2022

BEITBRIDGE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

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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.

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
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 and Services Management System
S	Sands
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections

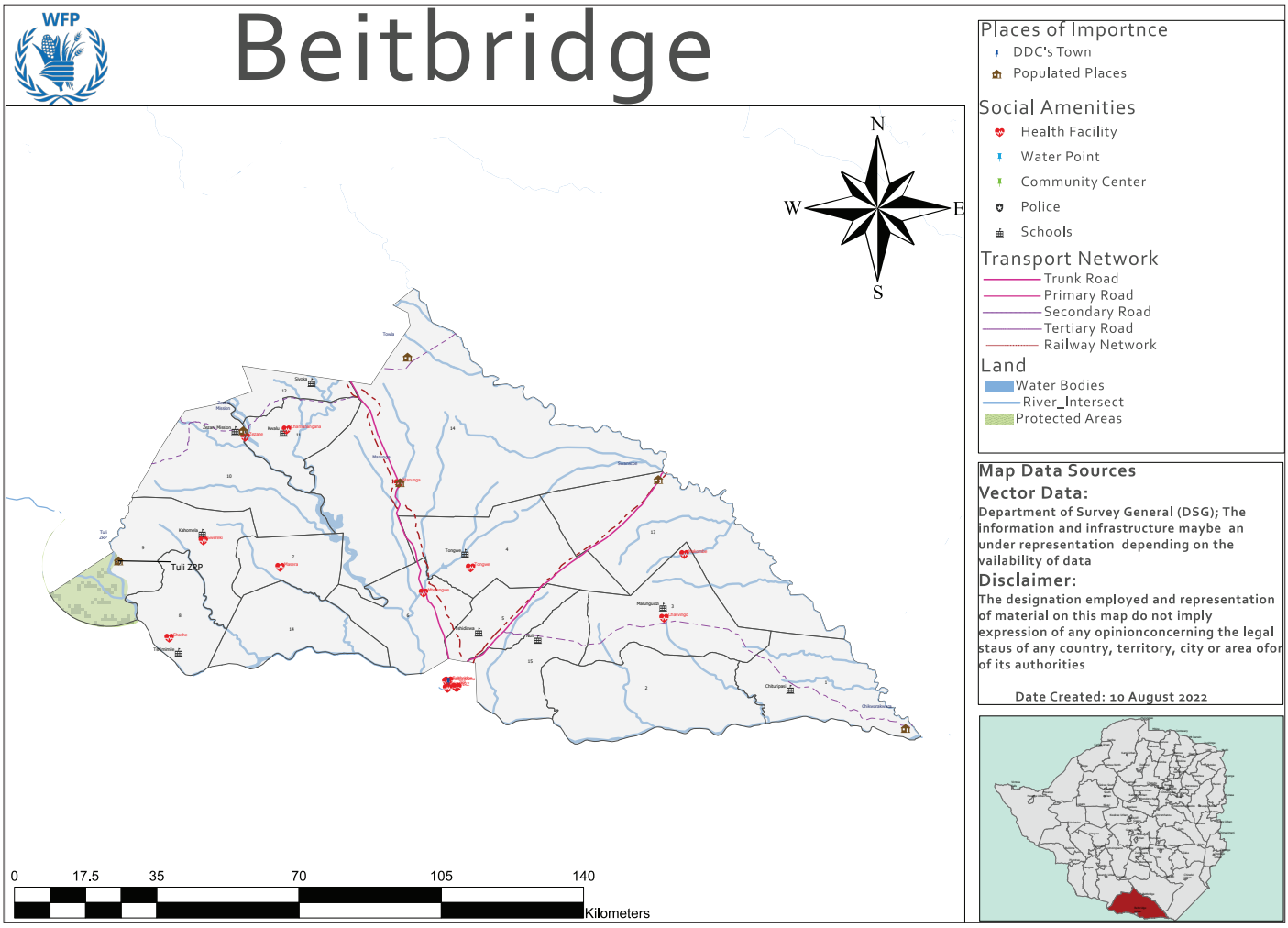

Figure 1: Map of District

1.1 Administrative Information

The district is located in the extreme southern part of Zimbabwe and shares the border with South Africa. The Limpopo River forms a natural boundary with Musina municipality of South Africa. In the west, Beitbridge shares the border with Botswana and Shashe River. To the east, it borders with Chiredzi and Mwenezi, with the Bubye River forming the eastern boundary. In the north there is Gwanda District. It has a total area of 12, 697km^2. The district has a total of 15 rural wards with 18, 471 households and a total population of 1 185 282.

The district has four (4) growth points, three (3) service centers and seventy-six (76) business centers. The district is led by two chiefs, one in the east and the other in the west. There is a total of 422 traditional leaders.

1.2 Population Information

Table 1: 2021 Population Projections By Ward

Ward	Ward Name	Households 2012	Population 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Projected Population 2022	Proportion of Population (%)
1	Chipise	925	4,245	4,488	5,272	6
2	Dite	1,144	4,955	5,238	5,480	6
3	Chaswingo	1,596	7,078	7,483	8,201	9
4	Tongwe	1,257	5,732	6,06	6,694	7
5	Chapfuche	2,276	9,86	10, 424	13, 016	14
6	Mtetengwe	1,648	6,752	7,138	8,700	9
7	Masera	587	2,781	2,94	3,539	4
8	Shashi	824	3,739	3,953	4,319	5
9	Machuchuta	1,121	4,824	5,1	5,004	5
10	Dendele	1,198	5,948	6,288	6,678	7
11	Chamnangana	1,492	7,078	7,483	8,070	9
12	Majini	1,305	5,931	6,27	6,978	7
13	Lesanth	610	2,323	2,456	2,868	3
14	Mazunga	1,552	4,657	4,923	4,224	4
15	Nuli/Shabwe	936	4,18	4,419	4,957	5
Total		**18, 471**	**80, 083**	**84, 663**	**94, 000**	**100%**
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

1.3 Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation is dominated by three tree species of the Bush Savannah that is Acacia , Baobab ,Colosphospermum Mopane The dominant grass species is Aristida. This natural vegetation is being invaded by *Tribulus Terretris , Caritas Rosea and a new unknown* species hence reducing grazing capacity of the veld.

1.3.1 Land Degradation

1.3.2 Gully Erosion

There is gully erosion in the district ranging from moderate to very severe. Makakabule village in Ward 6 is the most affected, the area around the school and along Mzingwane river bank is severely affected. Other affected areas include Chamnangana Village (Ward 11) and Mtshilashokwe Village (Ward 7). Conducting reclamation activities during the cropping season is a challenge, as community members prioritize farming activities. Soil erosion is most likely attributed to poor catchment management and fragile soils.

1.3.3 Siltation

Most of the water bodies in the district are heavily silted due to erosion, flash floods and poor catchment management. This has negatively impacted on irrigated crop production and hence on food and nutrition security.

Silted Water Bodies
1. Tongwe Dam
2. Lilombe Dam
3. Zhove Dam
4. Mzingwane River
5. Lukange river
6. Limpopo river

The top 3 listed dams are the MAJOR Water sources under threat

1.3.4 Deforestation

There is indiscriminate cutting of trees for firewood retail as a source of livelihood. Efforts to restore forestry are underway but at a slow rate eg, Lutumba Indigenous Forestry under the Forestry Commission. The dominant indigenous trees include the Mopane, Mubvumela and the Baobab trees.

1.3.5 Development Indicators

1.3.6 Education Information

As at May 2016, Beitbridge had a total of 63 primary schools and 13 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 28, 059 in registered schools and 3,333 in satellite schools across the district. In 2022, the primary schools remain at 63, while secondary schools are 14. There are high dropout rates. The reasons for dropping out include lack of school fees, truancy, ill-health, mental retardation, cultural initiation, looking for income generating activities in neighbouring countries, parental negligence, absconding and disability.

Table 2: Schools in Beitbridge by Ward

Ward	ECD	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Electrified
1	5	5	1	Nil
2	4	4	1 Pvt Under Construction	4
3	5	5	1	2
4	4	5	1	2
5	4	4	1	5
6	4	4	1	Nil
7	2	2	1	Nil
8	4	4	1	3
9	3	3	1	2
10	4	4	2	1
11	5	6	1	4
12	5	5	1	3
13	4	4	Nil	1
14	5	5	Nil	2
15	4	4	1	3
TOTAL	**59**	**64**	**13**	**32**

1.4 Education Challenges

Below is a list of education-related challenges faced by communities in the district:

- Community centres have no infrastructure for ECD.
- Very low uptake by the communitynon–formalrmal education.
- Non-payment of levies from ECD.
- Non-payment of adult literacy tutors.
- Inadequate staff accommodation.
- Long distance traveled by pupils to schools resulting in some children being late for school.
- Shortage of ECD qualified teachers.
- Number of secondary schools too few in comparison to primary schools.
- Early pregnancies in schools.
- Inadequate water and sanitation facilities at schools.
- Inadequate classrooms.
- Shortage of assistive devices for pupils with special needs.
- Fees for special needs not available.
- Shortage of District Education Officers' accommodation.
- No internet connectivity in rural areas.
- No effective radio signals in most parts of the district.
- Shortage of qualified science teachers.
- One Tshivenda teacher per school teaching up to a level.
- Poor or no electricity in schools.
- No safe drinking water in some of the schools.
- Theft and vandalism of school property by the locals.
- Inadequate teacher accommodation.

