



2022

BULILIMA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Sincere appreciation goes to the Provincial Coordinators, District Food and Nutrition Security Committee and District Drought Relief Committee members for participating in the drafting of the profiles and the valuable information provided.

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

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

1. General Characteristics Of The District

1.1. Generic Features (Infrastructure, Boundaries, Transport Network And Hydrology)

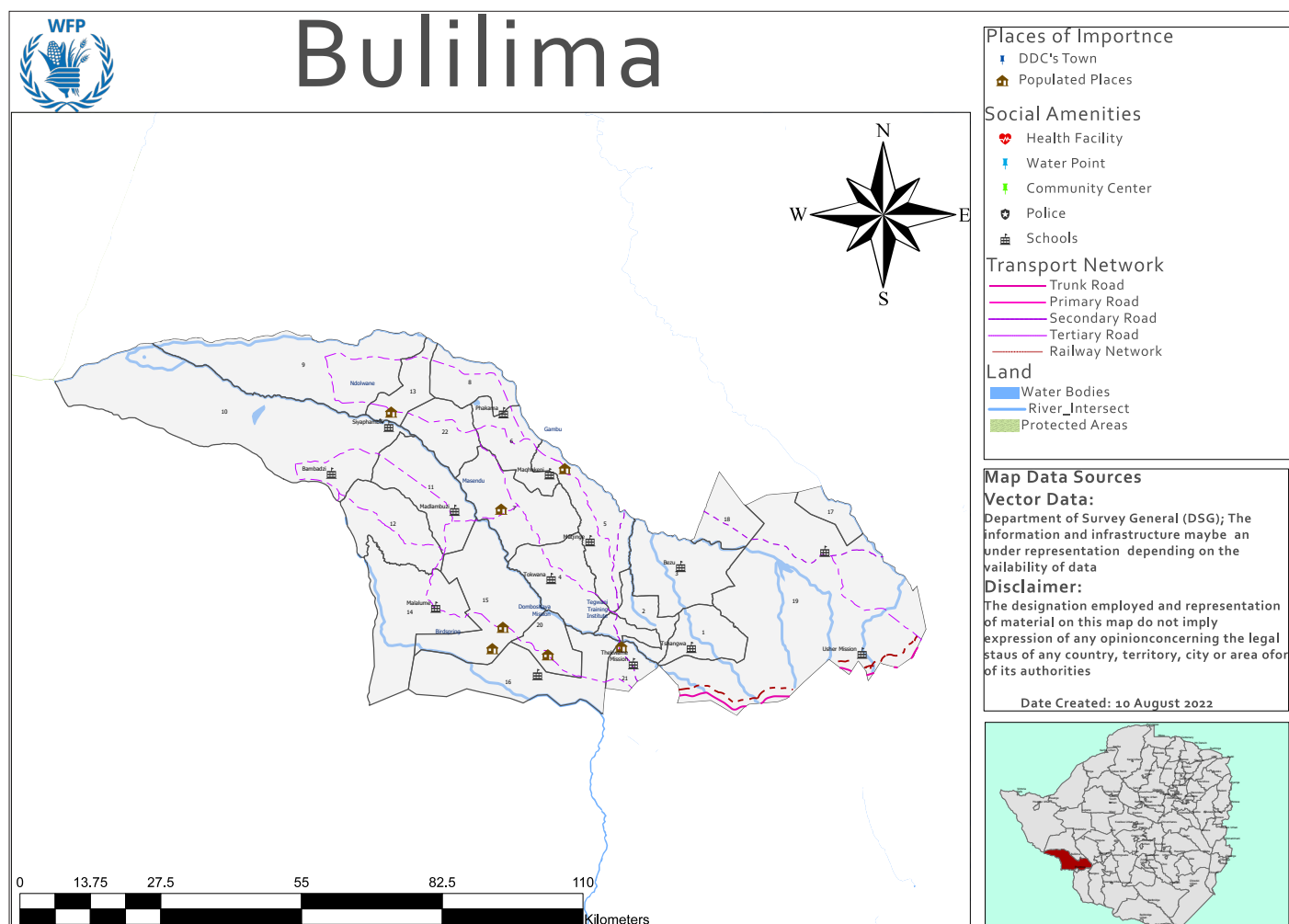


Figure 1: Map Of The District (Source: WFP)

1.2. Administrative Information

Bulilima District is situated in the South Western side of Zimbabwe in North Western part of Matabeleland South Province. The district is bordered by Mangwe District in the South, Tsholotsho District in the North, Umguza District in the East and the Republic of Botswana in the West. It spans an area of 715, 545 hectares of which includes both arable and grazing land. The district has twenty-two wards. It has all farming sectors including old resettlements, communal lands, large scale commercial farming, small scale commercial farming sector, A1, A2 and A3 models. The district lies in natural Region IV and is characterised by low rainfall and low agricultural potential.

The District administrative offices are located in Plumtree town, which falls under Mangwe District (located outside Bulilima District). This scenario came into being after the split of the former Bulilimamangwe District which was as a result of the Presidential Proclamation of 2001 hence the district has no administrative offices within the district. The proposed administrative centre is Masendu Business Centre in Ward seven (7).

The district has many business centres but the major ones are Madlambudzi, Ndolwane, Khame, Masendu, Bhagane and Figtree.

According to the 2012 Census, the district has a population of 90, 561 with 19, 686 households. The major economic activities include crop and livestock production, horticultural production, cross border trading, CAMPFIRE activities, petty trading and non-timber products (Mopane worm harvesting).

The major state roads include Plumtree -Tsholotsho, Plumtree- Maitengwe, Plumtree- Ndolwane which are all weather roads linked to various feeder roads dotted throughout the district.

The district has one air strip at Ndolwane business. There is Maitengwe Port of entry on the Zimbabwe and Botswana border in ward ten (10). There is one Police Station namely Madlambudzi in Ward eleven (11).

The major languages spoken in the district include Kalanga and isiNdebele.

The local leadership comprises five (5) chiefs, fifteen (15) headmen and one hundred and fifteen (115) village heads. There are twenty-two councilors for the (22) wards.

There government agencies and development partners who provide extension services at sub- district level which Health, AARDS, Women Affairs, Veterinary and Education.

1.3. Population Information

According to the 2012 Census report, the district had a total population of 90, 561 with 19, 686 households. Basing on the Census 2012 the district has an estimated population of 95, 740 for 2016 using the estimated growth rate of 1.4% as provided by the Census 2012 report. **Table 1** below shows the ward population distribution.

Table 1: Bulilima 2016 Population Distribution By Ward

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2012	Pop 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Proportion Of Population %
1	Tjankwa	1,134	5,123	5,416	5.66
2	Gwambe	581	2,600	2,749	2.87
3	Bezu	1,283	6,145	6,496	6.79
4	Nyele	1,134	4,945	5,228	5.46
5	Matjinge	1,426	6,086	6,434	6.73
6	Gala	1,160	5,095	5,386	5.63
7	Masendu	1,820	8,330	8,806	9.20
8	Huwana	874	4,131	4,367	4.56
9	Makhulela	1,251	5,413	5,723	5.98
10	Bambadzi	879	3,921	4,145	4.33
11	Madlambudzi	1,012	4,778	5,051	5.28
12	Hingwe	1,229	5,973	6,315	6.60
13	Ndolwane	643	3,154	3,334	3.48
14	Malanswazi	1,280	5,785	6,116	6.39
15	Vulindlela	364	1,822	1,926	2.01
16	Dombolefu	351	1,887	1,995	2.09
17	Norwood	80	373	394	0.41
18	Somnene	182	964	1,019	1.07
19	Figtree	1,252	5,948	6,288	6.57
20	Dombodema	461	2,090	2,210	2.31
21	Ndiweni	466	2,073	2,192	2.29
22	Khame	824	3,925	4,149	4.34
Totals		19, 686	90, 561	95, 669	100

Source: Census 2012

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

1.4. Vegetation Characteristics

The vegetation is predominantly Tree bush savanna with *Terminalia-Combretum* species, Acacia species, and Mopani species. The dominant grasses include *Eragrostis* species, *Aristida* species, *Panicum* species, *Urochloa* and *Hyperphenia* species. The veld is sour veld with a grazing capacity of one livestock unit to 12-16 hectares. **Table 2** below shows the vegetation type by ward.

Table 2: Vegetation By Ward

Grassveld Type	Wards Covered
<p>Aristida-Other Species; Grassveld/ Mixed Aristida Veldt</p> <p>This is a wood land with sparse and annual short and tall grasses. It is found at altitudes between 900 and 1,200metres with rain fall of 400-650mm. Mainly on fine grained Kalahari sands and karoo sand stone sands in the West and North West of the country- commonly called 'gusuveld' annual mean temperatures are as high as 24°C</p> <p>Common Species</p> <p>Common grass species include <i>Aristida Graciliflora</i> and <i>Aristidapilgeri</i> commonly associated with <i>Eragrostis Pallens</i>, <i>Eragostisrigidior</i>, <i>Eragostis Brainii</i>, <i>Digitaria Pentzii</i>, <i>Digitaria Perrottettii</i>, <i>Heteropogon Melanocapus</i>, <i>Triraphis Schinzii</i>, <i>Schizachyrium Jeffreysii</i>, <i>Schizachyrium Semiberbe</i> and in more fertile localities, <i>Panicum Maximum</i>. <i>Themeda Triandra</i> and <i>Heteropogon Conterrtins</i> also present in small amounts.</p> <p>Associated woody species include <i>Baikaeaplurijinga</i>, <i>Prerocapus Angolensis</i>, <i>Brachystegia Spiciformis</i>, <i>Inebernadia Globiflora</i>, <i>Terminaria Sericea</i>, <i>Colophospherum Mopane</i> and <i>Burkea Africana</i>. We find <i>Acacia Spp</i> along alluvial river banks. This is a sour to mixed type. It is very sensitive to over grazing and the grass cover can be completely eliminated quite quickly by over grazing. The grazing capacity is one (1) livestock unit: 10-16ha.</p>	All 22 wards of Bulilima
Source: Grassveldt types of Zimbabwe (Rallray, 1957)	

1.5. Land Degradation

The major effect of land degradation in Bulilima is the formation of gullies. Gullies in the district develop in the water courses, places where water runs off, crop fields and grazing areas. Gully formation is attributed to the excessive clearing of vegetation cover, over grazing, soil type, veld fires and inappropriate land use. Gullies are a common environmental problem in the whole of Bulilima District, with an estimate of more than five (5) gullies per ward that are all a threat to the livelihoods of the communities. These gullies are encroaching into arable and grazing land, which is a threat to both livestock and crop production. Some wards have deep gullies which result from lack of ground cover and fragile nature of the soils. Wards that are seriously threatened by gullies are Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 21. Bush encroachment is also a developing land degradation indicator in most parts of the district affecting the grazing capacity of rangelands/pastures. The main driver of siltation in the district is stream bank cultivation and poor land use planning (soil conservation) in the communal area, where activities are too close to water works leading to major rivers. Another major driver of siltation is deforestation which exposes top soil, as a result sheet erosion leading to siltation of dams and the rivers.

2. Development Indicators

2.1. Education Information

The district has a total of eighty-four (84) schools and of these forty-two (42) are electrified. The schools are fairly distributed in line with the population (**Table 3**). The district has seven (7) schools offering Advanced Level studies. There is one (1) community based crèche at Matjinge and no nursery schools in the district. There are 213 ECD classes. There is one non functional vocational training centre at Ndiweni Business centre. There is one (1) University at Solusi.

Table 3: Education Facilities In Bulilima

Ward No	Proportion Of Population %	Total No. Of Schools	Total Male Pupils	Total Female Pupils	Total Pupils	Total Male Teachers	Total Female Teachers	Total Staff
Ward 1	6	4	709	735	1,444	22	31	53
Ward 2	3	4	591	694	1,285	13	28	41
Ward 3	7	5	1,070	1,145	2,215	23	44	67
Ward 4	5	4	946	875	1,821	24	49	73
Ward 5	7	3	1,302	1,441	2,743	32	76	108
Ward 6	6	7	958	1,006	1,964	16	51	67
Ward 7	9	7	1,063	1,074	2,137	20	42	62
Ward 8	5	3	387	422	809	13	17	30
Ward 9	6	4	774	734	1,508	21	22	43
Ward 10	4	4	766	813	1,579	18	23	41
Ward 11	5	3	1,098	1,229	2,327	40	50	83
Ward 12	7	4	892	908	1,800	18	33	51
Ward 13	3	3	772	897	1,669	28	31	59
Ward 14	6	6	995	1,005	2,000	21	53	74
Ward 15	2	3	332	308	640	11	14	25
Ward 16	2	4	272	259	531	4	14	18
Ward 17	1	1	212	205	417	2	10	12
Ward 18	7	7	317	268	585	7	11	18
Ward 19	2	5	463	464	927	30	47	77
Ward 20	2	2	527	550	1,077	46	30	76
Ward 21	4	1	714	746	1,460	14	24	38
Totals	100	84	15, 160	15, 778	30, 938	423	700	1,116

Source: RWIMS June 2016

There are incidents of school dropouts and the main reasons according to the Education Office include:

- Parents struggling to raise school fees due to the drought
- Child headed families with no resources
- Truancy as some children opt to migrate to neighboring countries in search of jobs.

