDHS 2015

## 2. Other Development Indicators

### 2.1. Water And Sanitation Information

Table 14: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	Borehole - 17, deep well 11 (functional 5) Dams - 3 (small dams)	10	7	Mechanical faults - 2 Collapsed - 5
2	BH - 23 DW - 8 (fully functional 2)	22	1	Collapsed
3	BH - 35 DW - 6 (functional 0)	27	8	Collapsed
4	BH - 34 DW- 0	26	8	Collapsed
5	BH - 27 DW - 14 (6 functional)	26	1	Collapsed
6	BH - 13 DW - 7 (1 functional)	13	0	
7	BH - 14 DW - 2(1 fully functional)	11	3	2 partially functional, 1 collapsed
8	BH - 21 DW- 14 (fully 6 functional) 1 Dam (medium size)	19	2	Mechanical faults and collapsed
9	BH - 17 DW - 9 (1 functional)	14	3	2 mechanical and 1 collapsed
10	BH - 13 DW - 0 Dam - 1 small	8	5	3 mechanical and 2 collapsed
11	BH - 27 DW - 5 (2 functional) Dam - 1 small	21	6	2 partially functioning, 1 mechanical fault, 3 collapsed
12	BH 30 DW 15 (2 fully functional) 2 Dam small	24	6	Collapsed
13	BH - 28 DW - 12 (6 functional) 1 major dam	23	5	2 mechanical fault 3 collapsed
14	BH - 27 DW - 6 (2 functional)	22	5	1 partial functional, 2 mechanical faults, 2 collapsed
15	BH - 27 DW - 2 (none fully functional) 2 small dams	21	6	Collapsed

Table 14: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
16	BH – 23 DW – 8 (fully functional 1) 1 small dam	18	5	1 partially functional 1 mechanical fault, 2 collapsed
17	BH- 14 DW – 1 (not functional )	10	4	Collapsed
18	BH – 17 DW – 16 (6 functional) 1 major dam, 1 medium and 1 small	16	1	Collapsed
19	BH – 8 DW – 12 (4 fully functional)	6	2	Mechanical fault
20	BH – 18 DW – 19 ( 4 fully functional) 3 dams all medium	16	2	1 mechanical fault, 1 collapsed
21	BH – 12 DW – 16 (5 fully functional) 1 medium dam	10	2	Mechanical fault
22	BH – 22 DW – 10 (4 fully functional)	19	3	1 mechanical fault 2 collapsed
23	BH – 23 DW – 1 (not functional collapsed)	19	4	1 mechanical fault 3 collapsed
24	BH – 12 DW – 0 1 big dam	8	4	3 mechanical fault 1 collapsed
25	BH – 6 DW – 0	5	1	Mechanical fault
26	BH – 3 DW – 1 ( partially functional)	3	0	
27	BH – 12 DW – 17	9	3	2 mechanical fault 1 collapsed
28	BH – 8 DW – 0	4	4	Collapsed
<b>Source:</b>				

There has been an increase in the total number of boreholes in the district due to interventions from development partners like Sizimele (ZRBF), World Vision, ADRA, LEAD, and CYVAT. And this has great impact in on food security due to increases in community gardens and irrigation schemes as well as increase in livestock water availability. In 2016 we had a total of 457 and now we have got 544. Functional boreholes in 2016 were 350 and now we had 459. Solarized boreholes are 78, and 7 are non- functional (5 - solar panels were stolen, 1 dried up and 1 malfunctioned).

## 2.2. Sanitation Facilities

Access to sanitation facilities continues to be a challenge in Lupane as most households do not own any latrine. On average 34 % of the households own a latrine and 31% own a safe latrine. Table below shows toilet access by ward. The district has 52% of households with hand-washing facilities, however the numbers are always fluctuating from month to month due to the low durability of the tippy taps.

Table 15: Toilet Access by Ward

Ward	Total Villages Enumerated	Total HH Enumerated	% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine	% HH With Improved Type Of Latrine In Use	% Of HHs With Hand Washing Facilities
1	6	634	18	18	38
2	5	419	40	40	48
3	6	1,099	34	34	42
4	3	568	33	33	45
5	7	909	61	61	74
6	6	958	11	8	38
7	5	502	20	15	42
8	6	851	26	26	41
9	5	582	17	17	65
10	8	1,009	26	22	53
11	6	539	16	9	55
12	6	960	17	17	50
13	6	906	40	40	74
14	6	779	19	19	51
15	5	924	33	33	70
16	6	909	33	33	15
17	6	707	62	62	59
18	7	828	19	19	45
19	8	1,029	34	34	45
20	6	713	20	20	43
21	6	1,064	59	50	73
22	8	836	11	11	44
23	6	753	18	18	56
24	5	356	82	84	89
25	5	140	100	100	94
26	4	221	62	62	92
27	6	826	11	10	51
28	6	958	37	37	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>20, 979</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Total household =19, 160 (Coverage 33%)</b>					

### 3. Transport And Communication

There are 3 road authorities in the district: Ministry of Transport, District Development Fund and the Kusile Rural District Council. DDF has area road units in Cewale, Jotsholo, Daluka and St. Pauls, somgolo and St. Lukes village 23. These are designed for ease of response and maintenance. The state roads are the following wards Lupanda, Daluka, Gwamba, Jotsholo/Mzola 27, Matshokotsha, Matshiya, Lupane town, Daluka /Gwamba and council roads are in ward 9, 12, 7, 18, 20, 24, 25, 13 and 16 and are maintained from Lupane. The council has no functional road unit and relies on casual labour and funding from the Zimbabwe National Road Authority (ZINARA). ZINARA is currently funding the construction of council roads and has also provided a motorized grader for construction and maintenance. Major roads like Lupane - Kana and Lupane - Nkayi are in a very bad state and require major rehabilitation work. Funding challenges have adversely affected the normally efficient District Development Fund road unit resulting in the deterioration of the roads. The Somgolo Bridge is still to be completed after the acquisition and accumulation of materials in 2010, the bridge is approximately 67 percent complete. There are roads like Mabhunu, Mzola 5 and Msadalala in Dongamuzi which have attained chronic levels of inaccessibility during the rainy season. The roads in wards 24 and 25, which are the newly resettled areas, are still mostly undeveloped. The airstrip in Lupane town is still in use but has been re-designated to accommodate a high density housing project. A new airstrip has been planned at Jotsholo but no funding have been identified for its development.

#### 3.1. Telecommunication

The district has limited coverage in terms of mobile network. There are 2 Tel One fixed telephone exchange stations at Jotsholo and Lupane. There are 5 Net One boosters, 6 Econet boosters and one Telecel booster. Most of the mobile phone service boosters are along the Victoria Fall highway and cover a 40km radius. There is erratic mobile phone services in most areas of the district and on high plateaus and at identified 'spots'.

### 4. Natural Regions, Livelihood Zones And Farming Zones

Lupane District falls in the Lusulu and Lupane Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture Livelihood Zone. This zone is relatively favorable for mixed crop and livestock production. Livelihoods are focused around maize and cotton cultivation with animal husbandry providing supplementary food and income. In addition, poor households take on local jobs to earn much needed cash when food stocks run low.

The zone covers the communal areas of Northern Lupane, Southern Gokwe, Northern Kwekwe, North - Western Kadoma and Northern Gokwe Districts in the North-West of the country. The zone is classified as Natural Region III and IV. Rainfall is fairly reliable and averages 450-800mm a year. In normal years, agriculture is relatively successful and the zone is traditionally known as a cereal surplus producing area especially for areas in agro ecological region III. In general, livelihoods are based on cereal and cash crop cultivation supplemented by animal husbandry. Road infrastructure in some parts of the zone is poor. Hence marketing of goods is difficult and the prices received by farmers are low. The main crops grown are maize and cotton, with some millet and sorghum grown mostly in Region IV. Cotton production fluctuates greatly in response to changes in market prices. When demand and price are low, farmers favor planting maize over cotton. Market gardening, as an all year activity, is prominent in some of the wards in Gokwe South as is sweet potato production. The Sanyati River passes through the zone, providing opportunities for fishing and gold panning. The table below shows the different livelihood options that are conducted in each ward under Lupane District.

The main source of livelihood in the district is crop production, vegetable production, casual labor, wood-carving, petty trading and sell of thatching grass. These are seasonal activities which are practiced largely by the non-labor constrained households.

## 4.1. Livelihood Zones

Table 16: Description Of Economic Zones By Wards

Zone Name	Zone description	Wards Covered
Lusulu and Lupane Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture	<p>This zone has an estimated population of 421, 178 people and covers the communal areas of Eastern Binga, northern Lupane, Southern Gokwe, Northern Kwekwe, North-Western Kadoma and Eastern Gokwe North Districts in the North-West of the country. It cuts across 3 provinces: Matabeleland North, Midlands and Mashonaland West.</p> <p>The greater part of the zone is in Agro-ecological Region IV while the Mapfungautsi plateau falls into Region III. Rainfall is fairly reliable and averages 450-800mm a year. The zone is characterised by the Mapfungautsi plateau in Gokwe South District and is surrounded by lower lying areas.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 27
Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	<p>The Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal livelihood zone is spread across Tsholotsho, Bulilima and Hwange Districts in the Matabeleland provinces. It borders Hwange National Park to the North and Botswana to the West. 203, 029 sparsely settled residents subsist in this low lying dry land in Agro-ecological Region IV. Annual rainfall is erratic and averages between 450 mm to 650 mm between the months of November and March. During this period, temperatures reach a maximum of 40°C. Temperatures drop to 20 to 25°C during the June to July winter months. Livelihoods in this zone are primarily based on rain-fed grain cultivation mixed with animal husbandry.</p>	22
Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	<p>This zone has an estimated population of 302, 186 and is located in the Midlands and Matabeleland North districts of Western Zimbabwe. The zone falls into the districts of Kwekwe, Gweru, Nkayi, Lupane and Bubi. The zone covers the mainly communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, Western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. The zone borders Livestock, Cereal farming in Forests in the South and Lusulu Lupane Southern Gokwe Mixed Agriculture in the North. The zone also borders Cereal and Cattle Farming zones on the Eastern side. It is categorised as Agro-ecological Region IV and has relatively poor soils, which are dry, sandy and loamy throughout the zone with marginal productive potential for agriculture. Annual rainfall ranges between 450-650mm.</p> <p>Crops grown for consumption include maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, bambara nuts and cowpeas. Maize, millet and sorghum are the main crops which are sold. Crops are cultivated using ox drawn plough or hand-hoe digging and land preparation provides the majority of agricultural labour. Maize is afflicted by 2 different pests, maize stalk borer and armyworm, which are treated by carbaryl and malathion respectively. Sorghum is affected by shoot fly, which is counteracted by timely planting, a higher rate of seed use or thionexcarbaryl. Inputs for crop production are fertiliser (Compound D and AN). All inputs are available on the market for purchase or sometimes provided for free by the MOA or NGOs.</p>	5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.
Cattle and Cereal Farming and Game Ranching	<p>The Livestock and Cereal Farming in Forests livelihood zone lies in Matabeleland North province in Western Zimbabwe. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa. The estimated population of 25, 833 reside in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts in Agro-ecological Region IV. Annual rainfall is between 420 mm and 620 mm providing precipitation for the abundant Zambezi teak, False Mopane and Mukwa trees that grow in sandy soils with low water holding capacity that seep most the rainfall into the Mbembesi, Bubi, Gwaai and Lupane rivers</p>	21, 23, 25, 26 and 28
Southern Cattle Cereal Farming	<p>This large livelihood zone covers a vast area across southern and central Zimbabwe. It is spread across 15 districts, namely Bulilima, Mangwe, Umguza, Matobo, Lupane, Bubi, Umzingwane, Insiza, Gwanda, Mberengwa, Mwenezi, Beitbridge, Tsholotsho, Chiredzi, and Gweru districts. It has an estimated population of 403, 956. The zone is mainly in Agro-ecological Regions III and IV, and the Southern part in Beitbridge falls into Agro-ecological Region V. Average annual rainfall varies across the zone. In the northeast, annual rainfall averages a relatively high 650 to 800mm. The south and central areas are drier receiving an average of 450mm annually. Temperatures in the zone range between 15 to 20°C in winter and 30 to 35°C in summer.</p>	24

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

People mostly find employment locally on irrigated ARDA schemes. Some people travel further afield in Zimbabwe, for example to Hwange or Victoria Falls, and more rarely to Botswana or South Africa. Gold panning occurs at sites widely scattered throughout the zone. Other sources of income include mining, crop production and sales, sale of livestock and livestock products, fishing and casual labour and employment at safari operators, sale of timber products. The information below is similar to 2016 data.

