Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
(ZimVac)

Rural Livelihoods Assessment
July 2011 Report

ZIMVAC is coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) at

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Food & Nutrition Council

ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
Assessment Committee

SIRDC

Foreword

- The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) is a consortium of Government, UN agencies, NGOs and other International Organisations led and regulated by Government.
- It is Chaired by the Food and Nutrition Council, a Department in the Office of the President and Cabinet, housed within the SIRDC.
- ZimVAC has the mandate to generate information on the Zimbabwean population's vulnerability to food insecurity , livelihoods and other related socio-economic factors
- The information is used in planning, programming and decision making by Government and its development partners
- ZimVAC livelihoods assessments have been conducted annually since 2002 to understand food security situation and livelihoods. The 2011 rural livelihoods assessment is the 10th .
- We sincerely hope the Government of Zimbabwe and its development partners will find the results of this assessment of immense value to their developmental planning and policy formulation and through this the assessment results are expected to contribute towards improvements of the livelihoods of Zimbabweans.

George Kembo
ZimVAC Chairperson

Dr. Robson Mafoti
Chief Executive Officer - SIRDC

Acknowledgements

ZimVac wishes to express its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following for their technical, financial and material support and contributions to the 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

- Food And Nutrition Council
- Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
- Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
- Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
- Ministry of Labour and Social Services
- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
- Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
- Ministry of Education, Arts, Sports and Culture
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- World Food Programme
- United States Agency for International Development
- Famine Early Warning Systems Network
- United Nations Office for the Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs
- Promoting Recovery In Zimbabwe (PRIZE)
- Oxfam
- UNICEF
- Christian Care
- World Vision
- Care International
- Farm Community Trust
- Help Germany
- Save the Children

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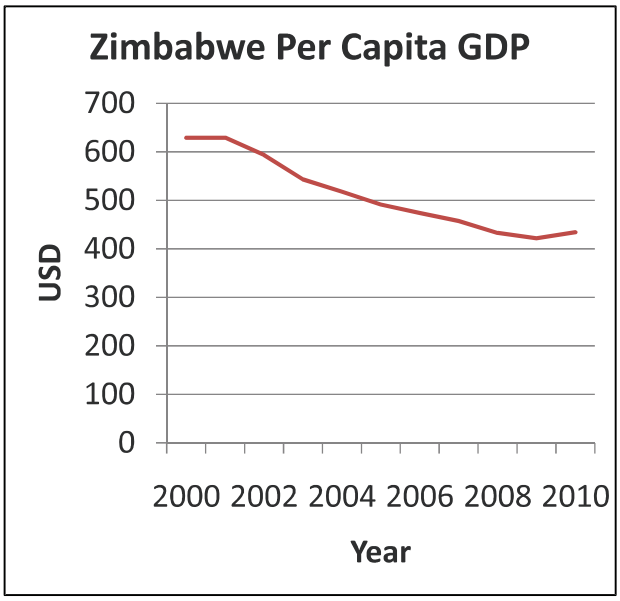
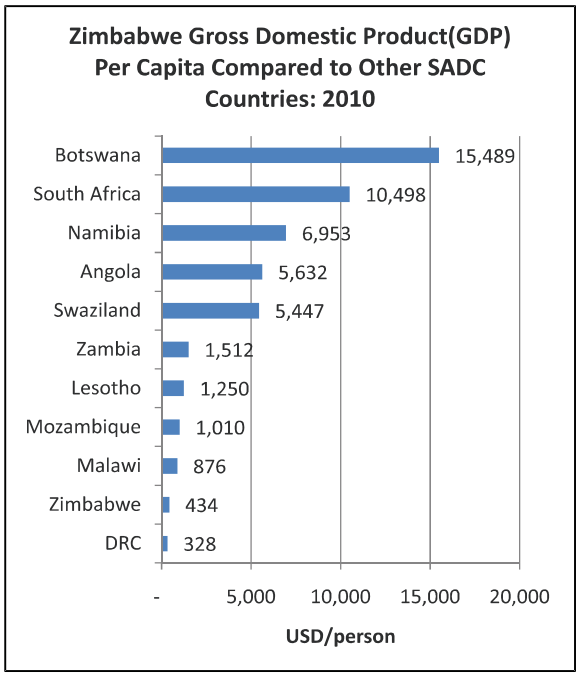
Background

- The 2011 ZimVac Rural Livelihoods assessment took place at the backdrop of a world economy still dealing with the impacts of the World Financial Crisis, the financial effects of world oil price increases, the economic impacts of the emerging economies and a recovering Zimbabwean economy
- Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have grown by 8.1% in 2010, up from 5.7% in 2009. It is projected to grow by between 5 and 9% in 2011. All major economic sectors are expected to contribute to this growth.



Background Continued

- The annual inflation rate that averaged -7.7% in 2009, levelled off at 4% in 2010 and is projected to average 4.5% in 2011. The out turn for the first quarter of 2011 points to a better inflation outlook in 2011.
- These macro-economic conditions are suggestive of a marginal to modest improvement in per capita income for Zimbabweans in the 2011 compared to 2010.
- **Despite the positive economic developments and outlook** the economy remains challenged by relatively low investment, a high external debt amounting to US$7.1 Billion.
- Consequently, employment opportunities remain constrained and average incomes relatively low.



Assessment Purpose

- To provide strategic information for rural livelihoods revival and development

- To identify constraints to improved rural livelihoods as well as present opportunities for improving them in a sustainable manner

Assessment Objectives

- To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2011/12 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.
- To describe the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and consumption coping strategies
- To identify and assess the functioning of current and appropriate staple cereals' markets for cereal deficit households in rural districts of Zimbabwe.
- To assess cereal post-harvest practices and identify opportunities for addressing potential post-harvest losses
- To assess the functioning of rural markets for agricultural inputs.
- To update information on rural households' water and sanitation situation.
- To assess access to education by rural households and identify challenges to optimum access of the service.
- To identify transitional development priorities for rural communities in all rural provinces of the country.

Assessment Technical Scope

The 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment collected and analyzed information on the following areas;

- Household demographics
- Access to education
- Water and sanitation
- Income and expenditure patterns and levels
- Agriculture (crop and livestock production, gardening and irrigation)
- Agricultural produce and inputs markets
- Household food security
- Food sources, consumption patterns, consumption coping strategies, nutrition
- Community livelihood challenges
- Community development priorities

Methodology: Assessment Process

- The assessment design was done through a multi-stakeholder consultation process
- A team of **24 assessment supervisors** were drawn from Government, UN and NGO member institutions of ZimVAC and underwent a comprehensive Training of Trainers in data collection , field level data entry and overall field work management
- After training the supervisors were split into eight provincial teams, one for each rural province. These teams then trained a team of **240 officers** (a team of 4 officers from each rural district) drawn from Government, the UN and NGOs to be **enumerators** for the assessment
- **Field based de-centralised data entry** was done to expedite the assessment process and this was complemented by limited mop-up centralised data entry. This process generated **two primary data sets**, one for the household interviews and the other for the community key informant interviews.
- The assessment team of supervisors then **rigorously reviewed** and appropriately **cleaned the two data sets** before **analysing and reporting** on it.

Data Collection Methods and Sample Size

- The assessment design was informed by the multi-sector objectives generated by a multi-stakeholder consultation process
- Data collection comprised of
  - Secondary data review and analysis
  - 900 Semi-structure Community Key Informant interviews(15 in each of the 60 rural districts)
  - 10,656 Structured Household Interviews (about 180 households in each of the 60 rural districts)
- The sample for the household interviews was done such that key assessment variables are statistically representative at district, provincial, livelihoods zone and national levels
- Previous ZimVac rural livelihoods assessment had household samples representative at only the provincial, livelihoods zone and national levels.

Sample Demographics and Key Vulnerability Indicators

Household Sample By Age Groups and Sex

Age Category (Year)	Proportion of People in the category		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	17%	16%	16%
5-17	39%	35%	37%
18-59	36%	41%	39%
60 +	8%	8%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

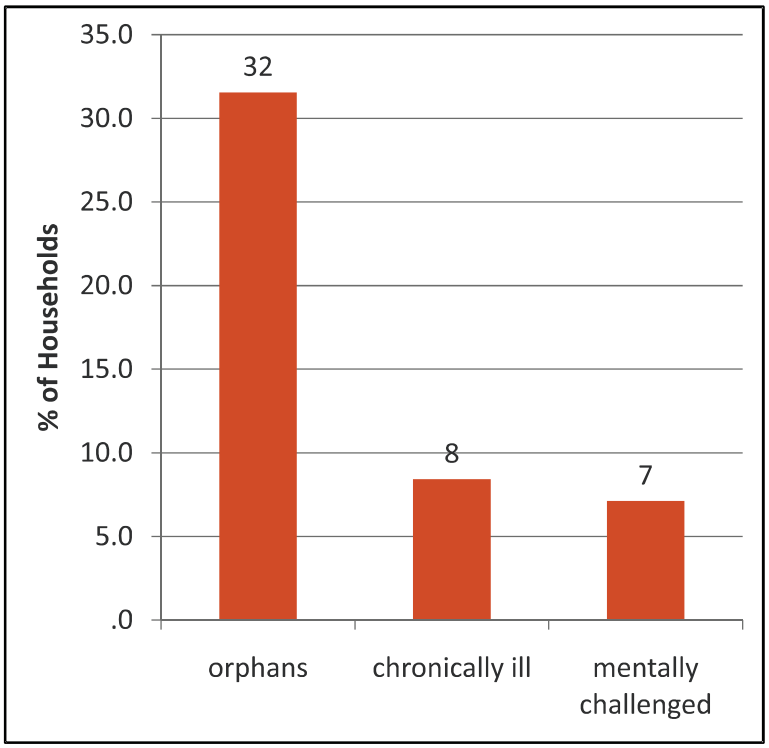
The sample demographic structure is similar to those of other ZimVAC rural surveys of comparable design and size.

Sex and Marital Status of Household Head

Characteristics	Proportion of Households
Male headed	61 %
Female headed	39 %
Married living together	62 %
Married living apart	8 %
Divorced/ separated	5 %
Widow/widower	23 %
Never married	2 %

This picture is very similar to that obtained from previous ZimVac Rural Livelihoods assessments and other surveys with similar designs and geographic coverage

Household Vulnerability Attributes

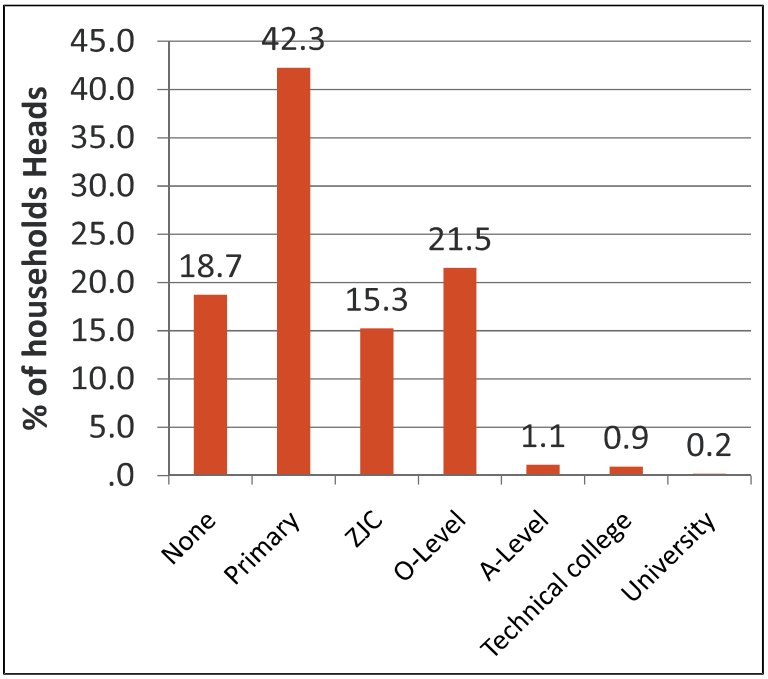


- The proportion of households with orphans was 32% of the sampled households. It was found to be 35% in the 2010 ZimVac Rural Assessment
- The proportion of households with chronically ill persons was 8.4%. It compares well with the 9% recorded in the 2010 rural assessment
- The proportion of households with mentally challenged persons was 6% in 2010 and 7 % in 2011

Education

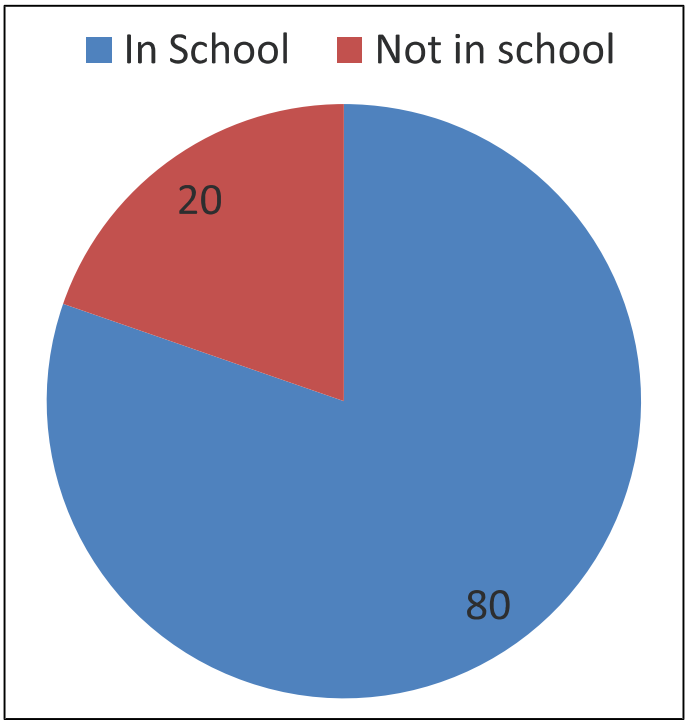
To determine level of access to education by rural households and identify challenges to optimum access of education by rural households .

Education Level of Household Head



- Over 40% of household heads from the sample were educated up to primary school
- This contrasts greatly with the 2011 ZimVac urban assessment results that showed close to 50% of household head having Ordinary level qualification.
- Less than 3% of household heads from the rural assessment sample had educational qualifications higher than Ordinary level.

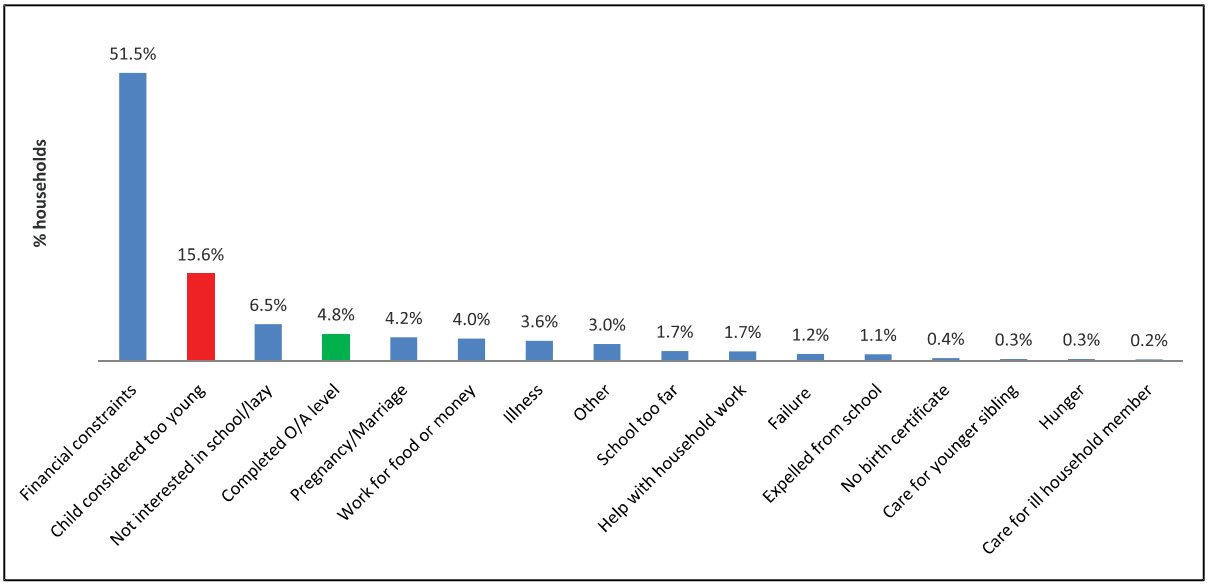
Children School Attendance



・80% of children in the school going age(5-17years) were attending school.

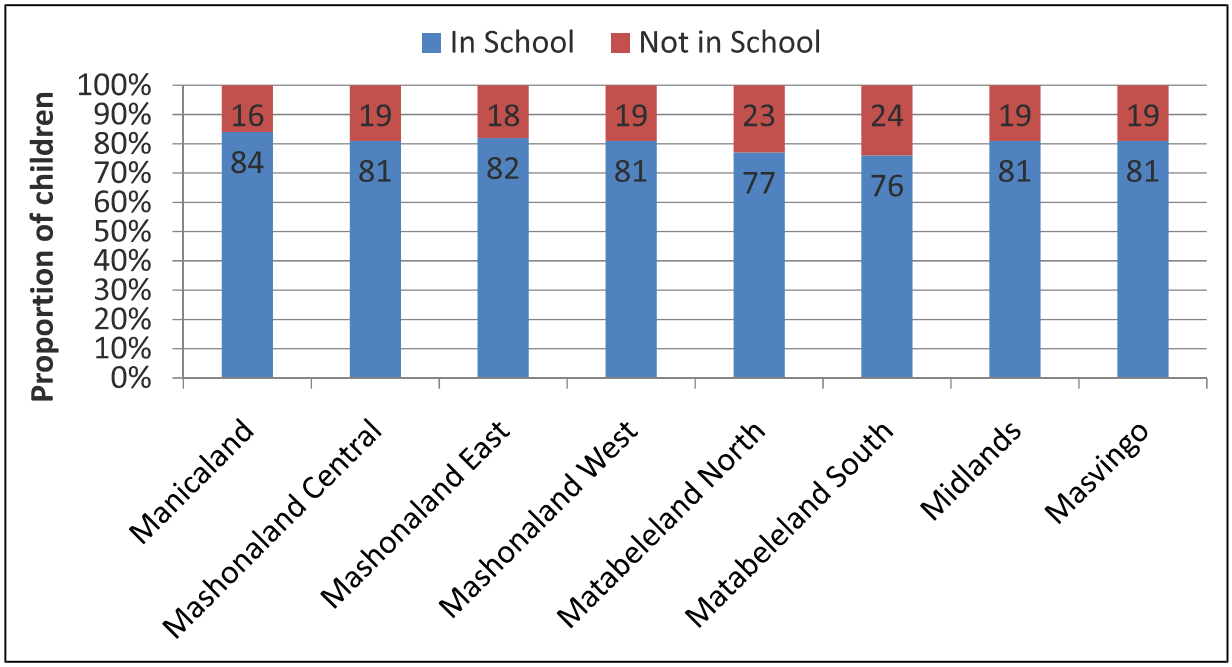
・20% of children in the school going age(5-17years) were not attending school.

Why Children were not attending school



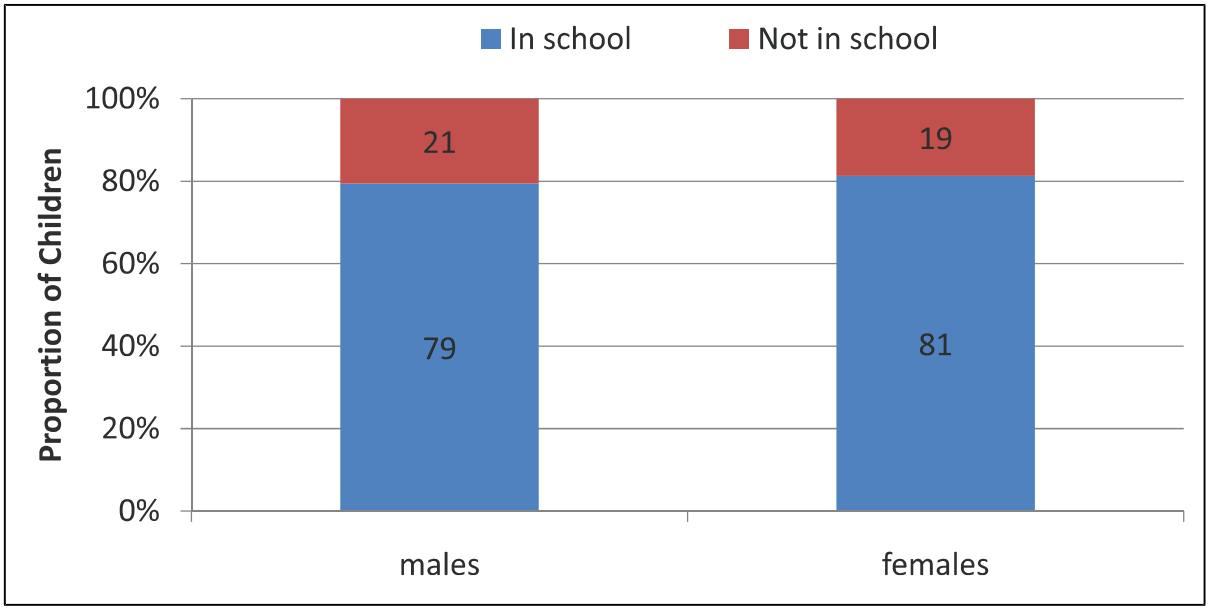
•The major reason why children were not in school was household financial constraints
•15.6 % of the children that were not school were considered to young to attend school, it is highly likely that these are potentially grade zero candidates that had no access to grade zero facilities
•4.8 % had completed school earlier than anticipated.

Children School Attendance by Province



- Matabeleland South (24%) had the highest proportion of children in the school going age(5-17years) that were not attending school followed by Matabeleland North(23%).
- Manicaland (16%) had the least proportion of children that were not in school.

Children School Attendance by Gender



•School attendance was not different between boys and girls. This may be suggestive of the success of the promotion of equal education opportunities for boys and girls.

Water and Sanitation

To record households’ access to improved drinking-water sources and improved sanitation facilities.

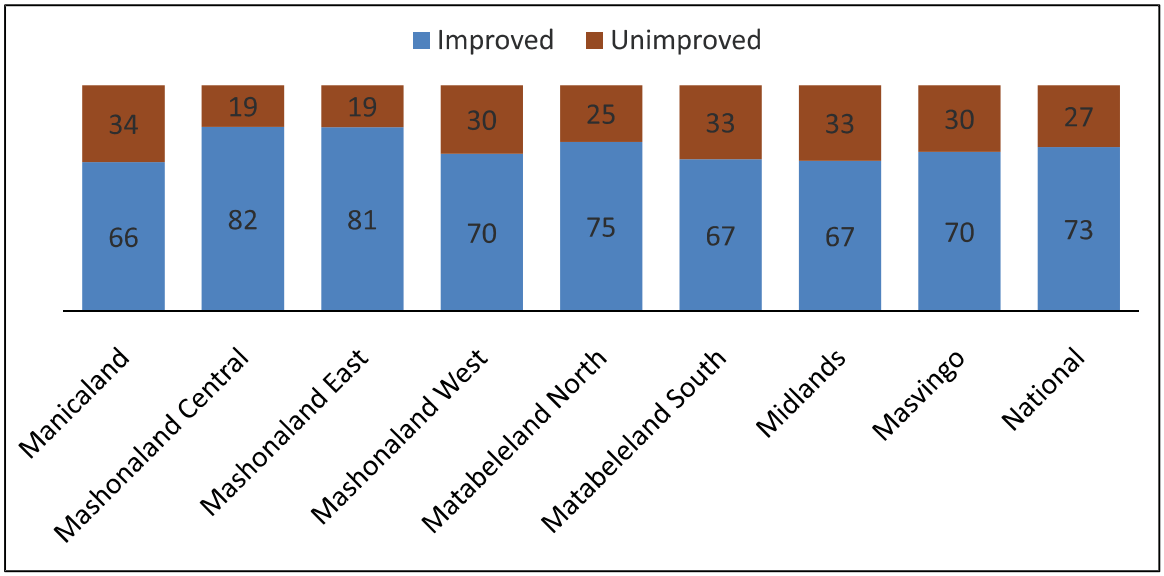
Introduction: Water and Sanitation

- As per a World Health Organization (WHO) report 2004, 80 per cent of the diseases are due to unhygienic conditions and unsafe drinking water.
- The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target 7c calls on countries to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. There are two MDG indicators that are used to estimate access to basic sanitation and to safe water namely:
  - Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility.
  - Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source.
- The Zimbabwe MDG targets for water and sanitation are to raise the safe water coverage to 85% and sanitation to 71%.

Source of Drinking Water

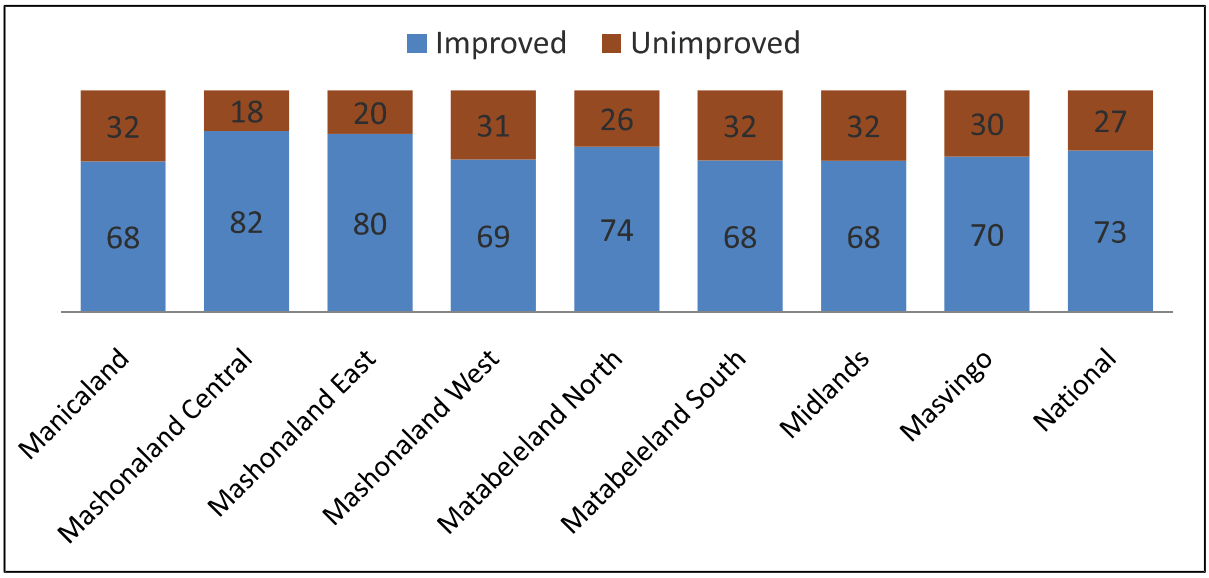
- The source of drinking water is an indicator of the quality of the water.
- Improved drinking water source is a water source or delivery point that, by nature of its construction and design, is likely to protect the water source from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter.
- Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard, public tap / stand pipe, tube well / borehole, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater collection.

Household Sources of Water in the Dry Season



- Nearly three quarters of the rural households in Zimbabwe use drinking water from improved sources in dry and rainy seasons.
- Coverage of improved drinking water sources is highest in Mashonaland Central (82%) and Mashonaland East (81%). Manicaland (34%) has the highest proportion of households accessing water from unimproved sources.

Household Main Source of Water in the Rainy Season



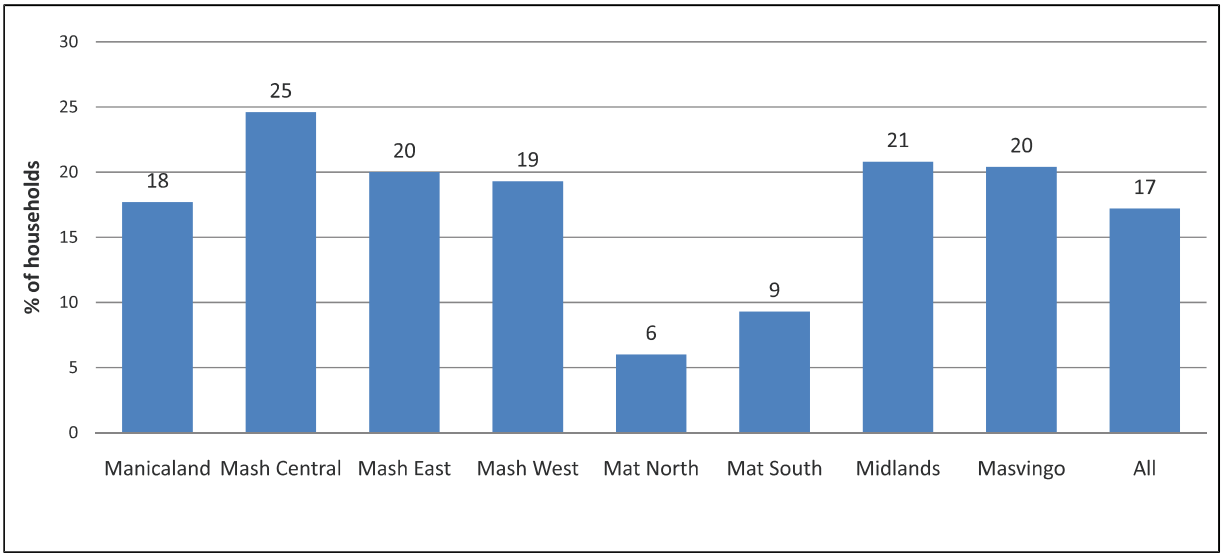
Some households in Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North and Masvingo provinces who use improved water sources during dry season tend to use unimproved water sources during rainy season

Distance to the improved drinking source by Province during rainy and dry seasons

Province	More than 1km		500m – 1km		Less than 500m	
	Rainy season	Dry season	Rainy season	Dry season	Rainy season	Dry season
Manicaland	15.44	18.4	31.70	33.0	52.87	48.7
Mashonaland Central	12.61	13.9	32.99	33.7	54.40	52.4
Mashonaland East	3.83	7.5	25.82	30.1	70.34	62.4
Mashonaland West	8.31	11.5	29.93	32.2	61.76	56.3
Matabeleland North	16.77	19.8	44.26	43.5	38.96	36.7
Matabeleland South	20.79	23.6	40.98	42.8	38.11	33.5
Midlands	17.46	19.9	39.56	41.0	42.98	39.1
Masvingo	14.71	17.5	40.46	41.7	44.83	40.8
National	**13.20**	**15.9**	**35.17**	**36.8**	**51.62**	**47.3**

- Over 50% of the households travel less 500m to the improved water source during the rainy season.
- The proportion of households that travel more than 500m to the improved water source is high during the dry season.

Proportion of households treating water from unimproved source



•17% percent of household using unimproved water source treat their drinking water.

•Matabeleland North (6%) and Matabeleland South (9%) provinces have the least proportion of households treating their water from the unimproved source

Households Water Treatment Methods

Technique	Boil		Bleach/Chlorine		Aquatabs/ Water sanitizer		Strain through cloth		Solar		Stand & settle	
Season	Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry
Manicaland	24.4	29.0	10.4	16.7	61.1	53.3	3.6	1.0	0.5	0	0	0
Mashonaland Central	17.4	36.3	10.6	9.9	71.2	53.3	0	0.5	0.8	0	0	0
Mashonaland East	13.7	16.4	18.4	27.4	65.4	53.8	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.3	0	0
Mashonaland West	18.2	16.4	13.1	21.1	66.4	61.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0	0.7	0
Matabeleland North	50.0	28.8	7.1	43.9	32.1	22.7	10.7	4.5	0	0	0	0
Matabeleland South	29.1	38.8	20.3	35.0	43.0	26.3	2.5	0	5.1	0	0	0
Midlands	22.7	24.0	24.2	39.6	42.9	30.7	6.6	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.1
Masvingo	15.4	19.3	11.5	16.0	69.7	62.6	1.9	2.1	0.5	0	1.0	0
National	19.9	24.3	15.3	24.8	60.3	48.5	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4

•Above 50% of the households that treated their drinking water used aquatabs or water sanitising solution to make their drinking water safe both during the dry and rainy season.

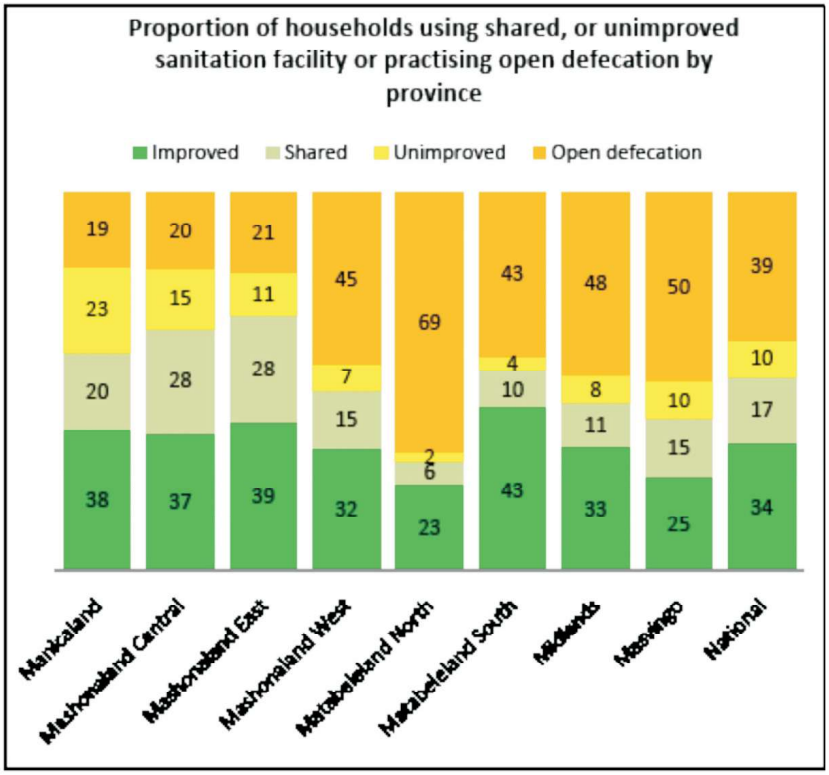
•In Matabeleland North half the households boiled their water to make it safe to drink during the rainy season.

