



# BIKITA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



# Contents

## Page

Contents Page	2	<b>10. Common Hazards</b>	<b>35</b>
List Of Table And List Of Figures	3		
Foreword	4	<b>11. District Development Priorities</b>	<b>35</b>
Acknowledgements	5		
Acronyms and Abbreviations	6	<b>12. Food Security</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>1. General Characteristics Of The District</b>	<b>7</b>	12.1. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification	37
1.1. Administrative Information	7	12.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity	37
1.2. Population Information	8		
1.3. Vegetation Characteristics	9	<b>13. Coping Strategies</b>	<b>38</b>
1.4. Land Degradation	9	13.1. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District	39
1.5. Development Indicators	10	13.2. Seasonal Calendar	40
1.5.1. Education Information	10		
1.5.2. Health Facilities By Type	11	<b>14. Development Partner Profiling</b>	<b>40</b>
1.5.3. Settlement Types	11		
1.6. Nutrition	12	<b>15. Summary Of Ward</b>	<b>46</b>
1.6.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition (District-Level)	12		
<b>2. Other Development Indicators</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16. District Profiling Team</b>	<b>50</b>
2.1. Water And Sanitation Information	13		
2.2. Sanitation Facilities	17		
<b>3. Transport And Communication</b>	<b>18</b>		
<b>4. Main Livelihood Sources</b>	<b>20</b>		
<b>5. Poverty Levels</b>	<b>21</b>		
<b>6. Agriculture Information</b>	<b>23</b>		
6.1. Natural Regions And Climate	23		
6.2. Mean Annual Rainfall	24		
6.3. Drought Prone Areas	25		
6.4. Flood Prone Areas	26		
6.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions	26		
<b>7. Crop Information</b>	<b>28</b>		
7.1. Farming Sectors And Crops Grown	28		
7.2. Irrigation Schemes	29		
<b>8. Livestock</b>	<b>30</b>		
8.1. Main Livestock Diseases	31		
8.2. Animal Health Centres	31		
8.3. Livestock Holding	31		
<b>9. Markets</b>	<b>32</b>		
9.1. Livestock Markets	32		
9.2. Crop Markets	32		
9.3. Labour Markets	34		
9.4. Market Seasonal Calendar	34		

## List of Tables

Table 1: Government Ministries Establishment	7
Table 2: Population Information	8
Table 3: Schools In Bikita	10
Table 4: Health Facilities By Ward	11
Table 5: Settlement Types	11
Table 6: Malnutrition, HIV And TB	12
Table 7: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age	12
Table 8: Food Consumption Patterns	12
Table 9: Top 10 Common Diseases	12
Table 10: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward	13
Table 11: Toilet Access By Ward	17
Table 12: DDF Road Network As At June 2016	18
Table 13: Area And Number Of Landlines	19
Table 14: Network Coverage	19
Table 15: Summary Of Livelihood Options	20
Table 16: Summary Of Economic Zones	20
Table 17: Food Poverty By Ward	22
Table 18: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward:2022	23
Table 19: Mean Annual Rainfall	24
Table 20: Drought Prone Areas	25
Table 21: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	27
Table 22: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	28
Table 23: Main Farming Sectors In The District	28
Table 24: Farming And Non-Farming Households	29
Table 25: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward	29
Table 26: Livestock Holding Per Ward	30
Table 27: Wards Affected By Livestock Diseases	31
Table 28: Number Of Functional Health Centres	31
Table 29: Distribution Of Herd Size	31
Table 30: Types And Number Of Livestock Establishments	31
Table 31: Livestock Prices	32
Table 32: Crop Markets	32
Table 33: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2022	33
Table 34: Casual Labour Opportunities Per Ward	34
Table 35: Seasonal Calendar	34
Table 36: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Year	34
Table 37: Periodic And Chronic Hazards	35
Table 38: Development Priorities 2016	35
Table 39: Development Priorities 2016	36
Table 40: Food Insecurity Levels	39
Table 41: Development Partner Profiling	40

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Map Of District	7
Figure 2: District Livelihood Zones	21
Figure 3: Provincial Poverty Map	21
Figure 4: Zimbabwe Natural Regions	23
Figure 5: Zimbabwe Country Map Of Natural Regions By District; 2022 Updated	24
Figure 6: Bikita Annual Rainfall Trends	24
Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas	25
Figure 8: Flood Risk Classification	26
Figure 9: Land Use	28
Figure 10: National Food Insecurity Trends	36
Figure 11: Food Insecure Population	37
Figure 12: Chronic And Transitory Food Insecure Populations	38
Figure 13: Consumption Coping Strategies	38
Figure 14: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year	40

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

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



## 1. General Characteristics Of The District

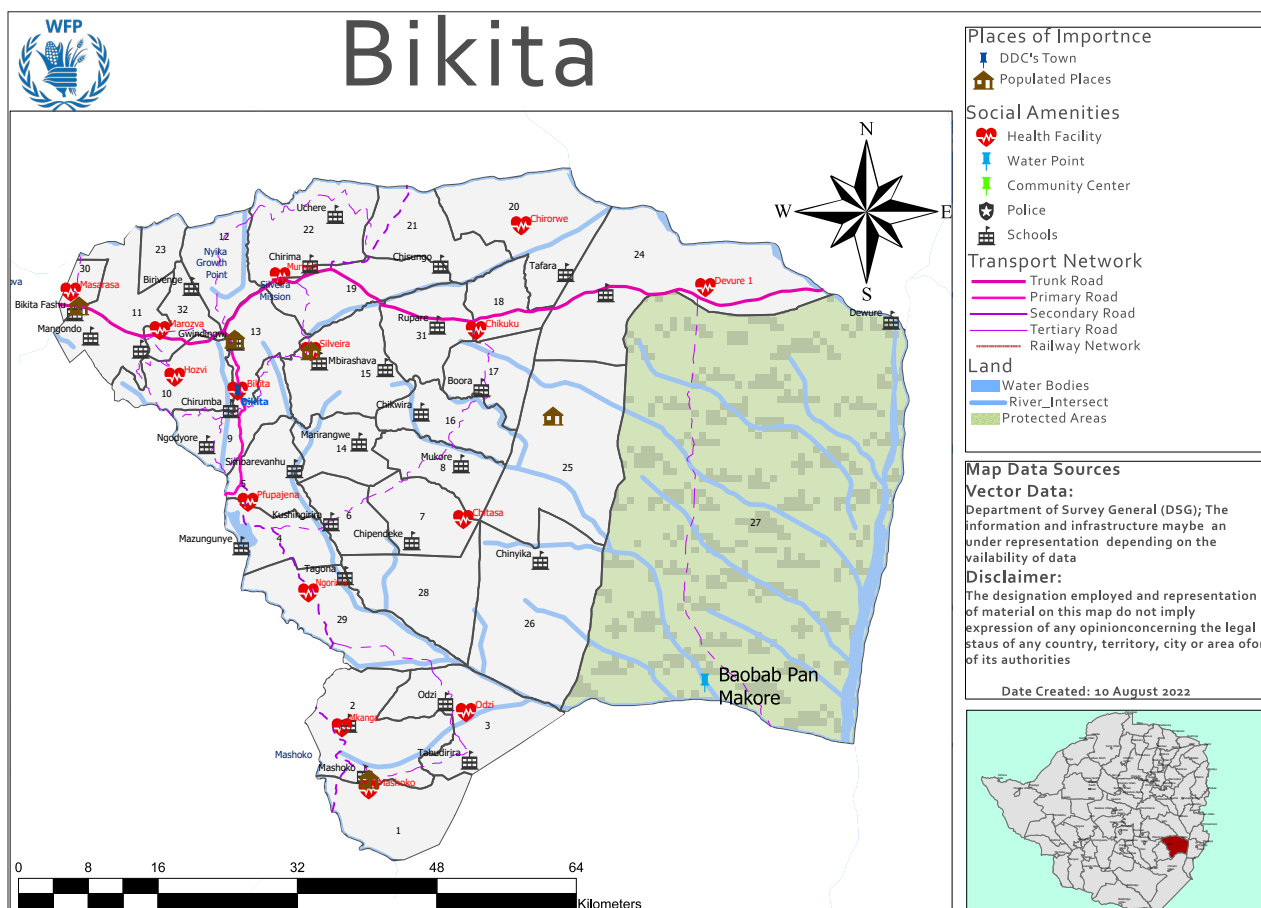


Figure 1: Map Of District

### 1.1. Administrative Information

Bikita District shares its borders with Gutu to the North, Masvingo to the West, Zaka to the South, Chiredzi to the South - East, Chipinge to the East and Buhera to the North - East. It has 32 administrative wards with 3 of them (23; 28 and 29) being in the Small Scale Commercial farming area, 3 in the Old Resettlement sector (11B; 24; 25 and 26), 24 in Communal Area (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 31 and 32), 1 ward is a mine (ward 30) and the last one is a conservancy (Ward 27). The district has a total population of 162, 356 (2012 census). In total, Bikita District covers 524, 246 hectares.

The district has 6 chiefs and 17 headmen, the chiefs are Chief Budzi, Mukanganwi, Mazungunye, Mabika, Marozva, and Ziki who also have a total of 1,101 village heads. The district has all the Governments' ministries representatives most of which also have officers at ward level.

Table 1: Government Ministries Establishment

Ministry	Positions	Number Of Officers
Social Welfare	Child Case Workers	160
Agriculture	Supervisors	11
Agriculture	Extension Officer	92
Agriculture (Vet)	Supervisor	4
Agriculture (Vet)	Vet Extension Worker	19
Agriculture (Vet)	Dip Attendees	20
Agriculture (Vet)	General Hands	8
Ministry of Youth	Youth Development Officer	2
Ministry of Youth	Ward Youth Officer	14
Ministry of Women Affairs	Community Development Officer	10

Source: PSC

**Vocational Training Centres:** There are two private Vocational Training Centres which are Chikuku (Ward 18) and Mandadzaka (Ward 31). There is also one mobile Vocational Training Centre, that is Mushagashe where short courses are run through ISOP and Caritas Youth Empowerment Program (YEP).

**Police Posts and Judiciary:** The district has and two police stations located at Bikita (Ward 9) and Mashoko (Ward 2) and 6 police posts which are, Nyika (Ward 12), Mukore (Ward 8), Chikuku (Ward 31), Ngorima (Ward 29), Odzi (Ward 2) and Bikita Mine (Ward 30). There are two magistrates and two prosecutors in Bikita and one Old People's home (Mutikizizi) which is in Ward 7.

**Growth Points and Business Centres:** The district has one growth point (Nyika Ward 12), 16 major business centres which include Mashoko (Ward 2), Chiremwaremwa (Ward 3), Makuvaza (Ward 5), Mutikizizi (Ward 6), Mukore (Ward 8), Baradzanwa (Ward 7), Janet (Ward 17), Chikuku (Ward 18), Chigumisirwa (Ward 16), Silveira (Ward 15), Pamushana (Ward 11), Sosera (Ward 11), Makotore (Ward 32), Mandadzaka (Ward 31), Mukanga (Ward 2) and Gedhe (Ward 18).

## 1.2. Population Information

Bikita has an estimated population of 199, 680 for the year 2021 based on the Census 2012 population of 162, 356 and an estimated annual growth rate of 1.4%. The table below illustrates the distribution of population in Bikita District which is disaggregated by ward. The information shows that in the whole district combined, men constitute 47% of the total population whereas women constitute the remaining 53%.

Table 2: Population Information

Ward No.	Ward Name	Number Of Households 2021	Population 2012	Projected 2021 Population
1	Magocha	1,065	3,646	4,453
2	Mashoko	2,195	8,892	10, 777
3	Chiremwaremwa	2,300	2,706	8,976
4	Matsvange	1,590	5,242	6,479
5	Mazungunye	1,208	6,559	7,658
6	Mutikizizi	1,545	4,224	5,263
7	Baradzanwa	1,400	5,058	6,231
8	Mukore	1,403	6,122	7,672
9	Bikita	1,638	6,968	8,640
10	Hozvi	1,335	5,274	6,547
11	Mangondo	1,145	7,490	9,458
12	Chikukutu	1,068	4,234	5,141
13	Nyarushiri	1,753	10, 681	13,216
14	Negovanhu	1,268	,6437	7,824
15	Museti	2,059	6,662	8,585
16	Chigumisirwa	1,888	8,482	10,325
17	Boora	1,300	4,736	5,914
18	Chikuku	1,105	4,754	5,838
19	Mupamaonde	1,516	4,510	5,546
20	Chirorwe	1,620	7,473	9,195
21	Gangare	1,350	4,174	5,143
22	Murwira	1,783	5,777	7,112
23	Mungezi	27	286	352
24	Dewure	328	4,503	5,573
25	Muvava	365	4,259	5,365
26	Chinyika	867	4,016	5,006
27	Chishakwe		350	577
28	Chibvure	105	1,738	2,160
29	Nyahunda	372	1,501	1,851
30	Masarasara	254	633	769
31	Mandadzaka	1,482	5,725	6,972
32	Makotore	1,400	4,088	5,062
<b>Total</b>		<b>38, 734</b>	<b>161, 700</b>	<b>199, 680</b>

**Source: Census 2012**

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



### 1.3. Vegetation Characteristics

Bikita North and West: Mostly mountainous area characterized by Savannas with some minor woodlands consisting of especially (Musasa) and (Mutondo) trees. Bikita South and East: Vegetation is characterized by Savannas, but to a large extent semi diversified with *Mopane*, *Acacia* and *Baobab* trees.

### 1.4 Land Degradation

**Soil Erosion:** Bikita is losing 156, 737, 734 cubic meters of soil every year. Heavily affected wards are: 18; 20; 21; 22; 24; 25 and 26 which covers about 21.8% of the district. The other 78.2% of the district has minimal erosion but rehabilitation of contours is required. Wards 9; 10; 11; 13 and 15 have higher erosion due to cultivation on lands with over 12% slope.