2 Summary Of Water Points In Beitbridge

2.1 Top Ten Diseases / Conditions

The table below summarises the top 10 diseases or conditions within Beitbridge district:

1. Injuries
2. Acute Respiratory Infections (COVID-19)
3. Diarrhoea
4. Skin diseases
5. Sexually Transmitted Infections
6. Hypertension
7. Diabetes
8. Eye diseases
9. Ear Nose and Throat Infections (ENTs)
10. HIV/ AIDS

Table 3 Water Points

Ward	Artisan Well	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Rain Water Harvester	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well	Spring	Other	Total
1	0	44	0	35	0	13	0	0	1	0	93
2	0	30	0	44	0	0	2	0	0	0	76
3	1	60	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
4	0	67	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	93
5	0	29	0	26	0	0	0	50	0	0	105
6	0	37	0	28	0	10	2	0	0	1	78
7	0	12	0	28	0	0	0	2	0	0	42
8	0	38	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	4	47
9	0	26	0	65	0	4	1	0	0	0	96
10	0	36	1	55	0	2	1	0	0	0	95
11	0	45	4	63	1	6	28	5	0	0	152
12	0	50	0	18	0	1	1	0	0	1	71
13	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
14	0	22	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	3	37
15	0	30	1	28	0	0	3	0	0	0	62
Total	**1**	**549**	**11**	**441**	**2**	**39**	**38**	**57**	**1**	**12**	**1,151**

Table 4: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

There are 549 boreholes in Beitbridge district

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-functional Boreholes	Reasons for the Non-functioning of the Boreholes?
1	boreholes	44	Not given	N/A
2		30	Not given	N/A
3		60	Not given	N/A
4		67	Not given	N/A
5		29	Not given	N/A
6		37	Not given	N/A
7		12	Not given	N/A
8		38	Not given	N/A
9		26	Not given	N/A
10		36	Not given	N/A
11		45	Not given	N/A
12		50	Not given	N/A
13				
23	Not given	N/A		
14		22	Not given	N/A
15		30	Not given	N/A
Total		**549**	**Not given**	**N/A**

2.2 Sanitation Facilities

In the district, access to toilet facilities was estimated at 56.7% compared to the national rural average of 62% (ZimVAC 2021), while 48.8% have the recommended `safe type' of latrine (Table 6). Only 4% of households have functional handwashing facilities highlighting the need for more sensitization on the importance of handwashing and general hygiene. In 2012 Beitbridge was one of the most affected by cholera outbreak which further attests to the need for extensive support in WASH programs and projects being implemented in the district. Ward 6 has the highest pro-portion of households who own any type of latrine at 57% all the other wards are below 50%. Ward 1 has the lowest latrine ownership at 14% and ward 13 at 17%. Ward 6 has the highest pro- portion of households with hand washing stations at 80%.

Table 5: Toilet Access By Wards

Ward	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	% of Households with any Type of Latrine	% of Households with Safe Type of Latrine	% of Households with Hand Washing
1	5	1,108	14	14	66
2	4	1,429	18	18	70
3	5	2,487	21	21	72
4	5	1,726	26	26	77
5					
6	6	2,135	57	57	80
7	4	918	24	24	70
8	5	933	24	24	70
9	5	1,331	30	30	70
10	7	1,379	33	33	72
11	7	2,000	28	28	69
12	6	1,934	35	35	76
13	9	608	17	17	62
14	16	2,363	22	22	70
15	4	1,506	23	23	70

2.3 Transport And Communication

- All rural roads are in fair condition and usable and cover a total distance of 11,066km. The district has only one all-weather road which runs from Lutumba off Masvingo road to Chikwarakwara and stretches for a distance of 134 km.
- Most of the wards have connectivity of one or more of the local mobile network service providers, however Wards 1, 2 and 8 mostly rely on South African mobile service providers, the mobile phone networks is unreliable in some areas.
- Radio transmission from South Africa are available in Wards 1, 2 and 8 with unclear local radio station connectivity in these areas. However local radio and television signals are accessible in all wards although wave quality differs from place to place. Table 7 shows the availability of connec tivity for each ward.

Table 6: Connectivity By Ward

Ward	Available Networks	Road Network
1	Econet Partially, SA Networks	Gravel and Earth Roads
2	Econet Partially, SA Networks	Gravel and Earth Roads
3	Econet, Netone	Gravel and Earth Roads
4	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
5	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
6	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
7	Econet	Gravel and Earth Roads
8	SA Networks	Gravel and Earth Roads
9	Econet Partially	Gravel and Earth Roads
10	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
11	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
12	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
13	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
14	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
15	Econet, Netone, Telecel	Gravel and Earth Roads
Source: DDF		

2.4. Health Facilities by Type

There are 19 health centers in the district and one hospital in Beitbridge town. Communities in wards 5 and 13 are serviced by the clinic in Ward 15. Wards 13 and 14 are new resettlements and they have no clinics. The only clinic in Ward 14 caters for commercial farms. Table 3 shows the distribution of health centers by ward.

Table 7: Health Centre Information

Ward	Clinics	Name of Clinic	Staffing					
			RGN	PCN	SCN	N/A	GH	Comments
1	0	Chikwarakwara	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
		Chiyulipasi	1	1	0	1	1	Understaffed
		Malabe Health Post	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
2	2	Dite	1	2	0	1	1	Partially Understaffed
		Tshabili	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
3	2	Chasvingo	1	2	0	1	1	Partially Understaffed
		Makombe	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
4	1	Tongwe	1	1	0	1	1	Partially Understaffed
5	0	none						
6	2	Mtemtengwe	1	2	0	1	1	Partially Understaffed
		Makakabule	1	1	0	1	1	Partially Understaffed
7	1	Masera	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
8	1	Shashe	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
9	1	Swereki	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
10	1	Zezani	1	2	0	1	1	Partially Understaffed
11	1	Chamnangana	0	3	0	1	1	Understaffed
12	1	Majini	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
14	2	Nottingham	0	2	0	1	1	Understaffed
		Underconstruction	0	2	0	1	1	The other clinic is the resettement still under construction
15	1	Shabwe	2	1	1	1	1	Full staff establishment for an RHC

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

2.4.2 Health Sector Challenges

- Staff attrition, most facilities operate on skeleton staff.
- Construction halted on some facilities, no facility in ward 5
- Resource acquisition for basic services remains a challenge
- Accommodation for health staff is inadequate
- The district is infested by bats, which are carriers of a number of diseases.
- The staffing establishment for RDC clinics is not matching with the Ministry one.
- Essential unskilled posts are vacant.

Table 8: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	6
Growth point	4
New Resettlement area	2
Old Resettlement area	1
Communal	13
Estate Farms	1
Large scale farms	1

3.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition

The district recorded 133 cases of malnutrition in 2021, which translates to 0.56%, a relatively low number of cases, however, the target is to have zero malnutrition. Stunting is the most common form of malnutrition in Beitbridge, however, rates are declining from 34% in 2016 to 9.5% in 2021.

Table 9: Summaries Prevalence Rates In The District

Indicator	Percentage
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2.5
Severe Acute Malnutrition	0.8
Stunting	9.5
Overweight and obesity	1.8
Low Birth weight	6.9
Prevalence of HIV in women 15 -49 years	17.7
Prevalence of TB	2.4

3.2 Feeding Practices

Minimum acceptable diet is an indicator that combines information on children who received the minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency. It is essential to ensure appropriate growth and development in children aged 6-23 months

Table 10: Feeding Practices

Feeding Practice	Percentage
Minimum Meal Frequency	31
Minimum Dietary Diversity	19
Minimum Acceptable Diet	4
Exclusive Breastfeeding	84.6

3.3 Food Consumption by Women and in the Household

The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is defined as consumption of at least five out of ten food groups over a 24 hour period. The MDD-W indicator is important in that a woman's diet has a direct effect on health, ability to work, care for families and a well-balanced diet has a positive impact on pregnancy outcomes and general health of the household.