Sanitation Facilities

- The importance of improved sanitation is indisputable.
- Sanitation offers opportunity to save the lives of children who would otherwise succumb to diarrhoeal diseases, and to protect the health of many more.
- Shared facilities are not considered improved as most of these facilities fail to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact.
- Distance to the shared sanitation facilities influence their use. The longer the distance the less likely that the facilities would be used frequently and at all times during the day by all family members.

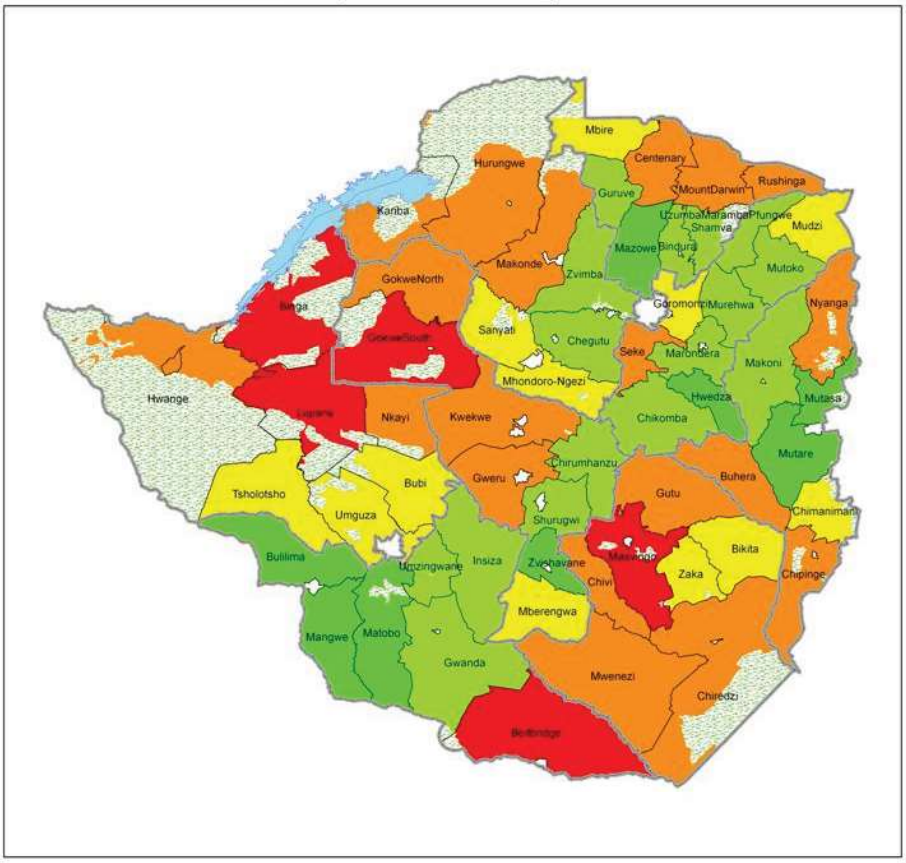
OPEN DEFECATION	**Open defecation**: Defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces, or disposal of human faeces with solid waste.
UNIMPROVED	**Unimproved sanitation facilities**: Facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.
SHARED	**Shared sanitation facilities:** Sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type shared between two or more households. Shared facilities include public toilets.
IMPROVED	**Improved sanitation facilities**: Facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include: Flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine, Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, Pit latrine with slab, Composting toilet.

Sanitation Practices



- Over half of the rural households use improved or shared sanitation facility.
- More than a third of rural households in Zimbabwe engage in open defecation, which is a risky sanitation practice.
- Open defecation is most prevalent in Matabeleland North (68.7%), Masvingo (49.9%), Midlands (48.1%) and Mashonaland West (45.2%) and Matabeleland South (43.2%) provinces.

Proportion of Households Using Improved Toilet Facilities
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Assessment



Provincial Boundary

District Boundary

Protected Conservation Area

Proportion of HHs using Improved toilet Facilities

- 6 - 19%
- 20 - 28%
- 29 - 37%
- 38 - 46%
- 47 - 57%

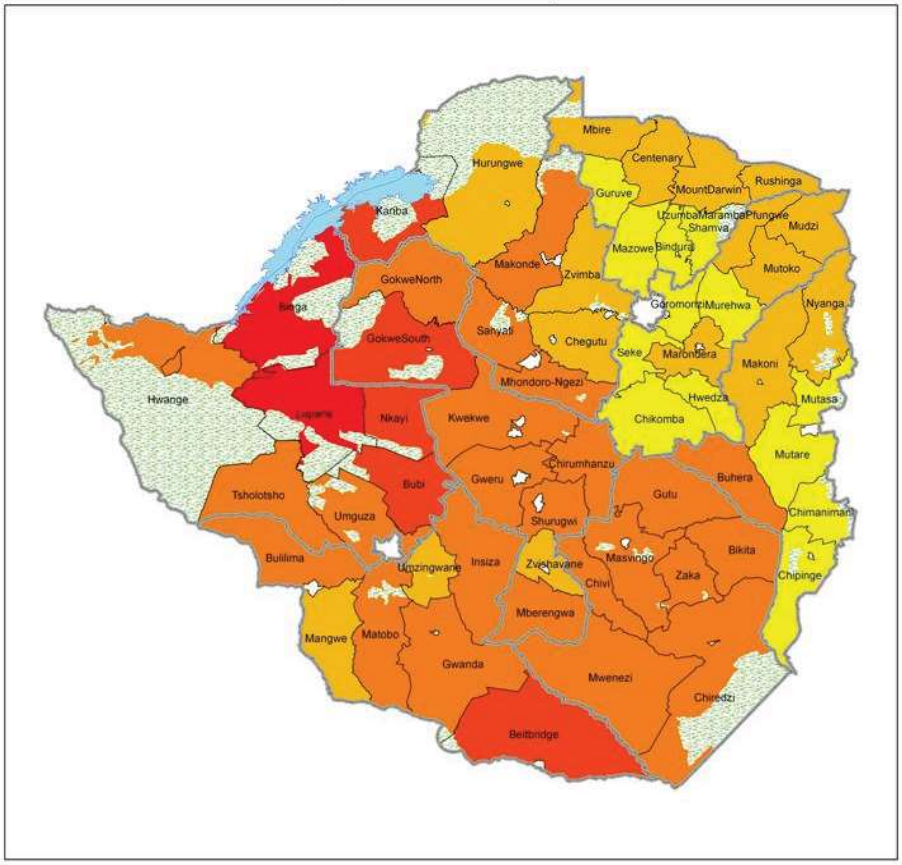
Creation Date: July 2011

0 50 100 200 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

Proportion of Households Practising Open Defecation By District
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Assessment



Provincial Boundary

District Boundary

Protected Conservation Area

Proportion of HHs practising Open Defecation

- 3 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%

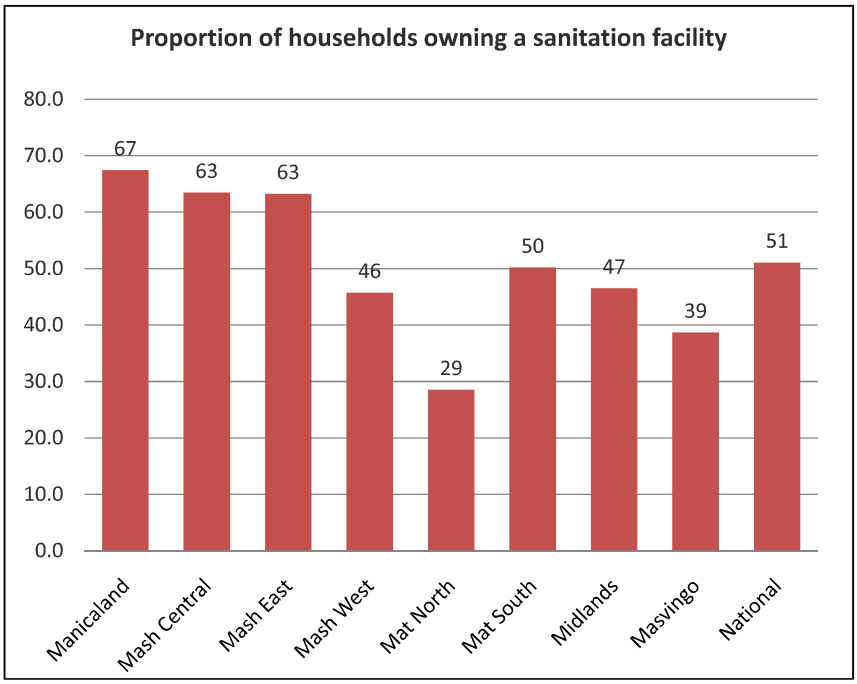
Creation Date: July 2011

0 50 100 200 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

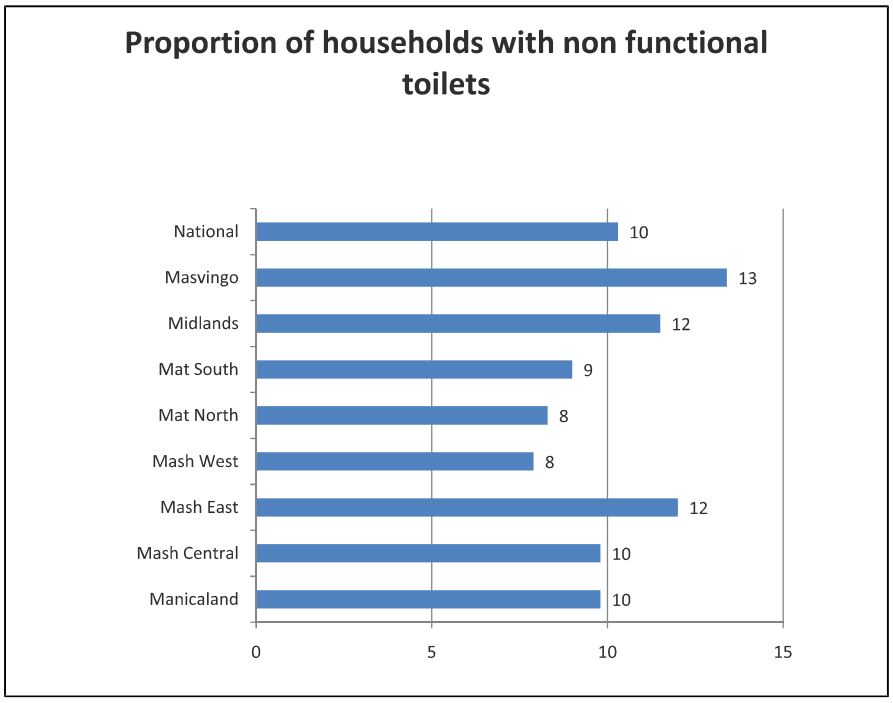
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

Toilet Ownership



- 51% of the rural households in Zimbabwe own either an improved or unimproved sanitation facility.
- Matabeleland North province has the least proportion of the households owning sanitation facility.

Non Functional Sanitation Facilities



- 10% of households have non functional sanitation facilities.
- Masvingo has the highest proportion of households with non functional sanitation facilities.

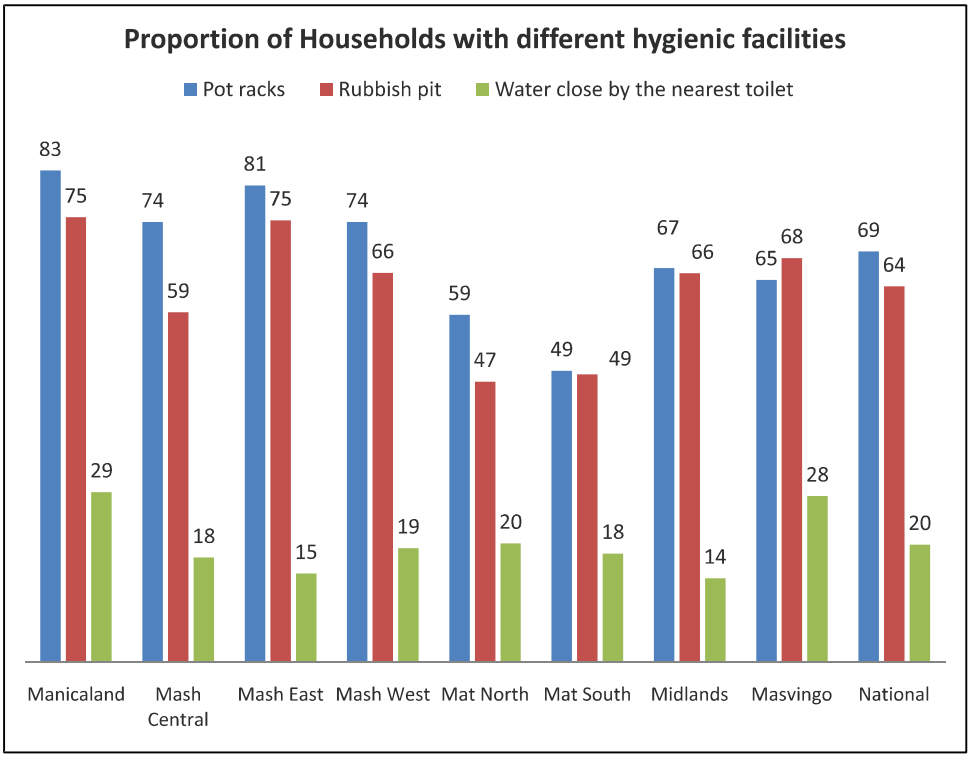
Reasons for Non functionality of toilets

Province	structurally unsound	Full	Partially full	under construction
Manicaland	60.4	19.4	12.2	7.9
Mashonaland Central	51.0	32.4	2.1	14.5
Mashonaland East	45.9	29.6	4.1	20.4
Mashonaland West	44.1	25.4	10.2	20.3
Matabeleland North	56.7	15.4	1.9	26.0
Matabeleland South	24.2	55.1	4.7	16.1
Midlands	52.0	17.3	16.3	14.3
Masvingo	44.6	25.4	14.0	16.1
National	45.5	29.5	8.4	16.6

•46% percent of the non functional sanitation facilities were structurally unsound.

•30% of the toilets were full while 8% were partially full

Household General Hygiene

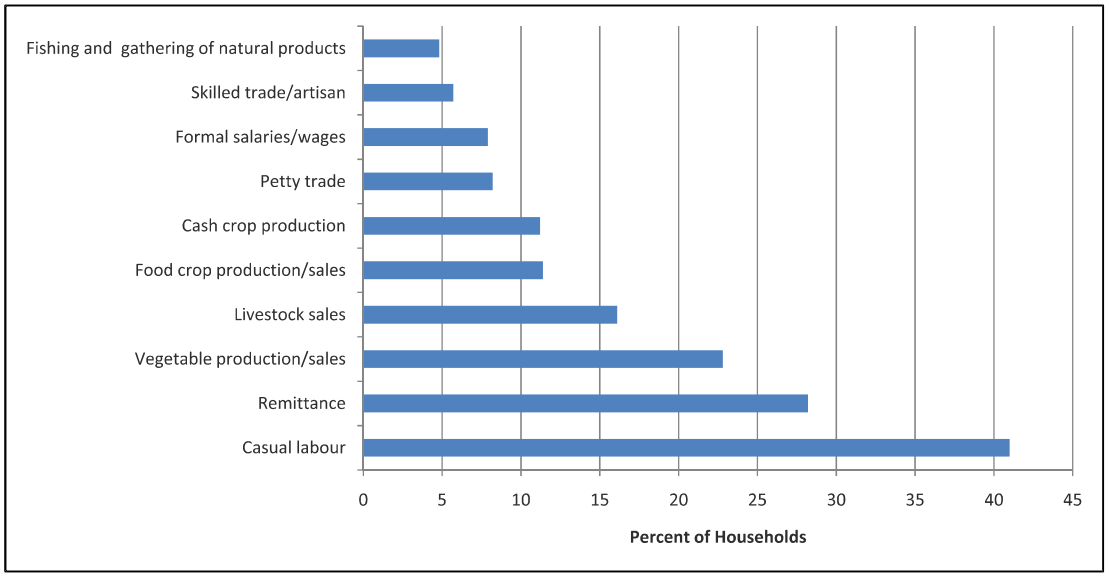


- More than half of the households in most of provinces had rubbish pits and pot racks in their yards.
- Pot racks and rubbish pits were less common in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North

Household Income and Expenditure Patterns

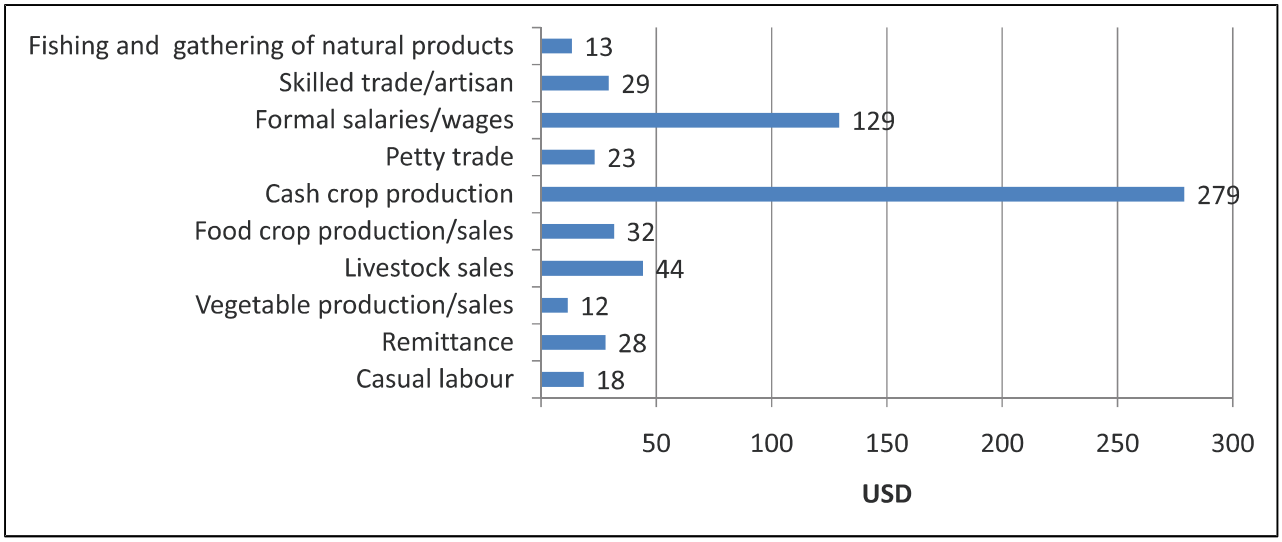
To describe the socio economic profiles of rural Households in terms of characteristics such as income sources, expenditure patterns

Main Income Sources as considered by households



Casual Labour, food crop production, vegetable production, remittances and livestock production were the most common income sources cited by households as their main source of income

Average Incomes by Income Source



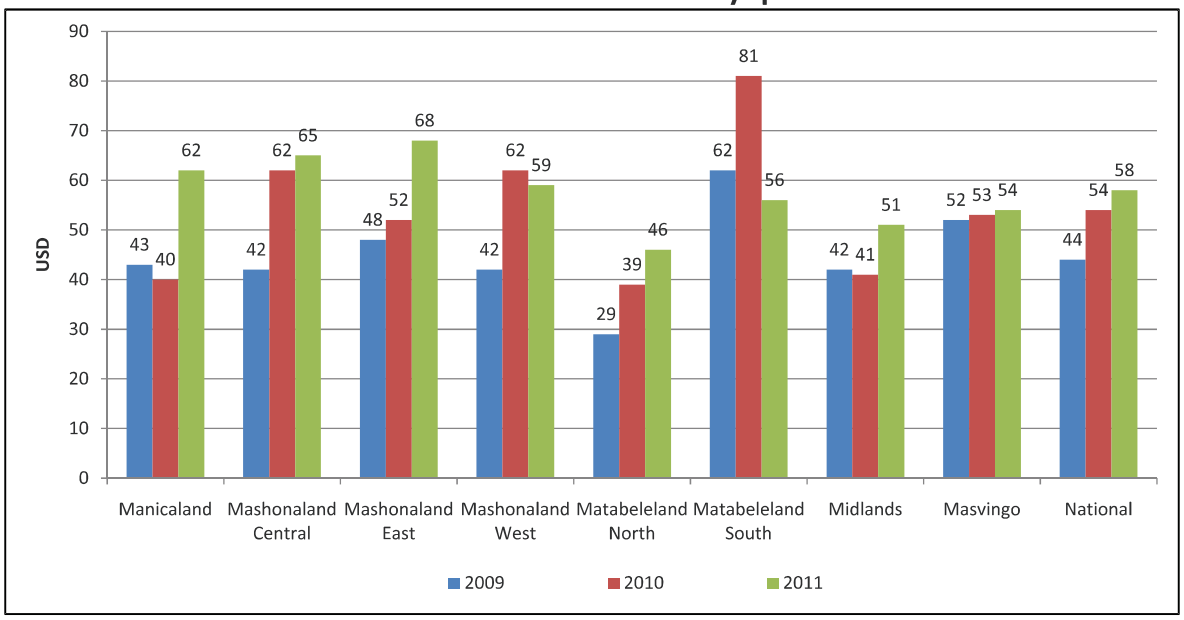
The highest average monthly income was reported to be coming from cash crop production, followed by formal employment. Livestock sales averaged out at a low level of about USD44 per household, suggesting households were mainly disposing off small stocks. While casual labour and remittances were reported to be sources of income by the highest proportion of sampled households, their average monthly contribution came in at between USD18 and USD28 per household.

Main Income Sources By Province (%)

Income Source	Manica	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo
Casual labour	50.80%	49.30%	44.90%	45.30%	45.20%	39.90%	46.50%	49.00%
Vegetable production/sales	25.50%	22.40%	34.60%	25.40%	11.30%	25.20%	31.50%	33.70%
Remittances	21.10%	14.50%	25.50%	20.50%	31.50%	38.00%	19.10%	27.10%
Food crop production/sales	31.00%	29.20%	38.20%	42.70%	25.80%	28.90%	36.70%	23.60%
Livestock production/sales	17.50%	13.60%	14.00%	12.50%	29.10%	28.80%	16.80%	22.70%
Petty trade	9.60%	8.90%	13.00%	8.30%	9.50%	19.10%	12.10%	10.20%
Formal salary/wages	11.80%	9.80%	10.20%	7.90%	5.80%	6.50%	6.30%	9.30%
Skilled trade/artisan	5.30%	9.10%	5.80%	5.30%	9.90%	4.60%	4.00%	7.30%
Gathering natural products	6.40%	2.50%	5.30%	1.60%	9.30%	7.60%	4.40%	6.00%
Cash crop production	3.10%	26.40%	7.50%	25.40%	1.50%	0.80%	14.00%	5.70%
Beer brewing	1.00%	1.30%	1.00%	0.70%	4.50%	0.90%	3.20%	5.40%
Other	4.10%	4.80%	1.80%	3.30%	2.00%	4.60%	4.10%	4.90%
Gifts	2.10%	1.20%	3.10%	2.00%	3.70%	2.90%	3.50%	3.90%
Food assistance	2.20%	0.90%	1.80%	3.20%	2.50%	6.70%	1.10%	3.20%
Pension	3.10%	2.10%	2.30%	1.10%	1.90%	2.60%	3.00%	2.20%
Own business	2.00%	2.30%	3.90%	2.50%	1.20%	2.00%	1.80%	2.10%
Fishing	0.90%	1.20%	0.90%	2.50%	2.30%	1.40%	1.60%	1.50%
Small scale mining	0.70%	0.80%	3.80%	3.00%	1.90%	2.90%	5.20%	1.40%
Begging	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	2.10%	1.70%	4.10%	2.10%	1.40%
Cross border trade	1.40%	0.40%	1.10%	0.50%	0.40%	1.10%	0.70%	1.20%
Rentals	0.60%	0.60%	1.80%	1.00%	0.70%	0.60%	1.00%	0.60%
Collecting scrap/waste material for resale	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%	0.30%
Currency trade	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.20%

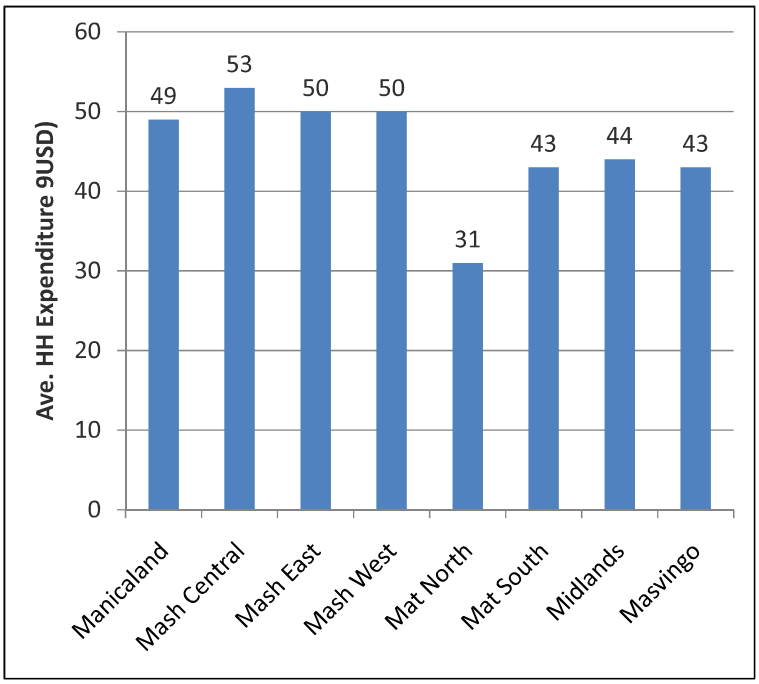
The most common sources are similar across all provinces except in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Midlands where cash crop production joins the list of the top most common sources of household income.

May 2011 - Average household monthly income from "other sources" by province



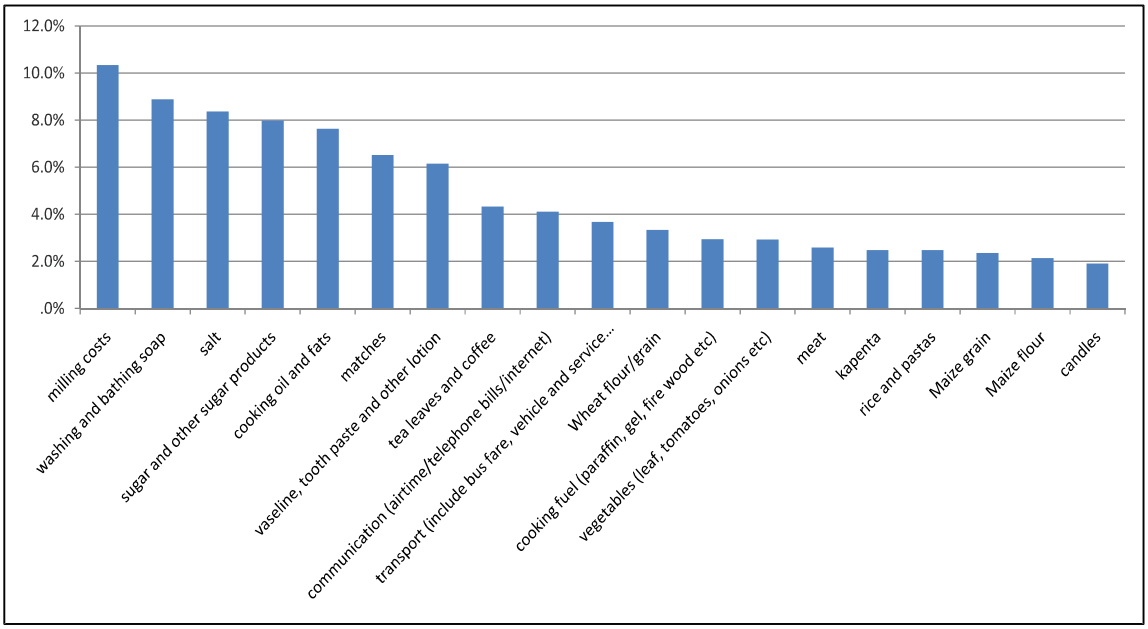
- Average household monthly incomes for the sampled rural population increased by about 17% between 2009 and 2010 then then increased to USD58-00 in 2011. Mashonaland East had the highest average monthly household income of about USD68-00 followed by Mashonaland Central with USD65-00. The lowest monthly average household income in 2011 of USD46-00 were recorded in Matabeleland North. In the last three consecutive years this province was found to have the lowest monthly household incomes.

Average monthly Expenditure for May 2011 by Province



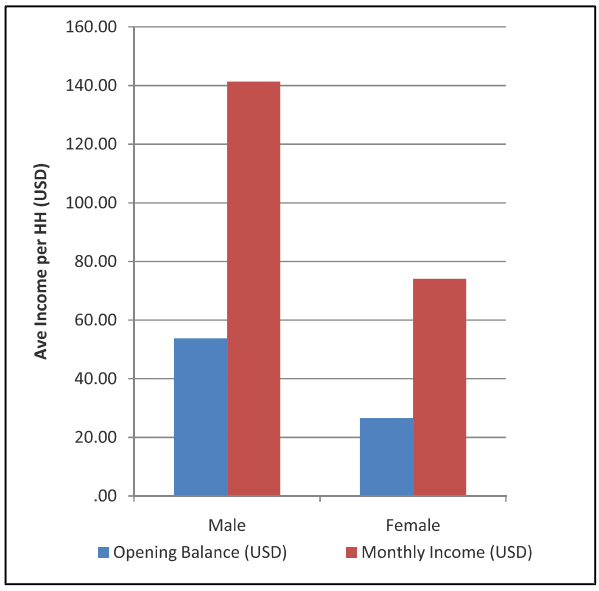
Matabeleland North had the lowest expenditure in May while Mashonaland Central had the highest level of expenditure.

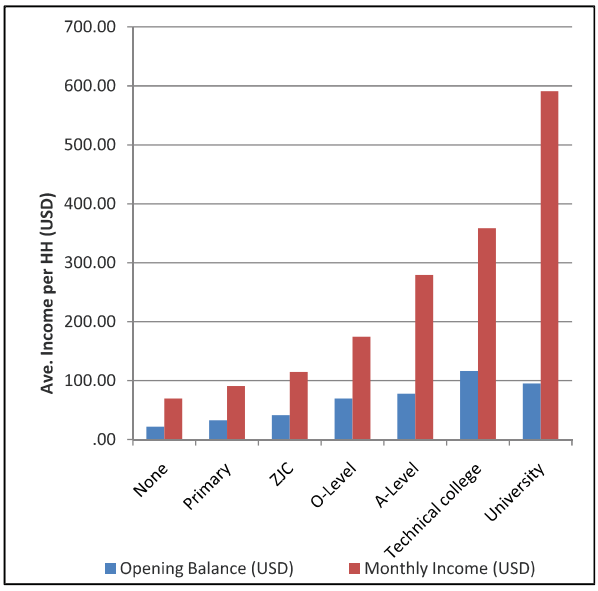
Proportion of Household expenditure to total monthly expenditure



- Milling costs, washing and bathing soap, salt, sugar and sugar products, cooking oil and fats and matches are taking up a large share of rural household expenditure
- The expenditure pattern is similar across all provinces

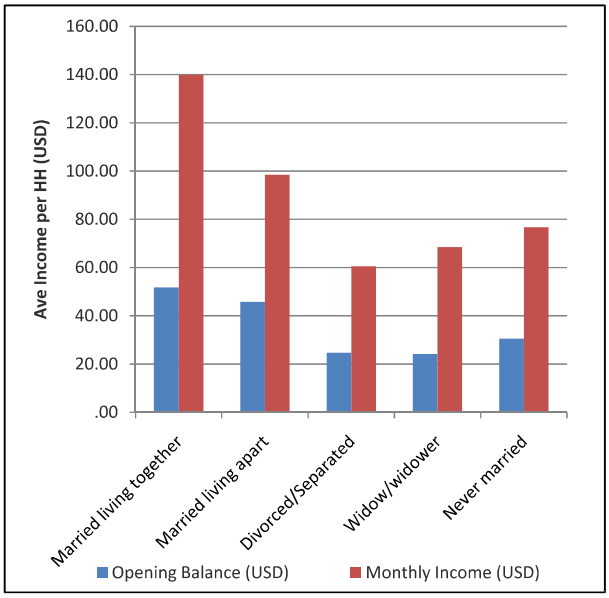
Average Household Income by Education and Sex of Household Head – May 2011

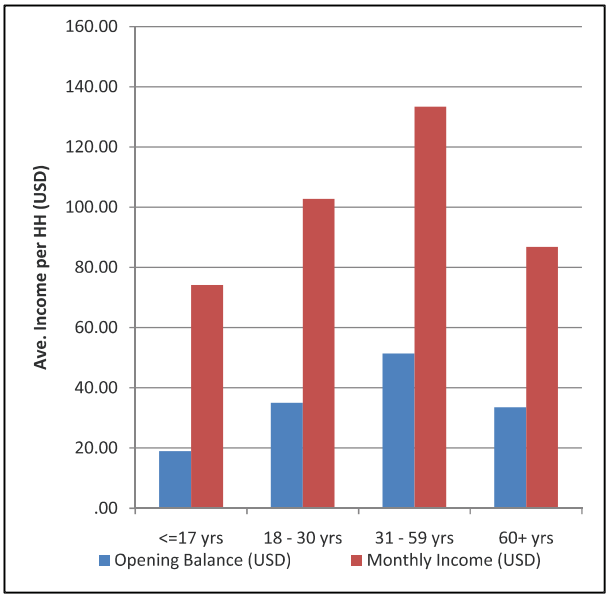




- Female headed households had both low opening balance and monthly income.
- The level of education of household head was positively correlated to the income of household

Average Household income by marital status and age of Household head





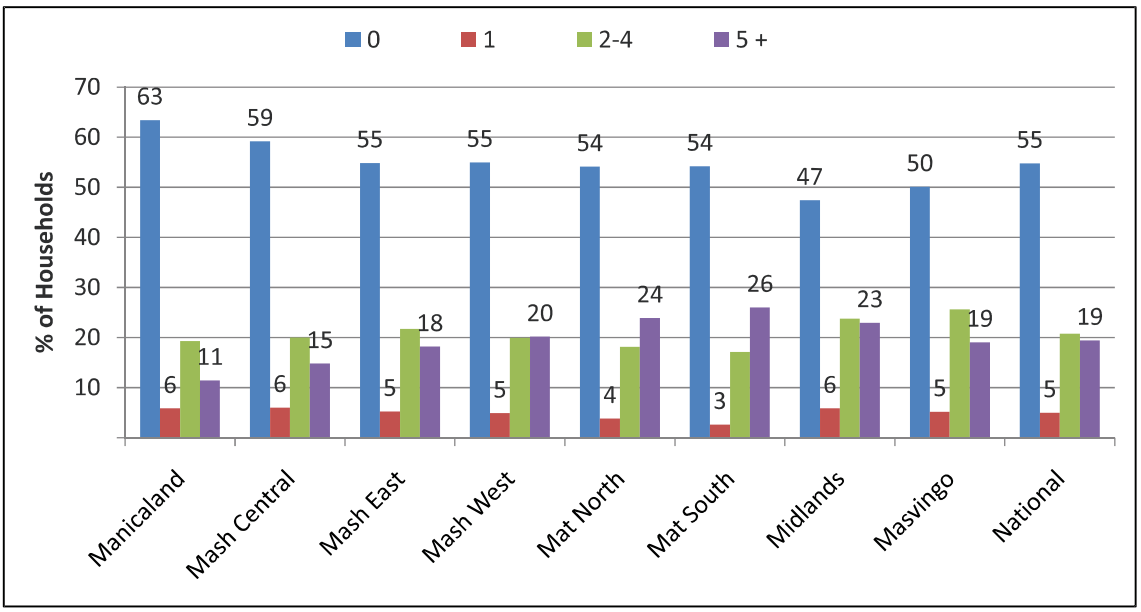
•Households with divorced or separated household heads had the lowest income in May 2011.