2.2. Health Facilities

The district has seventeen (17) functional health facilities, of which six (6) are government, eleven (11) are rural district council and one (1) mission health facility (**Table 4**). There are 3 ambulances in the district and 126 health personnel.

Table 4: Health Facilities By Ward

Ward	No. Of Health Institutions	Average Catchment	% Safe Latrines For Patients	% Safe Latrines For Staff	% Hand Washing Facilities
1	1	9,000	100	100	100
3	1	6,407	100	100	0
5	3	5,278	100	100	0
6	1	5,312	100	100	100
7	1	8,685	100	0	0
8	1	4,307	100	0	100
9	1	5,644	100	100	100
11	1	4,982	100	0	100
12	1	10,316	100	100	100
13	1	7,381	100	100	100
14	2	6,032	100	100	100
15	1	3,867	100	100	100
18	1				
19	1	7,595	100	100	100
20	1	7,035	100	0	100
21	1	4,820	100	100	0
22	1				
Totals	20	96, 661	100	73	73

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

Notes: The district has seventeen (17) functional health facilities with three (3) facilities all at completion stages.

2.3. Nutrition

2.3.1. Prevalence Of Malnutrition

According to ZimVAC 2016 and 2021 Global Acute Malnutrition rate were estimated at 4% (2016) and it's below 2.5% less than the national rural average of 4%, The district acute malnutrition is at 0.5% which is lower than Province level. Stunting for the district was estimated at 32% (2016) and at 25-30% (2018) according to Zim- National Survey 2018 compared to the national rural average of 27% (**Figure 2**). There is need to understand the drivers of stunting in the district and come up with appropriate initiatives to reduce stunting.

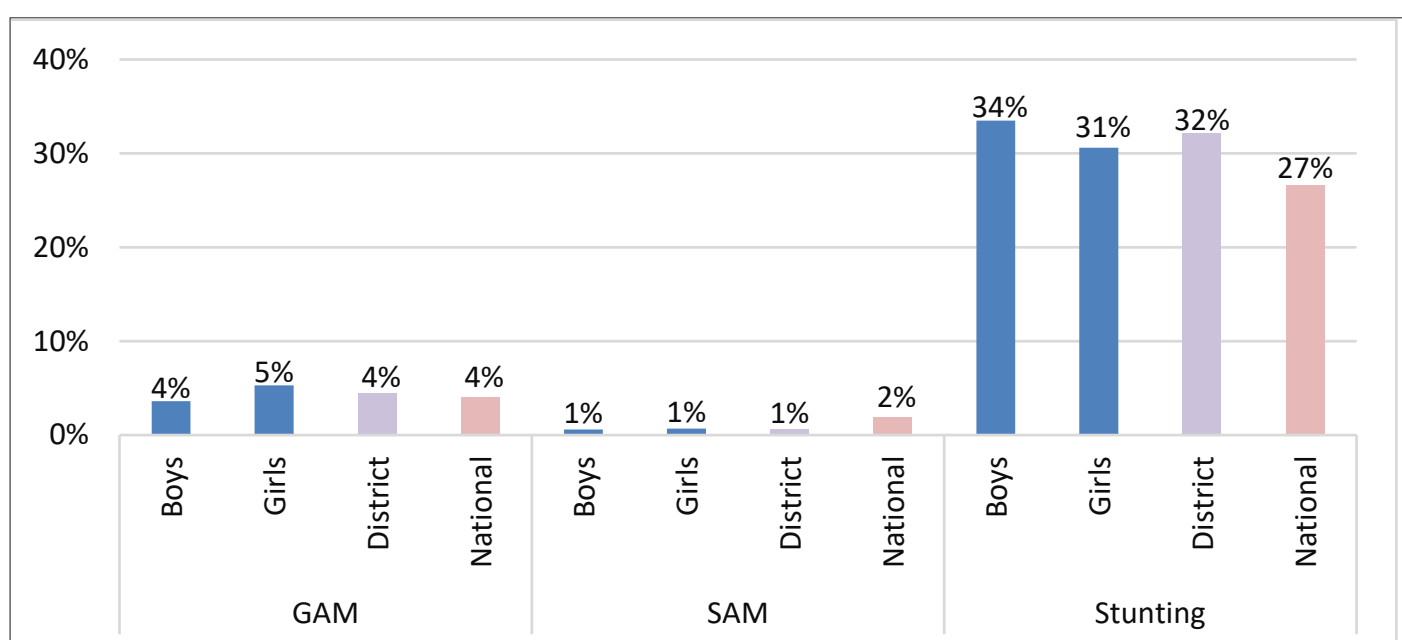


Figure 2: Prevalence Of Malnutrition (Source: ZimVAC 2016 and 2018)

IMAM is an intervention for treating acute malnutrition in young children using a case-finding and triage approach. Using the IMAM method, malnourished children receive treatment suited to their nutritional and medical needs. Most malnourished children can be rehabilitated at home with only a small number needing to travel for in-patient care. **Table 5** shows the statistics of the children who were treated for malnutrition and the recovery rate. The IMAM recovery rate stands at 51% and all the children entering the program are tested for HIV and AIDS.

Table 5: Health Indicators In The District

No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2022
2016	2018
73	87
1	1
0	0
23	26
51	34
70	106
3	3
Source: DHIS 2	

Table 5 above depicts a steady increase in the number of children admitted into IMAM program, children not responding to interventions and children also tested for HIV.

Table 6, 7, 8 and 9 shows Malnutrition, HIV prevalence in women aged 15-49, feeding practices in children under 2 years, food consumption patterns by women, top ten (10) disease and top five (5) causes of mortality.

Table 6: Feeding Pratices In Children Under 2 Years

	Percentage %
Minimum meal frequency	40.3
Minimum Dietary Diversity	13.2
Minimum Acceptable diet	5.6
Exclusive breast feeding	80
Bottle feeding	21.2
Source: NNS 2018	

Table 7: Food Consumption By Women

Indicator	Percentage %
Minimum dietary diversity women	6
With iron rich foods	50.4
Vitamin A rich foods	80
Protein rich food	68.8
Household food consumption score	
Poor	43
Borderline	31
Acceptable	26
Source: ZimVAC 2018	

Table 8: Top 10 Common Diseases

Diseases/ Conditions
TB and HIV
Diarrhea
ARI
Hypertension
Suspected Malaria
Malnutrition
Schistosomiasis
Abortion
Dysentery/Enteric diseases
Road accidents/Injuries
Source: DHIS 2 2021

Table 9: Top 5 Causes Of Mortality

Diseases/ Conditions
TB and HIV
Covid-19
Pneumonia
Nutritional deficiency
Source: DHIS 2 2021

2.4. Prevalence Of HIV/AIDS

According to the 2014 HIV estimates Bulilima has an HIV prevalence of 20.65% according to NAC Office (Bulilima 2022), which is higher than the figure of 19.8% reported in 2016. Both figures are classified as high. TB prevalence is at 42% per 100, 000 population source (ZimVAC 2021) and which is classified as high. All the health facilities in the district offer OI/ART services. There are also support groups for the people living with HIV/AIDS approximately 124 groups are functional, their main livelihood projects are nutrition gardens, pass on goat projects and poultry production.

3. Water And Sanitation Information

3.1. Water Sources

The district had a total of about 813 water points in 2016 and now has a total of 960 water points of which 500 are functional, 171 partly functional, 229 nonfunctional and 68 water points have collapsed (**Figure 3**). Boreholes contribute 60% of the water points, and they are considered safe water points for 20, 741 people in the district. Some households travel longer distance to the nearest source of safe water and as a result they also resort to using water from unsafe sources such as shallow wells, open sources, rivers and dams. This results in water borne diseases and water related diseases. There is therefore needed to increase the number of safe water points in the district.

Water points in the district

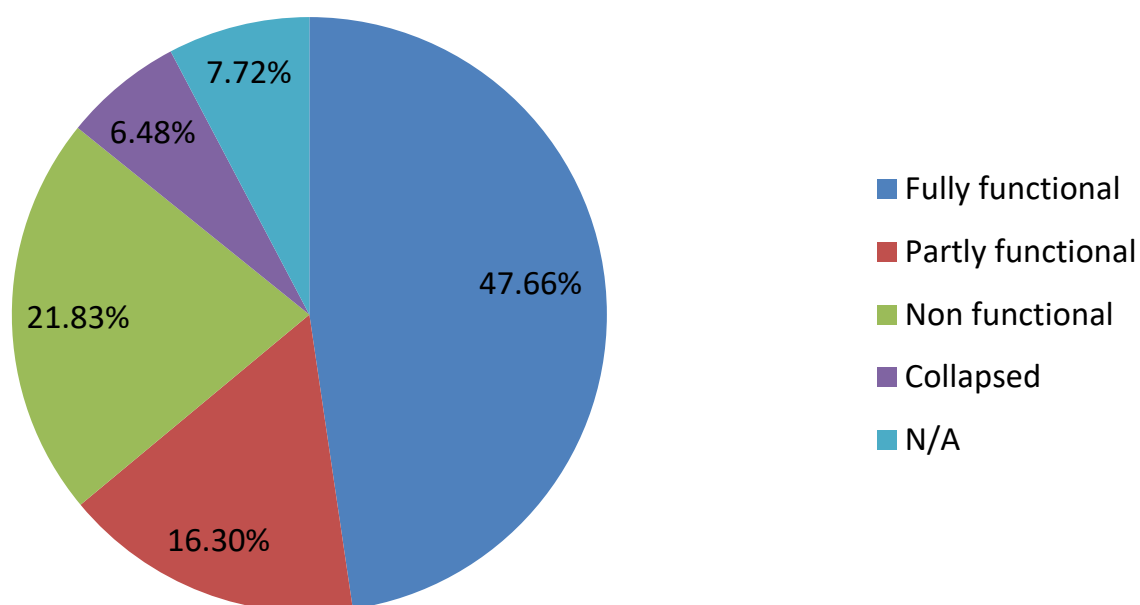


Figure 3: Water Points In The District By Functionality Status (Pie Chart Below)

The pie chart above depicts the distribution of water points in the district. Most of these are functional.

Table 10: District Communal Area Water Points By Ward In 2016

Ward No.	Totals	Borehole	Dam	Dip Well	Other	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well
Total Water Points	813	479	56	57	13	95	28	83
Total H/Hs Using As Primary Source	40, 666	20, 741	5,334	2,569	845	6,753	1,059	2,842
Ward 1	35 1,616	27 1,424	1 27	0 0	0 0	1 25	0 0	6 140
Ward 2	39 1,359	12 618	0 0	4 162	0 0	0 0	6 212	17 367
Ward 3	47 2455	20 846	1 370	1 30	0 0	11 692	1 11	11 183
Ward 4	41 2,830	30 1,597	4 815	1 15	0 0	5 372	0 0	
Ward 5	43 2,552	24 1,421	4 455	5 281	0 0	10 395	0 0	0 0
Ward 6	49 2,309	34 1,500	0 0	4 110	0 0	5 510	6 189	0 0
Ward 7	62 2,950	47 1,948	0 0	4 220	0 0	10 662	1 120	0 0
Ward 8	32 1,558	21 959	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 357	8 272	0 0
Ward 9	46 1,455	40 1,257	0 0	1 40	0 0	3 78	2 80	0 0
Ward 10	29 1,042	26 918	1 39	1 24	0 0	1 61	0 0	0 0
Ward 11	38 3,084	18 1,148	5 621	2 54	0 0	4 820	0 0	9 441
Ward 12	51 2,806	14 558	2 279	10 380	0 0	22 1,484	0 0	3 105

Table 10: District Communal Area Water Points By Ward In 2016 (continued)

Ward 13	35 1,181	31 1,009	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 56	1 53	2 60
Ward 14	36 3,460	8 1,233	0 0	7 252	2 300	1 650	0 0	18 1,025
Ward 15	37 1,650	21 763	11 710	1 62	0 0	3 84	0 0	1 37
Ward 16	47 2,079	23 759	12 977	10 300	0 0	2 43	0 0	0 0
Ward 17	3 88	3 88	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ward 18	12 204	5 64	4 80	0 0	0 0	1 37	0 0	2 23
Ward 19	33 990	11 335	2 76	0 0	5 49	10 363	0 0	5 167
Ward 20	34 2,685	12 432	8 1,055	5 612	5 474	0 0	0 0	4 112
Ward 21	22 874	15 633	1 30	1 27	0 0	0 0	1 27	4 157
Ward 22	42 1,409	37 1,231	0 0	0 0	1 22	2 64	2 92	0 0
Totals	42, 262	21, 699	5,646	5,252	1,716	13, 696	2,171	5,850
Source: RWIMS June 2016								