#### Zimbabwe National Livelihood Zones Map

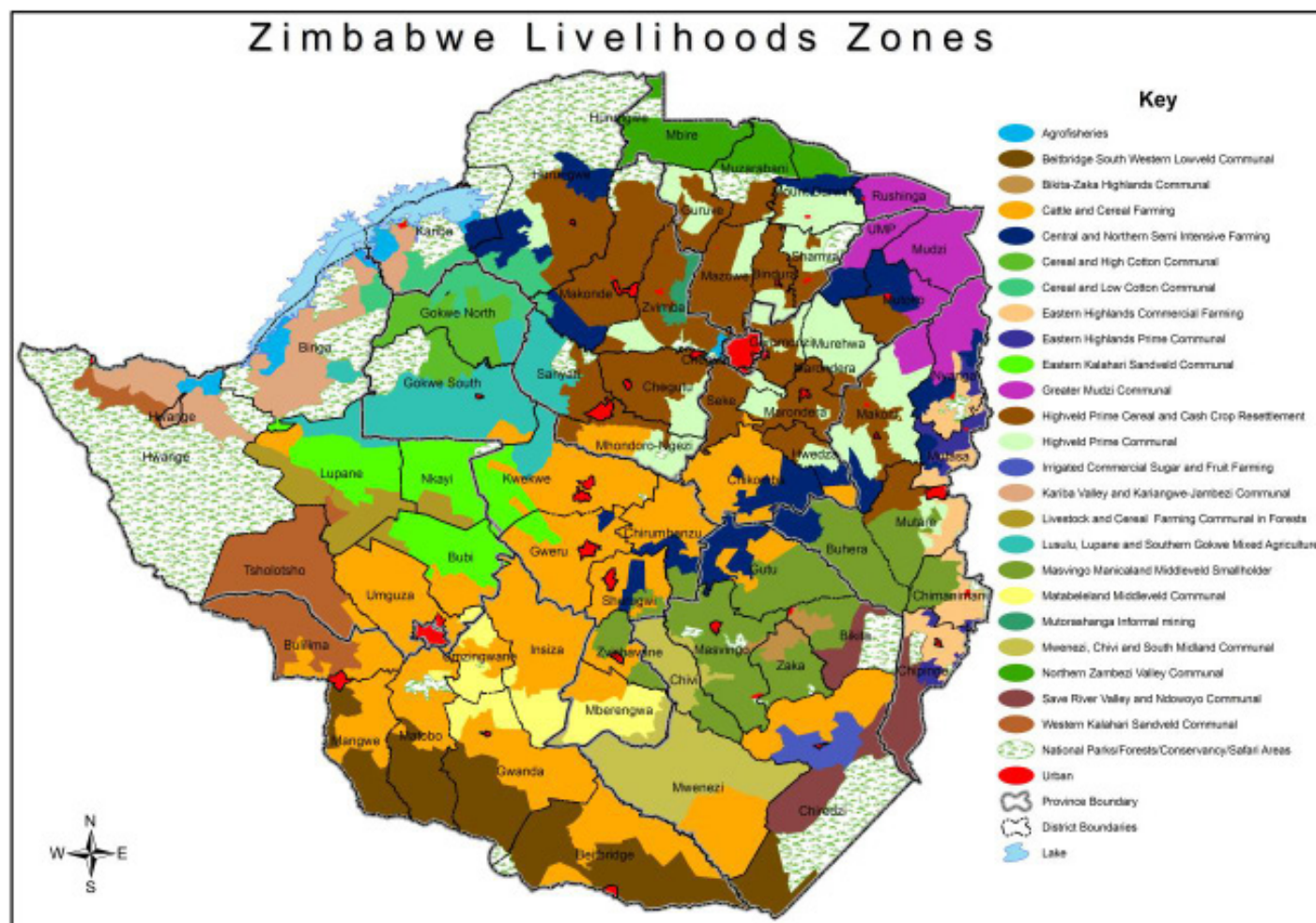


Figure 4: Zimbabwe Livelihood Zones

Table 17: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Mining	Still at exploration	24, 25, 4 and 27, 15, 13 and 14
Agriculture	All wards practice agriculture	All 28 wards
Fishing	Practiced where there are major dams	18, 8, 13, 20, 13 and 21,
Tourism	Safari operators and hunting	24,25 and 22
Forestry	Timber logging , conservation and non-timber products	28, 21, 22, 17, 9, 26 and 15
Conservancy/wildlife farming	Hunting ,trophy hunting photographic safari	24, 25, 22 and 26
Bee keeping	Selling honey	10, 12, 9, 11, 3, 14 and 13,

Source Agritex 2021.

#### 4.2. Wealth Group Profiles

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four 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 4 wealth groups is as follows:

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

**Middle class** -: 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** -: 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** -: 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.

## 5. Poverty Levels

Lupane District lies in Matabeleland North province which has the highest poverty prevalence compared to all other provinces. The table below shows that poverty levels in Lupane are very high with more than 75% of the wards having poverty levels of above 90%. Ward 25 is considered the least poor ward with a poverty level of about 75% which is higher than the national average of 74%.

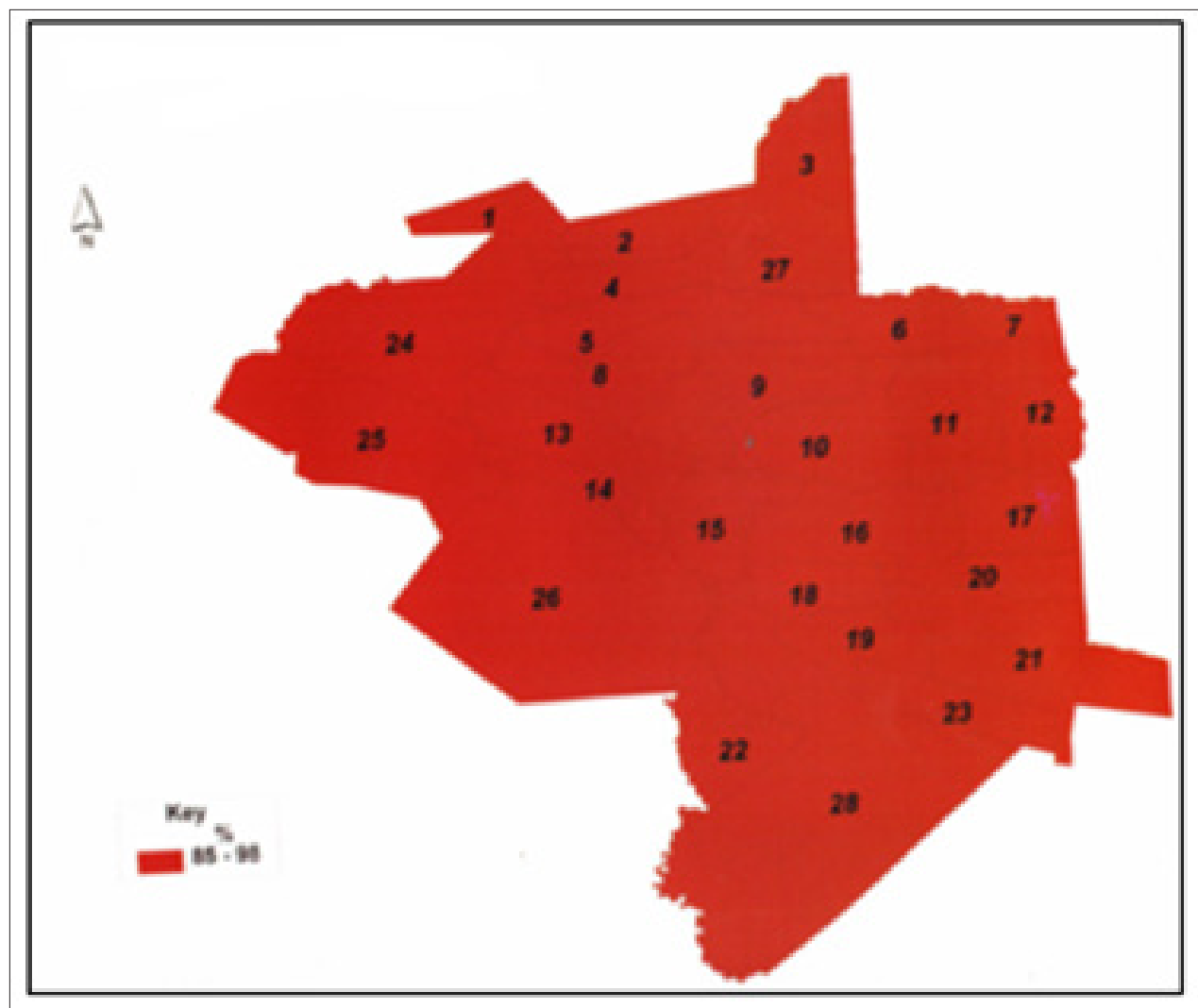
Table 18: Poverty Prevalence By District

Ward No.	Proportion Of Population %	No. Of Households 2021	Poor Households	Poverty %
1	3	760	505	94
2	2	680	361	92
3	5	1,588	840	94
4	2	659	435	92
5	4	978	786	95
6	3	920	490	96
7	2	495	345	97
8	4	878	662	94
9	3	860	513	96
10	5	1,150	860	96
11	5	1,013	805	96
12	4	860	704	95
13	4	936	757	87
14	3	750	605	94
15	6	1,865	1,154	84
16	4	918	695	94
17	4	850	667	96
18	3	912	569	94
19	4	870	756	95
20	4	786	686	95
21	5	1,520	781	95
22	7	1,349	1,340	93
23	3	734	550	84
24	1	362	219	83
25	2	200	259	75
26	1	220	167	93
27	4	842	698	96
28	1	760	228	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24, 713</b>	<b>17, 435</b>	