**Gullies:** There are 64 identified gullies in the district with an average depth of 4.5m X 3m width covering an estimated 164.8 ha. Since 2016, land degradation increased in ward 6 where Chinyamatumba dam is under threat after the cyclone had left the area. The dam wall is almost collapsing due to land degradation.

**Soil Fertility:** Low soil fertility on district soils is mainly due to too much run off as there is poor mechanical conservation and reduction of plant cover in many parts of the district. There is great siltation due to reduction in plant cover and lack of manure, fertilizers, nutrient return and no fallow practice. Bikita soil is characterised by 3 different types that is sand clay loam in the Southern region 1, 2, 3, 28, 29, 25, 26, 23 and 30; sand soil Ward 21, 22, 20, 24, 8, 16 and 12 clay soil

**River Siltation:** Most rivers in the district clogged with eroded soils and dry up soon after rainy season, leading to a lower capacity for irrigation and sometimes to flooding storms.

**Deforestation:** An average of 16% of the district is seriously affected by deforestation as land is cleared for cultivation and also trees are being cut for firewood. The most affected wards are 11; 19; 22; 23 and 24.

## 1.5. Development Indicators

### 1.5.1. Education Information

The district has a total of 89 Primary schools and 40 Secondary schools that are fairly distributed in the district (**table 3**). This information is given in the following tables which shows school category and the ward in which they fall. There are two private Vocational Training Centres which are Chikuku (Ward 18) and Mandadzaka (Ward 31). There is also one mobile Vocational Training Centre, that is Mushagashe where short courses are run through ISOP and Caritas Youth Empowerment Program, YEP.

Table 3: Schools In Bikita

Ward	Number Of Primary Schools	Number Of Secondary Schools	Total Number Of Schools	Total Number Of Male Teachers	Total Number Of Female Teachers	Total Number Of Teachers
1	2	1	3	47	26	73
2	5	3	8	108	66	174
3	3	2	5	65	52	117
4	3	1	4	37	41	78
5	2	1	3	36	31	67
6	3	1	4	48	36	84
7	4	2	6	60	39	99
8	3	1	4	53	51	104
9	4	2	6	56	94	150
10	3	2	5	20	30	50
11	4	3	7	58	72	130
12	2	1	3	30	27	57
13	4	2	6	50	71	121
14	2	1	3	41	31	72
15	5	2	7	80	96	176
16	3	1	4	45	42	87
17	3	1	4	47	37	84
18	2	1	3	29	32	61
19	4	1	5	9	25	34
20	4	2	6	71	57	128
21	4	1	5	48	43	91
22	3	2	5	57	178	235
23	1	-	1	-	-	0
24	2	2	4	23	32	55
25	2		2	19	8	27
26	3	1	4	29	17	46
27	-	-	0	-	-	0
28	2	-	2	-	-	0
29	3	1	4	-	-	0
30	1	-	1	-	-	0
31	1	1	2	46	79	125
32	1	1	2	10	23	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>2,558</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

### 1.5.2. Health Facilities By Type

The district has a total of 28 Health Centres. The district has inadequate ambulances since it has only 4 ambulances allocated to three major hospitals. Mashoko Mission Hospital (Ward 2) has one, Bikita Rural Hospital (Ward 9) has two and Silveira Mission Hospital (Ward 15) has one. Currently the nurse patient ratio stands at 1:20 which is quite acceptable as compared to the normal of 1:5

There were two new facilities commissioned recently to make up a total of 28 health facilities in the district. Three more are in the pipeline. This is done in line with Vision 2030 where each ward should at least have a health facility.

Table 4: Health Facilities By Ward

Ward	Name Of Health Centre	Authority (e.g.Council, Government, Private)
1	Gava	Council
2	Mashoko	Private
2	Mukanga	Government
3	Odzi	Council
29	Ngorima	Government
6	Mutikizizi	Government
7	Chitasa	Council
26	Deure 2	Council
25	Muvava	Council
17	Ruponeso	Private
8	Mukore	Government
14	Negovano	Council
17	Chikuku	Government
24	Deure 1	Government
20	Chirorwe	Council
21	Gangare	Council
19	Mupamaonde	Council
19	Murwira	Council
15	Silveira	Private
12	Nyika	Government
23	Mungezi	Council
31	Bikita Mine	Private
32	Marozva	Council
10	Hozvi	Council
10	Shumbaimwe	Council
9	Bikita Rural	Government
9	ZRP	Private
5	Mandara	Council

**Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care**

### 1.5.3. Settlement Types

Settlement types in Bikita district are categorized as resettlement, communal, estate farms and growth point. The larger part of the district is communal with some wards sharing both resettlement and communal status like ward 11. Ward 30 also doubles as new resettlement and mine

Table 5: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2022
Urban	0	0
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area	3	3
Communal	24	24
Estate Farms	3	3

**Source: Bikita RDC**

\*Estate farms- only small -scale farms. Ward 11 is partly resettlement and partly communal (11A communal and 11B old resettlement)

## 1.6. Nutrition

### 1.6.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition (District-Level)

The district continues to experience high levels of both chronic and acute malnutrition. Stunting levels remained high since 2016 with the district being ranged in the top 20 districts with highest stunting levels in the country. Although Severe Acute Malnutrition was lower, the Global Acute Malnutrition was pushed high due to elevated Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases to beyond the threshold.

Table 6: Malnutrition, HIV And TB

Indicator	Percentage %
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	11.1
Severe Acute Malnutrition	2.3
Stunting	29.9
Overweight and Obesity	3.1
Low birth weight	16
Prevalence of HIV in women 15-49 years	13.8
Prevalence of TB	0,002

Table 7: Feeding Practices In Children Under 2 Years Of Age

Feeding Practice	Proportion of Children (%)
Minimum Meal Frequency	23.5
Minimum Dietary Diversity	11.8
Minimum Acceptable Diet	11.8
Exclusive Breastfeeding	60
Bottle Feeding	10
<b>Source: NNS 2018</b>	

### Food consumption by women in the household

There has been deterioration in consumption patterns in the district as indicated by the reduction in the percentages of various indicators from previous ZimVAC reports.

Table 8: Food Consumption Patterns

Indicator	Proportion (%)
Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women	30
Iron-rich foods	64
Vitamin A rich foods	73
Protein rich foods	56
Household Food Consumption Score	75 poor, 15 medium, 10 acceptable
<b>Source: ZimVAC 2021</b>	

### Top 10 Common Diseases

Throughout the course of the year various diseases actually fluctuate but generally the ones listed below form the major chunk of the outpatient department ailments every day. Severity and concentration of these conditions is also affected by time of the year.

Table 9: Top 10 Common Diseases

Number	Disease/Condition
1	Acute Respiratory Infections
2	Diarrhea
3	Injuries
4	Covid-19
5	Eye conditions

Table 9: Top 10 Common Diseases (continued)

6	Dental conditions
7	Dysentery
8	Malnutrition
9	Malaria
10	Bilharzia/Schistosomiasis
<b>Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care</b>	

### 1.7. Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

The HIV and AIDS prevalence for the district is estimated at 10.4% from 14.6% in 2016. This may be attributed to various programs which the Government is implementing such as VMMC and also availability of medicine and awareness campaigns.

## 2. Other Development Indicators

### 2.1. Water And Sanitation Information

Comparing with year 2016, there was an improvement regarding the number of boreholes in the district because of the coming in of devolution funds where-by every ward benefited one borehole. Partner support also resulted in drilling of more boreholes in some wards. During dry seasons, seasonal water sources dry up leading to increased pressure at boreholes leading to increased breakdown coupled by lack of maintenance. The trend in all wards shows that in all wards there was an increase in the number of boreholes in the wards. However, the number of breakdowns also shows an increase between 2016 and 2021.

Table 10: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
1	Boreholes	Boreholes	35	13	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
2	Boreholes	Boreholes	35	11	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
3	Boreholes	Boreholes	25	8	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
4	Boreholes	Boreholes	22	6	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
5	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	7	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
6	Boreholes	Boreholes	25	10	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
7	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	7	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
8	Boreholes	Boreholes	25	8	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained

Table 10: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
9	Boreholes	Boreholes	25	6	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
10	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	8	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
11	Boreholes	Boreholes	23	11	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
12	Boreholes	Boreholes	22	9	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
13	Piped	Piped	26	9	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
14	Boreholes	Boreholes	29	11	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
15	Boreholes	Boreholes	29	7	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
16	Boreholes	Boreholes	29	10	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
17	Boreholes	Boreholes	29	11	Breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
18	Boreholes	Boreholes	25	9	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
19	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	8	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained



Table 10: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward (continued)

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
20	Boreholes	Boreholes	28	10	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
21	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	12	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
22	Boreholes	Boreholes	30	6	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
23	Boreholes	Boreholes	4	6	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
24	Boreholes	Boreholes	9	11	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
25	Boreholes	Boreholes	18	6	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
26	Boreholes	Boreholes	16	8	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
27	Tap water	Tap water	0	0	No boreholes	This is a conservancy where owners depend on piped water
28	Boreholes	Boreholes	27	6	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
29	Boreholes	Boreholes	6	9	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained

Table 10: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2016	Main Water Sources Per Ward 2022	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	Reasons For Improvements/ Deterioration Compared To 2016
30	Boreholes	Boreholes	5	5	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
31	Boreholes	Boreholes	37	6	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
32	Boreholes	Boreholes	16	8	breakdowns	With time when other sources dry up, boreholes become the only source and when they break down they are not adequately maintained
<b>Source: DDF</b>						

## 2.2. Sanitation Facilities

RWIMS provided a comprehensive water and sanitation analysis of the wards in the district. The situation remains low in terms of coverages with most wards scoring less than 30% rendering the district a risk one in terms of water borne and hygiene related conditions.

Table 11: Toilet Access By Ward

Ward	Villages Enumerated	Households Enumerated	% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine	% Of HHs With Safe Type Of Latrine In Use	% Of HHs With Hand-Washing Facility In Use
Ward 1	32	1,243	16	5	0.3
Ward 2	56	2,604	23	9	1.7
Ward 3	40	2,082	31	25	5.0
Ward 4	48	1,664	35	20	1.6
Ward 5	38	1,792	25	1	1.1
Ward 6	45	1,288	27	4	0.8
Ward 7	43	1,740	18	1	0.1
Ward 8	50	2,054	31	10	1.7
Ward 9	50	2,133	29	7	0.8
Ward 10	35	1,742	36	16	1.6
Ward 11	36	2,361	31	7	0.6
Ward 12	43	1,137	42	13	3.9
Ward 13	51	2,032	35	9	0.5
Ward 14	41	1,770	25	16	4.8
Ward 15	74	2,076	25	7	1.9
Ward 16	43	2,149	36	12	7.7
Ward 17	36	2,394	22	5	4.8
Ward 18	30	1,077	48	39	0.9
Ward 19	40	1,377	42	23	14.8
Ward 20	42	2,631	30	8	1.5
Ward 21	36	1,376	23	5	1.7
Ward 22	66	1,898	38	2	1.5
Ward 24	14	0	0	0	0
Ward 25	12	0	0	0	0
Ward 26	10	0	0	0	0
Ward 31	48	1,859	31	7	1.8
Ward 32	28	1,709	44	29	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>44, 188</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Source: RWIMS 2016</b>					

Percentage of households with handwashing facilities is as of 2016 (except for Ward 24, 25, 26 with no recordings), information on households with hand washing facilities not currently available on the updated online document.

### 3. Transport And Communication

Most of the roads connecting wards were damaged by previous cyclones and floods which occurred in the district since 2016. There has never been major road rehabilitation carried out by DDF and National Roads department. However, in terms of mobile network, Econet is the major service provider as it covers most parts of the district, followed by Netone and finally Telecel which is found in just fewer wards.

Table 12: DDF Road Network As At June 2016

No.	Name Of Road	Road Number	Type- All Gravel Roads	Km (Coverage)	Condition
1	Nyika -Makondo	C51101	Primary	43	Fair
2	Musukutwa-Maranganyika	C51102	Primary	40	Fair
3	Chikuku-Makondo	C51103	Primary	17	Fair
4	Sosera -Mabhachi	C51104	Primary	8	Fair
5	Bikita-Pamushana	C51105	Primary	30	Fair
6	Silveira-Beta	C51107	Primary	24	Fair
7	Tambara -Musaizi	C51108	Primary	20	Fair
8	Museti -Marecha	C51110	Primary	22	Bad
9	Mushanduri -Baradzanwa	C51111	Primary	29	Fair
10	Baradzanwa-Checheni	C51115	Primary	16	Bad
11	Nerunhengu School Road	C51116	Primary	6	Fair
12	Chesuko -Chikukutu	C51118	Primary	15	Fair
13	Maziva -Mukanga	C51120	Primary	12	Fair
14	Chiremwaremwa -Turwi	C51121	Primary	13	Fair
15	Chikoka -Maronga	C51122	Primary	12	Fair
16	Dungu -Mungezi	C51125	Primary	2	Fair
17	Mamutse -Chirorwe	C51201	Secondary	17	Good
18	Musukutwa Extension	C51202	Secondary	10	Fair
19	Chitasa Loop Road	C51205	Secondary	9	Fair
20	Gangare -Musukutwa	C51313	Tertiary	14	Bad
21	Mbuyanehandu -Turwi	RA101	Primary	74	Fair
22	Chedutu -Checheni	RA103	Primary	12	Fair
23	Mutombwi-Chikukutu	SA101	Primary	6	Fair
24	Checheni -Mujiche	SB102	Primary	20	Bad
25	Ngorima-Checheni	SB103	Primary	16	Fair
26	Farm 149 Dewure	SB104	Primary	6	Good
<b>Total Coverage</b>				<b>493</b>	

Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

## Network Coverage By Ward

The predominant service provider in the district is Econet. Although Netone is the second service provider, the coverage is quiet low as most centres don't have access. Telecel is only operation in the growth point. The district also has Tel-one services mainly utilised at government offices and clinics.

