



BUBI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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FOREWORD

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide the 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 multistakeholder 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 to 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 Intergrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and community action plans, among other key reference documents. The district profiles provide ward-level analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub district level. These are developed as a public good to support Government, UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes.

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

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

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

ARRDS	Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services
CA	Communal Area
DA	District Administrator
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HH	Household
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
WFP	World Food Program
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

1.1 District Map

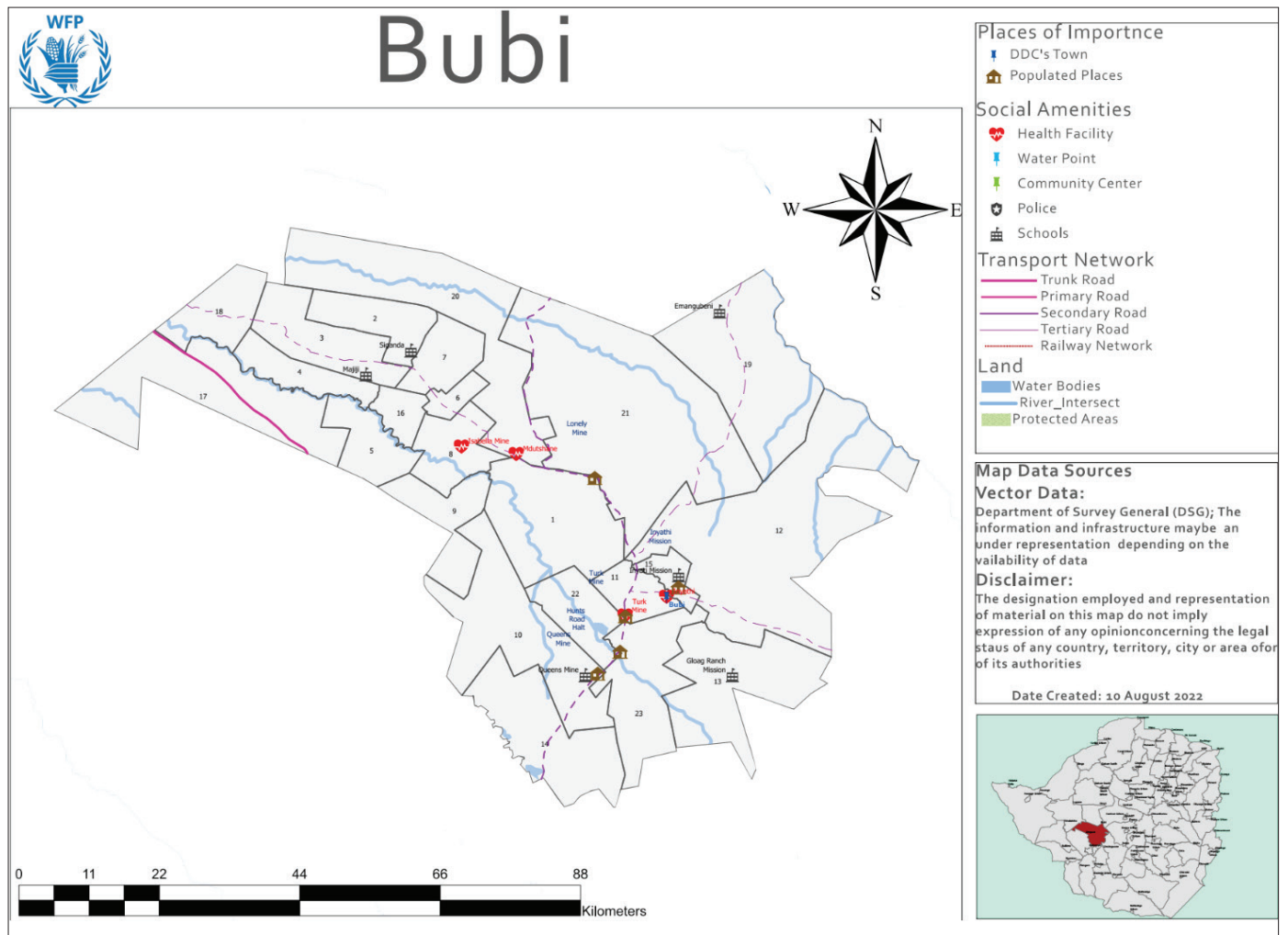


Figure 1: District Map

1.2 Administrative Information

The district covers an area of 600.35 square kilometres and borders with Nkayi to the north, Lupane to the northwest, Umuza to the South and South West, Insiza to the South-East and Gweru district on the East. The district is divided into twenty- three (23) administrative wards and these are then divided into 155 villages. Of the twenty-three (23) wards, six (6) are communal and six (6) are old resettlement areas. The rest are new resettlements, comprising of A1, A2 and small- and large-scale commercial farms. The service centre for the district is in Ward 11 which is about 65 km from Bulawayo. Most government offices and the main rural local authority offices are in Ward 11.

The district is endowed with two (2) minerals which are limestone and gold, with gold being the major available mineral deposit spread throughout the district. The district falls under one (1) chief who is Senator Chief Mtshane Khumalo, one (1) headman and forty-eight (48) village heads. The district lies in agro-ecological Region IV which is characterized by low erratic rainfalls and high temperatures. The land is suitable for tourism, cattle ranching and wildlife activities such as campfire programs. The district has four (4) large scale mines namely Isabella, Casymine, Queens and Bubi mine and the rest are small scale mines.

Most of the service institutions are concentrated at the main service centre which is in Ward 11. There is one (1) main police station which is in Ward 11, one (1) police post and five (5) police bases (table 1). Most service institutions face mobility and accommodation problems for both office and residential purposes.

Table 1: Service Institutions

Institution	Centres
Police station	1
Police post	5
Court	1
Magistrate	1
Public prosecutors	2
Interpreter	1
Clerk of court	1
Youth development officers	59
Woman affairs	5
Social welfare	4
AARDS	28
Registry 2 offices	11
Dip tanks	68
Children's home	0
Old people's home	0
Source DDC office	

1.3 Population Information

Table 2 presents the district population projection for 2021.

Table 2: Bubi District 2021 Population Projection by Ward

Ward No.	Number of households 2021	Population 2012	Estimated 2016 Population	Proportion of Population (%)	Projected 2021 Population
1	764	3603	3839	6	4031
2	624	2902	3092	5	3247
3	770	3609	3846	6	4038
4	752	3759	4005	6	4205
5	299	1488	1586	2	1665
6	39	162	173	0.3	182
7	747	3322	3540	5	3717
8	225	928	989	1	1038
9	161	864	921	1	967
10	642	2277	2426	4	2547
11	2025	7486	7977	12	8376
12	642	2778	2960	4	3108
13	492	2018	2150	3	2258
14	376	1396	1488	2	1562
15	575	2591	2761	4	2899
16	399	1959	2087	3	2191
17	562	2890	3079	5	3233
18	437	2144	2285	3	2399
19	489	2551	2718	4	2854
20	866	4141	4412	7	4633
21	1056	5185	5525	8	5801
22	271	757	807	1	847
23	807	3073	3274	5	3438
Total	14020	61,883	65,940	100	69237
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)					

1.4 Vegetation Characteristics

The district lies in agro-ecological Region IV which is characterized by low erratic rainfall and high temperatures. The district is made up of bushy savannah vegetation, which is dominated by Mopane, Blood wood, Mubondo, Acacia species and Magwe (yellow wood) tree species. The vegetation is also, composed of portions of sweet grass in the Central part of the district and sour grass in the South-eastern part. The land is suitable for tourism, cattle ranching and wildlife activities such as campfire programs.

1.5 Land Degradation

Land degradation is mainly due to illegal mining, poor agricultural practices e.g. farming along the slope and overstocking. Awareness campaigns have been conducted and these were led by the Natural Resources Committee of Rural District Development Committee and Rural District Council. By-laws and environmental monitors have been posted in every village to try and fight land degradation. The main forms of land degradation are summarized in table 3 by ward.

Table 3: Land Degradation by Ward

Type	Affected Wards	Remarks
Soil erosion	All wards	The major causes are poor land, soil and water management practices
Deforestation	5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	
Gully formation	2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	
Siltation of dams and rivers	2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	
Invader species	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 19	
Mining	8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	
Source: District Environmental Management Agency		

2 . Development Indicators

2.1 Education Information

There are fifty-five (55) primary schools and seventeen (17) secondary schools (table 4). There is an average 13.5% average dropout rate per annum and only 30% of children 15-19 years are attending school. There is also low enrolment at secondary school level compared to primary schools. This can be attributed to lesser secondary schools in the district which means most students walk long distance to access school. There is need for education promotion programs and construction of more schools in the district.