•Child and elderly headed households had the lowest income in May 2011

Livestock Production

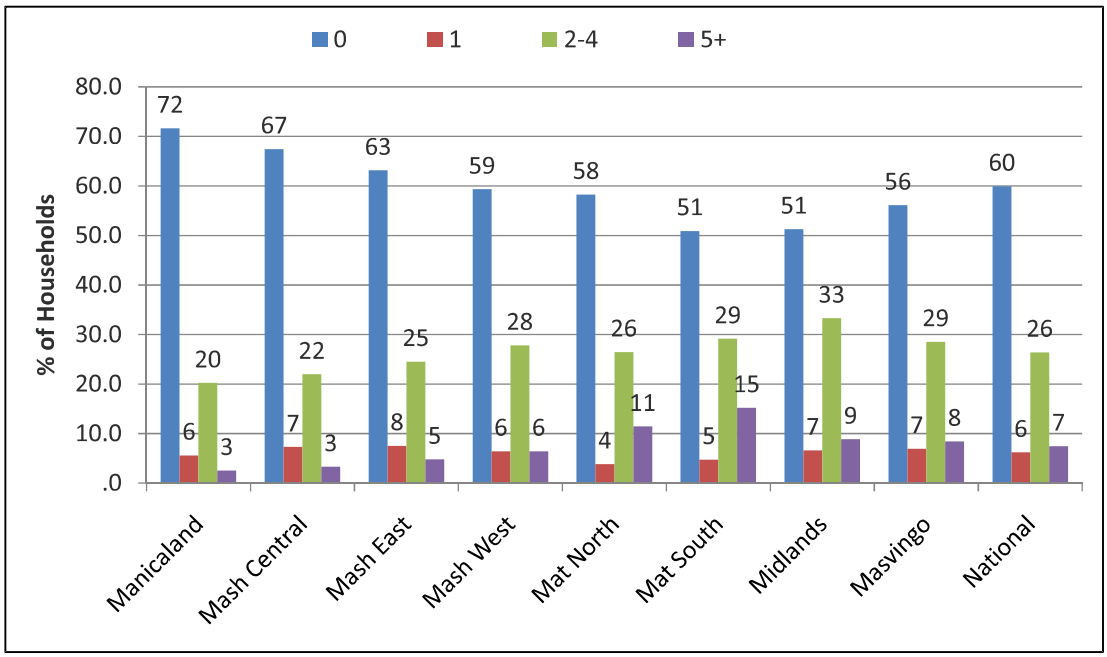
To describe the socio – economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns

Proportion of Households Owning Cattle by Province



•45% of the surveyed rural households owned at least one beast nationally with Midlands(53%) having the highest Manicaland (37%) having the lowest proportion of households owning cattle.
•Average household head sizes were found to be higher in the two Matabeleland provinces, Masvingo and Midlands provinces.

Draught Power Ownership



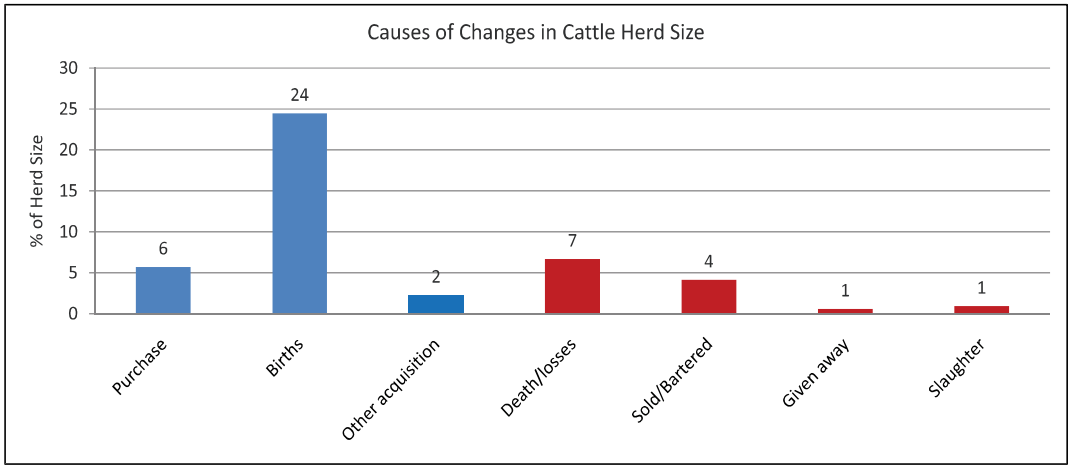
•40% of the sampled households owned draught power (draught cattle +donkey)

•Midlands reported highest proportion of households that owned 2 to 4 draught power, followed by and Matabeleland South

Changes In Household Cattle Herd Size (April 2010-March 2011)

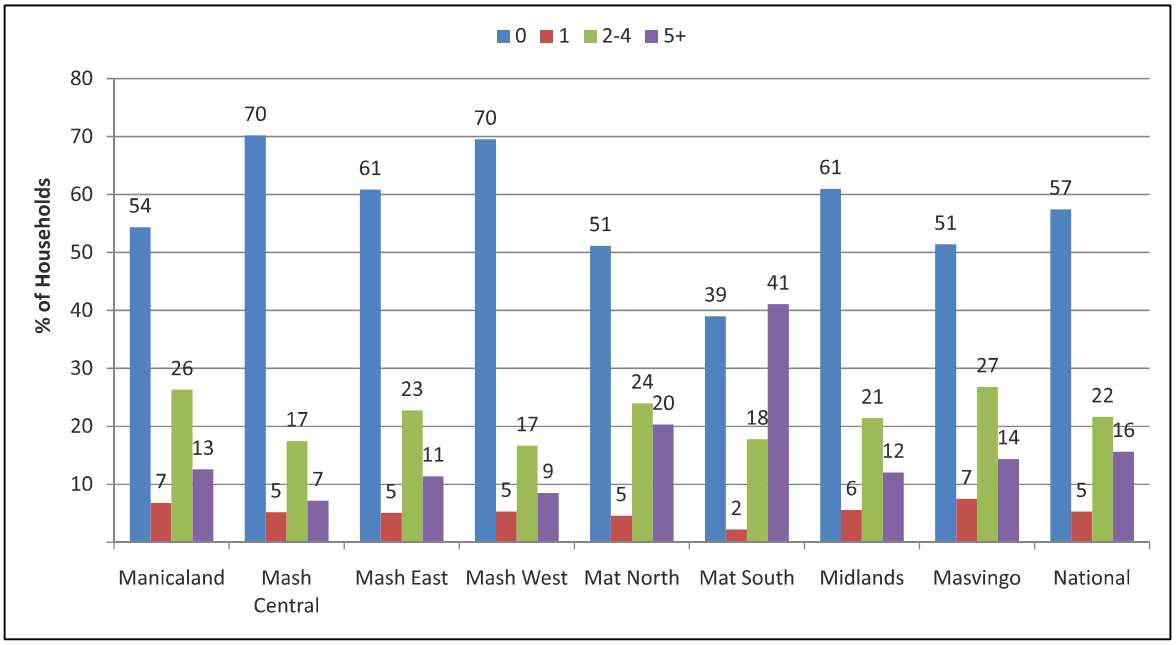
•Purchases and birth have contributed significantly to herd size during the period April 2010-March 2011 with purchases contributing 6% whilst births contributed 24%.

•During the period April 2010 to March 2011 those attributes that contribute positively to herd size outweighed the negatives with the positives accounting for 32% of the herd size and negatives 13%



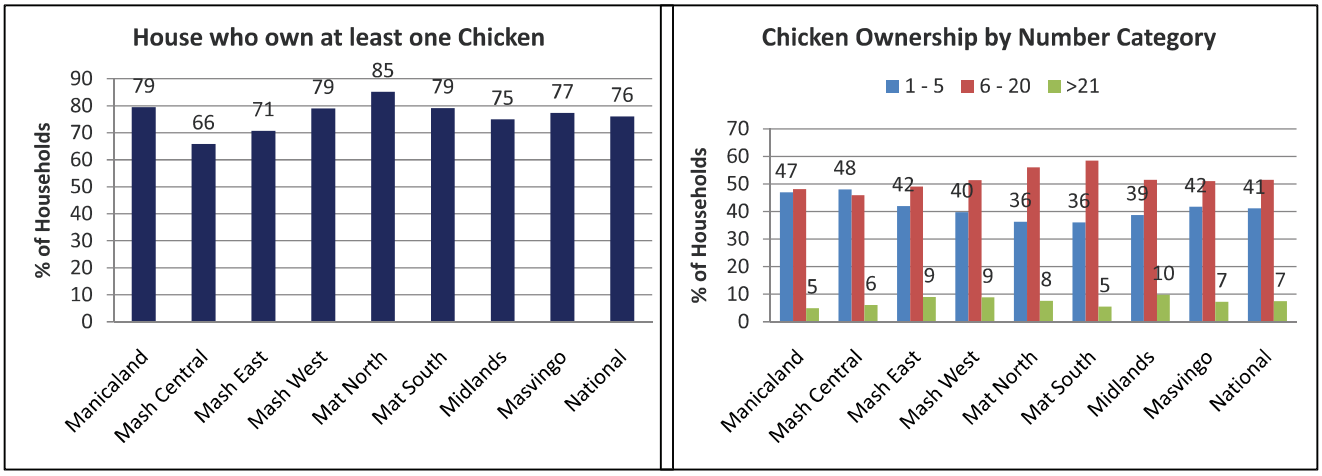
Ownership Of Goats

- About 43% of the sampled households owned goats
- Matabeleland South(61%) had highest proportion of households that owned goats and lowest goat ownership was in Mashonaland Central(30%) and West(30%) provinces

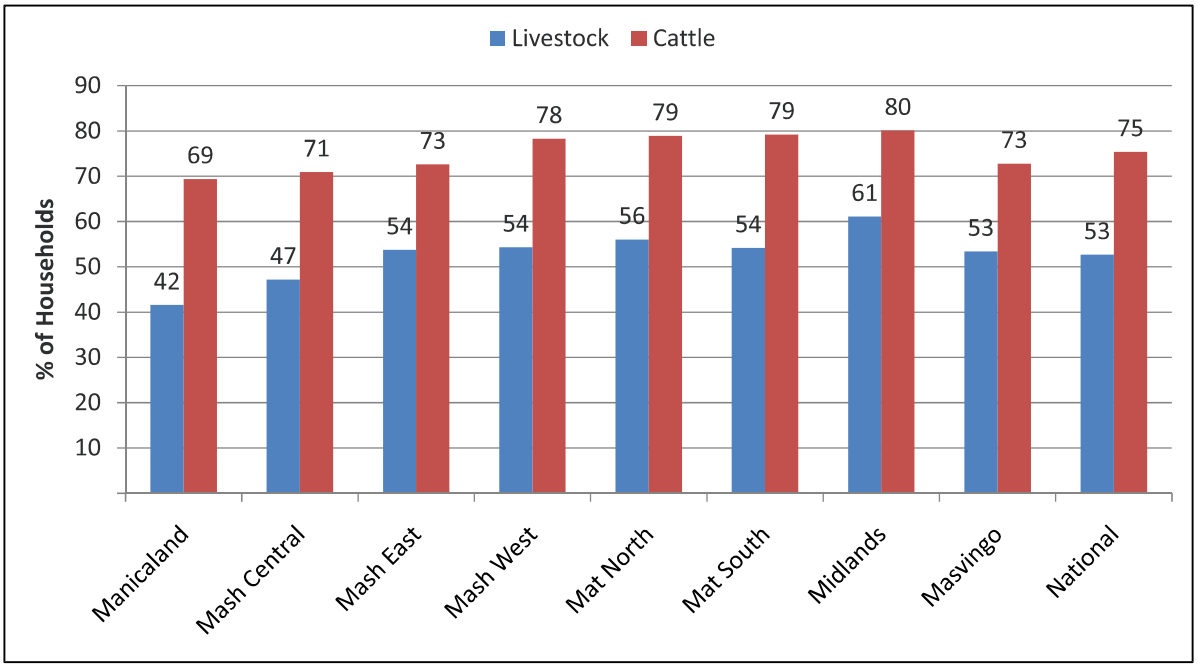


Poultry Ownership: Proportion Of Households Owning Poultry

- Nationally 76% of the households own at least a chicken with Matabeleland North (85%)having the highest proportion and Mashonaland Central(66%) having the least proportion.
- Of those who own chickens, Matabeleland South(58%) has the highest proportion with Mashonaland Central having the least proportion of households with 6 – 20 chickens compared to a national average of 51%
- Households who owned 1 – 5 chickens constituted 41% with Mashonalan d Central(48%)having the highest proportion and the least being Matabeleland South and North(36%).



Access to Veterinary Services



•53% of all the sampled households reported having accessed to veterinary services 12 months preceding the survey; Midlands had the highest and Manicaland the lowest.

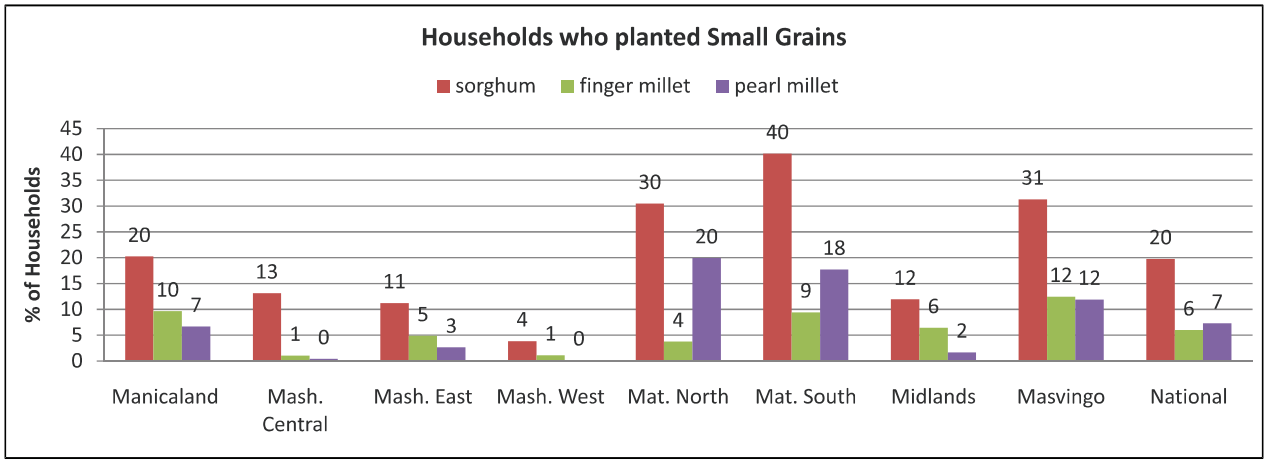
•Of the households that own cattle Midlands, the two Matabeleland provinces and Mashonaland West had the highest proportions of households accessing veterinary services in the past 12 months.

Crop Production

To describe the socio – economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns

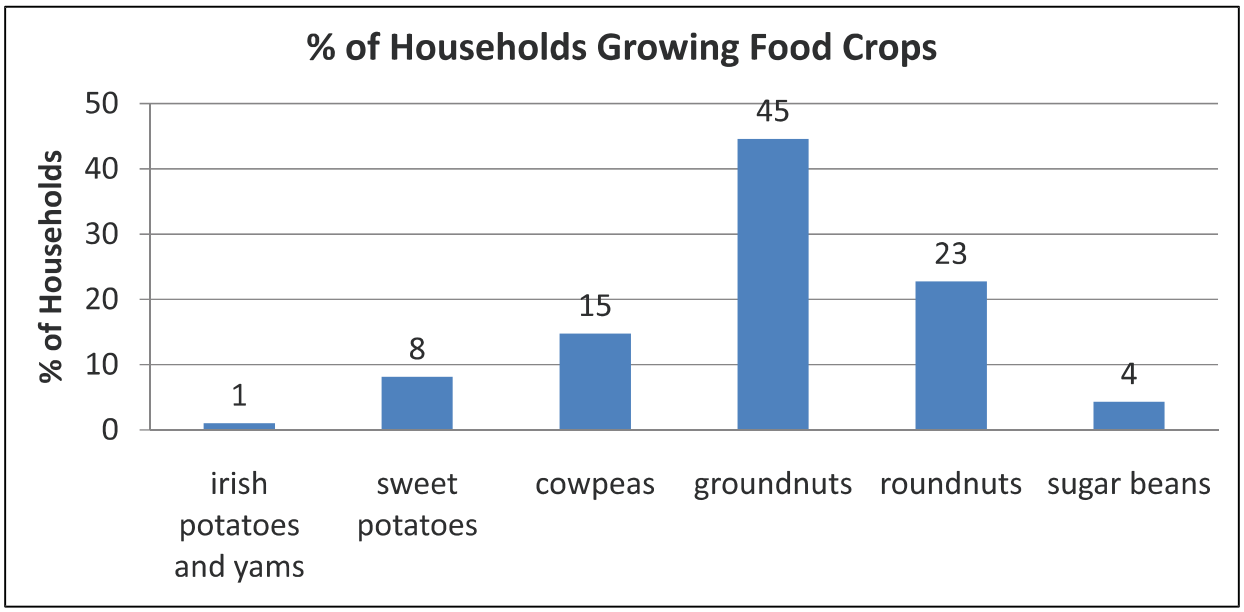
Proportion Of Households that planted the major Cereal Crops

- Nationally at least 80% of the households had planted maize, which was the same with 2009/11 agricultural season, with Mashonaland West and Midlands having the highest proportion of 89%.
- Sorghum was planted by 20% of the households nationally with the highest proportion being in Matabeleland South (40%) followed by Masvingo (31%) and Matabeleland North(30%).
- Matabeleland North (20%) had the highest proportion of households who planted pearl millet followed by Matabeleland South (18%).
- Finger millet had a national average of 6% with Masvingo recording the highest of 12% followed by Matabeleland South with 9%

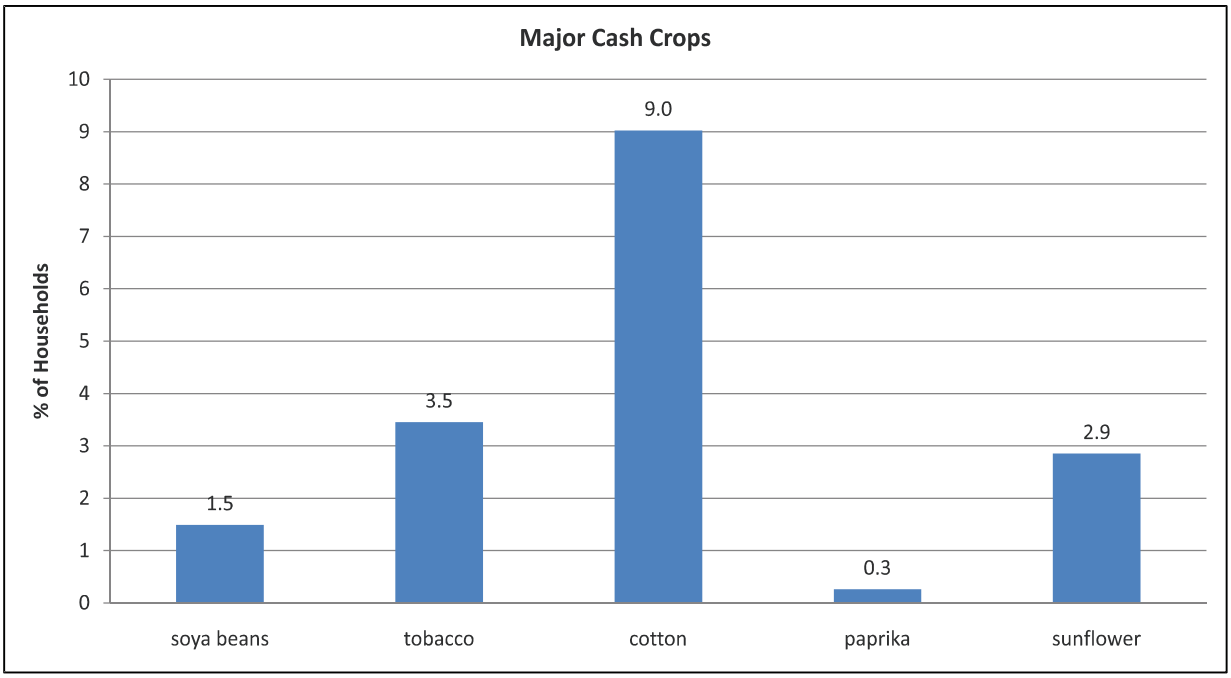


Proportion Of Households that planted particular Food Crops

- 45% of the households planted groundnuts in comparison with 66% during the 2009/10 agricultural season

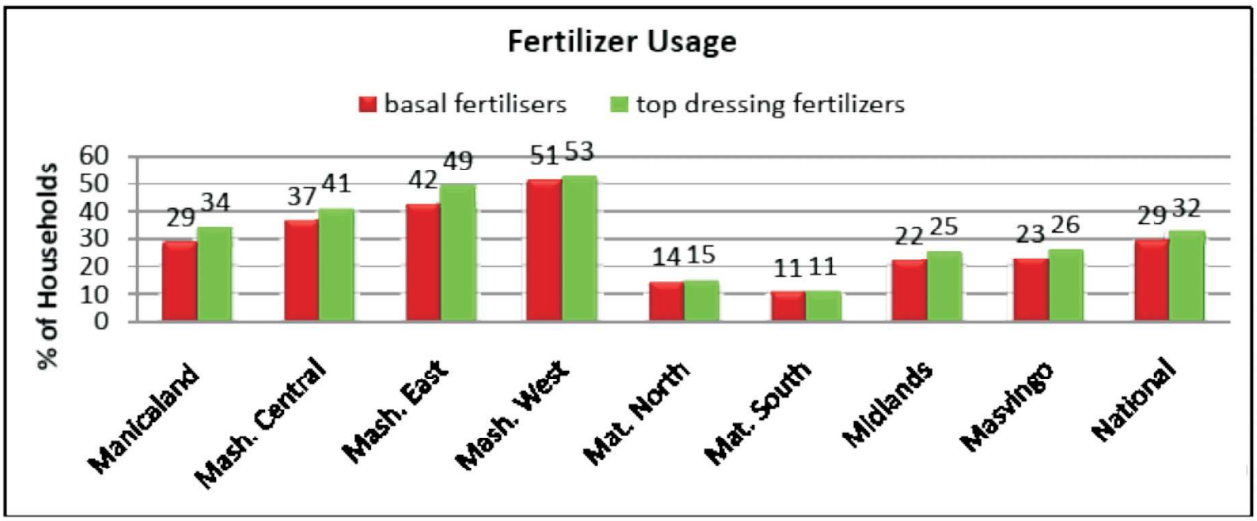


Proportion Of Households that planted particular Cash Crops



Fertilizer Use

- The proportion of households that used fertilizers in the 2010/11 cropping season were highest in the Mashonaland provinces with Mashonaland West having the highest proportion of 51% and 53% for basal and top dressing fertilizers, respectively
- The Matabeleland provinces had the lowest percentage of households using fertilizers. In Matabeleland South only 11% of households reported using both basal and top dressing fertilizers compared to the national proportions of 29% and 32% of households that used basal and top dressing fertilizers, respectively.



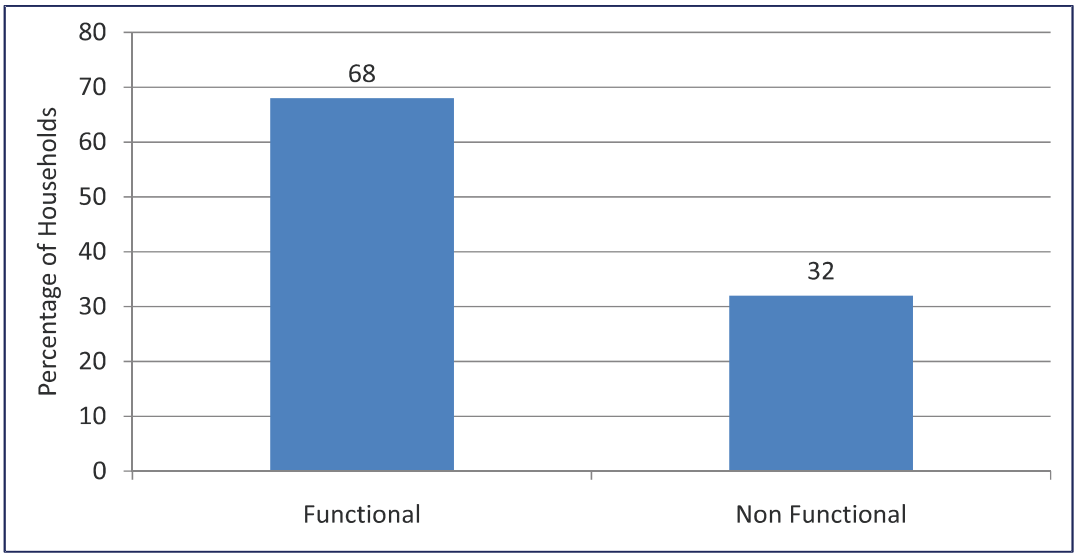
Planned Winter Production

Province	Proportion of Households Planning to Grow a Winter Crop								
	leaf vegetables	fruit vegetables	root vegetables	maize	pulses	tubers	wheat	other vegetables	other cereals
Manicaland	92.7%	55.0%	36.3%	7.0%	3.7%	5.3%	7.0%	.7%	.4%
Mashonaland Central	92.8%	50.0%	26.6%	7.2%	1.0%	5.7%	.0%	2.5%	1.8%
Mashonaland East	91.8%	61.2%	38.0%	4.5%	2.5%	1.7%	.9%	1.5%	.8%
Mashonaland West	97.5%	51.4%	36.2%	.8%	.8%	.8%	1.2%	1.6%	.0%
Matabeleland North	100.0%	78.0%	44.0%	1.6%	1.9%	.5%	.5%	1.1%	.0%
Matabeleland South	94.7%	69.0%	48.1%	6.1%	3.2%	1.5%	5.9%	1.1%	2.5%
Midlands	96.6%	66.9%	43.2%	7.8%	6.4%	3.0%	1.3%	2.7%	3.3%
Masvingo	98.1%	81.4%	66.1%	5.8%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	.3%
National	95.1%	64.8%	43.3%	5.8%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.8%	1.3%

- Of the 46% of the households who planned for winter production, 95.1% were planning to grow leafy vegetables.
- Leafy , fruit and root vegetables were favoured by most households to be grown for the winter production

Access to Functional Irrigation Schemes

- 6 % of households reported having access to community irrigation schemes and approximately 32 % of these households reported their irrigation schemes were not functioning



Agricultural Produce and Inputs Markets

To assess the functionality of rural markets for agricultural inputs as well as agricultural produce.

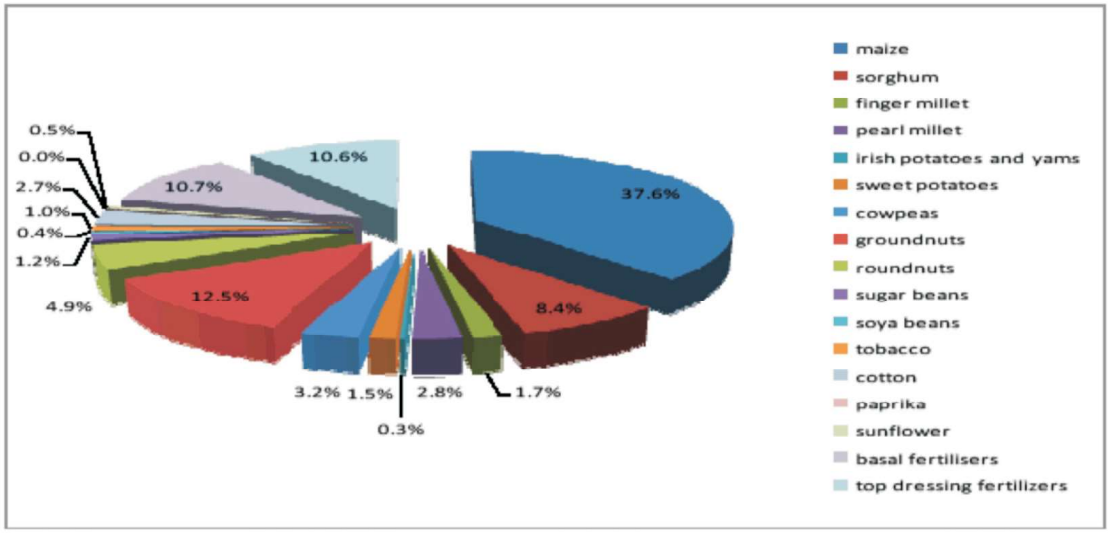
Input Sources

- The major source for maize seed was found to be purchases followed by retained, government schemes and NGO Support.
- For other cereals namely sorghum and millet the major source of seed was retained and remittances.
- Tobacco seed was mostly accessed through purchases while cotton seed was accessed through private contractors
- Purchases , NGOs and Government were the major sources for fertilisers.

