



2022



MANGWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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.

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics of the District

1.1 Map of District

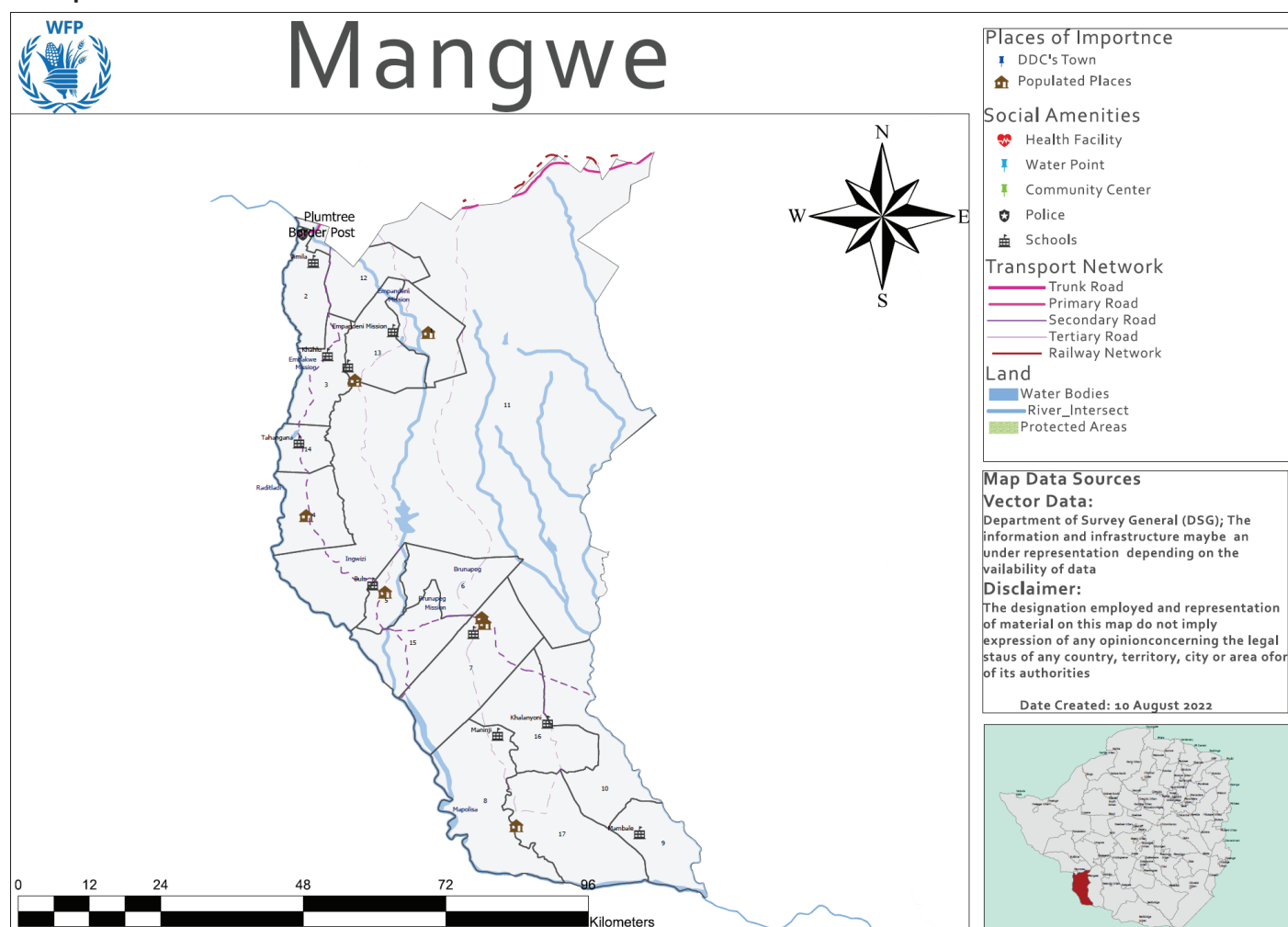


Figure 1: Map of District Map

1.2 Administrative Information

Mangwe district is situated in the western part of Matabeleland South province and is composed of 17 rural and 6 urban wards. It is bordered by Bulilima district in the north, Matobo district in the east and Botswana to the southwest. The district covers 545, 937 hectares. Mangwe district came into being after the Presidential proclamation of 2002 that split the former Bulilimamangwe district.

The district has a total of 5 chiefs namely Chief Wasi, Chief Sangulube, Chief Tshitshi, Chief Hobodo and Chief Bango. There are 15 headmen, 17 councilors and 4 magistrates.

1.3 Population Information

The district has an estimated population of 65,562 people (2022 Census) consisting of 52,6% female and 47,4% male. Table 1 shows the population distribution by ward.

Table 1: 2022 Mangwe Population by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	Pop 2012	Households 2021	Population 2022
1	Empandeni	3,999	877	3,882
2	Zimnyama Communal	3,978	1,076	3,957
3	Madabe	4,533	1,376	4,714
4	Tshitshi	5,373	1,178	5,268
5	Mpoengs	3,167	920	3,762
6	Sanzukwi	5,634	6,194	5,560
7	Brunapeg	2,991	695	3,073
8	Maninji	2,096	733	2,256
9	Mambale	2,365	103	2,242
10	Bango	5,104	1,367	4,512

Table 1: 2022 Mangwe Population by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Ward Name	Pop 2012	Households 2021	Population 2022
11	Marula	3,550	538	2,722
12	Zimnyama small scale	2,713	502	2,596
13	Embakwe	3,401	897	3,355
14	Nguwanyana	2,110	791	2,090
15	Makhubu	5,800	1,189	5,698
16	Hobodo	6,156	1,242	5,718
17	Makorokoro	3,955	992	4,157
Total		66, 925	20, 670	65, 562
Source: Census 2022 Report				
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The district is largely dominated by savanna scrubs, mopane and acacia. Main grasses are annual grasses - *erogrostis* species (sweet veld) and *hyperrenia* species especially in Region IV. The predominant soil types in the district include sandy soils with low nutritional content dominate the district. There are also patches of clay soils, especially in natural region v areas.

1.5 Land Degradation

All the wards are affected by raindrop bomb, sheet, rill, and gully erosion. There is a need to employ mechanical, biological, and cultural methods of controlling land degradation in the fields, veld and in the pastures. Small scale and artisanal mining continues to exacerbate land degradation and increasing soil erosion in ward 5, 8, 15 and 17. Poor farming methods which are not climate smart are causing high erosion in the field and grazing areas.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

The district has a total of 51 ECD classes, 49 primary schools and 18 secondary schools (Table 2 and 3). The education system is generally affordable but due to some differences in the wealth status of households, children from vulnerable households are unable to progress with their education. It is crucial to instill the value of better education in the community and to demystify the Diaspora phenomenon, where children drop out of school to work in nearby countries.

Table 2: Schools Available in the District

Type	Number	Breakdown	Total
Primary Schools	49	46	618
		3 satellite	420
Secondary Schools	18	17	10 high schools
		1 satellite	8 O-level
Source: Ministry of Education			

Table 3 shows the distribution and coverage of schools by ward.

Table 3: Distribution of Schools by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	School Names	Villages Covered in the Ward
1	Emapndeni	Kwite Primary, Empandeni Primary, Empandeni Secondary, Mholtshana Primary Mkhaya, Valikhalo Secondary School	Mkhaya, Kwite, Empandeni East, Mhlotshana
2	Ezimnyama Communal	Osabeni Primary, Izimnyama Primary, Ivimila Secondary	Vaka, Sosombana, Osabeni, Mapulula
3	Madabe	Mqokolweni Secondary, Madabe Primary, Dukwe Primary, Khahlu Primary	Dukwe, Madabe, Mapholisa
4	Tshitshi	Makuzeze Primary, St Francis Secondary, Tshitshi Primary, Tjingababili Primary	Makuzeze, Mzila, Sikwali, Bambanani, Guqukani
5	Mpoengs	Patse Primary, Bulu Primary, Bulu Secondary, Kweneg Primary	Paste, Bulu, Matsota
6	Sanzukwi	Keme Primary, Sanzukwi Secondary, Sanzukwi Primary	Keme, Matshongwana, Mkubazi, Togotsweu, Matiwana

Table 3: Distribution of Schools by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Ward Name	School Names	Villages Covered in the Ward
7	Brunapeg	Newline Primary, Sangulube Primary, Brunapeg Primary,	Newline,Oldline,Phathisani
8	Maninji	Ngulubeni Primary, Maninji Secondary, Maninji Primary	Ngulubeni,Maninji
9	Mambale	Matshamhlophe Primary, Mambale Primary, Mambale Secondary, Mkologwe Primary	Mambale,Matshamhlophe
10	Bango	Hlanganani Primary, Hlanganani Secondary, Matokonye Primary	Mbome, Ntali, Makubazwibi, Tshibako, Matanka
11	Marula	Watershed Primary, Marula Primary, Marula Secondary, Mabunga Primary, Lydeard Primary	Marula ICA
12	Zimnyama Small Scale	Msasane Primary, Silima Primary, Matole Primary	Embakwe, Silima, Mzaza
13	Embakwe	Embakwe Primary, Embakwe Secondary	Embakwe, Silima, Mzaza
14	Ngwanyana	Nguwanyana Primary, Tahangana Secondary	Zibanani, Batanani
15	Makhubu	Makhubu Primary, Nkedile Primary, Mabuledi Primary, Mkgambo Secondary	Mabuledi, Nkedile, Makhubu, Simelamela
16	Hobodo	Hobodo Primary, Mayobodo Primary, Khalanyoni Secondary	Hobodo, Mswilswili, Rosscommon, Dayintambo
17	Makorokoro	Makorokoro Primary, Tjedza Primary	Makorokoro, Mbanjana, Mkologwe, Newdam

Source: Ministry of Education

Enrollment

The table below a summary of the schools` enrollment by education level

Table 4: Enrollment by Gender

Category	Level	Male	Females	Total
ECD	ECD A	2,228	2,202	4,430
Primary	Grade 1-7	8,638	8,828	17,466
Secondary	Form 1-6	3,140	3,783	6,897
Total		13, 980	14, 813	28, 793

Source: Ministry of Education

2.2 Health Facilities by Type

The district has a total of 7 council clinics, 4 government clinics, and 3 church clinics as highlighted by (Table 5). Two referral hospitals (Plumtree District Hospital and St Anne's (Brunapeg) Mission) serve the district`s population. The number of clinics fall below the expectations of the district as this is evidenced by the number of people who visit the clinics. Health facilities should be within a 5km radius from each other, varying with population density, but this does not apply to Mangwe district. This therefore calls for additional health facilities to alleviate the problems faced by the most affected wards as guided by the national health strategy.

