



ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
Assessment Committee

ZimVac Rural Household Livelihoods Survey



Harare, Report No. 11, October 2009

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Table Of Contents

Table 3.1: Surveyed Households Demographic Characteristics.....	11.4
Preamble	6
Acknowledgements.....	7
1.0 Background and Introduction	8
2.0 Methodology.....	9
2.1 Sample Size	9
2.2 Geographical Coverage	9
2.3 Data Entry and Analysis	10
3.0 Household Demographics.....	10
Table 3.1: Surveyed Households Demographic Characteristics	10
4.0 Income and Expenditure.....	12
4.1 Income	12
4.1.1 Income Sources.....	12
4.1.2 Winter Cropping.....	12
4.1.3 Food Crop Production	13
4.1.4 Potential Income from Livestock	13
4.1.5 Potential Income from Cash Crop Sales.....	15
4.1.6 Income from Other Sources.....	15
4.2 Expenditure.....	16
4.3 Mode of Payment	16
5.0 Overview of the Food Security Situation in Rural Areas	18
5.1 The Food Security Analytical Framework	18
5.2 Food Insecure Rural Population 2009/10 Consumption Years.....	8
5.3 Geographic Distribution of the food Insecure	9

5.4 Household Consumption	23
5.4.1. Dietary Diversity.....	25
5.5 Coping Strategies	26
6.0 Household Preparedness for the 2009/2010 Summer Cropping Season	28
6.1 Draught Power by Province	28
6.2 Cropping Plans	28
7.0 Community Development Priority Areas.....	32
8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	33

Table of Figures

Table 3.1: Surveyed Households Demographic Characteristics.....	11
Table 3.2: Proportion of Households with Chronically Ill, Orphans and Challenged Members	11
Table 3.3: Presence of Orphans by Marital Status	11
Fig 4.1.1: Own Food Crop* Production (May 2009)	13
Fig 4.1.2: Proportion of Households Owning Cattle Numbers Above the Survival Threshold (>3) by Province	14
Fig 4.1.3: Proportion of Households Owning Goats Above the Survival Threshold (>5 beasts) by Province	14
Fig 4.1.4: Proportion of Households which Had Potential to Earn Income from Cotton by Province	15
Fig 4.1.5: Household Income from Other Sources*	15
Fig 4.2.1: Average Household Expenditure	16
Table 5.1: Food Insecure Populations by Province.....	9
Fig 5.4: Comparison of HH Food Type Consumed in the Past Seven Days for May and September 2009 Surveys	23
Fig 5.4: Average Household Cereal Stocks by Province for September 2009 Compared to Requirements for the Remainder of the Consumption Year	24
Fig 5.5: Comparison of Households with Different Dietary Diversity between May and September 2009	25
Fig 5.6: Provincial Dietary Diversity for September 2009 Compared to that for May 2009	26
Fig 5.7: Prevalence of Coping Strategies.....	27
Fig 6.1: Average Household Draft Power Ownership in September 2009 by Province	28
Fig 6.2: Proportion of Households Planning to Grow a Particular Crop	29
Figure 6.3: Household Planned Maize Seed Sources for 2009/10.....	30

Figure 6.4: Proportion of Households which Usually Use Fertilizer on Maize.....	30
Table 7: Community Development Priority Areas	32
Annex 1: Sources of Income	33
Annex 2: Average Provincial Cattle Prices	34
Annex 3: Provincial Household Expenditure Patterns (average percentage of total expenditure taken by an expenditure item)	34
Annex 4: Average Provincial Maize Grain Prices	35
Annex 5: Estimated Food Insecure Population by Districted and Projected Time Periods	36

Preamble

The October 2009 Zimbabwe Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment Report presents the detailed results of the eighth rural food security assessment conducted by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) which is a Government Committee chaired by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), which is housed by the Scientific and Industrial Research Centre (SIRDC). These annual assessments started in August 2002 with technical support and partial funding from the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (SADC-FANR) Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC). This followed the SADC Ministers of Agriculture meeting in 2001, which set out a medium term strategy to combat food insecurity in the region.

To date, eight rural and three urban Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments (VA) have been carried out in Zimbabwe. These assessments have increasingly become an important instrument for understanding and updating food security and vulnerability information in the country. They have provided the Government and other stakeholders with vital information for policy formulation, planning, decision-making, evaluation and research at both national and sub-national levels.

This report seeks to further guide interventions in areas of food security, small-holder agriculture and general rural development. It presents the methodology used in both data collection and analysis and major findings in line with specific assessment objectives. The report finally presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the assessment.

Acknowledgements

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- Central Statistical Office
- Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development
- Ministry of Labour and Social Services
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- Ministry of Local Government
- Ministry of Education
- C-SAFE
- FEWSNET
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- UN-OCHA
- USAID
- World Food Programme

ZimVAC, through the Food and Nutrition Council, acknowledges the invaluable support from these organizations. ZimVAC would also like to acknowledge the willingness of all the individuals and households that were interviewed during the assessment. This assessment would not have been possible without their cooperation and participation.

1.0 Background and Introduction

Following the Interim Rural Food Security Assessment in early May 2009, which presented an indicative picture of household livelihoods at ward level based on key informant focus group discussions at district level, ZimVAC rolled out a more comprehensive household food security survey in May 2009. This assessment was aimed at estimating proportions and numbers of rural people likely to be food insecure in the 2009/2010 consumption year, as well as estimate their food entitlement gap. The rural household survey estimated that about 1.4million rural people are likely to have inadequate food entitlements during the peak hunger period and their total cereal entitlement gap was estimated at 107,000MT. This projection is based on the following assumptions:

- Household purchasing power will remain stable from May 2009 through to the end of March 2010
- Staple cereals in the form of maize or small grains (sorghum and millets) will be available on the market for deficit households with the means to purchase throughout the consumption year.
- Maize to livestock terms of trade attained at the time of the assessment in May will remain stable throughout the 2009/10 consumption year.

Since the above parameters have the potential to change, the household survey projections of the food security picture at peak can also change. Further, the unfamiliar and highly uncertain macro-economic and political environment currently prevailing in Zimbabwe makes it difficult to predict in which direction the above parameters will change. It is for this reason ZimVAC chose to generate only the most likely scenario and commit to updating the scenario as changes to the parameters occur.

The specific objectives of the assessment were as follows:

- To collect relevant and sufficient data to update the household-level food security picture in the rural areas of Zimbabwe for the 2009/10 marketing year.

In this regard the following was updated:

- The rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the quarters October to December 2009 and January to March 2010 and their geographic distribution as well as the magnitude of their food entitlements; and

- The socio-economic profiles of the people likely to be food insecure including their household incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and household and community coping strategies.
- To assess the level of rural households' preparedness for the 2009/10 agricultural season in terms of access to staple cereal seeds and fertilizers; and
- To identify transitional development priorities for rural communities in all rural provinces of the country.

This report presents the assessment methodology, findings and recommendations emanating from the assessment survey.

2.0 Methodology

A household survey questionnaire was used to collect information on household demographics, cereal stocks, livestock endowment, sources of cereals consumed during the first half of the 2009/10 marketing year, income and expenditure for the month of September 2009, food consumption patterns and small-holder farming households' preparedness for the 2009/10 cropping season. Information on exchange rates, commodity prices, availability of grain and mealie meal, community development priorities was collected from 227 ward-level key informant group interviews.

2.1 Sample Size

A total of 3392 households interviewed were selected from 227 sites. At each selected site, one village was randomly selected and a total of 15 households were then systematically selected for the household interviews. Community key-informant group interviews were conducted in the same 227 wards.

2.2 Geographical Coverage

The 227 sites selected represented all rural provinces and the 21 livelihood zones (LZ). A livelihood zone is a geographical area in which people obtain food in more or less the same manner. The sites sampled were proportional to the size of the province and the LZ. The results are representative at provincial and LZ level, and indicative at district level. Households interviewed were selected from all farming sectors: communal, old resettlement, small scale commercial areas, A1, A2 and large scale commercial farms. In A2 and large scale commercial farms the survey focused on farm workers.

2.3 Data Entry and Analysis

The data was entered using SASA and primary data analysis was done using SPSS complemented by MS Excel and GIS Arc View. The food security analysis was informed by the Livelihood Based Vulnerability Analytical Framework.

3.0 Household Demographics

Assessment demographic characteristics indicate that most interviewed households were headed by males (68%). The average household size was six. In terms of living arrangements, over fifty percent of the household heads were living with their spouses. Widows and Widowers were found heading about 25% of the interviewed households and child headed households comprised less than 1% of the sample.

Table 3.1: Surveyed Households Demographic Characteristics

Household Demographics	Percent of Households
Male Headed	68
Female Headed	32
Married living together	66
Married living apart	6
Divorced/Separated	3
Widow/Widower	24
Never married	2
Child Headed	0.1

The assessment found one in every ten households having a chronically ill member. The demographic structure is similar to that obtained from previous ZimVAC Rural Assessments and other similar surveys by FAO and NGOs¹ In the period from October 2008 to September 2009, 11% of the households reported having lost at least one household member. The most common cause of death was chronic illness. Twenty-one households reported death from cholera.