Table 13: Area And Number Of Landlines

Area (Ward No.)	Number Of Land Lines
Nyika (12/13)	84
Bikita (9)	27
Rupare (31)	2
Pamushana (32)	3
Marozva Clinic (32)	1
Silveira Hospital (15)	16
Duma (13)	45
Njika Village	1
Pambudzi Lodge (13)	1
Mandadzaka School (31)	1
Maregere (19)	2
Bikita Minerals (30)	31

Table 14: Network Coverage

Ward	Econet	Netone	Telecel
1	Yes	Yes	No
2	Yes	Yes	No
3	Yes	Yes	No
4	Yes	No	No
5	Yes	Yes	No
6	Yes	No	No
7	Yes	No	No
8	No	No	No
9	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Yes	Yes	No
11	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Yes	No	No
13	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Yes	No	No
15	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	No	No	No
17	Yes	No	No
18	Yes	No	No
19	Yes	No	No
20	Yes	No	No
21	Yes	No	No
22	Yes	No	No
23	Yes	No	No
24	Yes	Yes	No
25	Yes	No	No
26	No	No	No
27	No	No	No
28	Yes	No	No
29	Yes	No	No
30	Yes	Yes	No
31	Yes	No	No
32	Yes	Yes	No

Source: DDF

#### 4. Main Livelihood Sources

The major livelihood strategies in the district are crop production (this can be cash crops or food crops), livestock production, horticulture, gathering, mining and village lending and savings a **(Table 15)**. These livelihood strategies are usually affected by rainfall patterns and distribution per year. In addition, the district generally has semi-intensive mixed farming as the main livelihood. Bikita District has a bias towards cattle production. Part of Ward 2 qualifies to be classified in region 2B because it receives more than 800-1000mm annually. Cotton is the major cash crop grown in the district and it is mainly found in Ward 1, 2, 3, 28, 29, 24, 25 and 26. Furthermore groundnut production is also done across the district. There is also the sesame crop, a newly introduced crop in the district.

Table 15: Summary Of Livelihood Options

Livelihood Options	Description	Wards
Crop production	Small grain production	1, 2, 3, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29
Livestock production	Beef production	1, 2, 3, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29
	Small livestock production	1, 2, 3 and 26
Horticulture	Production of high value crops	9, 10, 11, 13 and 15
Gathering of wild products	gathering and marketing of wild food (e.g. (Mazhanje), <i>baobab</i> fruit)	9, 10, 15 and 24
Irrigation	Production of field and horticultural crops	2, 6 and 10
Village savings & lending	Ensure & CARE, CARITAS target wards	1-8, 14, 20, 21, 26 and 32
Mining	Employment of locals in the mine. Locals also receive free vim for sale	30

Source: Zimbabwe Rural Livelihoods Baseline Synthesis Report

#### Economic Zones

Table 16: Summary Of Economic Zones

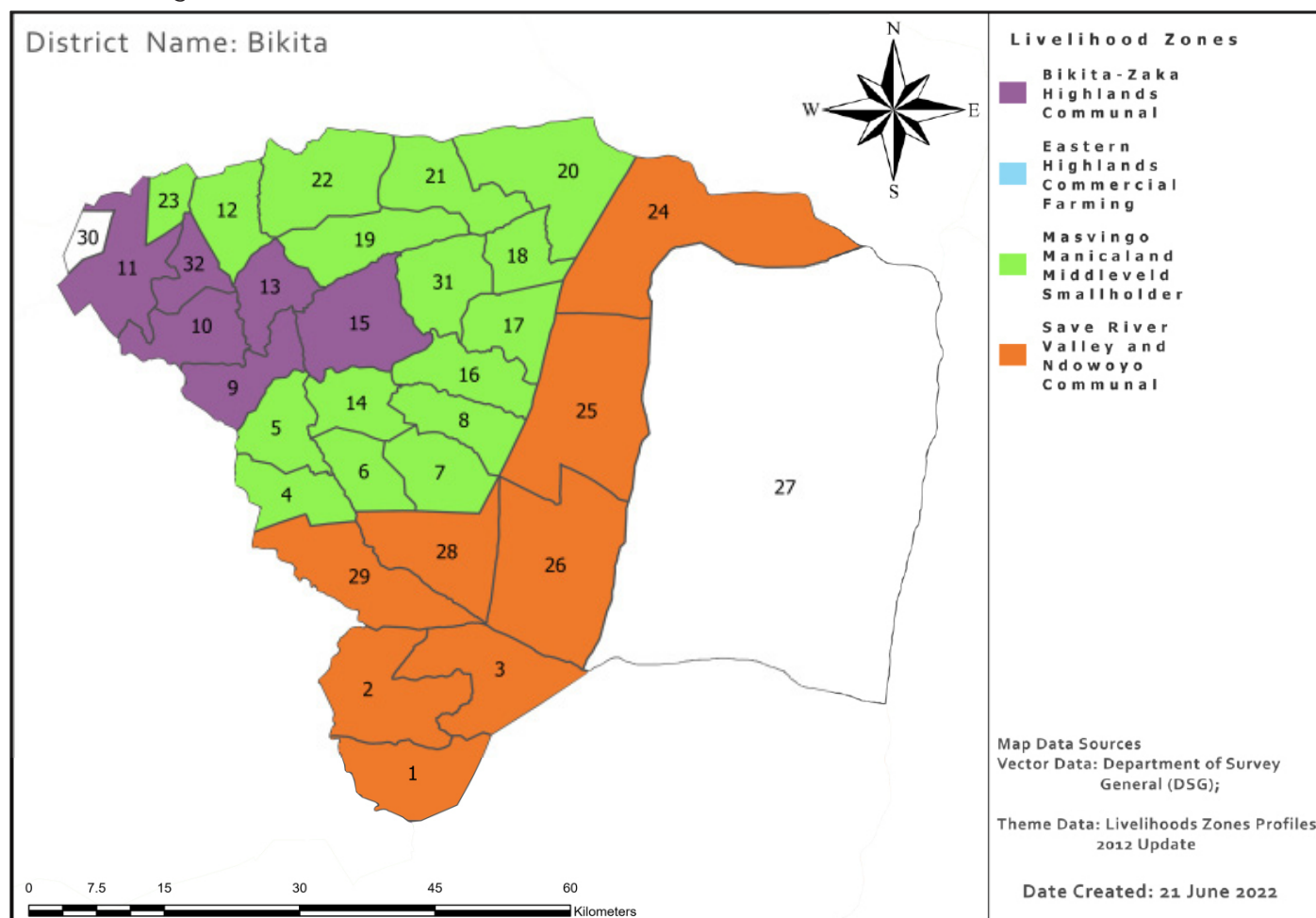
Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Masvingo-Manicaland Mid- level Smallholder	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low averaging between 450-600mm. Soils are relatively fertile clay loams and sandy soils. Minimum temperatures in the zone range between 15-20 Degrees Celsius the maximum ranges between 35-40 Degrees Celsius. The small rivers also provide greater opportunities for irrigation schemes.	18, 24, 25, 26, 20, 21, 22, 19, 1, 3, 8, 17, 16, 28, 29, 30 and 31
Conservancy	Partly the zone falls under natural Region 5A. Conservancy is the main livelihood activity. Community benefited most from the CAMPFIRE these includes 24, 25 and 26.	27
Bikita-Zaka Highlands Communal	The zone falls under Natural Region III with relatively fertile red soils. Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Maize and groundnuts are the primary crops, supplemented by finger millet, round nuts sweet potatoes and vegetables. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry. Livestock production is limited by the lack of grazing areas due to the dense population; this has affected herd sizes which have decreased in recent years. Annual rainfall is 650-800.	10, 32, 23, 9, 6, 2, 15, 11, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Source: Zimbabwe Rural Livelihoods Baseline Synthesis Report



## Livelihood Map

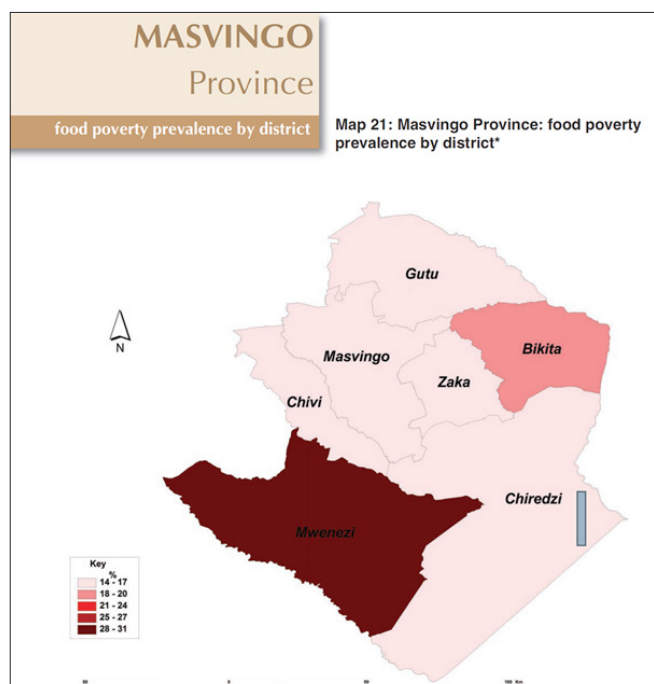
The majority of the wards in the district are in the Masvingo Manicaland Middleveld Smallholder livelihood zone and the Save River Valley and Ndowoyo Communal. The rest of the wards are in the Bikita-Zaka Highlands Communal as shown in the figure below:



**Figure 2: District Livelihood Zones (Source: Livelihood Zones Profile Update)**

## 5. Poverty Levels

According to the Food Poverty Atlas, the prevalence of food poverty ranges between 3.2% to 24%. Ward 30 has the lowest poverty of 3.2% and Ward 3 has the highest at 24.3%. The provincial poverty map is as depicted in the figure below and shows that Bikita District is in the medium range when compared to other districts in the province.



**Figure 3: Provincial Poverty Map (Source: Zimbabwe Food Poverty Atlas 2016)**

Table 17: Food Poverty By Ward

Ward No.	Population	Total No. Of Households	No. Of Food Poor Households	No. Of Food Poor People	No. Of Non- Poor Households	Average Household Size	Food Poverty Prevalence %
01	3,449	734	199	935	142	4.7	27.1
02	8,695	1,954	444	1,976	490	4.4	22.7
03	7,167	1,687	418	1,777	388	4.2	24.8
04	5,216	1,244	247	1,035	349	4.2	19.8
05	6,134	1,433	290	1,240	384	4.3	20.2
06	4,241	974	218	948	245	4.4	22.4
07	5,034	1,197	230	966	326	4.2	19.2
08	6,172	1,450	311	1,325	384	4.3	21.5
09	6,944	1,623	337	1,444	452	4.3	20.8
10	5,225	1,198	284	1,240	273	4.4	23.7
11	7,404	1,711	321	1,388	489	4.3	18.7
12	4,119	959	191	821	276	4.3	19.9
13	10,661	2,584	381	1,571	974	4.1	14.7
14	6,293	1,447	324	1,409	364	4.3	22.4
15	6,712	1,566	342	1,467	421	4.3	21.9
16	8,328	1,911	456	1,989	425	4.4	23.9
17	4,640	1,117	246	1,021	283	4.2	22.0
18	4,695	1,088	208	897	308	4.3	19.1
19	4,466	1,068	201	841	312	4.2	18.8
20	7,411	1,756	369	1,559	459	4.2	21.0
21	4,164	967	199	858	252	4.3	20.6
22	5,684	1,342	247	1,045	402	4.2	18.4
23	286	63	8	37	26	4.5	12.9
24	4,410	1,027	173	744	336	4.3	16.9
25	4,196	974	150	648	332	4.3	15.5
26	4,026	861	167	780	242	4.7	19.4
27	350	168	14	30	96	2.1	8.5
28	1,738	335	45	235	126	5.2	13.5
29	1,494	319	44	207	126	4.7	13.9
30	619	205	7	20	136	3.0	3.2
31	5,632	1,257	254	1,137	342	4.5	20.2
32	4,078	960	189	805	278	4.2	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>159, 683</b>	<b>37, 179</b>	<b>7,517</b>	<b>32, 397</b>	<b>10, 439</b>	<b>4.3</b>	

Source: Zimbabwe Food Poverty Atlas 2016

## 6. Agriculture Information

### 6.1. Natural Regions And Climate

The district falls in three natural regions which are 3, 4 and 5 with maximum rainfall of up to 800mm in some parts of the district especially Wards 9, 10, 11, 32 and 15. Most of the wards however fall in the Regions 4 and 5.