Table 5: Distribution of Health Facilities by Ward

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Empandeni Mission Clinic	1	Roman Catholic Church
2	Ezimnyama Clinic	2	Mangwe RDC
3	Madabe Clinic	3	Mangwe RDC
4	Tshitshi Clinic	4	Mangwe RDC
5	Ingwizi Clinic	5	Government of Zimbabwe
6	Sanzukwi	6	Mangwe RDC
7	St Annes Mission Hospital	7	Roman Catholic Church
8	Maninji Clinic	8	Mangwe RDC
9	Mambale Clinic	9	Mangwe RDC
10	Bango Clinic	10	Government of Zimbabwe
11	Marula Clinic	11	Mangwe RDC

Table 5: Distribution of Health Facilities by Ward (continued)

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
12	Macingwana Clinic	12	Church of Christ
13	Embakwe Mission Clinic	13	Roman Catholic Church
14	Mayobodo Clinic	16	Government of Zimbabwe
15	Dingumuzi Clinic	3 (1-6 Urban)	Plumtree Town Council
16	Plumtree Hospital	3	Government of Zimbabwe

Source: Ministry of Health

2.3 Settlement Types

The largest settlement type in the district is communal - which is composed of 16 wards (Table 6). There are six (6) urban wards in the district and one (1) ward with estate farms.

Table 6: Settlement Types by Ward

Settlement Type	Number of Wards
Urban	6
Growth point	1
Resettlement area	1
Communal	16
Estate Farms	1

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

Groundwater is a major source of water supply, yet the water table is very low. Haphazard and spacious settlement pattern strain the distribution of water resources as well as other service institutions like health and education. Due to the settlement pattern, most beneficiaries still travel long distances to access safe drinking water sources, education institutions and health services. Safe water accessibility by ward is 75%.

Table 7: 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	Boreholes	16	22	Failure of community-based maintenance
2	Boreholes	20	23	Shortage of spare parts
3	Boreholes	15	0	All functional
4	Boreholes	11	0	All functional
5	Boreholes	10	16	Failure of community-based maintenance, shortage of spare parts
6	Boreholes	17	4	Shortage of spare parts
7	Boreholes	10	8	Failure of community-based maintenance, shortage of spare parts
8	Boreholes	9	10	Hydrological droughts, vandalism
9	Boreholes	23	19	Hydrological droughts
10	Boreholes	17	15	Hydrological droughts, vandalism
11	Boreholes	5	4	Failure of community-based maintenance, shortage of spare parts
12	Boreholes	18	24	Hydrological droughts, vandalism
13	Boreholes	19	7	Failure of community-based maintenance, shortage of spare parts
14	Boreholes	9	2	Shortage of spare parts
15	Boreholes	18	10	Failure of community-based maintenance, shortage of spare parts
16	Boreholes	28	9	Incorrectly sited boreholes, shortage of spare parts
17	Boreholes	13	13	Incorrectly sited boreholes, hydrological droughts

Source: DDF

3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Household sanitation coverage in the district is estimated at 62% (table 8). Demand Led Sanitation strategies implemented in all the 17 wards to create Open Defecation Free Zones (ODF). Sanitation coverage went up by 8% compared to 2016, this being community efforts through demand led sanitation and subsidies from partners

Table 8: Toilet Access by Wards

Ward Number	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% of HHs with any Type of Latrine (2016)	% of HHs with Any Type of Latrine (2021)	% of HHs with Improved Type of Latrine in use eg Blair Latrine with Slab	% of HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in Use
1	5	877	62	66.6	59.9	62
2	5	1,076	53	58	48.2	73
3	3	1,376	58	63	62.3	72
4	5	1,178	65	61	59	97
5	3	920	57	59	55	75
6	5	1,694	42	57.7	50.7	77
7	6	695	42	60.7	48.7	77
8	3	733	57	54.7	50.8	74
9	5	1,003	52	64	50.4	73
10	6	1,367	50	69	51.1	63
11	13	538	45	53.7	41.8	62
12	3	502	59	75.7	57.7	76
13	4	897	69	72.6	61.9	88
14	6	791	61	68	62.1	67
15	4	1,189	54	65	70.3	73
16	6	1,242	49	60.7	56.9	78
17	6	992	44	51.5	51.6	63
Total	88	17, 070	54	62.04	55,2	73.53

Source: RWIMS

4. Transport and Communication

The district is easily accessible through both road and mobile networks. The coverage of both road and mobile network ranges generally between fair and good across most of the wards stated in (Table 9). Challenges are faced during the rainy season.

Table 9: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	Road Network	Accessibility	Telephone Network Coverage
1	Empandeni	Plu - Silima, Silima - Embakwe, Embakwe - Linda	Good	Telone, Econet, Netone, Telecel
2	Izimnyama communal	Izimnyama-Matole	Fair - have challenges during rainy seasons	Telone, Econet, Netone, Telecel
3	Madabe	Dukwe - Madabe	Good - however has challenges during rainy season, needs structures.	Telone, Econet, Netone
4	Tshitshi	Makuzeze-Fumabazhe Tshitshi-Ramakwebana	Good -however has challenges during rainy season	Telone, Econet, Netone
5	Mphoengs	Mphoengs B/Post - B/Post Ngulubeni	Fair -however has challenges during rainy season, needs structures.	Telone, Econet, Netone
6	Sanzukwi	Mhlotshana - Castle Block Keme Pry Sch	Fair - however has challenges during rainy season, needs structures.	Telone, Econet, Netone
7	Brunapeg	Brunapeg - Maninji/Makorokoro/Sanzukwi/Plumtree	Fair - roads needs rehabilitation and structures	Telone, Econet,
8	Maninji	Ngulubeni - Maninji	Bad - roads needs bush clearing, rehabilitation and structures.	Netone
9	Mambale	Mambale - Matshamhlophe Mambale - Matokonye	Fair - have challenges during rain season, need structures and bush clearing	Telone, Econet,

Table 9: Network Coverage by Ward (continued)

Ward Number	Ward name	Road network	Accessibility	Telephone Network Coverage
10	Bango	Bango - Malayitsha	Roads are bad – need rehabilitation and structures. Some areas not reachable during rainy season.	Netone
11	Marula	Plumtree - Marula Marula - Mangwe Mangwe - Dwaleni	Good	Telone, Econet, Netone, Telecel
12	Izimnyama Small Scale	Matole Pry Sch	Fair – have challenges during rain season. Needs structures	Telone, Econet, Netone, Telecel
13	Embakwe	Empandeni - Madabe-Plumtree	Fair - have challenges during rain season. Needs structures	Telone, Econet, Netone, Telecel
14	Ngwanyana	Plumtree - Ngwanyana/ Brunapeg	Good	Econet
15	Makhubu	Mbambanyika - Nkedile-Mabuledi	Good - have challenges during rain season. Needs structures	Econet, Netone
16	Hobodo	Dhobodo - Matiwana	Fair – some roads need rehabilitation and structures	Econet, Netone
17	Makorokoro	Mbanjana-Makorokoro	Fair - some roads rehabilitation and structures	Econet, Netone, Botswana Orange

Source: DDF

5. Main Livelihood Sources

The most common sources of livelihoods in the district include livestock production, crop production, vegetable production, casual labor, cross border trading, petty trading and selling of thatching grass (Table 10 and Figure 1). However, it is paramount to note that these sources are seasonal and are largely employed by the non-labor constrained households. Remittances also play a major role in Mangwe district as communities receive money from the neighboring countries like Botswana and South Africa complimenting their incomes. However, there is also formal employment in the district even though at a small scale.

Table: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone, heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms, southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, selling mopane worms and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the underprivileged.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17
Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This livelihood zone covers a vast area across southern and central Zimbabwe- spreading across 15 districts. Ward eleven (11) in Mangwe falls in this livelihood economic Zone. This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Most farmers are A1 and A2 farm beneficiaries. Production of maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, roundnuts, cowpeas, and sweet potatoes is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, selling grass, casual labour and brick molding. This is a food secure zone.	11

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report

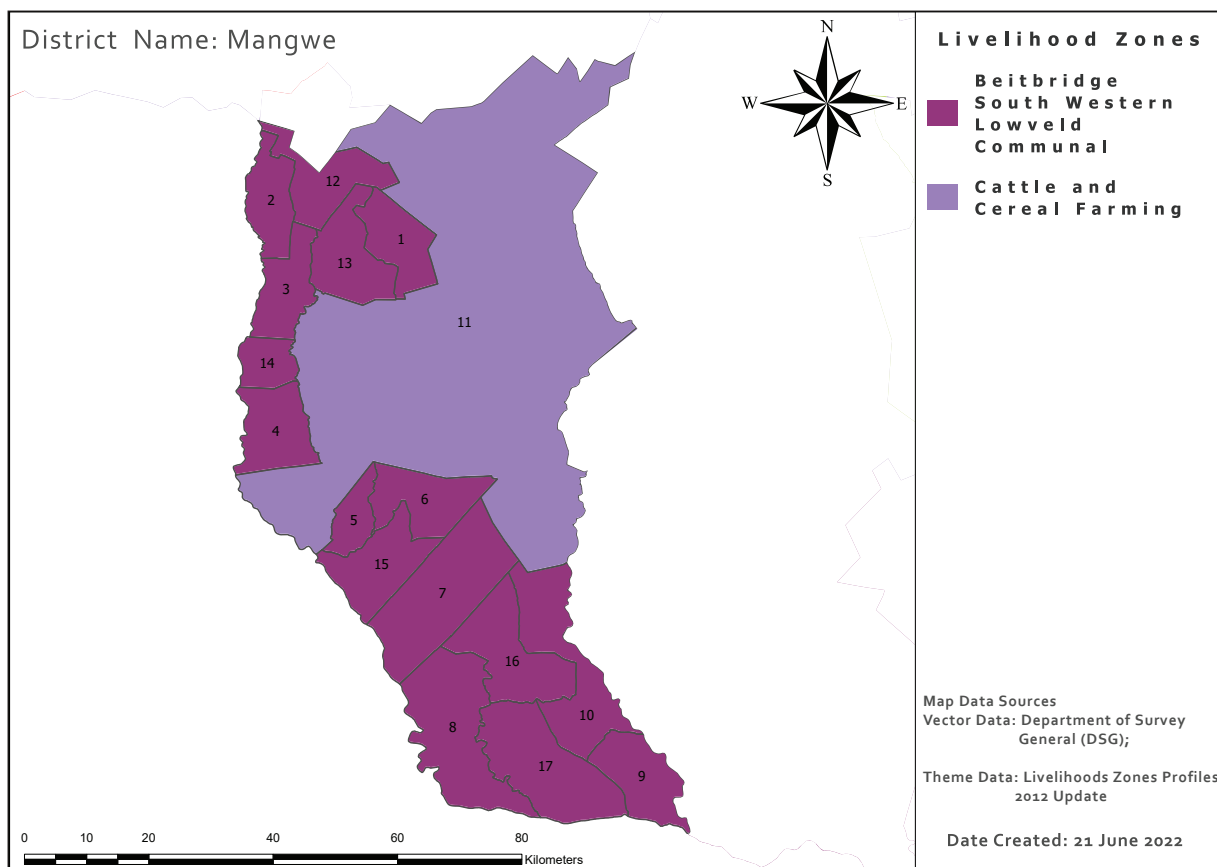


Figure 2: Livelihoods Map Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report)