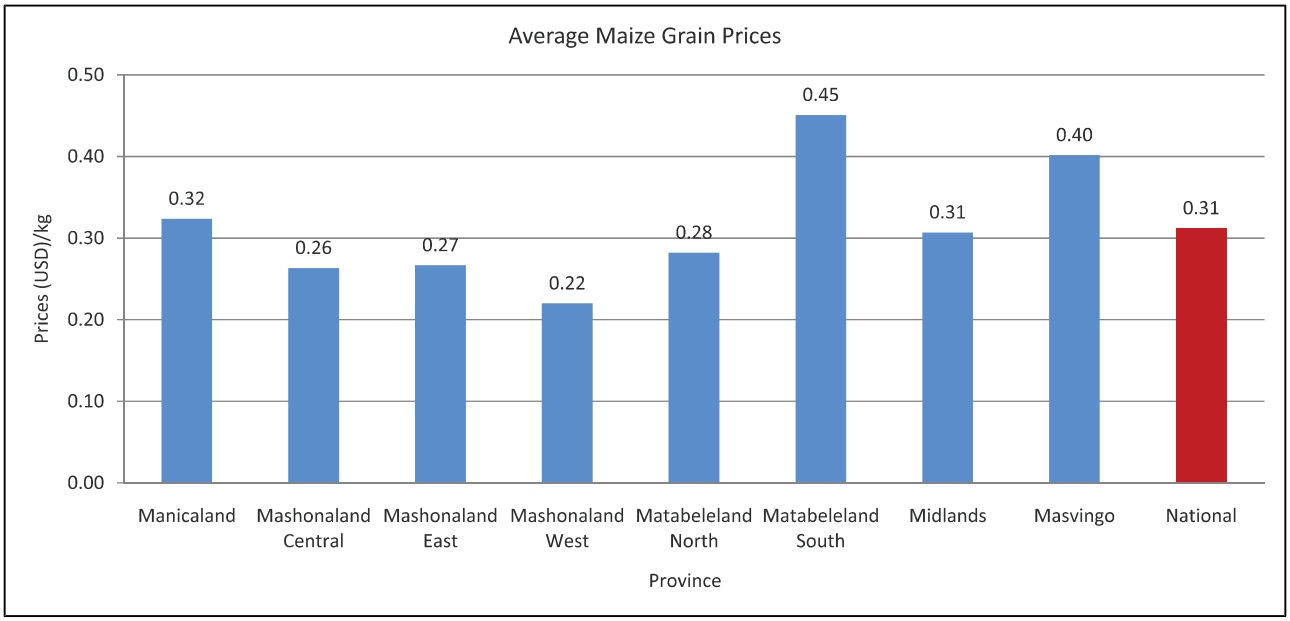
Source	Maize	Other cereals	Tobacco	Cotton	Fertilisers
Purchases	46.6%	17.6%	74.8%	19.3%	37.9%
Government	21.7%	13.0%	2.0%	6.7%	15.4%
NGO	20.4%	23.6%	0.2%	5.8%	20.7%
Carryover	8.4%	12.8%	0.9%	6.4%	2.9%
Retained	25.8%	41.7%	2.2%	4.6%	1.9%
Remittances	14.5%	20.8%	5.6%	7.4%	4.4%
Other	7.5%	12.6%	2.0%	6.3%	3.7%
Private Contractors	5.5%	8.9%	4.5%	69.3%	10.1%

Crop Inputs Farmer Prioritisation

- The households indicated that maize seed is the most important input they would purchase first when constrained by cash. This would be followed by groundnuts seed, basal fertilizers, top dressing fertilizers and sorghum seed.
- Approximately 12% of sampled households had maize seed in stock, whilst 3% had sorghum seed and 5% had groundnuts seed though most of the groundnuts seed was retained.

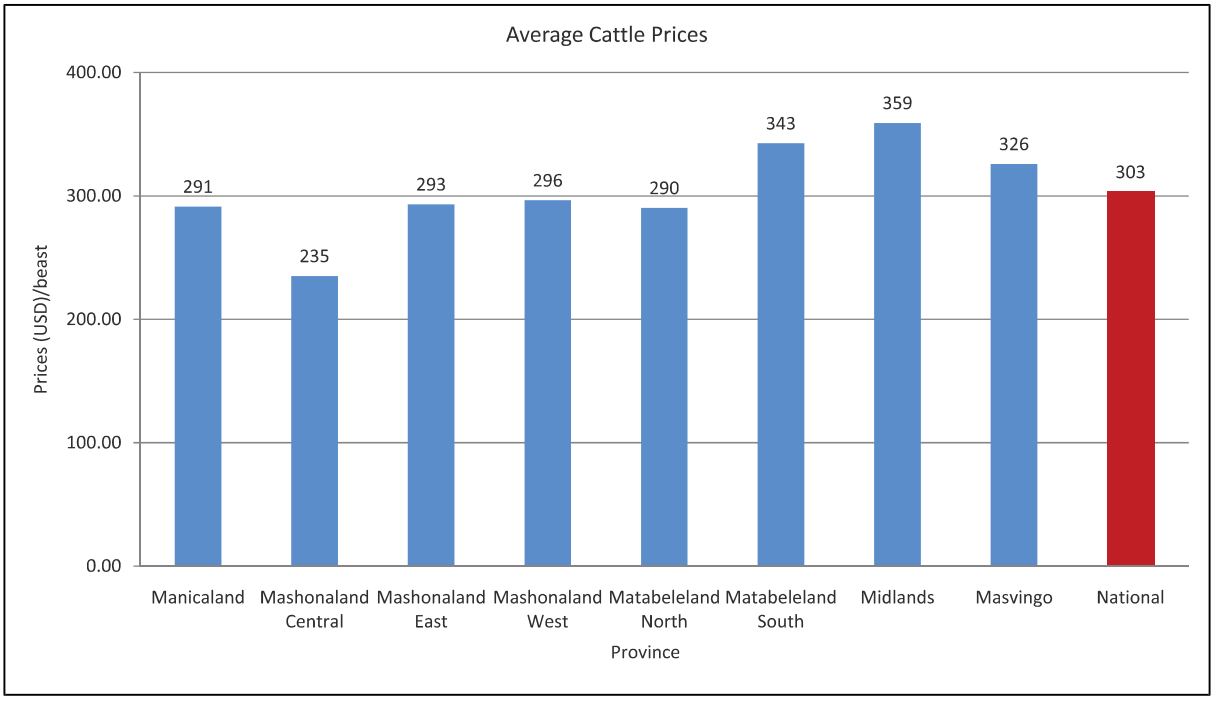


Maize Grain Prices



Matabeleland South(USD0.45/kg) and Masvingo(USD0.40/kg) had average maize grain prices which were higher than the national average(USD0.31/kg).

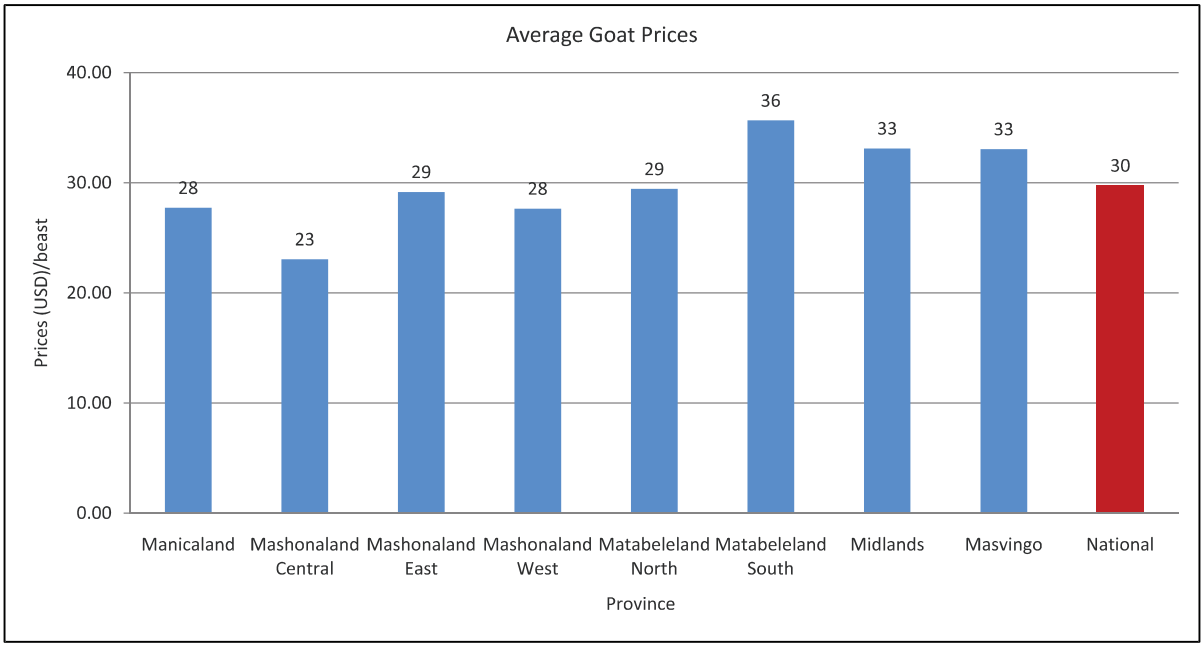
Cattle Prices



•Matabeleland South ,Midlands and Masvingo had the highest cattle prices above the national average of USD 303. The prices were ranging from USD326 to USD360 per beast.

•Mashonaland central province had the lowest cattle prices of about USD235 per beast.

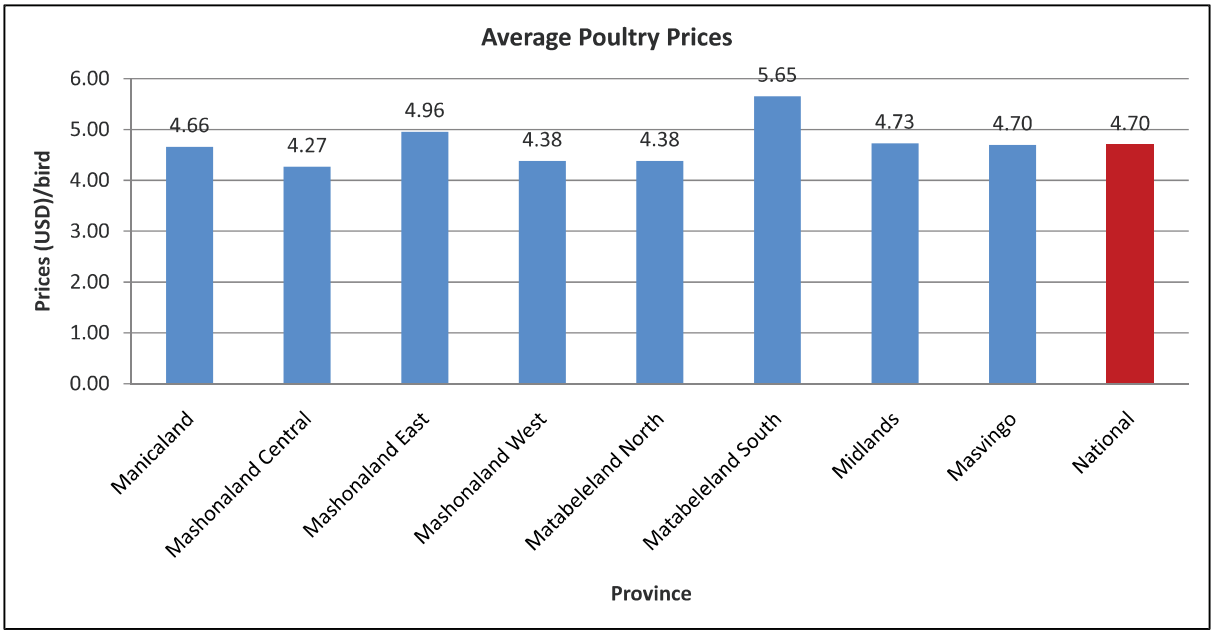
Goat Prices



•Matabeleland South, Midlands and Masvingo had the highest goat prices which were higher than the national average; the goat prices ranged from USD33 to USD36per animals.

• Mashonaland Central had the lowest price of USD23 per animal.

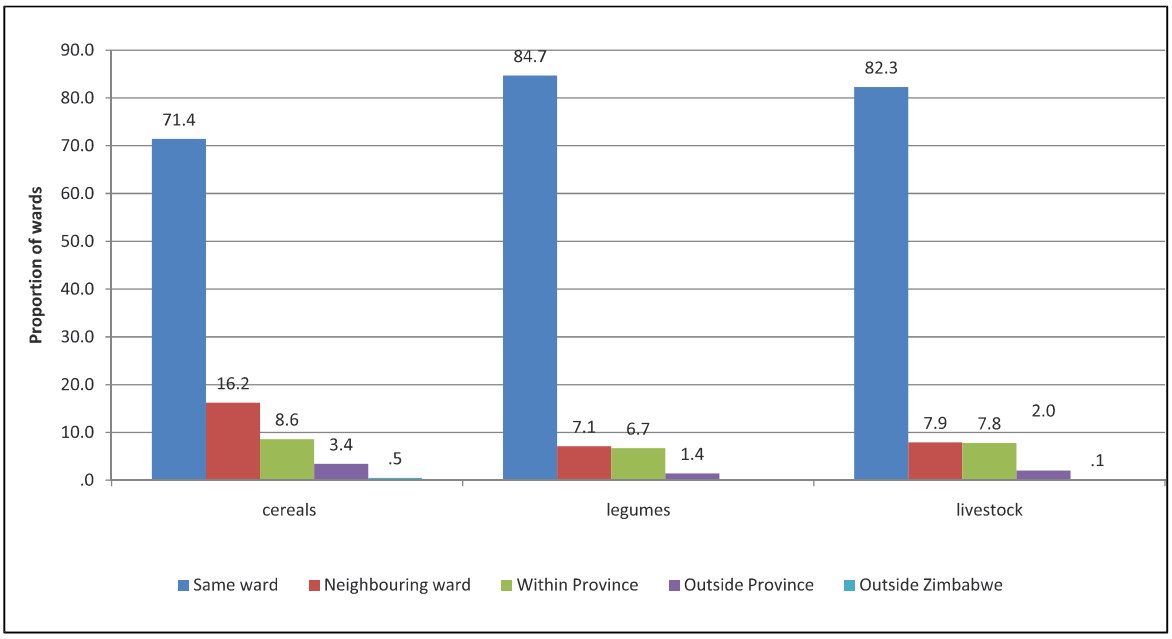
Average Poultry Prices



•The areas with the lowest poultry prices which were below the national average were Mashonaland central, Mashonaland West and Matabeleland North.

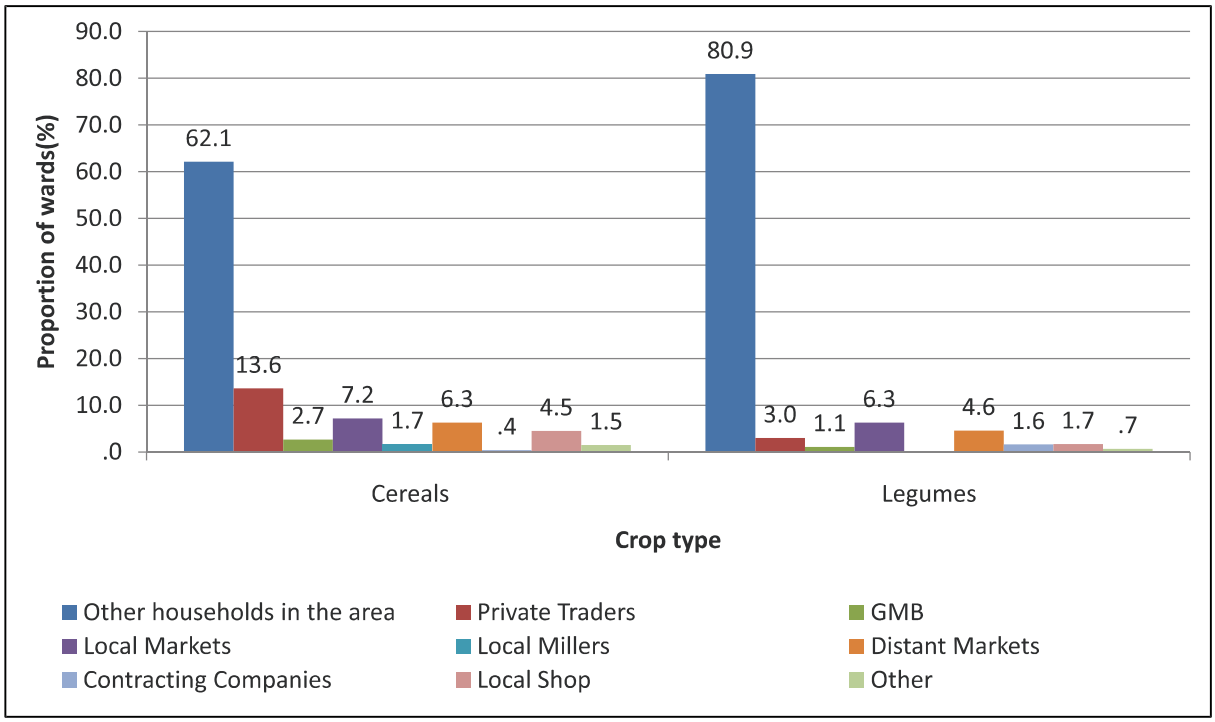
•Matabeleland South had the highest poultry price of USD5,65 per bird.

Location Of Markets



Generally the major markets for cereals,legumes and livestock were located in the same ward.

Types Of Markets

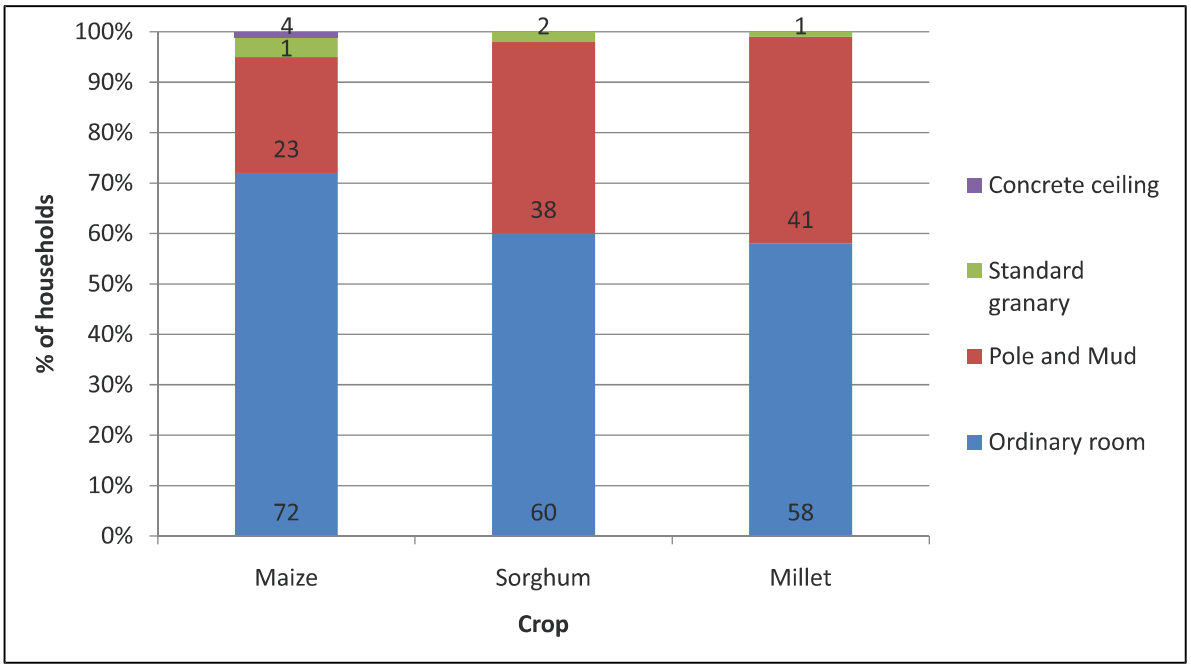


The major cereal markets were other households in the area and private traders. Legumes were mostly sold to other households.

POST HARVEST LOSSES

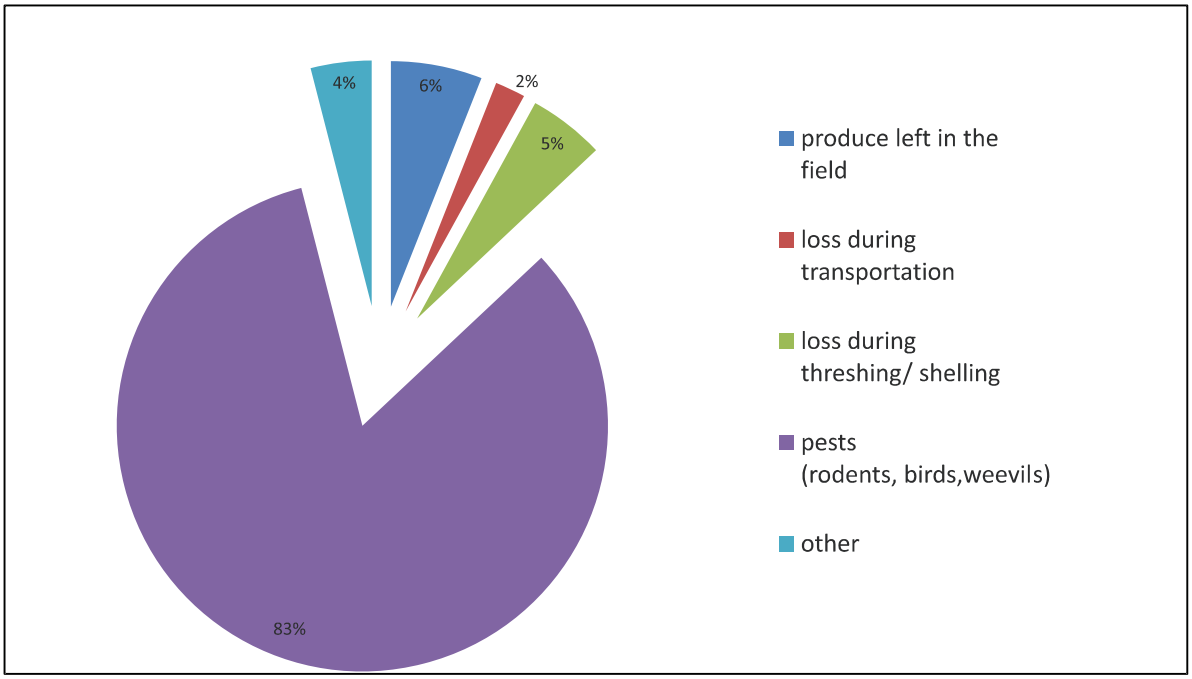
To assess cereal post-harvest practices and identify opportunities for addressing potential post-harvest losses

Cereals Storage Structures



•The main type of cereals storage structure in use by surveyed households was an ordinary room. More than 50% of the households reported storing thier grain in an ordinary room and between 23% and 41 % use simple pole and mud structures.

Major Cause Of Post Harvest Losses



Poor storage practices contributed to crop losses: the majority of the crop harvesting methods adapted by the households exposed the produce to pest infestation.

Food Security

To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2011/12 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.

Food Security Analytical Framework

- Household food security status was determined by comparing its estimated food entitlements to its food requirements
- Household food entitlements (measured in maize equivalence) were computed from summing up;
  - cereal stocks
  - own food crop production
  - potential income own cash crop production
  - potential income from livestock
  - income from other sources such as gifts, remittances, casual labour, pensions and formal employment.
- Household requirements (measured in maize equivalence) is a product of Household size and per capita cereal requirements (133kg/annum)
- When Household Food entitlements are equal or greater than Household requirements then the Household is food secure

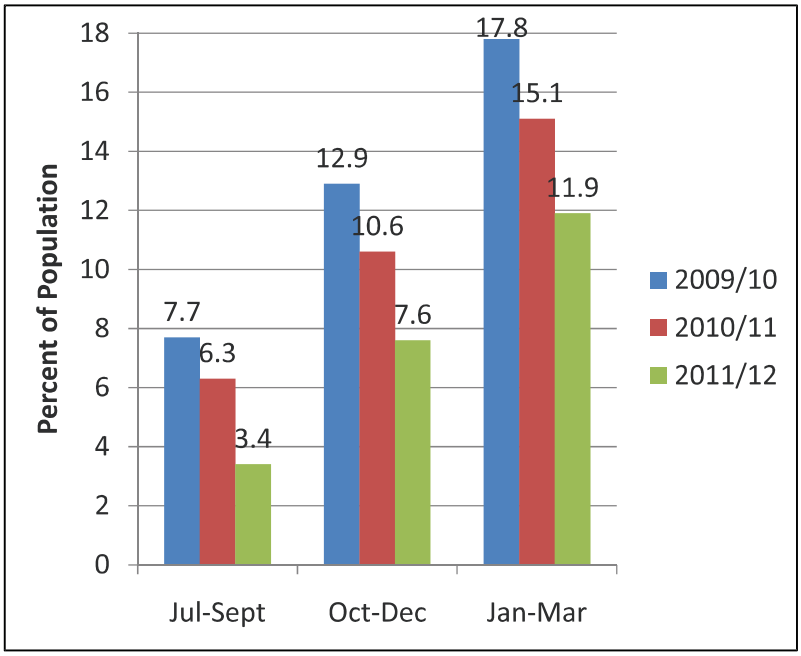
Assumptions for the Projected Food Security Outcomes

- Household purchasing power will remain relatively stable from April 2011 through the end of March 2012. Most households' purchasing power is likely to continue to be stable for most households given:
  - the projected growth in GDP for 2011(9.1% , MoF; 7.8% ,Africa Development Bank Group; and 5.2%,WB)
  - Low and stable annual inflation rates(2.7% in May 2011)
- The prevailing livestock conditions and prices will remain relatively stable throughout the 2011/12 consumption year
- Staple cereals in the form of maize, small grains (sorghum and millets) or mealie meal will be available on the market for deficit households with the means to purchase to do so throughout the consumption year.
  - MoAM&ID estimated a domestic 2011 staple cereal harvest of about 1.6millionMT adding onto GMB stocks of about 270,000MT to give national availability of about 1.870millionMT as at 1 April 2011. This will be enough to meet national requirements, excluding strategic grain reserves.
  - Assuming Government will maintain the liberalisation of staple cereals trade and this will encourage efficiency in the distribution of in-country food resources and limit geographic price disparities
- Maize to livestock terms of trade will remain stable throughout the 2011/12 consumption year.

Projections for the Marketing Year (2011/12)

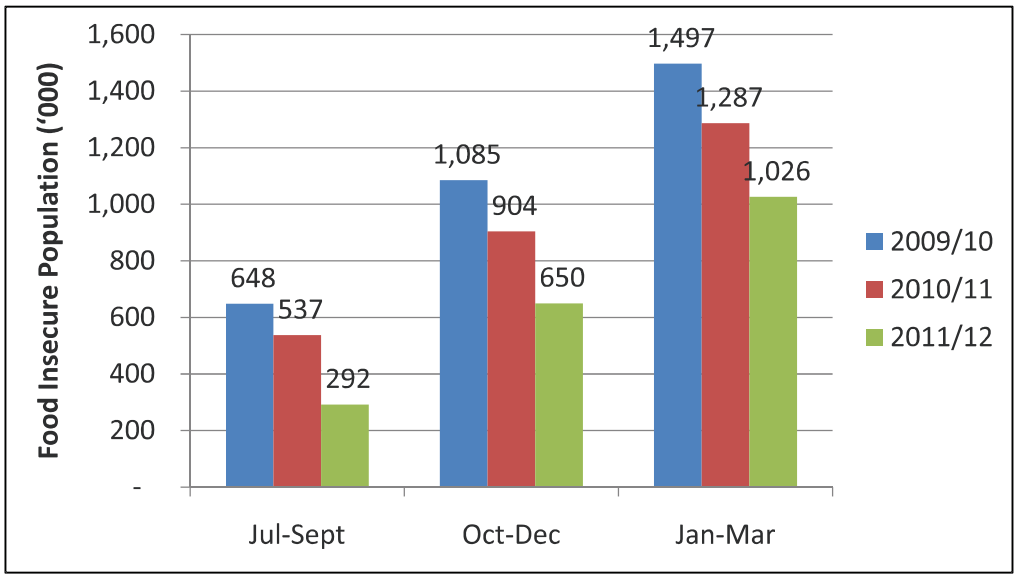
- A total of **1.026** million rural people, at peak, will not be able to meet their minimum cereal needs during the 2011/12 season. This represents about **12%** of the total rural population and is lower than the 15% food insecurity prevalence for the 2010/11 consumption year.
- The total cereal entitlement gap summed across all households is estimated at 54,633Mt.

Prevalence of food insecure population by time



- The prevalence of food insecure households is lower than that of last year
- 11.9% of rural households will be food insecure during the peak hunger period (Jan-Feb 2012)

Number of food insecure people over time



- 1,026,004 people will be food insecure at peak of the current consumption year (Jan-Feb 2012).
- This is about 261,000 people lower than 2010/11 peak hunger period

Prevalence of food insecure households for 2011/12 by Province

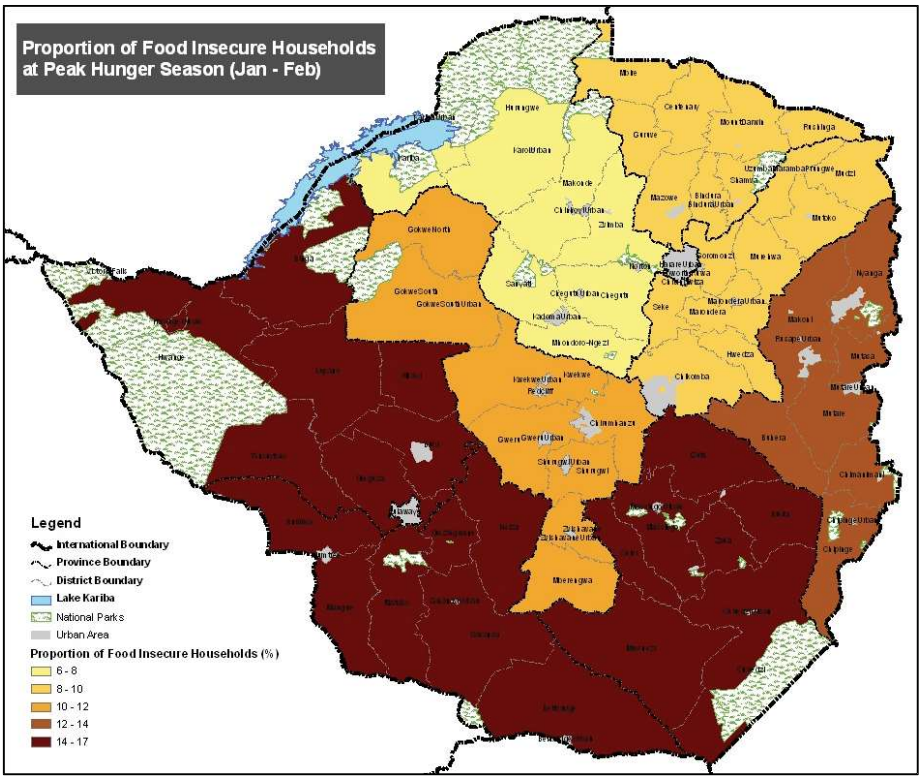
Province	Food Insecurity Prevalence		
	Jul – Sep 2011	Oct –Dec 2011	Jan – Mar 2012
Manicaland	3%	8%	14%
Mashonaland Central	3%	6%	10%
Mashonaland East	2%	5%	8%
Mashonaland West	1%	3%	7%
Masvingo	5%	11%	16%
Matabeleland North	5%	11%	16%
Matabeleland South	5%	10%	16%
Midlands	4%	7%	11%
National	3%	8%	12%

- Mashonaland West had the least food insecurity prevalence of 7% at the peak of the hunger season while Masvingo and two Matabeleland Provinces had the highest prevalence of 16% .
- At district level Binga, Kariba and Mudzi were the worse off districts with over 30% food insecurity at peak.
- Mazowe ,Marondera, Nyanga and Goromonzi, districts had the least proportion of food insecure populations at peak.

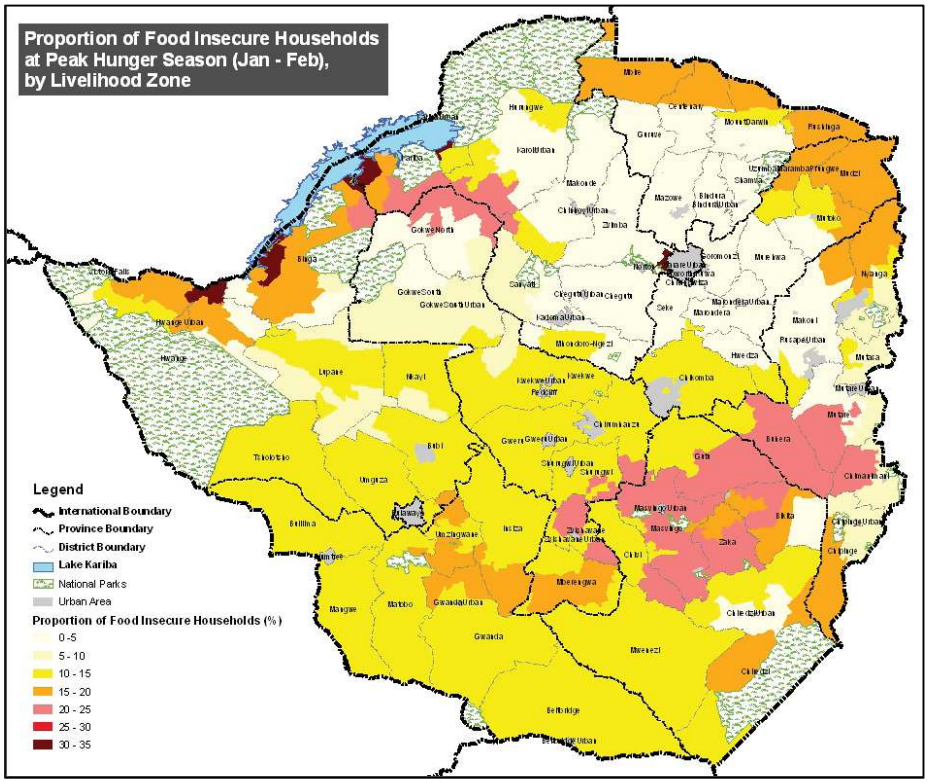
Food insecure population by province 2011/12 consumption year

Province	Jul 11-Sep 11	Oct 11-Dec 11	Jan 12-Mar12
Manicaland	45,452	113,111	185,079
Mashonaland Central	33,860	73,034	111,137
Mashonaland East	22,905	50,883	88,463
Mashonaland West	12,157	29,401	65,503
Masvingo	61,996	147,349	215,965
Matebeleland North	36,119	75,205	110,617
Matebeleland South	33,328	67,813	108,508
Midlands	46,149	93,645	140,733
National	291,966	650,441	1,026,005

Masvingo have the highest number of food insecure people. This is due to high population combined with high food insecurity prevalence.