Table 18: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward:2022

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
III	Rainfall received is around 600 to 800mm per annum and is less reliable. Crop production is on better soils. Altitude is 650 to 900 m above sea level. Bracytegia woodland and grasses predominantly are adapted to dry conditions. There is semi-intensive mixed farming.	9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 32, parts of 5, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 31
IV	Rainfall received is about 450 to 650 mm per annum and is less reliable. Has less than 14 wet pentads and has periodic seasonal droughts. Semi extensive beef production supported by drought resistant crops such as millets and sorghum is recommended. There is savanna woodland and sweet veld grasses.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 31
V	Rainfall is low, erratic and less than 400mm per annum. Veld is sweet and subject to overgrazing. Altitude is less than 600m. Vegetation includes thorn bushes and grasses. Has extensive beef/game production. Crops cannot grow without irrigation.	27

Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department

### Zimbabwe Old Natural Regions

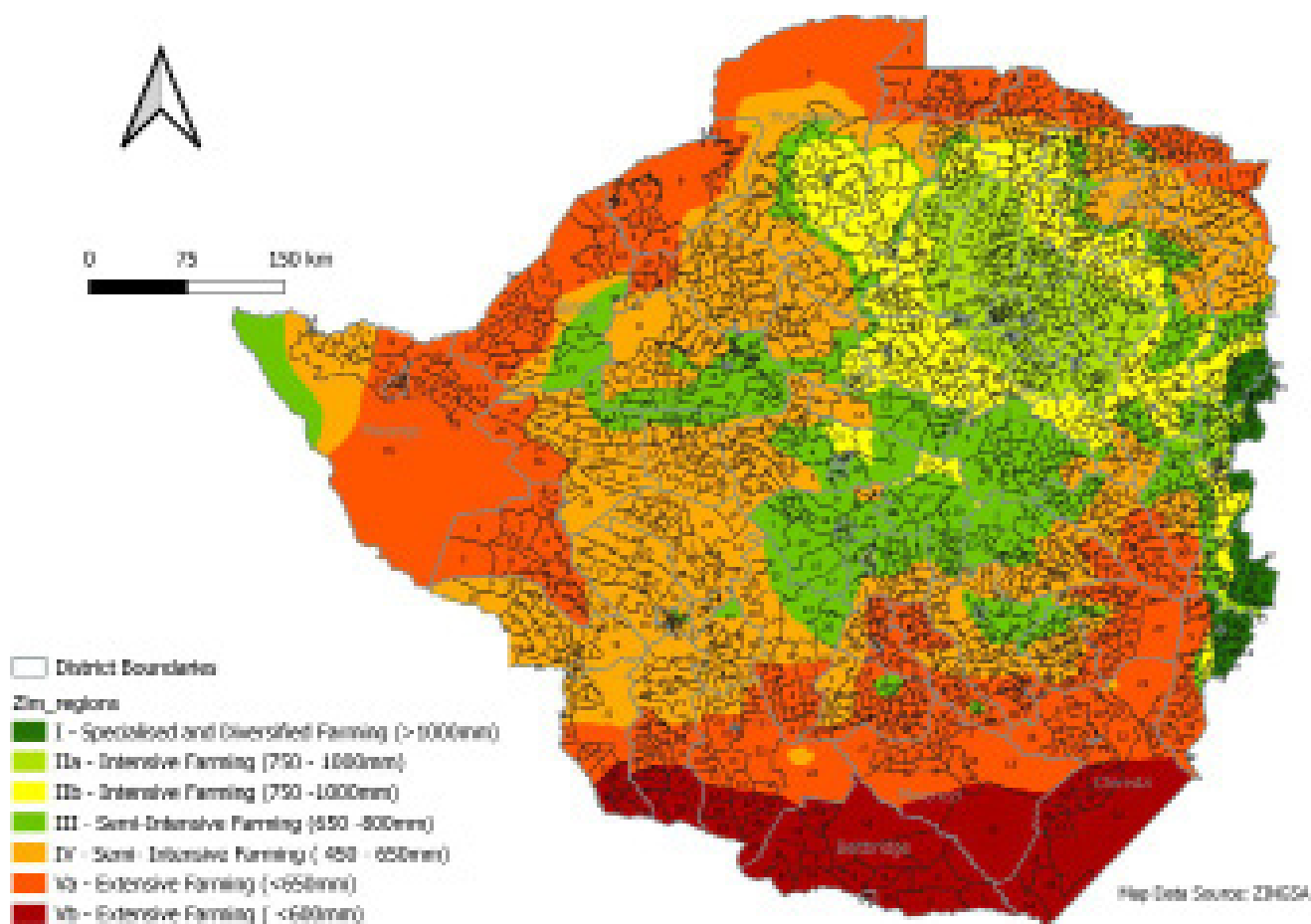
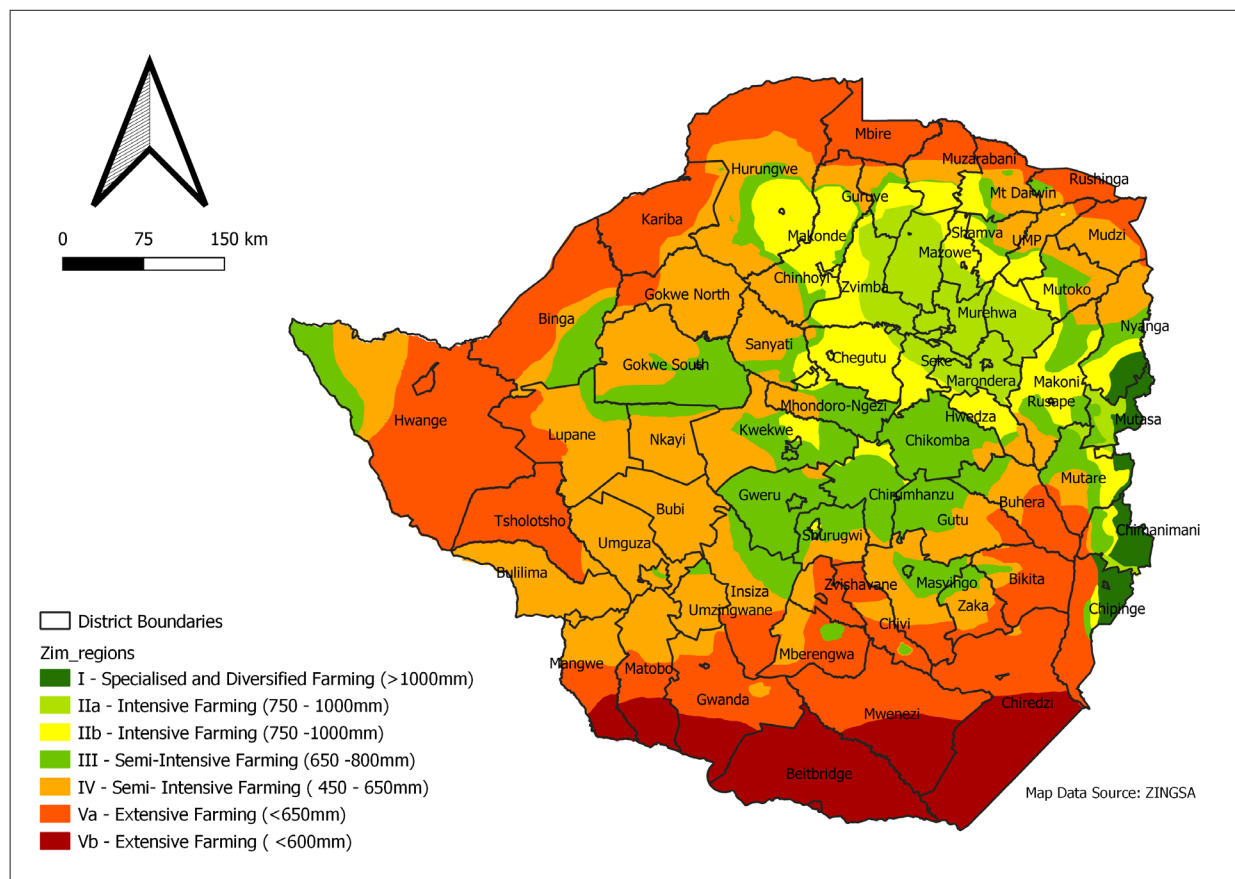


Figure 4: Zimbabwe Natural Regions (Source: ZINGSA)

## Zimbabwe New Natural Regions



**Figure 5: Zimbabwe Country Map Of Natural Regions By District; 2022 Updated (Source: ZINGSA)**

### 6.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

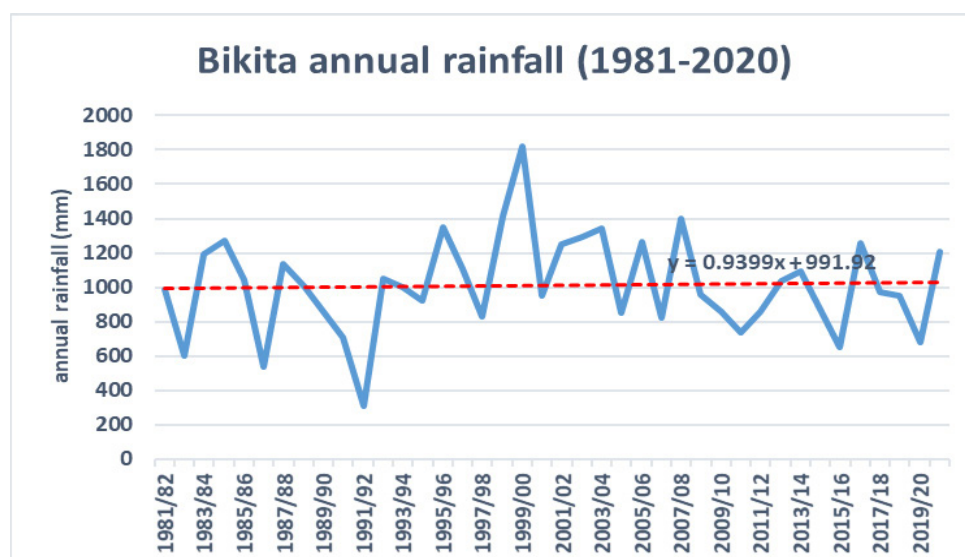
Rains normally start mid-November, break off January and restart end of January to end again in April - May.

**Table 19: Mean Annual Rainfall**

Natural Region	Average Rainfall
Natural Region III (North & West):	600mm – 800mm per annum
Natural Region IV (Central):	450 – 650mm per annum
Natural Region V (South):	100 – 500mm per annum
<b>Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department</b>	

### Rainfall Patterns 1981 to 2020

Average rainfall has been fluctuating over the past years. There has not been any major change in rainfall pattern in the district in the past 5 years except in 2019 where there was an increase due to Cyclone Idai which hit the district heavily.



**Figure 6: Bikita Annual Rainfall Trends (Source: Zimbabwe Metereological Department)**

### 6.3. Drought Prone Areas

Drought affects most wards of the district and the severity normally follows the following trend:

Table 20: Drought Prone Areas

Drought Levels	Ward
Severe	20, 24, 22, 1, 2, 3, 25, 24 and 26
Moderate	4-8, 11B, 12, 14, 16 - 21, 23, 28, 29 and 31
Better	9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 32 and 30

### Drought Prone Areas Map

Due to fluctuations in weather patterns, the district has experienced many droughts since 2016.