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

**Figure 5** below shows that all the wards in Lupane are in the red-zone on the poverty status of the household. Poverty prevalence is based on 2015 data however there has not been much change. \

**Poverty Map For Lupane District By Ward**



**Figure 5: Poverty Atlas (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas (2015))**

## 6. Agriculture Information

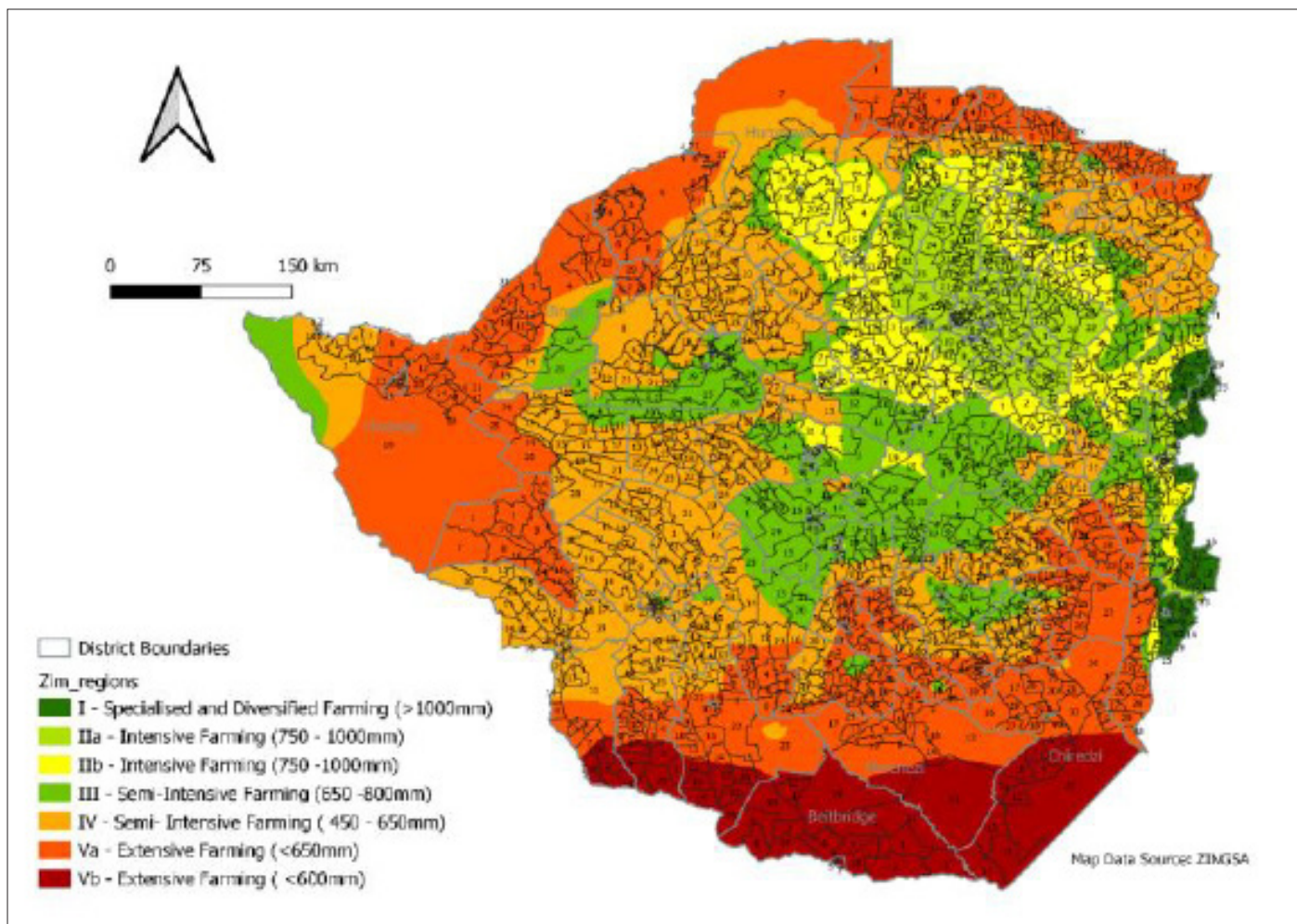
### 6.1. Natural Regions And Climate

The district lies in natural Region 111 (6%) and IV (94%) as described in table below. Temperature ranges from 19 degrees Celsius to 30 degrees Celsius. Kalahari sands are dominant in the district. They cover almost 60% of the land. There are patches of alluvial soils mainly along streams and rivers. The district has two major rivers (Gwayi and Shangani) flowing across it. The main livelihoods activities include the following; crop production and sales, vegetable production and sales, livestock production and sales, casual labour, beer brewing, gathering wild fruits for sale.

**Table 19: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward**

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
III (6%)	It is characterized by annual rainfall of 500-750 mm, mid-season dry spells and high temperatures. Production systems are based on drought-tolerant crops and semi-intensive livestock farming based on fodder crops. The predominant farming system is smallholder agriculture. Smallholder agriculture in the communal farming areas is under relatively intensive cropping systems. The main crops are maize (the staple food grain) and cotton (a major cash crop).	Ward 3 – 3 villages (Mthenjwa, Gunyanga and Siamagoza)
IV (94%)	The characteristics of the region are: annual rainfall of 450-650 mm, severe dry spells during the rainy season, and frequent seasonal droughts. Smallholder farmers grow drought-tolerant varieties of early maturing variety of maize, sorghum, pearl millet (mhunga). Suitable for cattle production under extensive production system. Kalahari sands are dominant in the district. They cover almost 60% of the land. There are patches of alluvial soils mainly along streams and rivers.	All 28 wards.

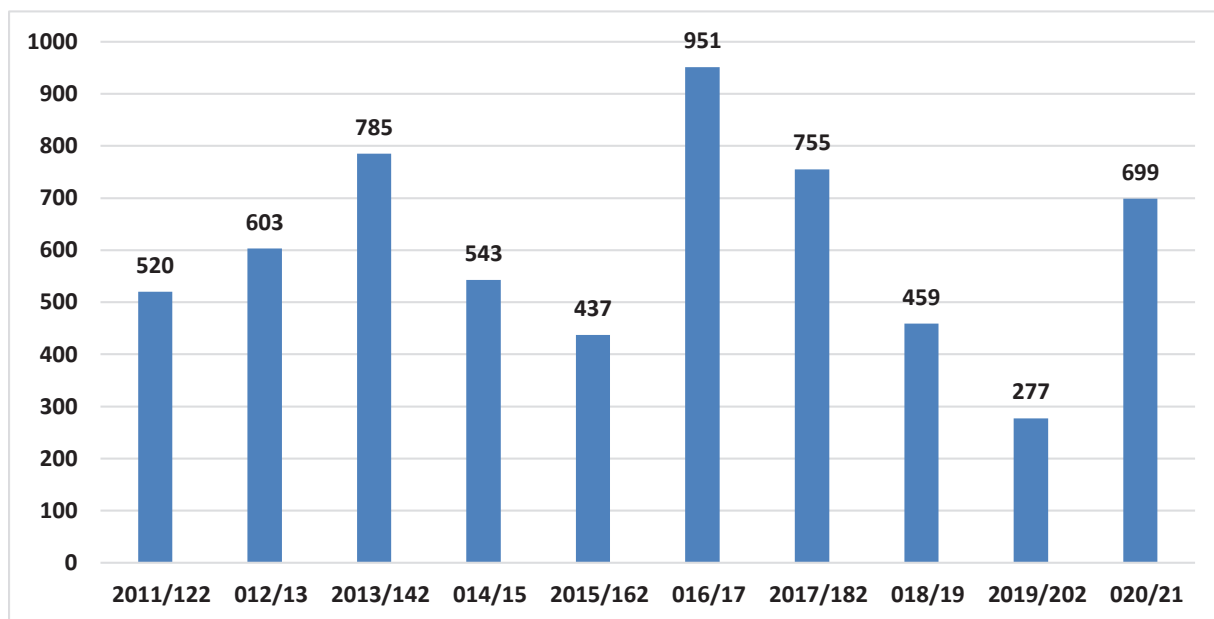
## Lupane Natural Regions By Ward



**Figure 6: Lupane Natural Regions By Ward**

### 6.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The average temperature for the district is 30 degrees Celsius with a mean maximum of 31.8 degrees Celsius and a mean minimum of 10 degrees Celsius. Lupane district is characterised by semi-arid climate and low erratic rainfall. Annual rainfall is variable, ranging between 450mm and 650mm (Figure below). The mean annual rainfall is about 450mm. Rainfall is too low and evapo-transpiration rate are high making the area not very suitable for cash crop production, with the exception of cotton grown in parts of Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 20, 22 and 24 which have improved micro climate type in areas adjacent to Gokwe South.



**Figure 7: Mean Annual Rainfall**

(Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department-2021)

### 6.3. Drought Prone Areas

According UNDP Hazard Mapping (2015), Lupane is severely prone to drought as indicated. The district would benefit from water harvest techniques as rivers that passes through the district flow from the North where there is increased rainfall activity. Crop and livestock production could significantly increase with increased irrigation schemes. The whole district is drought prone, most wards are worse off, and however Wards 3, 4, 6, 7 and 12 are better off due to proximity with Gokwe District.