Table 11: Dietary Indicator

Indicator	Percentage
Minimum Dietary Diversity - women	23
Iron rich foods	45.5
Vitamin A rich foods	93.4
Protein Rich Foods	60.7
Household Food Consumption Score	4

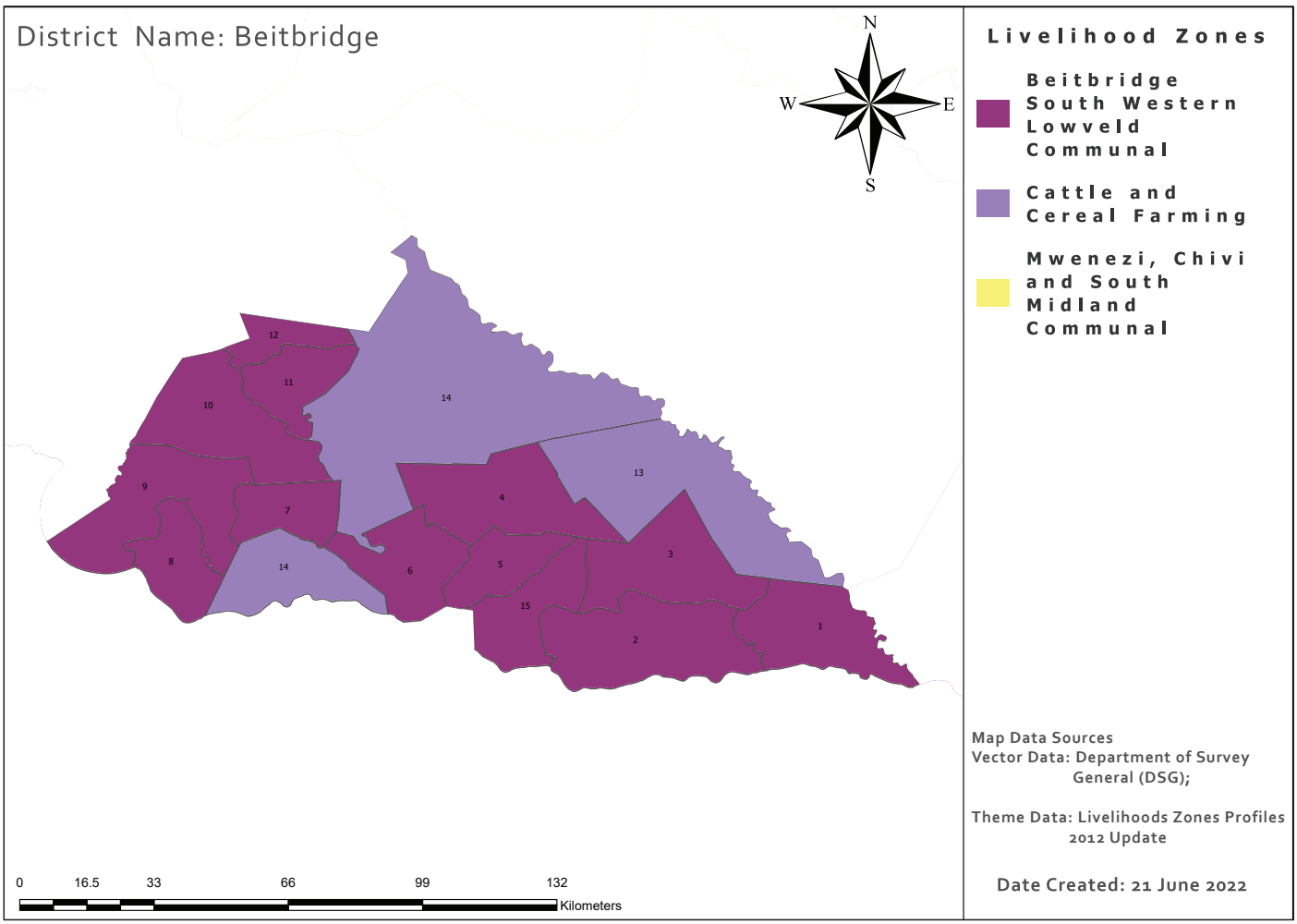

Figure 2: Main Livelihood Sources

The district lies in 2 economic zones, Beitbridge South Western Lowveld Communal in most of the southern part and Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming in most of the northern part of the district (wards 13 and 14).

Table 12: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Beitbridge South Western Lowveld Communal	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production. It is located along the border with South Africa and Botswana in the Southern parts of Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe and Chiredzi districts. Key sources of income include cross-border traiding, employment, sale of produce and livestock. Proximity to A2 farms and southern commercial estates and job markets around the border to South Africa and Botswana opens up significant employment opportunities, however COVID 19 has had a negative impact on cross border activities. Sorghum cropping, mopane worm sales and gold panning supplement wage earnings of the poor	1-12
Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This zone covers a vast area across southern and central Zimbabwe. It is predominantly a mixed farming area with cereal and cattle rearing. The majority of the farms are A1 and A2 farms. Production of maize, sorghum, ground nuts, round nuts, cowpeas and sweet potatoes is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick molding.	13 and 14

The main economic drivers for Beitbridge District are mostly agricultural-related activities as well as cross border trading and activities due to the district's proximity to South Africa and Botswana. Main sources of livelihood include crop and livestock production, formal and informal employment as well as casual labour and petty trade. Artisanal gold panning also makes significant contributions to livelihoods in some wards. All the sources of livelihood are not able to meet the needs of the households including food needs.

Table 13 Livelihood Source by Ward

Livelihood Source	Wards
Crop production	1-15
Livestock production	1-15
Cross border trading	1-15
Wildlife conservation area	8 and 1
Horticulture	1-15
Hunting and gathering	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 (gathering 1-15)
Formal employment	5, 6, 14 and 15
Source: AARDS	

The sources of income are seasonal in nature and also due to unavailability of water during some seasons for agricultural activities.

The table below shows the main sources of income for the poor households in the district

Table 14 Sources Of Income in Distric

Sources of Income	Season
Vegetable production and marketing	October -June
Casual labour and permanent employment- commercial farms	All
Firewood, livestock and crop sales	All
Wild fruit sales	All
Cross border trading	All

Table 15 Means of Livelihood

Means of Livelihood	Challenges
Crop production	Drought, pests, flash floods, unavailability of inputs
Livestock production	Diseases, drought, theft
Cross border trading	Closure of border - Covid-19 restrictions
Wildlife conservation area	Poaching, drought, human-animal conflict
Horticulture	Drying water sources, pests, limited inputs
Hunting and gathering	Restrictions on hunting, seasonality, uncontrolled leading to extinction of animals (poaching)
Formal employment	Limited job opportunities.

4.1 Poverty Levels

The poverty prevalence rate for Beitbridge Rural District is 64 % compared to 68% in 2016. Ward 1 has the highest poverty prevalence of 37.2 % while Ward 14 has the lowest poverty prevalence of 17.7%. The majority of wards lie in the 19% to 32% range with a few wards having low poverty prevalence ranging from 24% to 27%. Ward 1 might have the highest poverty rates as a result of limited livelihood opportunities.

Table 16 Poverty Prevalence

Wards	District Population	Number of HH in District	Number of Food Poor Households	Number of Food-Poor People	Average Household Size	Food Poverty Prevalence
1	4,180	912	339	122	4.6	37.2
2	4,935	1,138	369	195	4.3	32.4
3	7,009	1,576	501	272	4.4	31.8
4	5,605	1,231	368	246	4.6	29.9
5	9,789	2,254	547	523	4.3	25.5
6	6,714	1,640	396	423	4.1	24.2
7	2,746	580	166	109	4.7	28.7
8	3,706	809	252	146	4.6	31.1
9	4,789	1,111	309	232	4.3	27.8
10	5,902	1,186	357	211	5	30.1
11	6,989	1,472	458	258	4.7	31.1
12	5,863	1,291	387	237	4.5	29.9
13	2,312	606	146	162	3.8	24
14	4,621	1,543	273	568	3	17.7
15	4,166	932	266	184	4.5	28.5

5. Agriculture Information

5.1 Natural Regions and Climate

The whole Beitbridge district falls within one agro-ecological zone, region V which is an extensive farming area. Summer temperatures are normally above 30°C, while winter can be as low as 10°C, giving rise to high diurnal temperature ranges. This contributes to the high vulnerability to metrological and climatic hazards such as drought, floods, lightning and disease epidemics such as Malaria and Cholera as well as periodic droughts. The entire district falls within the macro catchment area of the Limpopo International River system. There are 3 sub-catchment river systems Umzingwane, Shashi and Bubye. The district is highly vulnerable to flooding, particularly the areas around the Shashi Limpopo and the Bubye/Limpopo River confluences covering wards 8 and 1 respectively.

Table 17 Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
Vb	The whole of Beitbridge district falls within one agro-ecological zone, region Vb which is an extensive farming area. Summer temperatures are normally above 30 °C, while winter can be as low as 10 °C, giving rise to high diurnal temperature ranges. This contributes to the high vulnerability to metrological and climatic hazards such as drought, floods, lightning and disease epidemics such as Malaria and Cholera as well as periodic droughts. The entire district falls within the macro catchment area of the Limpopo International River system. There are 3 sub-catchment river systems being the Umzingwane, Shashi and Bubye. The district is highly vulnerable to flooding, particularly the areas around the Shashi Limpopo and the Bubye/Limpopo River confluences covering wards 8 and 1 respectively.	1 -15

5.2 Soil Types

Ward 1, 8, 9, 14 and part of ward 7 are predominantly clay loams. Ward 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 have predominantly sandy -sandy loam soil types. Fertility of soils within the district is relatively high, this is largely due to minimal leaching as Beitbridge district receives low rainfall.

Figure 3 shows the ecological regions of Zimbabwe and from the map, the whole of Beitbridge.