Communal Land

Table 11: District Communal Area Water Points By Ward In 2021

Ward No.	Totals	Borehole	Dam	Dip Well	Other	River	Sand Abstraction	Shallow Well
Total Water Points	813	479	56	57	13	95	28	83
Total H/Hs Using As Pry Source	40, 666	20, 741	5,334	2,569	845	6,753	1,059	2,842
Ward 1	35 1,616	27 1,424	1 27	0 0	0 0	1 25	0 0	6 140
Ward 2	39 1,359	12 618	0 0	4 162	0 0	0 0	6 212	17 367
Ward 3	47 2,455	20 846	1 370	1 30	0 0	11 692	1 11	11 183
Ward 4	41 2,830	30 1,597	4 815	1 15	0 0	5 372	0 0	
Ward 5	43 2,552	24 1,421	4 455	5 281	0 0	10 395	0 0	0 0
Ward 6	49 2,309	34 1,500	0 0	4 110	0 0	5 510	6 189	0 0
Ward 7	62 2,950	47 1,948	0 0	4 220	0 0	10 662	1 120	0 0
Ward 8	32 1,558	21 959	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 357	8 272	0 0
Ward 9	46 1,455	40 1,257	0 0	1 40	0 0	3 78	2 80	0 0
Ward 10	29 1,042	26 918	1 39	1 24	0 0	1 61	0 0	0 0
Ward 11	38 3,084	18 1,148	5 621	2 54	0 0	4 820	0 0	9 441
Ward 12	51 2,806	14 558	2 279	10 380	0 0	22 1,484	0 0	3 105

Table 11: District Communal Area Water Points By Ward In 2021 (continued)

Ward 13	35 1,181	31 1,009	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 56	1 53	2 60
Ward 14	36 3,460	8 1,233	0 0	7 252	2 300	1 650	0 0	18 1,025
Ward 15	37 1,650	21 763	11 710	1 62	0 0	3 84	0 0	1 37
Ward 16	47 2,079	23 759	12 977	10 300	0 0	2 43	0 0	0 0
Ward 17	3 88	3 88	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ward 18	12 204	5 64	4 80	0 0	0 0	1 37	0 0	2 23
Ward 19	33 990	11 335	2 76	0 0	5 49	10 363	0 0	5 167
Ward 20	34 2,685	12 432	8 1,055	5 612	5 474	0 0	0 0	4 112
Ward 21	22 874	15 633	1 30	1 27	0 0	0 0	1 27	4 157
Ward 22	42 1,409	37 1,231	0 0	0 0	1 22	2 64	2 92	0 0
Totals	42, 262	21, 699	5,646	5,252	1,716	13, 696	2,171	5,850
Source: RWIMS September 2021								

3.2. Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation coverage in the district is estimated to be at 39% (2016) and 54% (2021). Twelve (12) villages were ready for open defecation free zones (ODF) in 2016. However, the ODF villages had to back-slide to ten (10) due to collapsed latrines and increase in the number of households without latrines. This is also attributed to lack of funding and a paradigm shift to self-sponsorship latrine construction. According to the RWIMS online database the proportion of households with access to safe sanitation facility in use was at 31 (2016) and at 38% (2021). Other latrines in use are at 48% (2021). Hygiene enabling facilities are critical in improving health and hygiene status of the community and this is at 38%. However, the construction of hygiene enabling facilities is still disproportionately low in the district and was estimated at 15% (2016) and currently is at 38% (2021) at households level (**Table 12**). In schools, there is 100% installation of hand washing facilities through tippy taps provision due to Covid-19 pandemic. The schools Sanitation is at 98% pupils' squat-hole ratio coverage.

There is need to assist households to own and use proper sanitation facilities through an accelerated community based management programme by embracing the participatory methodologies. Similarly, sanitation in schools need to be given attention especially the newly established schools and schools affected by flash floods in 2019/2020 (in Huwana, Khame, Ndolwane and Makhulela wards).

Table 12: Household Sanitation In 2016 And 2021

Location	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated		% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine		% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine		% Of HHs With Any Type Of Latrine	
		2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Ward 1	6	1,351	1,402	56.70	45	55.81	44	32.20	67
Ward 2	6	769	769	69.44	75	50.46	50	27.83	69.7
Ward 3	8	1,557	1,574	46.05	47	43.80	43	4.24	53
Ward 4	9	1,384	1,415	66.76	63	52.02	49	2.60	44.9
Ward 5	7	1,584	1,935	57.58	48	56.44	48	56.06	54
Ward 6	8	1,264	1,387	38.13	45	33.47	36	11.95	54
Ward 7	6	2,503	2,857	25.25	35	0.44	-	2.08	34
Ward 8	4	776	880	25.77	40	21.26	35	1.42	21
Ward 9	5	776	1,535	18.67	26	16.18	26	8.86	52.9
Ward 10	7	1,366	1,539	43.17	41	23.89	24	32.63	48.6
Ward 11	7	1,281	1,357	26.57	38	16.57	31	8.79	65

Table 12: Household Sanitation In 2016 And 2021 (continued)

Ward 12	7	1,400	1,375	21.33	23	16.21	16	16.21	66.5
Ward 13	5	1,425	1,068	39.91	44	16.24	43	5.07	34.4
Ward 14	6	1,065	1,463	41.15	64	29.08	40	18.73	84
Ward 15	14	1,169	386	90.60	92	76.76	77	44.65	45
Ward 16	15	383	445	83.05	79	68.50	76	18.62	50.1
Ward 17	3	419	89	91.01	83	34.83	33	95.51	39.3
Ward 18	6	89	195	37.63	42	32.47	34	8.76	45.7
Ward 19	15	194	753	36.94	47	33.91	43	4.35	46.4
Ward 20	3	509	531	68.57	66	47.35	45	28.09	57
Ward 21	5	644	777	87.42	85	11.96	41	8.07	71.8
Ward 22	4	788	961	42.26	31	34.9	23	7.23	62.9
Total:	156	22, 678							
Source: RWIMS June 2016 and Dec 2021									

4. Transport And Communication

The district is interlinked by road network which is mainly gravel roads, and a small stretch of tarred road in the North Eastern part of Bulilima which stretches from Gwayi River to the boundary between Somnene small scale commercial farming area and Tsholotsho District. The major state road, which is gravel starts from the out skirts of Plumtree town, cutting through Ward 21, 5, 4, 7, 6, 22, 13 to Ward 9 bisecting the district into two. The second (2nd) state road starts from the outskirts of Plumtree town, cuts through Wards 15, 20, 15, 14, 12, 10 to Maitengwe border post. The third (3rd) state road starts on the out skirts of Plumtree cutting across Ward 19, 1, 3, to Somnene where it joins the Bulawayo-Solusi tarred road. The most reliable transport is the private vehicle. The road network is adequate; however, the road conditions are poor. The district is serviced by both the fixed telephone and cellular systems. The cellular system network (Netone and Econet) reach out to most of the wards in the district, in the exception of Ward 10, 12 and 14 which are partially covered. These three (3) wards benefit most from the cellular network from Botswana, due to their proximity to the Zimbabwe-Botswana border.

5. Main Livelihood Sources

The main sources of livelihoods for the district are livestock and crop production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances, selling of thatch grass, brick moulding, cross border trading, CAMPFIRE dividends, Mopani worm sales and petty trade.

Table 13: Livelihood Zones And The Wards Covered By Each Zone

Livelihood Zone	Zone Description	Ward
Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This livelihood zone covers a vast area across Southern and Central Zimbabwe spread across fifteen (15) districts. This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. The majority of farmers are A1 and A 2 farm beneficiaries. Production of maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, round nuts, cow peas and sweet potatoes is moderate. Other economic activities include gold panning, grass sales, casual labour and brick moulding. This is a food secure zone.	15, 16, 17, 18 and 19
Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	This zone is spread across Tsholotsho, Bulilima and Hwange districts in the Matabeleland provinces. Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. This low-lying, dryland zone has the advantage of proximity to labour markets in South Africa and Botswana. Thus an important aspect of the household economy is having someone working elsewhere and who remits money. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21 and 22

Source: Zimbabwe HEA Baseline Report, 2012

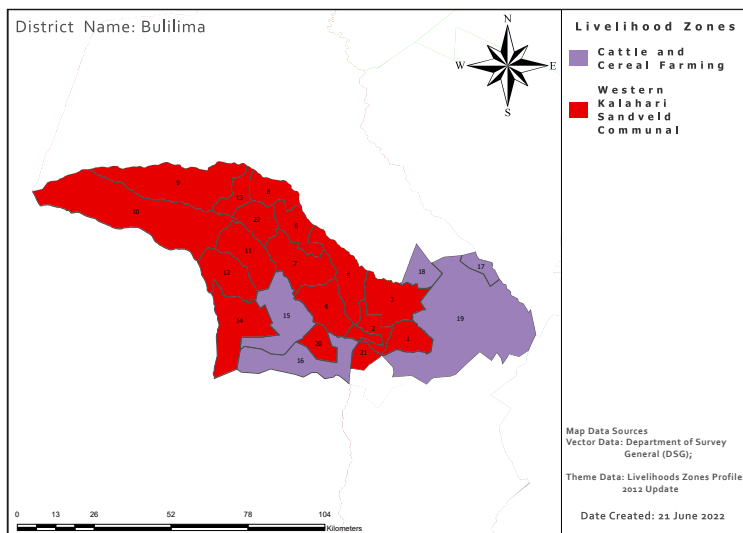


Figure 4: Livelihood Zones

The main livelihood activities include crop and livestock production and sale, casual labour, brick moulding, remittances, and sale of other natural products like non timber products (Marula nuts, Mopane Worms, honey) and thatching grass (**Table 14**).

Perennial And Seasonal Livelihoods

The district perennial and seasonal livelihoods are outlined in **table 14**.

Table 14: Perennial And Seasonal Livelihoods

Perennial	Seasonal
Remittances	Casual labour
Crop production	Crop production
Cross border trading	Brick moulding
	Petty trade
	Non timber products
	Thatching grass
	Gardening

Table 15: Livelihoods Ward By Ward

Ward	Livelihoods
1	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, remittances, brick moulding, gardening, petty trading
2	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, brick moulding, remittances
3	Crop production, gardening, livestock sales, casual labour, remittances, brick moulding, petty trading
4	Crop production, livestock production and sales, casual labour, brick moulding, remittances, petty trade
5	Crop sale and livestock production and sales, casual labour, brick moulding, remittances, petty trade, gardening
6	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, brick moulding, remittances, petty trading, gardening
7	Crop production and sale, livestock production and sales, remittances, brick moulding, petty trading
8	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour
9	Crop and livestock production and sales, thatch grass sales, remittances, casual labour, CAMPFIRE activities
10	Remittances, livestock production and sales, cross border trading, casual labour, thatch grass sales, crop production, CAMPFIRE activities
12	Cross border trading, casual labour, gardening, livestock production and sales, firewood sales, petty trading, CAMPFIRE activities
13	Crop and livestock production and sale, gardening, casual labour, remittances, brick moulding, petty trading, CAMPFIRE activities

Table 15: Livelihoods Ward By Ward (continued)

14	Crop production and livestock sales, cross border trading, casual labour, gardening, remittances, CAMPFIRE activities
15	Crop and livestock production and sales, brick moulding, casual labour, remittances, thatch grass sales, CAMPFIRE activities
16	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, brick moulding, crop sales, CAMPFIRE activities, remittances
17	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, brick moulding, crop sales, remittances
18	Crop and livestock production and sales, remittances, gardening, casual labour, thatch grass sales
19	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, pension, thatch grass sales
20	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, remittances, self-employment, cross border trading, brick moulding, formal employment, livestock sales, petty trading
21	Crop and livestock production and sales, vending, brick moulding, craft sales, gardening, remittances, casual labour
22	Crop and livestock production and sales, casual labour, remittances, brick moulding, gardening
Source: AARDS	

Livelihood Challenges

- The most common source of livelihood is livestock crop and livestock production. However, due to climate change the rainfall is now unreliable for dry land cropping and this consequently affects livestock watering
- Casual labour is seasonal hence this presents challenges to most households during the off season periods
- The inflow of remittances was negatively affected during the Covid-19 pandemic period
- The economic active group generally migrates to the neighboring countries thus contributing to labour shortages
- Covid-19 pandemic crippled livelihood activities for many families
- Hyper-inflation affecting livelihoods of communities
- Brain drain affecting the district

Farmers Sectors Ward By Ward

Bulilima District is wholly communal land except a few wards that have large scale commercial farming sector, small scale farming sector, old resettlement, A1, A2 and A3 models (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Farming Sector By Ward

Ward	Farming Sector
1	Communal land
2	Communal land
3	Communal land
4	Communal land
5	Communal land
6	Communal land
7	Communal land
8	Communal land
9	Communal land
10	Communal land
11	Communal land
12	Communal land
13	Communal land
14	Communal land
15	Old resettlement
16	Old resettlement
17	Old resettlement
18	Small scale commercial farming area
19	Large scale commercial farming area A1, A2 and A3 models
20	Communal land
21	Communal land
22	Communal land

6. Poverty Levels

Bulilima has an overall poverty prevalence of 80.2%. Ward 11 has the highest poverty prevalence of 86.3% while Ward 15 has the lowest poverty prevalence of 65.5% (**Table 17**). Wards 15, 16, 19 and 21 which have low levels of poverty are predominately farming areas which are sparsely populated.