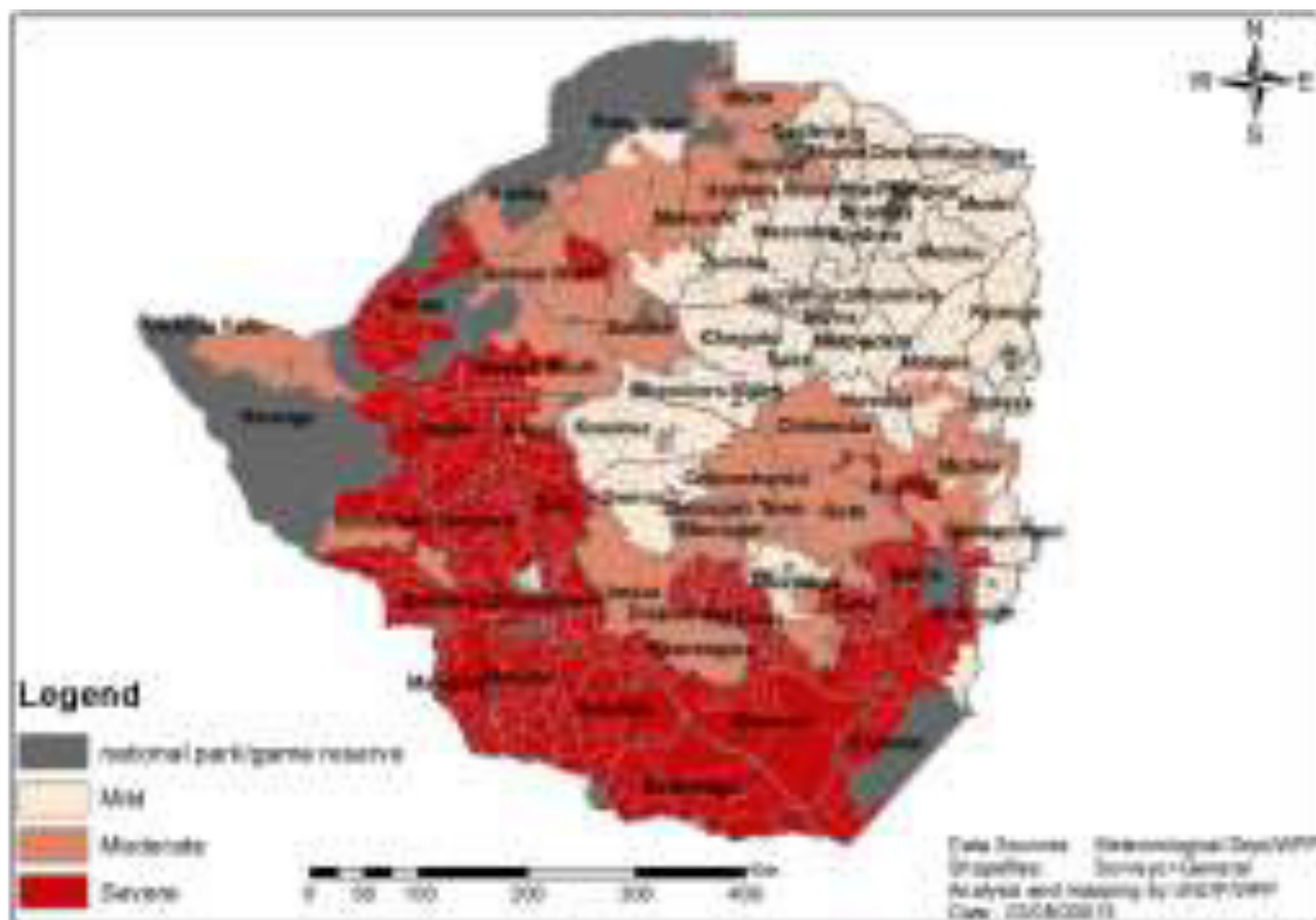
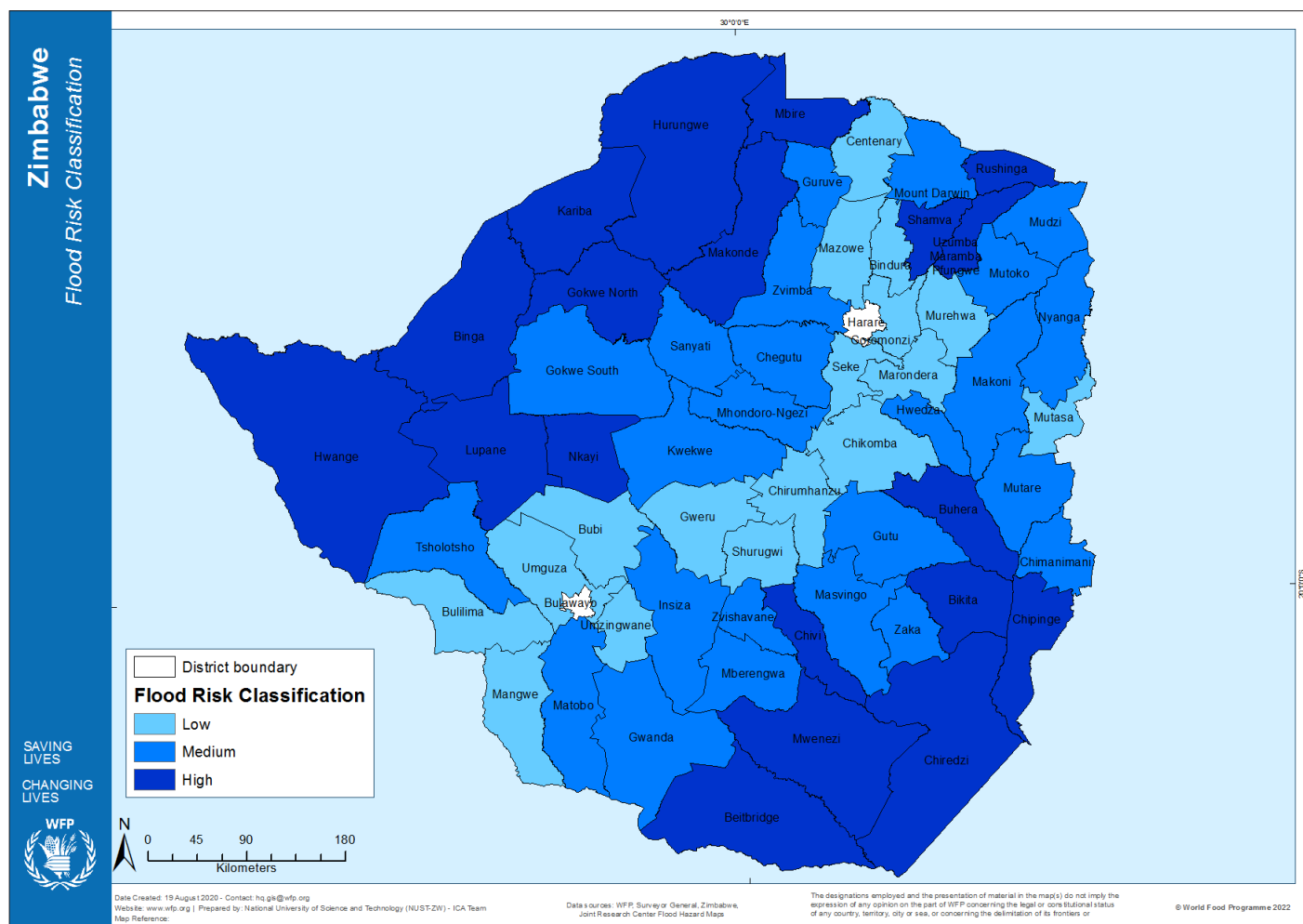


Figure 8: Map Of Drought Prone Areas

## 6.4. Flood Prone Areas

The district is at low risk in terms of flooding which is caused by the terrain. There are wards where there have been flash floods in the past, these include Ward 22, 24 and 26. The map below shows the flood prone areas



**Figure 9: Flood Prone Areas**

## 6.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions

Table 20: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward	Major Dams In 2021	Comments
Kana (24)	Gwayi-Shangani	-	Gwayi-Shangani is still under construction
Gwamba(18)	Bubi-Lupane	Bubi-Lupane	Perennial and used for irrigation, fishing, livestock watering and domestic use
Jotsholo(13)	Shangani Weir	Shangani Weir	Perennial and used for irrigation, fishing, livestock watering and domestic use
Sobendle(8)	Tshongokwe	Tshongokwe	Now seasonal and now heavily silted, used for irrigation, fishing, livestock watering and domestic use
Gwamba(18)	Makhovula	Makhovula	Perennial and used for irrigation, fishing, livestock watering and domestic use
Lake Alice(21)	Lake Alice	Lake Alice	Seasonal, domestic, livestock, fishing and watering community gardens
Jibajiba(20)	Jibajiba	Jibajiba	Seasonal, domestic, livestock, fishing and watering community gardens
Jibajiba(20)	Janke	Janke	Seasonal, domestic, livestock, fishing and watering community gardens
Jibajiba(20)	Gangeni	Gangeni	Seasonal, domestic, livestock, fishing and watering community gardens
Gomoza(12)	Sipempa	Sipempa	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
St Paul's(16)	Matama	Matama	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Lupaka(10)	Lupaka	Lupaka	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Gomoza(12)	Sedwala	Sedwala	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Pupu(11)	Mpahlwa 2	Mpahlwa 2	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Gwamba(18)	Lupane	Lupane	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Matshiya(15)	Somhlanga	Somhlanga	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Dongamuzi(1)	Matala	Matala	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Matshiya(15)	Shabula	Shabula	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Dongamuzi(1)	Madala	Madala	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Pupu(11)	Allan Wilson	Allan Wilson	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens
Dongamuzi(1)	Guga	Guga	Seasonal, domestic and livestock, watering community gardens

In the district there are 3 perennial dams and the remainder are seasonal. There is construction of Gwayi-Shangani dam which is on-going, the dam is approximately 63.8% complete. Lake Alice dam was rehabilitated in 2019. The district has 7 major rivers namely, Shangani, Gwayi, Mbembesi, Kana, Lupane, Bubi and Tshongokwe. Shangani River is the largest river followed by Gwayi River. There no major changes in dams besides rehabilitation that was done.

## 7. Crop Information

### 7.1. Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

The region is a semi extensive farming region characterized by periodic seasonal droughts coupled by very severe mid-season dry spells which results in reduced crop yields. The region receives low erratic rainfall ranging from 450 -650 mm per annum. Rainfall is too low and erratic for cash cropping except in very special localized areas where drought tolerant crops are grown as a side line. The district has Kalahari sand soils, which are acidic with low inherently fertility and unsuitable for maize production. Leaching is a major challenge which result in stunted growth of crops especially maize.

Rain-fed agriculture is practiced in Lupane, this affects productivity as it limits the growing season to the rainy season. The main cereal crop planted is maize while sorghum, millet, groundnuts, pumpkins and beans are grown in smaller quantities. Agricultural labor is needed throughout the growing season, but it peaks around December/January for weeding and from April to June for the harvest. Poor households work in the fields of their better-off neighbors during these periods of high agricultural activity. Communal farmers have the largest combined land holding with a total area of 531,200 hectares (48% of the total land area in Lupane District) benefiting a total of 95,724 households which is 92% of the total population in Lupane District (table below). The forest area covers 286,200 ha which is about 26% of the district.

Table 21: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Population	%
Communal	531, 200	47.9	93,017	85.3
Mbembesi Old Resettlement	16, 164	1.4	3,662	3.35
Gwayi Small Scale C.F.A	32, 000	2.89	1,474	1.35
Forest Area	286, 200	25.83	7,799	7.15
Kana	63, 750	5.75	3,053	2.8
LSCFA Gwayi ICA Conservancy And A1 Villagised Model	177, 500	16.02	3,063	2.7
Arda Jotsholo Estate	1,000	1.61	-	-
Total	1,107,814	100		100

### 7.2. Irrigation Schemes

The district has a number of irrigation schemes which are supported by dams within in the district. The communities grow maize, winter wheat and vegetables for sale. The district has 4 functional irrigation schemes, 6 of the irrigation schemes are currently non-functional. Some need rehabilitation and some need funding for development. There has been an additional of Bubi-Lupane which is now fully functional (180Ha) and has an extension of 360ha.

Table 22: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
Sobendle (8)	Tshongokwe	24.4	Functional
Jotsholo (13)	Arda-Jotsholo Estate	500	Functional
Gwamba (18)	Makhovula	15	Non - Functional
Tshongokwe (9)	Zinapi	7.6	Functional
Matshiya(15)	Bubi -Lupane	180 +	
(360 extension)	Functional		
Jotsholo(13)	Semizi	20	Non -Functional
Jibajiba(20)	Jibajiba	10	Non -Functional
Gwayi(25)	Chimwara	5	Non -Functional
Lupaka	Vukani	4	Non -Functional
Lupaka	Mpikiwa	3.5	Non -Functional

### 7.3. Challenges

- Shortage of inputs –water, certified seed, fertilizer
- Dams are small and silted
- Market shortages
- Size of the schemes are small compared to the number of plot holders
- Lack of funding for rehabilitation

### Crop Production Trends

Consistent drought and erratic rainfall in the last 10 years has affected crop production to a scale that the district has become a major recipient of food assistance. The average number of months in which cereal from own production has lasted for the past 10 years has ranged between 5 to 6 months per season. There has been a decline in the cereal adequacy from 2016 to 2021. Generally, cereal lasts less than 3 months (ward).