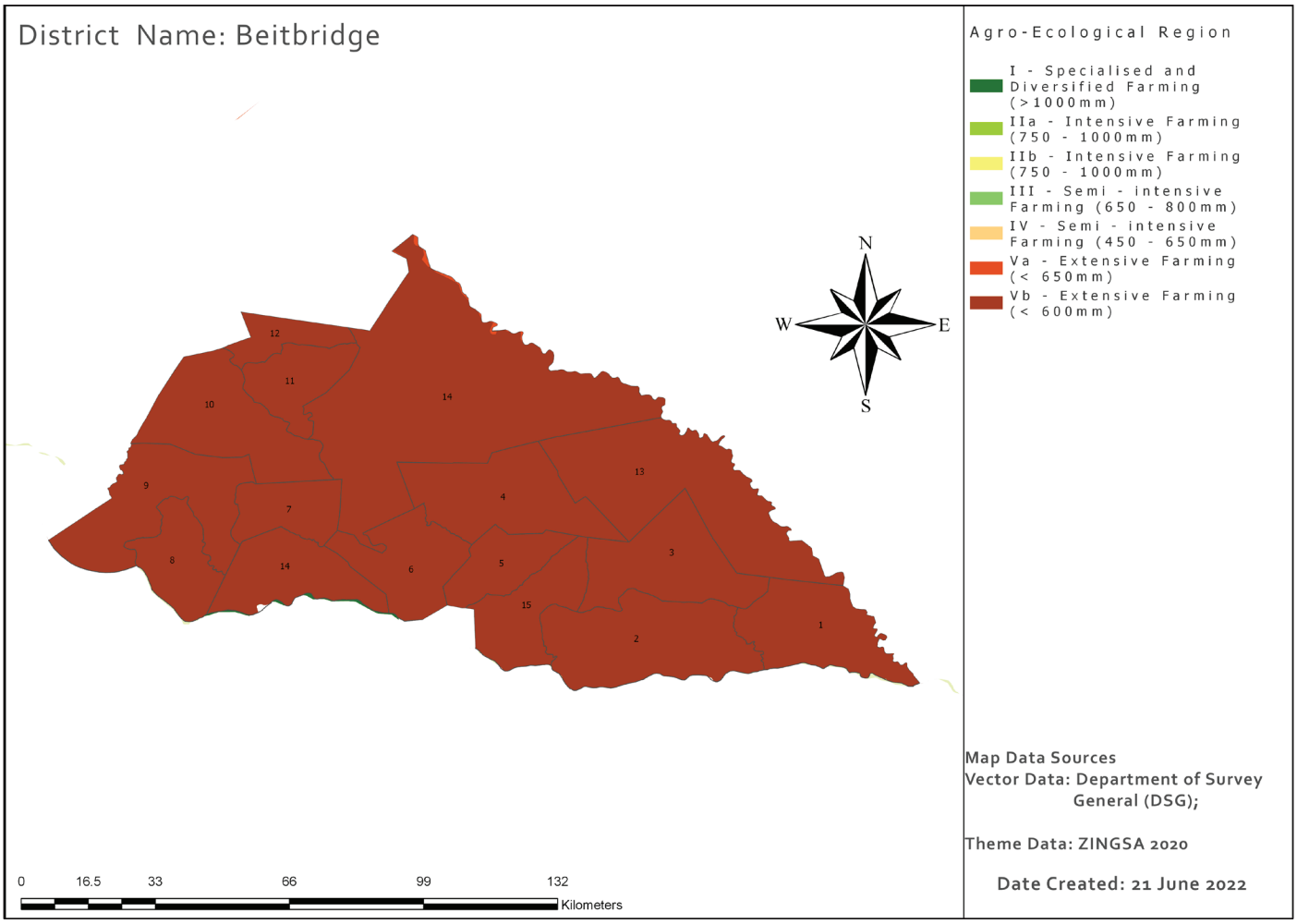

Figure 3: Agro-ecological Region

5.3 Mean Annual Rainfall

The annual rainfall for the district ranges between 230 mm to 450mm, with the mean annual rainfall of 336mm. The rainfall is not evenly distributed and the district also suffers from mid-season dry spells.

5.4 Hydro-geological Conditions

There are five main rivers that run through the district namely, Mzingwane, Limpopo, Shashe, Mtshabezi and Bubi. There are a total of 19 dams as listed in Table 18. The major dams are Tongwe, Zhove, Chamaswiswi, Lilombe, Chishala, Ipayi, Dombolidenje. Main mountains include Jopempe, Gomwe, Makavane, Malungudzi, Nuli Range.

Table 18: Distribution of Major Dams by Ward

Ward	Major Dams in the Ward	Siltation Status
1	Tshishala and Chamatemo	Silted
2	Chamtete and Chabili	Silted
3	Fula No. 27	Silted
4	Tongwe	Silted
6	Giraffe	Silted
9	Ipayi and Lilombe	Silted
10	Dombolidenja and Dendele	Silted
11	Ramudzana and Sivule	Silted
13	Lesanthe	Silted
14	Zhovhe	Silted
15	Mapai	Silted

6. Crop Information

6.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

Crop production is a key livelihood source in the district. Main crops grown are maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes which contribute on average a fifth of the very poor households, food consumption in general. If provided with a range of support such as draught power, access to seed and fertilizers and provision of irrigation facilities and extension services these households could shift from dependency to food self-sufficiency.

Table 19: Main Farming Sectors in the District

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	%	Population	%
Communal	657, 512.04	51.79	105,4901	89
Old resettlement	97, 316.88	7.66	4,000	0.3
A2 farms	556, 10.17	4.38	1,000	0.08
A1 farms	179, 098.35	14.11	11, 000	0.92
Commercial	280, 127.56	22.06	114, 381	9.7
TOTAL	**1 269 665**	**100**	**118, 4973**	**100**

6.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district has 18 irrigation schemes that cover a total area of 694.2 ha and a total of 1,436 households or beneficiaries when all are operating at full capacity (Table 20). At present, there are 6 non-functional and 12 functional boreholes. All irrigation schemes in Beitbridge have one cropping rotational program which focuses on maize, wheat, sugar beans and vegetable production.

6.3 Irrigation Challenges

Some schemes are not being used to their full capacity due to The following reasons;

- Water conveyance and water use inefficiencies
- clogged water supply pipes,
- water leakages from delivery pipes and canals
- Unattractive market prices that do not stimulate production
- Poor cohesion amongst beneficiaries
- wildlife-humanan conflicts
- dilapidated ZESA infrastructure especially Beitbridge West
- Lack of knowledge in crop production
- Poor schemes management
- Inadequate inputs
- Inadequate and unstable markets.

Table 20: Irrigation Schemes

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status	Number of Beneficiaries	Area Under Utilization	GPS Coordinates
1	Chikwalakwala Chishala	65 8,8	Rehabilitated not functional	109 22	65 0	22.331675° 31.074679°
2	Ndivhondipfumo	25	Functional	2	15	
4	Tongwe	27,4	Functional	76	27,4	-21.944896° 29.969512°
6	River Ranch	81,5	Functional	162	81,5	-22.143129° 29.932702°
7	Ndambe phase 1 Ndambe phase 2	17 18	Functional Functional	30 80	30 18	-21.857529° 29.710980° 21.857527° 29.710986°r
8	Shashe Jalukange	204 57	Functional Functional	271 131	121,5 20	-22.098886° 29.293909° -22.012142° 29.242430°
9	Bili Lilombe Ipayi Shongogwane	21 12 13 10	Functional Not functional Not functional Not functional	46 66 70 20	21 0 0 0	21.975156° 29.225433°
10	Dombolidenje	20	Not functional	60	0	-21.631397° 29.439588°

Table 20: Irrigation Schemes (continued)

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status	Number of Beneficiaries	Area Under Utilization	GPS Coordinates
11	Kwalu Sivule	95 7	Functional functional	211 30	95 3	-21.744659° 29.623762°
12	Mtangamchena	10	Not functional	34	0	
13	Lesanth	12,5	functional	16	12,5	

6.4 Crop Production Trends

Periodic droughts that have affected the district over the past 10 years have had a negative impact on crop production with fluctuating yields throughout the years. Table 21 shows the cereal production since 2012.

Table 21: Cereal Production Trends

Crop	2015/2016 (T/Ha)	2016/2017 (T/Ha)	2017/2018 (T/Ha)	2018/2019 (T/Ha)	2019/2020 (T/Ha)	2020/2021 (T/Ha)
Maize	0.1	0.1	0.0105	0.02	0.04	0.50
Sorghum	0.05	0.1	0.044	0.03	0.05	0.05
Pearl millet	0.1	0.2	0.0125	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ground nuts	0.05	0.1	0.047	0.05	0.06	0.50
Round nuts	0.08	0.1	0.33	0.025	0.015	0.02
Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowpeas	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.032	0.03	0.05
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 shows the average cereal adequacy by ward and in general, most wards do not produce cereal enough to last more than 3 months. To improve food security there isa need for diversification of livelihood sources as crop production does not do well in the district.

Table 22: Cereal Adequacy by Ward

Ward	Cereal Adequacy from Own Production in Months
1	4
2	2
3	2
4	3
5	1
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	2
10	3
11	3
12	3
13	3
14	3
15	1

6.5 Livestock

Main types of livestock ownership – based on secondary data from surveys/assessments
Average cattle and goat holding across the wards is 5.

Table 23: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward (or Dip Tank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	5	4	1	1
2	9	7	1	3
3	5	5	1	6
4	7	7	2	4
5	2	5	1	1
6	4	8	2	13
7	4	6	2	10
8	4	5	1	13
9	5	8	3	17
10	4	3	2	2
11	3	2	1	2
12	3	2	1	2
13	9	9	3	11
14	2	1	1	1
15	5	7	2	6

6.6 Main Livestock Diseases

Table 24 Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number and Name of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	Chasvingo ward 1, Msane ward 12
Newcastle disease:	Joko ward 13
Anthrax	Shashe ward 8
Foot and Mouth:	Chikwalakwala, Chitulipasi ward 1
Lumpy skin	Matshiloni ward 4, Joko ward 13, Lesanth ward 13, Lutumba ward 5
Heart water	Ward 1-15
Theileriosis	Nil

7 Dipping Facilities

One goat dip tank in ward 10 Whunga is lying idle after completion in 2008. Lack of adequate knowledge and information on its use.