Crop production is low due to the poor soils, low and poorly distributed rainfall. However, crops remain an important source of income in the district as outlined in (Table 10). There is potential for increased crop production for both consumption and selling. That is if problems to do with poor rainfall (particularly the chronic dry spell in January) as well as timely access to appropriate short season varieties is to be addressed. Any support by government and non-governmental organizations in the agricultural sector (provision of seed, and fertilizer and ploughing costs) should be coupled with extensive extension on timing for planting as well as provision of irrigation facilities in areas feasible.

Income from livestock sales is an important source for all wealth groups, however prevailing low prices due to reduced bargaining by sellers. This critical income source can be maintained if access to medicine for animals is enhanced and provision of training in management of quality herds.

Table 10: Livelihood Sources by Agroecological Regions

Ward	Ward Name	Livelihoods	Agroecological Region
1	Empandeni	1, 2 and 7	4
2	Izimnyama CA	2, 7, 6 and 1	4
3	Madabe	2, 7, 6 and 1	4
4	Tshitshi	2, 7, 6 and 1	5
5	Mpoengs	2, 5, 6 and 7	5
6	Sanzukwi	1, 2, 5, 6 and 7	5
7	Brunapeg	2, 6 and 1	5
8	Maninji	2, 6, 7 and 1	5
9	Mambale	1, 2, 6 and 7	5
10	Bango	1, 2, 6 and 7	5
11	Marula	2, 6 and 1	4
12	Izimnyama SSCA	2, 6, 7 and 1	4
13	Embakwe	2, 6, 7 and 1	4
14	Ngwanyana	2, 6, 7, 5 and 1	4
15	Makhubu	2, 5, 6, 4 and 1	5
16	Hobodo	1, 2, 6, 7 and 1	5
17	Makorokoro	2, 6, 7 and 1	5

Key

- 1 = Dry land cropping.
- 2 = Livestock rearing.
- 3 = Gold panning.
- 4 = Market vegetables.
- 5 = Cross boarder trading.
- 6 = Remittances.
- 7 = Casual labour.
- 8 = Formal employment.

Challenges Affecting Livelihood Activities

- In terms of crop and livestock agriculture Mangwe district is experiencing prolonged dry spells due to global climate change affecting crop production in the district.
- Unreliable markets in the district are also affecting livestock farming activities as the target markets are offering farmers low prices.
- Human and wildlife conflict in the district has also affected agricultural production e.g. example there are problematic animals affecting wards like Hobodo ward 16, Makhubu ward 15 and Makorokoro ward 17.
- Poor grazing pastures and outbreak of pests has continued to affect livestock production in Mangwe district.
- Higher market prices have also continued to affect agricultural production as most farmers cannot afford agricultural inputs which have exorbitant prices.
- Lack of tillage facilities is also a challenge that Mangwe is also facing
- Unreliable water sources and none-functional irrigation schemes are also a challenge
- Theft and vandalism of solar panels and other agricultural equipment
- Poor road conditions compromise transportation of inputs, products and equipment especially in flood prone areas of Tshitshi, for instance, where roads are usually not user friendly during rainy seasons.
- Mining: Small scale miners have challenges in registering their enterprises and are operating illegally. This makes their operations difficult, unreliable and unsustainable.
- Remittances: Covid-19 coupled with the resultant lockdowns and boarder closures have had an adverse effect on the amount and frequency of remittances received in Mangwe especially in 2020 - 2021 as cross boarder activities, though not absent, were greatly reduced.
- ISALS: Hand in glove with the afore stated, ISAL programs were significantly affected as most members bore the brunt of wanning cross boarder and remittances activities as a result of Covid-19 and accompanying regulations. This resulted in intended beneficiaries scrambling for the little collective basket availed by service providers.

6. Poverty Levels

Mangwe District has a poverty prevalence of 73.2%. Ward 8 has the highest poverty prevalence of 82.8%. Ward 11 has the lowest poverty prevalence of 69.5%. The ward is predominantly a farming area and is sparsely populated. Poverty prevalence ranged from 69.5% to 82.8% (Source Poverty Atlas 2015)

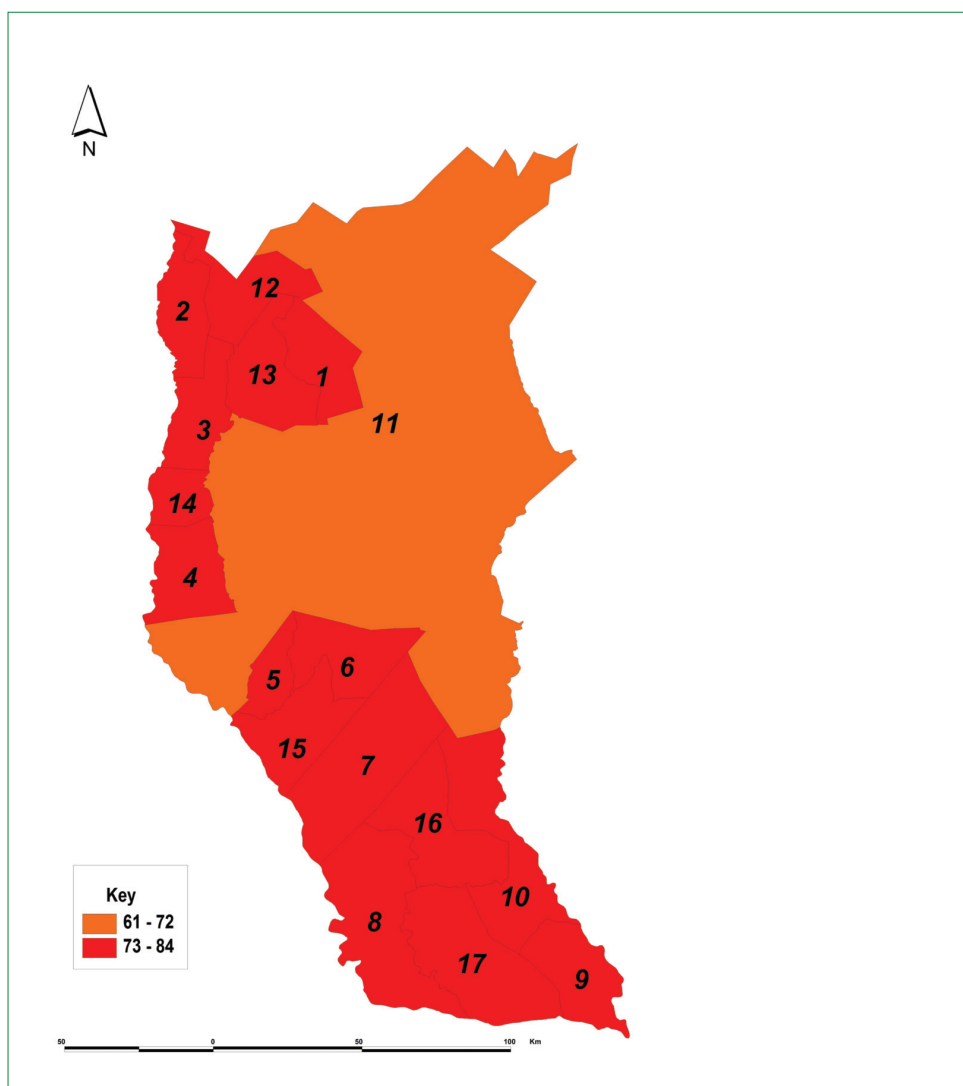


Figure 3: Poverty Map for the District by Ward (Source: ZIMSTAT)

7. Climatic Information

7.1 Natural Regions and Climate

The district lies in Meteorological zone 3 characterized by low rainfall and in agro-ecological Region 4 and 5 which are characterized by poor erratic rainfall amounts ranging between 300mm to 500 mm (Table 11 and Figure 3). These unfavorable rainfall conditions affect agricultural yields, livestock rearing, depletion of water sources and limited grazing land.

Sandy soils with low nutritional content dominate the district. Most wards fall in Kalahari sandy soils that are poor for maize production, but sorghum, millet and legume production thrive in this type of soil. Additionally, there are patches of clay soils particularly in areas that fall in natural region 5. Table 13 summaries the agro-ecological regions by ward..