¹ Post Planting and Post Harvest Surveys coordinated by FAO, Household Livelihood Survey coordinated by C-SAFE

Table 3.2: Proportion of Households with Chronically Ill, Orphans and Challenged Members

Demographics	Percent of Households
Chronically ill	11
Physically and Mentally Challenged	7
Orphans	39
Deaths	11

Orphans were reported to be present in 39% of the assessed households. On cross tabulating with the household head, it was noted that they were mostly present in widowed and never married households.

Table 3.3: Presence of Orphans by Marital Status

Marital Status of Household Head	Percent of Households with Orphans
Married living together	32
Married living apart	30
Divorced/Separated	35
Widow/Widower	64
Never married	44

4.0 Income and Expenditure

4.1 Income

4.1.1 Income Sources

Households were asked to identify their four most important household income sources since the beginning of the 2009/10 consumption year. A multiple response analysis of the sources of income indicated that vegetable production and sales (41%), casual labour (32%) and food crop production/sales (27%) were the most common income sources as shown in Table 4.1. Annex 1 show that cross border trade, fishing, food assistance and pensions were amongst the least important sources of income.

Table 4.1: Sources of Income

Income Sources	Percent of Sampled Households
Vegetable production/sales	41
Casual labor	32
Food crop production/sales	27
Cash crop production	15
Livestock production/sales	14
Remittance	12
Petty trade	8
Formal salary/wages	8

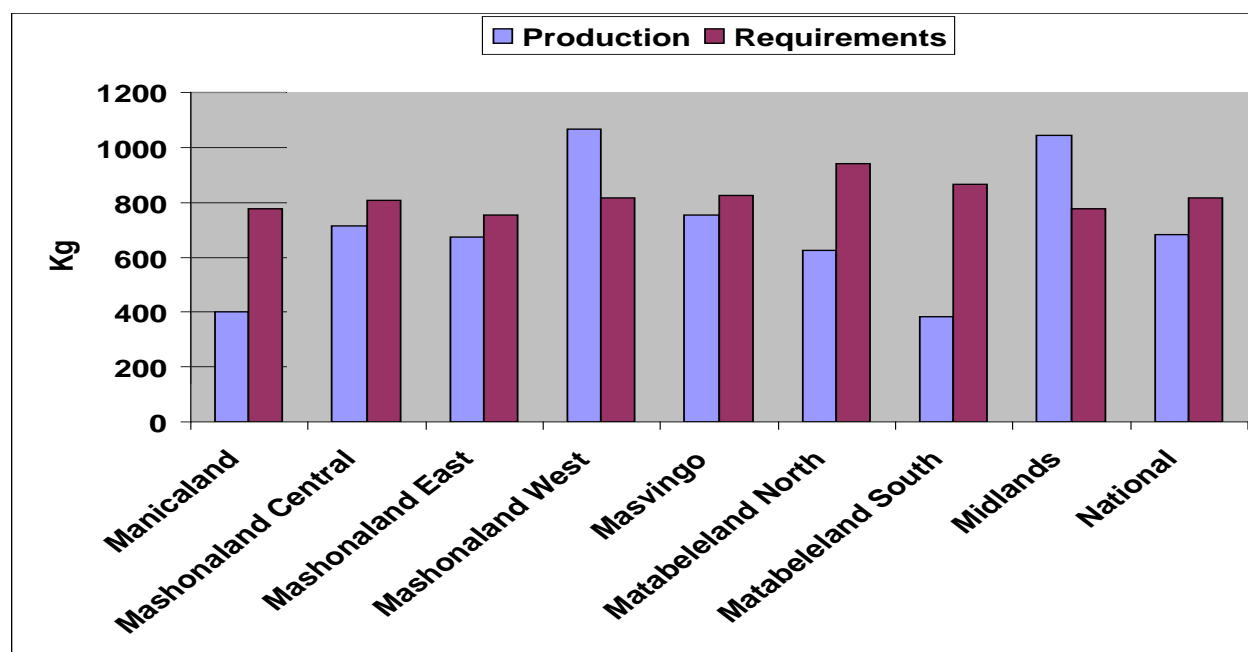
4.1.2 Winter Cropping

Vegetable production and sales was mentioned as one of the four most important sources of income by 41% of the households. It is therefore not surprising that winter cropping was mentioned as a source of food and income by 64% of the households interviewed. Almost all households engaged in winter cropping were growing leafy vegetables, but only 7% and 6% of the households reported growing winter cereals and tubers, respectively. A significant proportion of households (67%) involved in winter cropping reported selling part of their produce to raise income.

4.1.3 Food Crop Production

Almost all households interviewed (97%) reported producing at least one type of food crop (cereals, legumes and/or tubers). National average household food crop production levels were below average annual household requirements (Fig 4.1.1). Deficit households normally depend on other livelihood options to access cereals such as casual labour, purchases, remittances and food aid in recent years. Whereas almost every household produced at least one food crop, only 27 % of the households reported earning cash income from it, this emphasizes the subsistence focus in the small-holder farming sector.

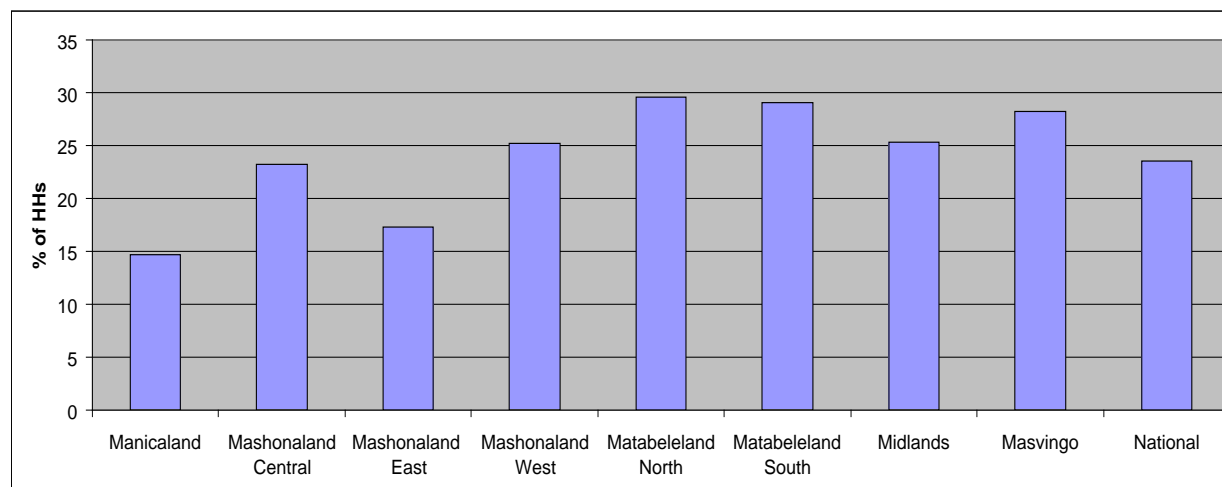
Fig 4.1.1: Own Food Crop* Production (May 2009)



4.1.4 Potential Income from Livestock

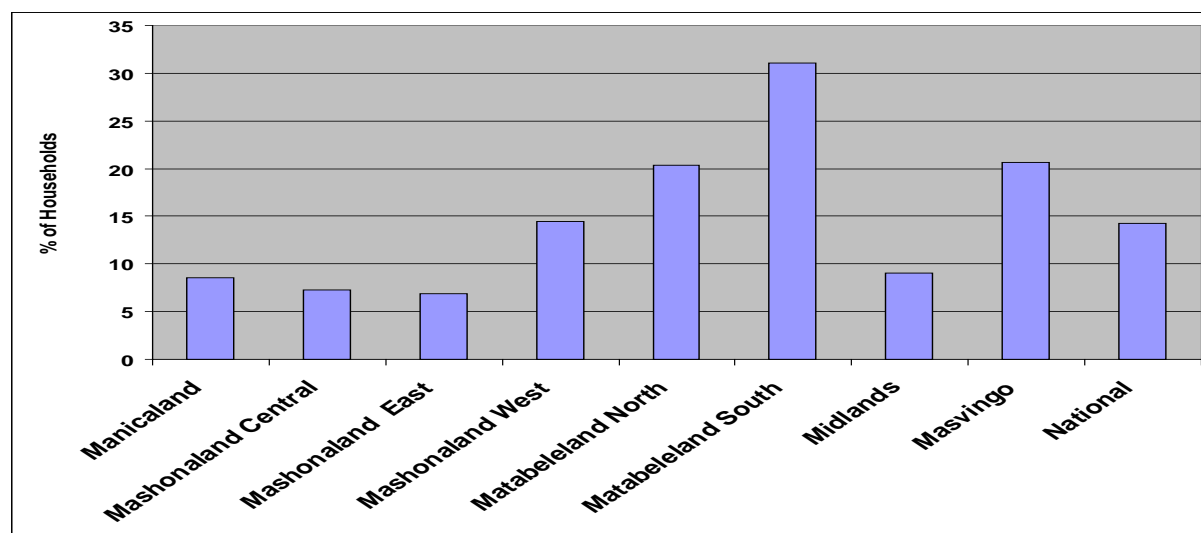
The household food security analytical framework assumes that households dispose livestock over and above survival thresholds to raise income. The survival thresholds are 3 and 5 animals for cattle and goats respectively. As shown in Fig 4.1.2, the proportion of households with potential to earn income from cattle sales ranged from 15% in Manicaland to about 30% in Matabeleland North. The contribution of potential income from cattle to household food entitlements for households owning cattle was enhanced by improved cattle prices combined with staple maize grain prices during the period under review (Annex 2).