Table 25: Dipping Facilities

Number of Dip Tanks	Number of Functional Dip Tanks	Number of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
71	71	0	20

7.1 Animal Health Centers

Table 26: Animal Health Centers

Number of functional Animal Health centers	17
Number of Non-functional animal health centers	3
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	15

7.2 Livestock Holding

Table 27: Livestock Holding

	Number of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	18, 500	35	61
Farm Households	18, 500	35	61
Non-Farm Households	N/A	N/A	N/A

7.3 Distribution of Herd Size

Table 28: Number of Households with Cattle and Number of Households with Goats

Number of livestock Per household	Number of Households with Cattle	Number of Households with Goats
0	12, 025	7,215
<5	3,515	4,440
>5	2,960	6,845

7.4 Livestock Establishments

Table 29: Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	7
Aquaculture (Ponds)	13
Apiculture	3
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	1
Fodder production	15 (170Ha) 981 farmers

7.5 Livestock Markets

Table 30: Other Livestock Markets

Livestock type	Average Price (US$) 2016	Average Price (US$) 2022	Type of Market
Cattle	400	600	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions
Sheep	35	40	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Goats	35	60	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, public auctions
Donkey	50	$100	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Fish	1,50	1.50/kg	Farmer to farmer, private buyers
Guinea Fowls	7	7	Farmer to farmer, local buyers
Indegenous Chickens	7	7	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants, local buyers
Pigs	40	40	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, local buyers

7.6 Challenges Faced by Livestock Farmers

- Low livestock prices
- Lack of grazing
- Diseases and pests
- Informal markets
- Poor infrastructure (auction pens)
- Covid-19 restrictions had a negative impact on livestock marketing

7.7 Crop Produce Markets

Table 31: Crop Produce Markets

Market name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source of commodity	Availability
Lutumba centre	5	Horticultural commodities	Ngundu, Masvingo, local gardens	Available
		Cereals	Ngundu, Masvino, GMB	Not readily available
		Fish (dried & fresh)	Zhovhe dam, local markets, Tongwe dam, Limpopo river, Mzingwane, Bubye, Shashe	Not readily available

Beitbridge district has various markets for both livestock and crop produce. Livestock markets are available.

Table 32: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward (As At February 2022)

Ward	Maize Meal/0kg	Maize Grain	Beans (20l)	Other Small Grain	Rice R/10kg	Maize Meal R/10kg	Maize Grain $/Bucket	Beans R/500g	Other Small Grain R/Bucket	Rice (Per 2 kgs)
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	R135	R70	$7	R20	R80	R35

8. Labour Markets

Table 33: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion of Households Accessing Opportunity (%)
Commercial farming	14	1 up to 15	20
Casual labour	1 up to 15	1 up to 15	3
Commercial sex work	5 and 15	5 and 15	2

8.1 Market Challenges

- Lack of functional agricultural output markets within the wards is a major constraint that forces farmers to commute to the growth point or Beitbridge town to market their produce
- Poor transport and road network, as well as communication, contribute significantly to market challenges in the district
- Price instability
- Cash shortages
- Insufficient commodities

8.2 Markets: Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar for 2016 and 2022 reflects that in both normal and drought years, people rely on food purchases and the cereal is available in markets throughout the year.

8.3 Calendar of Food Purchases Normal - (2022)

Table 34: Calendar Of Food Purchases Normal

Items	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apri	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry season												

8.4 Calendar of Food Purchases-Normal (2022)

Table 34: Calendar Of Food Purchases Normal (2022)

Items	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apri	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food Purchases												
Lean/Hungry season												

Table 36: Calendar Of Food Purchases Normal (2022)

Ward	Drought Severity
1, 6 and 15	Severely Affected by Drought
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	Moderately Affected by Drought
13 and 14	Fairly Affected by Drought

9 Common Hazards

All the wards in the district are affected by droughts one way or the other although severity varies. The district as a whole is classified as high risk drought area.

9.1 Drought Prone Areas

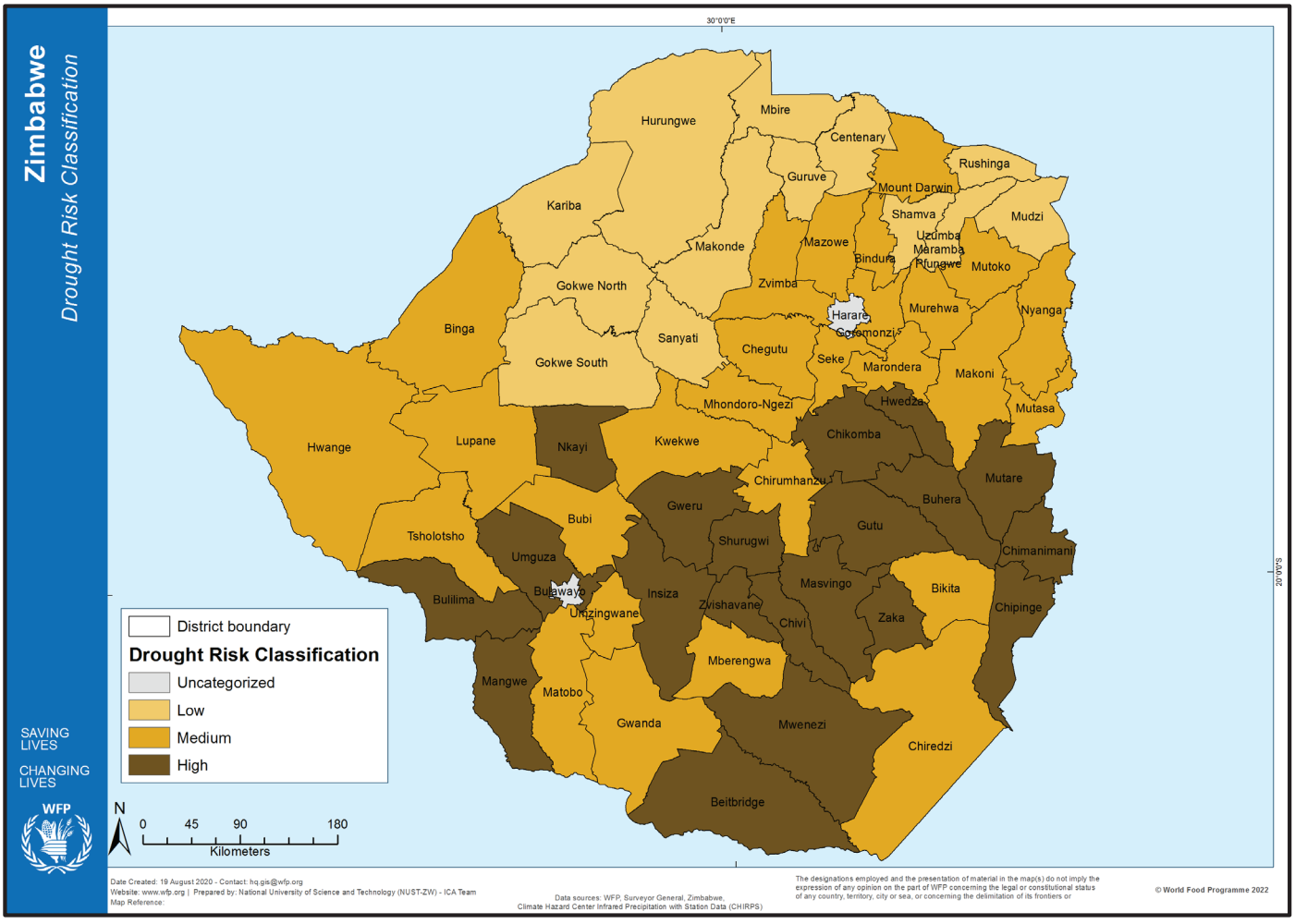

Figure 4: Drought Prone Regions Map Adapted From Ica 2021

9.2 Flood Prone Areas

Beitbridge is classified as high risk flood area. Low lying areas of district are usually affected by floods and the main affected areas are the Chikwarakwara and Maramani communal areas which are wards 1 and 8 respectively.

The district is prone to wildfires which have been responsible for the destruction of large tracts of land, leaving both livestock and wild animals without grazing.

- Human/wildlife conflicts are usually in wards 1, 2, 8, 9, 7, 6 and 11.
- Armyworm outbreaks in all 15 wards.
- Livestock diseases outbreak such as New Castle in poultry and blackleg.