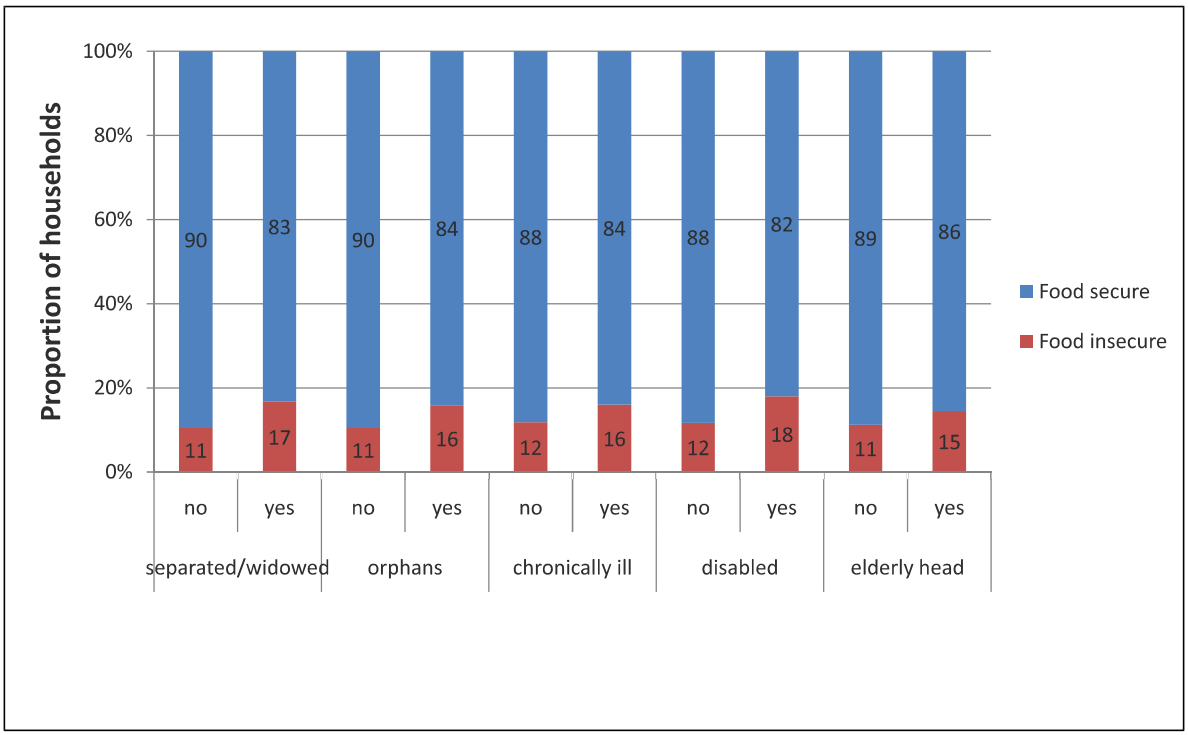


Matabeleland South ,Midlands and Masvingo provinces are estimated to have the highest proportions of food insure people in the 2011/12 consumption year

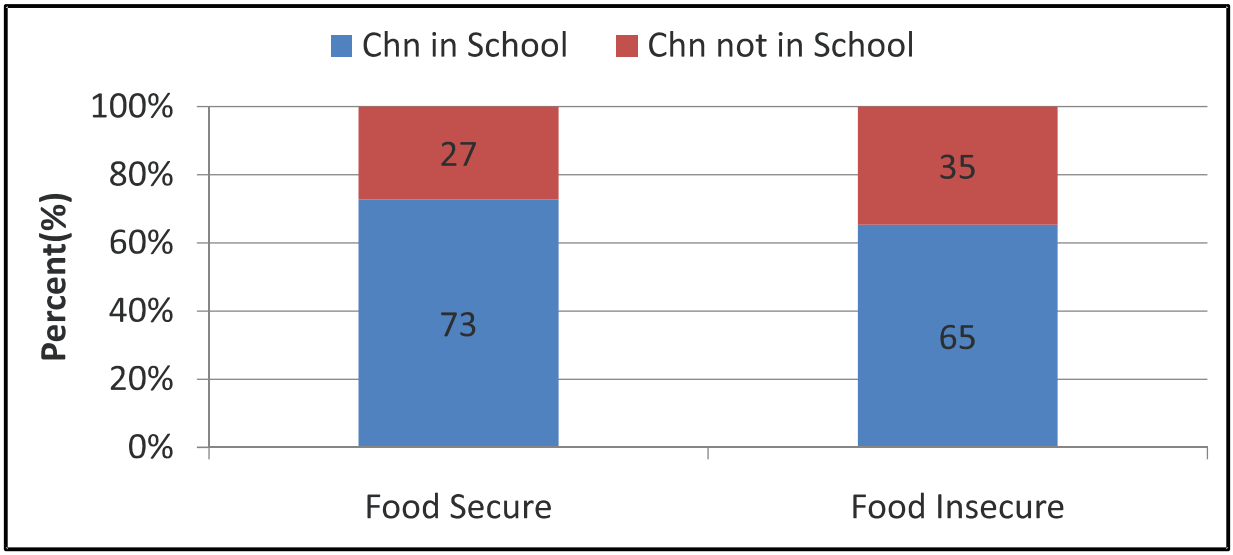


The highest prevalence of food insecure people is expected to occur in south eastern parts of Manicaland, central parts of Masvingo province and parts of Kariba, Binga,Hwange and Zvishavane districts in the 2011/12 consumption year

Food Insecurity Versus Demographic Characteristics



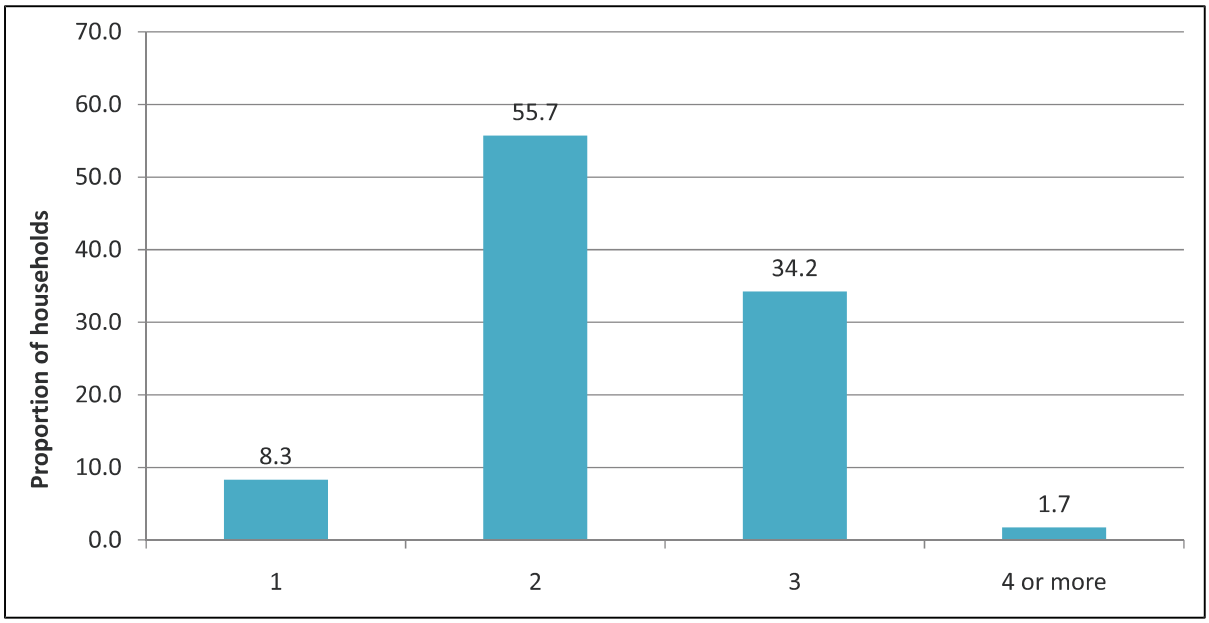
Children School Attendance by Household Food Security Status



•Children from food insecure households had a lower level of access to education than Children coming from food secure households

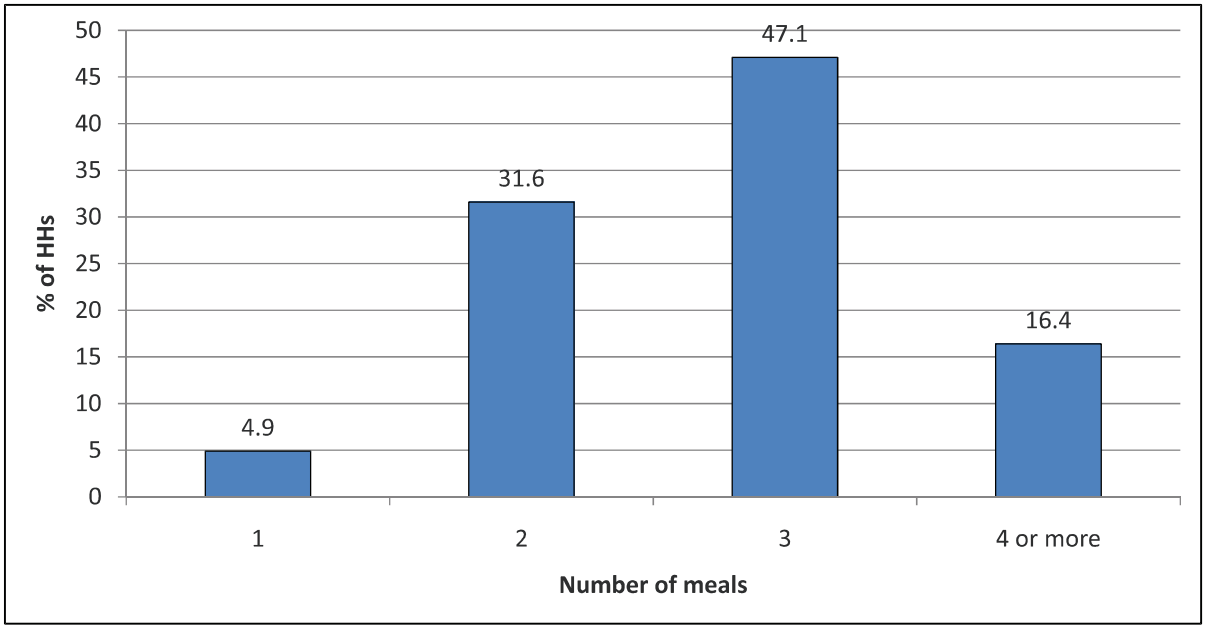
Household Food Consumption and Nutrition

Number of meals taken by Adults a day before the survey



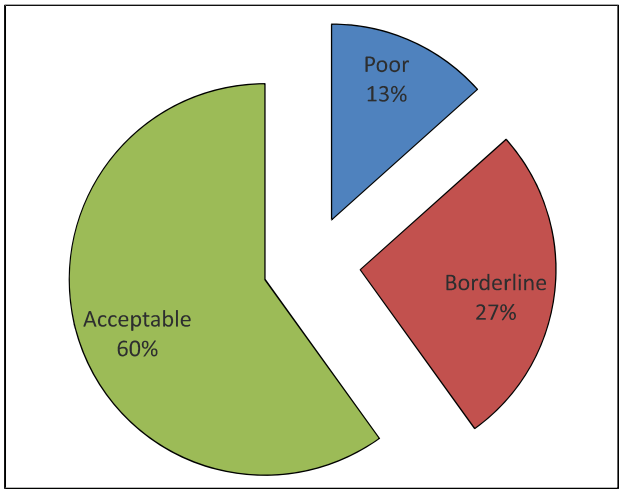
- In most households adults were consuming at least two meals a day.

Number of meals eaten by Children aged 6-59 months the previous day



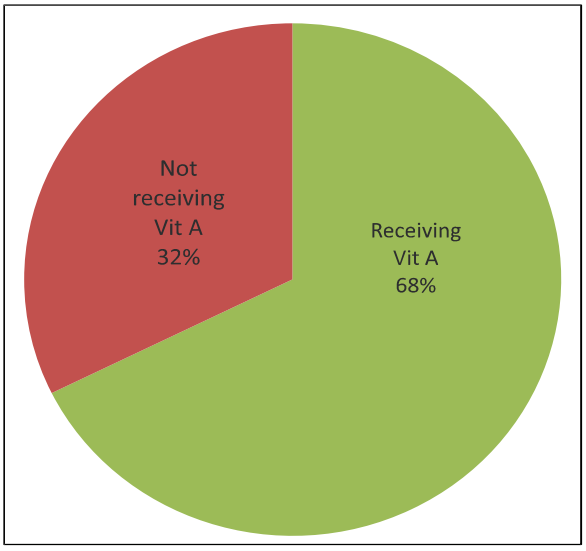
- In most households children are consuming 3 or more meals.

Food Consumption Patterns



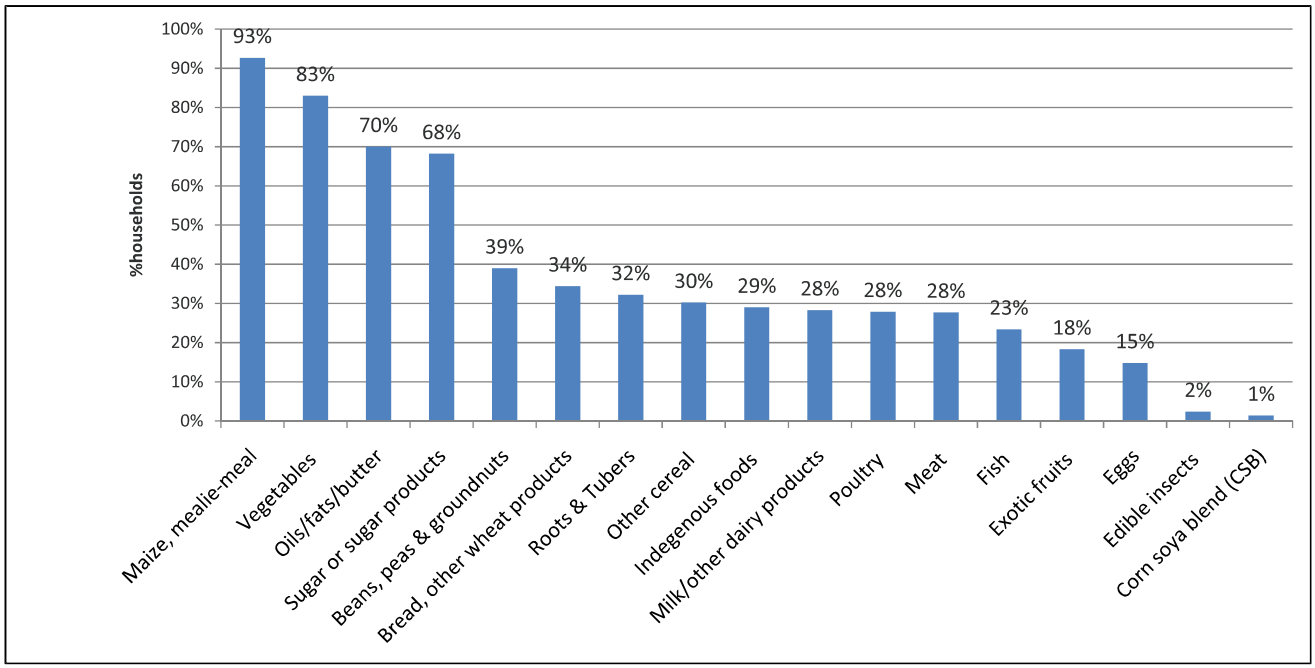
- 60% of surveyed households had an acceptable diet which is nutritionally balanced
- 27% had a 'just adequate diet' while 13% had a poor diet which may compromise nutritional wellbeing of household members.

Vitamin A supplementation and Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)



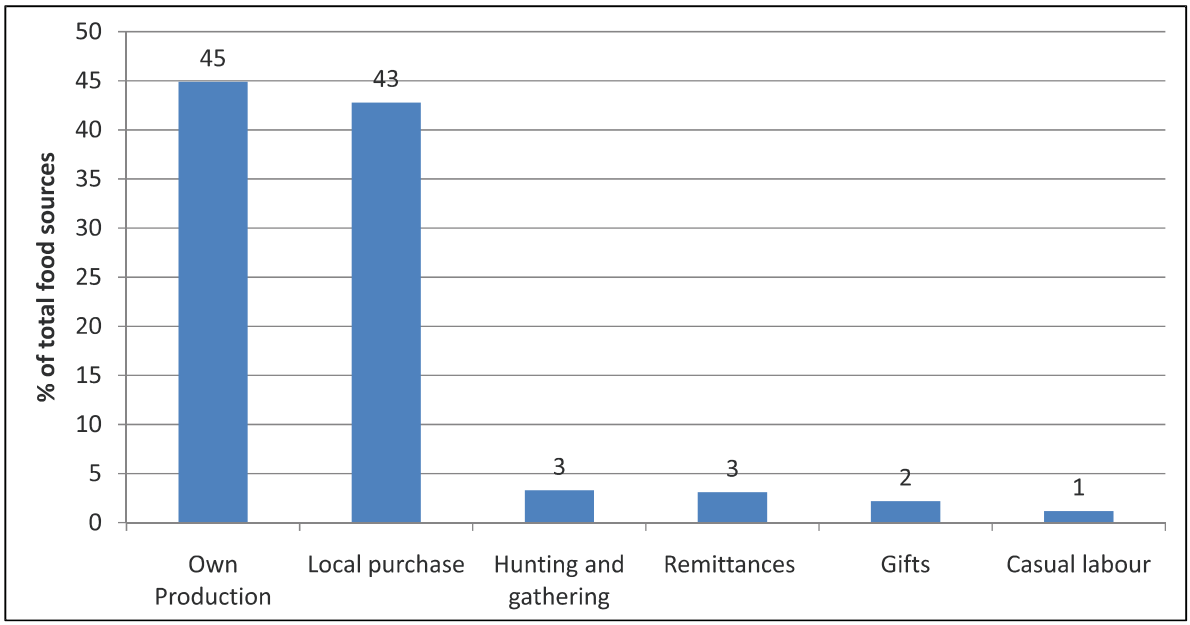
- Of the 58.8% households with under five children, 68% had their children accessing Vitamin A supplementation, while 32% were not accessing Vitamin A supplement.
- Only 1.5% of the sampled households had at least one household member accessing Ready to Use Therapeutic Food.

Most common food items consumed by households seven days before the survey



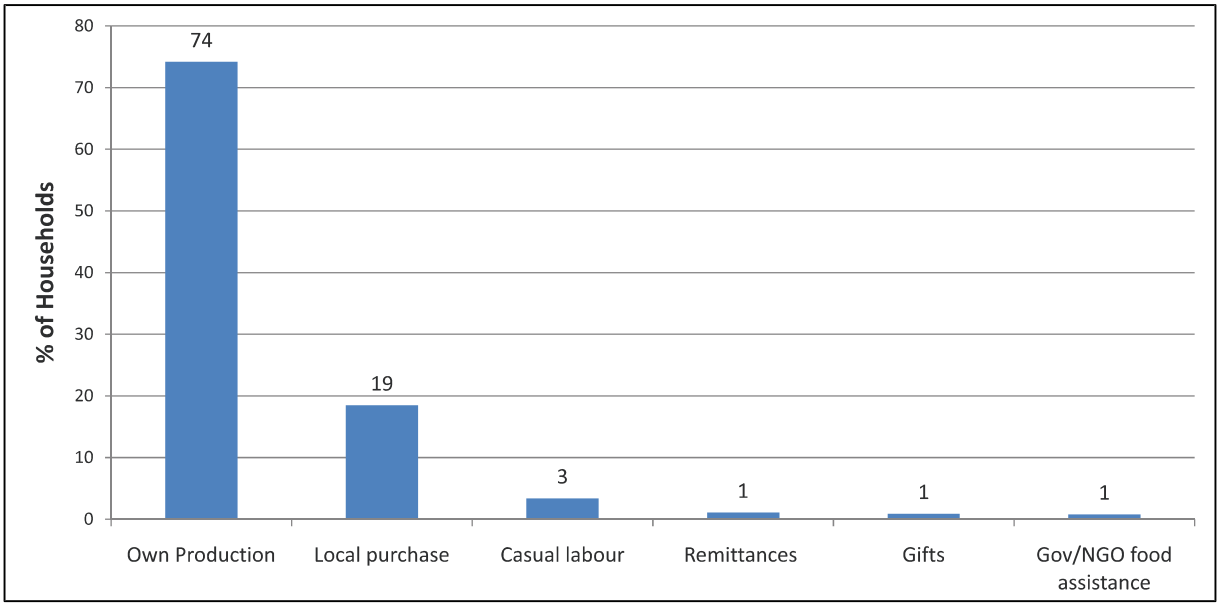
Maize, vegetables, Oils and sugar are the most common food items consumed by most households for most days in a week.

Most common food sources for all food items consumed



Own crop production and local purchases were the most common food sources for most of the food items consumed by households seven days prior to the survey

Most common maize sources



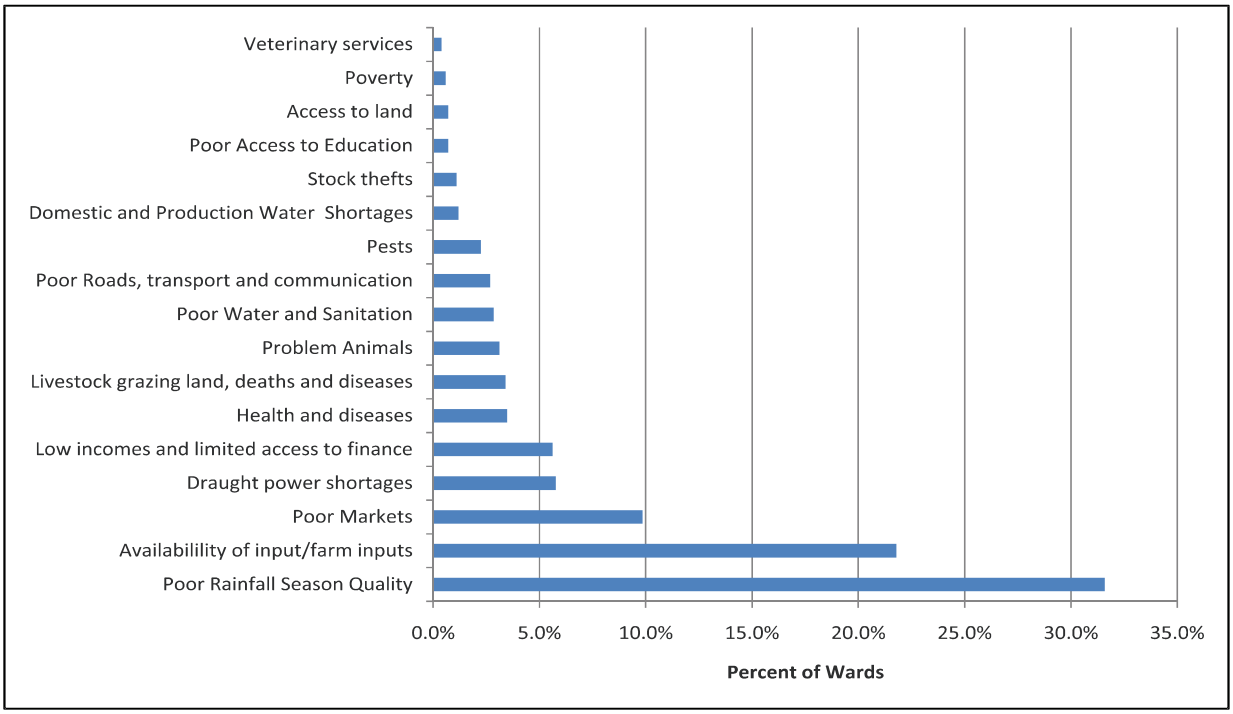
•74% of households were consuming maize from own crop production followed by local purchase with 19%.

•Other sources included labour exchange (3.4%), remittances from within Zimbabwe (1.1%) gifts and Government or NGO food assistance.

Community Livelihoods Challenges and Development Priorities

To identify transitional development priorities for rural communities in all rural provinces of the country

Main Household Livelihood Challenges in the April 2010 - March 2011 Consumption Year

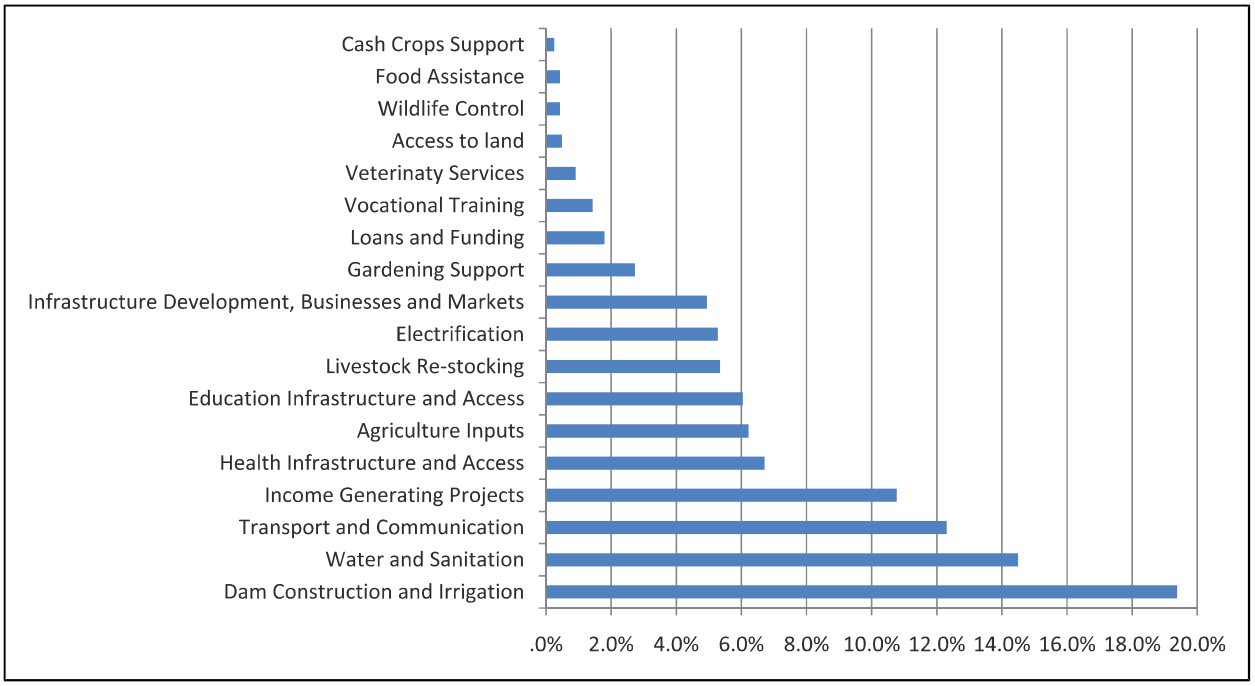


Drought, Availability of inputs/farm Implements, markets, draught power and low incomes and limited access to finance were ranked as the top 5 livelihood challenges between April 2010 and March 2011.

Community Challenges by Province (%)

Community Challenges	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	National
Drought	29.3	28.3	27.2	21.6	34.0	32.6	39.1	41.0	31.6
Availabilility of input/farm inputs	23.8	26.8	25.5	25.8	16.3	11.6	24.7	17.9	21.8
Markets	11.6	14.2	13.4	9.5	3.7	10.6	8.2	6.2	9.8
Draught power	4.2	.0	6.2	12.7	5.7	3.7	7.4	7.2	5.8
Low incomes and limited access to finance	4.2	4.8	4.3	6.4	2.7	8.3	5.9	9.0	5.6
Health and diseases	5.5	3.6	2.7	4.2	3.0	6.0	1.2	2.1	3.5
Livestock grazing land, deaths and diseases	2.9	2.7	1.6	3.2	6.7	7.3	.9	2.8	3.4
Problem Animals	1.0	2.4	.8	4.6	10.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.1
Water and Sanitation	1.6	4.8	3.2	2.5	2.0	4.3	2.1	2.1	2.8
Roads, transport and communication	4.5	2.1	4.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	.7	2.7
Pests	.3	5.7	.0	.4	3.3	4.7	.9	3.1	2.3
Dams and Irrigation	2.6	1.8	1.1	.0	2.3	.7	1.5	.0	1.3

Community Development Priorities



- Surveyed Communities ranked Dam construction and irrigation development, water and sanitation, transport and communication infrastructure development, and income generating projects as their top development priorities.

Community Development Priorities by Province (%)

Community development priorities	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo
Transport, communication and infrastructure development	74.0	78.8	78.0	60.4	63.7	57.3	68.1	43.6
Water and Sanitation	45.2	64.6	44.1	62.5	63.7	45.6	56.9	63.4
Irrigation	67.3	48.7	40.9	37.5	28.4	49.5	35.3	43.6
Income Generating Projects	35.6	32.7	44.1	37.5	25.5	45.6	42.2	66.3
Dam Construction	16.3	28.3	25.2	21.9	37.3	49.5	36.2	27.7
Health	23.1	33.6	22.0	31.3	36.3	20.4	20.7	18.8
Agriculture Inputs	27.9	20.4	36.2	47.9	15.7	15.5	18.1	7.9
Education	12.5	31.9	22.8	25.0	45.1	13.6	25.0	7.9
Livestock Re-stocking	18.3	7.1	7.9	20.8	19.6	45.6	20.7	27.7
Electrification	26.9	18.6	31.5	18.8	11.8	12.6	18.1	20.8
Gardening	12.5	2.7	.8	9.4	14.7	13.6	10.3	22.8

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Zimbabwe's Millennium Development Goal s' target on education is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. For Zimbabwe to meet this target programmes such as BEAM that encourage children of school going age to attend school need to be strengthened. This assessment noted that attention need to be on **both** boys and girls as well as orphans support;
- Efforts to improve access to improved drinking water sources should include bringing water closer to toilet facilities and encouraging washing of hands soon after use of toilet facilities. This assessment found only 20% of the survey households having water near their toilet facilities, this is highly suggestive of limited handwashing after toilet use;
- More than a third of rural households in Zimbabwe engage in open defecation, which is the riskiest sanitation practice, effort should be made to establish improved sanitation facilities. Priority in this regard should be given to Matabeleland North Province were use of improved sanitation facilities was least;

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Analysis of household main income sources show significant dependence on agriculture and limited income sources diversity. This scenario is indicative of high rural household vulnerability to shocks and hazards associated with agriculture. Efforts to improve and stabilise rural households incomes should therefore not only focus on improving agricultural productivity but also encourage diversification and strengthening of non-agricultural sources;
- Livestock diseases are accounting for a high percentage of losses across all major livestock types. Efforts to address this production constraint should be urgently strengthened to minimise livestock losses and bolster productivity;
- The traditional problem of draft power shortage in the rural community should continue to receive due attention as part of a comprehensive strategy for improving crop production;

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Our results show that less than 16% of the survey households grow high value cash crops encouraging more households to grow a more diversified portfolio of cash crop can significantly improve rural household incomes;
- 6 % of households reported to having access to community irrigation schemes and approximately 32% of these households reported their irrigation schemes were not functioning. This implies most of our agriculture is rain-fed and prone to rainfall season quality fluctuations. There is therefore an urgent need to equip farmers with technologies and approaches that help mitigate the adverse effects of unreliable rainfall patterns;
- The 46% of households planning to do winter production offer an opportunity for Government and its development partners to support household crop production that can significantly augment poor summer production;

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The survey shows that farmers use significant amounts of retained seed for their maize and small grain crop, this is part of the reasons why productivity of these crop enterprises is generally low amongst small holder farmers . Encouraging use of improved seed varieties in good quality condition can go a long way in improving yields of these cereal crops;
- The results show significant price disparities between cereal surplus and cereal deficit regions, the high prices in cereal deficit areas may be a cause for concern as they can potentially limit access to adequate food in these areas. Therefore measures to encourage redistribution of the available staple cereals in a manner that evens out prices across the country are encouraged;
- While there is a general perception that significant crop harvest losses occur due to pest damage less than 4% of staple cereal producers store their grain in standard granaries ; the majority store their grain in ordinary rooms or unimproved pole and mud granaries. Therefore there is need to strengthen post harvest management and household storage techniques;

Conclusions and Recommendations

- At the time of assessment, about 3.4% were found to be food insecure and in need of immediate food assistance; Interventions to address this problem are urgently required. While attention is being given to this immediate problem plans to address the increased food insecurity problem during the peak hunger period should be underway. Priority ,in this regards, should be given to areas projected to have the highest food insecurity prevalence. These include south eastern parts of Manicaland, central parts of Masvingo province and parts of Kariba, Binga, Hwange and Zvishavane districts .
- The social protection interventions should also be expanded to districts with low prevalence of food insecurity as these may not be targeted by large scale food assistance programs;
- There is need to monitor parameters used to determine household food security status throughout the consumption year and make appropriate revisions to the food security projections whenever significant changes occur;

Conclusions and Recommendations

- In conformity with aspirations articulated in previous assessments, surveyed rural communities stated the following as their priority development areas;
  - Improved transport and communication infrastructure,
  - Irrigation infrastructure and dams rehabilitations and development
  - Improved water and sanitation and
  - Employment and Income generating projects

  Programmes and policies to improve rural livelihoods should be informed by and build on these community priorities.