Table 11: Summary of Natural Regions by Ward

Agroecological Region	Characteristics	Wards
Region IV	Receives fairly low rainfall in the range of 200mm - 500mm per annum. The region is subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism.	1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14
Region Va	Annual rainfall is very low, averaging between 450 - 650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 20°C during winter In June to July and the maximum ranges between 35°C - 40oC during summer in September and October.	4, 5, 6, 7 and 15
Region Vb	Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15°C - 40°C.	8, 9, 10, 16 and 17

Source: Natural Regions of Zimbabwe and Farming Systems

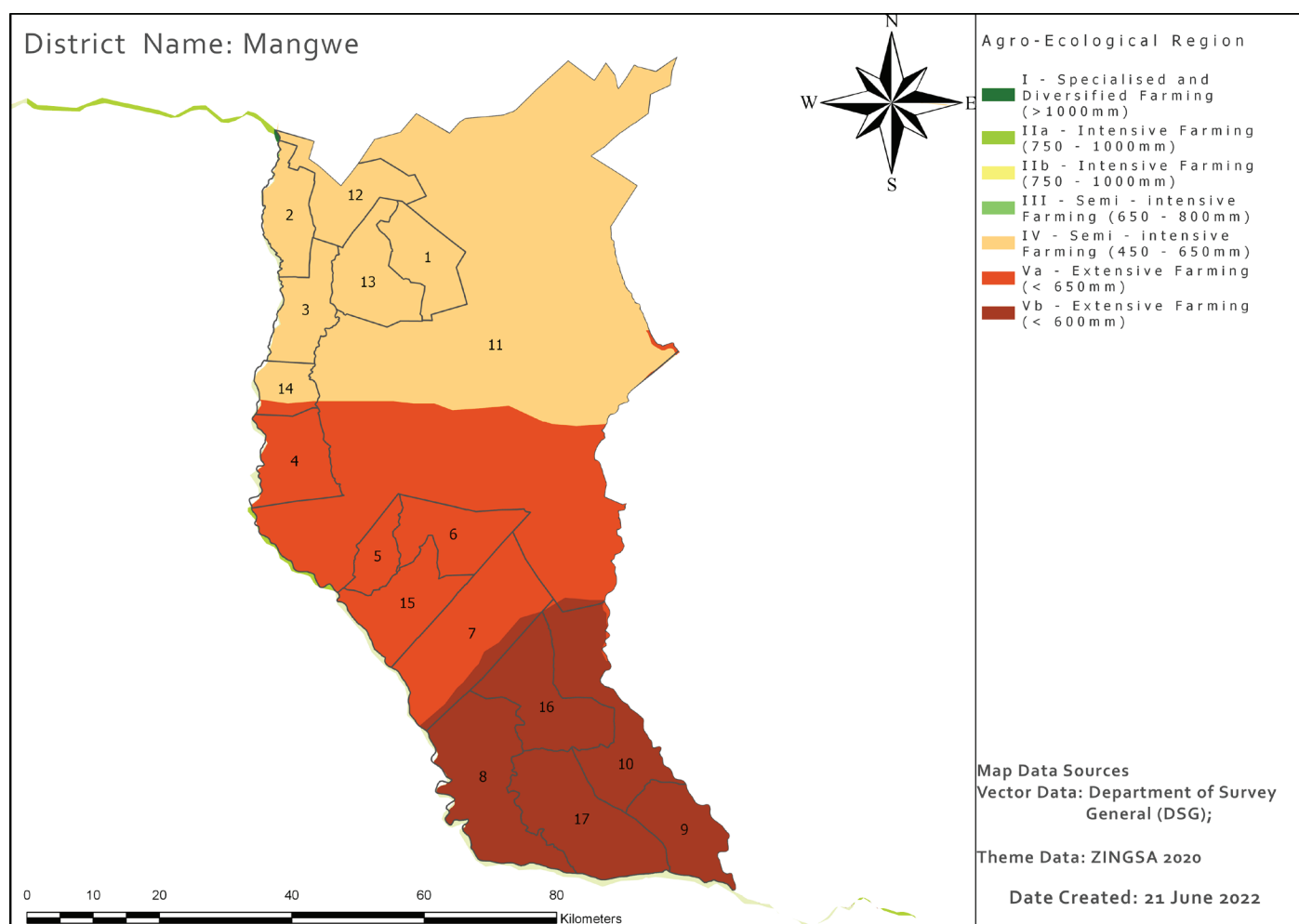


Figure 4: Map of Natural Regions by Ward

The district is characterised by semi-arid climate and low erratic rainfall. Annual rainfall is variable, ranging between 200mm and 600mm (Table 12). The mean annual rainfall for the last five (5) seasons was approximately around 300mm. Rainfall is too low and evapo-transpiration rates are high, making the area not very suitable for cash crop production. The average temperature is 25 degrees Celsius with a mean maximum of 31.8 degrees Celsius and a mean minimum of 12.6 degrees Celsius.

Year	Rainfall [mm]
2000	564.5
2001	614.5
2002	394.6
2003	249.5
2004	460.7
2005	380.5
2006	669
2007	404.2
2008	447
2009	433.5
2010	479.9
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department	

Year	Rainfall [mm]
2011	467.7
2012	420.5
2013	348.6
2014	697.72
2015	208.95
2016	344.6
2017	562.14
2018	209.6
2019	222.8
2020	312.9
2021	592.4
Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department	

Sandy soils of granite origin with low nutritional content dominate the district. Most wards fall in Kalahari sandy soils that are poor for maize production, but conducive for sorghum, millet and legume production and are characteristically of low moisture retention. These are also prone to erosion. Additionally, there are patches of clay soils particularly in areas that fall in Region 5. Some acidic areas can be addressed by application of dolomitic lime.

As a result of climatic change, all the wards in the district have been classified as severe drought areas. Crop production has not been successful even though it is one of the most livelihood options for many community members. As much as livestock production is also affected by drought conditions, it is worth noting that the extent of the damage is relatively less severe than that of crop production. Below is a map that highlights the district drought prone areas.



7.5 Flood Prone Areas

The district experiences intermittent flash floods of low magnitude covering Tshitshi and Hobodo. The district also experience hailstorms across parts of natural region 5 areas like ward 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17 (Figure 5).

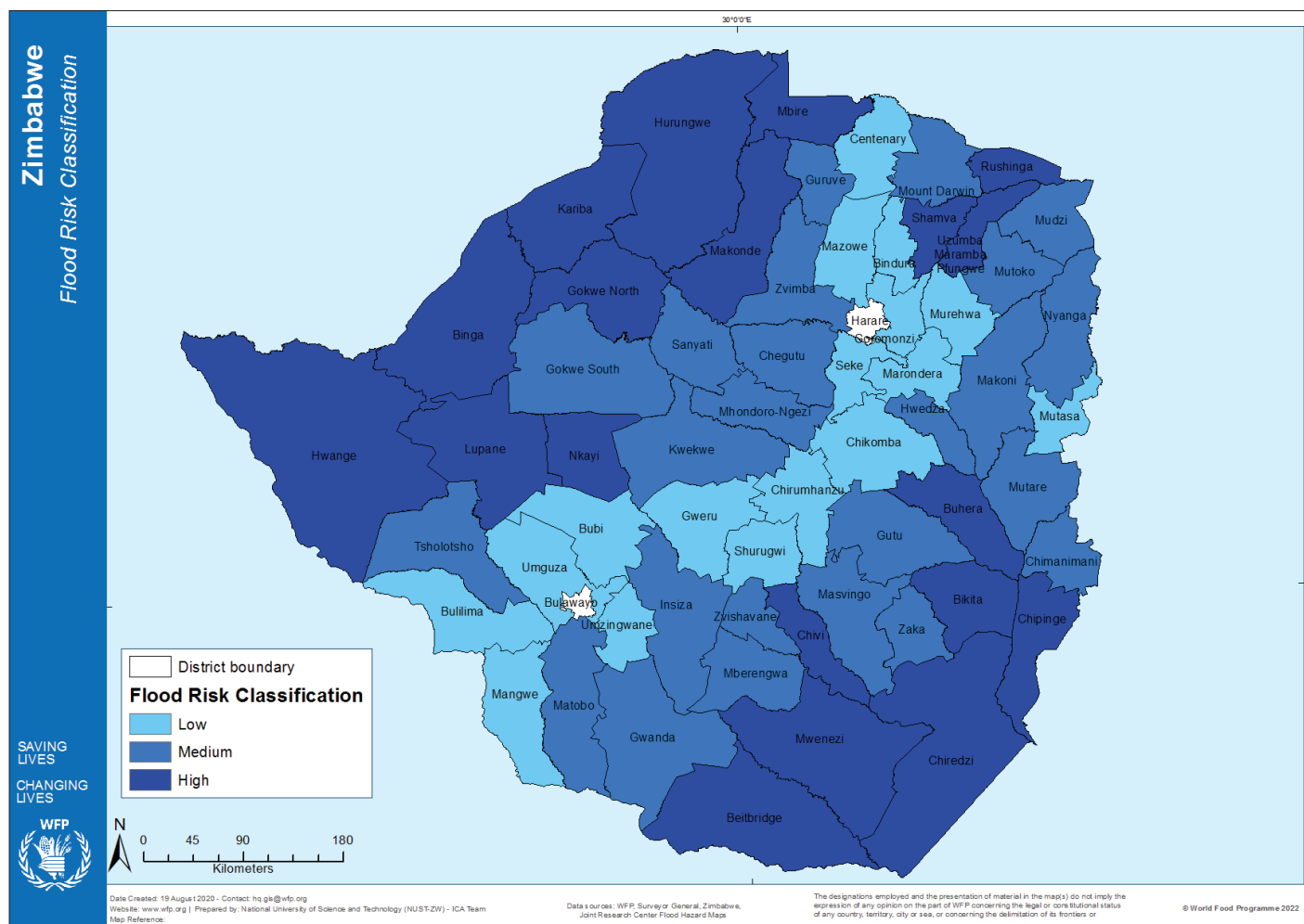


Figure 6: Flood Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

7.6 Hydro-geological Conditions

There are seven major dams in Mangwe district and all of the dams are functional and are being used for agricultural , fishing and tourism purposes (Table 13 and Annex 2).

Table 13: Distribution of Dams in The District

Name	Size / Capacity (Cubic Metres)	Ward
Ingwizi	67, 000, 000	Mpoengs
Mangwe	8, 700, 000	Marula
Mhlanga	4, 000, 000	Marula
Thornville	4, 000, 000	Marula
Manotsi	250, 000	Sanzukwi
Mahonti	42, 000	Mpoengs
Shashani		Marula

Source: DDF

8. Crop Information

8.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The main farming sector in the district include communal, A1, A2, small and large commercial farming areas (Table 14). The major type of farming practice is subsistence farming (cropping and livestock), except for parts of Marula and Izimnyama small scale where some semblance of intensive agriculture is undertaken. Crops cultivated include maize, sorghum, pearl millet, millet, groundnuts, cowpeas, fodder crops, legumes, among others.

Table 14: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	Proportion of Area	Population	Proportion of Population (%)
Communal	342 536, 1851	62.6%	62, 788	96%
A1	54 353, 208	9.96%	1,960	2.7%
A2	65 875, 1269	12.1%	539	0.8%
Small scale	6, 625	1.2%	210	0.3%
Large scale	76 547, 48	14.14%	105	0.16%
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

8.2 Crop Production Trends

Average cereal production in the district is very low and not able to meet needs of the community and this is illustrated in (Table 15). As a result, the district relies on imports from other districts and neighbouring countries to meet its needs.