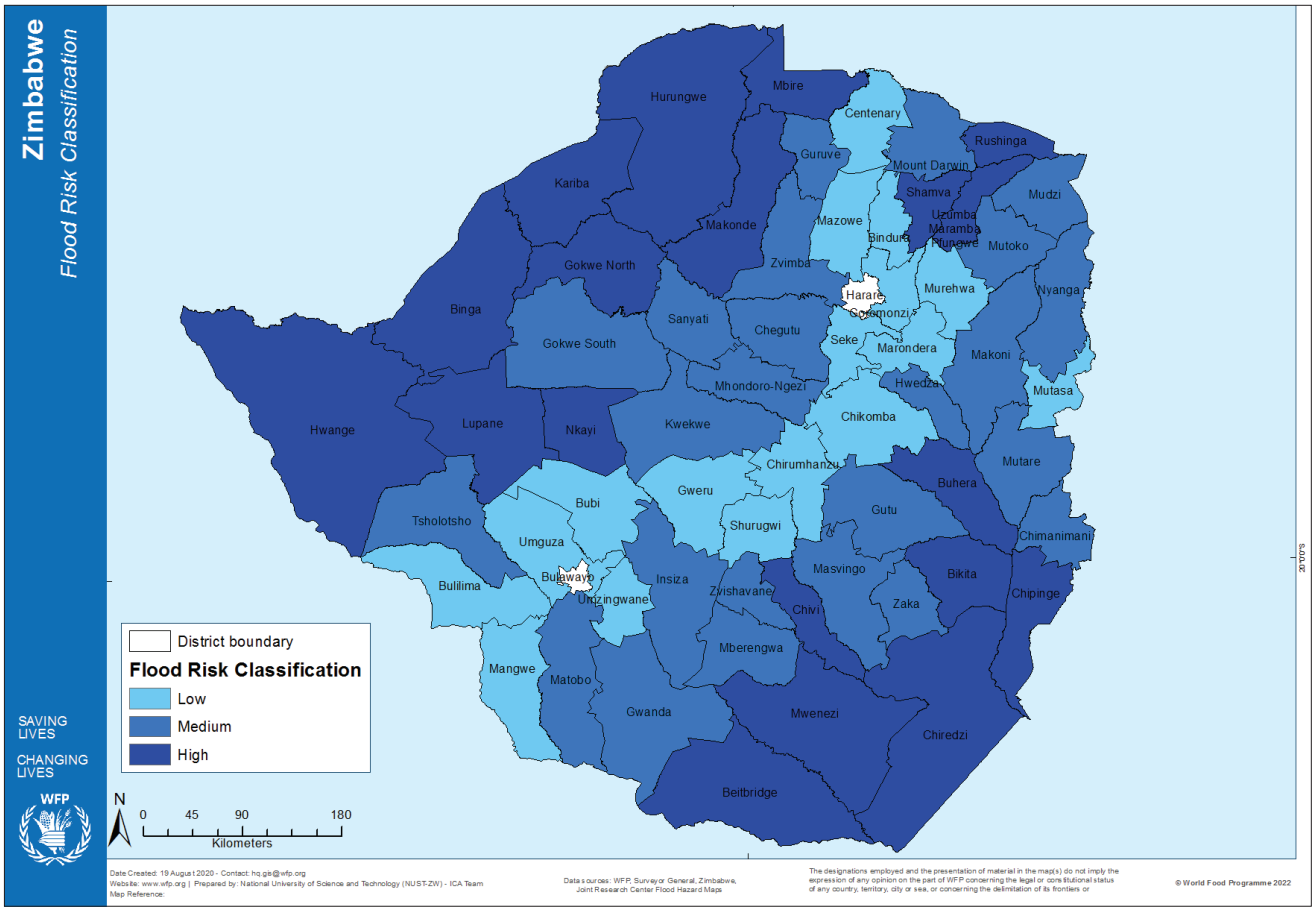

Figure 5: Flood Prone Areas

9.3 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

Table 37: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number and Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1 Tshitulipasi	Crop pests and diseases, human and wildlife conflict, infectious diseases	Drought
2 Dite	Crop pests and diseases, infectious diseases	Drought
3 Chasvingo	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
4 Tongwe	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
5 Lutumba	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
6 Malala	Crop pests and infectious diseases,	Drought
7 Masera	Crop pests and diseases, human and wildlife conflict	Drought
8 Shashe	Crop pests and diseases, human and wildlife conflict	Drought
9 Swereki	Crop pests and diseases, human and wildlife conflict	Drought
10 Zezani	Crop pests and diseases, human and wildlife conflict	Drought
11 Chamnangana	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
12 Madzivhe	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
13 Lesanth	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
14 Mazunga	Crop pests and diseases	Drought
15 Shabwe	Crop pests and diseases, human and wildlife conflict	Drought

10. District Development Priorities

The district's main development priorities as spelt out by the Council Strategic Planning Committee are listed below, implementation of projects will be determined by the availability of funds to undertake these projects.

- Rehabilitation of all nonfunctional boreholes and dams.
- Resuscitation and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
- Maintenance of the district roads.
- Rehabilitation of dilapidated dip-tanks
- Refurbishment and construction of clinics and Schools staff accommodation
- Horticulture production
- Improvement of communication modes

Table 38: Development Priorities Per Ward

Sector	Development Priority	Ward	Comment
Infrastructure	Roads	1-15	All wards
	Electrification of schools	1-15	Electrification for promotion of stem
	Construction of secondary schools	1-15	15 Secondary schools to be constructed across the wards
	Border upgrade		Busiest land border,
	Diptanks rehabilitation	1-15	All wards
	Clinics	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14,	Madaulo, penemene, lutumba, Ndambe, limpopo, sitha, whunga, Mtangamuchena, lesanth, mudzviti
Health	Health		
Social services	Social protection	1-15	Basic education for all vulnerable children Access to medication (amto) Access to basic food for all vulnerable groups Protection of children from all forms of abuse
	Child protection	1-5	Protection of children from all forms of abuse Early identification and intervention on abuse cases
Food security		1-15	Rehabilitation of boreholes(solarisation)
		1-15	Drilling of more boreholes
		1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11	Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes(solarisation)
	Establishment of fodder gardens	1-15	Feed for animals
	Establishment of nutrition gardens		

According to ZimVAC reports 20–16 to 2022, food insecurity for Beitbridge district is generally lower than the national average. The district is moderately prone to food insecurity as it does not completely rely on local agriculture but household members seek casual labour opportunities in neighboring countries.

Food Insecurity Trends

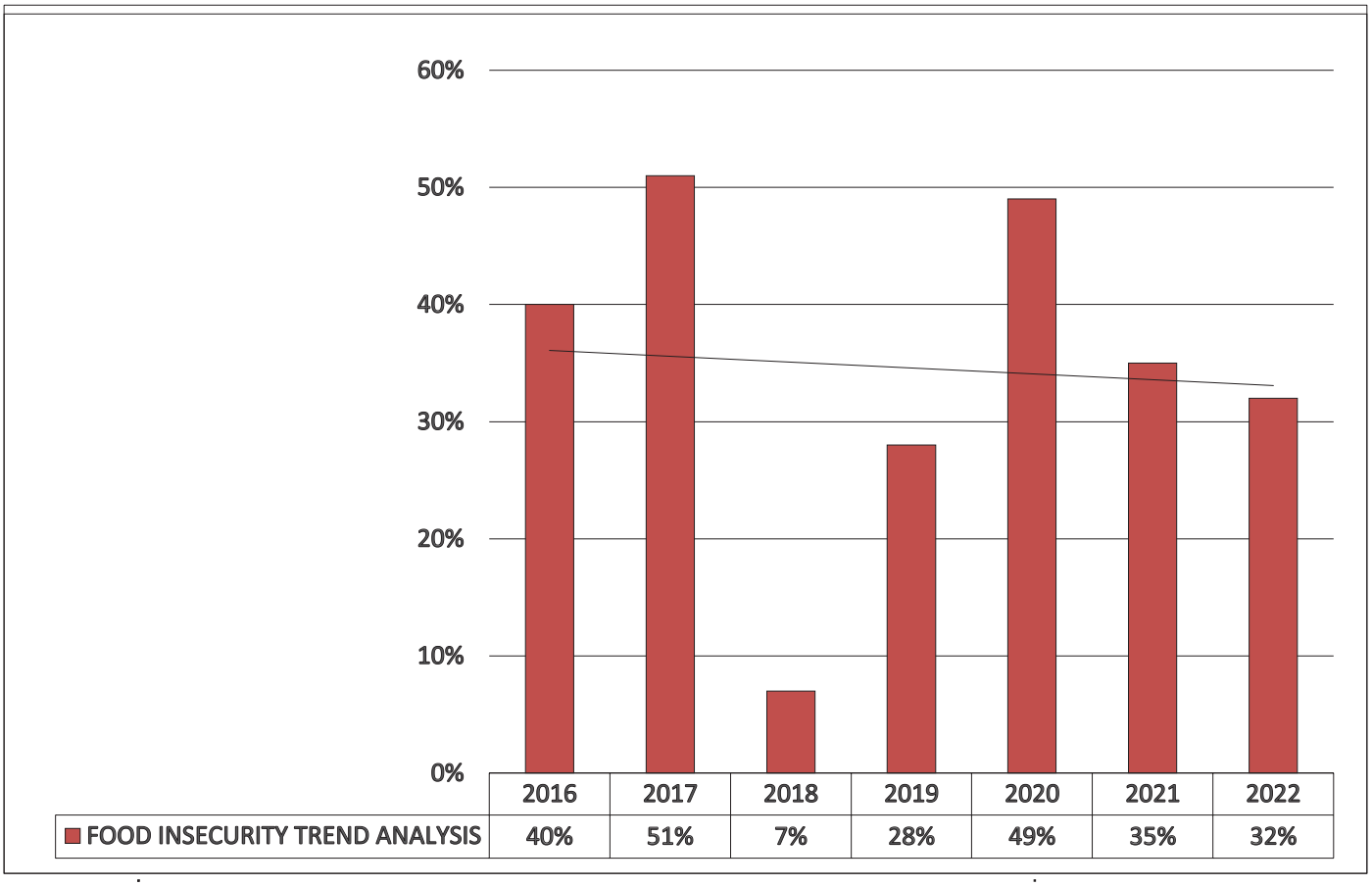

Figure 6: Food Insecurity Trends Analysis

11.1 Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity (Based on ICA – WFP to Computer)

Beitbridge district has a 2022 estimated population of about 118 4973. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 4,000 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 11, 000 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (Jan uary – March) and after a shock. 10, 500 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 59 100 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and cop ing strategies to absorb the shocks.