Table 17: Poverty Prevalence By Ward

Ward No.	Projected 2016 Population	HH 2012	No. Of Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence %
1	5,416	1,134	909	80.4
2	2,749	581	422	73.7
3	6,496	1,283	1,045	81.7
4	5,228	1,134	889	78.9
5	6,434	1,426	1,109	78.2
6	5,386	1,160	933	81.7
7	8,806	1,820	1,494	83.1
8	4,367	874	746	85.7
9	5,723	1,251	1,034	82.6
10	4,145	879	725	83.3
11	5,051	1,012	865	86.3
12	6,315	1,229	1,042	85.7
13	3,334	643	541	84.3
14	6,116	1,280	1,038	82.0
15	1,926	364	237	65.5
16	1,995	351	233	66.3
17	394	80	62	77.9
18	1,019	182	137	76.4
19	6,288	1,252	815	65.7
20	2,210	461	350	76.7
21	2,192	466	332	72.3
22	4,149	824	692	84.8
Totals	95, 740	19, 686	15, 650	80.2

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

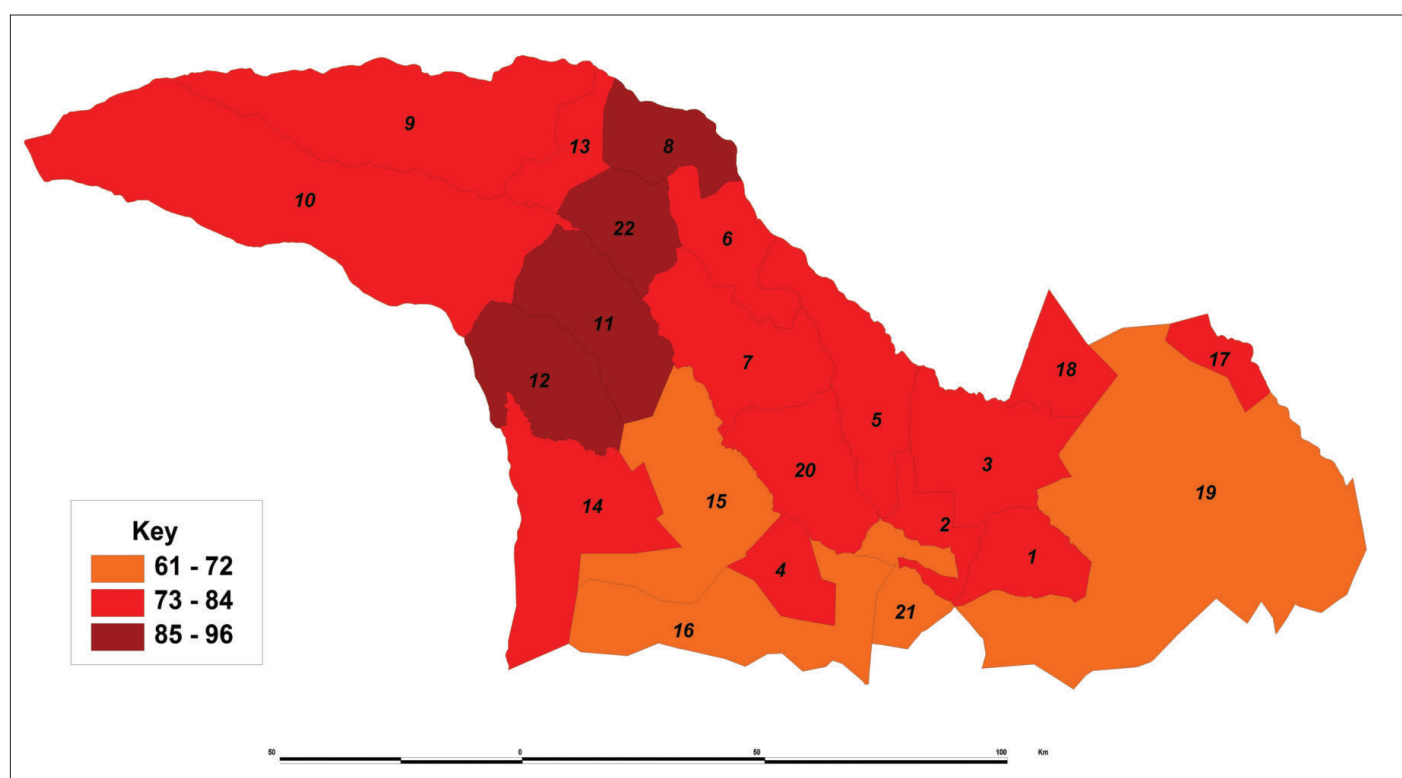


Figure 5: Poverty Map For Bulilima District (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015)

7. Climate Information

7.1. Natural Regions And Climate

The district lies in agro-ecological Region 4, which is subject to frequent seasonal droughts characterized by prolonged mid-season dry spells. The region experiences fairly low rainfall of 450-650mm per annum which is uncertain for cash cropping except in certain very favorable localities where limited drought tolerant crops can afford a sideline. The farming system in accordance with natural factors should be based on livestock production, but it can be intensified to some extent by growing of drought tolerant fodder crops. Temperatures are high in summer (26-3°C) and low in winter (15 to 18°C). Winters are cool with occasional frost.

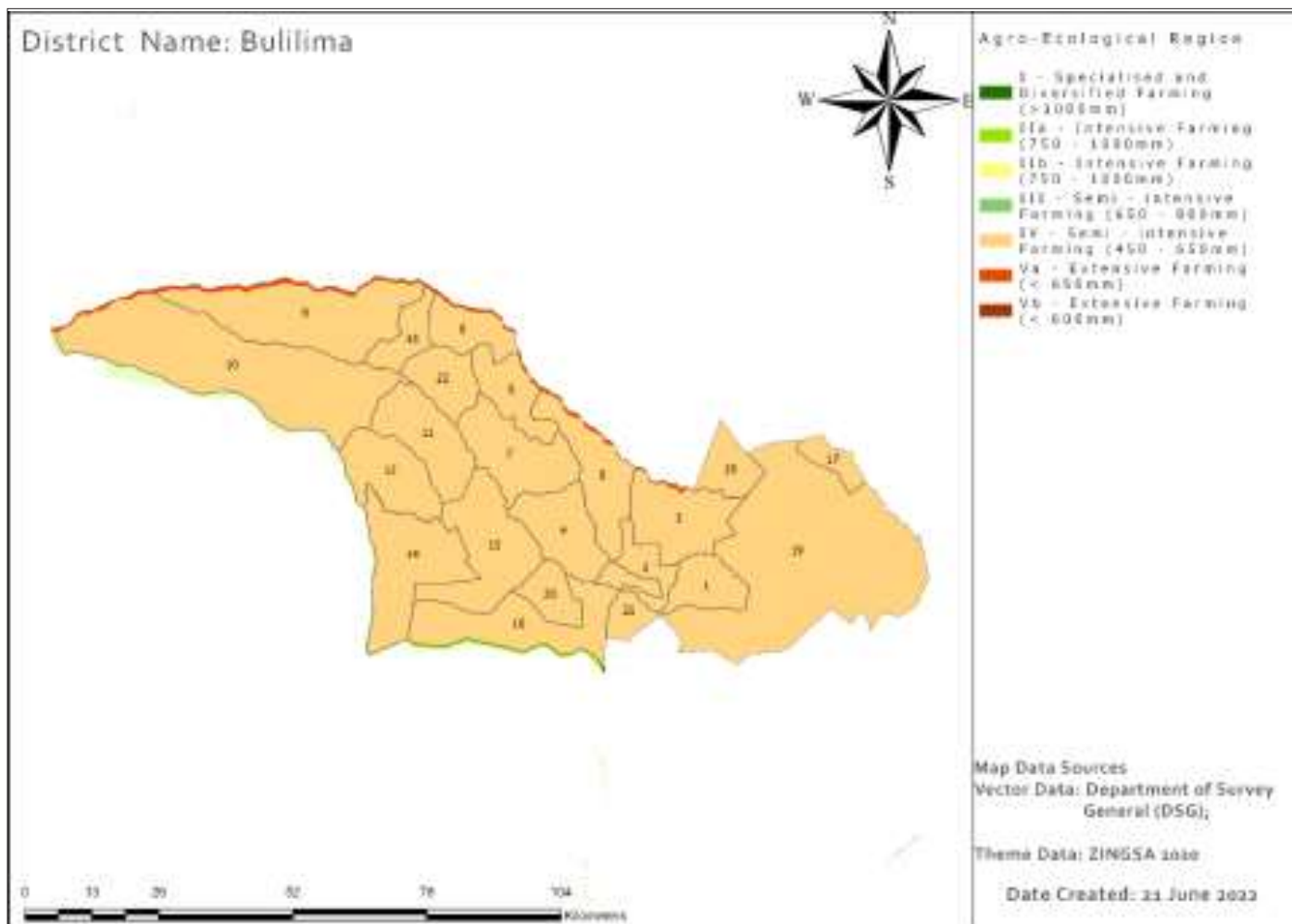


Figure 6: Climate Information

7.2. Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall for Bulilima District is 590mm (**Figure 7**). The rainfall season normally starts around end November and ends in February.

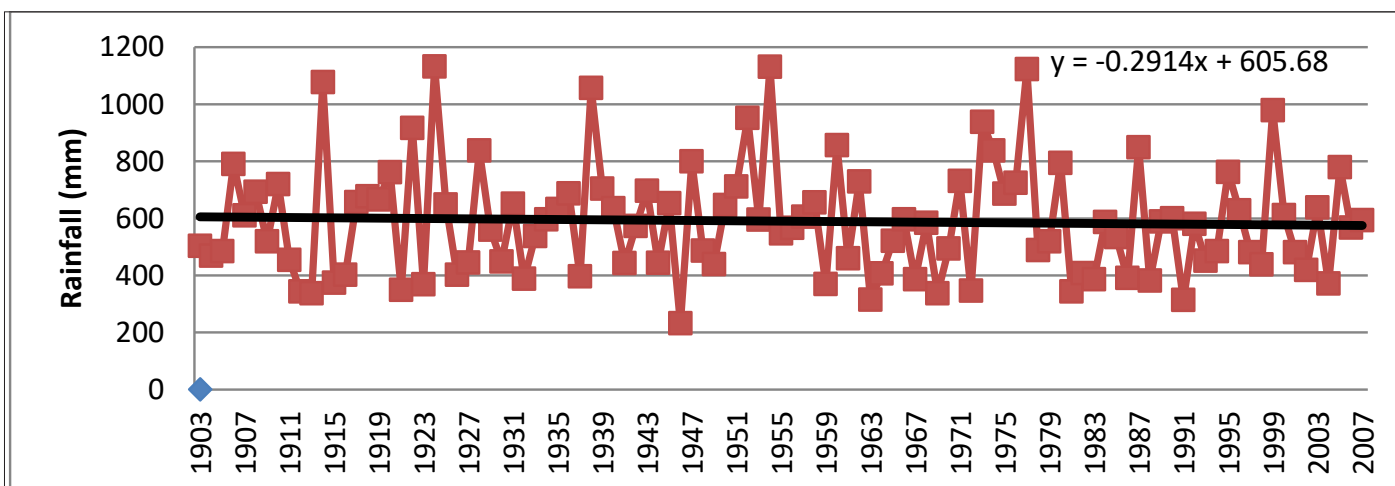


Figure 7: Mean Annual Rainfall For Bulilima District (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Department)

7.3. Drought Prone And Human And Wildlife Conflict Areas

According to National ICA 2021, Bulilima is severely prone to drought, human and wildlife conflict particularly baboons and jackals (**Figure 8 and 9**). As agriculture is the main source of livelihood there is need for water harvesting initiatives to support livestock and crop production during dry periods.