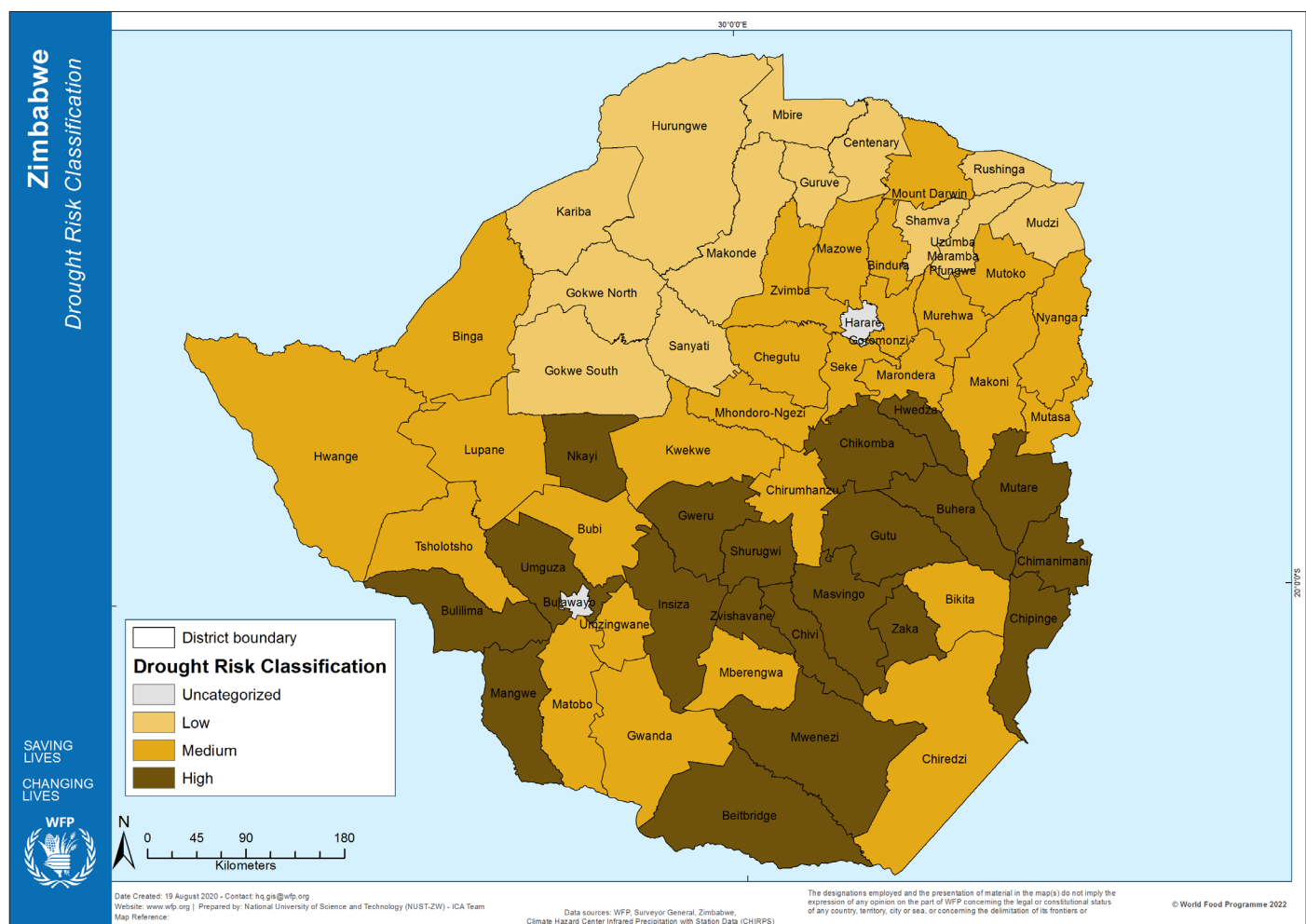
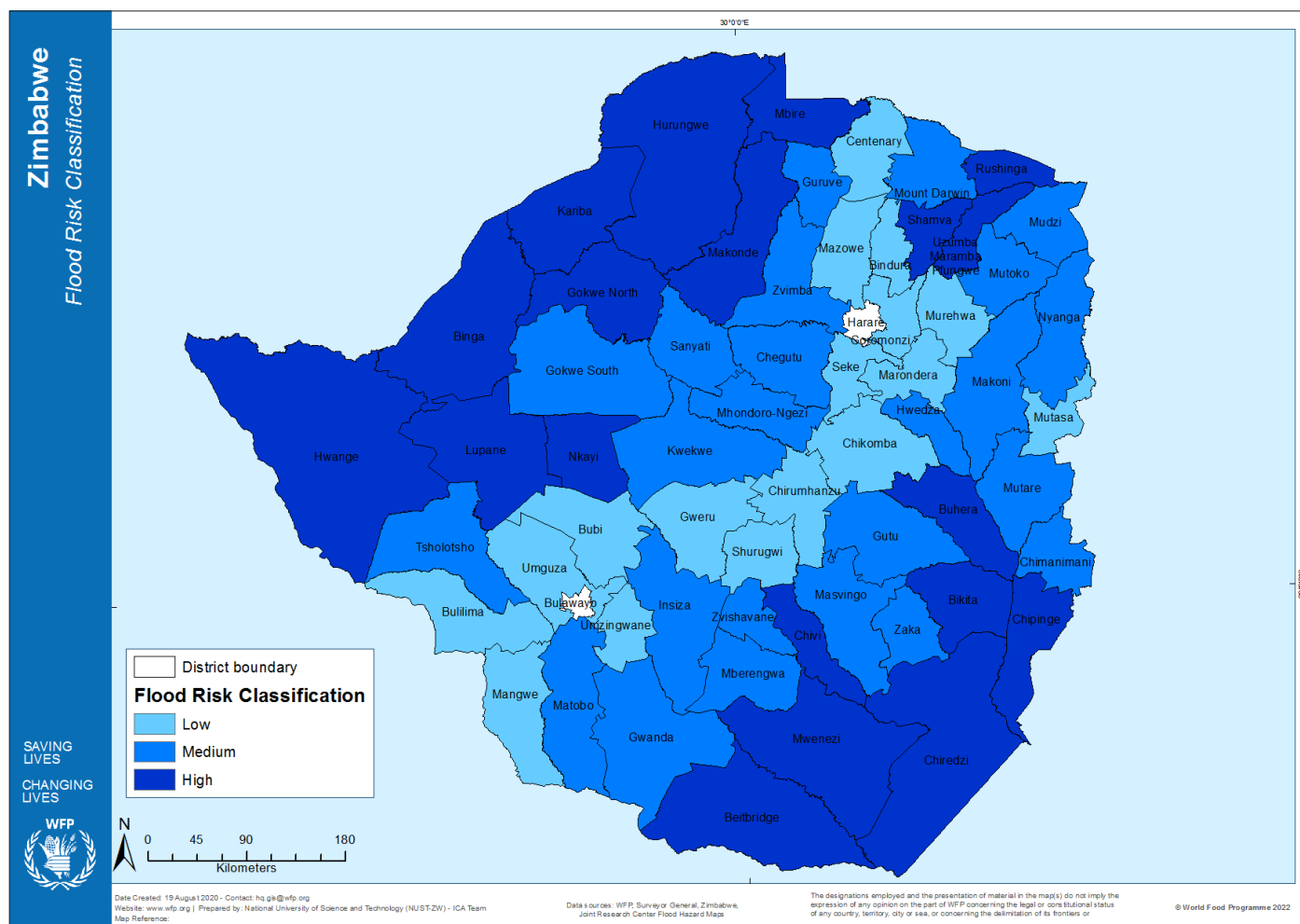


Figure 7: Drought Prone Areas (Source: WFP)

#### 6.4. Flood Prone Areas

Bikita District experienced a lot of flooding and cyclones mainly due to its proximity to the Manicaland province which is usually hit. Since 2016 there has been increase in terms of flooding as well as cyclones passing through the district.



**Figure 8: Flood Risk Classification (Source: WFP)**

#### 6.5. Hydro-Geological Conditions

No major river passes through a particular ward. Rozva river passes between Ward 11, 12, 32, 9 and 10. Tugwi also passes between Ward 5, 4, 29, 3, 29, 2 and Zaka District. Mujiche originating in Ward 18 and 15 also passes between Ward 15 and 9, 14 and 5.

#### Combined List Of Dams And Weirs

No new dams and weirs were constructed since 2016. The district has quite a number of dams and weirs which are scattered across the district. Many events have since occurred between 2016 and now with floods, cyclones and droughts being major events. These had effects in many areas where various dams and weirs became silted. However, the extent of siltation varies with different wards. At present the district has few not silted and most of them are considerably silted.



Table 21: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022	Comment
1	Muchongweni	Muchongweni	Considerable silting taking place
	Mavanje	Mavanje	Considerable silting taking place
	Magocha	Magocha	Considerable silting taking place
	Bereredzo	Bereredzo	Considerable silting taking place
	Chihondo	Chihondo	Considerable silting taking place
2	Mashoko	Mashoko	No silting
	Deketera	Deketera	silted
	Mukanga	Mukanga	silted
	Mazengeza	Mazengeza	silted
	Mucheka	Mucheka	Considerable silting taking place
	Chizondo	Chizondo	Considerable silting taking place
	Gudo	Gudo	Considerable silting taking place
3	Chiremwaremwa	Chiremwaremwa	Considerable silting taking place
	Odzi	Odzi	Considerable silting taking place
4	Siya	Siya	Considerable silting taking place
5	Tsuro	Tsuro	Considerable silting taking place
6	Gudo	Gudo	No silting
7	Chinyamatumwa	Chinyamatumwa	No silting
	Musambe(under construction)	Musambe(under construction)	Considerable silting taking place
	Zirabada	Zirabada	Considerable silting taking place
	Totwe	Totwe	Considerable silting taking place
	Nyamarombo upper and lower	Nyamarombo upper and lower	Considerable silting taking place
	Hurukuro	Hurukuro	Considerable silting taking place
	Nedombwe	Nedombwe	ww silting taking place
8	Gunguwo	Gunguwo	Considerable silting taking place
	Zengeya	Zengeya	Considerable silting taking place
	Deverashoko	Deverashoko	Considerable silting taking place
9	Mutsekanende	Mutsekanende	Considerable silting taking place
	Mutsenha	Mutsenha	Considerable silting taking place
	Chizanhi	Chizanhi	No silting
11	Rozva A	Rozva A	Considerable silting taking place
12	Muskanhi	Muskanhi	Considerable silting taking place
14	Kurundai	Kurundai	Considerable silting taking place
15	Zizhou	Zizhou	Considerable silting taking place
16	Ndomoro A & B	Ndomoro A & B	Considerable silting taking place
18	MamvuraMashava	MamvuraMashava	Considerable silting taking place
	Chigunde	Chigunde	Considerable silting taking place
20	Nyaruwanga	Nyaruwanga	Considerable silting taking place
	Chirera	Chirera	Considerable silting taking place
	Muzambeneki	Muzambeneki	Considerable silting taking place
	Mangezi	Mangezi	Considerable silting taking place
	Mukukumi	Mukukumi	Considerable silting taking place
	Makai	Makai	Considerable silting taking place
	Makusho	Makusho	Considerable silting taking place
	Mapoko	Mapoko	Considerable silting taking place

Table 22: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward 2016	Major Dams In The Ward 2022	Comment
22	Mapanga/Bikita	Mapanga/Bikita	Considerable silting taking place
	Kereke	Kereke	Considerable silting taking place
	Mutoranhembe	Mutoranhembe	Considerable silting taking place
	Maboke	Maboke	Considerable silting taking place
23	Matezva	Matezva	Considerable silting taking place
24	Jerwe	Jerwe	Considerable silting taking place
	Tanganyika	Tanganyika	Considerable silting taking place
	Masangandara	Masangandara	Considerable silting taking place
	Zerekete	Zerekete	Considerable silting taking place
25	Muvava	Muvava	Considerable silting taking place
	Zvanaka	Zvanaka	Considerable silting taking place
32	Rozva dam	Rozva dam	No silting

Source: ZINWA

## 7. Crop Information

### 7.1. Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

There were no major changes noted on farming sectors in terms of both hectareage and population distribution. The highest proportion of the households are in the Communal Area (45%) as shown below.

Table 23: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	%	Population	%
Communal Area (CA)	236, 162	45	139, 914	86.5
Old Resettlement (OR)	84, 746	16	12, 778	7.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area (SSCFA)	33, 200	6.3	3,525	2.2
Save Conservancy And Bikita Minerals	166, 768	32	983	0.6
Other	3,370	0.7		2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>524, 246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161, 700</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: AARDS

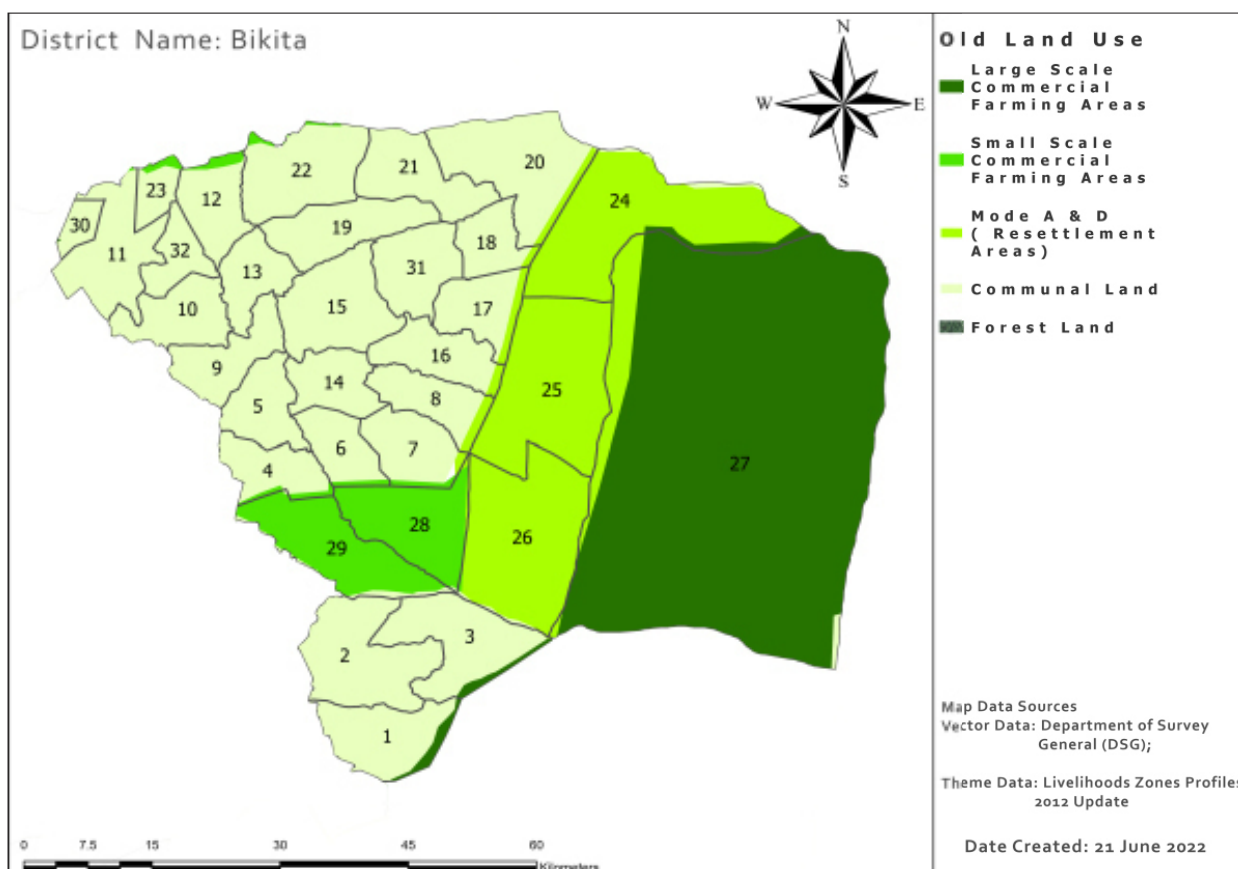


Figure 9: Land Use (Source: Livelihoods Zones Profiles Update)

Table 24: Farming And Non-Farming Households

Ward	Farming Households	Non-Farming Households
1	1,000	65
2	3,067	220
3	1,787	120
4	1,672	315
5	1,865	200
6	1,445	142
7	1,360	200
8	1,503	364
9	2,320	230
10	1,898	202
11 (A;B)	(2,520;284)	(55;0)
12	860	208
13	2,000	1200
14	1,480	320
15	2,150	600
16	2,206	350
17	1,941	135
18	1,136	364
19	1,881	130
20	2,000	840
21	1,486	305
22	2,019	673
23	188	22
24	915	130
25	1,200	363
26	1,200	0
27	0	0
28	822	63
29	650	100
30	650	100
31	1,817	400
32	1,493	210
<b>Source: AARDS</b>		

## 7.2. Irrigation Schemes

Nharira which was not complete in 2016 is now complete and is fully functional. Chinyamatumwa is facing low voltage challenge that's why it is partially-functional.