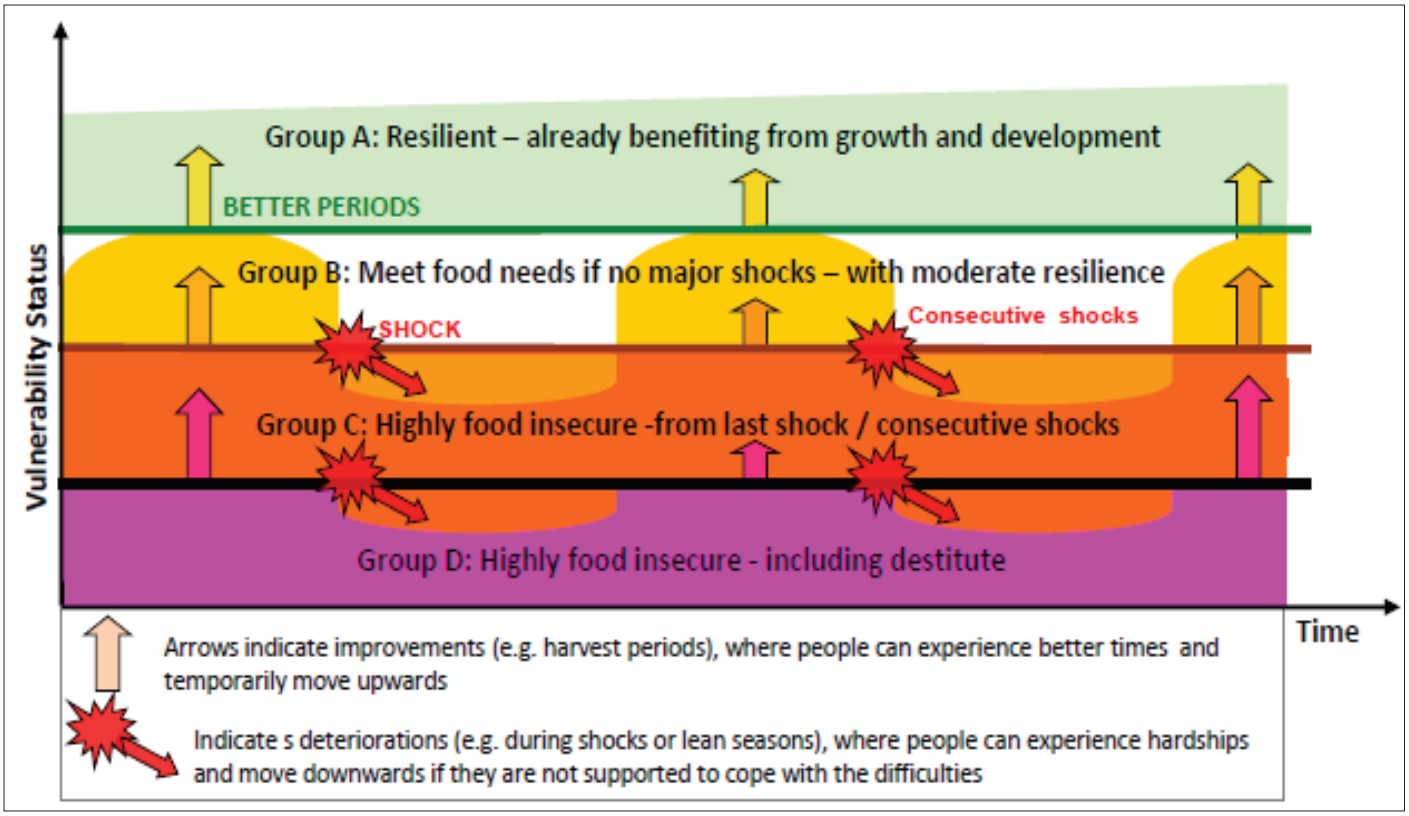

Figure 7: Estimation of Chronic, Transitory and Food Secure Populations

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e., a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g., GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e., CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

11.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 39: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

GROUP A Already resilient	This group is relatively wealthy compared to the other groups. Most have on average of 50 or more cattle and own several properties in Beitbridge town and some in South Africa, Messina mostly. They hire group C and D to take care of their homesteads and assets at minimum wages. These households are food secure and can afford 3 quality meals a day and own water sources. Control most economic activities in the district, well connected, are influential in all spheres of life (politics, business, church etc.). Some do illicit activities such as smuggling and cigarette trade and some are very corrupt. They have law enforcement agents whom they influence/control. The group affords private medical attention in local and foreign medical facilities, they usually have cash to pay for such facilities. The group can afford to send their children to expensive schools around the country and outside. The group has few children, averaging 3 and also alleged to have other children outside marriage 'Small houses' and 'blessers' are a common feature for Group A because they have excess funds to spend. Some visit traditional healers for protection and growth of their businesses. Some are alleged to have charms that they use to control and grow their wealth. Some are carriers of various disease and are sometimes accused of infecting vulnerable people. They have their own means of transportation, mostly cars and motorbikes and they do not rely on public transport. They provide transport means for the community. The usually donate towards most activities in the community, including at school functions. They have fancy houses made of face bricks and imported thatch and they run successful agricultural projects using tractors for ploughing. They are not greatly affected by shocks because they have various coping strategies. They are not religious, because they reason a lot before accepting anything. Most family functions are held in Group A's Homes because they have coordination skills and resources. The group has a formal way of saving, they have bank accounts. They have access to formal loans for large projects.

Table 39: Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification (continued)

GROUP B Food Secure Under, no Major shocks	Group is generally self-reliant though vulnerable to shocks. They own livestock (e.g 10-15 cattle, 10-15 sheep, 20 goats, 10 chickens and 7-10 donkeys) and other productive assets (2 hectares of productive land, ox-drawn ploughs, bicycles, motor bikes and scotch carts, tractor hires) and can afford 3 basic meals a day. T heir structures are well-built and mostly under cement bricks and zinc/asbestos roofs. Mostly reside in workplaces since they are employed. Can afford potable water. Generally literate and can afford to send their children to school (including boarding schools). Low number of children (3-5 children). Most are employed as public servants, farmers and some are in the diaspora. Afford general healthcare facilities both within districts and outside. They have access to medical Aid insurance. Group B participates in community activities and influences decision making in their communities. It can afford to employ other poorer groups, offer assistance to more vulnerable households, such as offering casual labour opportunities to Group C. They get food assistance and other aid meant for poorer groups though don't qualify. Socially, communities see the group as a model group, because they are more visible and they have a higher level of literacy. From the minimum resources they get, they try to educate their children, striving for better schools, they recognise the value of education. The group has potential to assist vulnerable family members, especially in accessing education and jobs. The group saves through VSLs, ISALs. The group borrows but they usually repay month end. They have access to formal loans.
GROUP C Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	Live in standard houses made of locally available materials and a bit of cement and zinc. Relatively poor and they do not own a lot of productive assets, maybe a few chickens and they are highly food insecure such that they rely on support from Group A and B. Mostly get food stuffs from donations by ngos and Government. Generally, eat one or two unbalanced meals a day.They engage more in casual labour opportunities at the expense of their own fields to fend for their families. Rely on local health service centres. Home deliveries are common because of cultural beliefs and low literacy rates. Some believe that they are being bewitched by their rich relatives and neighbours. The group attends developmental meetings but they do not actively contribute in meetings because there are deprived the platform to air their views, and some are too cultural/religious and resistant to change. This group is generally uneducated, children miss school and school dropouts are common. They hardly afford children's material needs, eg food, clothing, school fees and sanitary wear etc. Children normally go to public schools which are generally affordable. Due to poverty, activities/ incidences such as theft, alcohol abuse, prostitution and GBV are common amongst this group. Early child marriages and child pledging is rife. Households are relatively large mainly due to extended families staying together as well as polygamy. In the event of a shock, they struggle to recover and, in most cases, they lose shelter because most of the structures are poorly constructed. They do not have any mode of transport. They do travel much and they live from hand to mouth. They are farmers who depend on rain-fed agriculture. They hardly save and if they do, they do it on an individual level, saving only for a special event like emergency travels. They borrow a lot from VSLs and chances of failure to pay are high. They do a lot of petty trading but they usually do not profit and they consume capital. Children hardly access tertiary education.
GROUP D HIGHLY FOOD INSECURE, VULNERABLE	Food insecure and vulnerable group which suffers chronic food insecurity. Usually they have one meal a day. Children in this group are mostly malnourished. They have no assets, no varied coping strategies, not educated, have dilapidated/poorly constructed shelter and have high number of dependents. They do not have any savings and they do not borrow, rather they ask for handouts from neighbours. They heavily rely on other groups for support, particularly from Group A and B, Social Welfare as well as NGOs for handouts. This makes them very vulnerable to exploitation. Issues of early child marriages and child pledging is prevalent in this group along with issues of child abuse, GBV and school dropouts. The group usually conceals cases of child abuse, child marriages and GBV, sometimes justifying them using culture and religion. They need transformation education if there are to be meaningfully supported (changing mind-set). They are characterized by having home deliveries as they cannot afford going to clinics, or have no means of going there, especially when health service centres are far from where they stay (rely on local health centres). Most of them believe in traditional healers and prophets. Common means of transport is by foot. Their houses are mainly built using locally available resources such as poles, stones and dagga. The homesteads are poorly maintained, many do not fence their homes. The group does not recognise the value of education. They are mere labourers and rely on piecemeal/menial jobs. Do not have toilets (no sanitation facilities). Hide children with disabilities