Fig 4.1.2: Proportion of Households Owning Cattle Numbers Above the Survival Threshold (>3) by Province

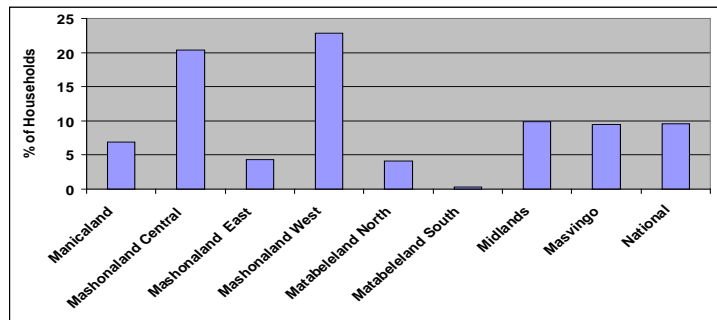


The proportion of households with potential to earn income from goat sales ranged from 7% in Mashonaland East and West to 31% in Matabeleland South. As with cattle, food entitlements from potential goat sales were enhanced by the improved maize to goat terms of trade in favour of goat owning households.

Fig 4.1.3: Proportion of Households Owning Goats Above the Survival Threshold (>5 beasts) by Province



The livestock ownership trends are consistent with the farming practices in the country; the highest proportions of households with potential to earn income from livestock are in the predominantly drier parts of the country where livestock is a major source of livelihood. The majority of households in the rural areas own poultry, although not considered in analytical framework, it is clear from the survey that chickens also contribute to household food security.

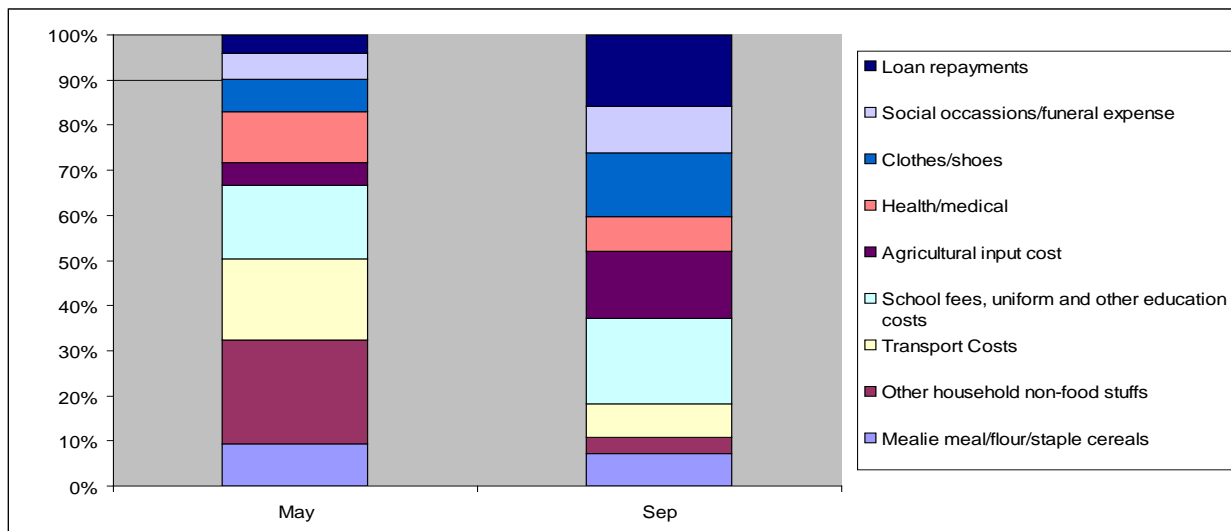


4.2 Expenditure

Significant increases in the proportion of income spent on clothes, agricultural inputs, loan repayments and education related expenses were noted between May and September (Fig 4.2.1).

In May, most household expenditures were directed towards other household non-foodstuffs, transport and education related expenses. The provincial variations of expenditure patterns are shown in Annex 3. The average maize grain prices remained generally stable between May and September, an issue important for those households engaging the market to access cereals (Annex 4)

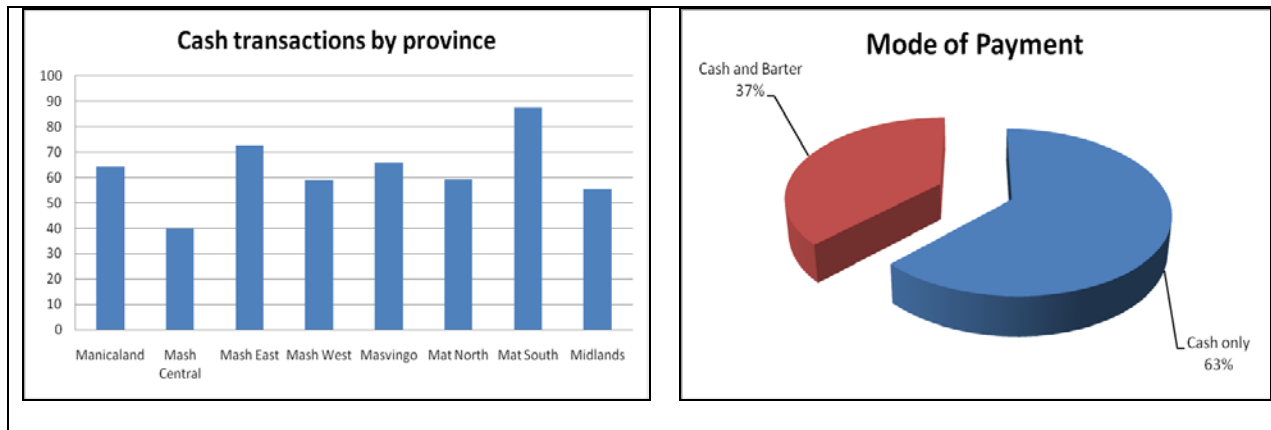
Fig 4.2.1: Average Household Expenditure



4.3 Mode of Payment

Households expenditure transactions were conducted using both cash and barter as modes of payment for their expenditures. Contrary to the widely held view that the main mode of payment was through barter, no household reported relying solely on barter as a method of payment. Most of the households (63%) conducted all of their transactions in cash (see fig below). Matabeleland South had the highest prevalence of cash only transactions (87%), while Mashonaland Central had the lowest proportion of households reporting the use of cash only (40%).

Fig 4.3.1: Analysis of Modes of Payments for Goods and Services in September 2009 by Rural Households



This scenario shows significantly higher levels of liquidity within the rural areas than suggested by several other anecdotal observations. Seventy percent of all the barter transactions involved grain followed by casual labour (12%) and then livestock (10%).

5.0 Overview of the Food Security Situation in Rural Areas

5.1 The Food Security Analytical Framework

The food security analysis within this assessment was based on the same Livelihood Based Vulnerability Analysis (LBVA) framework that was used in the May 2009 household food security assessment. It focused on assessing the rural households' food security situation at the time of the assessment and projecting their food security situation for the period October 2009 through to March 2010. The analytical framework estimates the total food entitlements within a given time frame for each and every surveyed household. It then converts the entitlements into maize equivalents and compares it to the total household cereal requirements for the same time period. Household food entitlements are estimated from the assessed and projected household income from as summation of the following:

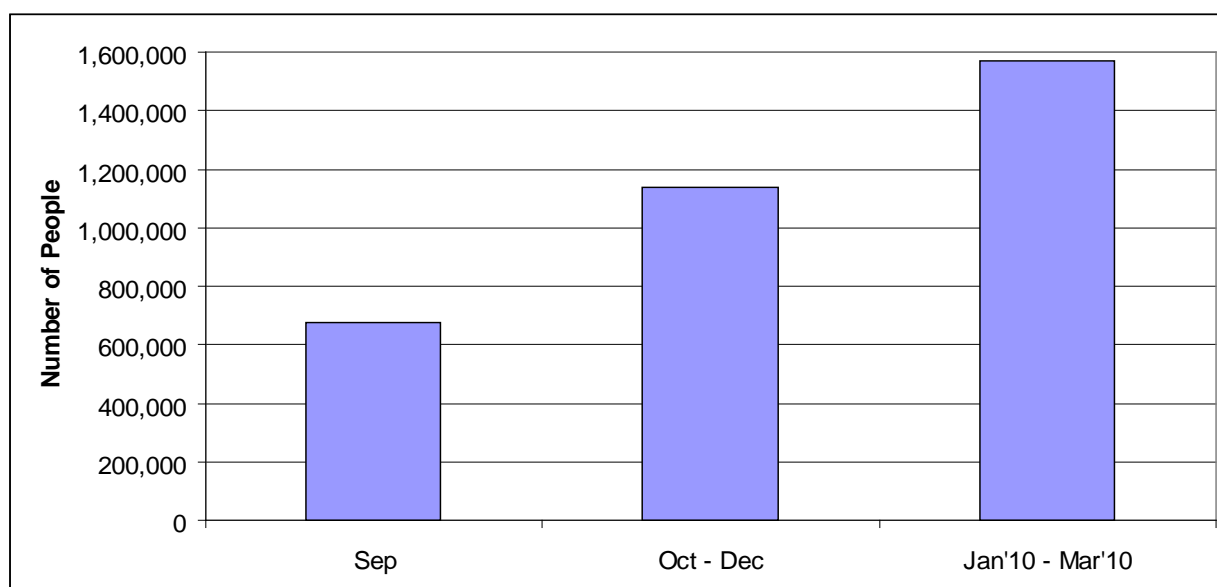
- Own food crop production;
- Own cash crops production;
- Potential income from livestock over and above the survival threshold;
- Potential income from casual labor for households who usually engages in the activity;
- Potential income from gifts and remittances for households that usually receive such income; and
- Monthly cash income from other sources other than own crop production and own livestock sales.