Table 15: Cereal Production Trends and Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Population 2022	2017 (MT)	2018 (MT)	2019 (MT)	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Average Production (MT)	Annual Cereal Requirement (MT) @110kg/Person
1	3,882	256	169	30	41	318	163	4,270
2	3,957	373	194	47	78	400	218	4,353
3	4,714	223	119	44	82	208	135	5,185
4	5,268	310	62	23	31	422	170	5,795
5	3,762	243	32	7	32	252	113	4,138
6	5,560	398	53	9	172	367	200	6,116
7	3,073	44	20	27	82	602	155	3,380
8	2,256	133	54	27	69	584	174	2,482
9	2,242	253	80	82	53	364	166	2,466
10	4,512	324	198	86	115	641	273	4,963
11	2,722	963	206	105	35	317	325	2,994
12	2,596	374	177	60	32	392	207	2,856
13	3,355	15, 405	109	20	67	396	148	3,691
14	2,090	88	53	22	21	125	62	2,299
15	5,698	261	43	11	62	525	180	6,268
16	5,718	390	201	111	149	669	304	6,290
17	4,157	478	409	13	163	456	304	4,573
Total	65, 562						3,297	72, 118

Source: AARDS

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

8.3 Irrigation Schemes

The district has 14 irrigation schemes (Table 16). Ten (10) schemes are non-functional and only four (4) are functioning. Rehabilitation projects to revive the non-functional schemes would assist in improving the high poverty and food insecurity in the district.

Table 16: Distribution of Irrigation Schemes by Ward

Ser. No.	Name of Irrigation	Location	Area (Ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Functionality	Water Availability	Source of Water	Challenges	Crops Grown
1	Tjingababili	Tshitshi	2		functional	inadequate	Tjingababili Dam	Silted-reduced full supply level	
2	Ingwizi Outgrower	Mpoengs	100	M37 F86	90% functional	Adequate	Ingwizi Dam	Accumulated ZINWA water bills unaffordable. -Lack of capital for inputs	Maize and vegetables.
3	Puku	Brunapeg	3	M18 F22	Not functioning	Adequate	Puku Dam	-Pipes damaged	
4	Makwakwa	Bango	5	M14 F25	Not functioning	Inadequate	Solar powered	-Dam breached. -All solar panels stolen	
5	Ntali	Bango	5		Not functioning	Inadequate	Ntali Dam	-No water, dam wall need rehab.	
6	Shashe Nkologwe	Mambale	40	40	Not functioning	Adequate sand abstraction	Shashe River	-Fence was destroyed -No engine to power water.	
7	Majojo	Maninji	4	40	Not functioning	Inadequate	Majojo Dam	-No engine and pipes.	
8	Thornville	Marula	100	140	Functioning	Adequate	Thornville Dam	-Lack of capital for tractor loan repayment. -Zinwa water bill high -some canals damaged.	Maize. and vegetables.
9	Vaka	Izimnyama	3		Not functioning	Inadequate	Dam	-low water levels	
10	Mambale	Mambale	2	50	Not functioning	Inadequate	Dam	-Low water levels. -challenge of elephants	
11	Greenfield	Marula	2		Functioning	Inadequate	Dam	-Lack of capital inputs & engine to power water. -inadequate water.	
12	Bambanani	Sanzukwi	70	160	Not functioning	adequate	Ingwizi Dam	-Lack of capital to purchase & install engine -water reticulation system vandalized. -a more efficient irrigation needs to be installed as instead of the flood/canal. -Needs fencing. Area can be extended to 100ha	Nil
13	ARDA Ingwizi	Ingwizi	645	ARDA/TREK Partnership	Functioning	Adequate	Ingwizi	-Power outages.	Maize and wheat.
Source: AARDS									

8.4 Challenges

- Unavailability of inputs in the local markets.
- Power outages challenges/ load shedding.
- Dilapidated infrastructure and poor maintenance.
- Conflicts in the sharing of resources and land amongst farmers.
- Inadequate security exposing the irrigation produces to theft.
- Inadequate capacitation of the irrigation committees on management issues.

9. Livestock Information

9.1 Main Types of Livestock Reared in the District

The main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats and poultry. The main livestock disease affecting livestock in the district is lumpy skin and heart water (Table 17).

Table 17: Main Livestock Diseases in The District by Ward

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected
Lumpy skin	Empandeni (1), Izimnyama Communal (2), Sanzukwi (6), Brunapeg (7), Maninji (8), Marula (11), Macingwane (12), Embakwe (13), Hobodo(16)
Heart water	Empandeni (1), Mancingwane (12), Embakwe (13), Makhubu (15)
Source: Mangwe Department of Livestock	

9.2 Dipping Facilities

There are 47 dipping facilities in the district which service livestock from all the 17 wards and this is highlighted in (Table 18). Of the 47 dipping facilities, about 16 requires rehab. The main challenge faced with dipping is lack of chemicals.

Table 18: Dipping Facilities in the District

Number of Diptanks	Number of Functional Diptanks	Number of Diptanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Diptanks Requiring Rehab
47	31	0	16
Source: Mangwe Department of Livestock			

9.3 Animal Health Centres

There are three (3) health centres in the district as indicated in (Table 19).

Table 19: Health Centres in the District

Number of functional Animal Health Centres	3 (Madabe, Brunapeg and Mayobodo)
Number of Non-functional animal health Centres	0
Source: Mangwe Department of Livestock	

9.4 Other Livestock Establishments

Other livestock farming practiced in the district include aquaculture, apiculture (Table 20).

Table 20: Other Livestock Establishments in the District

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	0
Aquaculture (Ponds)	2 (Ward 17, Makorokoro)
Apiculture	1 (Ward 12, Skhulu Village)
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	15
Fodder production	Small hectares of lab lab, forage sorghum and velvet beans across the district
Source: Mangwe Department of Livestock	

10. Market Information

10.1 Business Centres

A relatively good road network facilitates trade within the livelihood zone and other external markets. In addition, most rural markets are very close to urban markets, which promotes trade between the urban and rural areas. Cattle are mainly sold to private traders or abattoirs in town.

There are more than 65 business centres in Mangwe and they are well distributed across the wards

Table 21: Business Centers in the District by Ward

Ward Number	Ward Name	Business Centres Available
1	Emapndeni	Sindisa, Kwrite, Mhlotshana, Empandeni BC, Entenjaneni
2	Ezimnyama Communal	Mqegula, Ngekhaya, Nxele, Vaka, Osabeni
3	Madabe	Madabe BC, Dukwe, Linda BC
4	Tshitshi	Fumabazhe BC, Tshitshi BC, Tjingababili, Makuzeze
5	Mpoengs	Ingwizi Growth Point, Paste, Nkweneng, Matiwana BC
6	Sanzukwi	Sanzukwi BC, Keme BC, Togotsweu BC, Buyani
7	Brunapeg	Brunapeg Rural Service Centre, Masekele BC, Sangulube BC, Newline, Hotshana BC
8	Maninji	Maninji BC, Engulubeni BC, Grey Stone
9	Mambale	Mambale BC, Matshamhlophe, Matokonye BC, Ntale BC
10	Bango	Bango BC, Cross Roads, Makwakwa BC
11	Marula	Marula Rural Service Centre, Mabunga BC,
12	Zimnyama Small Scale	Msasana BC, Matole BC
13	Embakwe	Embakwe BC, Silima BC, Dubugwendo, Scotch BC
14	Ngwanyana	Ngwanyana BC, Dilankombe BC, Zvimumoyo BC, Ben
15	Makhubu	Makhubu BC, Mabuledi BC, Nkedile BC, Mbambanyika BC
16	Hobodo	Khalanyoni BC, Mkhomeni BC, Malani BC, Hobodo BC, Mayobodo BC, Nkubazvibi BC
17	Makorokoro	Makorokoro BC, Mbanjana BC, Tjedza BC, Mkologwe BC

Source: AARDS

10.2 Crop Markets

Grain Marketing Board (GMB) is the largest market for cereal grain. There are no GMB designated purchase points within the wards but there are general dealers located in the business centers who have a constant and reliable supply of mealie meal. Maize meal is readily available in all the wards at an average price of ZAR120 per bucket. Small grains are generally not available in most wards. Cooking oil is available in all the markets at an average price of \$3.80 for a 2L bottle.

Table 22: Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of March 2022

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans/ 500gram	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal \$/10kg	Maize Grain \$/ tbucket	Beans \$/500g	Other Small \$/bucket	Grain	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R120	R20	R100		R35
2	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R80	R100	R25	R120		R36
3	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	R70	R100	R25	R100		R35
4	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	R75	R100	R30	R100		R35
5	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R120	R25	R200		R35
6	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R70	R100	R20	R120		R35
7	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	R75	R120	R25	R200		R35
8	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	R75	R120	R25	R200		R35
9	Readily Available	Sometimes Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R100	R20	R150		R25
10	Readily Available	Sometimes Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R100	R20	R150		R25
11	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Sometimes Available	Readily Available	R80	R120	R25	R150		R38
12	Readily Available	Sometimes Available	Sometimes Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R100	R20	R100		R35
13	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	R65	R100	R20	R100		R38
14	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	R70	R100	R30	R100		R38
15	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R100	R20	R120		R35
16	Readily Available	Not Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	R75	R120	R25	R200		R35
17	Readily Available	Readily Available	Readily Available	Not available	Readily Available	R75	R100		R150		R25
Source: AARDS											

10.3 Livestock Markets

Cattle is mainly sold to local traders who come to the villages and purchase animals for re-sale to butcheries or abattoirs in town. Farmer to farmer livestock sales is also equally dominating the district while local butchers and public auctions still remain an essential market source. Table 23 shows the average livestock prices and the markets where the livestock is sold.

Table 23: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average Price (US\$) 2016	Average Price (ZA Rand) 2022	Type of Market
Cattle	USD350	USD300	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions,
Sheep	USD50	USD60	Farmer to farmer, public auctions, private
Goats	USD50	USD45	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions, private buyers
Donkey	USD150	USD160	Farmer to farmer
Fish	USD3	USD3/KG	Farmer to farmer, private buyers, local butcheries
Guinea Fowls	USD7	USD7	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous Chickens	USD5	USD6	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	USD20	USD20	Farmer to farmer

Source: Mangwe Department of Livestock Production

10.4 Market Challenges

Cattle is mainly sold to local traders who come to the villages and purchase animals for re-sale to butcheries or abattoirs in town. Farmer to farmer livestock sales is also equally dominating the district while local butchers and public auctions still remain an essential market source. Table 23 shows the average livestock prices and the markets where the livestock is sold.