Table 4: Schools in the District

Ward	Proportion of Population (%)	No. of primary schools 2022	No. Of secondary schools 2022
1	6	3	1
2	5	2	2
3	6	2	1
4	6	2	1
5	2	1	0
6	5	1	0
7	1	1	0
8	1	1	0
9	4	1	0
10	12	3	0
11	4	2	1
12	3	5	0
13	2	3	2
14	4	3	1
15	3	1	1
16	5	1	1
17	3	2	0
18	4	2	1
19	7	2	1
20	8	5	0

Table 4: Schools in the District (Continued)

Ward	Proportion of Population (%)	No. of primary schools 2022	No. Of secondary schools 2022
21	1	3	3
22	5	1	0
23	6	4	0
	100	51	16
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)			

2.2 Health Facilities Information

The district has a total of fourteen (14) health institutions from council, government and from private sector. Table 5 presents the different health institutions and their locations.

Table 5: Health Institutions by Location

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward (location)	Authority (e.g., Council, Government, Private)
1	Inyathi district hospital	11	Government
2	Balanda clinic	8	Council
3	Majiji clinic	4	Council
4	Siganda clinic	7	Council
5	Lukala clinic	2	Government
6	Lukona clinic	19	Council
7	Raff's clinic	14	Government
8	Mduthsane clinic	20	Government
9	Isabella mine clinic	8	Private
10	Turk mine clinic	22	Private
11	Mbembeswana clinic	3	Government
12	Bona clinic	21	Council
13	Famona clinic	23	Government
14	Shekinah clinic	11	Private

2.3 Settlement Types

Out of the twenty-three (23) wards, six (6) are communal and six (6) are old resettlement areas. The rest are new resettlements, comprising of A1, A2 and small- and large-scale commercial farms. Table 6 presents the different settlement types by wards.

Table 6: Settlement Types

Settlement Type	No of Wards
Urban	0
Growth point	0
Resettlement area	17
Communal	6
Estate Farms	3

2.4 Nutrition

The stunting rate has dropped from 31.4% in 2016 to 26.3%. Severe acute malnutrition also dropped from 2.1% to zero because there has been large scale nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programming. Table 7 presents monitored nutrition Indicators.

Table 7: Nutrition, HIV and TB Indicators

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Moderate acute malnutrition	2.5 (NNS 2018)
Severe acute malnutrition	0 (NNS 2018)
Stunting	26.3 (NNS 2018)
Overweight and obesity	2.5 (NNS 2018)
HIV prevalence in women 15- 49 years	14.6 (NAC 2021)
TB prevalence	0.112

Exclusive breastfeeding practise have been improving due to health education programs for pregnant women (table 8)

Table 8: Feeding Practices for Children Under 2 Years

Feeding Practice	Percentage (%)
Minimum meal frequency	26.2 (NNS 2018)
Minimum dietary diversity	5.7 (NNS 2018)
Minimum acceptable diet	1.6 (NNS 2018)
Exclusive breastfeeding	57.1 (NNS 2018)
Bottle feeding	9 (ZimVAC 2021 national)

There has been a general increase in the proportion of women of child bearing age consuming iron rich foods (table 9).

Table 9: Food Consumption Patterns

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Minimum dietary diversity - women	28 (ZimVAC 2021)
Iron rich foods	85.8 (ZimVAC 2020 provincial)
Vitamin A rich foods	76.1 (ZimVAC 2020 provincial)
Protein rich foods	33.2 (ZimVAC 2020 provincial)
Household food consumption	29 (ZimVAC 2021)

Table 10 presents the top ten (10) diseases or conditions most common in the district

Table 10: Most Common Causes of Morbidity

	Top 10 Disease / Conditions
1.	Pneumonia
2	Skin diseases
3	Dental conditions
4	Diarrhoea
5	Hypertension
6	Injuries
7	Eye diseases
8	Nutrition deficiencies
9	Mental disorders

2.5 Causes of Mortality

Table 11a and 11b show the top five causes of mortality in the district and Mortality rate respectively.

Table 11a: Top Five Mortality Causes

	Top 5 causes of mortality
1	TB
2	Pneumonia
3	Hypertension
4	Head injuries
5	Gastro enteritis

Table 11b: Mortality in Children and Women

Mortality	Rate
Infant mortality	33 deaths per 1000 (MICS 2019)
Child mortality	23 deaths per 1000 (ZDHS 2015)
Under 5 mortality	67 deaths per 1000 (ZDHS 2015)
Maternal mortality	651 deaths per 1000 (ZDHS 2015)

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1 Water and Sanitation Information

The district has both functional and non-functional boreholes. Table 12 presents the main water sources for households in the wards, numbers of both functional and non-functional boreholes and the reasons for non-functionality of the boreholes.

Table 12: Distribution of Boreholes in the District

Ward	Main Water Source Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes
1	Dip wells, Borehole	18	5	Unavailability of spares, Low water table & breakdown
2	Boreholes, wells	15	9	Unavailability of spares, Low water table Breakdown
3	Boreholes	29	4	Unavailability of spares, Low water table Breakdown
4	Boreholes	19	5	Unavailability of spares
5	Boreholes	8	3	Low water table
6	Boreholes	1	0	Breakdown
7	Boreholes and shallow wells	27	3	Unavailability of spares
8	Boreholes	10	1	Low water table
9	Boreholes	10	1	Breakdown
10	Boreholes, springs	8	1	Unavailability of spares
11	Boreholes, piped schemes	16	7	Low water table
12	Boreholes	19	4	Breakdown
13	Boreholes, wells, springs	12	4	
14	Boreholes	13	19	Unavailability of spares
15	Boreholes, piped water	6	4	Low water table
16	Boreholes	12	4	Breakdown
17	Boreholes	12	1	Unavailability of spares
18	Boreholes, springs	11	1	Low water table
19	Boreholes	16	3	Breakdown
20	Boreholes	43	20	Unavailability of spares
21	Boreholes	33	16	Low water table
22	Borehole	8	1	breakdown low water table Unavailability of spares
23	Boreholes	16	11	Unavailability of spares Low water table

3.2 Sanitation Facilities

Basic sanitation is a right for all citizens. Table 13 shows proportions of households that have latrines, those with improved latrines as well as those with hand washing facilities.

Table13: Access to Sanitation Facilities

Ward	villages enumerated	households enumerated	No of HH with latrine	% of HH with any type of latrine	% of HH with improved type of latrines in use	% of HH with handwashing facilities in use
1	8	764	419	54.84	10.97	54.84
2	8	624	204	32.69	6.54	32.69
3	8	770	177	22.99	4.60	22.99
4	7	752	197	26.20	5.24	26.20
5	2	299	155	51.84	10.37	51.84
6	Plots	39	40	102.56	20.51	102.56
7	6	747	478	63.99	12.80	63.99
8	7	225	178	79.11	15.82	79.11
9	7	161	77	47.83	9.57	47.83
10	6	642	111	17.29	3.46	17.29
11	7	2025	1782	88.00	17.60	88.00
12	7	642	234	36.45	7.29	36.45
13	6	492	133	27.03	5.41	27.03
14	6	376	229	60.90	12.18	60.90
15	7	575	248	43.13	8.63	43.13
16	5	399	211	52.88	10.58	52.88
17	6	562	185	32.92	6.58	32.92
18	8	437	31	7.09	1.42	7.09
19	3	489	507	103.68	20.74	103.68
20	7	866	420	48.50	9.70	48.50
21	8	1056	285	26.99	5.40	26.99
22	2	271	175	64.58	12.92	64.58
23	8	807	145	17.97	3.59	17.97

3.3 Transport and Communication

The road network in the district is generally poor with most of the roads being gravel. Some of the roads are seasonal due to the type of soil that makes it impassable during rain seasons. There is also poor network coverage as the network provider have no communication towers in some wards. Figure 2 shows the road network for the district.