Households with inadequate food entitlements are deemed food insecure and the magnitude of their food insecurity is categorized into periods of three months. The proportion of food insecure households is computed from the number of food insecure households as a percentage of the total number of surveyed households within a particular food economy zone. This is extrapolated to the national and provincial levels by weighing the estimated prevalence's at food economy zone level proportionate to their respective population sizes.

5.2 Food Insecure Rural Population 2009/10 Consumption Years

The September 2009 rural household food security survey revised marginally upwards the projections of food insecure households compared to earlier projections based on the May 2009 assessment.

Fig 5.1: Progression of Projected Food Insecure People



A total of 1.6 million people, about 18 percent of the rural population, are estimated to be food insecure in the current consumption year, about two percent higher than the May assessment projections of about 1.4 million people. The food insecure households are expected to have a total food entitlement gap of about 90,000MT of maize equivalent between September 2009 and end of March 2010. The marginal increase in the numbers of food insecure rural households is due to a reduction in their purchasing power arising from slightly lower than projected non-crop and livestock income for the period from September 2009 to March 2010 coupled with a marginal increase in the staple maize grain prices between May and September 2009.

Figure 5.1 depicts the population breakdown of households projected to be food insecure for the different time periods. About eight percent of the rural population was estimated to have a food entitlement gap of at least seven months, five percent had a gap of not more than six months and another five percent were estimated to have less than three months' food entitlement gap. A significant proportion of the households with a food entitlement gap of more than seven months are the populations considered to be chronically food insecure.

5.3 Geographic Distribution of the food Insecure

While the highest numbers of food insecure households were estimated to be in Manicaland and Midlands provinces, the two Matabeleland provinces and Midlands province were estimated to have the highest concentration of food insecure people. The three provinces have between 21 and 22 percent of their rural population being food insecure between September 2009 and March 2010. Matabeleland North was found to have the highest concentration of people (13%) with a food entitlement gap of more than seven months.

Table 5.1: Food Insecure Populations by Province

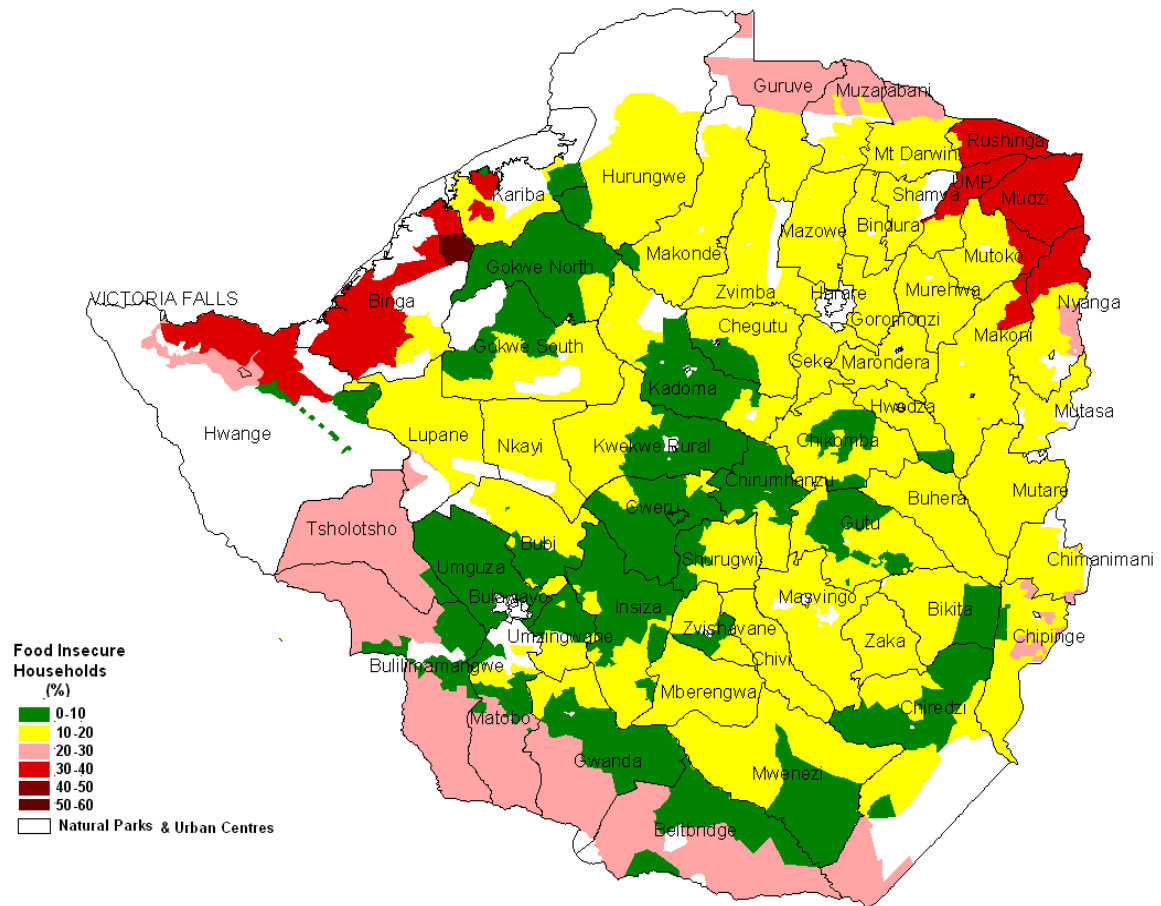
Province	Rural Pop Aug 09	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	% food insecure
Manicaland	1,460,402	110,596	179,656	260,251	18
Mashonaland Central	1,098,501	75,605	139,121	190,557	17
Mashonaland East	1,135,089	58,730	117,315	174,620	15
Mashonaland West	1,037,848	64,293	112,612	161,300	16
Masvingo	1,377,912	94,489	141,271	205,425	15
Matabeleland North	706,836	93,507	133,300	157,750	22
Matabeleland South	698,502	62,739	113,475	153,048	22
Midlands	1,291,056	116,236	200,280	268,849	21
Total	8,806,147	676,195	1,137,030	1,571,799	18

Masvingo, Mashonaland West and East provinces were estimated to have the lowest prevalence of food insecure people; between 15 and 16 percent. However, the total caseload for each of these provinces was estimated to be more than 160,000 people; significantly higher than the food insecure populations in each of the two Matabeleland provinces (Table 5.1).

The September assessment revised the May assessment projection of food insecure people at peak upwards in all provinces except Mashonaland East and Matabeleland

South, where the projection was revised downwards. The food insecure population prevalence projections increased by seven and four percentage points in Midlands and Manicaland respectively.

Fig 5.2: Prevalence of Food Insecure population at Sub-District level for the 2009/2010 Consumption Year (Peak Period)