- Poor road conditions for transporting commodities.
- High market prices in the district as all prices are charged using foreign currency
- Non acceptance of local currency and electronic transfers in the district (Swipe and Ecocash)

11. Common Hazards

11.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Mangwe district is prone to hazards which are mainly dominated by low and erratic rainfall, communicable diseases, human and wildlife conflicts, pest's infestation, deforestation, land degradation and child trafficking. Hailstorms, whirlwinds, and droughts remain cross cutting issues in all wards of Mangwe district. Furthermore, quelea birds often destroy crops. A small portion of the district experiences veld fires especially in region 4.

Table 24: Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Ward Number and Name	Onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Diseases (rabies), quelea birds, crop and livestock pests	Human wildlife conflicts, drought, water shortages, prices
2	Covid-19, quelea birds	Diseases (STIs), human wildlife conflict, drought, siltation, prices, child smuggling
3	Covid-19, quelea birds	Diseases (STIs), human animal conflict, drought, child, child sexual abuse, tuberculosis (TB)
4	Flash flooding, Covid-19, hailstorms, child smuggling, deforestation	Droughts, STIs, siltation, prices
5	Covid-19, malaria, gender based violence	Drought, STIs, child sexual abuse, siltation, low water table, land degradation, child prostitution.
6	Malaria, Covid-19	Drought, siltation, prices land degradation
7	Hailstorm, whirlwinds, crop and livestock pests, malaria	Drought, low water table, cyanide poisoning and water pollution
8	Whirlwinds, quella birds, pests, Covid-19	Human wildlife conflicts, drought, low water table, prices, siltation, land degradation
9	Whirlwinds, crop and livestock pests, Covid-19	Siltation, low water table, drought
10	Whirlwinds, hailstorm, crop and livestock pests, prices	Malaria, siltation, low water table, drought

Table 24: Periodic and Chronic Hazards (continued)

Ward Number and Name	Onset Hazards	Chronic Hazards
11	Veld fires, crop and livestock pests, Covid-19	Animal bites, drought, low water table, siltation, prices, malaria
12	Human animal conflict, Covid-19, crop and livestock pests, veld fires	Child smuggling, low water table, siltation
13	Covid-19, prices, crop and livestock pests	Drought, prices, low water table, siltation
14	Hailstorms, Covid-19, quella birds, deforestation, lightning	STIs, tuberculosis, child sexual abuse, drought
15	Malaria, crop and livestock pests, deforestation	Low water table, drought, siltation, prices, human animal conflict, land degradation
16	Hailstorm, crop and livestock pests, prices	Low water table, drought, siltation, prices, human animal conflict, child prostitution, child smuggling and child sexual abuse
17	Prices, crop and livestock pests, whirlwinds	Land degradation, drought, low water table, human and wildlife conflict, malaria, siltation
Source: Department of Civil Protection		

12. District Development Priorities

The following are the district development priorities and are clearly outlined in (Table 25).

Table 25: District Development Priorities by Ward

Sector	Development Priority	Wards	Comment
Nutrition and Food Security	Irrigation rehabilitation	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 17	350 ha to be rehabilitated
	Staff Houses	All 17 wards	34 Houses in the District
	Staff Offices	All 17 wards	17 Offices required
Health and Wellness	Identifying and upgrading of health posts	All 17 wards	All 85 villages should have a health post as guided by the National Health Strategy 2021 - 2025
	Refurbishment of Opportunistic Infections (O.I) Department	O.I Plumtree District Hospital Ward 3 Urban	Existing structure is dilapidated
Social Protection	Financially capacitating the FDMS program (Drought Relief) for it to include all vulnerable Households in Mangwe	All 17 wards	Currently the FDMS is only targeting 4520 in the District.
	Strengthening social security nets to vulnerable groups (the disabled, children and women)	All 17 wards	Strengthening of HSCT programs required. Availing assistive devices a priority. Enabling schools, community places and health centers to be user friendly and accessible to people who are differently abled.
Governance	Activation, capacitation and strengthening of developmental structures e.g. traditional leadership, VIDCOs, WARDCOs	All 17 wards	
Economic & Infrastructure Development	Facilitate access to markets for agricultural produce through facilitating linkages between communities and corporates e.g. supermarkets.	Ward 4 Tshitshi and Ward 17 Makorokoro where we have horticultural gardens	Target supermarkets in Bulawayo and Plumtree.

District Development Priorities by Ward (continued)

Sector	Development Priority	Wards	Comment
	Improve access to financial loans and other funding facilities for women, communities and SMEs	All Wards	Make use of funds in Women Development Fund, Zimbabwe Community Development Fund, Zimbabwe Women's Micro Finance Bank
	Training in value addition and processing of agricultural products	Ward 4 Tshitshi and Ward 17 Makorokoro	Train on environmentally friendly methods such as drying and packaging of vegetables such as chomolia, tomatoes etc. Use of solar driers to reduce wastage of produce

13. Food Security

13.1 Food Insecurity Trends

According to ZimVAC reports 2015 – 2021, Mangwe has higher food insecurity levels compared to the national average except in 2019 and 2020 (Figure 6). The food scarcity levels for the district reached its highest in 2016 and 2018.

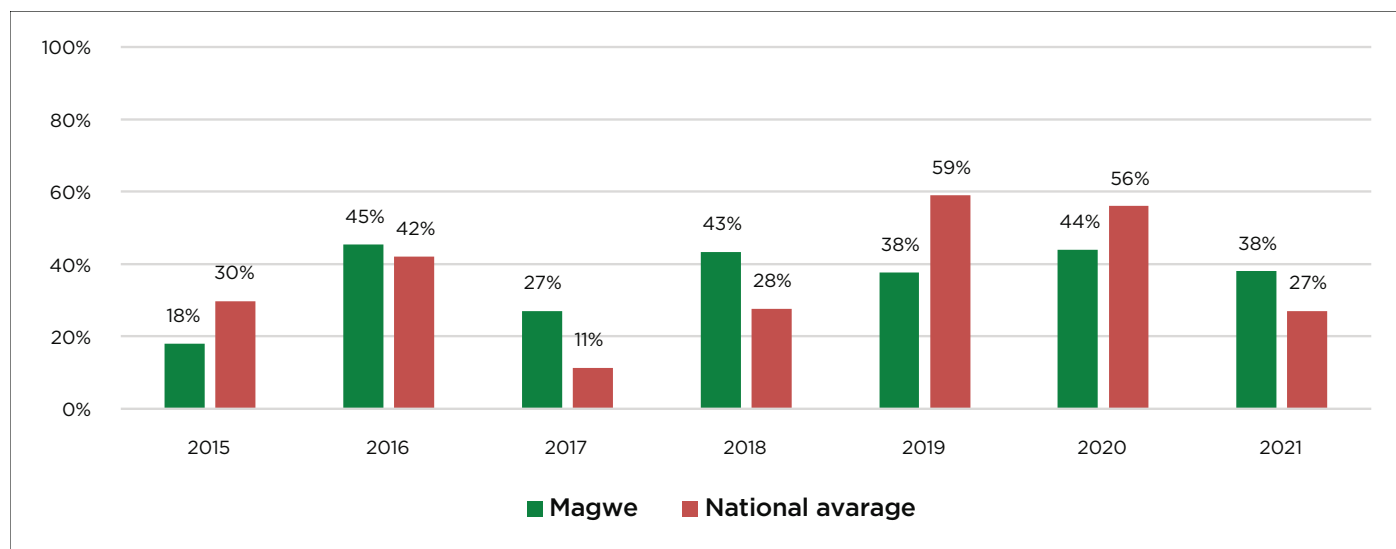


Figure 7: Mangwe Food Insecurity Trends

13.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

GROUP A Already resilient 11%	This group mainly constitute of A2, large-scale farmers in the resettlement areas, some livestock owners and households with gainfully employed members in the communal areas- with low dependency ratio and household size of between 3-5 individuals. The households have reliable sources of income. They are highly food secure and resilient to shocks and hazards. They realise high crop yields usually with surplus and normally own on average more than 20- 150 herd of cattle. A significant number of these households specialise in livestock production and are vulnerable to major droughts as they have limited knowledge on livestock disaster strategies. They can afford their own agricultural inputs, own advanced farming equipment and can afford to hire tractors for tillage. They can employ the vulnerable groups to work in their fields. They have alternative sources of water such as boreholes and proper sanitation. They have well-built hazard resilient houses. They are able to meet all their basic social needs which include health, education and food. Most households in this group can afford to send their children to boarding schools and urban schools. They are considered generally not so keen to partake in community development initiatives, but they seek political leadership positions.
GROUP B Food secures under no major shocks 21%	Households belonging to this group include subsistence farmers and are fully labour endowed. These households are relatively food secure, resilient to major shocks and hazards. They have relatively fixed sources of income in the form of entrepreneurship initiatives (mining, retail trade) They can be able to access food in the lean period without resorting to negative coping strategies. However, in the event of major shocks and hazards, they will require protection in the form of food assistance to mitigate the effects from shocks. They own adequate housing and can afford their basic needs This group normally owns between 10 and 20 herds of cattle, above 10 goats and other small livestock. They own scotch carts and farming implements. The household sizes generally range from 6-9 individuals. They are generally keen to participate in development meetings and programmes. Some can hire casual labour for demanding tasks. They use advanced agricultural practices and can afford to send their children to relatively better schools and meet their general requirements.

13.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification (continued)

GROUP C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 28%	This group is highly food insecure as a result of perennial dry seasons coupled with no regular or fixed sources of income and limited livelihood assets. The majority own mostly small livestock (poultry), and a few own less than 3 cattle and goats (less than 5). Households generally have large number of dependants with household size ranging from 9-15. Housing conditions are generally poor with housing usually in the form of round huts - which are inadequate for household shelter requirements. They can rarely afford to send their children to school with health expenditures being regarded as a lesser priority. Child violation is generally high in this group coupled with higher incidences of GBV. They would benefit from social assistance programme such as cash transfers, food assistance or assets to avoid slipping deep into a state of destitution whilst replenishing their depleted assets. The groups can easily slide into group D if no assistance is rendered as they have highly limited capabilities to meet their own needs especially in the context of shocks.
GROUP D Highly food insecure, including destitute irregardless of shocks 38%	This group of people is usually in a state of destitution and extremely poor e.g. elderly, chronically ill, child headed households and people with disabilities. They are perennially food insecure, highly labour constrained, rely on hand outs and social assistance for survival. They do not have any fixed or reliable source of income and the situation is more dire as they have high dependency load with household sizes almost like group C category (9-15). These households also barely afford to send children to school and other social services, with child violations concerns also predominant. Resilience building programmes are not usually effective on this group as uptake and utilisation is very low. The crop inputs they receive are usually abused (consumed or sold). They own little or no assets, and if they do, it is usually small livestock like chickens (no cattle) and no agriculture equipment (except hoes). The group lacks all livelihoods assets, no social capital and receive limited or no remittances. Households in this category may benefit more significantly in non-conditional social transfers to guard against extreme negative coping mechanism.