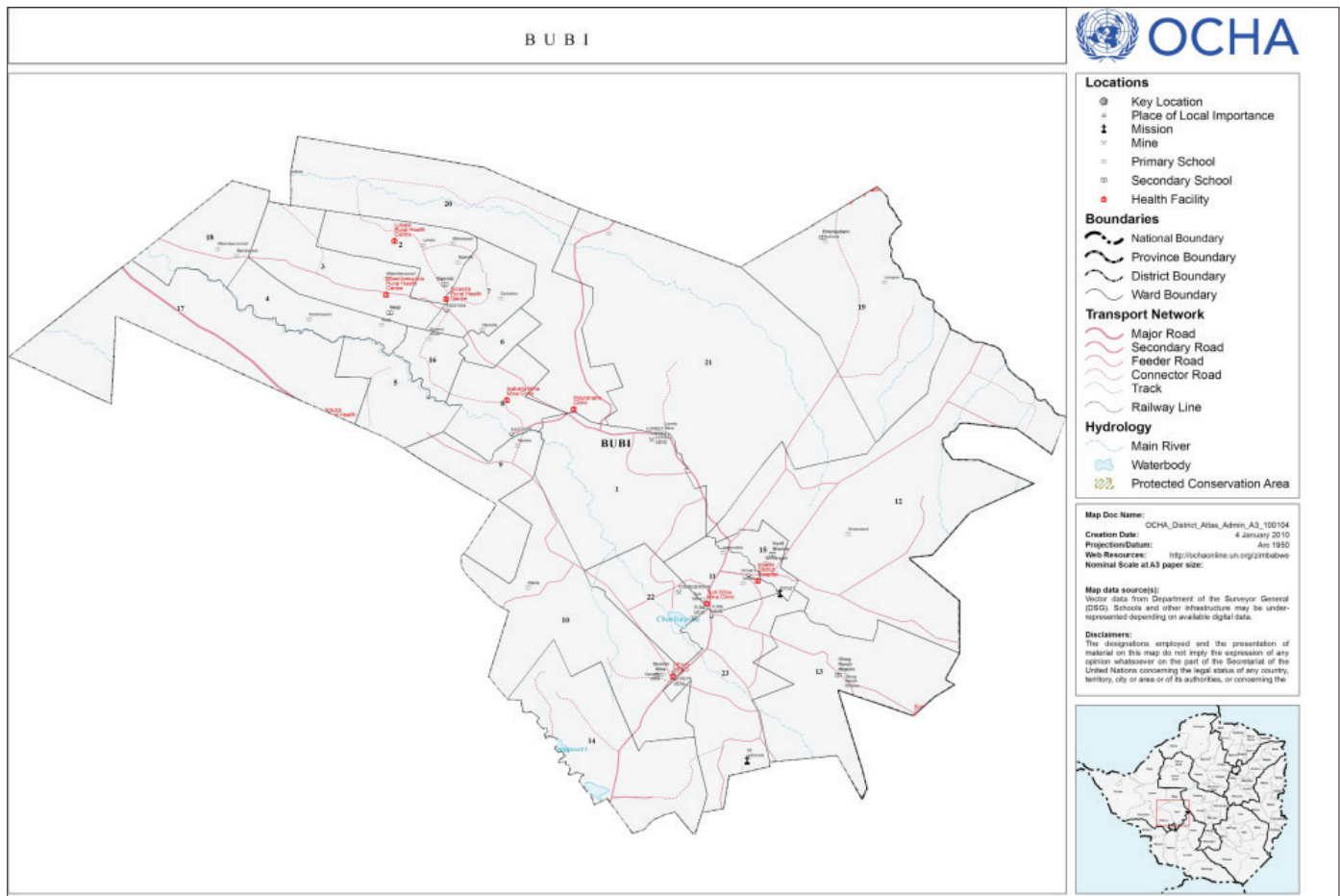


Figure 2: District Road Network

4. Agriculture Information

4.1 Natural Regions and Climate

Bubi district falls under natural region 4 which is characterized by low rainfall and high temperatures. The region is an intensive livestock and wildlife producing area supported by extensive crop production (table 14 and Figures 3 & 4).

Table14: Natural Regions in the District

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
4	<p>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 °C-20°C during winter (June to July) and the maximum ranges between 35°C -40°C during summer in September and October.</p> <p>Tree bush savanna vegetation, Gusu soils, red clays, black clays, sandy loams and Kalahari sands</p>	All wards

Source: AARDS – Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development.

4.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

The district receives fairly good rains but the distribution is poor. Mid-season dry spells are very common in the district. There are two established meteorological stations in the district at Inyathi and Siganda (Figure 5). The average annual rainfall varies between 600-500mm per annum. Old resettlement and communal areas wards normally receive low rainfall as compared to areas which used to be large scale commercial areas. Wards covered by communal areas are 2,3,4,7, 11 and 16 i.e., the North-Western part of the district, receive 300mm and below per annum whereas the other part receive 300-600mm.

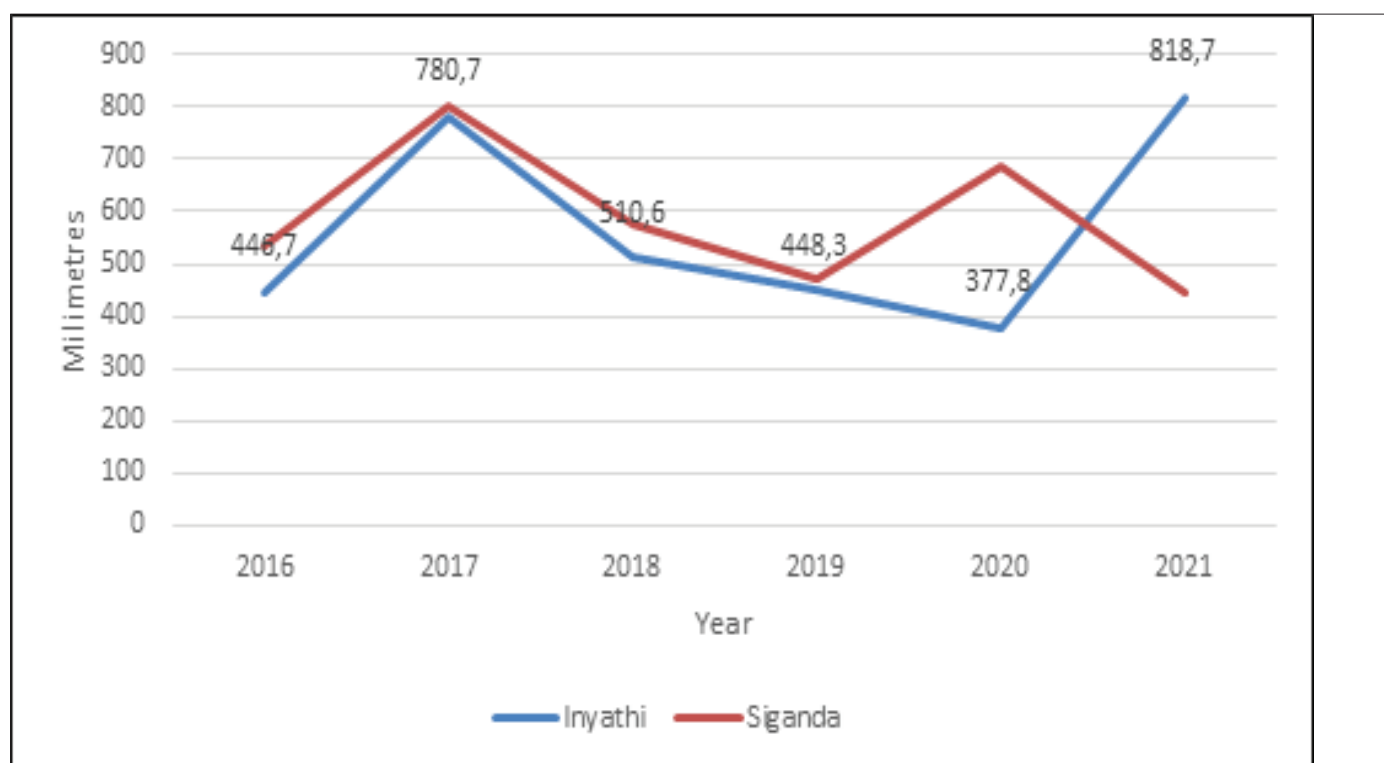


Figure 5: Mean annual rainfall for the district (Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe)

4.3 Hydro-Geological Conditions

Only six (6) wards have dams in the district. These are wards 1, 11, 12, 16, 22 and 23. Table 15 shows the locations of the dams, their sizes and uses.

Table 15: Distribution of Dams in the District

Ward	Name 2021	Type	Use
1	Orti	Medium	Livestock and irrigation
11	Pollards	Major	Urban consumption/livestock/irrigation
12	Impala dam	Medium	Livestock
16	Mpofana and Hauke	Medium	Livestock and irrigation
22	Merry Ellen	Major	Irrigation and livestock
22	Potwe	Medium	Irrigation and livestock
23	Famona	Medium	Livestock
23	Felton	Medium	Livestock

5 Agriculture Production

5.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The district has six (6) farming sectors and they are distributed across the wards. Table 16 and 17 show the area under the different farming sectors, and their characterization respectively.

Table 16: Farming Sectors by Ward

Ward	Farming Sector
1	A1
2	Communal area
3	Communal area
4	Communal area
5	Old resettlement
6	A1
7	Communal area
8	Old resettlement
9	Old resettlement
10	New resettlement
11	Old resettlement
12	Mixed
13	New resettlement
14	New resettlement
15	Old resettlement
16	Old resettlement
17	Old resettlement
18	Old resettlement
19	Old resettlement
20	New resettlement
21	New resettlement
22	New resettlement
23	New resettlement

Table17: Characterization of the Farming Sectors in the Districts

Farming Sector	Area (Ha)	% Of Area	Population 2016	Population 2021	% Of Population	Grazing Area(Ha)	Arable (Ha)
LSCF	4,400	1	281	320	0.46	1,466	2934
SSCF	6,857	1	280	319	0.46	5,486	1,371
A1	235,061	41	33,539	38,234	55	220,637	14,424
A2	140,743	25	1,400	1,596	2	10,503	4,200
OR	130,281	23	4,805	5,478	8	120,234	10,047
CA	54,810	10	21,078	24,029	34	30,798	24,012
Total	571,409	100	61,383	69,977	100	168,486	56,988
Source: Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services							

Major crops grown in the district are maize, sorghum, pearl millet and pulses. Maize being staple is more common despite poor rainfall patterns. Sorghum and millets are more common in the Northern part of the district. There is need to push for the growing of small grains as the weather is becoming more and more unpredictable.