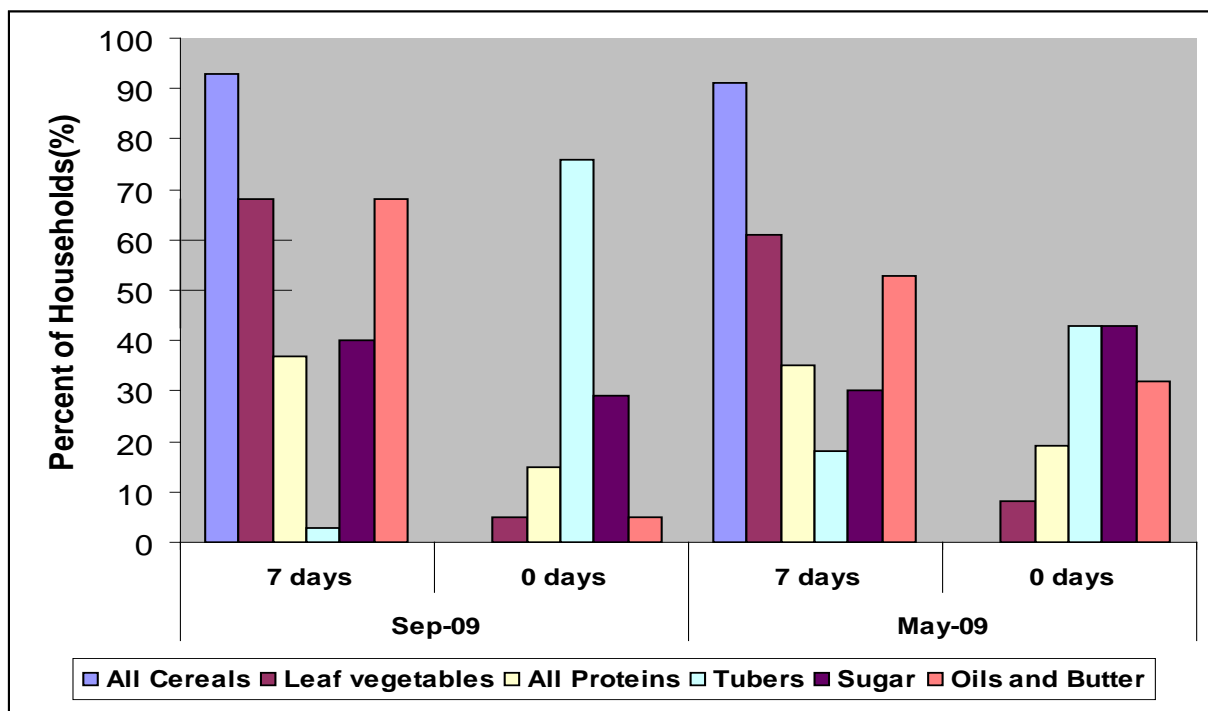


The highest concentrations of food insecure people (30-40%) were estimated to be in most parts of Binga, Hwange, Rushinga and Mudzi districts and the northern parts of Nyanga and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe districts. In a small part of Binga district the food insecure population was estimated to reach 53 percent during the peak hunger period. The northern parts of Guruve, Muzarabani and Mt Darwin districts, most of Tsholotsho, Bulilima and Mangwe districts as well as southern parts of the Matabeleland South districts were found to have between 20 and 30 percent food insecure people during the 2009/2010-consumption year. Most of the eastern and central districts of the country were estimated to have relatively lower prevalence of food insecure households ranging between 10 and 20 percent, with a smaller portion having a prevalence of less than 10 percent (Annex 5).

5.4 Household Consumption

Generally adults in all the provinces were consuming an average of two meals a day, while children under five years had three meals a day. Manicaland and Masvingo province had the highest average number of meals for under-fives. This picture is similar the one from the May 2009 assessment.

Fig 5.4: Comparison of HH Food Type Consumed in the Past Seven Days for May and September 2009 Surveys

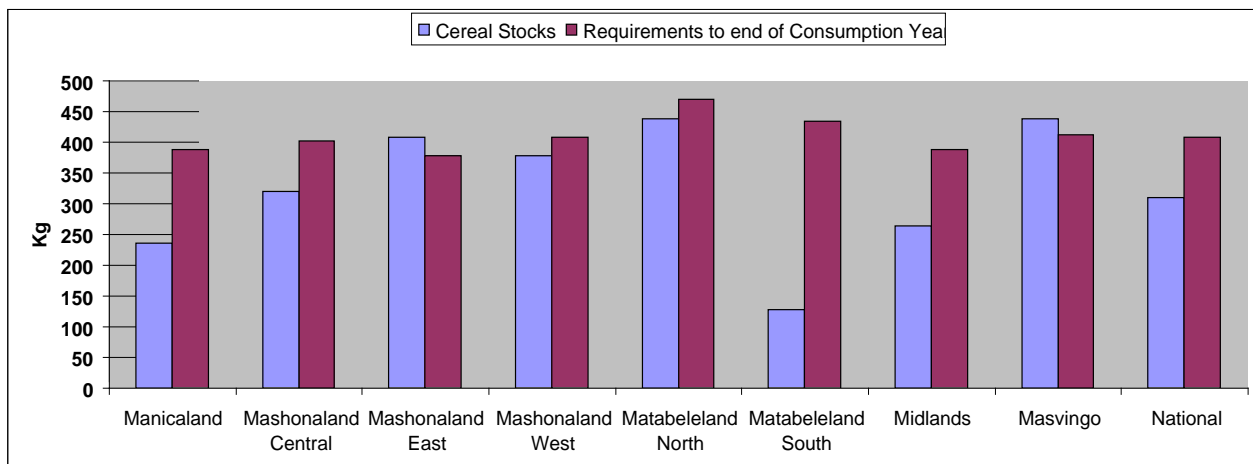


The survey asked households the number of days they consumed a range of foods in the last seven days before the interview date. A summary of their responses is depicted in figure 5.4.

The results show that over 90 percent of the surveyed households were consuming some cereals (mainly maize meal) every day in both May and the September 2009. Some leafy vegetables with some cooking oil accompanied the cereals most of the time. The main source of both the maize meal and the leafy vegetables was reported to be own household production. Sixty-eight percent of surveyed households reported own production as their main source of the maize they were consuming in the week prior to the September 2009 survey respectively.

Households were holding significant levels of cereal stocks from all sources such as own production, purchases, gifts and remittances and casual labour in September as shown in Fig 5.4. Though the stocks were significant, interviewed households had average cereals stocks insufficient to cover their requirements for the remainder of the current consumption year in all provinces except for Mashonaland East and Masvingo.

Fig 5.4: Average Household Cereal Stocks by Province for September 2009 Compared to Requirements for the Remainder of the Consumption Year



It is interesting to note that the percentage of households consuming cooking oil and sugar more regularly increased between May and September 2009 and the main source of both commodities was purchase in both periods. While the proportion of households consuming protein rich foods (pulses, meats, fish and milk) remained the same (35-37%) between May and September 2009, the proportion that were not consuming cooking oil at all fell by 4 percentage points from 19 percent. A very small proportion (4-8%) of surveyed households reported consuming meats of any type (fish, beef, goat and poultry) regularly in September 2009. Households that reported consuming beef and goat meats in September were mainly purchasing the meat but those that

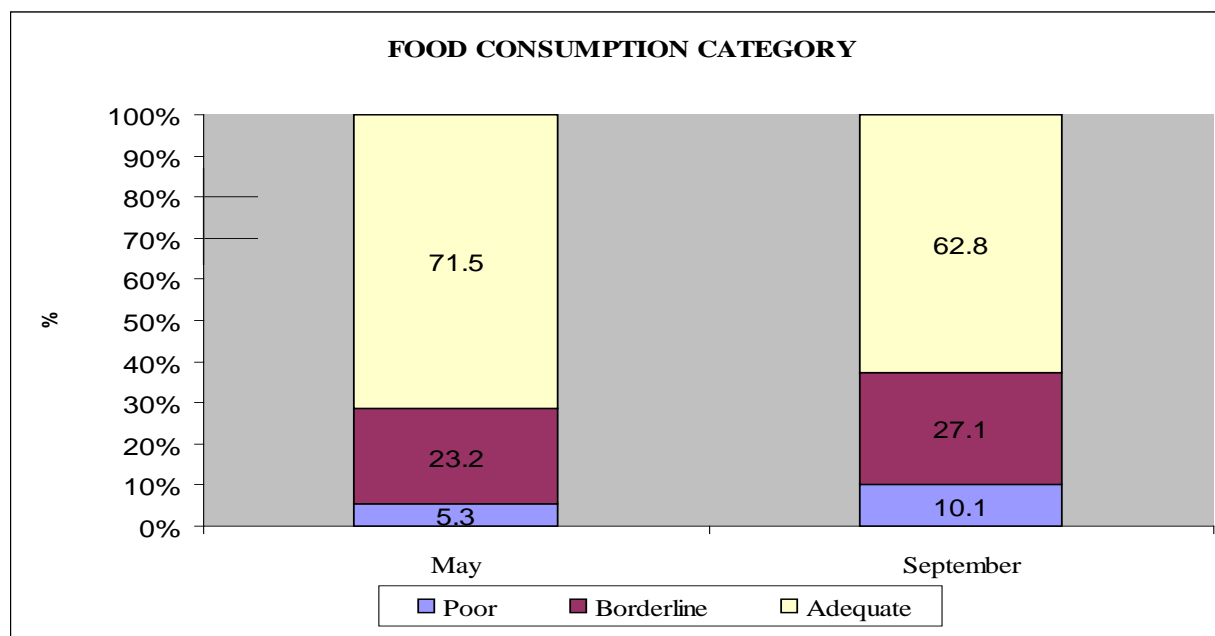
consumed poultry and milk mainly relied on own production. The consumption of tubers (mainly sweet potatoes) fell as expected between May and September 2009.

5.4.1. Dietary Diversity

The seven day food consumption recall data was used to compute a Food Consumption Score (FCS) by multiplying the weights assigned to different food types according to their nutritional values by the number of day the food type was consumed by a household in seven days. The weights assigned were as follows: carbohydrates 2, plant protein 3, animal protein 4, vegetables and fruits 1, sugars 0.5, oils 0.5 and fats 0.5 (sugar, oils and fats) should have higher point value – energy dense. Or, all should be 1 point to truly show diversity. The FCS was categorized into three categories; poor diet (FSC<21), borderline diet (FSC: 21.5-34.5) and adequate diet (FSC>35).

The dietary diversity of surveyed households in May and September 2009 indicates an expected declining trend as the hunger period approaches. The proportion of households with adequate diet fell from 72 percent in May 2009 to 63 percent in September, as a result the proportion of households that had both borderline and poor diet, which increased by a total of eight percentage points.