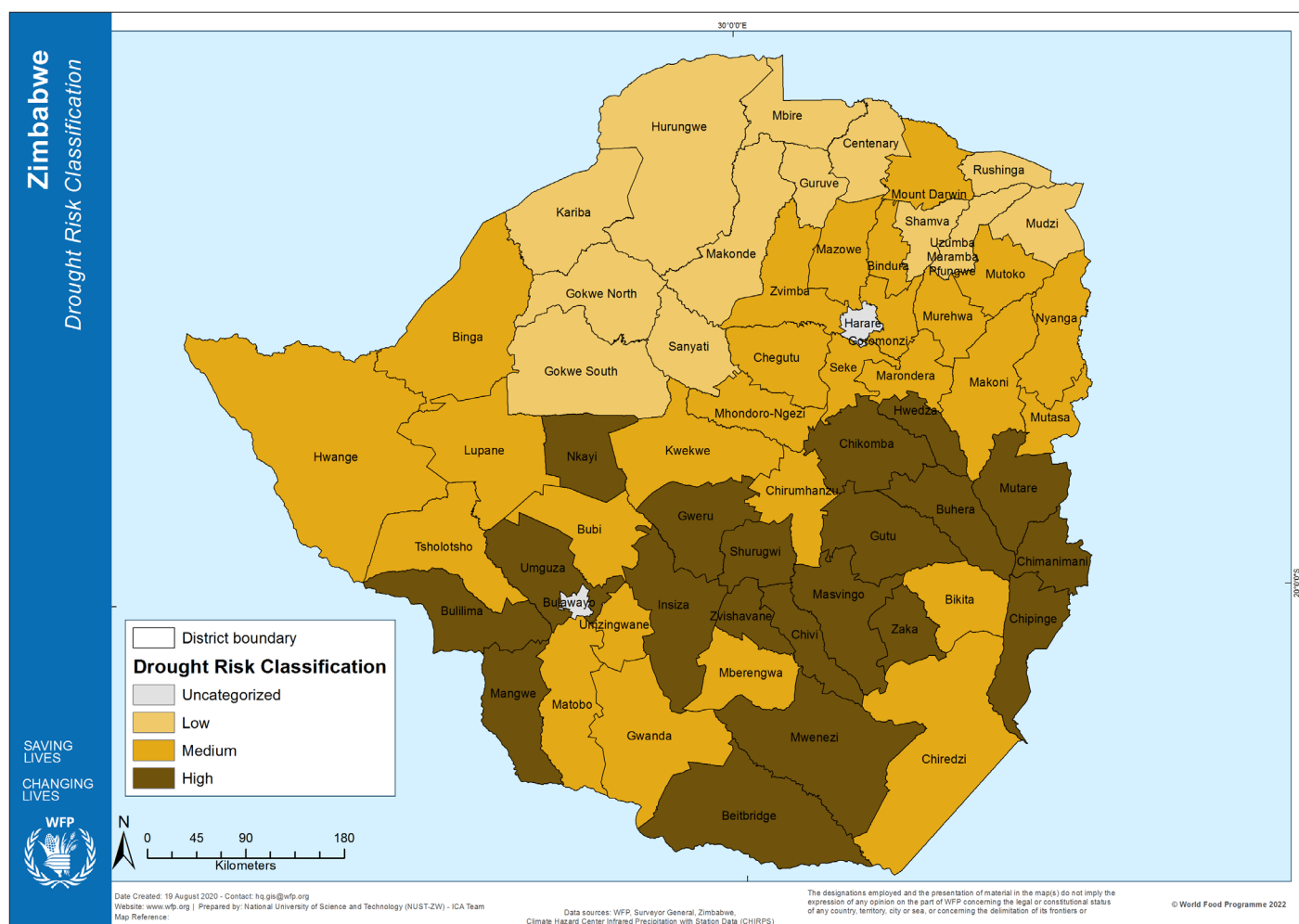


Figure 8: Drought Prone Classification (Source: National ICA 2021)

Bulilima Flash Floods Prone Wards



Shapefile: Surveyor General
Title: Bulilima District Profiles
Date: 23/02/2022
Created: Bulilima district

Figure 11: Flood Prone Areas (Source: RDC CAMPFIRE 2021)

Common Hazards

Chronic hazards include veld fires and health pandemics (Covid-19).

7.5. Periodic And Chronic Hazards:

- Droughts
- Veld fires
- Pests and disease outbreaks
- Flash floods
- Storms
- Human wildlife conflict
- Siltation
- Water shortages

Table 18: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward	On Set Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Drought, water shortages and siltation
2	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
3	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
4	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
5	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
6	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
7	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
8	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases, flash floods	Siltation, water shortages and drought
9	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases, flash floods	Siltation, water shortages, drought, human and animal conflict
10	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases, flash floods	Human and animal conflict, siltation, water shortages and drought
11	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
12	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
13	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
14	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages, human and animal conflict and drought
15	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages, human and animal conflict and drought
16	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages, human and animal conflict and drought
17	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
18	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
19	Crop and livestock, veld fires and pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
20	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
21	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases	Siltation, water shortages and drought
22	Crop and livestock, pests and diseases, flash floods	Siltation, water shortages and drought

7.6. Hydro-Ecological Conditions

The major rivers in the district are Thakwane, Manzamnyama, Maitengwe. Drainage is directed North-Westwards into Makarikari pan of Botswana. The district has a total of seventy-nine (79) dams distributed across the wards. The major dams are Moza, Tjankwa, Mananda and Figtree. Only two (2) wards (Ward 6 and 10) have no dams within the Wards (Table 19) shows the details.

Table 19: Distribution Of Dams By Ward

Ward	Weir	Earth DAM	Siltation Level (%)	River
1	4	3	60	1
2	0	1	20	0
3	1	3	60	11
4	1	3	50-60	5
5	0	4	15-20	10
6	0	2	50	5
7	0	4	35-40	10
8	0	6	50-70	3
9	0	1	Breached	3
10	0	7	40	1
11	2	2	65-70	4
12	0	3	60-85	22
13	0	2	50	1
14	0	4	50-60	1
15	0	6	50-55	3
16	0	26	30-35	2
17	0	1	30	
18		4?		1
19	5	27	20	10
20	1	6	50-60	0
21	0	3	50-60	0
22	0	4	50-70	2
Total				95
Source: RWIMS Online Database 2021				

Notes: The dam coverage in district is not equitably distributed hence some wards are not adequately covered by dams.

8. Crop Information

8.1. Major Crops Grown And Factors Affecting Crop Production

The district has got different classes of soils described in **table 20**. The soils impact crop production.

Table 20: Bulilima Soil Classification

Soil Group	Wards Covered
1- Regosol: deep sands with less than 10% silt plus clay above 2m, very little or no reserves of weather able materials,extremely low silt/clay ratios (Kalahari sands).	8, 9, 10, 13 and 22
3B- Dark brown to black vertisols, without appreciable soluble water salts or exchangeable sodium formed on basalt (B) and mafic rocks (E).	8, 9, 10, 13 and 22
4m- Moderately shallow to moderately deep soils, brown to reddish brown, fine to medium, grained loamy sands overs loams or sandy loams over sandy clay loams but usually with smaller reserves of weather able minerals formed mainly on sand stones and quartzites of Triassic Permian and to a lesser extent cretaceous and umkondo formations.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 22
4E-Shallow to moderately shallow brown or reddish brown clays formed on mafic rocks.	4, 6, 7 and 20
5G-Moderately shallow grayish-brown, coarse grained sands throughout the profile to similar sandy loams over reddish-brown sandy clay loams formed on granitic rocks.	1, 2, 3,4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21
Source: Provisional soil map of Zimbabwe, 1979	

The district has all the farming sectors. Communal land is the largest farming sector in the district occupying about 78% of the land (**Table 13**). The main crops grown in the district are maize, pearl millet, sorghum, groundnuts and cow peas. The cropping season generally starts in November to March.

8.2. Irrigation Schemes

The district has three major irrigation schemes namely Moza, Tjankwa and Somnene which are operating below optimum capacity. There is a joint venture ship (PPP) in Moza irrigation to boost production (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Irrigation Schemes In Bulilima

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Scheme	Total Area (Hectares)		No. Of Plot Holders		Status
5	Moza	100	0	450	432	Functional
1	Tjankwa	25	40	153	156	Not functional
18	Somnene	21	21	47	21	Partially functional
15	Tongoli	5	5	50	50	Not functional
12	Homola	6	6	44	44	Functional
14	Mbanga	4	1.5	31	41	Functional
15	Ingwenya	5	4	46	36	Functional
5	Tjakwendela	3.5	3.5	46	46	Functional
14	Matandila	3.5	1.5	46	25	Not functional
Totals						

Source: AARDS 2016 and 2021

8.3. Challenges

- Irrigation schemes are not operating at full capacity due to old age of the plot holders.
- Lack of working capital.
- Failure by the plot holders to pay both ZESA and ZINWA bills.

8.4. Crop Production Trends

The area planted for major crops has been going down over the years and production figures per hectare have also been going down due to various factors which include inadequate inputs, labour constraints and climate change and variability (erratic rainfall) and other variables (**Figures 12, 13, and 14**).

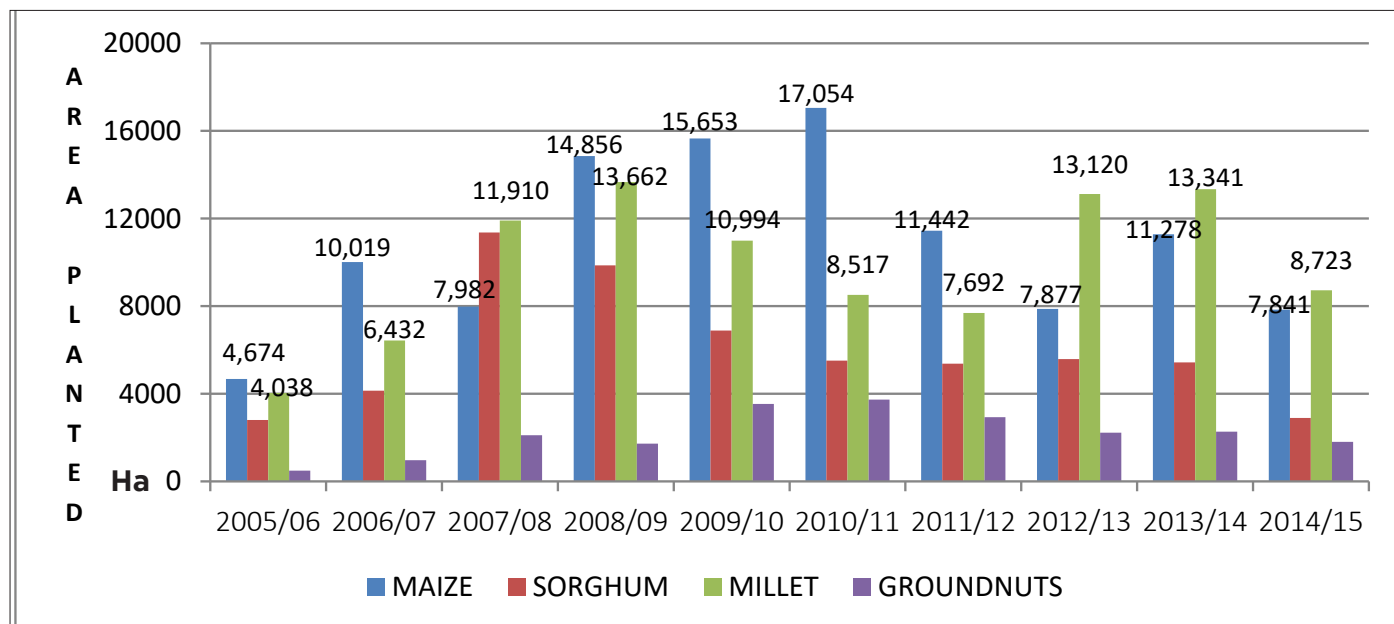


Figure 12: Area Planted For Major Crops In 2016 (Source: AARDS Crop and Livestock Assessment)

The area planted under maize in the last ten (10) years was dominant. However, in the last five (5) years, area planted under pearl millet has overtaken the area planted under maize.

This can be attributed to improvement in the supply of small grain seed by government and its partners. The farmers are gradually realizing the impact of climate change and are now appreciating the growing of small grains.