Table 25: Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
2	Mashoko	34	Functional
6	Chinyamatumwa	37	Partially-functional
10	Kufandada	29	Functional
10	Nharira	20	functional
10	Rozva	81	Functional
10	Shereni	20	Functional
<b>Total irrigation area</b>	<b>221</b>		
<b>Source: AARDS</b>			

Challenges being faced in irrigation schemes include lack of inputs and markets, electricity outages at Rozva and Nyamatumwa and lack of draught power in most schemes.

## 8. Livestock

Main types of livestock ownership – based on secondary data from surveys/assessments  
Commonly owned livestock include cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, poultry and pigs.

Table 26: Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward (Or Dip Tank)	Cattle Holding	Goats Holding	Sheep Holding	Chicken Holding	Donkey Holding
1	2,160	1,446	192	2,382	54
2	6,750	5,369	730	21, 740	0
3	6,300	4,568	950	12, 978	791
4	1,356	1,013	85	5,216	105
5	3,170	1,680	227	10, 260	167
6	4,906	6,384	846	9,660	652
7	2,941	1,362	220	7,826	144
8	2,019	832	134	5,021	38
9	2,630	462	253	2,8651	41
10	1,519	622	38	9,621	0
11	3,059	1473	190	7,803	75
12	2,429	5,533	1,120	9,337	0
13	2,447	3,550	10	2,329	185
14	1,223	450	121	3,781	110
15	4,076	7,713	1,194	22, 600	0
16	2,861	377	134	1,125	95
17	5,318	3,214	250	12, 932	77
18	3,083	4,730	468	1,199	0
19	1,051	1,800	89	6,100	9
20	2,840	4,414	440	11, 646	86
21	1,061	1,131	211	4,161	67
22	3,156	2,266	428	7,410	143
23	675	172	78	1,602	23
24	6,035	2,899	392	21, 812	608
25	3,002	1,010	311	3,088	119
26	3,071	1,751	472	2,630	35
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	4,789	2,465	465	9,571	227
29	2,964	1,483	258	5,132	68
30*	-	-	-	-	-
31	2,959	2,105	652	13, 565	170
32	1,471	1,414	10	1,201	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>91, 321</b>	<b>73, 688</b>	<b>10, 968</b>	<b>262, 379</b>	<b>4,152</b>

Source: Livestock Production Department

\*Livestock for Ward 30 was counted and reported under Ward 11 because they share the same dip tank.

## 8.1. Main Livestock Diseases

The major challenge encountered since 2016 is of January Disease (Theileriosis) which affected all the wards in the district. Government through Veterinary department recommends dipping after every 4 days to counter the harmful effects of the disease.

Table 27: Wards Affected By Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies	All wards
Newcastle Disease	All wards
Anthrax	Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 18, 19, 22 and 24
Foot and Mouth	Wards 1, 2, 3, 24, 25 and 26
Lumpy Skin	All wards
Heart Water	All wards
Theileriosis	<b>All wards</b>
<b>Source: Vet Department</b>	

## 8.2. Animal Health Centres

With the 32 administrative wards in the district, the four available animal health centres are not adequate to cater for the welfare of the animals in the district. Having many animal health centres would help improve health seeking behaviors for the community's animals. Since 2016, no new animal health centres were ever increased.

Table 28: Number Of Functional Health Centres

Number Of functional Animal Health Centres	
Functional animal health centres	4
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	Nil
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	476 LDCs/paravets
<b>Source: Vet Department</b>	

## 8.3. Livestock Holding

The district having 16, 844 households has a population of 60% of the households who own cattle and only 40% who own goats. The distribution is fair across the district with however some areas specializing with cattle while others do goat farming.

## 8.4. Distribution Of Herd Size

Majority of households do not own cattle while half of the households do not own goats. This poses challenges for households who largely depend on farming as a major source of livelihood. With the advent of January Disease (Theileriosis) more cattle were lost during the period from 2016 leading also to poor performance in terms of crop production since cattle are used as draft power.

Table 29: Distribution Of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Proportion Of Households With Cattle %	Proportion Of Households With Goats %
0	60	50
<5	27	30
>5	13	20
<b>Source: Livestock Production Department</b>		

## 8.5. Other Livestock Establishments

Ponds in the district were established by Aquaculture. They are mainly focused in the Mukore area and for those in Ward 13 and 32 are individual projects. Resilience Anchors in Wards 25 and 26 focus more on Apiculture.

Table 30: Types And Number Of Livestock Establishments

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	Nil
Aquaculture (Ponds)	4 (ward 8), 3 (ward 13), 2(ward 32)
Apiculture	Wards 13, 20, 24, 23, 25 and 26
Dairy Farms	Nil
Feedlots	1 (ward 2)
Fodder production	Nil
<b>Source: Ministry of Agriculture</b>	

Other wards have traditional beehives but are insignificant in terms of outcome. On fodder crops, some farmers received fodder seed during this farming season to start farming and no production has been realised as of March 2022. Farmers who received are in Ward 10, 28, 23, 30 and 32. Each farmer received 2.5kgs of sunhemp and 5kgs velvet beans.

### 8.6. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Irregular dipping due to inadequate dipping chemicals
- Difficulties in accessing chemicals for treating livestock at home
- Grazing pastures inadequacy in most wards except in 6 wards (23, 28, 29, 26, 25 and 24).
- Lack of formal markets for livestock with farmers losing out after selling at lower prices with farmers getting maximum of \$350.00 and minimum \$80.00 depending on cattle condition.
- Inadequate drinking water in Wards 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29

## 9. Markets

### 9.1. Livestock Markets

There was no significant change in prices and markets of livestock in Bikita District. However, the noted difference for Heifer price is in view of the size of the beast under consideration.

Table 31: Livestock Prices

Livestock Type	Price 2016 (US\$)	Price 2022 (US\$)	Type Of Market
Oxen	\$350	\$350	Local butcheries
Heifer	\$250	\$400	Farmer to farmer
Steer	\$300	\$300	Farmer to farmer
Cow	\$300	\$250	Local butcheries
Goat	\$25	\$30	Local communities
Sheep	\$50	\$50	Local communities
Indigenous chicken	\$5	\$5	Local communities
Turkey	\$15	\$15	Local communities
Guinea Fowl	\$7	\$7	Local communities
<b>Source: Livestock Production Department</b>			

### 9.2. Crop Markets

Besides GMB there are no private buyers in the district mainly due to low production from local farmers. Most of the people do farmer to farmer trading since there are no established markets.

Table 32: Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
GMB	13	Maize and mealie-meal, small grains	District wards, other districts (Gutu, Mashonaland west)	Available
Nyika growth point	12	Fruits, vegetables,	Local farmers and Manicaland	Available
		Small grains	Local farmers	Available
		maize	Local farmers and outside districts like Gokwe and Chipinge	Available
Source: AARDS				



Table 33: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain \$/10kg	Beans \$/ Bucket	Other Small Grain \$/500g	Rice (per 2 kgs) \$/ Bucket
1	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	%1.50	\$6	\$2.50
2	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$6	\$2.50
3	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$8	\$2.50
4	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$8	\$2.50
5	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$6	\$6	\$2	\$12	\$2.50
6	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available		\$7	\$1.50	\$12	\$3
7	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$6	\$7	\$1.50	\$12	\$3
8	Not Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	-	\$5	\$2	\$8	\$3.00
9	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$12	\$2.50
10	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.5	\$10	\$2.50
11	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$6	\$6	\$1	\$13.50	\$2.50
12	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$15	\$2.50
13	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$8	\$2.50
14	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$8	\$2.50
15	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$5	\$1.50	\$9	\$2.50
16	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$10	\$2.50
17	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$7	\$3
18	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$7	\$2.50
19	Not Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$8	\$2.50
20	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2.50	\$10	
21	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Available	Available	\$6	\$6	1	58	\$2.50
22	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$6	\$2.50
23	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$8	\$2.50
24	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$7	\$1	\$8	\$2.50
25	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$6	\$6	\$2	\$10	\$2.50
26	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$6	\$6	\$2	\$10	\$2.50
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2.50
28	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$10	\$2.50
29	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$10	\$2.50
30	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$15	\$2.50
31	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$7	\$1.50	\$12	\$2.50
32	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	\$5	\$6	\$1.50	\$12	\$2.50

**Source: AARDS Primary Data**

Food commodities were mainly available in the markets in all the wards in the districts. Maize grain and maize meal were on average \$5 and \$6 per bucket.

### 9.3. Labour Markets

The major labour opportunity in the past 5 years has been centered around construction activities due to construction currently going on at almost every big business centre in the district. No major changes have been realised for other labour opportunities in the past 5 years comparing with year 2016 and current year.

Table 34: Casual Labour Opportunities Per Ward

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity %
Brick moulding	2, 3, 5, 12, 13, 32 and 18	2, 3, 12, 13, 32 and 18	15
On farm labour	All wards except 27	All wards except 27	30
Construction (material provision, actual construction, thatching)	All wards except 27	All wards except 27	15
Mining	30	All wards except 27	7
Gold panners	29 and 30	All wards	1

### 9.4. Market Seasonal Calendar

During normal years food purchases are concentrated in January and February decreasing towards harvesting period and after depletion of stocks. Most households usually harvest food which lasts around 5 months meaning purchases may start even earlier.

Table 35: Seasonal Calendar

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

#### Key:

Light purple-reduced purchases just before harvest as people early farm produce and towards end of year soon after depletion of harvested stocks.

White: No major purchases

Source: SLP

During drought years, households mainly rely on purchases and food assistance from both government and partners.

Table 36: Calendar Of Food Purchases- Drought Year

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

Source: SLP

### Market Challenges

- Generally, the prices of goods have been increasing since 2016. Markets were also influenced by monetary policies which kept on changing like introduction of various currencies. The Zimbabwe situation evolved during this period from dual currency, bond note, RTGs, ZWL and finally USD, ZAR and local currency. This created challenges since prices of same commodities got pegged at four different prices depending on the payment modality. Therefore, the major challenge will be inflation.
- Inaccessibility of markets because of bad roads during rainy season for example potholes, muddy roads.
- High shop rentals resulting to high prices of commodities
- Electric power cuts
- No ready markets for farm produce resulting in farmers selling their produces at give-away produces.

## 10. Common Hazards

The district experiences various hazards since 2016 with drought, Covid-19, cyclone and floods, human & wild-life conflict, epidemics and road traffic accidents (RTAs) being the major ones across the district. Covid-19 has proved to be a chronic hazard across the district since it started three years back. The table below describes the common hazards by ward.

Table 37: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Human-wildlife conflict, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
2	Malaria, Livestock Diseases	Drought
3	Human-wildlife conflict, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
4	Human-wildlife conflict, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
5	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
6	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
7	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
8	Malaria, livestock diseases	Drought
9	Veld fires, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
10	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
11	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
12	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
13	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
14	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
15	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
16	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
17	Veld fires, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
18	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
19	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
20	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
21	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
22	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
23	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
24	Veld fires, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
25	Veld fires, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
26	Veld fires, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
27	Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
28	Human-wildlife conflict, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
29	Human-wildlife conflict, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
30	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
31	RTA, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought
32	Covid- 19, Malaria, Livestock diseases	Drought

Source: UNDP Hazard mapping

## 11. District Development Priorities

Development Priorities are centred around infrastructure and include irrigation infrastructure, construction of classroom blocks, borehole drilling and road surfacing. The priorities in 2016 included rehabilitation of schools and clinics in all the wards. The main challenges cited were funding challenges. Current development priorities are now more targeted to particular wards.

Table 38: Development Priorities 2016

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1.	Borehole drilling and dam construction	All wards	Funding challenges crippling progress
2.	Irrigation development	All wards	Funding challenges crippling progress
3.	Road maintenance	All wards	Funding challenges crippling progress
4.	Rehabilitation of schools and clinics	All wards	Funding challenges crippling progress

Source: Bikita RDC

Table 39: Development Priorities 2016

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Irrigation	20, 4, 28, 29 and 11B	Ward 20 has 55 hectare land allocated for irrigation but no funding, but water can be drawn from Dewure river which is located 800 metres away from the identified proposed site. For other identified wards there are identified open water bodies which can be used for irrigation purposes
3	Construction of classroom blocks	15 (Nerumedzo), 5 (Musiya and Mandara)	Mandara school block was damaged by cyclone Idai. Musiya school is a new school and children in its catchment area travel more than 8 kilometres. Nerumedzo school blocks are now very old and some have been affected by cyclone Idai hence a new site has been identified and partially developed courtesy of assistance from Silveira House. However there is still need for new blocks at the new site.
4	Borehole drilling and rehabilitation for livestock and irrigation (fodder)	24, 25 and 26	The people of these wards travel more than five kilometres to their nearest water points.
9	Road surfacing	Nandi-Matsvange, Makuva-Chikuku, Maregere-Silveira-Bikita	Tar and maintenance of the bridges

Source: Bikita RDC

## 12. Food Security

### Food Insecurity Trends

Bikita is generally a food insecure district, and this is mainly due to limited livelihoods options. Households depend on crop production especially cereals and the production is so low that it does not normally last for a full consumption year. According to ZimVAC, food insecurity is generally high compared to most of the districts. The food insecurity for the district has been on an upward trend since 2009 and it reached its maximum in 2018 at 54% compared to the national of 51% and currently 44% of the households in the district are food insecure (**figure 10**).