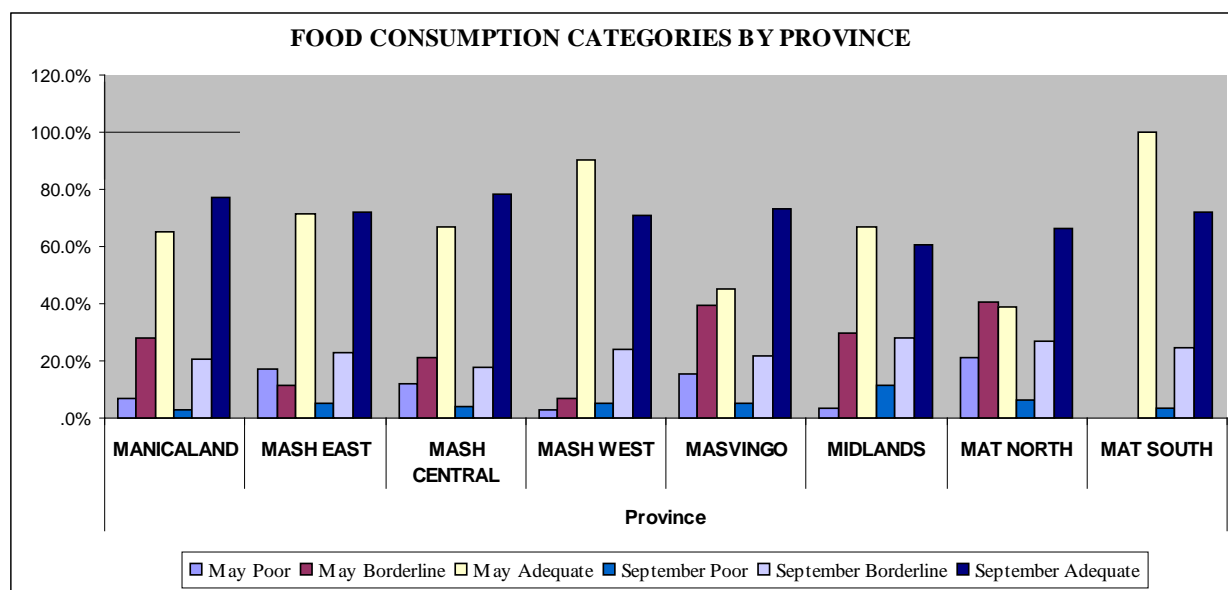
Fig 5.5: Comparison of Households with Different Dietary Diversity between May and September 2009



Comparison of food consumption scores by province showed a general decline in Matabeleland South, Mashonaland West and Midlands. This indicates that the households in these areas were now having a limited diversity in their diets. In the other

five provinces there was an improvement from the food consumption scores in May (figure 5.6).

Fig 5.6: Provincial Dietary Diversity for September 2009 Compared to that for May 2009



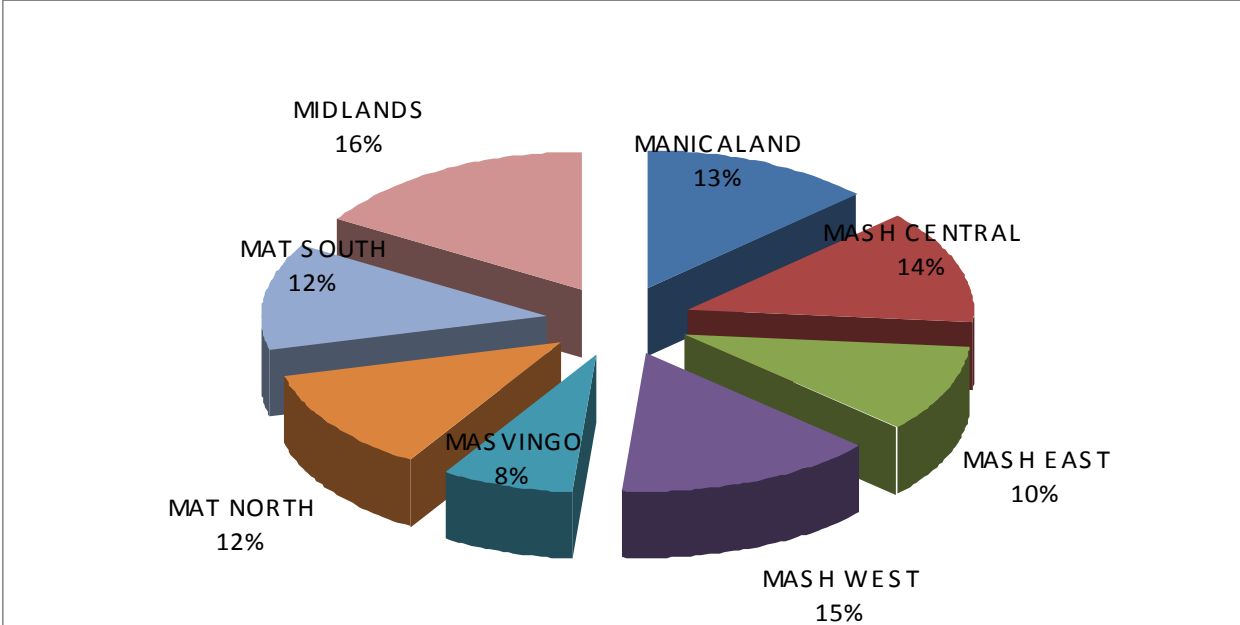
5.5 Coping Strategies

The coping strategy index is a tool for rapidly measuring household food security status by assessing behavioral responses when households cannot access enough food, and not enough income to purchase food. It is assumed that households do not wait until food stocks are completely depleted but they adjust eating habits as food becomes scarce. The following adjustments to eating habits were found to be employed:

- Dietary change - less preferred or cheaper foods
- Increase non-sustainable strategies to increase food supply - borrowing, purchasing on credit, begging
- Reduce the number of consumers
- Rationing - cutting portion size, reduce meals, skip days

Midlands had the highest proportion of households (16%) which were employing coping strategies as a way to cover the food gap (refer to figure below).

Fig 5.7: Prevalence of Coping Strategies

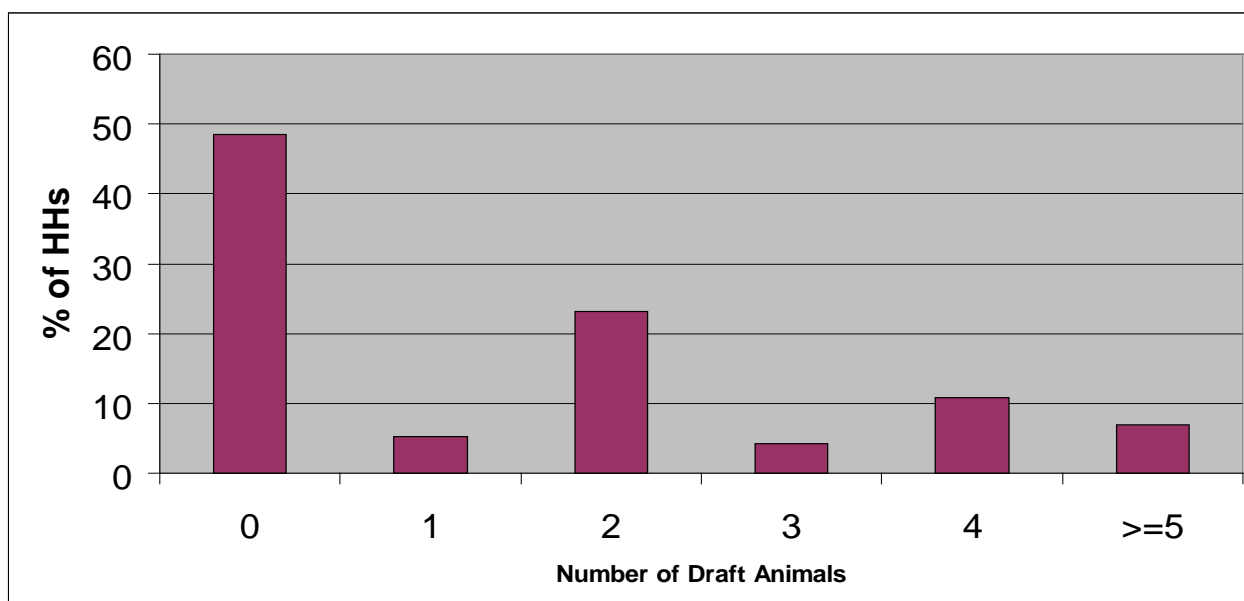


6.0 Household Preparedness for the 2009/2010 Summer Cropping Season

6.1 Draught Power by Province

The animal draught power situation in the smallholder sector remains unchanged from the situation attained in recent years. About 51 percent of the surveyed households reported having at least one draught power animal and about 50 percent of the households had at least two animals for productive uses. Cattle continue to be the main form of draught power used by smallholder farmers throughout rural Zimbabwe. Only 13 percent of the surveyed households own donkeys for draught power.