Annexes

Food Insecurity during Peak Hunger Period

Household Food Security Status by District		
District	Proportion of Households	
	Food Insecure	Food Secure
Buhera	25.1%	74.9%
Chimanimani	6.7%	93.3%
Chipinge	14.9%	85.1%
Makoni	12.7%	87.3%
Mutare	13.7%	86.3%
Mutasa	8.3%	91.7%
Nyanga	2.2%	97.8%
Bindura	3.0%	97.0%
Centenary	9.5%	90.5%
Guruve	3.4%	96.6%
Mazowe	.6%	99.4%
Mt Darwin	22.8%	77.2%
Rushinga	19.4%	80.6%
Shamva	4.5%	95.5%
Mbire	17.2%	82.8%

Household Food Security Status by District		
District	Proportion of Households	
	Food Insecure	Food Secure
Chikomba	3.3%	96.7%
Goromonzi	2.2%	97.8%
Hwedza	4.5%	95.5%
Marondera	1.7%	98.3%
Mudzi	30.2%	69.8%
Murehwa	2.8%	97.2%
Mutoko	8.9%	91.1%
Seke	3.9%	96.1%
UMP	9.6%	90.4%
Chegutu	3.9%	96.1%
Hurungwe	6.7%	93.3%
Kariba	30.0%	70.0%
Makonde	3.4%	96.6%
Zvimba	5.9%	94.1%
Mhondoro-Ngezi	5.6%	94.4%
Sanyati	5.0%	95.0%

Household Food Security Status by District		
District	Proportion of Households	
	Food Insecure	Food Secure
Binga	31.5%	68.5%
Bubi	3.3%	96.7%
Hwange	9.4%	90.6%
Lupane	14.4%	85.6%
Nkayi	8.6%	91.4%
Tsholotsho	7.8%	92.2%
Umguza	22.9%	77.1%
Beitbridge	8.8%	91.2%
Bulilima	19.4%	80.6%
Mangwe	16.8%	83.2%
Gwanda	17.3%	82.7%
Insiza	14.7%	85.3%
Matobo	10.2%	89.8%
Umzingwane	27.2%	72.8%

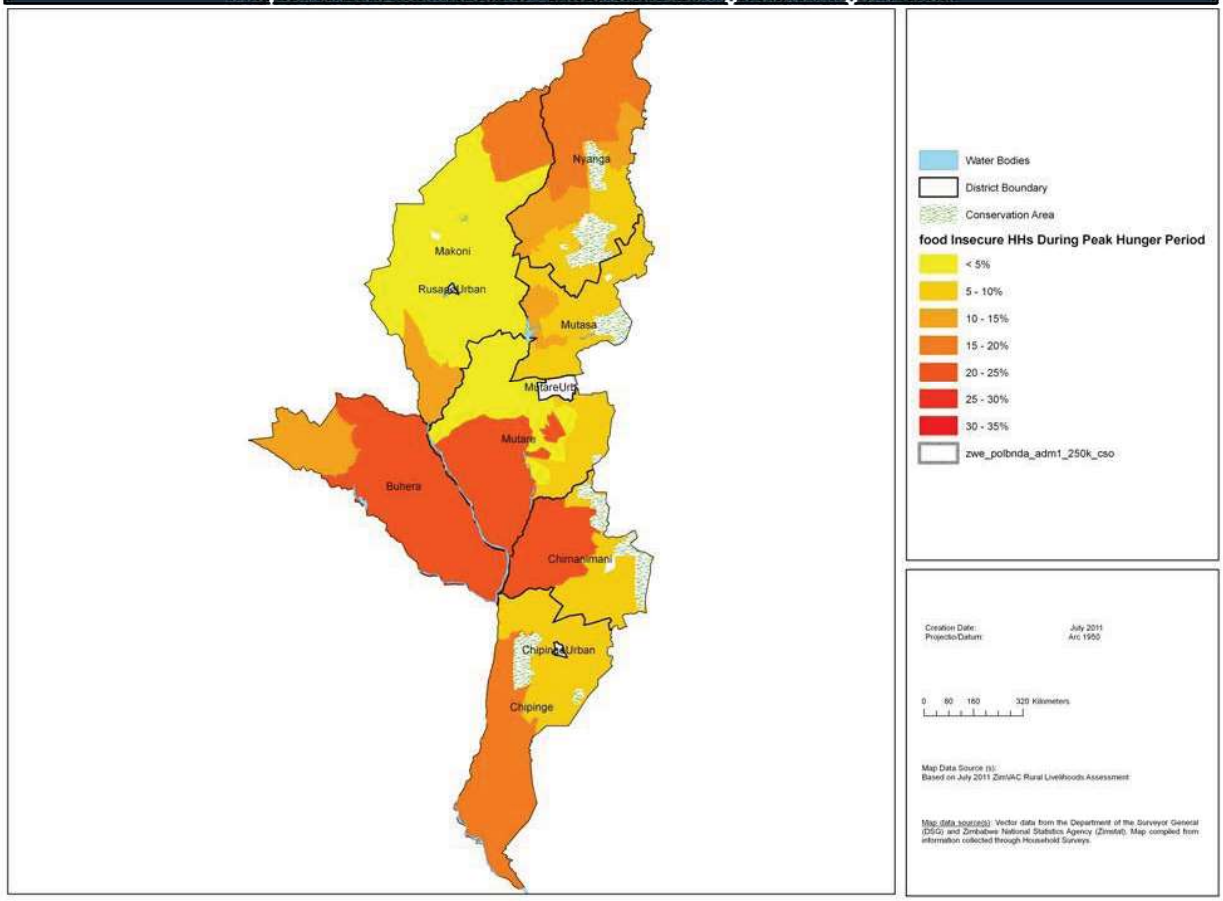
Household Food Security Status by District		
District	Proportion of Households	
	Food Insecure	Food Secure
Chirumhanzu	14.8%	85.2%
Gokwe North	5.3%	94.7%
Gokwe South	7.0%	93.0%
Gweru	12.9%	87.1%
Kwekwe	16.7%	83.3%
Mberengwa	8.9%	91.1%
Shurugwi	21.1%	78.9%
Zvishavane	27.8%	72.2%
Bikita	12.2%	87.8%
Chiredzi	11.9%	88.1%
Chivi	15.1%	84.9%
Gutu	8.9%	91.1%
Masvingo	23.9%	76.1%
Mwenezi	20.0%	80.0%
Zaka	20.9%	79.1%
National	**12.2%**	**87.8%**

Maps

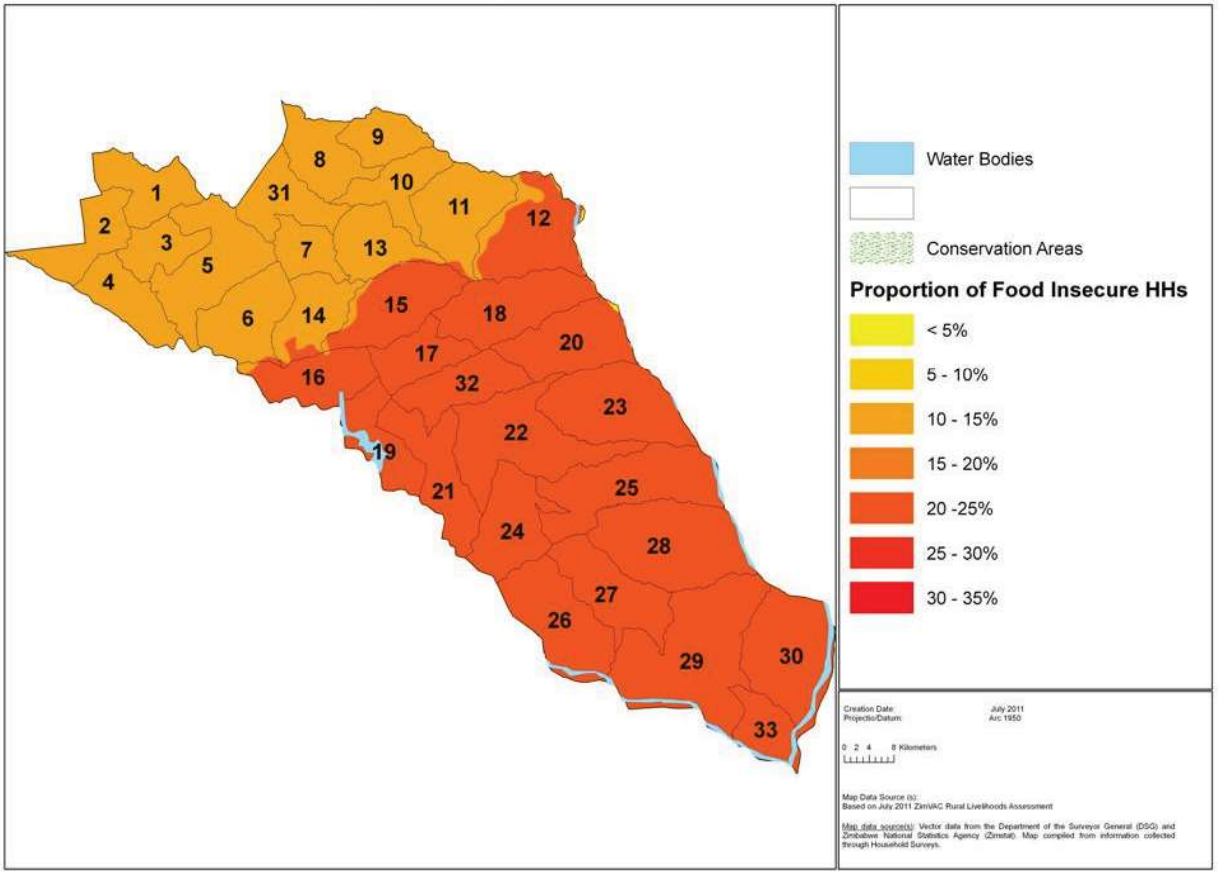
- The following sections of the annex presents provincial and district maps whose purpose is to show the variability in the proportions of food insecure population within a province and district.
- The percentages depicted in the maps DO NOT show the assessed food insecurity levels for case load computations but merely show the relative differences in food security within the province and district.
- Parts of the district showing higher percent of food insecure population indicate higher priority for food assistance interventions than those with lower percentage.

Manicaland

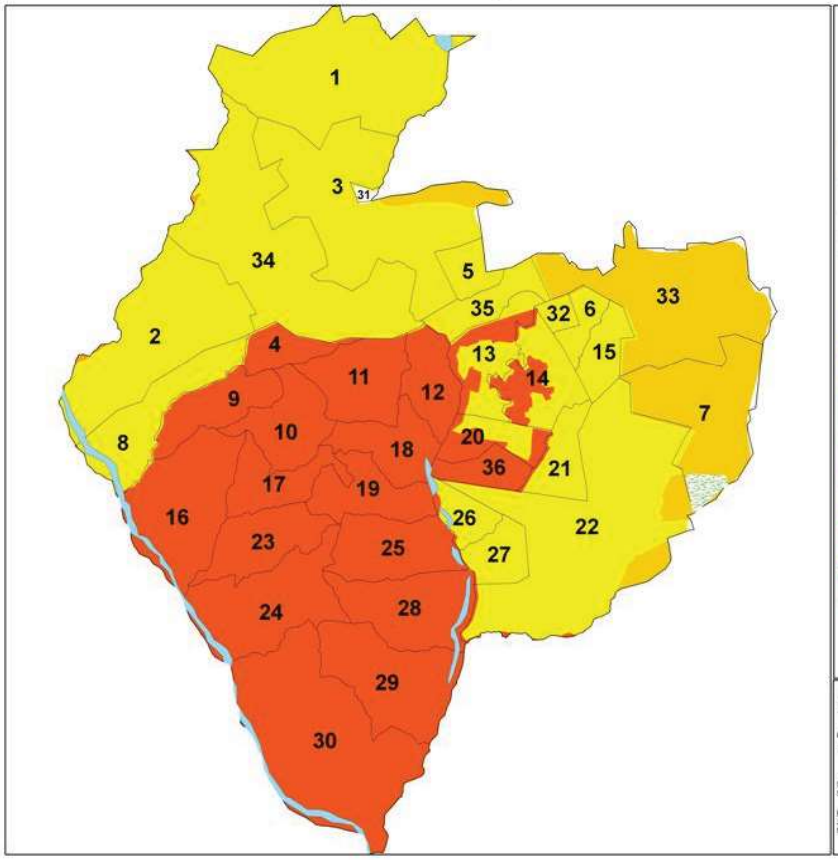
Manicaland Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



BUHERA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MUTARE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conversation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

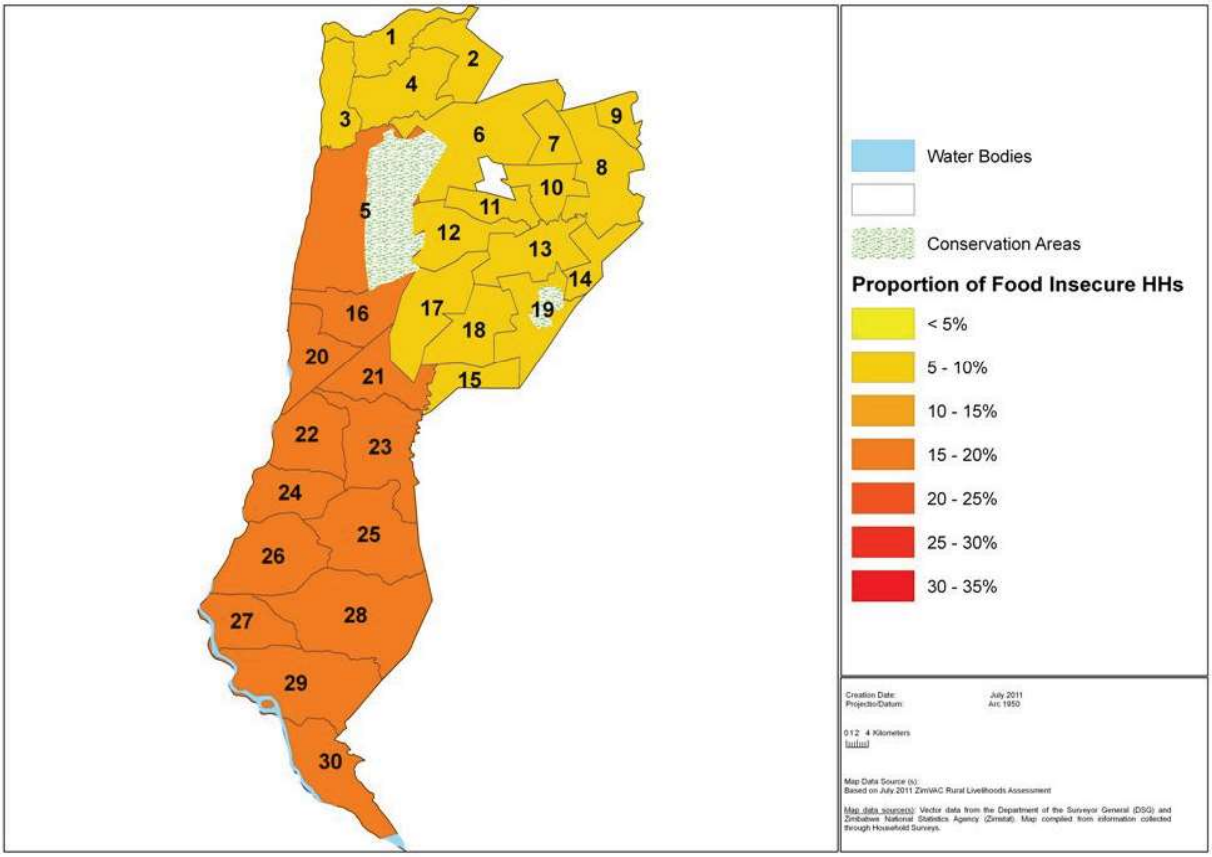
Creation Date: July 2011
Projects/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

CHIPINGE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



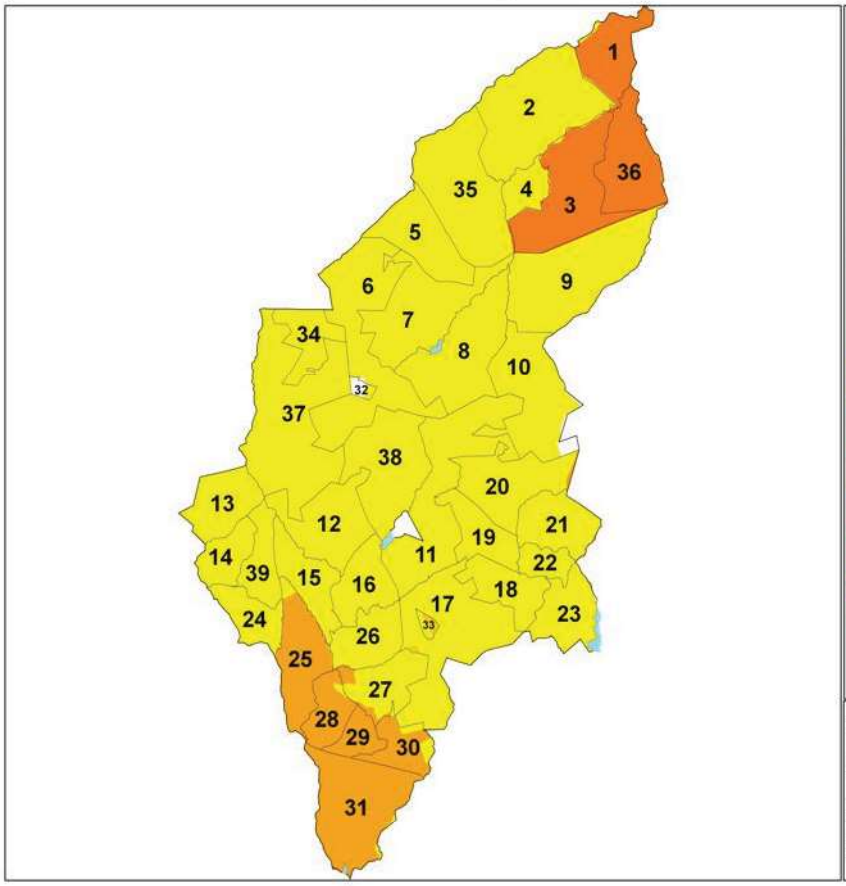
Creation Date: July 2011
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 12 4 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

MAKONI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

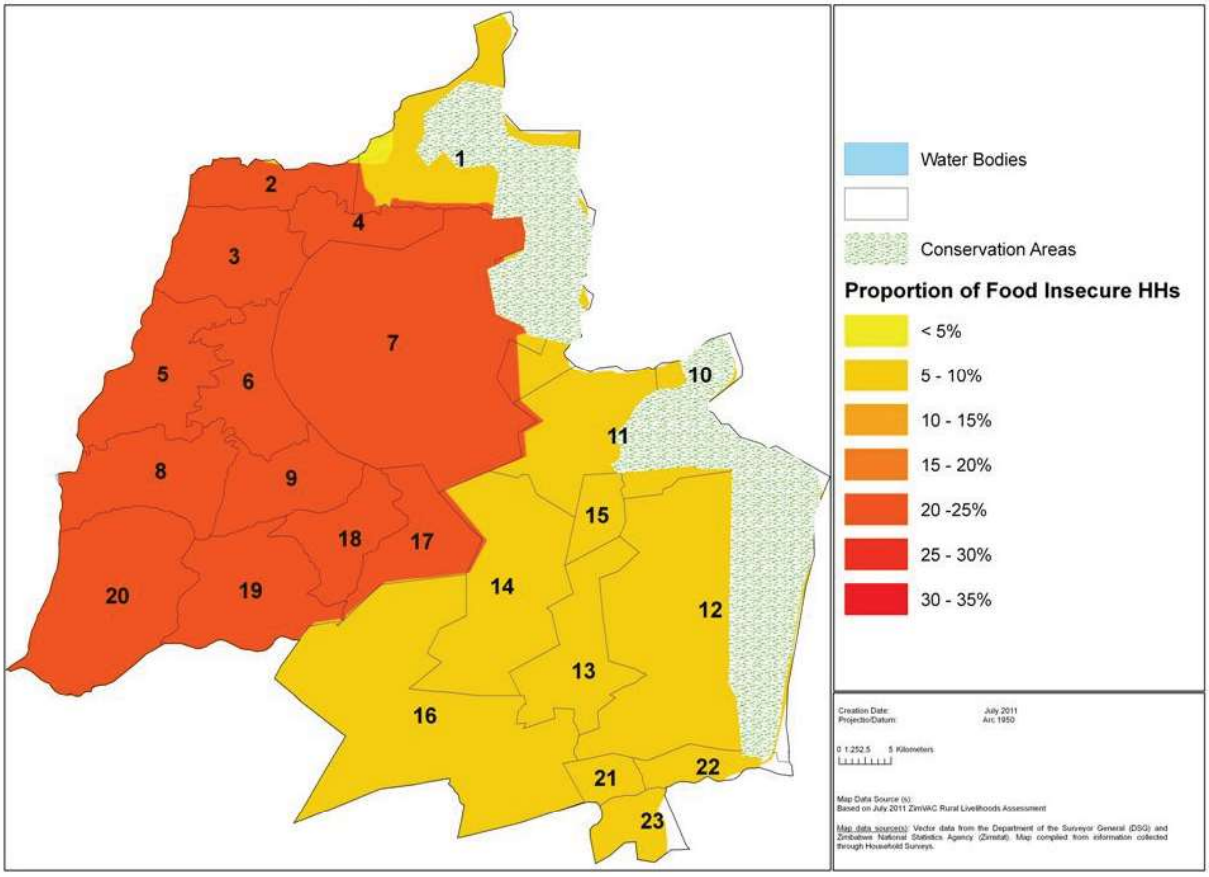
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

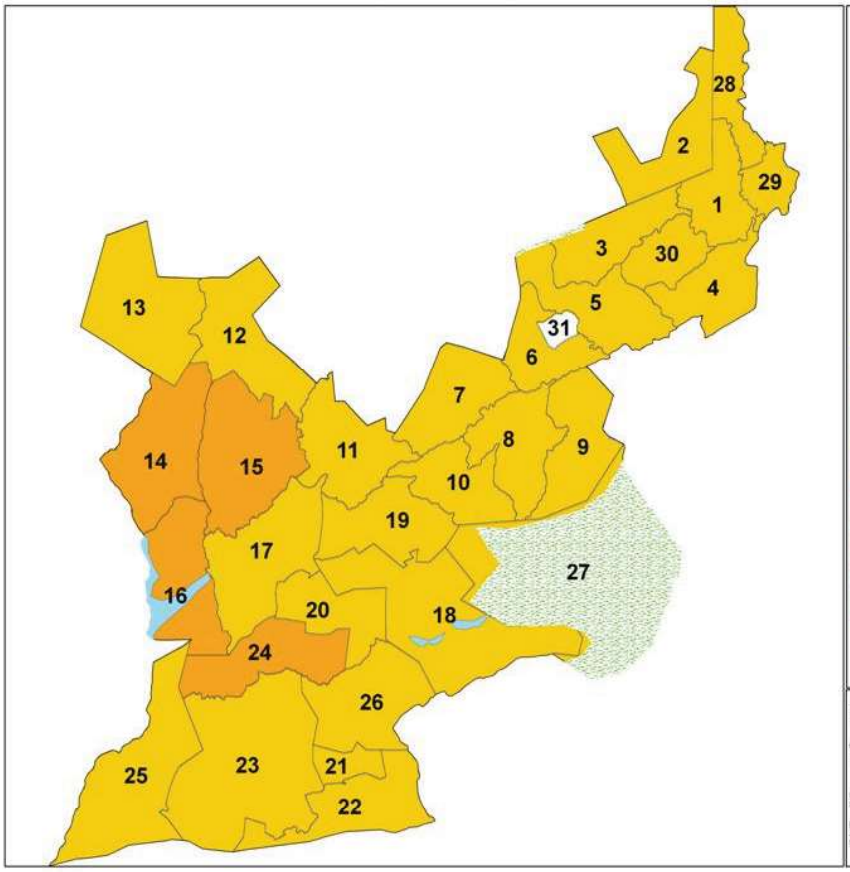
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MUTASA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

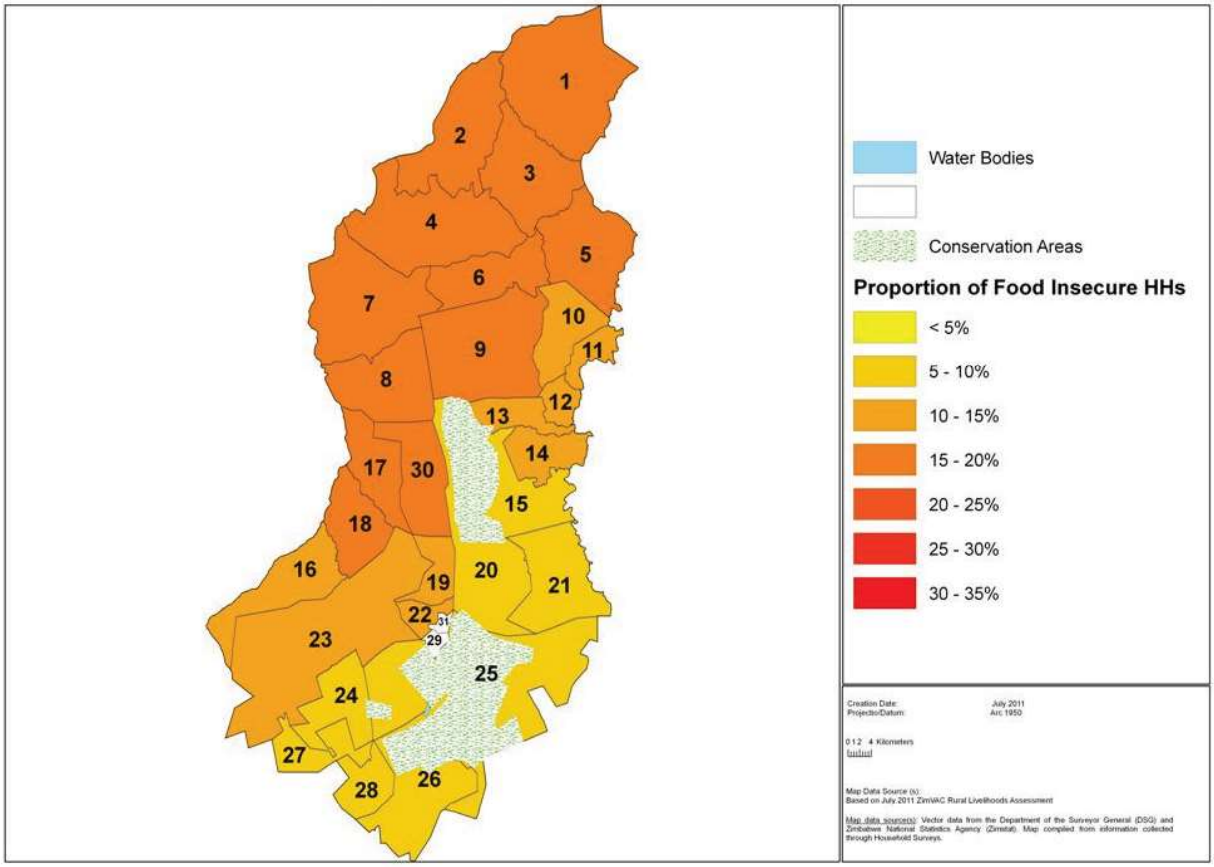
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 5 2 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

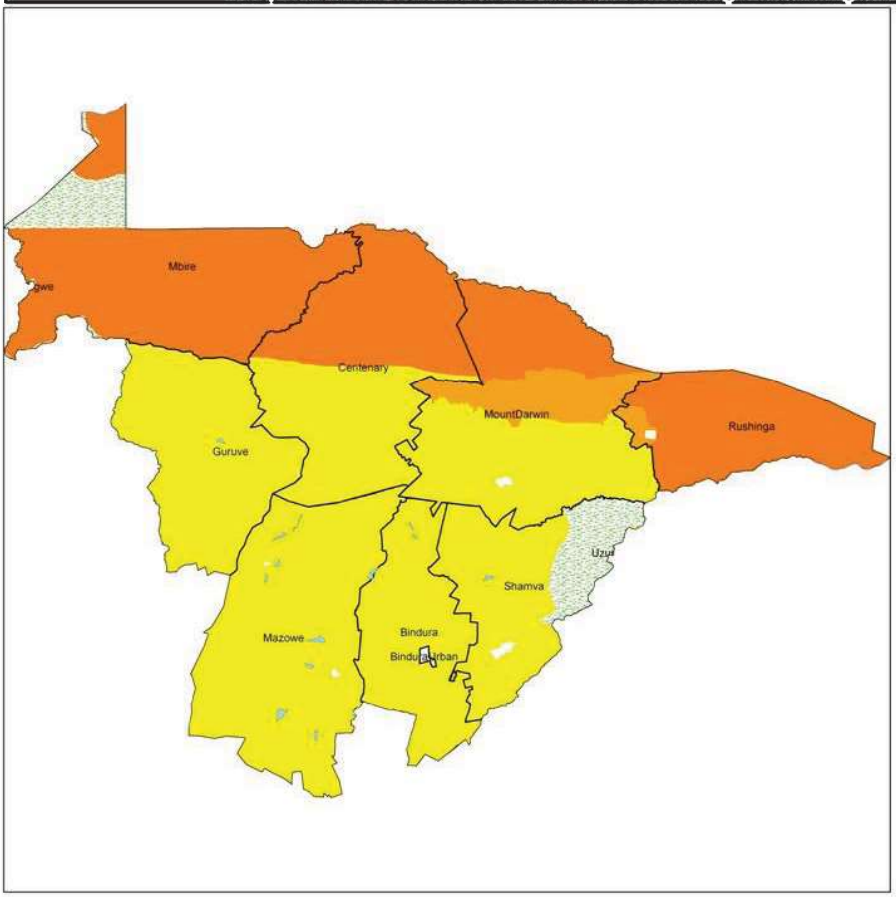
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

NYANGA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Mashonaland Central

Mashonaland Central Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



Water Bodies
District Boundary
Conservation Area

food Insecure HHs During Peak Hunger Period

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

zwe_polbnda_adm1_250k_cso

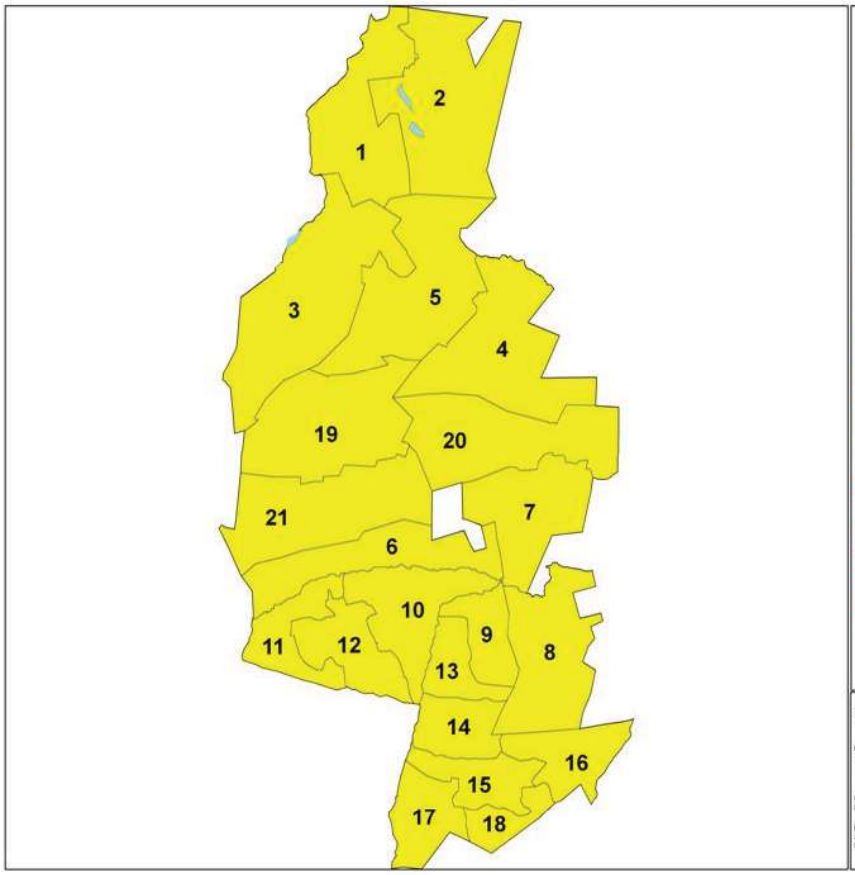
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 80 160 320 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