13.3 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Ranking of food insecure wards was conducted taking into considerations livelihood options including livestock deaths due to January disease, crop production and prevailing economic conditions. Table 26 provides the ranking.

Table 26: Ranking of Wards by Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	2021 HHs	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	877	16
2	1,076	14
3	1,376	8
4	1,178	3
5	920	9
6	6,194	7
7	695	5
8	733	11
9	103	4
10	1,367	13
11	538	17
12	502	15
13	897	12
14	791	1
15	1,189	2
16	1,242	10
17	992	6

Source: Mangwe District Profiling Team

14. Nutrition

14.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition, HIV and TB

According to National Nutrition survey conducted in 2018, the rate of stunting in Mangwe district was 26.2% (Table 27), wasting was estimated at 4.2%, while overweight was estimated at 1.4% and HIV prevalence was estimated at 19.7% by the National Aids Council in 2021.

Table 27: Malnutrition, HIV and TB Prevalence

Indicator	Percentage
Moderate acute malnutrition	1.6
Severe acute malnutrition	0.2
Stunting	26.2
Wasting	4.2
Overweight and obesity	1.4
Low birth weight	8.4
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	19.7 (NAC, 2021)
Prevalence of TB	1.7
Source: NNS 2018 and UNAIDS 2021	

14.2 Feeding practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

The proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diets for children below the age of 2 years was low in the district estimated at 19% (Table 28).

Table 28: Feeding Practices in Children Under 2 Years of Age

Feeding Practices	Percentage
Minimum meal frequency	56
Minimum dietary diversity	29
Minimum acceptable diet	19
Exclusive breast feeding	77.8
Bottle feeding	3.3
Source: NNS 2018 and UNAIDS 2021	

14.3 Food Consumption Patterns by Women of Child Bearing Age

Proportion of women consuming minimum dietary diversity was low in the district estimated at 25% (Table 29).

Table 29: Food Consumption by Women in the Household

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	25
Iron rich foods	29.6
Vitamin A rich foods	54.4
Protein rich foods	51.2
Source: NNS 2018 and UNAIDS 2021	

14.4 Top 10 Common Diseases

Over the past five years the major change in top ten disease conditions has been due to the rise of Covid-19 and nutritional deficiencies. Nutritional deficiencies could be as a result of deterioration in agricultural performance and Covid-19 which might have affected the household food security. Table 30 shows the top ten diseases in the district.

Table 30: Top Ten Health Related Conditions

	Disease/Condition
1.	Covid-19
2.	Respiratory infections and TB
3.	Enteric (intestines) diseases
4.	Neoplasms (cancers)
5.	Nutritional deficiencies
Sources: DHIS	

	Disease/Condition
6.	Skin conditions
7.	HIV/AIDS
8.	Ears and eyes conditions
9.	Injuries
10.	Maternal and neo natal conditions
Sources: DHIS	

14.5 Top 5 Causes of Mortality

According to Zimbabwe Institute of Health metrics and evaluations, the main causes of mortality nationally are HIV/AIDS, Lower Respiratory infections, Tuberculosis, Ischemic heart diseases and Neonatal disorders. In Mangwe, the top 5 in addition to the national ones included Covid-19 and injuries from mine accidents and violence (Table 31).

Table 31: Top 5 Causes of Mortality

	Disease/Condition
1.	Covid-19
2.	HIV/AIDS
3.	Respiratory diseases and TB
4.	Maternal and neonatal
5.	Injuries (Mine, Accidents and Violence)
Source: Ministry of Health	

14.6 Mortality in Children and Women

Maternal mortality ratio was estimated at 62 per 100, 000 in 2021 (Table 32).

Table 32: Prevalence of Mortality in Children and Women

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Infant mortality	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio	62 per 100, 000 (0.062)
Source: Ministry of Health, 2021	

15. Seasonal Calendars

The seasonal livelihood calendars show the activities and programs for the district placed into a calendar of events, as a visual to show how they come together (figure 7 and 8). The calendars shows the livelihood indicators and the time of the year in which these are carried out, and how they affect people and program

	Triger Months		
LOCAL names Months	Zwita/Mpalakazi December	Mikono/Zibandlela January	Beta/Nhlolanja February
Rains Zone A	heavy	very heavy	light eratic
Zone B		heavy	heavy
Zone C		light	moderate rains
Temperature			
Dry Season	warm	very hot	hot/humid
Main Issues			
problem animals			
Elephants			
Quelea birds			
Predators	throughout the year		
Baboons and Monkeys			
grazing availability	pastures recover due to little rains received		
water availability	pastures recover due to little rains received		
livestock prices			
grain prices			
veld fires			
Warthogs		attack the little crps available	
Own on-farm Labour			
thatch grass cutting			
Cereals			
Legumes			
Pumpkins and melons			
Land preparation			
Herding cattle			
cotton production			ukubhula /small grains
Brick moulding			
bee keeping			
Own Food Stocks/Sources			
Ground nuts			
Round nuts			
Melon family			amakhomane
Wild fruits			
Small grains			
Maize			
Cow peas			
Milk		limited calving and milking due to poor season	
Vegetables		Greenies starting	low stocks
Meat	wild veget	Traditional vegetables	
Sweet potatoes		poor quality	
Fish			
Sources of Income			
Remittances			
livestocksales		low prices (M)	
agricultural produce sales			
mopane worms			
mining	less confidence in minning activities		
firewood and pole sales			less demand
crossborder trading			
horticulture			low production
casual labour			
VSL groups			
cash tranfers	humanitarian interventions		
wildlife sales			
grass sales			
Brick moulding			
beer brewing			
wood carving		no sales throught the year	
vendors		reduced commodities (M/W)	
trading shops		low profits (M/W)	
moneychangers	determined by the economics of the day (M/W)		
traditional herbs	same throughout the year		
bee keeping			
Expenditures			
Medication			
levies and taxes			
Social event-wedding	few		
Social event-Traditional			
Utilities-Water			
Utilities - electricity			
Food			
Transport			
Veterinary expenses			
Farming inputs			
Clothing			
Education		Food expenses out compete education	
Buildingmaterial			

Figure 8: SLP Calendar for a Bad Year

Common Human diseases & conditions	
HIV/AIDS	prevalent throughout the year/aggravated by poor nutrition
DIABETES	aggravated by poor nutrition
Asthma attacks	
STIs	prevalent during holidays
TB	prevalent throughout the year
Pneumonia	
Diarrhoeal Diseases	
Cancer	prevalent throughout the year
Malaria	
Eye conditions	
Skin diseases	reduced due to poor rainfall
Hepatitis A and B	mostly affect PLWH and reduced due to ART
Crop pests, diseases &	
quileas birds	not much
Fall army worm	low peak
Aphids/Red spider	highly intense
Weevils	
Witchweed	
Termites	Harvester termites active in dry conditions
Stalk borer	
Animal diseases, pests &	
Black leg	peak
Parasites	peak
Tick borne diseases	high
Lumpy skin	high
Heart water	limited
foot and mouth	Isolated sporadic cases due to illegal cattle movements
Contagious ophthalmia	
New Castle	isolated sporadic outbreaks
Fowl pox	isolated sporadic outbreaks
Tampans/lice	
pulpy kidney	
Anthrax	
Botulism	
Basic Essential Services	
Transport	increases due to the festive season
Health	disease outbreak/ drug challenges/accidents
Housing	
Sport, arts, culture, heritage	
Education	Absenteeism
WASH	unprotected water sources. Open defecation
Communication	poor radio, television and mobile network reception
ECD	Communities hire unskilled locals to bridge the gap
Environmental Issues	
Land degradation	reduced land degradation due to low rainfall
Pollution	cynide from mining activities resulting in water pollution
Deforestation	
Veld fires	
Over grazing	trees and grass sprout Livestock migration to the North
Siltation of dams	Reduced siltation of dams Increased rainfall intensity
Non-tangible/Social protection issues	
Child Abuse	abuse, child labour and neglect
Disability Mainstreaming	limited access to social services throughout the year (M/W)
Child Pregnancy	girls and woman resort to negative coping strategies (W/G)
Child Smuggling	usually peaks during festive season and school holidays (B/G)
School dropout	peaks with lean season and new year
GBV	woman and girls mainly the victims
Migration	young people and labour endowed moves to SA and Botswana
Prostitution	GBV increases as conflicts ensue over limited resources
Birth Registrations	affecting children and even man and women
Livestock theft	livestock theft, house break ins
Harder times/women	casual labour, walking long distances domestic violence
Harder times/men	brick moulding, fetch water and pastures for livestock

Figure 8: SLP Calendar for a Bad Year

The bad year scenario developed during the consultation was based on a drought year (the calendar to the left), reflecting poor rains during the cultivation and crop growing period of December to February.

Note: this scenario has assumed that the first rains (November/December) were normal. If those rains had also failed, this would result in a number of additional changes within both the trigger and subsequent months. However, it was felt that the main driver of the bad year was the failure of the December to March rainfall which would result in extended dry spell and wilting any crops that might have germinated during the November/December rains.

Key changes in rainfall patterns include a prolonged dry spell in January and very light, erratic and scattered rains throughout the district from January to March, the second half of the rainy season. This results in reduced or poor harvests. The impacts of this scenario, and how they unfold, are presented in the bad year calendar of this report on the following page.

Note: this component of the calendar is used when planning for a bad year – i.e. the months reflected in this scenario can replace those of the typical year, which would then lead into the bad year.

16. Development Partner Profiling

Table 33: A Summary of NGOs Operating in the District by Ward and Areas of Focus.