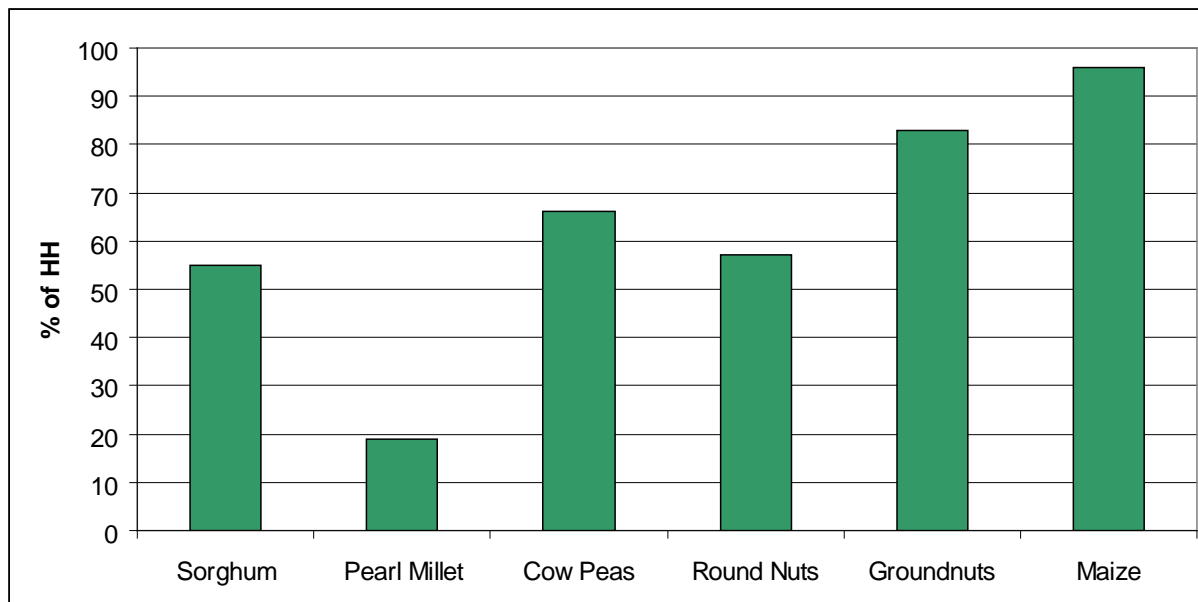
Fig 6.1: Average Household Draught Power Ownership in September 2009 by Province



6.2 Cropping Plans

Households were also asked about their cropping plans for the coming 2009/10 agricultural season. Figure 6.2 and Table 6.1 give a breakdown of households planning to grow a particular crop in each province. Maize (96%), groundnuts (83%) and cowpeas (66%) are crops that the majority of households are planning to grow.

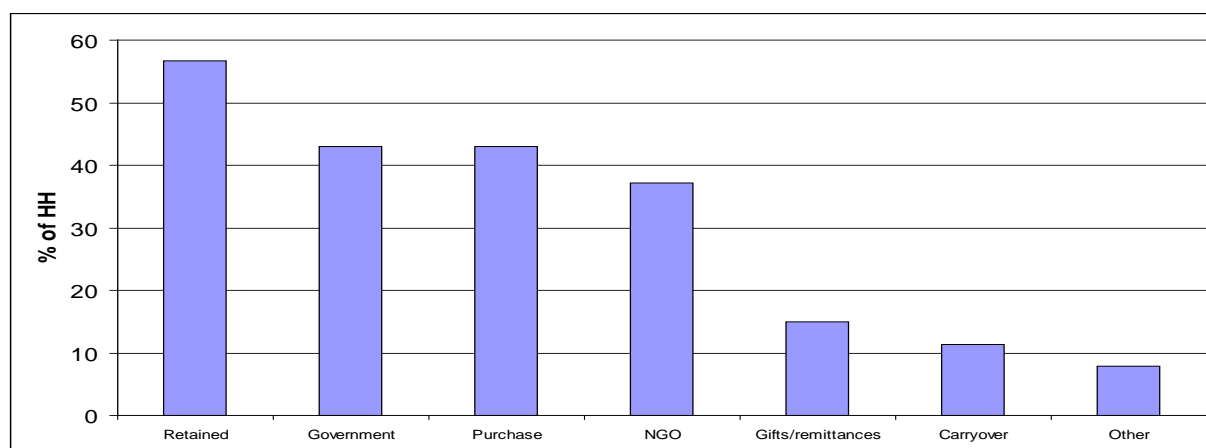
Fig 6.2: Proportion of Households Planning to Grow a Particular Crop



Generally, almost all surveyed households were planning to grow maize while the proportion of households planning to grow other crops varied from one province to the other. The proportion of households planning to grow sorghum and round nuts were significant in Masvingo, whereas the proportion of households planning to grow groundnuts were significant in Masvingo, Midlands and Mashonaland East.

A multiple response analysis of households' possible sources of seed for 2009/10 agricultural season indicates that retained (57%), government and purchase (43%) and NGOs (37%) will be the main sources of maize seed (Figure 6.3). The number of households expecting to get maize seed from NGOs is significantly higher than findings from previous surveys. This may be attributed to NGOs having started beneficiary registrations for the 2009/10 cropping season. NGOs were reportedly aiming to support close to 60 percent of the rural population.

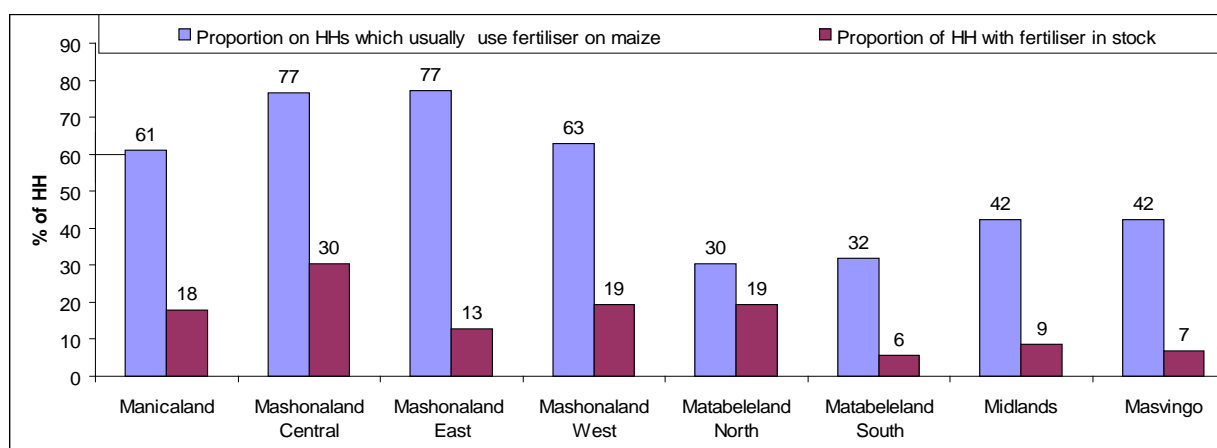
Figure 6.3: Household Planned Maize Seed Sources for 2009/10



In the previous season, smallholder farmers relied on retained seed (43%), purchases (28%), Government programmes (27%) and carryover seeds (18%).

About 65% of the surveyed households had maize seed in stock; on average these households had 12 kgs of seed; enough to plant 0.5 Ha of maize. Mashonaland East (17 kgs), Matabeleland North (17 kgs), Mashonaland Central (16 kgs) and Mashonaland West (14 kgs) had above average quantities of maize seed when compared to the national average.

Figure 6.4: Proportion of Households which Usually Use Fertilizer on Maize



Mashonaland East (77%) and Mashonaland Central (77%) provinces had the highest proportion of households that usually use fertilizer on their maize crop. Generally, households from the southern part of the country do not use fertilizer on their maize crop. The greatest proportion of households having fertilizer in stock was in Mashonaland Central (52%), Mashonaland West (34%) and Manicaland (33%).

Compared to the proportion of households usually using fertilizer on maize, Mashonaland East had the least share of households with fertilizer in stock.

7.0 Community Development Priority Areas

A multiple response analysis of development priority areas identified by communities indicated that irrigation and dam construction, transport and road maintenance, provision of clean water and agricultural input assistance were identified as priority areas by the majority of the communities (Table 7). The priority areas identified are consistent with findings of similar surveys done in 2005 and 2007.

Table 7: Community Development Priority Areas

Community Development Priority Areas	Percentages of Communities
Irrigation and Dam Construction	70
Transport and Road Maintenance	69
Boreholes/Clean Water Sources	67
Agricultural Input Assistance	48
Health Services	42
Income Generating Projects	40
Provision of micro finance/loans	32
Education – Infrastructure	30
Electricity	29
Livestock Production Promotion	25
Dip Tanks	16
Food Aid and Social Welfare Programmes	15
Toilets	12
GMB depots	12
Produce Markets Development	12

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the assessment findings the following conclusions and recommendations are made:

8.1 The household survey estimates 1.1 million rural people to currently have insufficient means to access adequate food and this number is projected to increase to 1.6 million people during the peak hunger period in January to March. It is therefore recommended that food assistance be immediately provided to the affected populations using strategies that recognize the general availability of basic foodstuffs on the market.

8.2 The survey recognizes that the generally stable food availability is underpinned by prevailing favourable economic policies, which include the waiver of import duties on some basic foods and the liberalization of the grain trade. Such policies are encouraged to continue.