BINDURA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

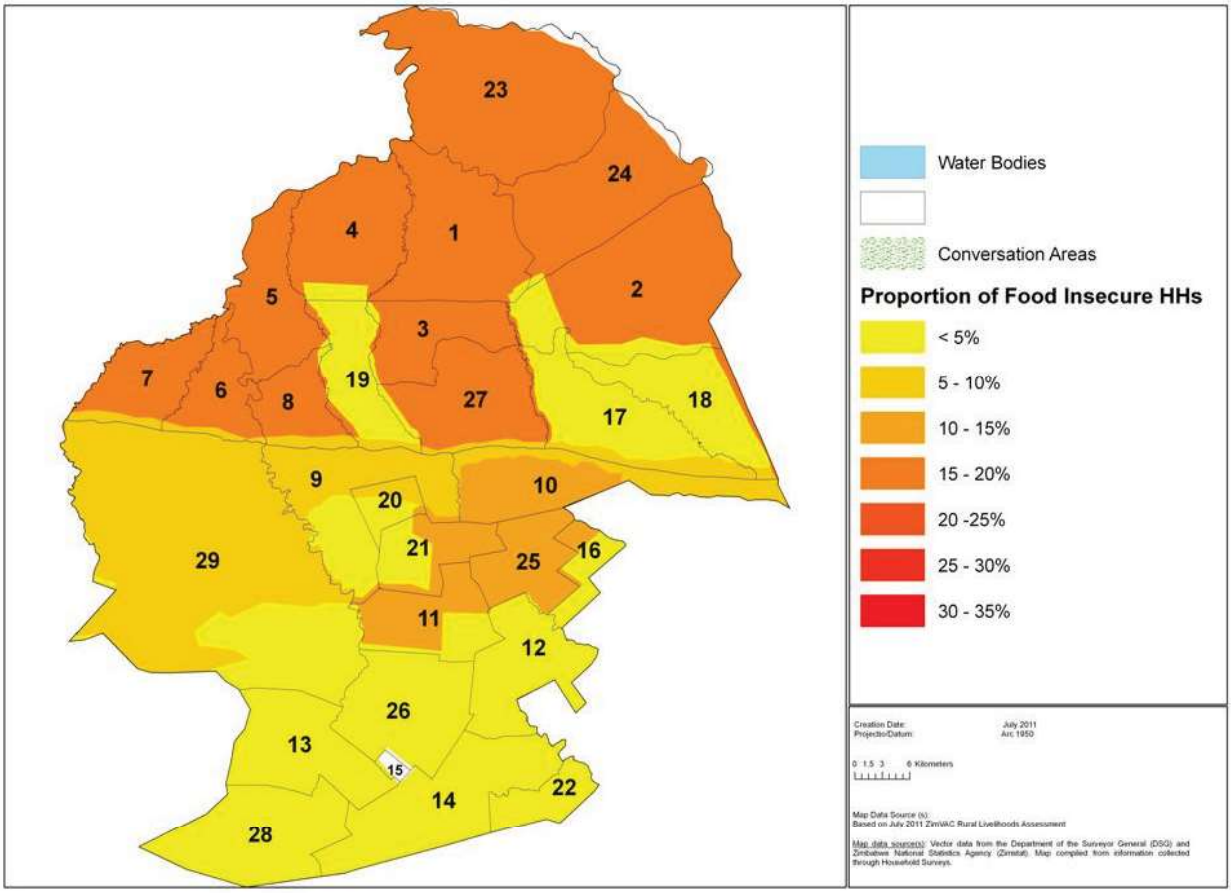
Creation Date: July 2011
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 5 2 Kilometers

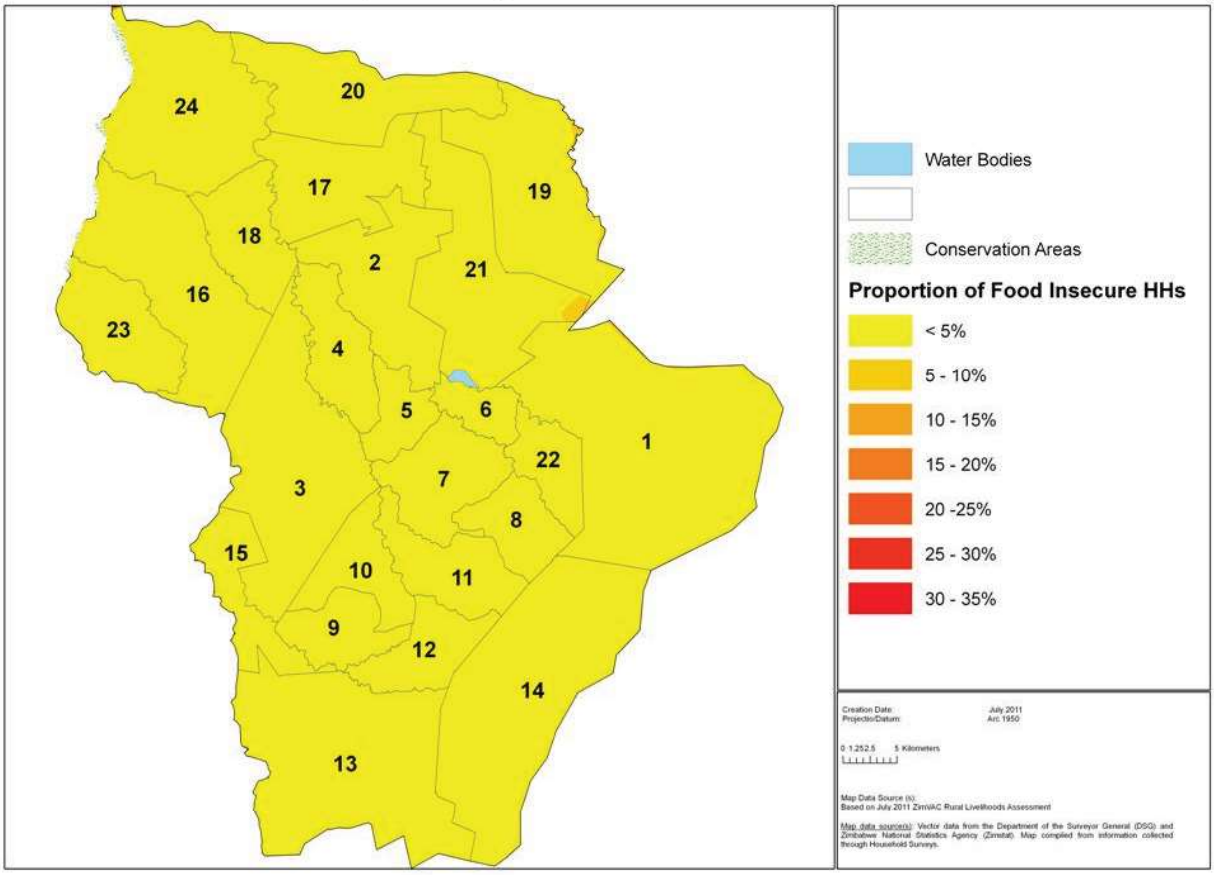
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

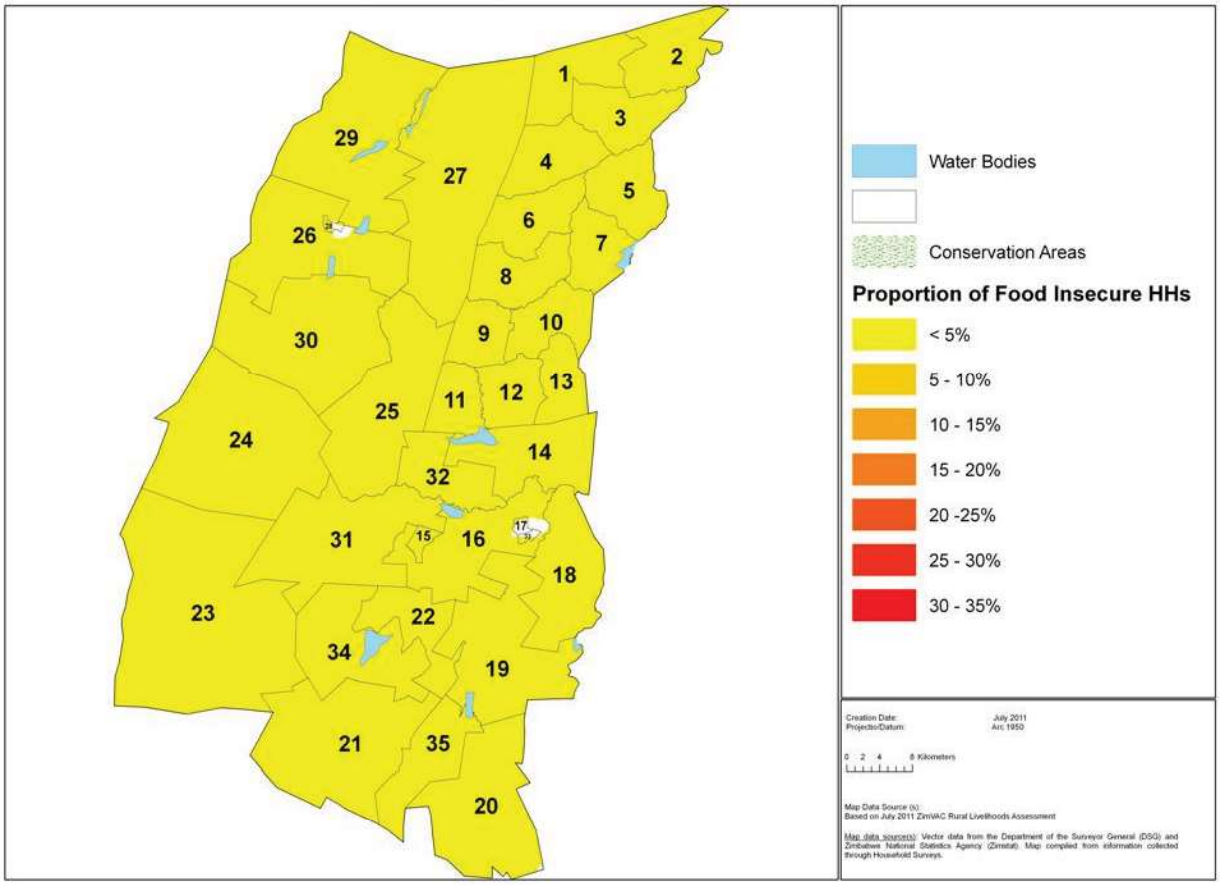
CENTENARY DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



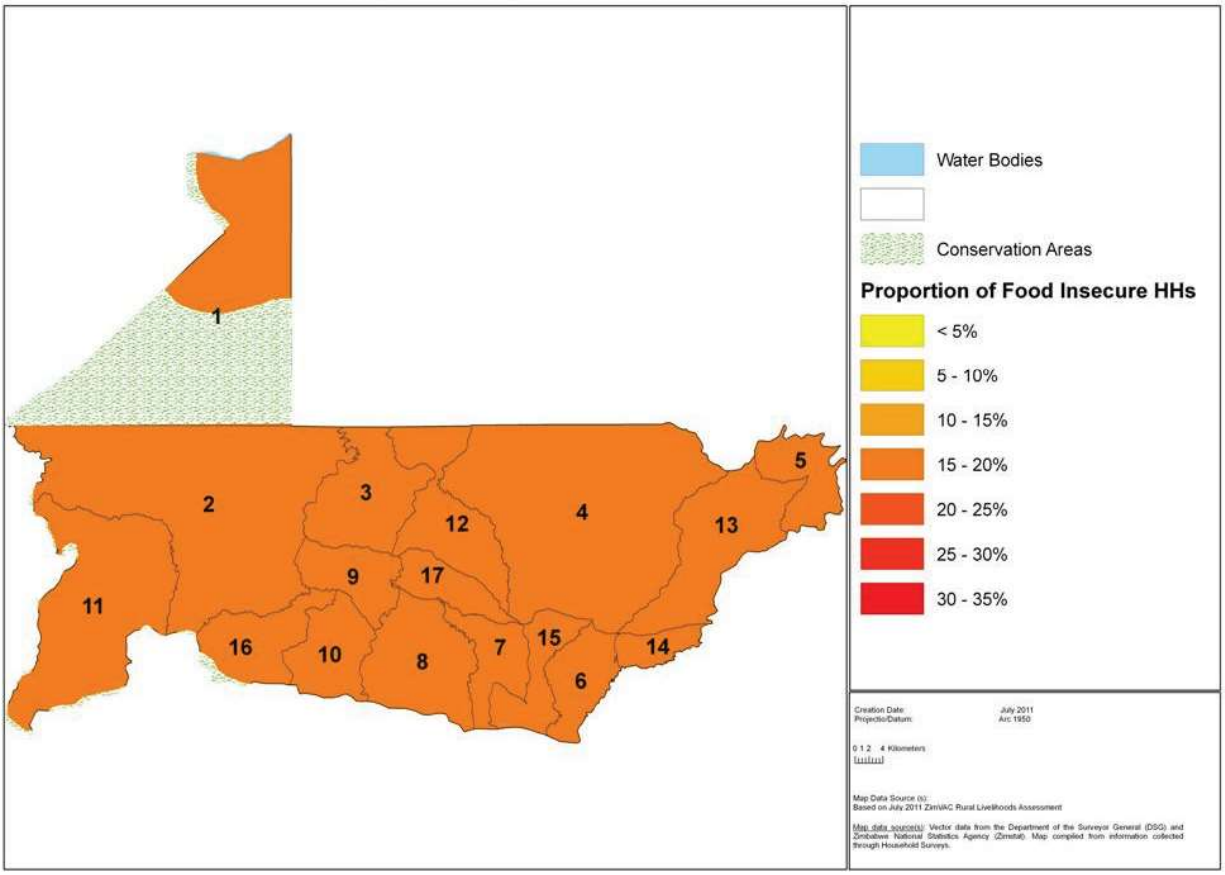
GURUVE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



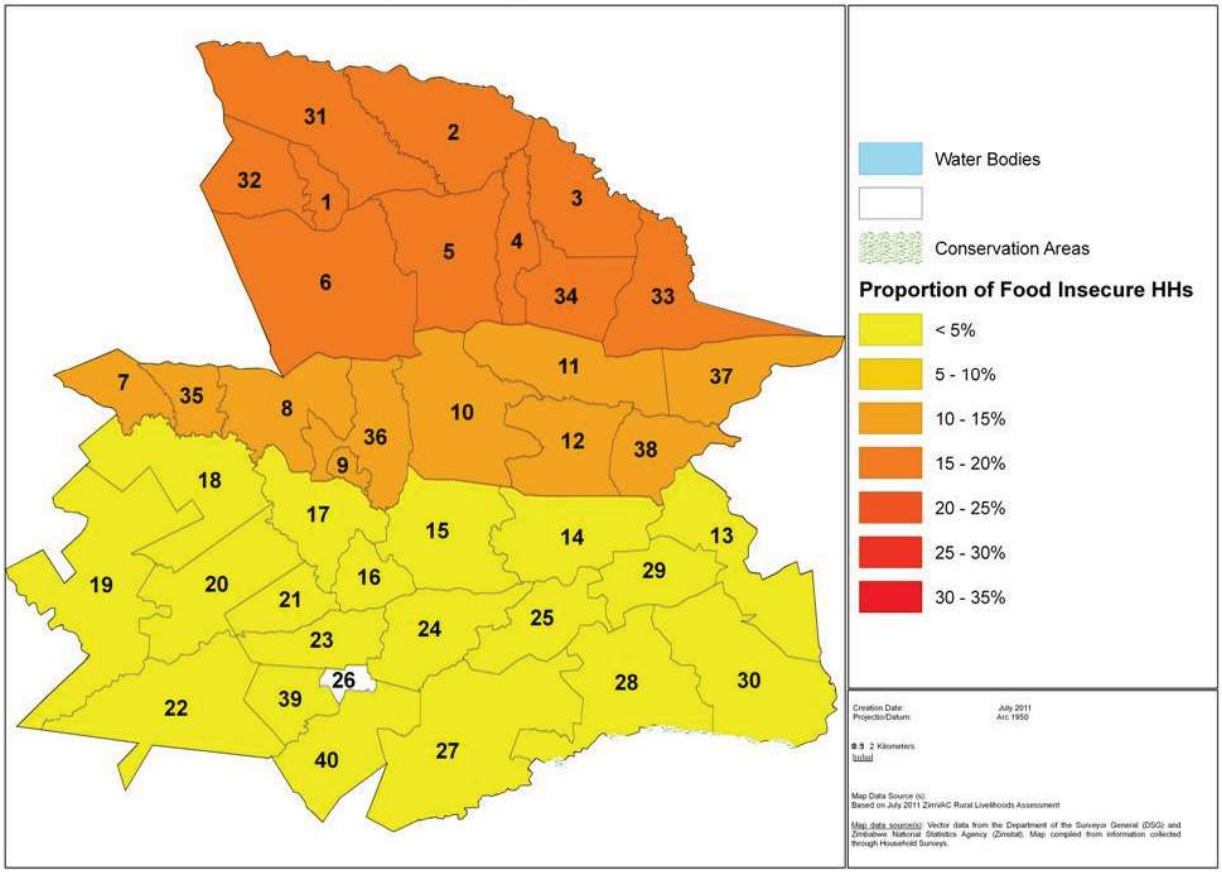
MAZOWE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



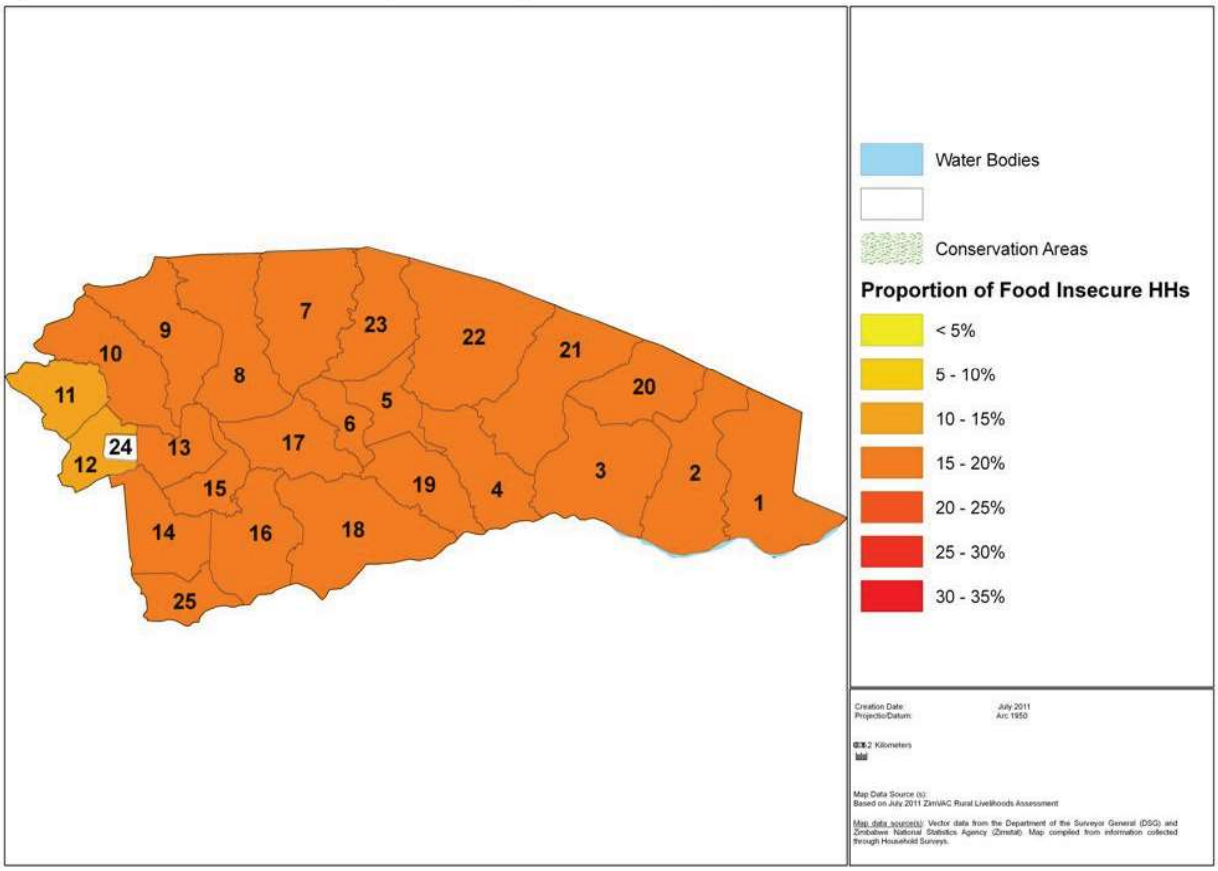
MBIRE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



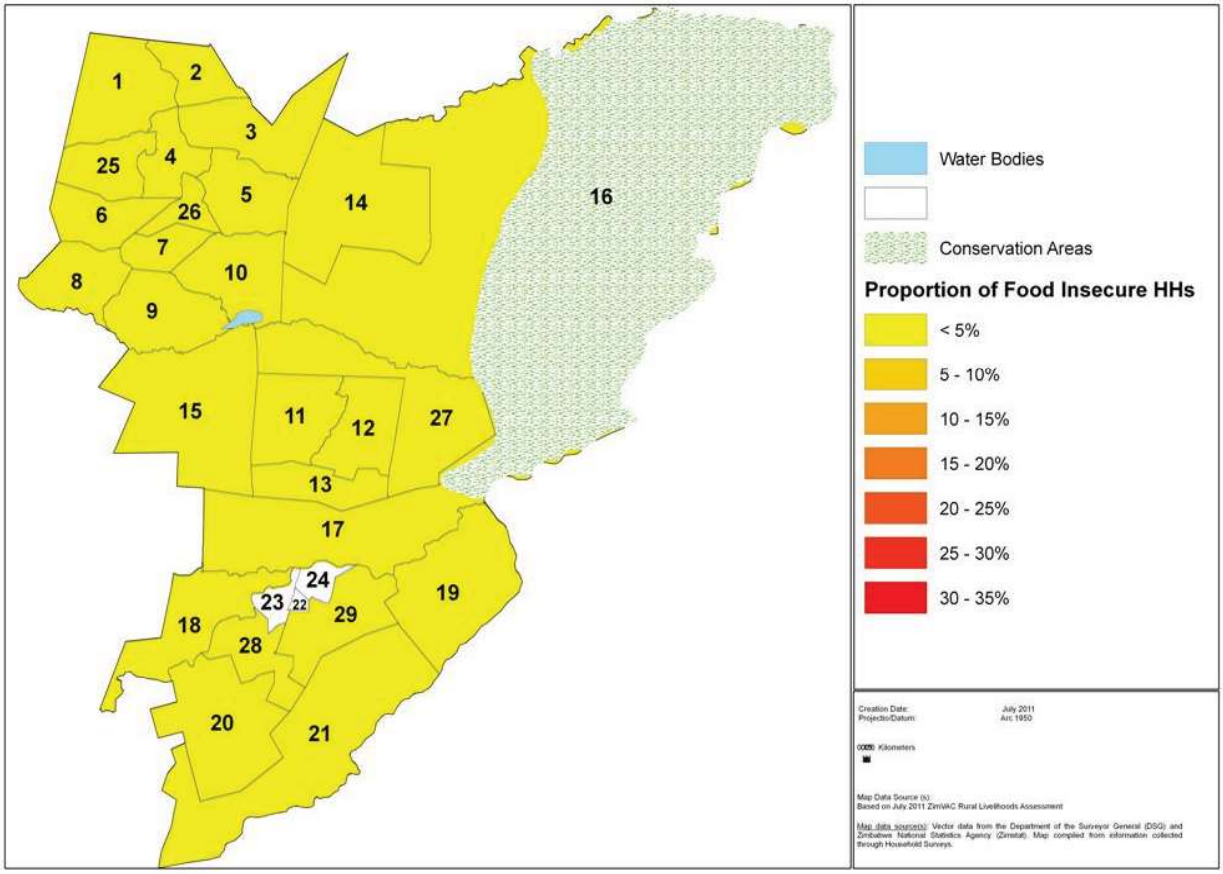
MOUNT DARWIN DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



RUSHINGA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

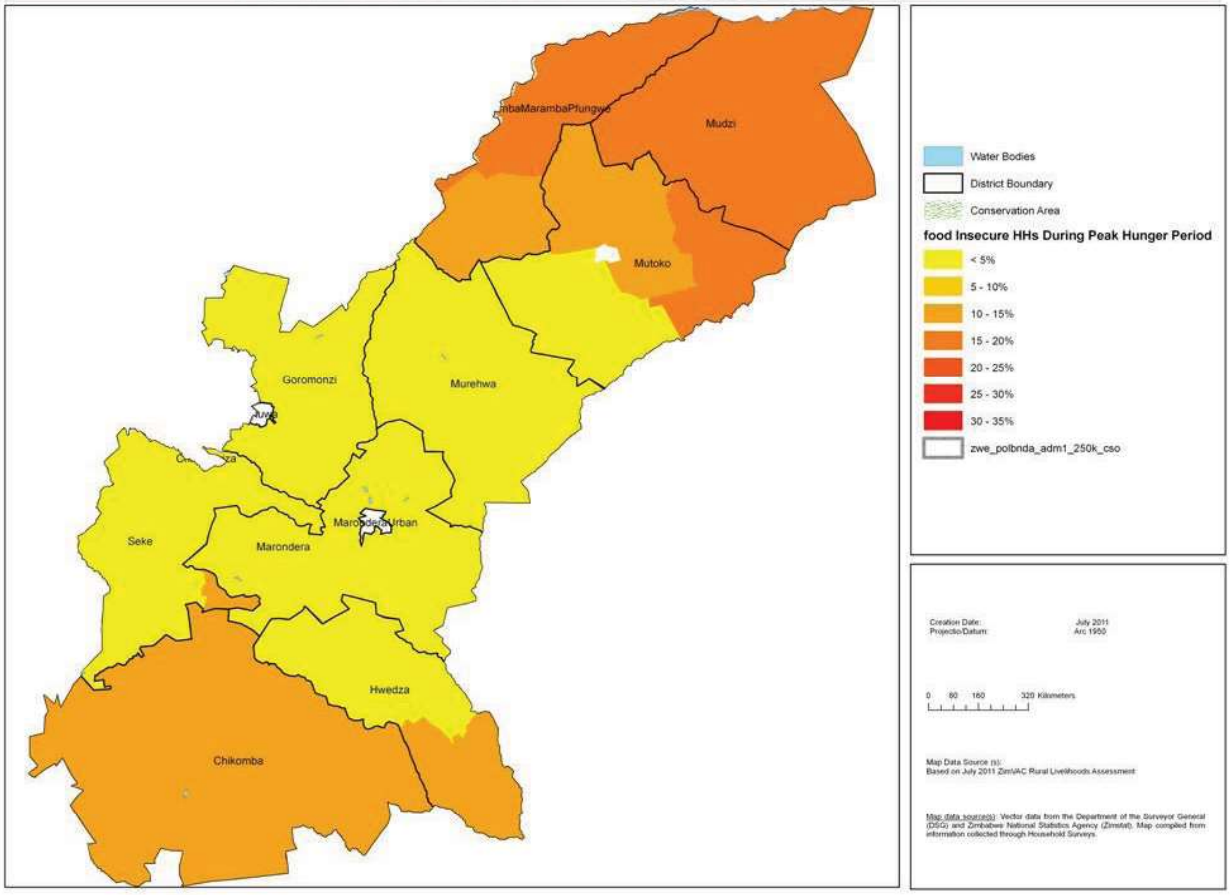


SHAMVA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

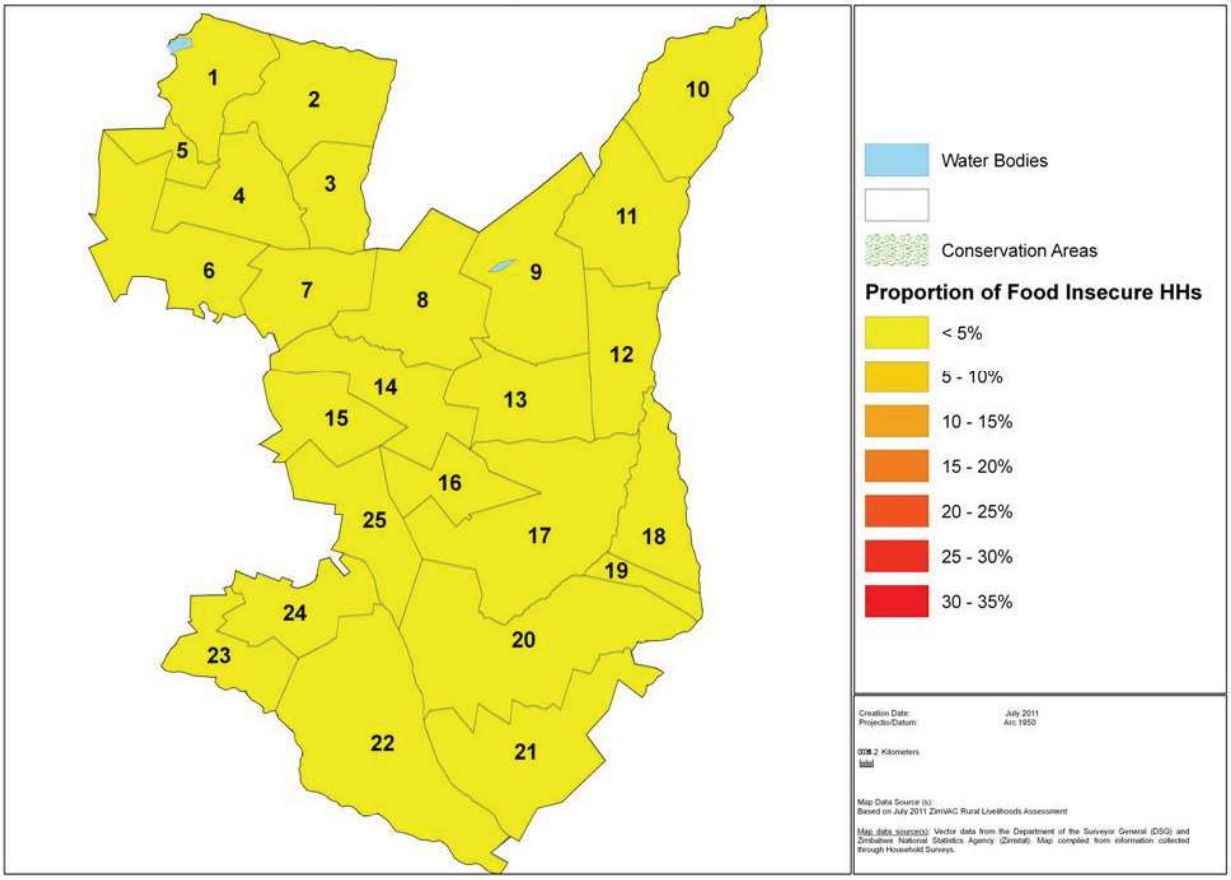


Mashonaland East

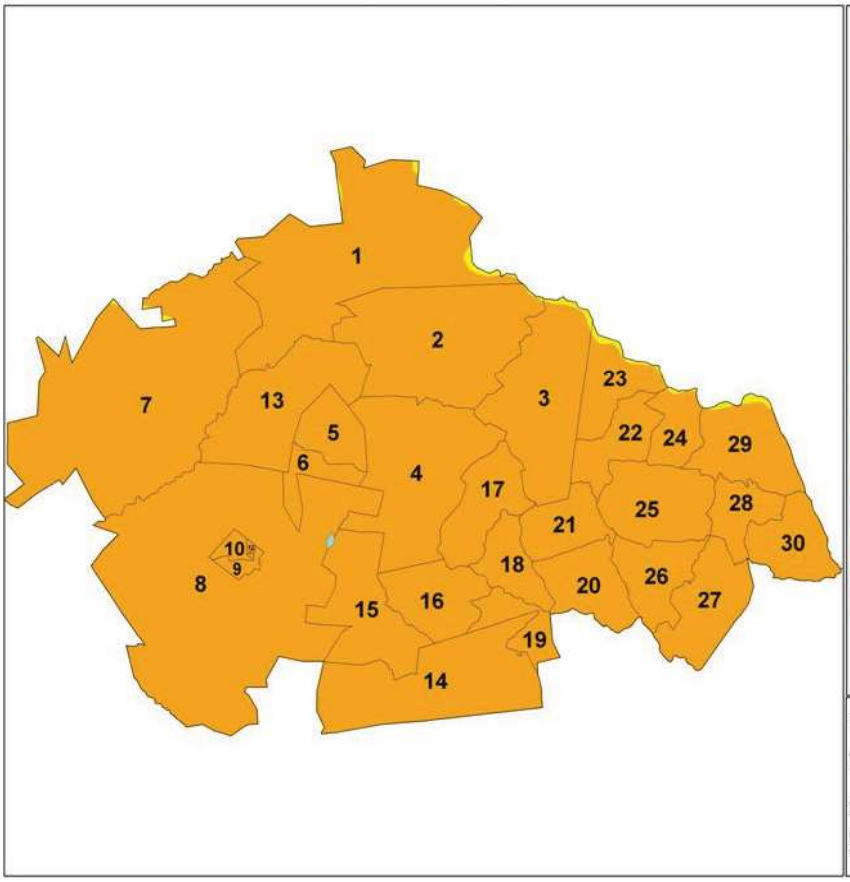
Mashonaland East Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



GOROMONZI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



CHIKOMBA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

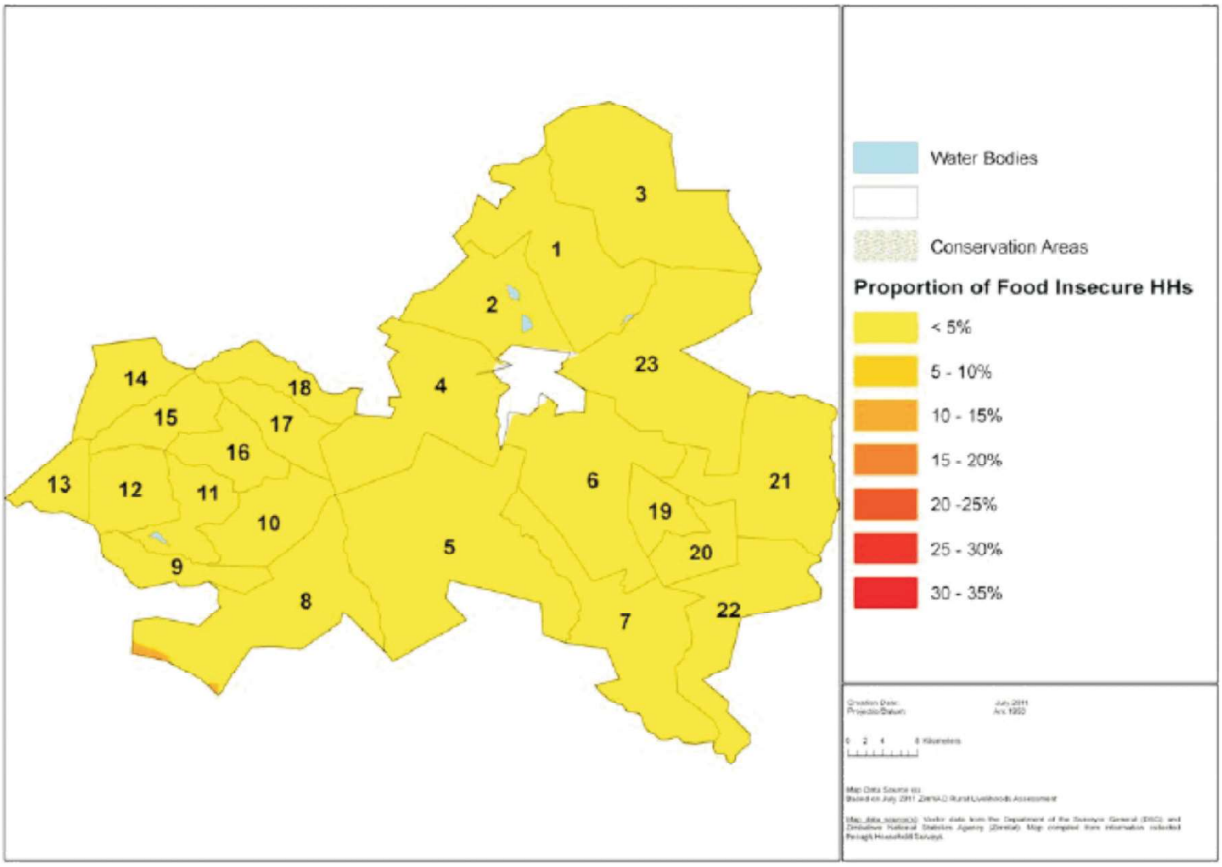
Creation Date: July 2011
Projecto/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