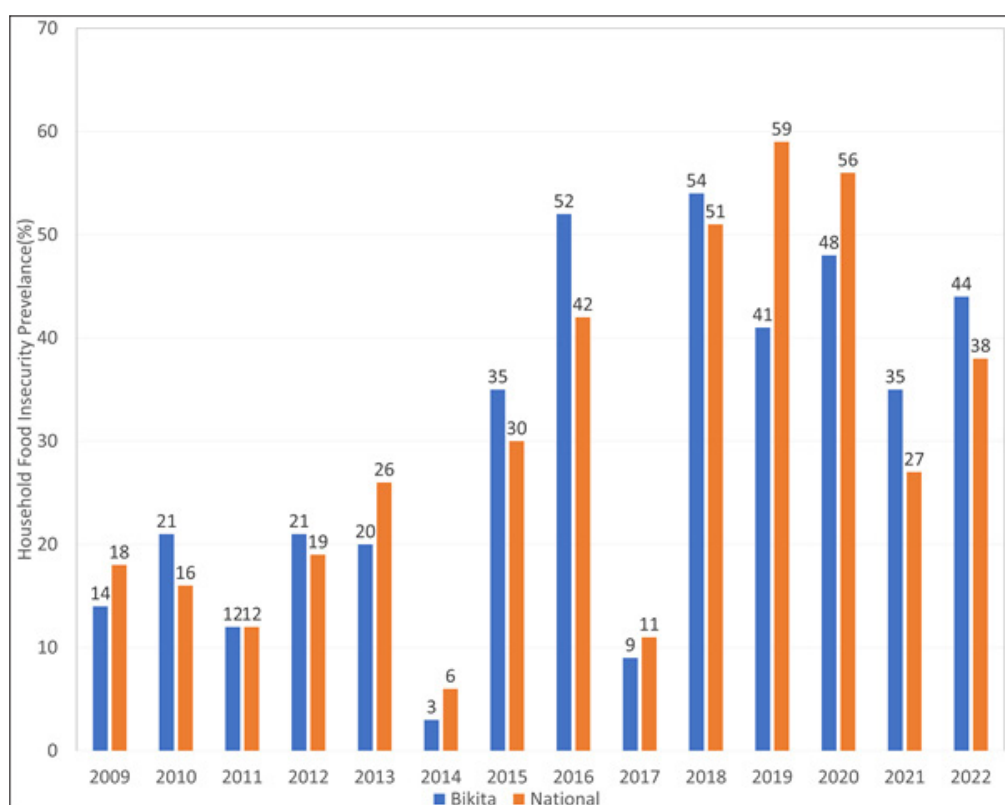
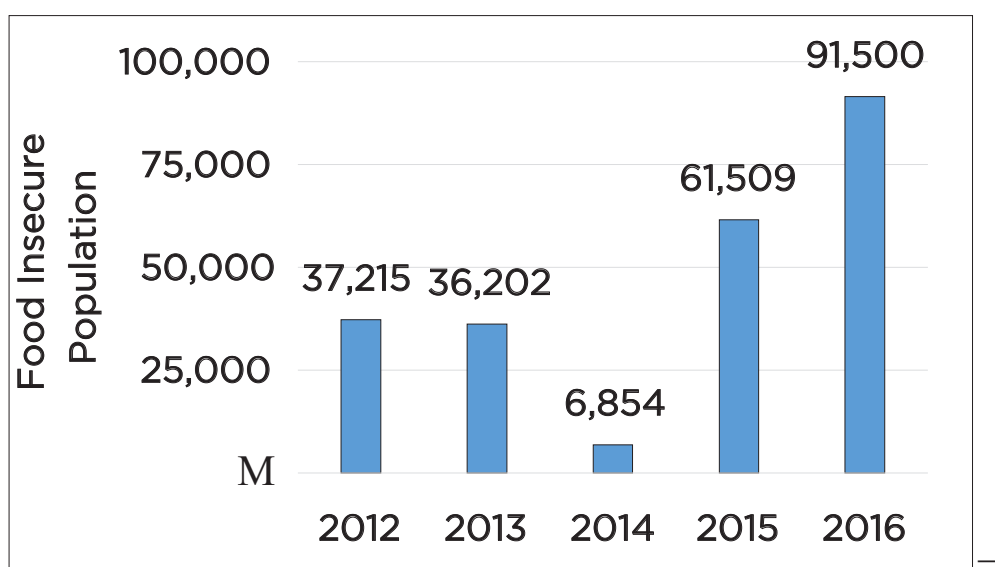


Figure 10: National Food Insecurity Trends ( Source: ZimVAC RLA (2009 – 2022)

According to ZimVAC 2016 about 91, 000 people are estimated to be food insecure in Masvingo District (**Figure 11**). The sharp increase in food insecurity from 2015 to 2016 is due to the El niño phenomena which affected the Southern District more than the Northern Districts.



**Figure 11: Food Insecure Population (Source: ZimVAC Reports 2009 - 2016)**

## 12.1. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

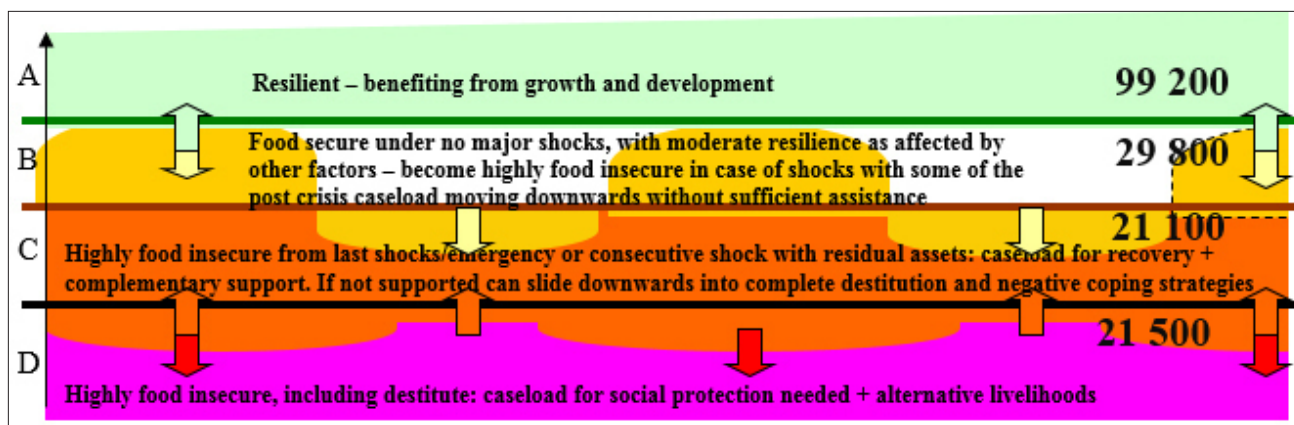
### Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio- Economic Groups

Bikita District mainly consists of group B and C where people rely on farming and these groups are food insecure and largely affected by shocks. The district also has a smaller population percentage in group A where there is formal employment like in Ward 30 -Bikita minerals and Ward 27 - conservancy where local people are being employed. There is also a green belt in Ward 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15 where there are horticulture activities which are commonly done apart from rain-fed agriculture. Category D population is mainly made up of people with chronic vulnerability such as the disabled, the elderly and child headed families. These are scattered across the district.

<b>Group A Already resilient</b>	This group has livestock, irrigated land, regular and diversified sources of income and are also hiring others to work on their land. Overall, they have adopted better farming and livestock practices. This is the green belt which consist of five wards which are Ward 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15.
<b>Group B Food secure under major shocks</b>	These households have irregular income, but receive remittances. They have some livestock, small farms with adequate farming equipment and are at times able to hire others for work. These include Ward 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 28, 5, 4 and 14.
<b>Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks</b>	This group includes unemployed polygamous large households that have no regular income and do not receive remittances. Household members work for others as hired labour. They have small farming plots but no livestock, and a limited number of tools. The bulk of this group is found in the following Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 31 and 12.
<b>Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute</b>	Households have no or extremely limited income sources, a few may have very small farms, but no manure, tools and no livestock. With very few or no assets, limited capacity for labour and/or unmanageable household sizes, this group relies primarily on support from others. It includes the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, orphans, elderly, female and child headed households.

## 12.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

The district has a 2021 estimated population of about 199, 680. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 18, 600 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. 32, 700 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the peak hunger period (January - March) and also after a shock. 30, 800 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 147, 000 people are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 12** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.



**Figure 12: Chronic And Transitory Food Insecure Populations** (Source: WFP Integrated Context Analysis)

**Key:**

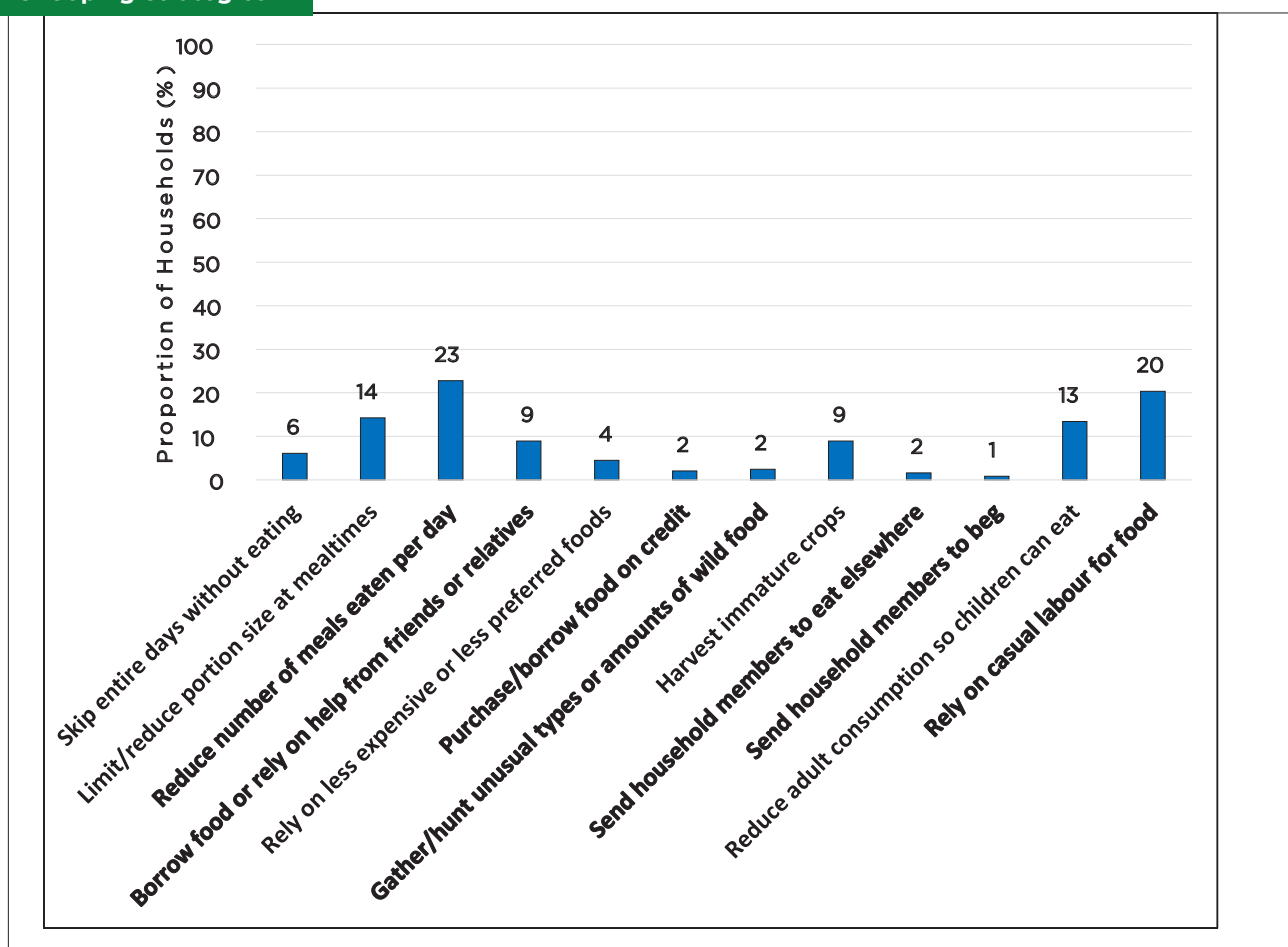
Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

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

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

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

### 13. Coping Strategies



**Figure 13: Consumption Coping Strategies** (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

Households in the district continue to engage in consumption coping strategies in order to deal with challenges. Majority of households (23%) reduced number of meals eaten per day, and 20% relied on casual labour for food.