8.3 Non-food household needs such as transport, health, milling and education were amongst the major household monthly expenditure items and such expenditure were compromising some households' ability to meet their food requirements. Hence humanitarian interventions should be diversified to have a broader social protection focus. Possible interventions may include:

Cash transfers to poor rural households to improve access to the non-food essential services.

Short- to medium income generating activities for poor households with economically active members.

8.4 Improved livestock marketing arrangements should be encouraged, particularly in areas with poor links with the wider national economy, to ensure households dependent on livestock for their food income will not be short-changed by unscrupulous traders.

8.5 Since over 40 percent of the households planning to grow maize in the coming season expect to buy their seed from the market, measures that ensure seed will be available on the market at economically viable prices early in the season need to be put in place.

8.6 The survey shows that there is a significant gap between usual levels of fertilizer use and available household fertilizer stocks. Measures (including market based) to help households access adequate fertilizers should be put in place urgently to ensure better yields in the coming season.

8.7 Government and its cooperating partners are urged to support development priorities identified by surveyed rural communities.

8.8 Recognizing that the food security determinants continue to be dynamic, ZimVAC should continue to regularly monitor and update the food security situation.

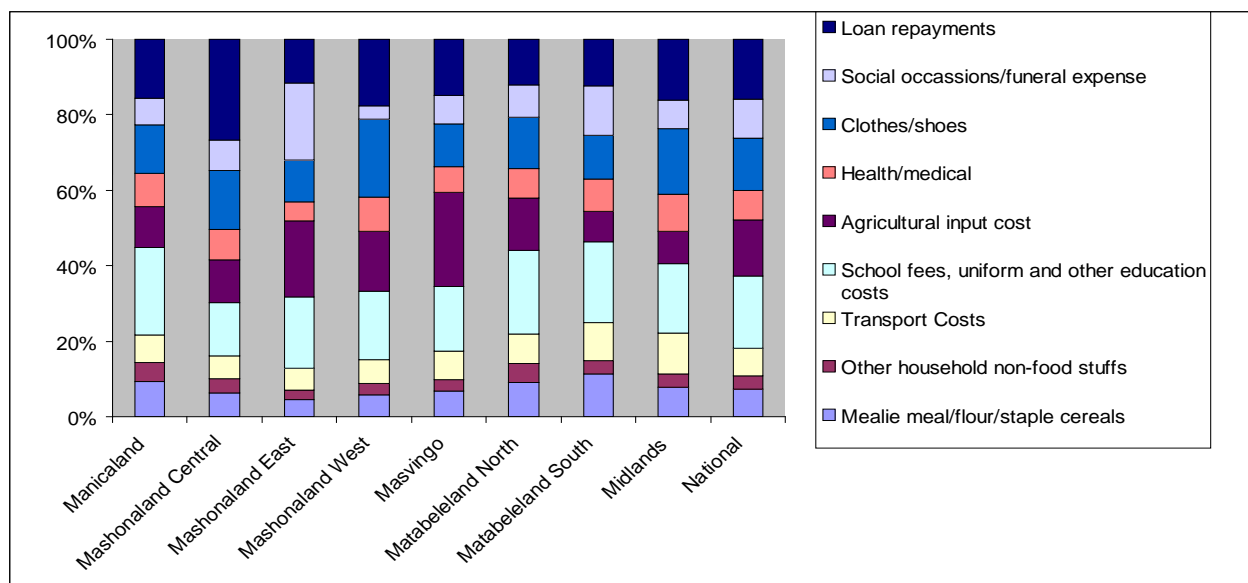
Annex 1: Sources of Income

Sources of Income	Percent of Sampled Households
Vegetable production/sales	40.7
Casual labour	31.9
Food crop production/sales	26.9
Cash crop production	15.1
Livestock production/sales	14.2
Remittance	11.6
Petty trade	8.3
Formal salary/wages	8.0
Gathering natural products for sale e.g. firewood	6.9
Beer brewing	6.5
Own business	6.0
Gifts	6.0
Skilled trade/artisan	5.1
Other	4.9
Small scale mining/mineral sales	3.6
Pension	2.1
Fishing	2.1
Food assistance	1.7
Begging	1.5
Cross border trade	1.2
Collecting scrap/waste material for re-sale	0.4
Currency trade	0.1

Annex 2: Average Provincial Cattle Prices

Province	Cattle Price(USD)
Manicaland	236
Mashonaland Central	215
Mashonaland East	226
Mashonaland West	230
Masvingo	247
Matabeleland North	257
Matabeleland South	286
Midlands	246
National	241

Annex 3: Provincial Household Expenditure Patterns (average percentage of total expenditure taken by an expenditure item)



Annex 4: Average Provincial Maize Grain Prices

Province	Grain price(USD/kg)
Manicaland	0.22
Mashonaland Central	0.19
Mashonaland East	0.19
Mashonaland West	0.18
Masvingo	0.22
Matabeleland North	0.26
Matabeleland South	0.37
Midlands	0.19
National	0.22

Annex 5: Estimated Food Insecure Population by District and Projected Time Periods

Annex 5: Prevalence of Food Insecure Population by District

Province	District	Rural Population '09	Sep' 09	Oct _ Dec'09	Jan - Mar'10
Manicaland	Buhera	243,940	18,549	26,499	39,986
Manicaland	Chimanimani	121,655	10,102	15,901	23,162
Manicaland	Chipinge	288,616	19,677	32,482	47,223
Manicaland	Makoni	268,687	14,970	29,140	43,605
Manicaland	Mutare	240,279	20,641	29,854	43,903
Manicaland	Mutasa	174,040	16,416	27,572	37,263
Manicaland	Nyanga	123,184	10,240	18,207	25,108
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	127,346	5,529	10,920	17,233
Mashonaland Central	Centenary	138,182	15,643	26,705	32,095
Mashonaland Central	Guruve	231,372	19,103	34,529	45,138
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe	201,027	8,775	17,227	27,128
Mashonaland Central	Mt. Darwin	222,183	16,774	30,187	40,405
Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	72,784	5,318	10,469	14,073
Mashonaland Central	Shamva	105,607	4,463	9,084	14,484
Mashonaland East	Chikomba	119,562	6,194	11,426	16,774
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi	175,747	7,413	15,121	24,128
Mashonaland East	Marondera	111,526	4,668	9,604	15,368
Mashonaland East	Mudzi	150,265	11,345	22,545	30,012
Mashonaland East	Murehwa	164,442	6,441	14,264	23,360
Mashonaland East	Mutoko	126,309	7,828	14,764	20,795
Mashonaland East	Seke	85,592	3,476	7,173	11,412
Mashonaland East	UMP	124,374	7,832	15,326	21,593
Mashonaland East	Wedza	77,272	3,533	7,091	11,179
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	149,154	5,953	12,333	19,576
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe	326,686	18,432	34,689	50,895
Mashonaland West	Kadoma	165,167	10,190	17,705	25,309
Mashonaland West	Kariba	41,577	12,402	15,987	17,230
Mashonaland West	Makonde	126,493	6,837	12,408	18,200
Mashonaland West	Zvimba	228,772	10,479	19,490	30,090
Masvingo	Bikita	170,098	12,636	17,224	24,201
Masvingo	Chiredzi	249,304	19,873	27,131	33,122
Masvingo	Chivi	168,523	8,288	16,870	27,932
Masvingo	Gutu	212,619	16,289	23,132	34,932
Masvingo	Masvingo	226,956	15,760	21,887	31,970
Masvingo	Mwenezi	150,044	5,574	13,745	22,972
Masvingo	Zaka	200,367	16,068	21,281	30,295
Matebeleland North	Binga	143,188	35,585	44,924	49,508
Matebeleland North	Bubi	51,707	3,076	5,274	7,241
Matebeleland North	Lupane	105,281	7,727	13,304	16,770
Matebeleland North	Nkayi	120,469	6,386	13,216	16,356
Matebeleland North	Tsholotsho	132,367	18,240	26,043	31,900
Matebeleland North	Umguza	85,732	4,723	7,794	11,211
Matebeleland South	Beitbridge	95,302	7,062	17,079	23,254
Matebeleland South	Bulilimangwe North	108,041	14,021	20,184	24,832
Matebeleland South	Bulilimangwe South	78,365	7,825	14,653	19,105
Matebeleland South	Gwanda	135,791	10,915	21,711	30,015
Matebeleland South	Hwange	68,090	17,769	22,746	24,764
Matebeleland South	Insiza	103,712	8,599	12,639	18,060
Matebeleland South	Matobo	113,528	8,910	19,303	26,490
Matebeleland South	Umzingwane	63,763	5,408	7,905	11,293
Midlands	Chirumanzu	72,946	4,613	7,091	10,621
Midlands	Gokwe North	260,432	31,984	59,499	75,535
Midlands	Gokwe South	332,385	38,631	63,248	81,754
Midlands	Gweru	91,150	3,810	8,154	11,043
Midlands	Kwekwe	180,301	14,001	22,453	29,095
Midlands	Mberengwa	201,180	13,693	24,108	36,745
Midlands	Shurugwi	78,149	4,690	8,126	11,992
Midlands	Zvishavane	74,513	4,814	7,601	12,064
National		8,806,147	676,195	1,137,030	1,571,799