11.3 Visible Vulnerabilities for the Socio-economic Groups

• Households face a shortage of household labor for some households predominantly the households led by the elderly, chronically ill, orphaned and disabled.
• Shortage of labor, household labor for some households predominantly the aged, chronically ill, orphan headed, disabled. As a result planting window is normally missed resulting in reduction in area planted and low yield.
• Have no draft power, about 40% of the households in the district own cattle. And most household practice zero tillage. These households have low livestock productivity due to shortage of grazing and drinking water facilities.
• Poor households cannot afford supplementary feeding or use the paddock, and rely heavily on rain-fed production.

11.4 Coping Strategies – District Level

When people cannot access enough food they use the following coping strategies;
1. Increased sale of livestock
2. Increased consumption of wild foods Collection of wild foods happens all years but in bad years the poorer and better-off households increase the collection of wild foods such as Mutiri and Tamarind.
3. Labour Migration: The richer households tend to migrate in search of labour to local towns and bigger towns whilst in some instances they migrate to neighboring countries
4. Use of retained seed: All wealth groups make use of retained seed for planting. The seed which is retained in bad years is mostly maize as ground nuts seed is retained in both good and bad years.
5. Increased gold panning: The poor households engage in gold panning. The gold is bartered or sold for cash which in turn is used to purchase various household needs.
6. Reduce number of meals eaten per day
7. Limit/ reduce portion size at meal times
8. Borrow food or rely on help from friends and relatives
9. Rely on casual labour for food
10. Reduce adult consumption so that children can eat
11. Purchase/ borrow food on credit
12. Skip entire days without eating

11.5 Ranking of Food insecure Wards Per District

Beitbridge Rural District has 15 wards. From these wards, workshop participants identified 10 wards that they ranked from the most vulnerable to the 10th least vulnerable. Identification of these wards was based on variables such as lack of water, poor road network, lack of food, lack of health facilities and limited number of schools. Below are the ward rankings:

Table 40: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion of population (%)	2021 HHs	Prevalence of Poverty	Average cereal Adequacy from Own Production	Food Insecurity rankings
1	498.88	912	37.2	4	15
2	622.50	1,138	32.4	2	7
3	862.10	1,576	31.8	2	8
4	673.38	1,231	29.9	3	9
5	1,232.97	2,254	25.5	1	2
6	897.11	1,640	24.2	1	3
7	317.27	580	28.7	2	6
8	442.54	809	31.1	2	4
9	607.73	1,111	27.8	2	5
10	648.76	1,186	30.1	3	10
11	805.21	1,472	31.1	3	11
12	706.20	1,291	29.9	3	12
13	331.49	606	24	3	14
14	844.05	1,543	17.7	3	13
15	509.82	932	28.5	1	1
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

11.6 Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

The district is moderately food secure with the very poor and poor wealth groups managing to meet their food energy requirements without food aid in most years. These groups however require livelihood protection and promotion of interventions to build productive asset ownership and reduce poverty.

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

Ward	HH Population 2022	HH under grain 2021	Beneficiaries under Grain 2022
1	4,180	350	2,550
2	4,935	375	1,886
3	7,009	300	2,550
4	5,605	400	2,550
5	9,789	375	3,792
6	6,714	375	2,574
7	2,746	350	1,886
8	3,706	400	1,423
9	4,789	375	1,837
10	5,902	410	3,792
11	6,989	325	2,707
12	5,863	400	2,162
13	2,312	200	-
14	4,621	-	-
15	4,166	350	1,623
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)			

11.7 Food AID from Partners

Table 42: Food AID from Partners

Ward	HH Population 2021	(CARITAS) Cash Transfer 2018 H/H size	(CARITAS) HH Under cereals /oils and Morridge	(Save the Children) Emergency Cash Response 2021
1	4,180	-	518	
2	4,935	451	-	513
3	7,009	786	1,007	
4	5,605		-	
5	9,789	-	1341	
6	6,714	-	-	
7	2,746	-	-	342
8	3,706	670	333	
9	4,789	-	408	
10	5,902	-	626	
11	6,989	495	928	
12	5,863	-	711	
13	2,312	-	-	
14	4,621	-	-	
15	4,166	376	-	
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)				

11.8 Remarks

On cash tranfer (Caritas) each beneficiary received $9 per month multiplied by the total household members. A total of $118, 854 circulated per month for a four month period.

Table 43: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (Intervention)

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
World Vision	Wash	Borehole drilling, girl friendly latrine construction, education category Cash transfers	1, 2, 3 and 15	DDF, BBGRDC, MOPSE	2032
CESVI	Irrigation	Irrigation rehabilitation	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11	AARDS, Irrigation mechanisation	
FST	GBV	Counselling, psychosocial support, medical assistance	1-15	MOHCC, MPSLW, MOPSE	
MSF	Health and Migration	Health and migration	1-15	MOHCC, MPSLSW	
LDS	Covid-19 response	Vaccination promotion	1-15	MOHCC, MLGvT	
BioHub Trust	Non- timber forest products	Processing of non-timber forest products	3	Forestry Commission	
IRC	Disaster response	Response building	1-13 & 15	DDC, MLGvT, AARDS, Women Affairs, MOYSAR, VET	
Save the children	Humanitarian and Development with bias in child protection.	Resilience building	2, 4, 6, 7 and 15	Social Development, Education (MOPSE), IOM,Migration, Women affairs, Ceshhar{ Min of Health)	SUPER EVC 2023
ZHI	Education	-Payment of school fees for adolescent girls -Sextual education	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14 and 15	MOHCC, MOYSAR, Women Affairs, ZRP (VFU)	
CARITAS Masvingo	Resilience and Livelihoods	ISALSs Fodder production Gender empowerment Restoration of ecosystems	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15	AARDS DDC VET MOYSAR SMEs Irrigation and mechanization RDC, ZRP	Open ended

Summary by Ward

Ward Num	# of Hhs	# of Health Facility	ECD	Primary Schools	Access to Toilets	Poverty Level	Number of Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Cereal Adequacy from own Production In Months	Drought Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	925	0	5	5	14%	37.2	339	Beitbridge South Western Lowveld Communal (BSWLC)	This is a semi-arid zone heavily dependent on livestock production.	Vb	4	✓	5	4	1	1	15
2	1,144	2	4	4	18%	32.4	369	BSWLC	"	Vb	2	✓	9	7	1	3	7
3	1,596	2	5	5	21%	31.8	501	BSWLC	"	Vb	2	✓	5	5	1	6	8
4	1,257	1	4	5	26%	29.9	368	BSWLC	"	Vb	3	✓	7	7	2	4	9
5	2,276	0	4	4		25.5	547	BSWLC	"	Vb	1	✓	2	5	1	1	2
6	1,648	2	4	4	57%	24.2	396	BSWLC	"	Vb	1	✓	4	8	2	13	3
7	587	1	2	2	24%	28.7	166	BSWLC	"	Vb	2	✓	4	6	2	10	6
8	824	1	4	4	24%	31.1	252	BSWLC	"	Vb	2	✓	4	5	1	13	4
9	1,121	1	3	3	30%	27.8	309	BSWLC	"	Vb	2	✓	5	8	3	17	5
10	1,198	1	4	4	33%	30.1	357	BSWLC	"	Vb	3	✓	4	3	2	2	10
11	1,492	1	5	6	28%	31.1	458	BSWLC	"	Vb	3	✓	3	2	1	2	11
12	1,305	1	5	5	35%	29.9	387	BSWLC	"	Vb	3	✓	3	2	1	2	12
13	610	1	4	4	17%	24	146	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly a mixed farming area with cereal and cattle rearing	Vb	3	✓	9	9	3	11	14
14	1,552	2	5	5	22%	17.7	273	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly a mixed farming area with cereal and cattle rearing	Vb	3	✓	2	1	1	1	13
15	936	1	4	4	23%	28.5	266	BSWLC	"	Vb	1	✓	5	7	2	6	1

Annex

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	**Designation**	**Organisation**
Masauso Mawocha	District AARDS Officer	AARDS
Jahson Mugodzwa	Principal Administrative Officer	Local Government
Alifa Mbedzi	Field Officer	Caritas Masvingo
Buhle Bongani Sibanda	Social Development Officer	Social Development
Natalia Gugodo	District Nutritionist	Ministry of Health & Child Care

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BEITBRIDGE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

World Food Programme