Table 23: Crop Production Trends

Ward No.	Population 2021	2016/17 Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (Months)	2020/21 Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (Months)
1	3,015	5	4
2	2,056	5	3
3	5,152	5	4
4	2,708	5	3
5	4,888	3	3
6	3,229	5	3
7	2,197	6	5
8	4,324	3	3
9	3,306	6	5
10	5,750	1	4
11	5,569	2	5
12	4,336	6	5
13	4,682	3	4
14	3,536	1	3
15	6,663	4	3
16	4,590	7	5
17	4,449	2	4
18	3,646	4	3
19	4,629	2	6
20	4,322	9	5
21	5,099	9	6
22	7,420		6
23	3,672	5	4
24	1,402	6	6
25	1,661	6	4
26	949	2	3
27	4,211	8	4
28	1,877	8	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>109, 338</b>		

Source: AARDS,2021

#### 7.4. Seasonal Calendar

The main cereal planted is maize. Sorghum, millet, groundnuts, pumpkins and beans are grown in smaller quantities. Within the zone, there are several wild foods gathered including fruits, leaves, mushrooms and small animals. These wild foods are mainly collected during the rainy season when they make a valuable contribution to the diet at a time when stocks are usually running low. Poor households work in the fields of their better off neighbors during periods of high agricultural activity. This work includes clearing fields prior to planting in August and September, weeding from December to February and harvesting from March to June. Figure 10 below shows summary the annual activities in the district.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
<b>Legend</b>		planting		cons. green				harvest		Off farm		
		cattle		shoats				cattle and shoats				
Land Preparation												
Weeding												
Planting												
Green Consumption												
Harvesting												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Milk production												
<i>Other</i>												
Lean season												
Food Purchases												
Local labour												
Gold Panning												

Figure 10: Seasonal Calendar

## 8. Livestock

### 8.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership – Based On Secondary Data From Surveys/Assessments

Table 24: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward (Or Diptank)	Average Cattle Holding
1	3,246
2	4,069
3	6,793
4	2,739
5	4,332
6	6,171
7	2,214
8	4,457
9	4,205
10	4,232
11	5,016
12	7,061
13	4,293
14	2,602
15	4,067
16	3,521
17	4,607
18	3,922
19	4,510
20	4,844
21	4,345
22	4,427
23	5,125
24	2,166
25	951
26	1,078
27	2,786
28	10, 562

## 8.2. Dipping Facilities

Table 25: Diptanks

Number Of Diptanks	Number Of Functional Diptanks	Number Of Diptanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Diptanks Requiring Rehab
74	74	2	6

The district has 67 diptanks and 7 spray races and all are functional although 6 require rehabilitation, these are, Mkhawuzane (20), Sikhwehle (12), Magondeni (28), Sindazi (22), Mathambo (23) and Shabula (15).

## 8.3. Animal Health Centres

Table 26: AHCs

Number of functional Animal Health centres	16
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	2
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	75

The district has a total number of 16 animal health centres, there are two which are non-functional, namely; Dandanda and Matshokotsha Animal health Centres.

## 8.4. Livestock Holding

There are more households who own cattle as compared to those who own goats

Table 27: Crop Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	24, 713	57	41
Farm Households	22, 800	52	38
Non-Farm Households	1,913	5	3

## 8.5. Distribution Of Herd Size

The majority of the households do not have goats in the district and 38% of households do not own cattle. The majority of the households (41%) have more than 5 cattle.

Table 28: Livestock Herd Per Household

Number of livestock per household	Cattle	Goats
0	38	59
<5	11	32
>5	41	9

Source: ZimVAC report, 2021

## 8.6 Other Livestock Establishments

Table 29: Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1
Aquaculture (Ponds)	1
Apiculture	6
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	12
Fodder production	12

## 8.7. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Failing to dip regularly according to department standard.
- Treating diseases arising from lack of dipping and deworming.
- Most farmers do not get value for their livestock.

## 9. Livestock Markets

The main livestock markets in the district are the district abattoir (type B) and cattle sales. Livestock are sold in cattle sales organized by the local authority, in the following areas, Gomoza, Malunku and Mathambo, Other markets include farmer to farmer sales, local butchers, private abattoirs mainly from Bulawayo and Kwekwe or the Cold Storage Commission in Bulawayo and Kwekwe.

Table 30: Average Livestock Prices In The District.

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2022 (US\$)	Type Of Market
Cattle	\$300	\$450	Abattoir, Cattle sales, Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions,
Sheep	\$30	\$60	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions, Abattoir
Goats	\$25	\$40	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions Abattoir
Donkey	\$150	\$150	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Fish	\$2/KG	\$3	Farmer to farmer, private buyers
Guinea Fowls	\$6	\$6	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous Chickens	\$5	\$5	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	\$45	\$60	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries

There has been an increase in the average prices of Cattle, sheep, fish, pigs and goats when comparing to previous years due to value addition in the abattoirs. The district constructed a Cattle business center (CBC) as well as an abattoir (type B) where meat grading is being done, this has increased the value of the meat sold.

## 9.1 Crop Markets

Within the livelihood zone the main cereal exchange occurs through the Grain Marketing Board which has outlets in Lupane, Gokwe, Kadoma, Lusulu and Bulawayo. For both cereals and livestock rural producers sell to middle men who come to the villages.

There are three main supplying markets in the district, and these are:

1. Grain Marketing Board (GMB)
2. Gain Wholesalers
3. Zaphalala Wholesalers & Retailer

Table 31: Supply Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Lupane centre	15	Horticultural commodities (cabbages, tomatoes, onion, leafy vegetables)	Byo, local gardens, ARDA jotsholo, Lupane state, Nyamandlovu, irrigation schemes	Available
		Cereals	GMB, local farmers produce, batter trade, irrigation schemes	Available
Jotsholo	13	Cereals	Local farmers , arda estates, grinding meal	Available
Kenmaur	19	Cereals	Local farmers	Available
Gomoza	12	Cereals	Local farmers, cattle sales	Available

Table 32: Commodity Prices At The GMB Depot

Commodity	Prices 2016		Prices 2021	
	Wholesale Price	Retail Price	Wholesale Price	Retail Price
50KG Maize grain	\$21.00	\$21.00	\$19.50	\$19.50
50KG Maize meal	\$22.12	\$23.22	\$19.50	\$19.50
10kg Maize meal	\$4.72	\$5.00	\$3.90	\$3.90

**Source: Grain Marketing Board-2021**

For commodities (maize meal and grain) there has been a decrease in the prices from 2016 to 2021 due to better yields obtained from the previous season. The main supplying markets for crops are Tshongokwe Irrigation Scheme, Makhovula Irrigation Scheme, Zinapi Irrigation scheme, micro nutrient gardens dotted in the district and distant markets such as Binga and Gokwe for Maize grain and Sweet potatoes.

Processed food commodities are readily available in most markets and the prices are comparable across the district. The wards that are furthest to the district centre have higher prices of commodities when comparing to other wards.

Table 33: Commodity Prices And Availability In Lupane District By Ward

Ward	Commodity Availability						Price					
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking oil	Beans	Other Small Grains	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ Bucket	Cooking Oil \$/2l	Beans \$/500g	Other Small Grains \$/ Bucket	Rice \$/2kg
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$3.00
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$3.00
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$2.50
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$2.50
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.20	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$2.50
16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$3.00
17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$3.00
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$2.50
19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$2.50
20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$3.00
21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$3.00
22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
27	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$3.00

**Source: AARDS**

## 9.2. Labour Markets

Most labour opportunities are mainly in the Casual labour, Vending, petty trading, agricultural sector and timber logging. Casual labour opportunities increase during the farming season where the farmers engage casual labourers to assist with planting, tilling the land, weeding and harvesting.

Table 34: Available Labour Opportunities In The District

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity %
Agricultural labour- irrigation schemes, casual labour between farmer to farmer	13 and 18,		
All wards	13, 14 and 8		
All wards	15		
Timber logging	17, 9, 19, 15 and 12	17, 9, 19, 28, 12, 7 and 11	0.1
Carpentry	15	All wards	0.01
Retail business and food outlets	15, 13 and 19	All wards	0.001
Vending and petty trade	3, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 15 and 24	All wards	10

Table 35: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Normal Years

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

Table 36:Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Period

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/Hungry Period												

## 9.3. Market Challenges

- Fluctuation of commodity prices
- No legislation to regulate livestock prices
- During drought years prices of cattle significantly go down and in the January period
- Few buyer on the market which affects pricing of commodities and livestock
- Distance to the supply and consumer market; food commodities are expensive because of the distance from the main supply markets. The furthest distance being more than 120km from Lupane main markets to Dandanda.
- Accessibility; there is poor road network and infrastructural development that impedes easily access to supply and consumer markets.
- Inadequate consumer markets in rural areas; creating monopolistic environments.

## 9.4. Common Hazards

A hazard is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

## 9.5. Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Table 37: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number And Name	On Set Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1 - Dongamuzi	Crop pests (Fall Army Worm) , Animal diseases (Anthrax)	Drought, low water table
2 - Matshokotsha	Crop pests (Fall Army Worm) , Animal diseases (Anthrax)	Drought
3 - Dandanda	Locust outbreak, frost	Drought
4 - Mzola West	Crop pests	Drought, land degradation
5 - Sibombo	Low water table, Crop pests and diseases	Drought
6 - Lusulu	Crop pests and diseases	Drought, land degradation
7 - Ndimimbili	Hailstorm and lightning	Drought, low water table
8 - Sobendle	Frost and crop pests, hailstorms	Drought, land degradation, siltation (dam)
9 - Tshongokwe	Frost	Drought, land degradation
10 - Lupaka	Waterlogging	Drought, land degradation
11 - Pupu	Hailstorms	Drought, low water table
12 - Gomoza	Physical violence	Drought, land degradation
13 - Jotsholo	Frost , Veld fires	Drought, human wildlife conflict
14 - Menyezwa	Floods and veld fires	Drought, human wildlife conflict
15 - Matshiya	Frost and hailstorms	Drought, land degradation
16 - St Paul's	Hailstorms, strong winds	Drought
17 - Malunku	Physical violence, hailstorms	Drought
18 - Gwamba	Frost,	Drought, land degradation, siltation
19 - Daluka	Human wildlife conflict, frost	Drought, gullies
20 - Jibajiba	Crop Pests and diseases	Drought, Gullies
21 - St Paul's	Human wildlife conflict, veld fires	Drought
22 - Lupanda	Human wildlife conflict, floods	Drought, land degradation
23 - Mbembesi	Locusts , flooding (Mbembesi)	Drought, siltation (bubi river)
24 - Kana Block	Human wildlife conflict, veld fires	Drought
25 - Gwayi	Human wildlife conflict, Veld fires	Drought
26 - Sotani	Human wildlife conflict, flash floods, Veld fires	Drought
27 - Mzola East	Frost and strong winds	Drought, land degradation
28 - Lupanda (SSCFA)	Flooding (Mbembesi river)	Drought, land degradation

## 9.6. Brief Description Of Prioritized Hazards, Characteristics And Trends

The district experiences a lot of hazards but has prioritised, adverse weather conditions, pests and diseases, land degradation, and human wildlife conflict (HWC) and Covid- 19 as the main hazards ranked according to their severity.