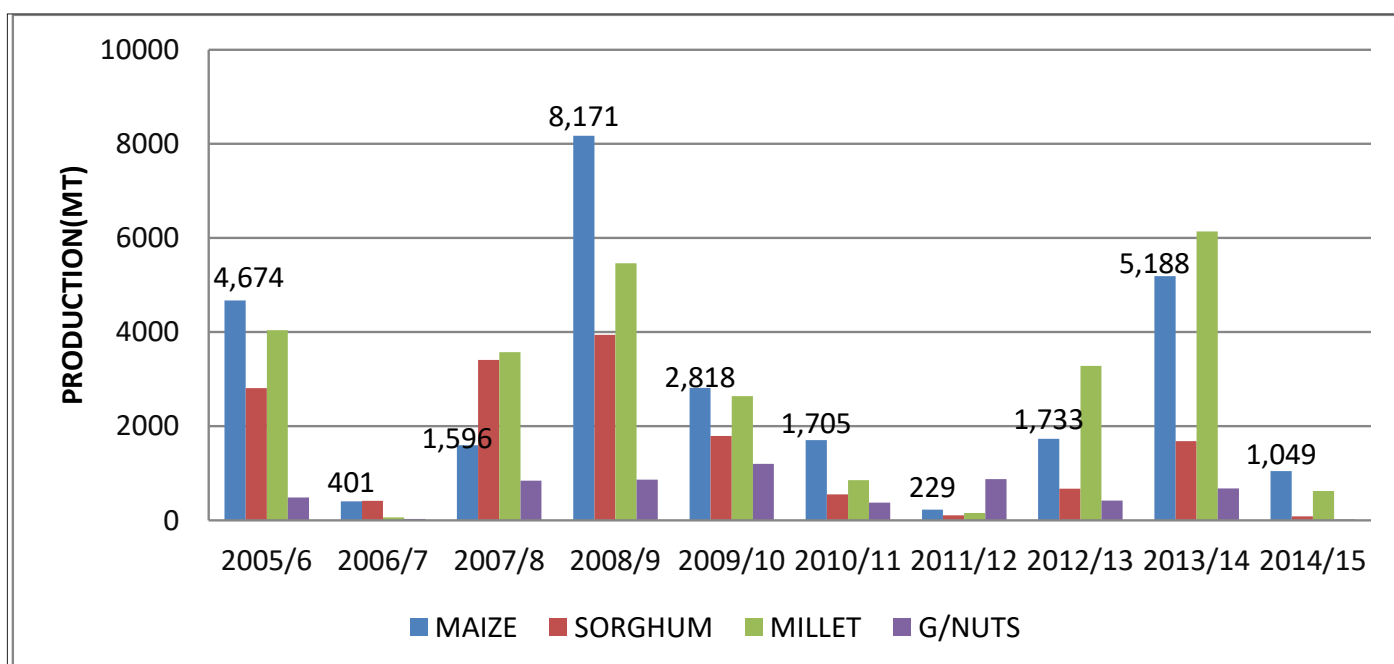


Figure 13: Production Levels For The Past Ten Years: 2016

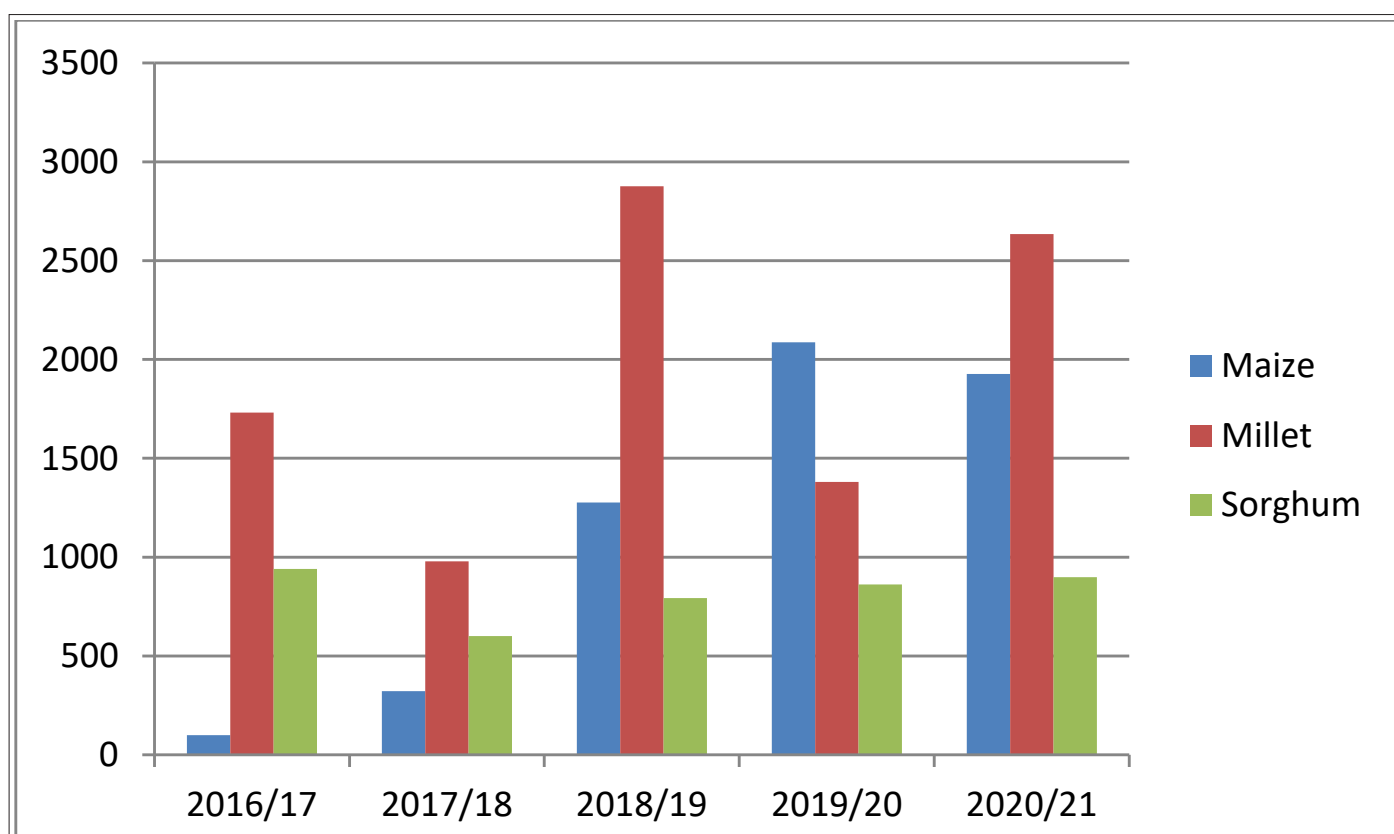


Figure 14: Production Levels For The Past Five Years: 2021 (Source: AARDS Crop and Livestock Assessment)

The pearl millet production is gradually replacing maize production due to more hectareage being put under pearl millet. However, all cereal yield levels are below subsistence. Hence the district has not been able to produce cereal adequate to last the whole consumption year. On average most wards have not been able to produce cereals able to last more than six (6) months.

Table 22: Crop Production: Planted Hectarage 2019/20 Ward By Ward

Ward	Maize (ha)	Production (mt)	Pearl Millet (ha)	Production (mt)	Sorghum (ha)	Production (mt)	Groundnut (ha)	Production (mt)
1	231	16.32	285.3	18.14	120.96	16.22	18.9	2.5
2	56	21.3	86.18	55.19	26.14	17.62	18.5	3.4
3	225	18.5	277.4	6.76	75.4	6.76	0	0
4	201	0.4	429	8.4	27	0.6	0	0
5	269	4.9	388.7	38.2	269.4	4.93	46.9	2.05
6	186	10.6	141.3	7.6	60	7.6	10.1	8
7	369	9	103.8	69	228	69	156	24.9
8	257	51	738	189.3	117	6.3	58.8	16.05
9	54.2	0.4	721.4	109.25	116.8	20.8	35.02	9.21
10	145.4	2.6	97.1	12.95	70.6	1.76	32.41	2.94
11	223.9	2.4	490.1	12.48	160.8	12.5	36.74	3.88
12	342.2	51.8	334.6	131.7	305.3	1.75	96.21	0
13	72	0	496.8	15.36	72	0	64.8	0.12
14	343.4	9.9	676.2	47.06	375.8	47.06	115.2	1.49
15	129.9	15.8	174.4	21.35	61.6	21.36	18.4	2.24
16	124.5	12.6	139.4	13.28	73.8	13.28	12.5	7.85
17	129.6	42.2	1.9	0.14	0.3	17.14	5.34	2.84
18	69.2	22.8	13.9	0	1.8	0	4.85	7.03
19A	622.93	269.1	8.7	0.153	5.21	0.051	486.3	56.3
19B		5.9	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.04
19ssca		3.5	0.14	0	1.9	0	0.3	0.068
20	95.3	2.6	107	3.96	70.4	3.96	42.5	8.8
21	135	1.6	75.2	16.57	75.1	16.5	19.2	6.28
22	340.9	6.6	961.4	9.86	145.4	9.86	217.4	28

Table 23: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward	Proportion of Population %	Cereal Adequacy by Ward
1	5.66	4
2	2.87	2
3	6.79	2
4	5.46	5
5	6.73	0
6	5.63	5
7	9.20	4
8	4.56	4
9	5.98	4
10	4.33	2
11	5.28	5
12	6.60	3
13	3.48	5
14	6.39	7
15	2.01	6
16	2.09	3
17	0.41	2
18	1.07	2
19	6.57	0
20	2.31	5
21	2.29	0
22	4.34	6
Average	100	4
Source: AARDS		

9. Livestock Information

9.1. Main Types Of Livestock

Main types of livestock reared in the district include cattle, goats, donkeys, sheep and chickens. The average livestock ownership in the district is very low. **Table 24**, below depicts ownership of livestock.

The major cattle breeds in the district are Brahman, Nkone, Cross breeds and indigenous breeds.

The large number of cattle ownerships per farmer is more pronounced in large scale commercial farming area, small scale commercial farming area, old resettlement area and the A2 farming sector.

Dairy Farms:

There are two large scale commercial dairy farms in Ward 19 namely at Kebby and Norton Farm. The Norton farm dairy is partially functional . The number of livestock per ward is presented in **Table 25**.

Table 24: Average Household Livestock Ownership

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	5	10	1	5
2	4	5	1	5
3	5	8	2	10
4	5	6	2	10
5	4	7	1	10
6	2	7	-	5
7	5	10	4	10
8	5	8	3	10
9	8	15	3	20
10	10	20	-	5
11	7	18	1	7
12	7	7	1	10
13	6	10	4	12
14	7	6	3	8
15	6	-	-	7
16	10	-	-	7
17	8	-	-	10
18	7	-	-	10
19	21	-	-	25
20	5	2	2	10
21	5	4	4	9
22	6	2	2	10
Average	7	2	2	10

Source: Livestock Production Department

Table 25: Livestock Production: Numbers Per Ward 2021

Ward	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	3,800	6,400	165	
2	2,700	2,000	120	2,500
3	3,320	7,035	145	12, 048
4	3,500	2,000	80	4,000
5	3,600	9,280	372	18, 000
6	3,450	6,250	180	6,200
7	5,000	7,000	800	12, 000
8	2,500	3,600	105	
9	5,500	4,000	400	5,000
10	13, 000	11, 000	30	12, 400
11	6,300	7,000	90	8,000
12	6,820	9,033	65	7,100
13	3,800	4,700	80	5,800
14	7,824	9,351	240	15, 264
15	2,900	1,200	145	
16	3,200	2,800	250	3,000
17	618	107	0	450
18	896	686	125	2,100
19	12, 500	2,010	750	
20	400	2,800	60	6,000
21	5,568	4,176	3,480	
22	3,500	4,000	150	6,300

Source: AARDS 2021

The better off households own more than 50% of the livestock in the district as illustrated in **Table 26** below:

Table 26: Livestock Ownership By Wealth Group

Livestock	Lower Middle Class	Middle Class	Upper Middle Class
Cattle	0-4	5-15	15+
Goats	0-5	6-20	20+
Sheep	0-2	2-5	5+
Donkeys	0-2	3-5	5+
Pigs	0-2	2-5	5+
Source: Livestock Production Department			

9.2. Main Livestock Diseases

The major common diseases in the district are Black Leg, Lumpy Skin, Enterotoxaemia and Infectious Coryza. Water supply to most dip tanks is a challenge as most dip tanks are only functional in 9 out of 12 months in a year. About 8% of total dip tanks in Bulilima need rehabilitation. **Table 27** shows the distribution of dip tanks and their functional status.

Table 27: Dip Tanks In The District

Ward	Dip Tanks	Status	Ward	Dip Tanks	Status
1	4	Functional	12	2	Functional
2	2	Functional	13	3	Functional
3	3	Functional	14	2	Functional
4	3	Functional	15	1	Functional
5	2	Functional	16	8	Functional
6	2	Functional	17	1	Functional
7	3	Functional	18	3	2 Functional, 1 not functional
8	3	Functional	19	14	11 Functional, 3 not functional
9	2	Functional	20	3	Functional
10	4	Functional	21	1	Functional
11	3	Functional			
			Total	69	65 Functional dip tanks
Source: Department of Veterinary Services					

9.3. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- Depleted grazing quality and availability
- Lack of competitive markets

10. Market Information

There is one designated district growth point, namely Masendu which has not been developed for the past twenty years, eight (8) rural service centres, one hundred and sixteen (116) business centres.

10.1. Livestock Markets

There are no organized markets in the district. Livestock sales are mainly between farmer to farmer or farmer to private buyers which include abattoirs, butcheries and other private buyers. Livestock prices are negotiated between seller and buyer and cattle prices are around R5000 per beast. However, there are five (5) functional cattle sale pens dotted and two (2) nonfunctional goat sale in the district (**Table 28**).