### 13.1. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Food insecurity ranking was done and the following outcome was obtained and listed in the following table below:

Table 40: Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	HH 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Poverty Prevalence %	Rank
1	738	3,919	42.6	6
2	1,957	9,485	74.9	4
3	1,704	7,900	74.8	3
4	1,260	5,702	73.1	16
5	1,554	6,740	71.4	23
6	975	4,632	74.0	8
7	1,210	5,484	74.8	10
8	1,455	6,752	72.2	9
9	1,638	7,604	72.8	28
10	1,215	5,762	70.8	30
11	1,740	8,324	73.2	29
12	977	4,525	71.9	24
13	2,622	11, 632	80.7	26
14	1,488	6,886	77.2	17
15	1,567	7,555	73.5	27
16	1,946	9,087	77.0	5
17	1,156	5,205	77.8	14
18	1,105	5,138	74.7	13
19	1,055	4,881	71.7	11
20	1,779	8,092	72.0	1
21	976	4,527	70.1	12
22	1,370	6,260	71.2	7
23	63	310	71.0	22
24	1,047	4,905	73.9	2
25	992	4,722	67.3	19
26	867	4,405	65.9	18
28	169	508	72.8	21
29	343	1,901	62.3	20
31	324	1,629	60.5	15
32	211	677	33.4	25

### 13.2. Seasonal Calendar

The following table depicts the seasonality of the activities undertaken in the district. Various commodities are sold throughout the year since they vary in terms of seasonality.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Dry Season							Wet Season				
<b>Legend</b>		planting			cons. green			harvest		Off farm		
		cattle			shoats			cattle and shoats			on farm	
Land Preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Sorghum												
Maize												
Millet												
Pulses												
Crop sales												
Gardening												
Livestock sales												
Livestock heats and births												
Livestock diseases												
Milk production												
Other												
Lean season												
Food Purchases												
Petty trade												
Local labour												
Collection of wild fruits												
Fishing												
Malaria												
Labour migration												

**Figure 14: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year (Source: District Administrator)**

## 14. Development Partner Profiling

Table 41: Development Partner Profiling

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
1. CARE international in Zimbabwe (Kawadza M 0773433027)	Resilience Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting sustainable development.</li> <li>Strengthening capacity for self -help.</li> <li>Providing economic opportunity.</li> <li>Delivering relief in emergency.</li> <li>Addressing discrimination in all its forms.</li> </ul>	Specified wards of the district.	Health, Council, Local Government, Women Affairs, Social Welfare, Youth, Education and NAC	1 July 2020 To 30 June 2025
2. FACT- Zimbabwe (Madambura 0773100151)	Livelihood Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security &amp; livelihoods.</li> <li>Adult peer education.</li> <li>CHBC.</li> <li>VCT.</li> <li>Information, training and capacity building.</li> <li>New life.</li> </ul>	All wards.	Health, Council, Local Government, Women Affairs, Social Welfare, Youth, Education and NAC	2025
3. Population Services International (PSI)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV Counseling &amp; Testing.</li> <li>Post-test counseling and support.</li> <li>Voluntary medical male circumcision.</li> <li>Provide affordable male &amp; female condoms.</li> </ul>	All wards	Health	open



Table 41: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing family planning products.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide low cost water treatment products.</li> <li>• Low cost long lasting insecticides treated mosquito nets.</li> <li>• Conduct demand.</li> </ul>			
4. Jairos Jiri Association	Cash Transfers, Livelihood Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uplifting welfare of children or people living with disability.</li> </ul>	In operational wards of Bikita District.	All government ministries And departments	Open
5. SOLIDARMED Zimbabwe (Sithole 0772520892)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support and strengthen the health system in the programme areas.</li> <li>• To strengthen and support facilities in the programme areas to deliver quality services in a decentralized system.</li> <li>• To ensure that human resources for health have been trained and retrained in the health facilities in the programme areas.</li> </ul>	All wards.	Health	
6. CAMFED (Patricia Mangoma 0773410457)	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding disadvantaged girls in education.</li> <li>• Capacity building of educational related institutions.</li> <li>• Economic supports to young educated women through CAMA network.</li> </ul>	In selected wards	Health, Council, Local Government, Women Affairs, Social Welfare, Youth, Education and NAC	25 March 2013 To date
7. Ecumenical church leaders forum (ECLF)  Pastor Taruona 0773021641	Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict prevention.</li> <li>• Management.</li> <li>• Resolutions.</li> <li>• Transformation.</li> </ul>	N/A	All	March 2021 To February 2026
8. Zimbabwe parents of handicapped children Association (ZPHCA)	Advocacy of disabled people's rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enable people with disability to exercise their constitutional rights to vote.</li> <li>• To enable people with disability to actively participate in all public social institutions.</li> <li>• To enable people with disability to actively participate in the business community and in the wider society.</li> </ul>	In selected wards.	All	Open
9. Methodist Relief Agencies (MEDRA) Rufaro Moyo (0774349655)	Shelter, Food Assistance (erratic), Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of shelter.</li> <li>• Provision of psychosocial support.</li> <li>• Water sanitation and hygiene.</li> <li>• It has five cross cutting issues which are disabilities, and gender mainstreaming, HIV/ AIDS and child protection.</li> <li>• Environment protection.</li> </ul>	22, 26, 25, 32 and 19	DWSSC members	July 2020 To June 2024

Table 41: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intervention in communities that have become more vulnerable due to emergencies or disasters.</li> </ul>			
10. AWET Tinashe (0782633846)	Health & Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower women and adolescents, to actively participate in social and economic development process</li> <li>• Sensitization on water and sanitation Hygiene to reduce morbidity and mortality.</li> <li>• To motivate communities to keep children in schools up to the highest level of education.</li> </ul>	26, 22, 25, 32 and 19	Women Affairs, Youth	July 2020 To June 2024
11. Christian Care (0772572799)	Water & Sanitation, disaster response- NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the quality of life and the self-supporting capacities of disadvantaged communities.</li> <li>• Providing emergency, floods relief and mitigation in times of emergencies’.</li> <li>• To provide humanitarian support in times of distress, disasters and emergencies’</li> <li>• To initiate support development projects for the poor and disadvantaged communities.</li> <li>• Empower communities for sustainable development</li> </ul>	5	DWSSC members	13 July 2020 To 30 April 2021
12. Save the Children International	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assist and provide children with better education.</li> <li>• To provide better livelihoods.</li> <li>• To ensure good health and nutrition.</li> <li>• To ensure child protection.</li> <li>• To ensure disaster risk reduction.</li> <li>• To provide child rights and governance.</li> </ul>	All ward	Education	14 September 2020 To 13 August 2022
13. Silveira House	Education, Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure restoration of livelihoods and provide vocational skills training to most vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• To ensure reconstruction of learning institutions.</li> <li>• To provide WASH components in the identified communities affected by Cyclone Idai.</li> <li>• To promote climate sensitive agriculture in the affected communities.</li> </ul>	Selected communal and old resettlements areas in Bikita District.	Council, Health, Education, Local Government	2 June 2020 To 2 June 2025

Table 41: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To stimulate food security in the communities affected by cyclone Idai.</li> </ul>			
14. Village Worx	Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve equitable access to safe water.</li> <li>• To ensure improved sanitation through construction of latrines.</li> <li>• To ensure hygiene through establishment of hand washing stations.</li> <li>• To improve agriculture through teaching conservative agriculture</li> <li>• To ensure financial literacy training.</li> </ul>	5, 8, 9, and 19	Health	3 February 2020  To 3 February 2022
15. BHASO	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure new life post services.</li> <li>• To ensure positive development.</li> <li>• To provide gender and advocacy</li> <li>• To provide food security and livelihood</li> </ul>	All wards of the Bikita district	Health, Education and NAC	1 January 2020  To  1 January 2023
16. WELTHUNGERHILFE (WHH)/GERMAN AGRO ACTION.	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase production and productivity of the poultry value chains.</li> <li>• To improve and inclusive access to competitive markets.</li> <li>• To improve regulations, legalisation and policies governing the poultry value chains.</li> <li>• To improve socially inclusive financial products for the poultry value chains.</li> </ul>	All wards of the Bikita district	AARDS	27 November 2020  To 27 November 2022
17. CHRISTIAN CARE	Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction/ rehabilitation of water points</li> <li>• Construction / rehabilitation of School and Health centre and water sanitation infrastructure</li> <li>• Construction of household latrines and support vulnerable households sanitation</li> <li>• Promote improved hygiene practices</li> <li>• Develop drinking water safety and security plans and support O&amp;M of rural community water supply.</li> </ul>	All wards of Bikita District	DWSSC	1 April 2021  To  30 June 2023

Table 41: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate, implement and comply with environmental and social management plan.</li> <li>• Effective and efficient programme management.</li> </ul>			
<p>18. Destiny Foundation In Zimbabwe (Mhazo Philipos)</p> <p>Cel: +263 713 157 499</p>	TBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To advocate and promote awareness of abuse in any form against women and children and the girl child.</li> <li>• To improve the socio-economic status of girls and women.</li> <li>• To promote, maintain and support agricultural sustainability.</li> <li>• To educate, advocate and offer technical support.</li> <li>• To identify and offer all individuals and persons falling in the description of beneficiaries.</li> <li>• To identify, promote and sustain individual and self-customized personal and socio- economic needs.</li> <li>• To undertake such other activities and provide such other assistance.</li> </ul>	All wards in Bikita District	Women Affairs	<p>17 May 2021</p> <p>To</p> <p>16 May 2026</p>
<p>19. Zimbabwe Council of Churches(ZCC) M.T Dendere Cell:+263-4-4572122/573073</p>	Food Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement development programs in the district focusing on any of the six thematic areas that include:</li> <li>• Food security and nutrition</li> <li>• Water and sanitation</li> <li>• Emergencies and disaster preparedness</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Integration of gender, HIV &amp;AIDS, environment and disability</li> <li>• Peace building</li> </ul>	All wards of Bikita District	ALL	<p>February 2021</p> <p>To</p> <p>December 2022</p>
<p>20. Musasa Project Cell ; 0242706284/ 0772698912</p>	Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower women and girls, communities and survivors to enable them to prevent Violence against Women.</li> <li>• Engage community leaders on GBV response and referrals to the shelter and other GBV services</li> <li>• Conduct Community awareness campaigns to establish appropriate ways of preventing violence against women</li> <li>• Strengthen community-based clubs and equip them with information on -gender.</li> </ul>			

Table 41: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

21. Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)	Environmental protection, women empowerment, citizen's rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting women's right</li> <li>• Improving transparency and accountability in natural resource management</li> <li>• Address issues concerning environmental, economic, social and cultural interest of communities.</li> <li>• Capacity building of local councilors and capacitation of local authorities in terms of natural resource management.</li> </ul>	All wards	EMMA , Council and Local Government	2021-2026
22. Zimbabwe Association Of The Visually Handicapped (ZAVH)	Rights for visually handicapped women & Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting- the inclusion and participation of women and youth with disabilities</li> </ul>	All Wards	ALL	2021-2026
23. ZIZIWAZI Consortium	Sexual Reproductive Health, Advocacy against GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To engage Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, Sexual Reproductive Health services</li> <li>• To build on existing mapping data for KP led organizations</li> <li>• To develop a targeted strategy towards engaging KP clients, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Inter-Personal Violence</li> </ul>	All wards	ALL	2022-2026
24. Sakubva Relief Organisation	TBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To help vulnerable members of the community to initiate developmental programmes in the communities</li> <li>• To distribute material and provide services to the needy and vulnerable members of the community.</li> <li>• To alleviate poverty by encouraging nutritional gardens using drip kits</li> </ul>	TBA	Council	2022 to 2026

## 15. Summary Of Ward

Ward	HHs	Health Facility	Underweight	HIV/AIDS	Access To Safe Water	Poverty Level (%)	Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Sources Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Cattle Ownership	Goats Ownership	Sheep Ownership	Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity rankings
1	738	yes	High	High	Limited	80.7	2,086	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	yes	3	0	2	2	6
2	1,957	yes	High	High	Limited	77.0	1,472	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local employment, beer brewing and animal husbandry.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	yes	3	0	2	1	4
3	1,704	yes	High	High	Limited	74.9	1,464	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	Yes	3	0	1	14	3
4	1,260	-	Medium	High	Limited	72.0	1,264	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	1	0	1	2	16
5	1,554	yes	Medium	High	Limited	73.2	1,252	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	2	0	1	6	23
6	975	yes	Medium	High	Limited	74.8	1,262	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	4	1	3	7	8
7	1,210	yes	High	High	Limited	72.8	1,181	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	4	2	2	8	10
8	1,455	yes	High	High	Limited	73.5	1,151	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	2	0	1	4	9
9	1,638	-	Medium	High	Limited	77.2	1,118	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iii	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	2	0	0	18	28
10	1,215	yes	Medium	High	Limited	72.2	1,046	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iii	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	1	0	1	7	30
11	1,740	yes	Medium	High	Limited	71.4	1,024	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iii	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	2	0	1	5	29

### 15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

12	977	yes	low	High	Limited	71.2	955	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	2	1	2	9	24
13	2,622	yes	Low	High	Limited	62.3	783	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	lii	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	1	0	1	1	26
14	1,488	yes	Medium	High	Limited	74.8	896	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	1	0	0	1	17
15	1,567	yes	low	High	Limited	73.1	909	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	lii	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	no	2	0	3	1	27
16	1,946	yes	medium	High	Limited	77.8	869	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	5	0	2	6	5
17	1,156	-	medium	High	Limited	74.7	812	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	7	1	7	3	14
18	1,105	yes	medium	High	Limited	71.7	766	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	1	0	2	2	13
19	1,055	yes	high	High	Limited	70.8	848	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	3	0	3	1	11
20	1,779	yes	high	High	Limited	73.9	759	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	iv	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	2	0	2	11	1

### 15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

21	976	yes	high	High	Limited	740	720	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	2	0	0	0	4	12
22	1,370	-	high	High	Limited	701	678	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	yes	No	1	0	0	1	5	7
23	63	yes	Medium (10.6)	High	Limited	58.6	562	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	56	3	23	250	22	
24	1,047	yes	Low (16)	High	Limited	67.3	655	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	4	0	2	6	2	
25	992	yes	Low (6.9)	High	Limited	65.9	568	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological Region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	5	0	2	3	19	
26	867	yes	Low (2.1)	High	Limited	71.9	689	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	3	0	1	4	18	
27	169	-	Low (7.5)	High	Limited	42.6	313	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	8	0	3	10	21	
28	343	yes	Low (9.8)	High	Limited	62.3	209	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	12	0	4	4	20	
29	324	yes	Low (4.9)	High	Limited	60.5	193	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, Petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	no	3	0	2	2	15	



### 15. Summary Of Ward (continued)

30	211	yes	Low (0.7)	High	Limited	33.4	69	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	no	3	0	2	1	25
31	1268	-	Low (31)	High	Limited	72.8	122	Most of the zone is categorized in agro ecological region IV and V with a few areas in Region III. Annual rainfall is very low 600mm.	IV	Agriculture, petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	no	3	0	1	14	6
32	968	-	Low (11)	High	Limited	71.0	45	Rain-fed agriculture dominates the rural economy. Crop cultivation is supplemented by various other income generating activities including local	III	Agriculture, petty trade, Horticulture and fruits sales, casual labour.	Gathering wilds fruits, livestock sales, sale of non-food assets, consumption coping strategies	Yes	No	1	0	1	2	4

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Zidya Advance	Nutritionist	MoHCC
Hadzirabwi Benard	DDC	Local Government
Chidhuza Nobert	DAO	AARDS
Ndhlovu Muchabaya	DSDO	Social services

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# BIKITA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