**Adverse Weather Conditions** were the most highly ranked group of hazards drought, frost, hailstorms and other weather-related elements identified by all wards in the district. Climate change is the major cause of drought leading to food and nutritional insecurity impacting on the socioeconomic spheres of the district. Drought and other weather-related phenomenon usually occur every year.

**Land Degradation** is the hazard ranked the second and consists of soil and gully erosion, veld fires, stream bank cultivation. The rate of both gully and soil erosion is alarming in district. Land degradation occurs on yearly basis and is caused by land clearance for farming (deforestation), poor farming practices, over grazing, droughts, climate change and forest fires.

**Pest and Diseases** are ranked fourth and include fall armyworm, livestock and plant pests, ticks and internal parasites are included in the group. Crop pests adversely affect the potential productive capacity of crops and pastures. They affect the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, food and nutrition security of most people in the district.

**Human and Wildlife Conflict (HWC)** was ranked fifth the district. The expansion of human population into or near to areas inhabited by wildlife and modification of the natural environments for agricultural activities escalate HWC.

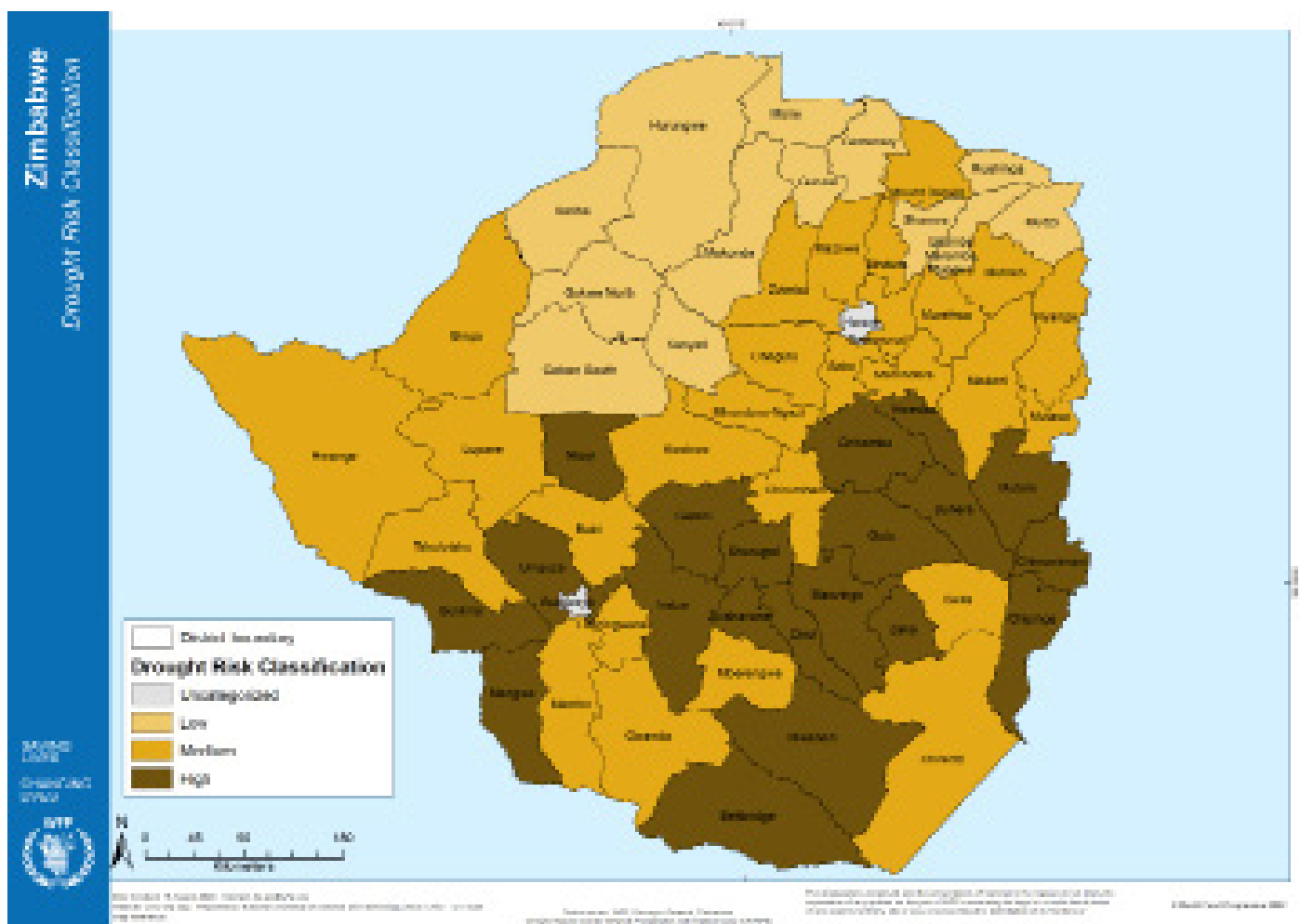
Crop raiding, livestock predation by wildlife contributes to food insecurity and poverty. Wildlife kills human beings and children that go to school through the forests are at a higher risk.

**Covid-19** is a novel disease that affects all wards in the district, economically, political and social. Livelihoods loss, deaths, lockdown, restricted travel, school and business closures and unemployment, are some of the effects of Covid

### 9.6.1. Current Status Of Vulnerability

The levels of vulnerability caused by Covid 19, adverse weather conditions, pests and diseases, land degradation, and human wildlife conflict (HWC) hazards to the agriculture, WASH, health and education sectors in Lupane district range from high to very high. Covid 19 affects all persons in the district but the vulnerable and people with underlying conditions are most at risk. The level of vulnerability caused by adverse weather conditions to the sectors (agriculture crop, agriculture livestock, education, health, WASH, Gender and Youth) is very high. The most affected groups are children under 5-year-old and vulnerable groups in the community. Adverse weather conditions result in poverty deaths, loss of livelihoods, loss of crops and productivity. Land degradation contributes highly to the vulnerability of the sectors through loss of fertile land affecting food security, loss of pastures leading to poverty deaths migration and malnutrition, soil erosion and excessive nutrient runoff leading to siltation and pollution of water bodies. Pests and diseases also contribute to the high vulnerability levels in the mentioned sectors due to outbreaks and upsurges which cause losses to crops and pastures threatening the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and the food and nutrition security of the district. Lastly, HWC contributes highly to the vulnerability of the identified sectors due to damage to crops, livestock and human deaths, human injuries

**9.6.2. Drought Prone Areas:** The whole district is drought prone, most wards are worse off, however Wards 3, 4, 6, 7 and 12 are better off due to proximity with Gokwe DIIistrict.



**Figure 11: Drought Prone Areas (Source:)**

## 9.7. Flood Prone Areas

The district is at low risk in terms of flooding which is caused by the terrain. There are wards where there have been flash floods in the past, these include Ward 22, 24 and 26.

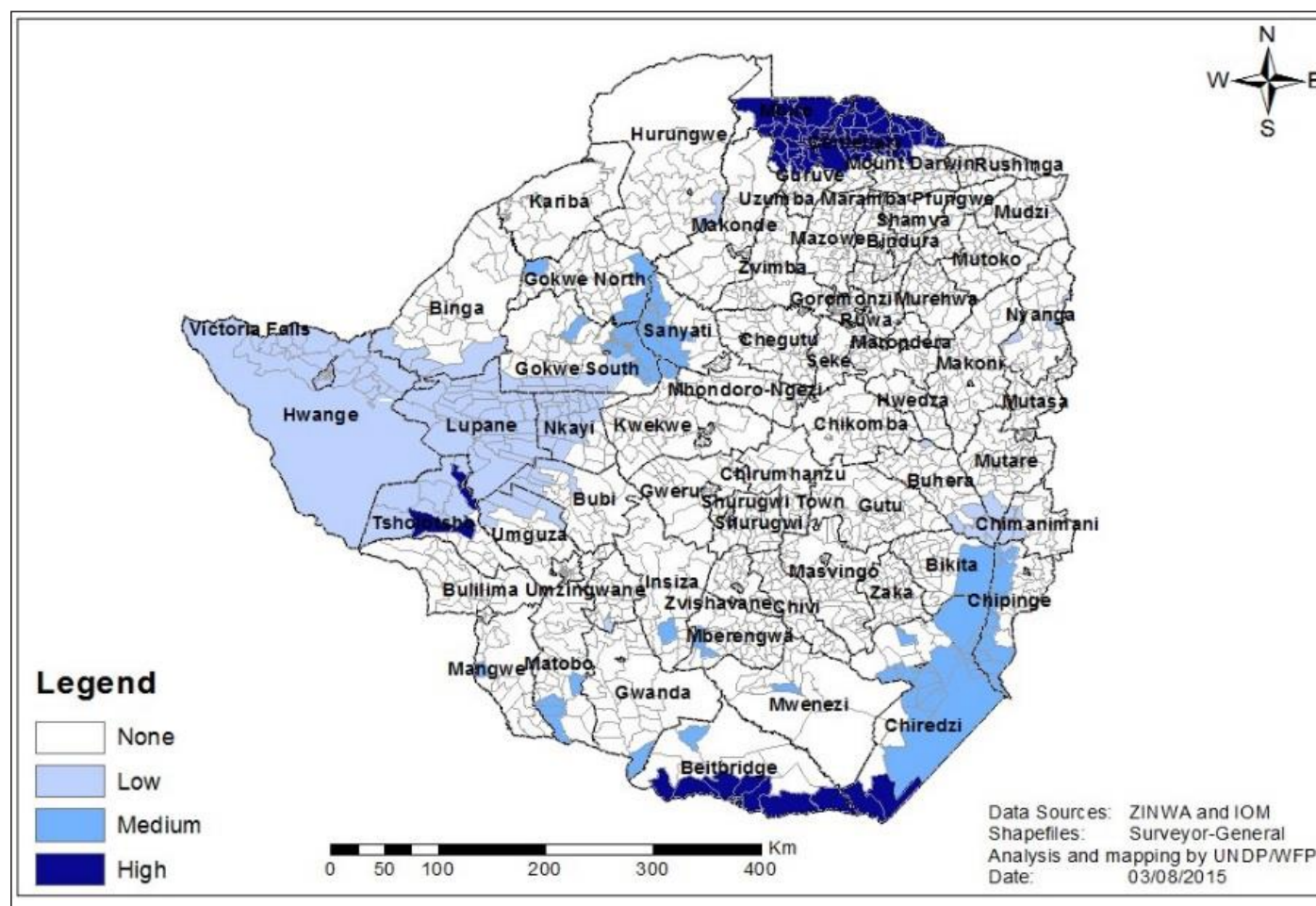


Figure 12: Flood Prone Areas

## 10. District Development Priorities

The district's main development priorities as spelt out by the Council Strategic Planning Committee are:

- Rehabilitation of all dysfunctional boreholes.
- Maintenance of the district roads.
- Rehabilitation of dilapidated dip-tanks
- Establish horticulture
- Refurbishment of clinics and Schools

Implementation of projects will be determined by the availability of funds to undertake these projects

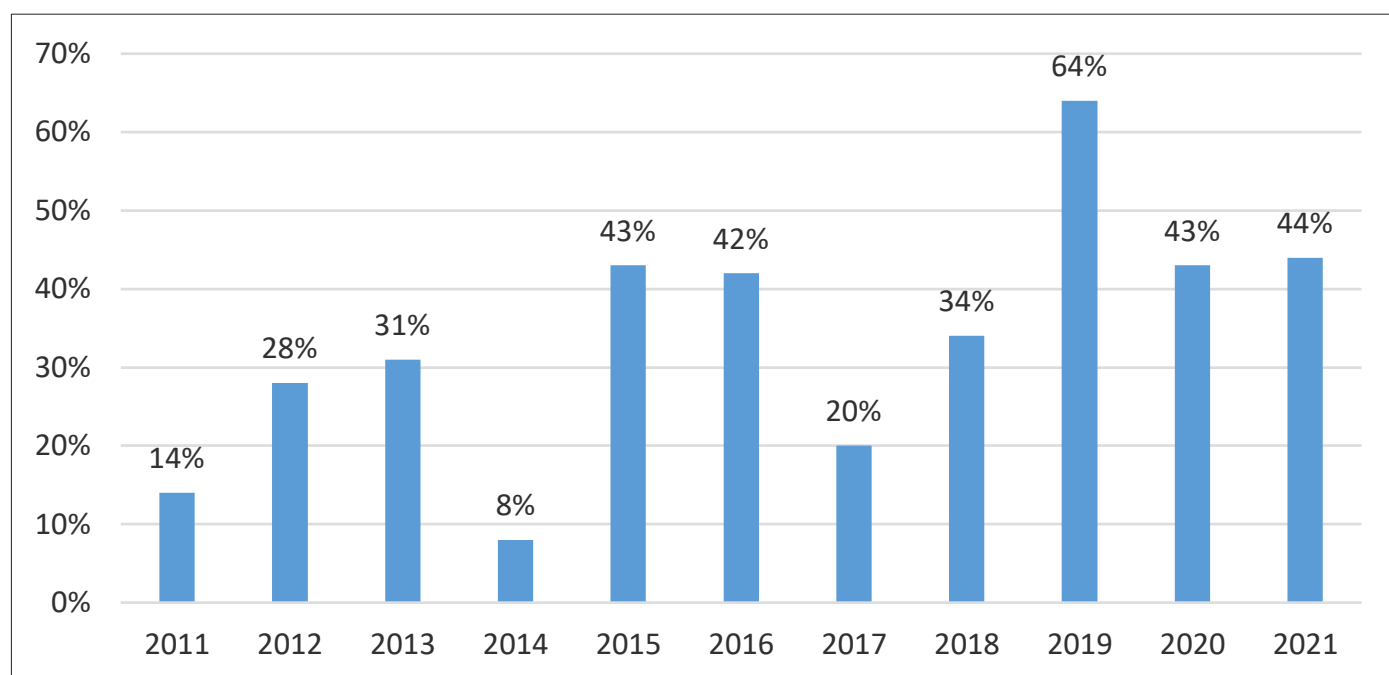
Table 38: Development Priorities

Sector/ Cluster	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Transport, infrastructure and utilities	Roads and communication	All wards	20 main roads need rehabilitation and wards need to have mobile and television network, district needs 5 network boosters
	Boreholes	All wards	At least 100 boreholes rehabilitation, 20 new boreholes drilled and solarized.
	Dams	8, 13 ,18, 20, 1, 15 and 21	7 Dams need scooping and dam wall rehabilitation -construct 2 medium size dams
Food security and Nutrition	Irrigation schemes	15, 13, 10, 20, 21, 24 and 25	7 new irrigation schemes established
Social Protection	Schools	4, 27, 9, 3, 1, 2, 28, 22, 15, 25, 26, 23, 21, 9 and 24	15 new Secondary Schools established, science Laboratories established
Health and well being	Clinics	13 ward requires a clinic	Clinics must be in each and every ward currently there are 13 clinics
Food and nutrition	Cattle, goats and chickens breed improvement	All 28 wards	There is need to improve the quality of breeds
Human capital development	2 vocational training centres 2 technical colleges	19, 17, 3 and 15	To build 2 vocational training centers in ward 19 and 17 and then 2 colleges in ward 15 and 3
Value addition and beneficiation	2 Timber processing plants	17 and 9	2 timber processing plants to be established
Food security and nutrition	To establish 2 markets for selling produce	8 and 20	To establish markets in wards with the highest number of horticulture food
Rural industrialization	Mathambo business cattle center LSU-educational hub Expansion of Mangeti processing center	18, 15 and 23	To be spearheaded by Lupane state university
Housing delivery	300 housing units for low income households and civil servants	15, 13 and 19	To be built at Lupane centre, Jotsholo and Kenmaur area
Value addition	Honey processing plants	10, 12, 9, 13 and 11	To establish at least 5 honey processing plants
Health and well being	Build waiting mothers homes in health facilities or rehabilitating	All wards	All clinics require rehabilitation or establishment of waiting mothers homes
Social protection	Build at least 5 safety shelters for abused children and women	3, 21, 28, 24 and 15	To be well resourced and accessible to every child in the district
Food security nutrition	Seed multiplication of traditional grains e.g pearl millet, sorghum	16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	To have seed banks in these wards and then hold seed fares every year
Food security and nutrition	Promotion of conservation agriculture and water harvesting techniques	All 28 wards	Pegging Construction of storm drain contour ridges, dead levels contours ridges, tie ridges and basin.

## 11. Food Insecure Population

### 11.1. Food Insecurity Trends

According to ZimVAC reports 2011 to 2021, food insecurity for Lupane is higher than the national average except in 2016 and 2017 where it was lower than the national prevalence (**Figure 9 and 10**). The food insecurity for the district has been on an upward trend since 2011 to 2013, it declined significantly in 2014 to 8% from 31% in 2013, although the 8% was higher than the national average of 6%. The years 2015, 2016, 2019, 2020 and 2021 had the highest food insecurity trends with 2019 having 64% of the households being food insecure.



**Figure 13: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports (2011 – 2021))**

### 11.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

Lupane District has a 2021 estimated population of about 109, 338. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 35, 461 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure and at any given time they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 41, 060 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March 2022) and also after a shock. 39% are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 20% are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks.

### 11.3. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

#### Wealth In The District Is Mainly Determined By Three Factors:

- (i) The area of land cultivated;
- (ii) The type of crop planted; and
- (iii) The number of animals owned.

- Most poor households limit cultivation to cereals only. Typically, they plant a mix of maize, sorghum and millet. This crop mix spreads the risk in case any one of the crops fails. Most of the harvest is consumed although some sorghum is used to brew beer.

- Middle and better off households are better able to gamble on the season. In general they concentrate on maize and cotton and plant few other cereals. Wealthier households also have the productive assets (land, labor – family and hired - ox ploughs and cart) needed for successful agriculture. The poor cultivate a smaller area due in part to labor constraints. Typically, the poor have to juggle their time between tending their own fields and finding some other means of earning a living for short term needs.

- About half of the cattle owned tend to be milking cows, the milk protein and calories to the diet of middle and better off households. When milk supplies are plentiful, better off households share some with poorer neighbors. While cattle are kept by wealthier households mainly as a source of savings rather than a commodity to be exchanged for food, goats are more commonly sold when the household has extra expenses to cover. Polygamy is fairly common in this zone. Men from wealthier households are more likely to have a second or even a third wife. The educational attainment of children is strongly linked to their potential income earning capabilities. Children of poor households tend to stop after completing compulsory primary school. Those from wealthier households usually complete their secondary education.

Table 39: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Group A Already resilient 9,840 people (9%)	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. Participants described this group as being employed, having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/schemes, own 20 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses, and employ others.
Group B Food secure under no major shocks 51, 388 people (47%)	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. Participants identified that these households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods they can hire others, yet will work as casual labourer's during lean season. They have 10 cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power), and own more small animals. Some have remittances.
Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 34, 988 people (32%)	These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D). This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 4 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents – tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources.
Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute 10, 934 people (10%)	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 labor-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 and own less than 1 ha of land
<b>Source: Seasonal Livelihood Programming, Social Development</b>	

## 12. 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** – have modernized farming equipment such as tractors, estate owners owning more than 50 plus hectares of land with some access to irrigation, diversified sources of income (business ventures), able to hire both temporarily and permanent labor force. Surplus reserves for food stocks, own more than 50 plus cattle, have reliable remittances. Overall have adopted better farming and livestock practices.

**Group B** – have access to some productive assets (farming equipment), owning livestock (both big and small livestock) (20+ cattle), having access to adequate arable farming land and use both own household and hired labour. Have access to good housing water /sanitation and receive consistent remittances, while they can afford to send children to mission boarding schools.

**Group C** – no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power, small arable plots of land (less than 5 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Most of these households live in the communal areas, with difficulties to send children to secondary schools

**Group D** – persistently (chronically) food insecure with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, dependent on others, and receive little, irregular or no remittances at all. They have few or no meaningful assets, and will own no livestock. Their food harvest only last for less than a month therefore have no reserves. Hence they live from hand to month and more so loan their land (3 ha) to others.

#### **Characteristic Of Poor & Food Insecure Households:**

- Shortage of labor, household labor for some households predominantly the aged, chronically ill, orphan headed, disabled. Synchronization of planting activities with rainfall missed, expected yield low or area planted reduced
- No draft power, about 40% of the households in the district own cattle. And most household practice zero tillage
- Low livestock productivity due to shortage of grazing and drinking water facilities. Poor households cannot afford supplementary feeding or use the paddock system.

### **12.1. Coping Strategies**

#### **12.1.1. Expansion Of Existing Strategies:**

- Increase in the consumption of wild foods
- Decreased expenditure on non-essential items
- Increased sales of livestock
- Increased gold panning
- Increased poaching

#### **12.1.2 Distress Strategies:**

- Increased requests for food aid distributions and support programs
- Reduction in the number of meals and in the overall quantity of food eaten
- Sale of household and productive assets

#### **12.1.3. Crisis Warning Indicators**

- Low maize yields, often leading to higher than normal prices, even just after the harvest.
- Increase in the sales of livestock or livestock products including milk, usually accompanied by a drop in prices. If cattle rather than goats are being sold then this indicates a serious problem.
- Increase in the number of people looking for seasonal work locally, especially if this leads to a decrease in the daily wage rate for labor. Such a situation would be exacerbated by an increase in the price of maize.

### **12.2. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards**

The food insecurity can be classified into 3 categories, that is, poor and these are wards that are chronically food insecure and are not able to meet their food needs without external assistance. The fair ones are those that are food insecure but have other livelihoods options to meet their food needs most times. The good are food secure. **Table 42** shows the categories by ward.