Table 28: Livestock Markets

Livestock Type	Average In 2016	Average In 2021	Type Of Market
Cattle	R5000.00	R5000.00	Farmer to farmer, farmer to private buyer, farmer to abattoir
Goats	R600	R700.00	Farmer to farmer
Chicken	R100.00	R100.00	Farmer to farmer
Sheep	R800.00	R1200.00	Farmer to farmer
Source: Department of AARDS 2021			

10.2. Crop Markets

10.2.1. Number Of Markets In The District

There are no crop output markets in the district. The only crop output market is found in Plumtree Town outside the district which is 110km from the furthest ward **(Table 29 and 30)**.

Crop produce are mainly sold from farmer to farmer and at the market centres. Other food commodities are readily available in the district and small grains which are available in few selected wards. However, there are few commodities which are readily available in few quantities, and these include groundnuts, round-nuts, cow peas and beans.

Table 29: Crop Markets

Market Name	Ward No.	Commodity	Source Of Commodity	Availability
Bhagane	21	Leaf vegetables	Local gardens, Moza irrigation, Plumtree	Available
		Tomatoes	Bulawayo, Mananda farm	Available
		Onions	Bulawayo, Mananda farm	Available
		Green mealies	Moza irrigation	Available
Madlambudzi	11	Leaf vegetables	Local gardens	Available
		Tomatoes	Bulawayo, Plumtree and local gardens	Available
		Onions	Bulawayo, Plumtree and local gardens	Available
Somnene	18	Tomatoes	Somnene irrigation, Mananda farm	Available
		Onions	Mananda farm and Somnene irrigation	Available
		Green mealies	Mananda farm and Somnene irrigation	Available
		Groundnuts	Somnene irrigation	Available
		Sweet potatoes	Mananda farm and Somnene irrigation	Available
		Leaf vegetables	Somnene irrigation	Available

Notes: There is no designated marketing infrastructure and marketing activities are only limited to Madlambudzi, Bhagane and Somnene.

Table 30: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward

							Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	
Ward	Maize Meal/	Maize Grain	Cooking Oil	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Zar/ 10kg	Zar/ Bucket	Zar/ 2litre	Zar/ 500g	Zar- Rice/2kg
1							R70.00		R65.00	R20	R45.00
2	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R65.00		R60.00	R15	R40.00
3	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R70.00		R60.00	R20	R45.00
4	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R80.00		R60.00	R20	R40.00
5	✓	✓		✓	✓	x	R80.00	R150.00	R70.00	R20	R40.00
6	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	R90.00		R65.00	R20	R40.00
7	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	R80.00		R65.00	R20	R35.00
8	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	R70.00		R60.00	R15	R40.00
9	✓	x	✓	✓	✓		R80.00		R60.00	R10	R35.00
10	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	R80.00		R65.00	R20	R40.00
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	R70.00		R65.00	R20	R40.00
12	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R100.00		R50.00	R20	R40.00
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		R75.00		R60.00	R15	R40.00
14	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R70.00		R60.00	R20	R50.00
15	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	R70.00		R55.00	R20	R40.00
16	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	R70.00		R65.00	R25	R40.00
17	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	R80.00	R150.00	R70.00	R25	R40.00
18	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R80.00		R60.00	R20	R30.00
19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		R70.00		R70.00	R25	R40.00
20	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	R70.00		R 70.00	R20	R30.00

Table 30: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward (continued)

21	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	R70.00		R60.00	R10	R35.00
22	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	R70.00		R65.00	R20	R40.00

Source: AARDS

Notes: Basically all commodities are available in the district except maize and small grains which are found in very few quantities.

10.3. Market Challenges

- Pricing of commodities increase as one travels further away from Plumtree town.
- Prices are distorted due to the exchange rates between the Dollar and the Rand.
- The distances that are traveled by consumers to the business centres are long in some wards.
- Output market for control government products e.g. cereal is found in Plumtree Town.

Table 31 shows a calendar of food purchases in normal years.

Table 31: Calendar Of Food Purchases (Normal Years)

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

Table 32: Calendar Of Food Purchases (Drought Period)

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

11. Food Insecure Population

11.1. Food Insecurity Trends

The community of Bulilima has lived with food insecurity since time immemorial and has developed some coping mechanisms over the years.

Bulilima District is generally a food insecure district and this is mainly due to limited livelihood options. Households depend on crop production especially cereals and the production is below subsistence level so much that it does not support a full consumption year.

According to ZimVAC reports 2017-2021, food insecurity in Bulilima District is always higher than the national average yet the district is considered to be prone to food insecurity risks. The food insecurity for the district has been on an upward trend since 2012, and it has reached a peak of 53% as stated in ZimVAC (2021) compared to the national average of 44%.

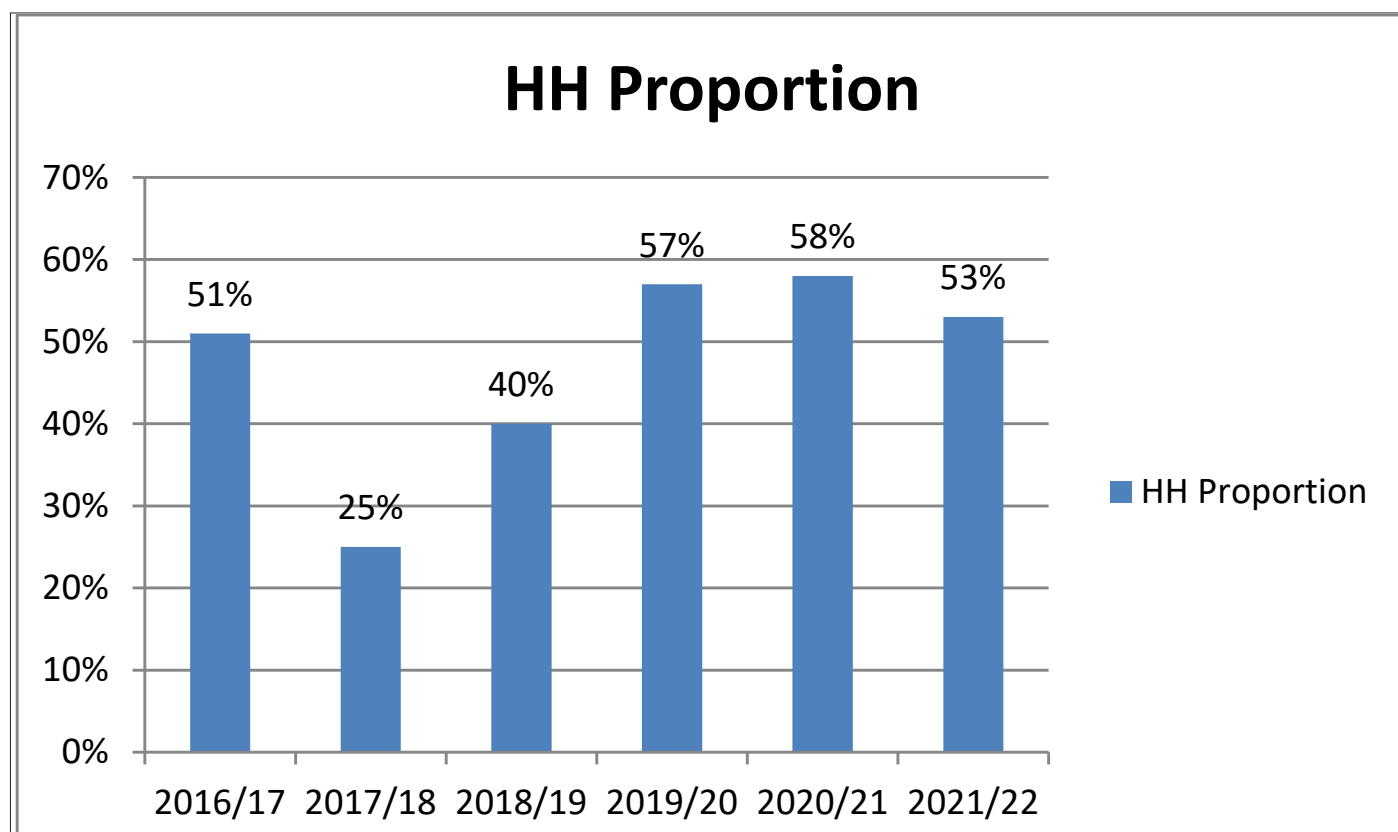


Figure 15: Food Insecure Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports 2017-2021)

According to ZimVAC 2016 about 49, 060 people are estimated to be food insecure in Bulilima District (**Figure 14**). The sharp increase in food insecurity from 2015 to 2016 is due to the to El Niño phenomena which affected the Southern District more than the Northern Districts.

11.2. Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

Bulilima district has a 2016 estimated population of about 95, 746. According to the WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity, 18, 900 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and they need external assistance to meet their food requirements. About 10, 600 are estimated to be transitory food insecure and are normally food insecure during peak hunger period (January to March) and also after a shock.

A total of 11, 000 people are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks, where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. An estimated 55, 200 are expected to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors, they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. According to WFP analysis of chronic and transitory food insecurity of 2021, 38, 883 people are estimated to be chronically food insecure at any given time and need external assistance to meet food requirements. A total of 4,913 are estimated to be transitory food insecure and are normally food insecure during peak hunger period (January to March) and also after a shock, 5,731 are expected to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. An estimated 48, 091 people are expected to be food secure and resilient to shocks.

From the trend analysis of the past 14 years, the district has experienced three (3) good years, three (3) typical years and eight (8) bad years. This trend analysis points to more bad years than typical and good years, a scenario which is typical of a district being in Region four (4).

Figure 16 shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

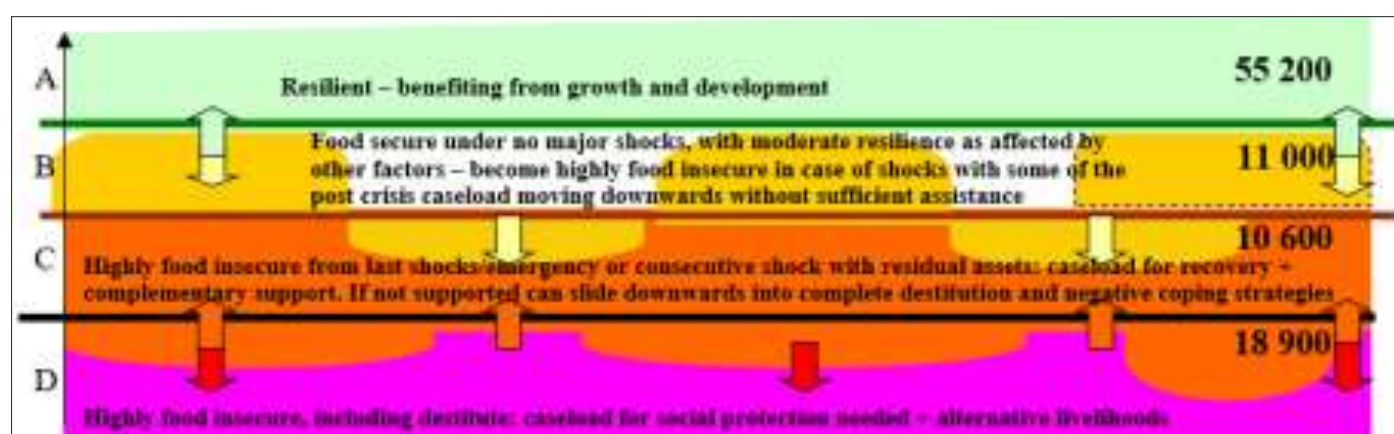


Figure 16: Estimation Of Chronic, Transitory And Food Secure Populations

Key:

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

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

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

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

12. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Vulnerability Group Profiles & Characteristics	Proportion
<p>GROUP A Already resilient</p> <p>These households are food secure and resilient, already benefiting from growth and development through their own efforts. They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc.</p> <p>Participants described this group as being employed, having salaries and can have reliable remittances, could have business ventures or are traders, have access to irrigated lands/schemes, own 20 or more livestock, could own tractors, have reserve stocks, bigger houses, and employ others.</p>	<p>55, 200 people</p> <p>(58%)</p>
<p>GROUP B Food secure under no major shocks</p> <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 programmes, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets. It was identified that for households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.</p> <p>Participants identified that these households could have access to seasonal irrigation schemes, and small arable farms with adequate farming equipment and household labour. During harvest periods they can hire others, yet will work as casual labourers during lean season. They have 10 cattle or more, own ploughs and have draught power (adequate farm power), and own more small animals. Some have remittances.</p>	<p>11, 000 people</p> <p>(12%)</p>
<p>GROUP C Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks</p> <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 programmes). Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).</p> <p>This group has no reliable sources of income, works as casual labour, and may receive irregular remittances. Have limited livestock (around 5 livestock), limited draught power which they share with others, small plots of land (less than 4 ha) with inadequate farming equipment, and rely on small gardens. Households are larger with more dependents – tend to be more polygamous. Caring for extended families overburdens their resources.</p>	<p>10, 600 people</p> <p>(10%)</p>
<p>GROUP D Highly food insecure, including destitute</p> <p>These highly food insecure households – including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership, they are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community. This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and require a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets, and will own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves and own less than 1 ha of land</p>	<p>18, 900 people</p> <p>(20%)</p>
<p>Source: Bulilima District SLP report: 2011</p>	

12.1. Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio Economic Groups

The different households from the different socio-economic groups can be identified through the following indicators:

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

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

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

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

Characteristics Of Poor And Food Insecure HHs

- One hut-two huts
- No livestock
- No reasonable arable plot
- Children not at school,
- Most cases own a single goat and three fowls.
- No coping strategies

12.2. Coping Strategies

The coping strategies applied vary dependent on the state, from being in a state of stress to a state of emergency.