Most of grazing areas in A1 and A2 are affected by illegal mining activities. The district has over 90,000 cattle translating to over 40,000 LU. Required grazing land when 1LU is allocated 15ha is 600,000 ha. With the total grazing available the district has a shortfall of 431,514 ha.

5.2 Irrigation Schemes

The district has a total of eight (8) irrigation schemes. Table 18 presents the distribution of irrigation schemes by ward, the size and the status of the irrigation scheme.

Table18: Irrigation Schemes Distribution

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (Hectares)	Status
1	Glenmore	30	Under construction
11	Pollards	45	Functional
15	Buhlebuzile	6	Functional
16	Nkosikazi	20	Functional
16	Hauke	40	Functional
21	Bona	60	Partial
23	Diglis park	20	Functional
23	Horseshoe	12	Functional

Source: Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services

5.3 Challenges Faced on Irrigation Schemes

- Water loses due to poor and old infrastructure
- Poor management practices
- Financial capital
- Outdated irrigation methods
- Conflicts amongst members
- Production remains subsistence

5.4 Crop Production Trends

Over a period of four (4) seasons the district realized only one (1) season of a good harvest where there was a surplus in cereals 2013/14 season (table 19). For the past two seasons production has been on the decline reaching the lowest in the 2015/16 season where deficit dropped down from a positive 2,898Mt to a negative 6222.45Mt. In bad season small grains usually do well compared to maize reaffirming their suitability to dry climatic conditions.

Table19: Cereal Adequacy by Districts

Season	Maize (T)	Sorghum (T)	Pearl Millet (T)	Total Cereal Production (T)	Requirement (T)	Deficit/ Surplus(T)
2012/13	7,230	363	247	7,840	9 207.45	-1367.5
2013/14	11, 595	327	183	12,105	9 207.45	2 898.0
2014/15	5,551	357	868	6,776	9 207.45	-2 431.5
2015/16	2,180	380	425	2,985	9 207.45	-6 222.5
2016/17	7,896	432	401	8123	9 207.45	-1 084.5
2017/18	6,981	371	354	7,123	9 207.45	-2 084.5
2018/19	4,563	312	363	6,785	9 207.45	-2422.5
2019/20	6,789	368	234	6,612	9 207.45	-2595.5
2020/21	9,745	379	344	8,967	9 207.45	-240.5

Source: Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services

6. Livestock

6.0 Main Types of Livestock

Livestock ownership vary across the district. Table 20 presents average livestock holding by ward.

Table20: Average Livestock numbers by ward

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	7	2	0	3
2	2	1	0	2
3	2	1	0	2
4	3	4	0	7
5	7	1	0	2
6	8	4	0	5
7	2	1	0	4
8	2	1	0	1
9	3	1	0	1
10	9	2	0	3
11	2	1	0	1
12	3	1	0	5
13	9	6	1	5
14	12	2	1	6
15	3	1	0	3
16	3	4	0	7
17	5	2	0	2
18	5	3	0	6
19	4	2	0	3
20	4	1	0	3
21	4	2	0	6
22	2	0	0	1
23	3	2	0	5

6.1 Main Livestock Diseases

All wards are prone to livestock diseases. Table 21 shows prevalence in livestock diseases.

Table21: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Newcastle disease:	All wards
Anthrax	All wards (cases very low)
Foot and Mouth:	All wards
Lumpy skin	All wards
Heart water	All wards
Theileriosis	All wards

6.2 Dipping Facilities

The district has a total of sixty-eight (68) dip tanks and of these sixty-five (65) are functional (table 22).

Table22: Dipping Facilities

Number Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
68	65	3	3

6.3 Animal Health Centres

The district has fifty-five (55) community animal health workers or paravets (table 23).

Table23: Animal Health Facilities

Animal health facilities	Number
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	55

6.4 Average Livestock Household Holding

In the district only 47% of the households own cattle whilst 30% own goats (table 24).

Table 24: Livestock Ownership

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	14, 020	47	30
Farm Households	11, 000	53	40
Non-Farm Households	3, 020	0	10

6.5 Other Livestock Establishments

The district also houses aquaculture and fodder production project (table 25).

Table 25: Other Livestock Establishments

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

7. Common Hazards

7.1 Periodic and Chronic Hazards

The district faces a number of periodic and chronic hazards. Table 26 summarizes the chronic and periodic hazards.

Table 26: Hazards in the District

Ward Number and Name	Periodic Hazards	Chronic Hazards
All wards		HIV/AIDS
8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 11	Mine accidents	
All wards	Hailstorms	
All wards		Child marriages
All wards		Animal diseases
All wards	Road accidents	
All wards	Hailstorms	
17, 18, 20, 21, 12, 13, 14, 10, 1 and 23	Veld fires	
All wards	Droughts	

7.2 Drought Prone Areas

The district is at medium risk in terms of drought (Figure 6).

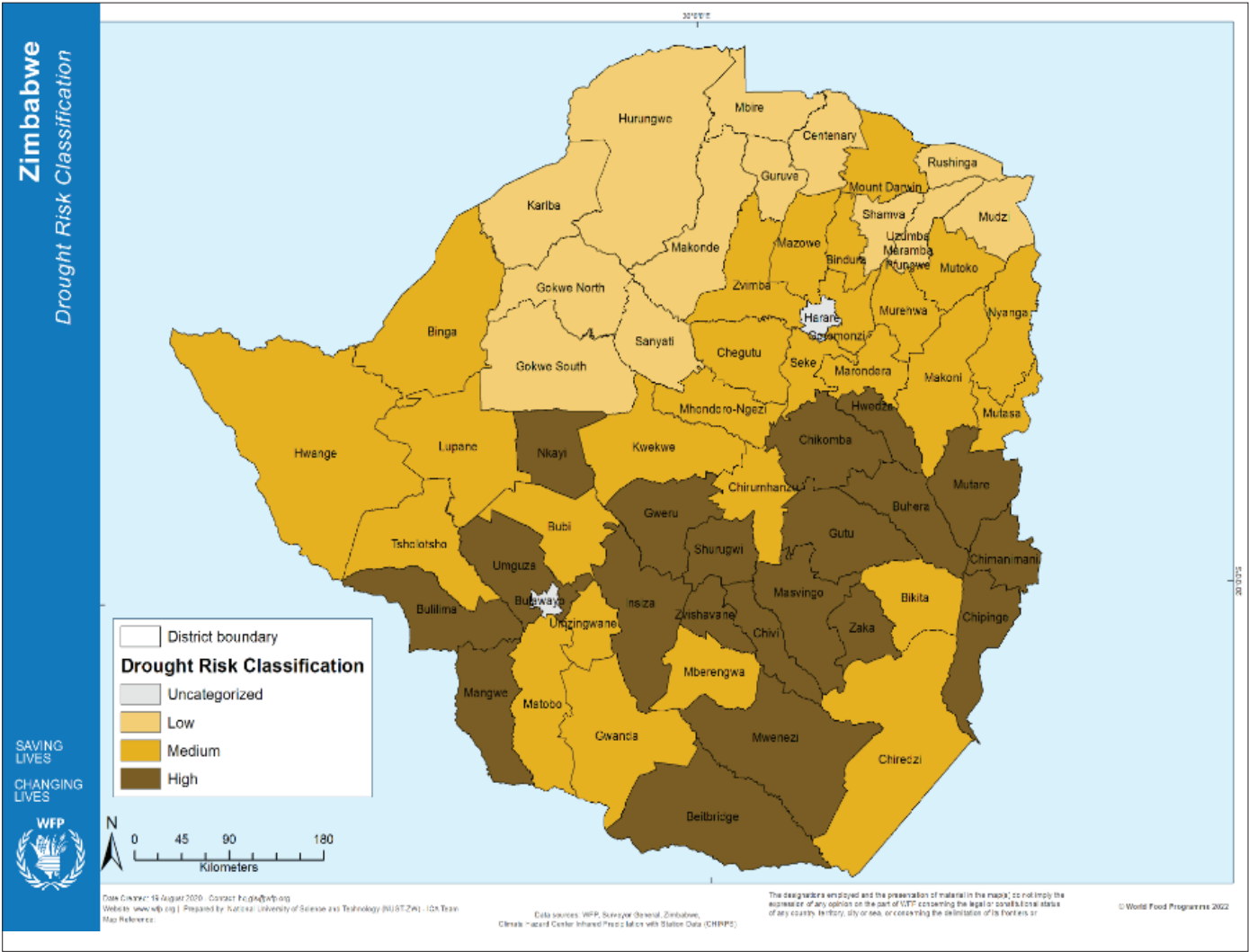


Figure 6: Drought Risk Classification - Source: National ICA, 2022

7.3 Flood Prone Areas

Bubi has low flood prevalence due to low rainfall that the district receives (Figure 7).