ORGANISATION	CATEGORY (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area of intervention (More Details on the Activities Undertaken by the NGO)	Wards of Operation	GoZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Zimbabwe Health Interventions (Dreams Program)	ISALS, Child Protection, Health Interventions	PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT, H.I.V prevention, Social and Gender norms information	Whole District	D.S.D, MWACSMED MOHCC	5 YEARS
AFRICAID/ ZVANDIRI	H.I.V and AIDS Interventions	Ensuring people living with H.I.V have access to medication, Psycho-social support, Child Protection	Whole District	D.S.D MOHCC	5 YEARS
WORLD VISION AP	WASH, Child Protection	WASH programs and child awareness	Ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14	D.D.F, DSD, AARDS	5 YEARS
YES TRUST	GBV Issues, Psycho Social Support	Counseling services to victims of violence, Awareness campaigns on child protection matters	Whole District	MWACSMED, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Recreation, DSD, Min of Local Government & Public Works	5 YEARS
OXFAM	WASH, FDMS	Food deficit mitigation program, Piped Water Schemes and Boreholes	Whole District	AARDS, D.D.F, Ministry of Local Gvt, MOHCC, D.S.D	
Z.N.N.P+	H.I.V Interventions	Counseling, Advocacy, P.S.S, IGPs	Whole District	MOHCC	5 YEARS
I.O.M	Migration And Livelihoods Projects	Assistance to migrants and livelihood projects in communities	Whole District	Department of Immigration, D.S.D	On going
M.S.F	Medical Assistance	Technical medical assistance at the Plumtree Reception & Support Centre Clinic	Whole District	MOHCC	5 YEARS
RED CROSS	Disaster Risk Management	Training of First Aid Nurses and Infrastructural Development	Whole District	Min Of Local Government, C.P.U, MOHCC, MoPSE	On going
CeSHAAR	H.I.V Interventions	P.S.S, Support groups,	Whole District	MOHCC, MWACSMED	5 YEARS
Sustainable Agricultural Technologies	Technical agricultural support and Input support	Support Conservation Agriculture, Small grain and fodder Production	All Wards Except Ward 11	AARDS, R.D.C, Local Government, Department of Veterinary Science	5 YEARS

17. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	877	1	Yes	66.6%	82.3%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region IV - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Dryland cropping 2. Livestock rearing 3. Casual labour	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	16
2	1,076	1	Yes	58%	80.7%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region IV - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Livestock rearing 2. Casual labour 3. Remittances 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	14
3	1,376	1	Yes	63%	78.4%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region IV - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Livestock rearing 2. Casual labour 3. Remittances 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	8

17. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
4	1,178	1	Yes	61%	80.1%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Va - annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20oC during winter (from June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35oC -40oC during summer in September and October.	1. Livestock rearing 2. Casual labour, 3. Remittances 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	3
5	920	1	Yes	59%	74.8%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Va - annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20oC during winter (from June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35oC -40oC during summer in September and October.	1. Livestock rearing 2. Cross boarder trading 3. Remittances 4. Casual labour	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	9
6	6,194	1	Yes	577%	80.8%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Va - annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20oC during winter (from June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35oC -40oC during summer in September and October.	1. Livestock rearing 2. Casual labour 3. Remittances 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	7

1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
7	695	1	Yes	60.7%	75.9%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Va - annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20oC during winter (from June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35oC -40oC during summer in September and October.	1. Livestock rearing 2. Remittances 3. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	5
8	733	1	Yes	54.7%	82.8%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Vb - Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-40oC	1. Livestock rearing 2. Remittances 3. Casual labour 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	11
9	103	1	Yes	64%	76.1%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Vb - Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-40oC	1. Dryland cropping 2. Livestock rearing, 3. Remittances 4. Casual labour	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	4

1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
10	1,367	1	Yes	69%	79.4%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Vb - Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-40oC	1. Dryland cropping 2. Livestock rearing, 3. Remittances 4. Casual labour	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	13
11	538	1	Yes	53.7%	69.5%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Most farmers are A1 and A 2 farm beneficiaries. Production of maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, round nuts, cowpeas, and sweet potato is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick molding. This is a food secure zone.	Region iv - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Livestock rearing 2. Remittances 3. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	17
12	502	1	Yes	75.7%	78.0%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region iv - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Livestock rearing 2. Casual labour 3. Remittances 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	15

1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
13	897	1	Yes	72.6%	76.8%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region IV - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Livestock rearing 2. Remittances 3. Casual labour 4. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	12
14	791	1	Yes	68%	77.4%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region IV - Fairly low rainfall in the range 200mm-500mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife, and tourism	1. Livestock rearing 2. Remittances 3. Casual labour 4. Cross boarder trading 5. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	1
15	1,189	1	Yes	65%	79.1%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Va - annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-650mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20oC during winter (from June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35oC -40oC during summer in September and October.	1. Livestock rearing 2. Remittances 3. Casual labour 4. Cross boarder trading 5. Dryland cropping	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	2

1. Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Access to Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Food Insecurity Rankings
16	1,242	1	Yes	60.7%	80.2%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Vb - Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-40oC	1. Dryland cropping 2. Livestock rearing, 3. Remittances 4. Casual labour	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	10
17	992	1	Yes	51.5%	81.4%	Beitbridge and South-Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. Harsh climatic conditions restrict crop production activities. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, and Chiredzi districts. Employment is also a key source of food and cash income. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border with South Africa and Botswana opens significant employment opportunities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor.	Region Vb - Annual rainfall is very low averaging between less than 650mm. Predominantly vertosols Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-40oC	5. Dryland cropping 6. Livestock rearing, 7. Remittances 8. Casual labour	consumption of wild foods, reduce expenditure on non-food items, livestock sales, gold panning, poaching	Low	Severe	6

Mangwe Dams Ward By Ward

Dam Name	Village	Status
Mkhaya School Dam	Mkhaya	Leaking/silted
Makholwa Dam	Mkhaya	Silted and seasonal
Mahlakanipheni	Mkhaya	Functional but silted
Nshowi Dam	Mpandeni East	Functional but silted
Bhuka Dam	Mpandeni East	Silted
Kwite School Dam	Kwite	Functional
Ngapho	Kwite	Functional
Gwafa Dam	Kwite	Functional but silted
Vuvukwe Dam	Mlotshana Village	Functional but silted
Mhlotshana School Dam	Mlotshana Village	Functional but silted
Banda Dam	Mlotshana Village	Functional but silted
Donkey Dam	Mlotshana Village	Functional but silted
Empandeni Dam	Mpandeni Mission	Functional
Kariba	Mpandeni Mission	Functional
Hycineath Dam	Mpandeni Mission	Functional
Filabani Dam	Mpandeni Mission	Functional
Mbumbé Dam	Mpandeni Mission	Broken wall
Ward Two (2)		
Vaka Dam	Vaka Village	Broken wall
Ganda Dam	Mapulula 2 Village	Broken wall
Nxele Dam	Sosombana Village	Functional
Ward Four (4)		
Tshingababili Dam	Tshingababili Village	Functional
Fumabazhe Dam	Fumabazhe Village	Functional
Marubini Dam	FARMS 3tier	Functional
Blackwater Dam	Farms 3tier	Functional
Ngwanda Dam	Farms 3tier	Broken wall
Ward Five (5)		
Billy Dam	Matsota Village	Functional
Transvaal Dam	Matsota Village	Functional
Kalanga Dam	Patse Village	Silted
Makatsi Dam	Bulu Village	Functional
Radiladi Dam	Bulu Village	Functional
Ward Six (6)		
Mawonti Dam	Tokotseu Village	Broken wall
Tokotseu Dam	Tokotseu Village	Functional but silted
Budani Dam	Matshongwana North	Seasonal
Manutshi Dam	Mkhubazi Village	Functional
Masuwe Dam	Kheme Village	Functional
France Dam	Farms 3tier	Broken wall

MANGWE DAMS WARD BY WARD (continued)

Dam Name	Village	Status
Ward Seven (7)		
Hube Dam	Newline Village	Broken wall. Last a season
Majojo 1 Dam	Newline Village	Broken dam wall
Puku Dam	Oldline Village	Functional
Zigodo Dam	Oldline Village	Broken dam wall
Ward Eight (8)		
Msololo Dam	Nkwizi Village	Functional
Maninji Dam	Sindisa Village	Functional
Sompisi Dam	Sindisa Village	Functional
Lower Majojo Dam	Sindisa Village	Functional
Upper Majojo Dam	Sindisa Village	Functional
Ward Nine (9)		
Mzila Dam	Matshamhlophe	Functional and silted
Ward Ten (10)		
Makwakwa Dam	Makwakwa Village	Broken dam wall
Mahnewe Dam	Matanka Village	Functional
Gwevumba Dam	Tjibako Village	Functional but silted
Matokonye Dam	Matokonye Village	Functional
Ntali Dam	Matokonye Village	Broken dam wall
Ward Twelve (12)		
Kariba Dam	Sikhulu Village	Functional but silted
Mdlongwa Dam	Sikhulu Village	Silted
Wasi Dam	Sikhulu Village	Silted
Khaphozi Dam	Macingwana Village	Functional but seasonal
Peyi Dam	Macingwana Village	Silted
Makwakweni Dam	Macingwana Village	Broken dam wall
Matole Dam	Small Scale Izimnyama	Functional
Ward Thirteen (13)		
Fakanya Dam	Silima Village	Functional but dam wall, broken 2 points
Hanyane Dam	Mbakwe Village	Functional
Khwarayi Dam	Mzaza Village	Functional
Ward Fourteen (14)		
Sikwali Dam	Dilankomo Village	Functional but silted
Ward Fifteen (15)		
Mosemme Dam	Mabuledi Village	Silted
Mabuledi Dam	Mabuledi Village	Functional
Chizi Dam	Mabuledi Village	Silted
Mandevu Dam	Makhubu Village	Broken dam wall
Rapiti Dam	Makhubu Village	Silted

Mangwe Dams Ward By Ward (continued)

Dam Name	Village	Status
Ward Fifteen (15) continued		
Nkedile Dam	Nkedile Village	Silted
Number One Dam	Nkedile Village	Broken dam wall
Tshapuluka Dam	Nkedile Village	Broken dam wall
Mphafa Dam	Mabuledi Village	Functional
Mbambanyika Dam	Nkedile Village	Functional
Ward Sixteen (16)		
Lumawe Dam	Lumawe Village	Functional but silted
Mtshakula Dam	Roscommon Village	Functional but silted
Muyoba Dam	Dayintambo Village	Functional but silted
Ward Seventeen (17)		
Mapholisa Dam One	Jinjika Village	Broken dam wall
Mapholisa Dam Two	Mbanjana Village	Functional
Mkologwe Dam	Mkologwe Village	Functional
Mahayabwa Dam	Lagisa Area	Functional

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Rorisang Makhurane	DDC	MLG
Moffat Ncube	DAO	AARDS Mangwe
Lonny Ncube	DEHO	MOHCC
Arnold Nengomasha	SDO	DSD
Makabongwe Maphosa	EFSVL Officer	OXFAM
Innocent Mangwiro	Analyst	Food and Nutrition Council

NOTES

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

MANGWE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