- Resort to skipping of some meals per day (from the usual three to one or two).
- Limiting portion sizes at meal times.
- Resorting to less preferred foods.
- Limiting adult consumption so that children can eat.
- Eating roots of wild trees (Ward 9).
- Consumption of dried indigenous vegetables as meals.
- Sale of livestock in order to purchase grain.
- Exchanging livestock for grain (barter trade).
- Drying of melons for consumption during the dry season.
- Casual labour to neighbour in exchange for food rations.
- Food assistance.
- Engaging in prostitution in order to get money to buy food especially in Plumtree town where cross-border trucks usually park overnight (Negative coping strategies eg transactional sex) ,
- Migration to neighboring countries in search of employment.
- Remittances from relatives in the Diaspora and within the country have also constituted a greater part of the medium to rich class incomes.
- Sale of productive assets.

By Seasonality:

- Wild fruits consumption is predominant in the district. Wild fruits are eaten at the same time as dry land crops; in times of severe drought. Increased petty trading and casual labor activities supplement household incomes to buy food and basic needs.

12.3. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards

The food insecurity prevalence is not uniform across the districts depending with livelihood sources including agricultural production. Ward 12 was classified as the most food insecure ward mainly because this ward performs badly in agriculture and it does not have many livelihood options (**Table 33 and 34**).

Table 33: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion Of Population %	Cereal Adequacy From Own Production By Ward	Poverty Prevalence %	Food Insecurity Rankings
12	7	3	86	1
7	9	4	83	2
10	4	2	83	3
4	5	5	79	4
11	5	5	86	5
14	6	7	82	6
21	2	0	72	7
2	3	2	74	8
5	7	0	78	9
13	3	5	84	10
3	7	2	82	11
9	6	4	83	12
22	4	6	85	13
8	5	4	86	14
20	2	5	77	15
6	6	5	82	16
1	6	4	80	17
16	2	3	66	18
15	2	6	66	19
17	0	2	78	20
18	1	2	76	21
19	7	0	66	22
Total	100	4	80	

Source: AARDS

Table 34: Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards In The District

Ward Name	Proportion Of Population	HH 2021	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Average Cereal Adequacy (Mt)	Food Insecure Ranking
Tjankwa	5.6	1,117	80.4	1,842	1
Nyele	5.5	1,083	78.9	1,788	2
Gwambe	2.9	572	73.7	945	3
Natane	6.7	1,333	81.7	2,199	4
Malanswazi	6.3	1,247	82.0	2,058	5
Makhulela	5.8	1,160	83.3	1,914	6
Huwana	4.6	905	85.7	1,493	7
Matjinge	6.6	1,316	78.2	2,171	8
Vulindlela	2.0	399	65.5	659	9
Ndolwane	3.5	691	84.3	1,139	10
Madlambuzi	5.3	1,045	86.3	1,724	11
Dombodema	2.3	457	76.7	754	12
Bambadzi	4.4	864	83.3	1,426	13
Masendu	9.2	1,832	83.1	3,022	14
Gala	5.5	1,096	81.7	1,809	15
Hingwe	7.1	1,415	85.7	2,334	16
Ndiweni	2.3	454	72.3	749	17
Dombolefu	2.1	412	66.3	680	18
Khame	4.3	859	84.8	1,417	19
Norwood	0.4	82	77.9	135	20
Somnene	1.1	211	76.4	349	21
Figtree	6.6	1,303	65.7	2,150	22
Total	100	19, 852	80.2		

Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015

Table 35: Food Aid Trends

Ward	Type Of Assistance Provided	Organization / Agency	Number Of Beneficiaries	Number Of HH	Years Of Assistance Received
1	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,206	641	5
2	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	1,643	329	5
3	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,825	765	5
4	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,109	622	5
5	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,777	755	5
6	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,146	629	5
7	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	5,256	1051	5
8	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	2,597	519	3
9	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,329	666	1
10	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	2,481	496	1
11	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	2,298	600	5
12	-	-	-	0	-
13	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	1,982	396	2
14	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	3,578	716	2
15	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	1,147	229	3
16	-	-	-	0	-
17	-	-	-	0	-
18	-	-	-	0	-
19	-	-	-	0	-
20	Goods In-Kind	OXFAM/UN-WFP	1,311	262	-
21	-	-	-	0	-
22	-	-	-	0	3

13. District Development Priorities

The district priorities include establishment of water bodies to promote agricultural production as the district is prone to drought. Other priorities include maintenance of roads, provision of toilets and establishment of health facilities (Table 36).

Table 36: Development Priorities

Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Food & nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation development Horticulture development-crop diversity Conservation Agriculture development Livestock development 	All wards	Bulilima District is a semi-arid region area where dry land crop production is not viable. Rain fed agriculture needs to be supported through irrigation.
Infrastructure and utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of water bodies(dams) Rehabilitation/Drilling of boreholes Solarization of Water points and development of piped water schemes Establishment of schools Establishment of clinics Development of roads Enhancement of communication infrastructure (base stations) 	All wards	Bulilima District has limited access to safe, clean,adequate and efficient water sources which need consistent development to aid the population. The district is also lagging behind in road and communication infrastructure which need improvement to enhance development in all sectors.
Economic growth and stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of irrigation Enterprise Development Intensive livestock e.g. cattle pen fattening Establishment of cattle sale pens Rehabilitation and operationalization of cattle markets 	All wards	Bulilima District has 5 cattle sale pens that are not operational, which would contribute to the development of the cattle industry if fully utilized.

Table 36: Development Priorities (continued)

Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food relief to vulnerable HH Basic education assistance Assisted medical transition orders Disability assistive devices 	All wards	Bulilima District has a social welfare department that administers social protection services.
Value addition and beneficiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of macimbi plant Establishment of feedlots Marula processing plant Establishment of abattoirs 	20, 15, 16, 14, 11, 12 15, 19 and 3	Bulilima District has abundant resources which would benefit from infrastructural development to process marula fruits and macimbi.
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership capacity building 	All wards	The district has a vast resource of human personnel which would benefit greatly from leadership capacity building exercises.

14. Development Partner Profiling

The following are the partners working in the district (**Table 37**).

Table 37: A Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Intervention

Organisation	Area Of Intervention	Wards Of Operation	PVO No.	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period	Funding
OXFAM		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 20				-
Practical Action	Horticulture and poultry (incubators)	20	5/99	Health, social welfare, child welfare, Women Affairs, AARDS	5 years	World Education International WFP
SAT	Water and sanitation, livestock and crop production	1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 9, 8, 5, 15, 18 and 13				-
Plan International	Education, Health, Sexual Reproductive Health	All wards				
OPHID	HIV/AIDS	All wards				
Hand in Hand	Enterprise development	1, 3, 4, 14, 15, 6, 7, 19, 20 and 22				

Source: DDC's Office

15. Key Issues For Consideration

The following are the summary of the key issues for considerations as provided for in each section (**Table 38**).

Table 38: Main Issues For Consideration

Thematic Area	Comments
Crop and Livestock Development	<p>The major issues affecting crop in the district include irrigation schemes that are not operating at full capacity coupled with lack of working capital and failure by the plot holders to pay both ZESA and ZINWA bills. The communities would need training in financial management to enable them to know how to best manage their finances from sale of their produce and also pay for bills and other inputs to enable the schemes to continue functioning. Also there is need to explore other sustainable sources of energy like solar pumps for the irrigation schemes.</p> <p>The district has not been able to produce cereal adequate to last the whole consumption year. On average most wards have not been able to produce cereal to last more than six (6) months. There is need to continue promoting conservation farming in the district so as to improve crop yields. Livestock production is also affected by poor grazing quality and availability and inconsistent dipping.</p> <p>Lack of competitive markets has affected the sale of crop and livestock products and is disadvantaging the farmers. There is need market linkages which can improve terms of trade for farmers.</p>
Water Supply	Some households are accessing water from unprotected water sources for household requirements excluding drinking. This has resulted in the spread of water borne diseases and more water points are required in the district to increase access to safe water. Also rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes would go a long way in improving access to safe water.
Environmental management and conservation	Gullies are the main form of land degradation and they are developing as a result of deforestation, over grazing and poor soil management practices. There is need for promotion of soil and water conservation techniques to improve on soil cover, preserve moisture and retain water available for agricultural production. Community Based Approaches in the management of gullies are encouraged for sustainability.
Health and Nutrition	According to the 2014 HIV Estimates, the district has an estimated HIV prevalence of about 19.8% which is classified as high. Prostitution rate is high in the district. Behavior Change Communication programmes are required in reducing the rate of new incidence. The existence of support groups are key in promoting good practices within the communities.
Sanitation	Sanitation coverage in the district is low estimated at 39% compared to the national rural average of 62% (ZimVAC 2014). Need for construction of more toilets and setting up of hand washing stations to increase access to proper sanitation facilities
Education	School dropouts are high in the district due to lack of school fees. In addition there is a significant proportion of child headed families with no resources some children drop out of school and migrate to neighboring countries in search of jobs. Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) is assisting most vulnerable children to attend schools and is recommended to continue.
Roads	Most of the roads are gravel in a bad state. There is need for maintenance and rehabilitation of these roads.
Source: Bulilima District Profile	

16. Summary By Ward

Ward No.	Health Facility	Malnutrition (High, Medium, Low)	HIV/AIDS (High, Medium, Low)	Access To Safe Water	Access To Toilets	Poverty Level	No. Of Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Description	Agro-Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Adequacy From Own Production (Months)	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average HH Cattle Ownership	Average HH Goats Ownership	Average HH Sheep Ownership	Average HH Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	80.4%	909	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	4	High	Low	5	10	1	5	17
2	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	73.7%	422	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	2	High	Low	4	5	1	5	8
3	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	81.7%	1,045	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	2	High	Low	5	8	2	10	11
4	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	78.9%	889	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	5	High	Low	5	6	2	10	4
5	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	78.2%	1,109	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	0	High	Low	4	7	1	10	9

16. Summary By Ward (continued)

6	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	81.7%	933	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	5	High	Low	2	7	-	5	16
7	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	83.1%	1,494	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	4	High	Low	5	10	4	10	2
8	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	85.7%	746	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	4	High	Low	5	8	3	10	14
9	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	82.6%	1,034	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	4	High	Low	8	15	3	20	12
10	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	83.3%	725	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	2	High	High	10	20	-	5	3
11	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	86.3%	865	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	5	High	Low	7	18	1	7	5

16. Summary By Ward (continued)

12	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	1,042	85.7%	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	3	High	Low	7	7	1	10	1
13	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	541	84.3%	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	5	High	Low	6	10	4	12	10
14	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	1,038	82.0%	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	7	High	Low					6
15	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	237	65.5%	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 production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	6	High	Low					19
16	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	233	66.3%	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 production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	3	High	Low					18
17	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	62	77.9%	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 production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	2	High	Low					20

16. Summary By Ward (continued)

18	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	76.4%	137	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 production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	2	High	Low				21
19	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	65.7%	815	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 production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	0	High	Low				22
20	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	76.7%	350	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	5	High	Low				15
21	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	72.3%	332	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	0	High	Low				7
22	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	84.8%	692	Western Kalahari Sandveld Communal	Livelihoods are based on the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum and millet mixed with animal husbandry, and supported by cross-border labour migration. Other important livelihood activities include craft making, grass cutting and firewood sales.	Region IV: Low rainfall and high temperatures. Intensive livestock and wildlife production supported by extensive crop production	Agriculture production, formal employment, casual labour, remittances	Consumption based coping strategies, Casual labour, Livestock sales/barter trade	6	High	Low				13

District Team		
Name	Designation	Organisation
Ranganayi Hlomayi	EFSVL Officer	OXFAM
Peter Masosa	DAO	AARDS
Thomas Mpofu	DEHO	MOHCC
Brighton Dube	FM	Hand in Hand
Adrian Gocha	SDO	MoPLSW
Onisimo Zogara	DDC	MLG

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BULILIMA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