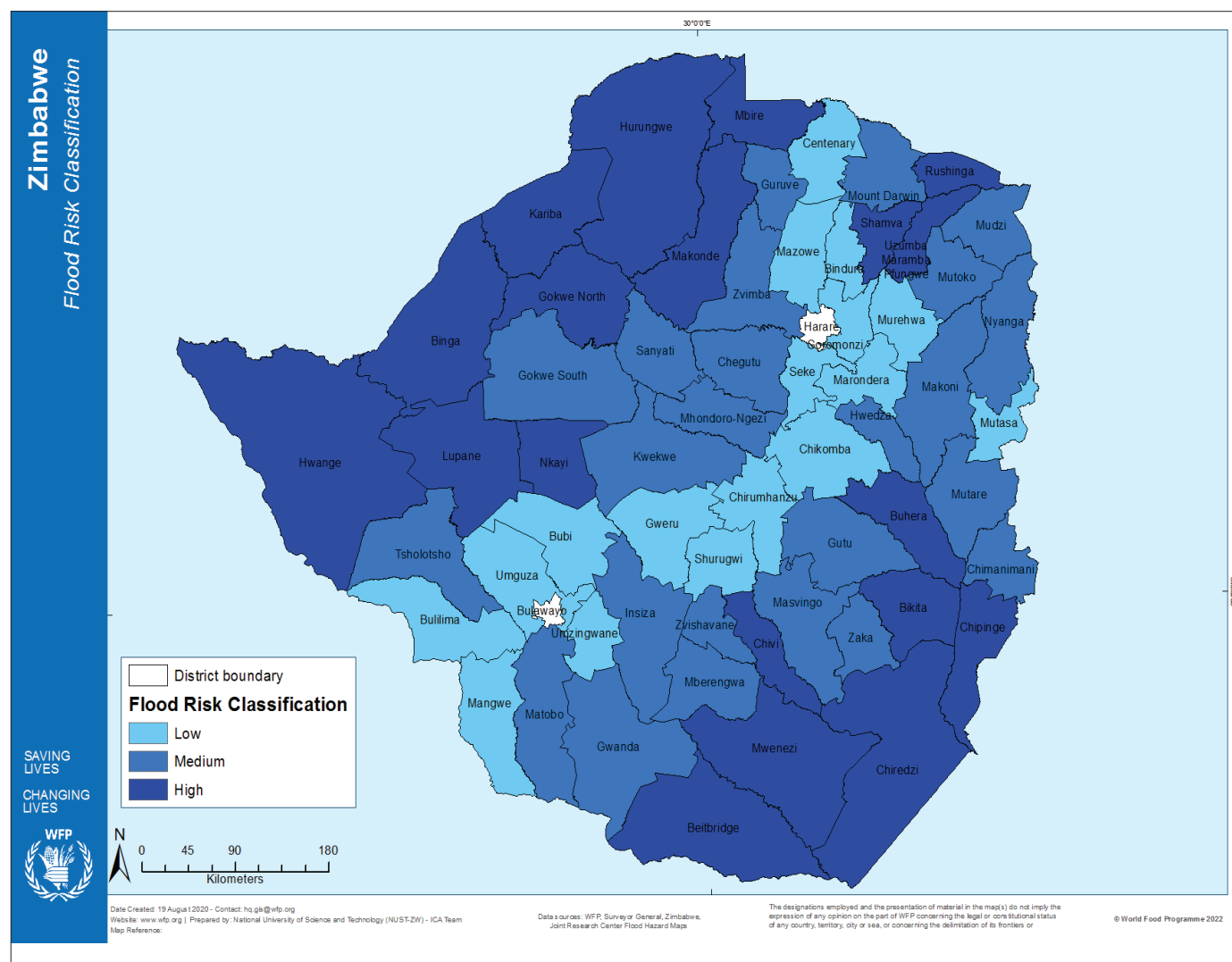


Figure 7: Flood Risk Classification (Source: National ICA, 2022)

8. Main Livelihood Sources

Bubi lies in three (3) livelihood zones, Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal, Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests, and Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming. Table 27 gives the description of the livelihood zones and Figure 8 shows the livelihood zone map

Table 27: Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	The zone covers the communal lands of Lupane, Nkayi, western Zhombe, Silobela and Inkosikazi. Livelihoods are built around three (3) main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Sorghum and maize farming is widespread but production is unreliable as the zone is semi-arid. Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off. For the poor, income earned from local work, forest products and/or gold panning (in Kwekwe and Gweru) is their mainstay.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18
Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. It lies in Matabeleland North province in western Zimbabwe. It covers the forest areas of Ngamo, Gwaai, Bembesi and Gwampa in Lupane, Nkayi and Bubi Districts. Maize, sorghum, millet and pulse yields are reasonable in most years; Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey. Poor availability of inputs, poor market access, lack of sufficient draught power and limited water supplies are the main constraints to food security.	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23
Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This livelihood zone covers a vast area across southern and central Zimbabwe spread across 15 districts. This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. The majority of farmers are A1 and A2 farm beneficiaries. Production of maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, round nuts, cowpeas and sweet potatoes is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	1, 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21 and 23

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline, 2012

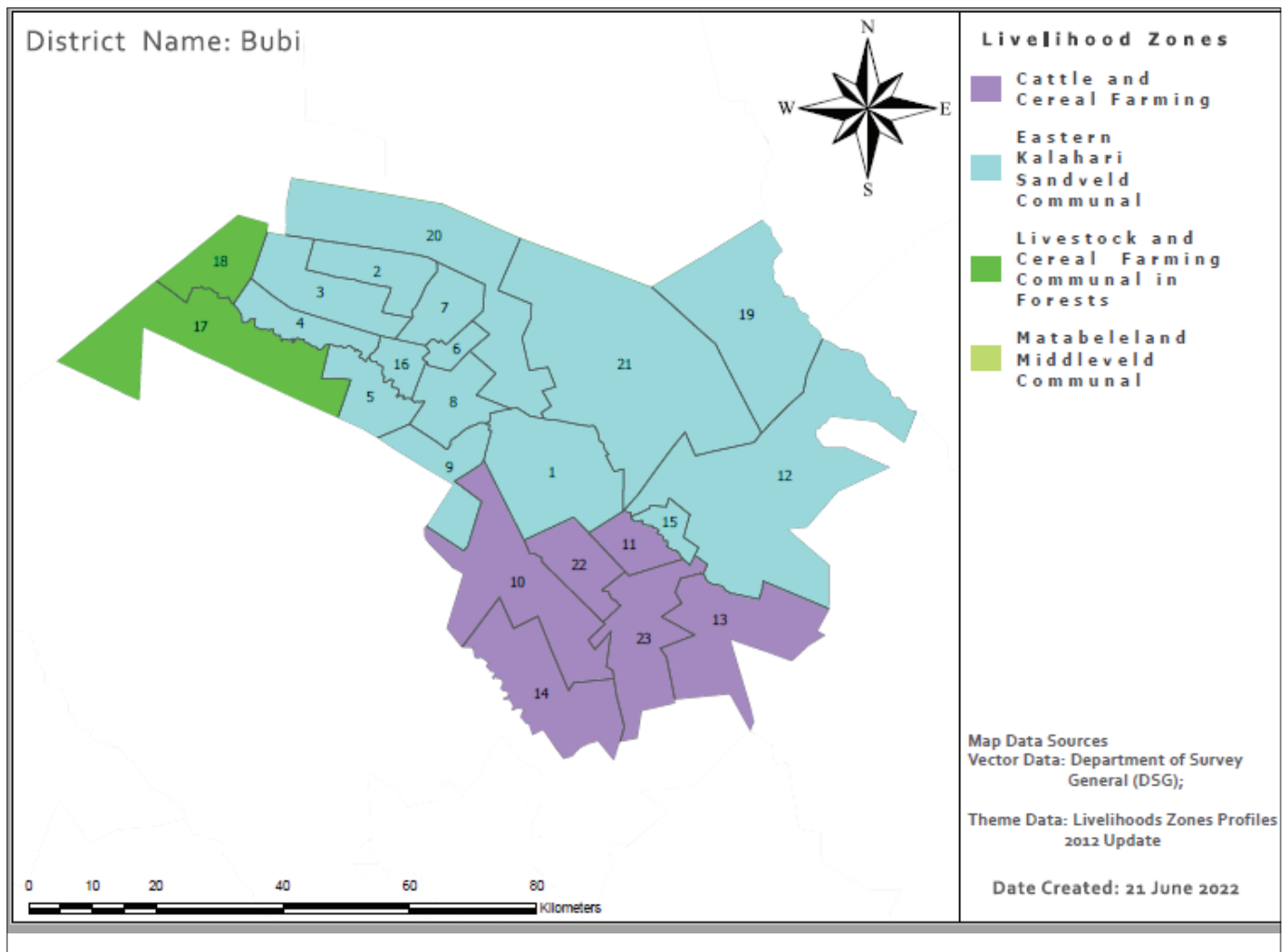


Figure 8: Livelihoods Zone Map

Livelihoods are depended on agriculture production, petty trade, remittances and formal and informal employment. 30% of the able bodied in the district are formally employed in Bulawayo and in the mines around Bubi centre. Brick moulding has a ready market but constrained by shortage or unavailability of water, especially in Bubi Centre. Sale of wild fruits like umkhemeswana and umtshwankela are seasonal. Sale of vegetables is prevalent especially among the communities near the centre. About 10% of the community members acknowledge receipt of remittances from relatives local or abroad. Sale of livestock by the communities is also common. Table 28 gives a summary of the livelihood options by wards.