Table 40: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion Of Population %	2021 HHs	Poverty Prevalence %	2016/17 Months Of Food Supply	2020/21 Months Food Supply	Food Insecurity Classification
1	3	760	94	5	4	Fair
2	2	680	92	5	3	Poor
3	5	1,588	94	5	4	Fair
4	2	659	92	5	3	Good
5	4	978	95	3	3	Fair
6	3	920	96	5	3	Fair
7	2	495	97	6	5	Fair
8	4	878	94	3	3	Poor
9	3	860	96	6	5	Fair
10	5	1,150	96	1	2	Poor
11	5	1,013	96	2	5	Poor
12	4	860	95	6	3	Poor
13	4	936	87	3	4	Poor
14	3	750	94	1	3	Poor
15	6	1,865	84	4	2	Poor
16	4	918	94	7	6	Poor
17	4	850	96	2	3	Poor
18	3	912	94	4	3	Poor
19	4	870	95	2	6	Good
20	4	786	95	9	5	Poor
21	5	1,520	95	9	5	Good
22	7	1,349	93		5	Good
23	3	734	84	5	6	Fair
24	1	362	83	6	5	Fair
25	2	200	75	6	4	Fair
26	1	220	93	2	3	Poor
27	4	842	96	8	5	Poor
28	1	760	89	8	3	Poor
		24, 713				

Source: Social Development

Table 41: Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

Ward Number	Type Of Assistance Provided	Organization/ Agency	Target Group	No. Of Beneficiaries	No. Of Households	Years Assistance Received
1 to 28	Food assistance	HOCIC	Food insecure	41, 060	7,298	2021 - 2022
1, 3, 4, 27, 23, 21, 16, 20 and 19	Targeted supplementary feeding	Amalima Loko	Pregnant and Lactating women, children under 2	899 PLW 1,849 children	-	2020 - 2025
1 to 28	Food assistance	Department social Development	Food insecure	50, 556	9,192	2020-2021
1 to 28	Food assistance	Department of social development	Food insecure	34, 000	6,182	October to November 2021

### 13. Development Partner Profiling

#### 13.1. A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

Table 42: Development Partner Profiling In Lupane District

Organisation	Category	Areas Of Intervention	Wards	Gvt Dept	Funding
World Vision	MNCH	Health Education Social economic	7, 9, 12, 22, 13, 15-17, 21, 16, 20, 19, 13, 8 and 18	MOPSE AARDS MoHCC	Support Offices
CAMFED	Education	Education	All wards PVO	MOPSE	
Hand in Hand Zimbabwe	Enterpreunership	Economic	3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 27 PVO	Women Affairs	Sweden
Insiza Godlwayo	HIV/AIDS	Social	10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 24	DSD MoHCC	
ZIMEFU Trust	Education Gender	Social	2 and 7	Women Affairs MOPSE	Private Donors
Lupane Youth Development Trust	Conservation	Social & Environment	All wards	MIN OF YOUTH	
CYVAT	Education Infrastructure	Health	1, 3, 13, 27, 16, 21, 18 and 20	MOPSE	Engineers without boarders
SAT	Development	Environmental	All Wards	AARDS VET	European Union
Sizimele - ZRBF	Resilience	Social Economic	1-22, 3,4,5,9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20 and 21	AARDS VET	UNDP
NAC (Parastatal)	HIV/ AIDS	Health	All Wards	MoHCC	
Sibanye Animal Welfare	Development	Environment management	1-28	VET	
Lupane Women's Development Trust	Womem Empowerment	Social	All Wards	Women Affairs	
ORAP/ WFP	Drought Relief	Food Distribution	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 23, 25, 27 and 28	DSD	USAID
Ubuntu Schalles Trust	Education	Educational support	19, 22 and 28	MOPSE	
ZIMTECH	HIV/AIDS	HIV treatment, prevention and care	1, 15, 13, 2, 1, 10, 3, 12 and 21	MoHCC	PEPFAR
BIRDLIFE	Environnment	Vulture Safe Zone	1-28	Forestry	
Nutrition Action Zimbabwe	Health	Health Nutrition	3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 16, 18, 20 and 21	MoHCC	UNICEF
Zimbabwe Christioan Alliance	Social services	Community development and peace building	9, 18, 20 and 24	DSD	
Baobab Strong	Social services	Infrastructure and community development	16, 20, 21 and 26	DSD	
Zimbabwe Council Of Churches Programs Trust	Social services	Humanitarian assistance	1-28	DSD	

**Annex 1: List Of Primary Schools In Lupane**

Ward	School	Enrolment	A.T.E	Qualified Teachers	Vacant Posts
1	Dongamuzi	336	12	10	2
1	Guga	293	10	7	3
2	Matshokotsha	78	4	3	1
2	Mzola 52	84	4	2	2
2	Makulubuse	138	6	5	1
2	Mzola 55	169	7	6	1
3	Chitete	350	12	7	5
3	Dandanda	350	14	10	4
3	Mahlalefikile	283	11	5	6
3	Gegema	234	9	4	5
3	Kenyandavu	274	13	6	7
3	Sefula	104	5	3	2
4	Bh 42	171	6	2	4
4	Mzola 27	146	6	4	2
4	Mzola 5	268	10	7	3
4	Nono	224	8	7	1
4	Thokozani	115	4	4	0
5	Esibombo	202	8	4	4
5	Sitshongo	101	5	4	1
5	Kana	269	10	3	7
5	Msewele	241	9	6	3
5	Sinqobile	231	11	6	5
6	Khutshwa	328	14	9	5
6	Mabhempene	131	5	2	3
6	Mgijima	251	9	5	4
6	Mhlangamlambo	191	7	4	3
6	Ngcono	339	13	9	4
7	Ndimimbili	468	18	12	6
8	Ngombane	206	8	6	2
8	Sobendle	261	11	6	5
8	Tshongokwe	453	18	12	6
9	Bhangale	229	9	7	2
9	Ngadlwana	203	8	5	3
9	Tiki	357	15	11	4
9	Tshongogwana	313	10	4	6
10	Katshana	318	14	10	4
10	Lupaka	514	21	20	1
10	Matshakayile	324	13	11	2
10	Tshebetshebe	163	7	6	1
11	Gobhi	269	12	6	6
11	Insika	177	7	5	2
11	Makuni	159	6	5	1
11	Mbondo	301	11	11	0
11	Mpahlwa 2	160	8	4	4
12	Gomoza	324	14	13	1
12	Makhekhe	190	8	4	4
12	Nzalikwa	296	11	6	5
13	Gundwane	184	8	4	4
13	Jotsholo	220	8	7	1
13	Kwarai	252	9	7	2
13	Manganganga	205	7	6	1

**Annex 1: List Of Primary Schools In Lupane (continued)**

Ward	School	Enrolment	A.T.E	Qualified Teachers	Vacant Posts
13	St. George	158	6	3	3
13	Zinaphi	129	6	4	2
14	Fatima	192	13	10	3
14	Gumede	201	8	7	1
14	Jabatshaba	169	7	6	1
14	Masenyane	130	7	5	2
14	Menyezwa	141	6	4	2
15	Amr Sisters	475	14	14	0
15	Kusile Gvt Pry	225	12	9	3
15	Lupane	292	13	12	1
15	Mtshibini	309	12	10	3
15	Mtshakabandana	87	4	2	2
15	Ndlovu	200	8	5	3
15	Shabula	147	7	5	2
15	Somhlanga	184	7	5	2
16	Kabela	308	13	8	5
16	Komba	215	10	5	5
16	Punyuka	566	21	16	5
17	Kwesemvubu	282	10	6	4
17	Malunku	395	15	10	5
17	Manasa	232	10	5	5
18	Madotshwa	226	8	5	3
18	Makhovula	226	10	8	2
18	Mpofu	127	5	5	0
18	Ndamuleni	216	8	7	1
19	Daluka	710	26	21	5
19	Gandangula	277	10	6	4
19	Sibangani	316	10	9	1
20	Janke	189	8	6	2
20	Jibajiba	270	11	7	4
20	Kheswa	178	7	6	1
20	Ndwane	183	7	5	2
20	Silwane	338	14	7	7
21	Jumbika	295	11	6	5
21	Lake Alice	334	13	7	6
21	Luhumbe	257	10	5	5
21	Mthupane	231	9	6	3
21	Ulutho	517	18	10	8
22	Mkhombo	83	4	4	2
22	Phumakanye	160	7	5	2
22	R. Mundi	231	10	7	3
22	Simunyu	135	4	4	0
22	Sipopoma	62	4	3	1
22	Somgolo	144	7	5	2
22	Tshayamathole	95	4	3	1
23	Mathambo	446	16	11	5
23	Siziphile	281	9	7	2
24	Gwayi	175	6	4	2
24	Mazwa	39	4	3	1
24	Mqabuko	109	5	4	1

**Annex 1: List Of Primary Schools In Lupane (continued)**

Ward	School	Enrolment	A.T.E	Qualified Teachers	Vacant Posts
25	Sichongo	136		4	
26	Masungamala	99	4	3	1
27	Thokoza	57	4	3	1
27	Kana 6	223	10	5	5
27	Ntuthuko	159	6	3	3
28	Elihlo	119	5	4	1
28	Mafa	238	8	5	3
28	Mlonyeni	251	10	8	2
28	Malumba	205	7	5	2
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>25, 685</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>705</b>	

**Annex 2: List Of Secondary Schools In Lupane District**

Ward	School	Enrolment	ATE	In Post	Vac Post
1	Ekuphakameni	260	12	8	4
2	Zenzele	301	13	12	1
3	Gogo	379	20	18	2
3	Siyamagoza	386	17	15	2
4	Thokozani Annex	141	5	4	1
5	Msewele	193	8	6	2
6	Phumelela	259	14	12	2
7	Somankonyane	169	8	7	1
8	Nhlanhla	188	15	14	1
9	Sibomvu Annex	135	5	5	0
9	Tiki Annex	81	5	1	4
10	Vulindlela	301	15	13	2
11	Pupu	235	10	12	-2
11	Asiphakameni Annex	83	5	0	5
12	Sibambene	315	16	13	3
13	Jotsholo	280	15	18	-3
13	Kwarai Annex	199	5	4	1
14	Fatima	833	30	28	2
14	Mlamuli	193	11	10	1
15	Mabhikwa	613	31	31	0
15	Mtshibini	188	7	8	-1
15	A.m.r. Sister Annex	205	13	10	3
16	Amandlethu	494	24	19	5
17	Ngubo Sec Annex	226	5	5	0
18	Madotshwa Annex	81	5	5	0
18	Dumoluhle Annex	61	5	0	5
19	Zwangendaba	393	20	22	-2
20	Jibajiba	280	13	11	2
21	Mthupane	228	12	12	0
21	Hilltop Sec Annex	226	5	5	0
22	Lupanda	93	7	6	1
22	Regina Mundi	375	19	20	-1
23	Mathambo Annex	131	5	5	0
24	Gwayi Annex	99	5	5	0
	<b>Totals</b>		<b>405</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>41</b>

## 15. District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Mduduzi Ncube	Nutritionist	MOHCC
Nelson Manjere	SDO	DSD
Sukoluhle Dube	DAEO	AARDS
Basil Guwa	Project Officer	HOCIC
Nokuthula Moyo	DCC	Sizimele

[illegible]

NOTES

[illegible]

NOTES

[illegible]

# LUPANE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