Table 28: Livelihood Options

Livelihood Options	Description	Wards
Agriculture	Crop and livestock production	All wards
Small scale mining	Gold production	All wards but mainly in 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 22 and 23,
Petty trade	Selling of a variety of items inclusive of secondhand clothing.	All wards
Remittances	Mostly from RSA	All wards but at minimum levels
Employment	Mostly in big mines and town	22, 23, 11, 12, 13, 7, 8, 15 and 20.

9 Livestock Markets

The main markets in the district include middle- men, butcheries, abattoirs and other farmers (table 29). Of late, starting from January, prices have been very low to an extent that an average beast was selling for \$1/kg live weight. Also of concern is that animals are now being sold based on weight alone whereas the standard is grade and weight. In addition, there is need for the review of the livestock pricing policy as it is currently in favour of the buyer not the seller.

Table 29: Livestock Markets

Class of stock	Average price (2016) USD	Average price (2022) USD	Type of market	Availability
Cattle	450	350	Auctions/ middle- men/ butcheries/ abattoir/ locals	Available
Goats	50	40	Middle- men/ butcheries/ locals	Available
Indigenous chickens	5	5	Butcheries/ supermarkets/ middlemen/ locals	Available
Broiler chickens	5	6	Locals	Available
Donkeys	150	150	Locals	Available
Pigs	70	70	Middle- men/ butcheries/ locals	Available
Turkey	20	20	Locals	Available
Source: AARDS				

9.1 Crop and Food Commodities Markets

The markets available in the district for crops are small, low paying and at a distant from the farmers (table 30).

Table 30: Crop Markets

Market	Ward Number	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Siganda	2, 3, 4, 7, 6, 20, 17 and 18	Maize	Local famers	Available
		Small grains (Nyawuti, Sorghum, cowpeas, sunflower)	GMB	
Swat	20, 21	Maize	Local famers	Available
		Sorghum	GMB	
Inyathi	1, 12, 11, 15, 23 and 22	Maize	Local famers,	Available
		Horticulture	Bulawayo	
		Small grains	GMB	
Queens	10 and 23	Maize	Local famers	Available
		Small grains	Bulawayo	
		Horticulture	GMB	
Headquater	19 and 21	Maize	Local famers	Available
		Small grain	GMB	
		Horticulture		
Nkosikazi	8, 16, 9, 5 and 4	Maize	Local famers	Available
		Horticulture	GMB	
		Small grains		
		Sunflower		
Source: Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services				

Basically, most goods and services are available to the consumer, but cash availability is a challenge as disposable income is shrinking (table 31). Prices are also reasonable. Maize grain is mainly imported from Nkayi and Gokwe.

Table 31: Commodity Availability

Ward	Commodity Availability										Price
	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Small Grains
							(10kg)	(Bucket)	(2 Litres)	\$/500g	Bucket
1	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$3.50	\$1.40	\$5
2	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$5
3	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$1.50	\$5
4	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$1.50	\$5
5	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$5
6	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$5
7	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$5
8	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$5
9	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$5
10	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.50	\$5	\$4.00	\$1.20	\$5
11	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.00	\$5	\$3.50	\$1.20	\$5
12	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.00	\$5	\$4.00	\$1.50	\$5
13	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.50	\$5	\$3.50	\$1.25	\$5
14	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.00	\$5	\$3.50	\$1.50	\$5
15	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.00	\$5	\$3.50	\$1.20	\$5
16	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.00	\$1.50	\$5
17	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$1.75	\$5
18	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$5
19	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$5
20	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$5
21	A	A	A	A	A	A	\$9.00	\$5	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$5
22	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$7.00	\$5	\$3.50	\$1.20	\$5
23	A	A	A	A	n/a	A	\$8.00	\$5	\$4.00	\$1.50	\$5
Source: Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services											

Key: A = Available

Table 32 shows available labour opportunities in the district.

Table32: Labour Opportunities

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity
Domestic workers (maids & herdboys)	All 23 wards	All wards	50
Mining	11, 15, 1, 12, 1, 19, 22, 10, 13, 23 and 8	All wards	50
Farming (farmworkers)	All wards	All wards	50

9.2 Market Challenges

The following are market challenges

- Low producer prices
- Market uncertainty
- High cost of inputs
- Distance to markets
- Poor distribution of agro-dealers

9.3 Markets: Seasonal Calendar

Calendar for food purchases- Normal

During a normal year, food purchases are mainly witnessed in the lean period. Households consume their harvest from April to September (table 33).

Table 33: Seasonal Purchases For Normal Year

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food purchases												
Lean/hungry period												

Calendar of food Purchases-Drought year

During the drought period, households in the district rely on purchases throughout the year and the level of vulnerability is very high (table 34).

Table 34: Calendar of food purchases for a drought year

ITEM	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Food purchases												
Lean/hungry period												

10 District Development Priorities

Table 35a and 35b presents the district development priorities

Table 35: District Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
1	Food security	All	Severely affected because of geographical location
2	Health	All	One of Highest HIV/AIDS prevalence in the country. Few health facilities
3	Education	All	High cases of school dropouts due to long walking distances. Poor infrastructure in school and high rate of teacher turnover
4	Infrastructure	All	Accessibility to water and road network

Table 35b: District Development Priorities

Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Food security	-labour saving technologies -GMB depo -establishment Nutrition gardens -Establishment of more Crop and Livestock markets. -growing drought tolerant crop	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanize the agricultural sector Build a GMB at Inyathi and establish sub-depots Establish nutrition gardens Establish agricultural and livestock markets To grow tradition grain and early maturing maize varieties
Health	-purchases of ambulances -staff cottages in all health facilities - more health facilities	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase more ambulances Build staff houses Build more health centres

Table 35b: District Development Priorities (Continued)

Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Transport and Communication	-Additional Boosters (netone, telecel & Econet) -Road Rehabilitation	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct more communication towers Rehabilitate and construct roads
Education	-Infrastructure -staff welfare	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build more classrooms Build more staff houses Improve staff conditions
Water and sanitation	Infrastructure	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill more boreholes Assist in construction of toilets
Social protection	Infrastructure	14 and 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a children home in ward 12 Establishment of an old peoples home
Source: District Development Coordinator Reports			

11. Food Security

11.1 Food Insecurity Trends

Bubi district is a moderately food insecure district, and this is mainly due to poor crop production and limited livelihood options. The district benefit from casual labour and remittances from South Africa and other neighboring countries.

According to ZimVAC reports 2016-2021 food insecurity for Bubi district has been generally below the national average. Both these years received below normal rainfall and the district is highly affected by drought and mid-season dry spells. The district is prone to food insecurity. The food insecurity for the district reached its maximum in 2019 (Figure 9).

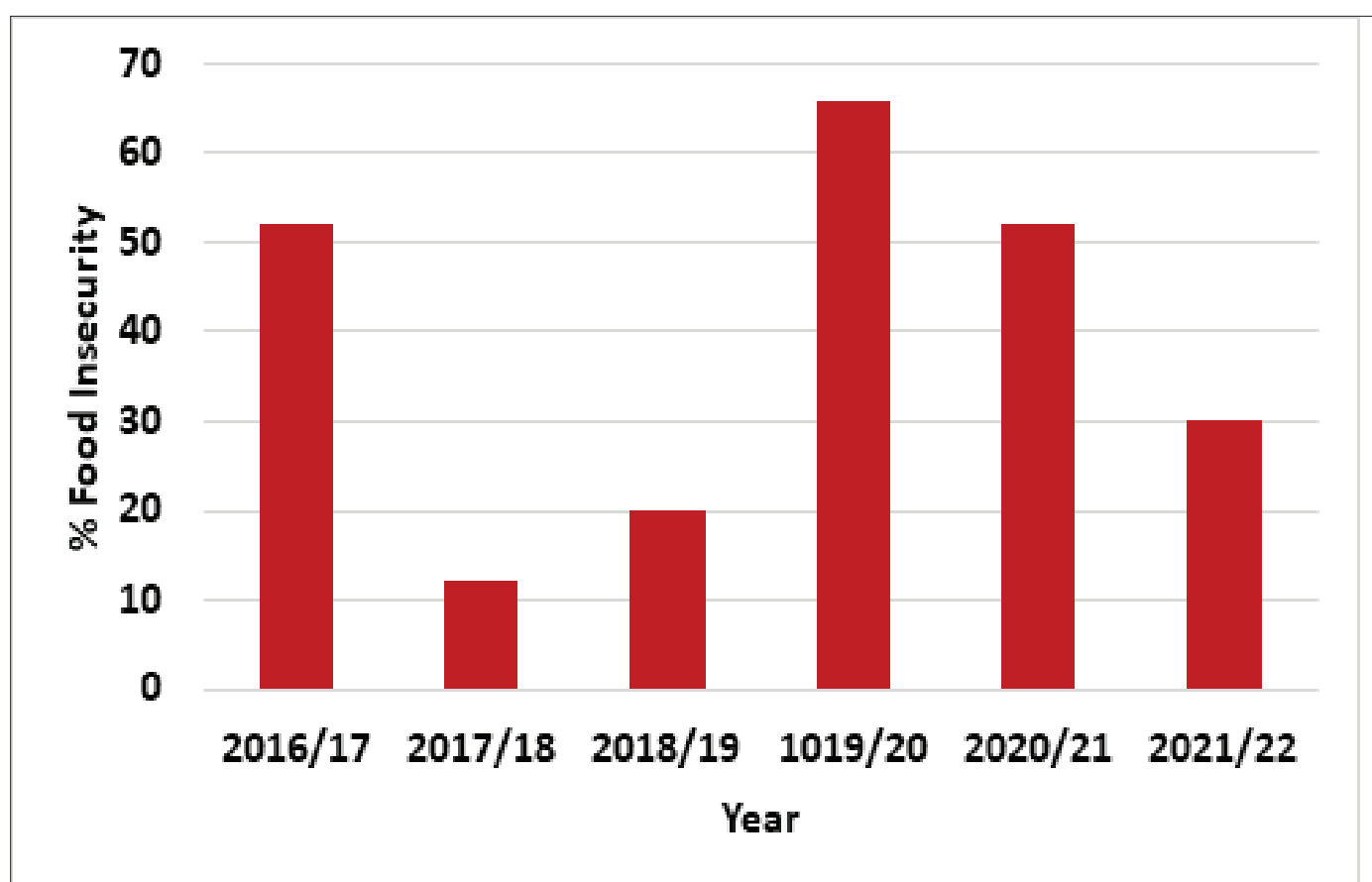


Figure 9: Food Insecurity Trends (Source : ZimVAC District Data)

11.2.Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity

Bubi district has a 2021 estimated population of about 69 237. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 4000 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time. They need external assistance to meet their food requirements. About 31 092 are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and after a shock. An estimated 23 300 are classified as resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. Furthermore, 10 845 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

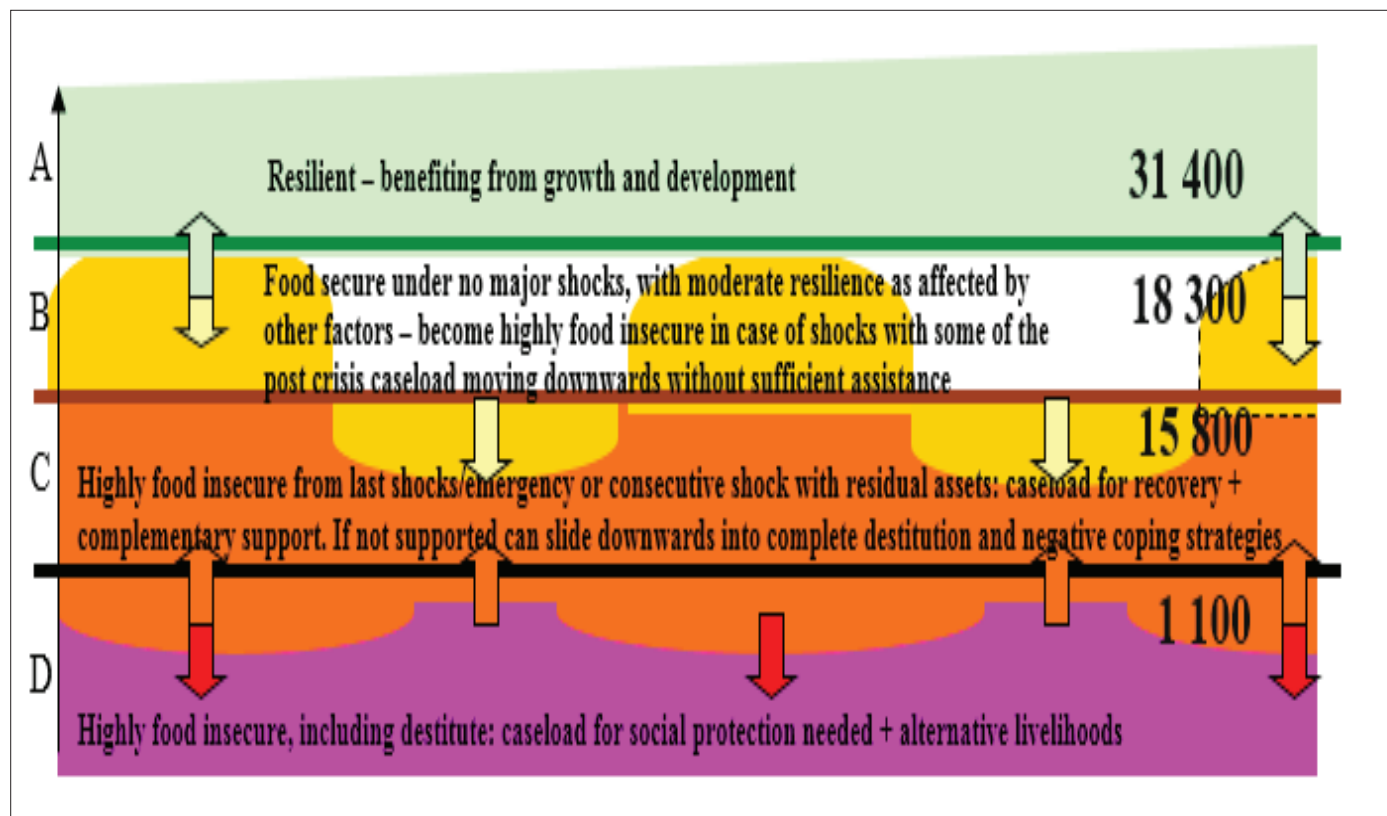


Figure 10: Households Vulnerability Classification (Source: National ICA, 2021)

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.

12. Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Table 36 presents Bubi district socio-economic groups and vulnerability classification

Table 36: Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

Group A Already resilient 10845 people (15%)	<p>These households are food secure and resilient and will already be benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programs – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc.</p> <p>This group is adequately resourced, own livestock (average of 20t), pensioners, have stable finances, employee's assistance for domestic and outdoor duties</p>
Group B Food secure under no major shocks 23 300 people (33.6%)	<p>These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies. On top of social programs, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programs. They have capacity to be rich, have livestock, they are willing to learn, and at times they are abused by funders and the rich.</p>
Group C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks 31092 people (44.9%)	<p>These households have become highly food insecure as a result of eroded coping strategies from the war, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods. They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programs). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D). This group has the potential but not utilizing it, they need to be sensitized of their potential, they no they qualify for aid.</p>
Group D Highly food insecure, including destitute 4000 people (5%)	<p>These are most vulnerable, most times are abused by those in group A, they include the elderly, disabled, child headed families, widows and orphans', and these are the lowest on the poverty ladder.</p>

Source: Bubi District Seasonal Livelihood Programming

Coping Strategies

- As a copying mechanism, most of the households have reduced the number of meals per day.
- There is sale of firewood by the newly resettled farmers.
- Approximately 10 % of the people receive remittances locally and abroad.
- Communities resort to consumption of local wild fruits especially during the hunger period. In Loziba ward, communities were buying vegetables from the neighboring wards.
- For those households with livestock, barter trade is common particularly for small livestock like chicken for grain.
- Gardening constitutes 40% of the main agricultural activity done by the food insecure.
- Sale of wild fruits and other natural resources
- Commercial sex

Constraints Faced by Food Insecure Households The main constraints to household food security and livelihoods in Bubi District are the following:

- Limited access to sanitary facilities
- Limited draught power and availability of agricultural inputs especially among the very poor and poor households. These two population groups cannot even afford the farming implements even though available.
- No means to control declining soil fertility, crop pests and livestock diseases.
- HIV/AIDS
- Limited post-harvest management techniques among farmers.
- Eroded household purchasing power to access food from the market.

Table 37 presents the major coping strategies employed by households

Table 37: Coping Strategies Employed by Households

Rank	Ward Number	Livelihood / Coping Strategies	
		Livelihood Strategies	Coping Strategies
Very High Vulnerability	2, 3, 7, 18 and 1	Normally rely on crop production but due to current drought, the livelihood was not viable	A number of negative coping mechanisms. *High prevalence of prostitution at the shopping centers and mines as well as reduction of meals, unusual reliance on wild fruits and withdrawal of children from school
High Vulnerability	5, 9, 8, 11, 16 and 10	*Casual labour in commercial farms. *Gold panning which used to sustain most households was banned. *Most households in these wards run vegetable gardens	Consumption of vegetables alone and reduction in the number of meals and quantities of food taken are the main coping mechanisms.
3- Medium Vulnerability	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	Crop production is a viable livelihood in these wards	not yet engaging in negative coping mechanisms
4- Low Vulnerability	22, 14, 8, 11 and 6	These wards are engaged in commercial farming and are better off.	They don't need food aid for this current VGF program.

Ranking of Food Insecure Wards

The food insecure wards were ranked considering livelihood options, incomes, crop and livestock production and poverty levels (table 38).

Table 38: Food Security Ranking by Wards

Ward	Hh 2021	Estimated 2021 Population	Poverty Prevalence	Total Cereal Prodn 2022	Requirement 2022	Surplus/ Deficit 2022	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	642	3108	42	110	459	-350	12
2	747	3717	45.2	296	368	-72	7
3	299	1665	47	99	458	-358	5
4	39	182	46,3	300	477	-176	6
5	2025	8376	43	193	188	5	11
6	489	2854	40	0	20	-20	19
7	225	1038	44.6	118	418	-301	8
8	1056	5801	39	96	174	-78	21
9	764	4031	55	86	109	-24	1
10	562	3233	40,8	113	291	-177	17
11	866	4633	40	409	940	-531	20
12	376	1562	41.3	434	349	85	14
13	575	2899	41	272	259	13	15
14	271	847	39	80	175	-95	22
15	399	2191	41	102	316	-215	16
16	752	4205	49	107	249	-142	4
17	624	3247	54	179	362	-184	2
18	770	4038	51	172	271	-99	3
19	492	2258	41.8	440	322	117	13
20	161	967	44.2	253	532	-278	9
21	642	2547	43.8	526	658	-132	10
22	807	3438	39	696	94	603	23

Table 38: Food Security Ranking by Wards (Continued)

Ward	Hh 2021	Estimated 2021 Population	Poverty Prevalence	Total Cereal Prodn 2022	Requirement 2022	Surplus/ Deficit 2022	Food Insecurity Rankings
23	437	2399	40,5	217	394	-177	18
	14020	69236	881	5296	7883	-2587	

Source: Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services

13. Food Aid Trends

Government usually assists in times of food challenges, covering the whole district (table 39). This is done through programs such as the Presidential and subsidized inputs distribution i.e. 10kg seed packs, 50kg fertilisers of both Ammonium Nitrate and Compound D. The complementing partners are assisting in wards 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,15,11,16,17,18,19,20 and 21. Some are being assisted with cash transfers of \$7.00 per individual.

Table 39: Food Aid Trends

Ward Name	No. Of Households Assisted In 2020	No. Of Individuals Assisted In 2021	No. Of Individuals Assisted In 2022
1	319	1,145	1,398
2	315	895	1195
3	303	1,111	1,340
4	368	1,155	1,660
5	222	634	875
6	31	0	75
7	304	1,420	1,672
8	189	700	785
9	158	587	830
10	168	804	1,050
11	398	973	1,180
12	245	944	1,197
13	239	1,080	1,320
14	201	665	880
15	315	885	1,085
16	233	1,200	1,410
17	360	1,170	1,465
18	271	640	780
19	277	571	755
20	321	1,500	1,670
21	342	1,567	1,584
22	136	519	896
23	285	638	990

From previous years till 2020 the Government was distributing a 50kg per household regardless of the household size. In the year 2021 the Government started distributing 10kg of grain per individual. However, the package is still not nutrition sensitive hence the need for nutrition sensitive social protection.

14: District Partner Profiling

Table 40 presents district Partner profiling

Table 40: District Partners Profiling

Name	Area Of Operation	Category	Wards Of Operations	Government Departments	Funding
Bekezela HBC	Providing life skills Education and information, access to employment and entrepreneurship as well as enhancing access to internship opportunities. SRHR. WASH	PVO	3, 4, 2, 15, 14, 17, 18 and 19	Women Affairs, Social Development	DREAMS OXFAM TDM
ORAP	Provision of basic food as well as prevention of loss of life	PVO	ALL WARDS	Social Development	USAID, KNH,WWF
Msasa	Seeks to embark on setting up a shelter for women experiencing Gender Based Violence empowering activities for women and girls.	PVO	All Wards	Women Affairs, Police (VFU), Social Development, Justice	UNFPA
Women and Land in Zimbabwe	Facilitate the reduction of gender discrimination in access, control and ownership of land.		15,21 and 22	Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services & Lands	
Nutrition Action Zimbabwe	Nutrition Awareness	PVO	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17 and 18	Health. Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services	UNICEF
Habakkuk Trust	Capacity building activities	Trust	1,12 and 19	Local Govt, Home Affairs, Women Affairs	Diakonia Swedish Embassy
MELANA (GERMANY AGRO ACTION)	Resilience programmes	PVO	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17 and 18	Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services , ddf	UNDP
Trinity Project	Operates in ward10,11,15,22,23 promote childhood rights, birth registration, inheritance	PVO	1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22 and 23	Social development	SIDA
Community Working Group on Health	Community participation in Health (Siganda RHC, Majiji RHC, Balanda RHC, Raafits RHC, Lukala RHC	pvo	2, 4, 8, 14 and 3	Health	UNICEF
Bantwana Zimbabwe	Cultural & Social Affairs, Education, Health Services, Agriculture & Entrepreneurial	pvo	3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19	Social development education	International Charity Organisations DREAMS Programn HIV Intervention
Zvandiri-Africaid	HIV care psychosocial support, child and youth friendly support services. Training of community adolescent treatment supporters.	PVO	14, 20, 8, 7, 2, 3, 4, 19 and 11	Social development Health	ZIMTEC
Pangea Zimbabwe IDS Trust (PZAT)	Advocacy, Technical support & service delivery, Strengthening Primary Health Care in rural Setting, The Shaping the Health of Adolescents in Zimbabwe (SHAZ HUB)	PVO	14, 20, 8, 7, 2, 3, 4, 19 and 11	Health	PEPFAR / ZITECH

15. Summary by Ward

Ward Num	Hh	Health Facility	Hiv/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	764	No	Low	Low	High	81.6%	1,574	355	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	7	2	0	3	12
2	624	Yes	Low	High	Low	90.0%	906	100	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	2	1	0	2	7
3	770	Yes	Low	High	Medim	90.4%	746	79	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	2	1	0	2	5
4	752	Yes	Low	High	Low	94.4%	692	41	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	3	4	0	7	6
5	299	No	Low	High	Low	94.1%	673	43	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	7	1	0	2	11
6	39	No	Low	High	High	92.0%	654	57	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	8	4	0	5	19
7	747	No	Low	High	Medium	89.3%	650	78	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	2	1	0	4	8
8	225	No	Low	Low	Low	83.7%	643	126	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	2	1	0	1	21
9	161	No	Low		Low	93.5%	555	39	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	3	1	0	1	1
10	642	No	Low	Low	Medium	87.5%	534	77	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	9	2	0	3	17
11	2025	Yes	Low	High	Medium	84.3%	515	96	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are built around three main activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and labour (local and migratory). Livestock and remittances are a key safety net for the better-off.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	2	1	0	1	20
12	642	No	Low	Low	Low	94.9%	508	27	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	3	1	0	5	14
13	492	No	Low	Low	Low	84.6%	463	85	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	9	6	1	5	15
14	376	Yes	Low	Low	Low	88.0%	410	56	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	Predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	12	2	1	6	22
15	575	No	Low	High	High	84.9%	398	71	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	3	1	0	3	16
16	399	No	Low	High	Medium	94.8%	394	22	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	3	4	0	7	4

14.0 Summary by Ward (continued)

Ward Num	Hh	Health Facility	HIV/Aids (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor Hhs	No. Of Non Poor Hhs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
17	562	No	Low	High	Low	94.6%	359	21	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	5	2	0	2	2
18	437	No	Low	High	Medium	79.6%	285	73	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	5	3	0	6	3
19	489	Yes	Low	High	High	89.6%	255	30	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	4	2	0	3	13
20	866	Yes	Low	Low	Medium	72.0%	186	72	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	4	1	0	3	9
21	1056	No	Low	Low	Medium	81.5%	174	40	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	4	2	0	6	10
22	271	Yes	Low	Low	Low	96.2%	147	6	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	2	0	0	1	23
23	807	No	Low	Low	Low	82.8%	31	6	Livestock and Cereal Farming Communal in Forests	Livelihoods in this forested western zone are built around three main activities: livestock (mainly cattle), cereal cropping, and the exploitation of forest resources. Livestock sales are a key safety net; and the poor find casual work either on farms, constructing houses, as well as selling some honey.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture, Artisan work, cattle ranching, gold panning and casual labour	Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of wild fruits	High	N/A	3	2	0	5	18

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Ndebele Clever Vumani	Development Initiatives Officer	ORAP
Ndou Loraine	Admin Istrative Officer	Local Government
Manyeruke Loice R	Social Development Officer	Social Development
Moyo Lovemore M	Nutritionist	Health
Kujinga Josphat K	DAEO	Agricultural Advisory And Rural Development Services

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BUBI District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