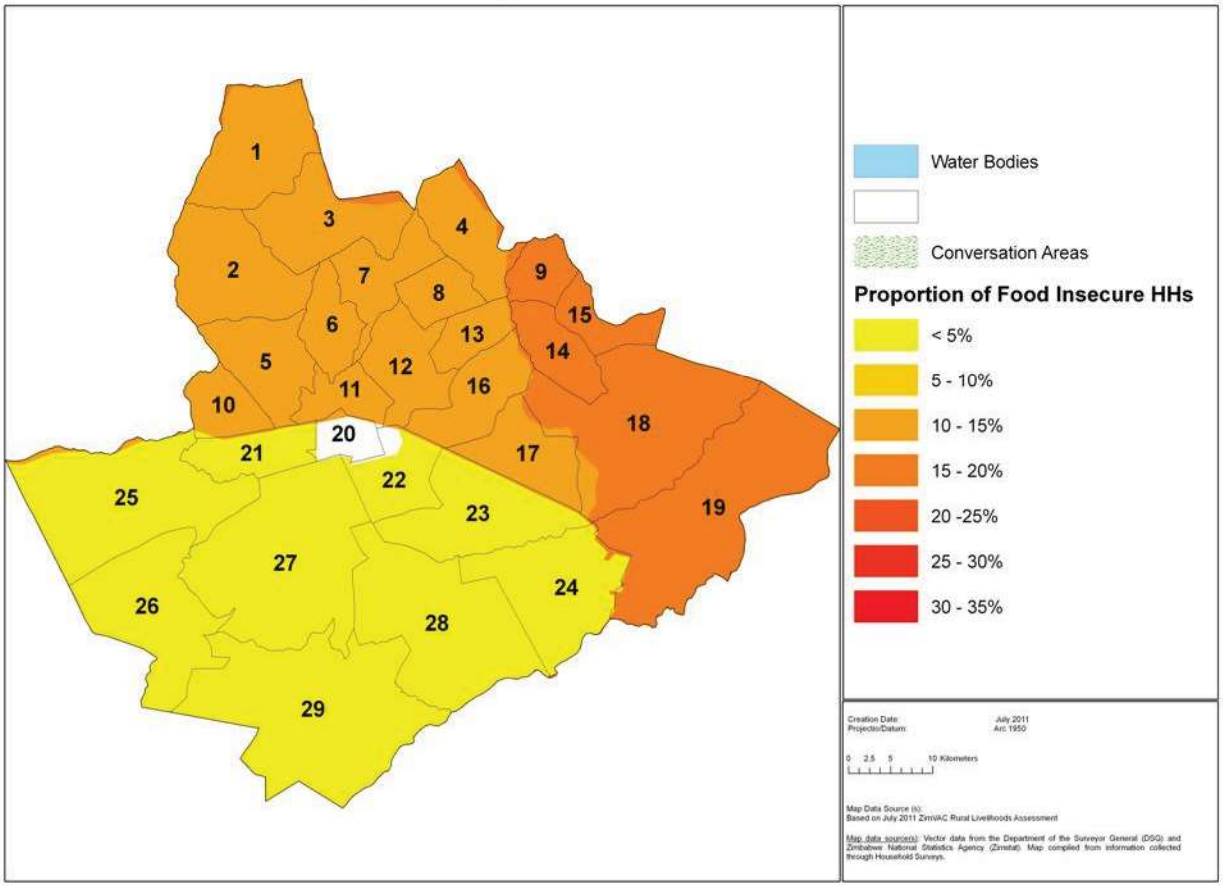
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

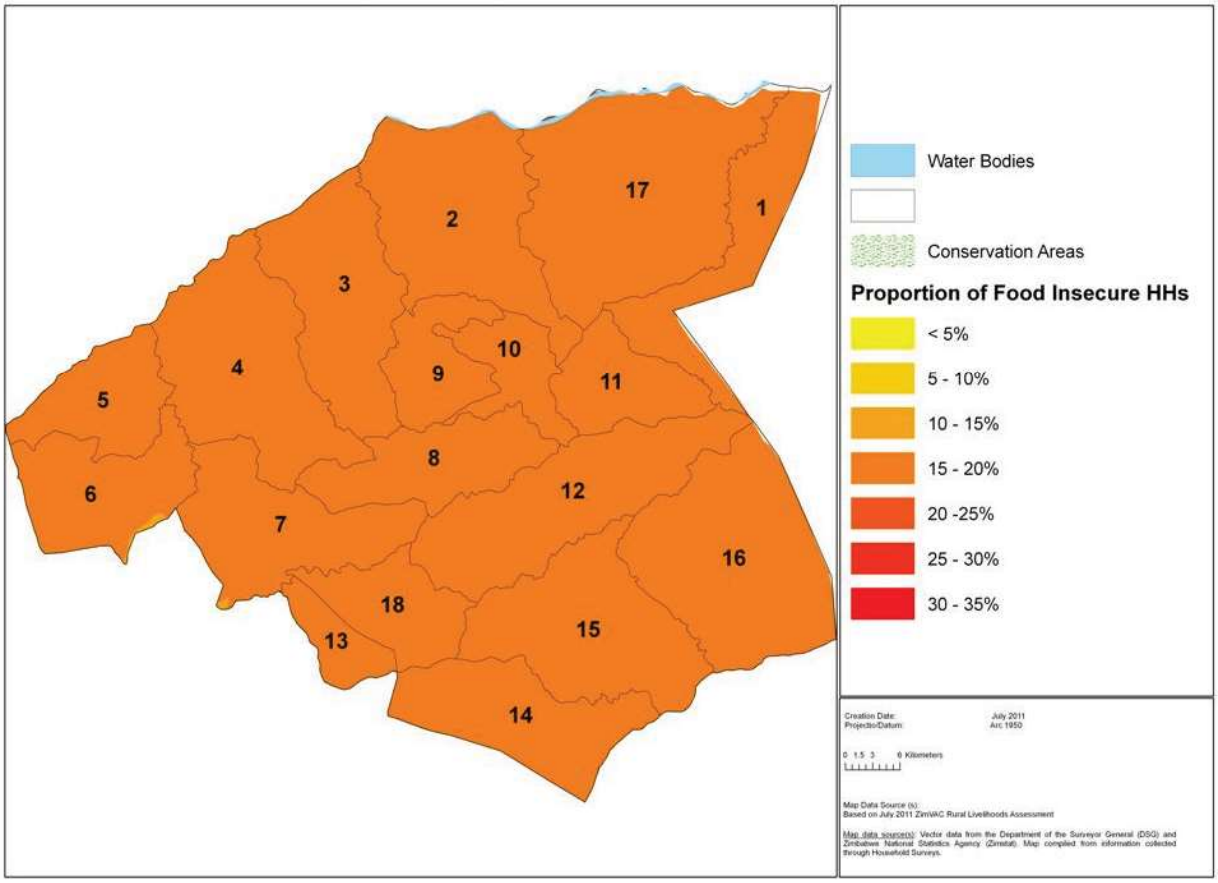
MARONDERA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



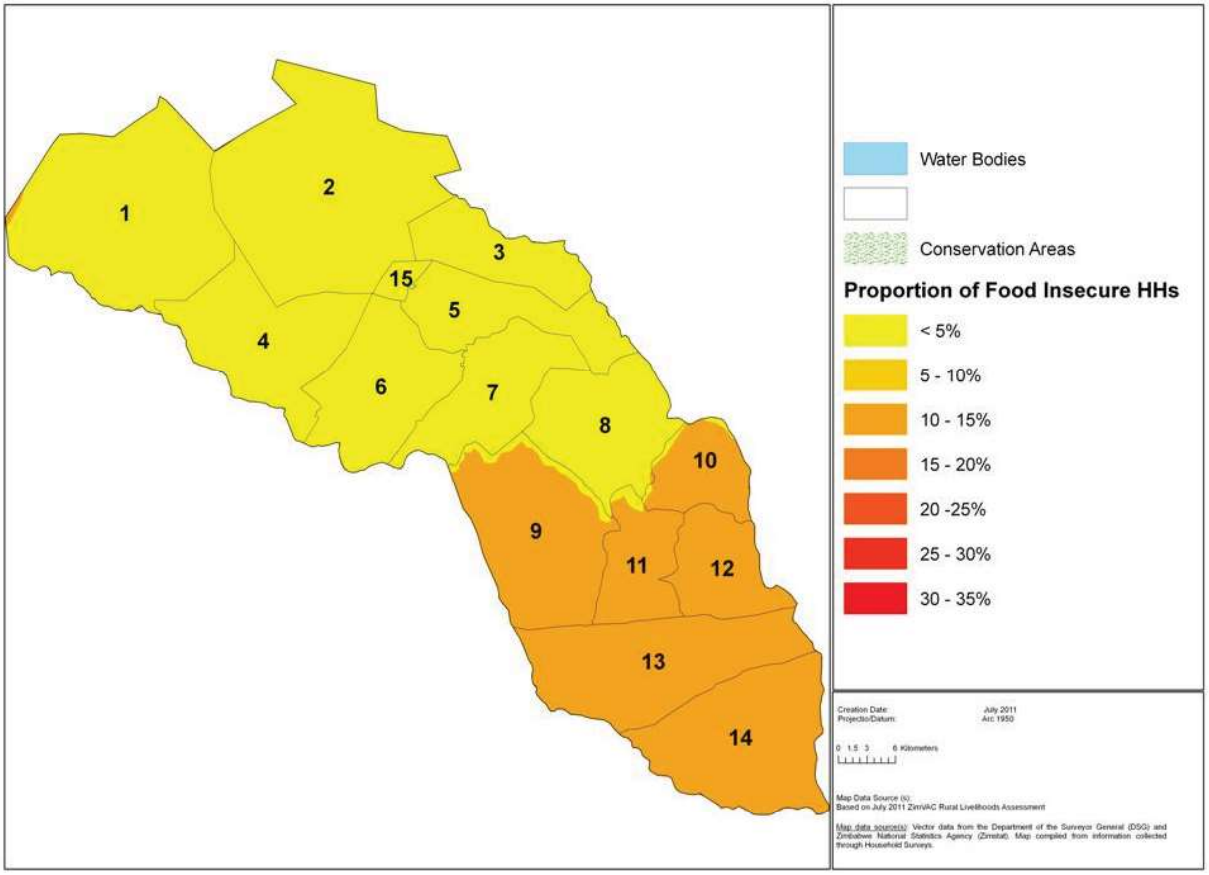
MUTOKO DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



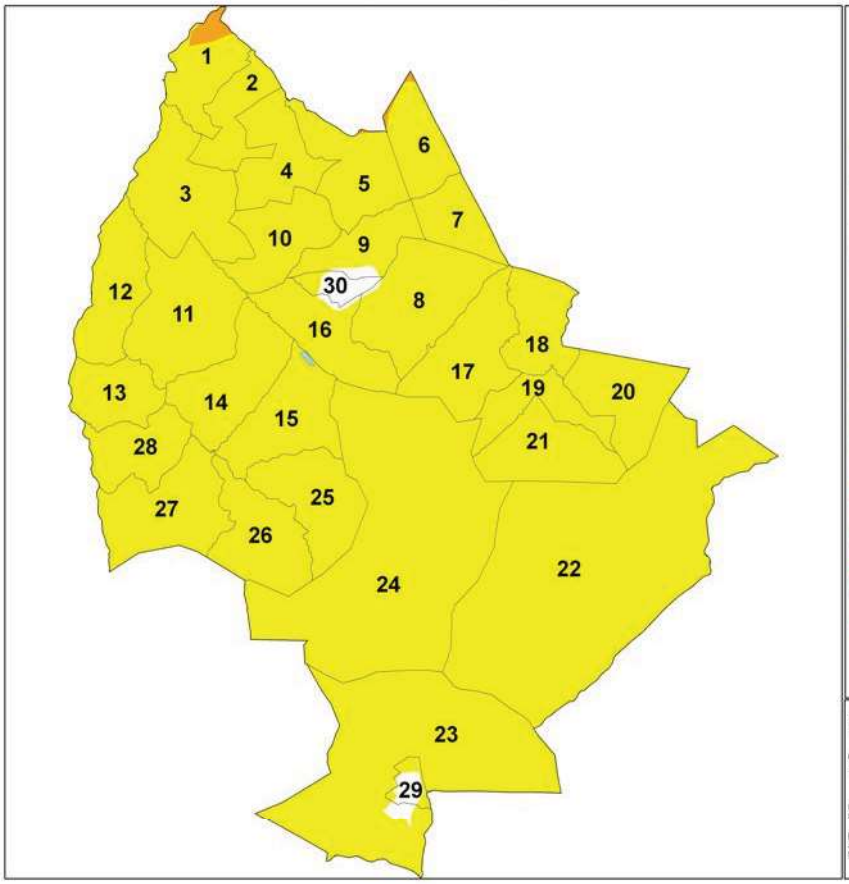
MUDZI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



HWEDZA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MUREHWA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conversation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

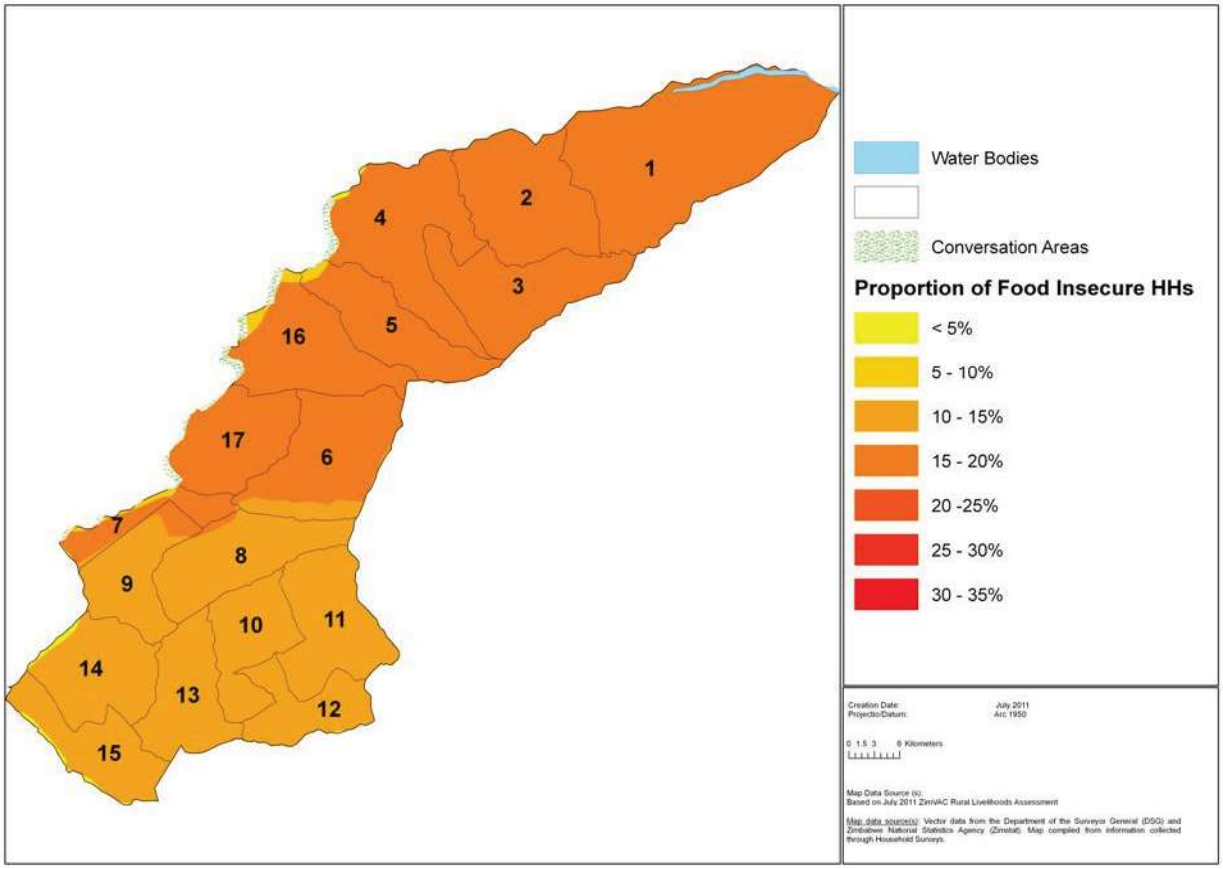
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

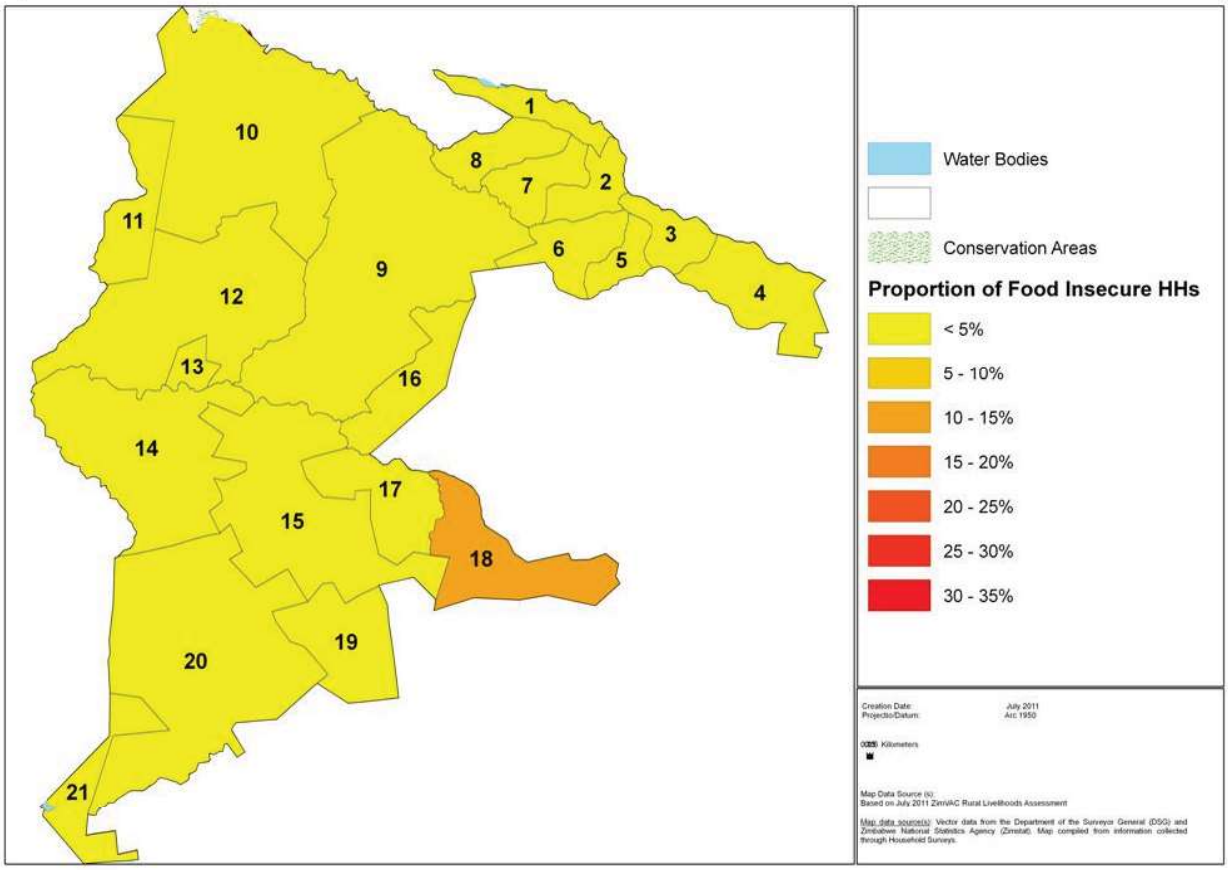
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

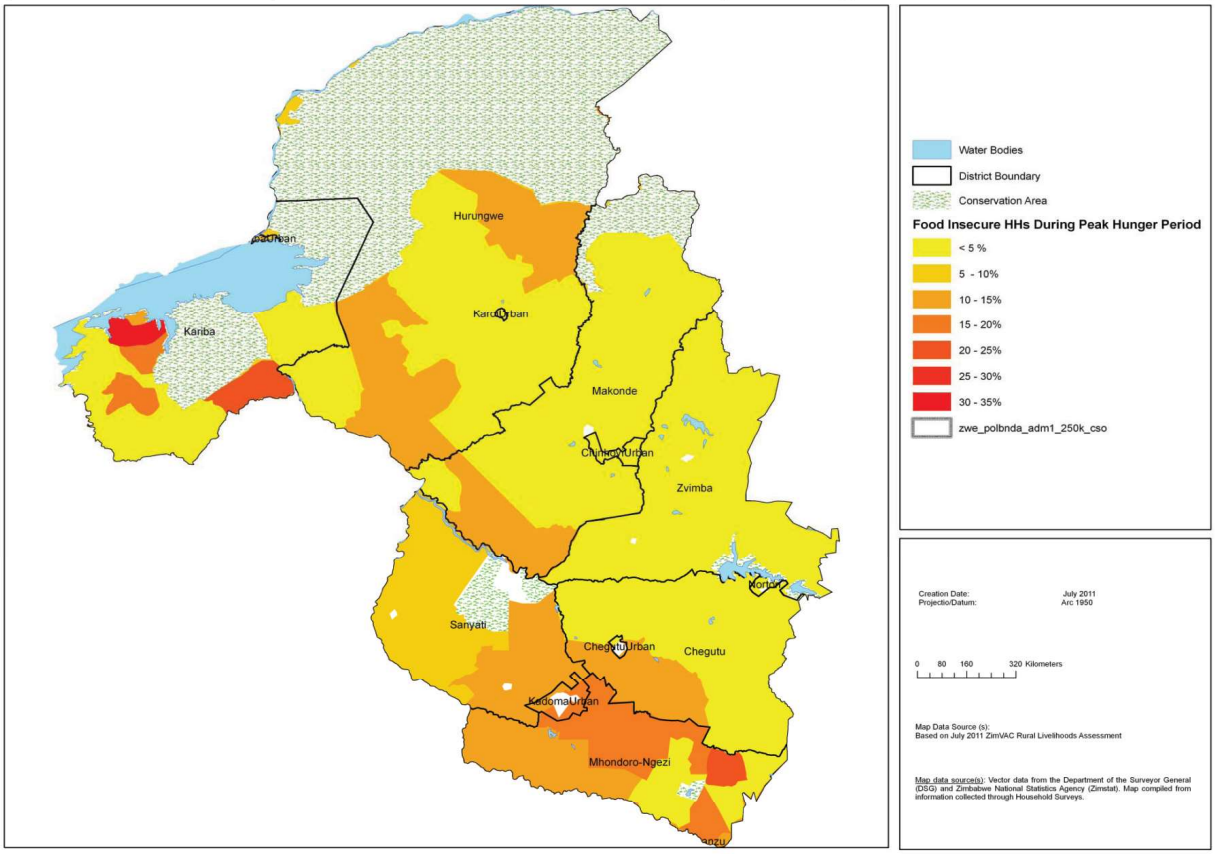


SEKE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

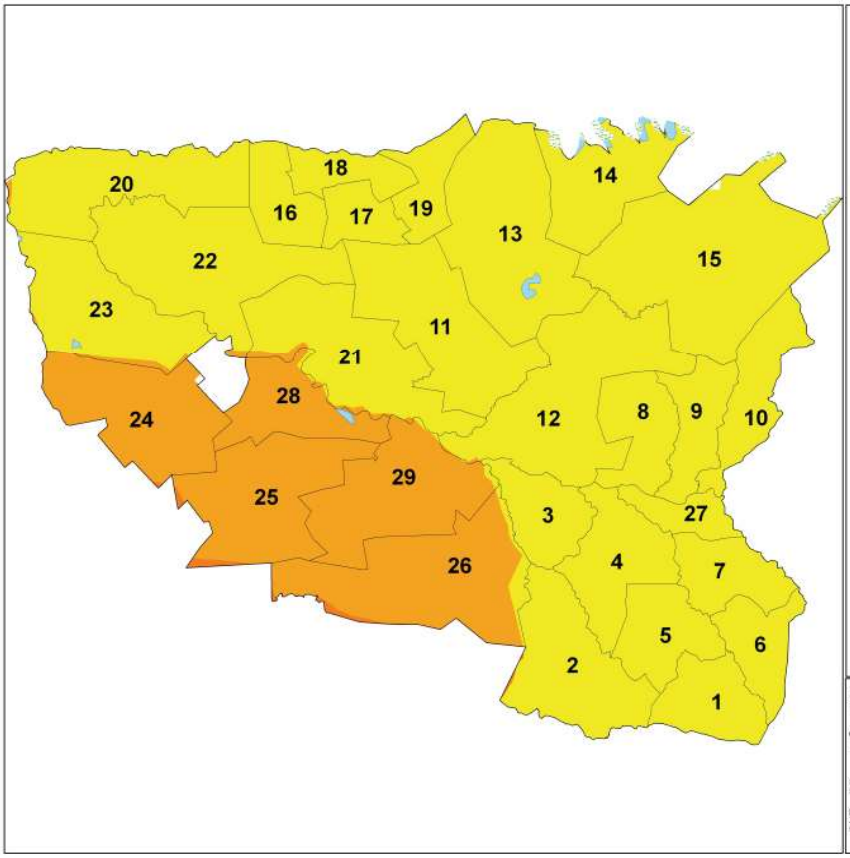


Mashonaland West

Mashonaland West Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



CHEGUTU DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conversation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

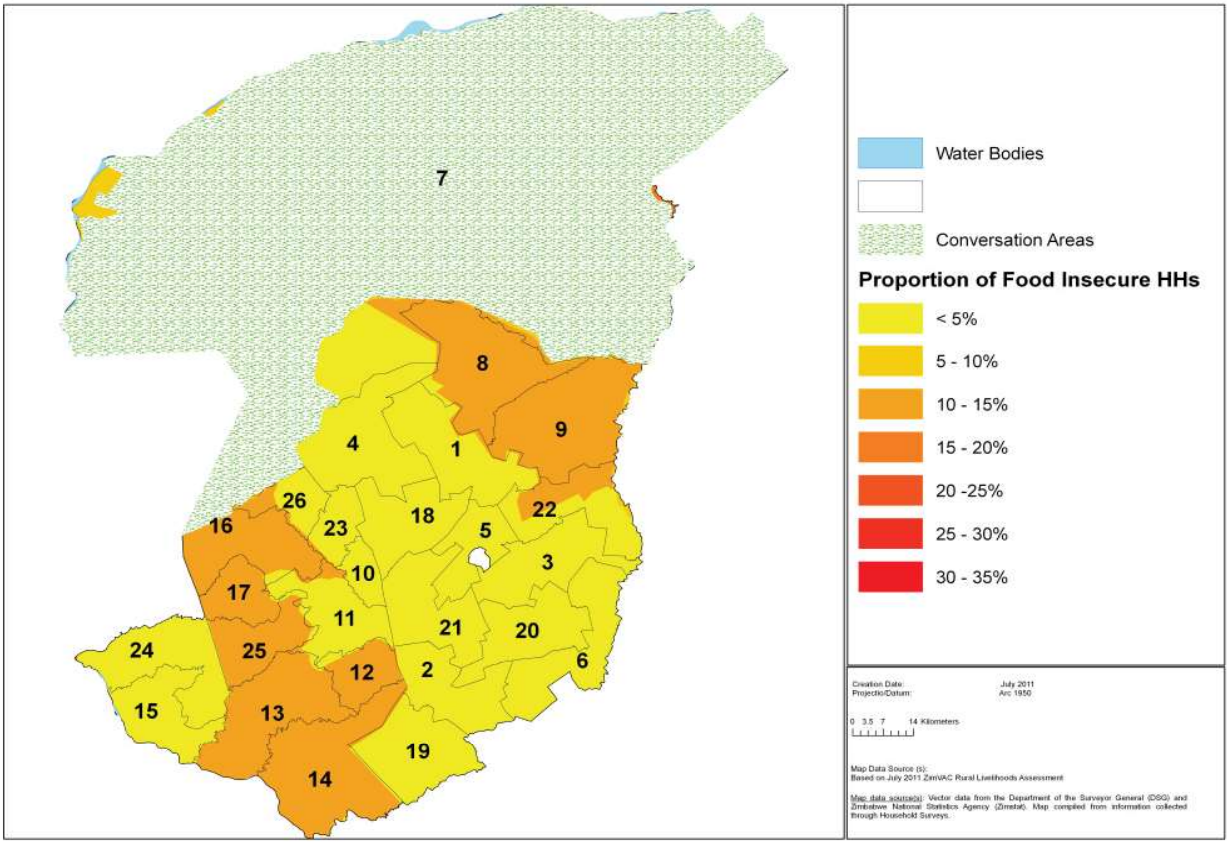
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

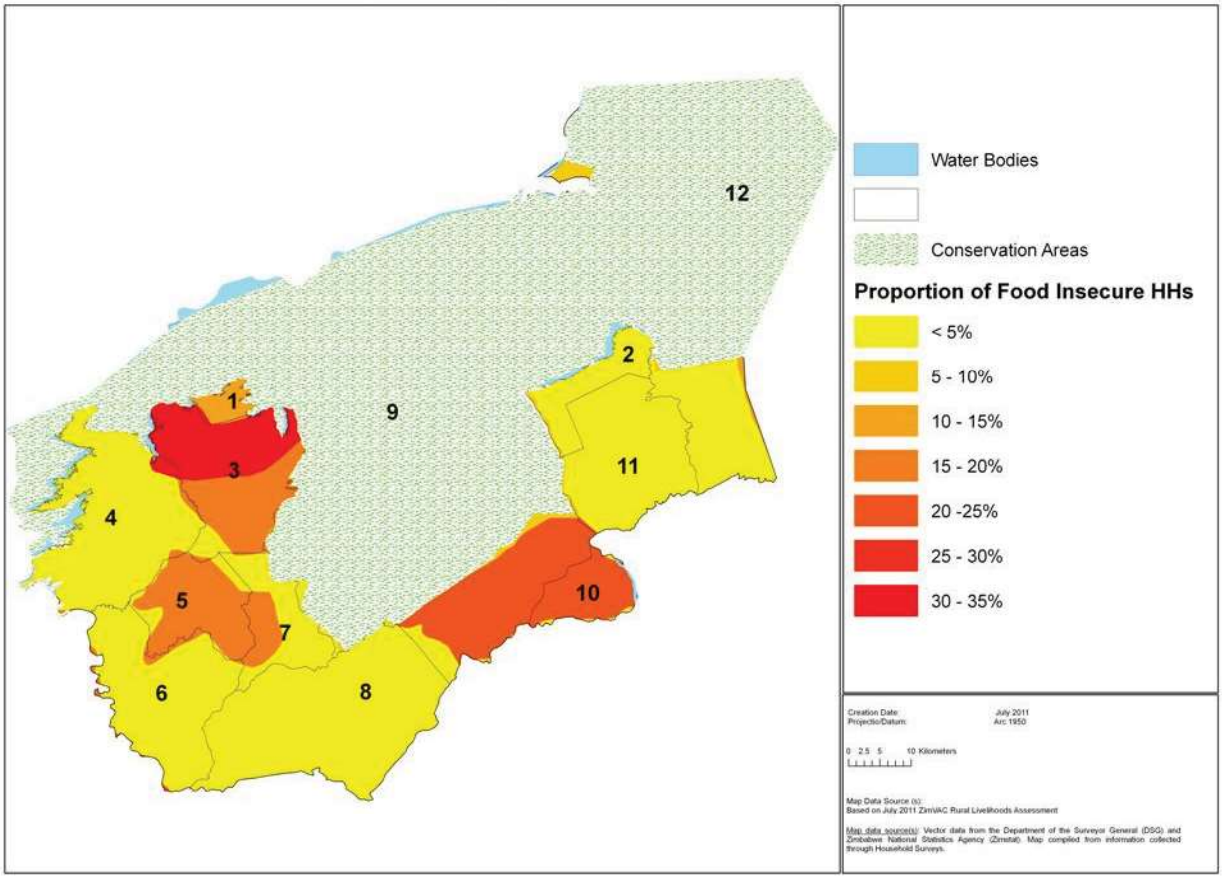
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys

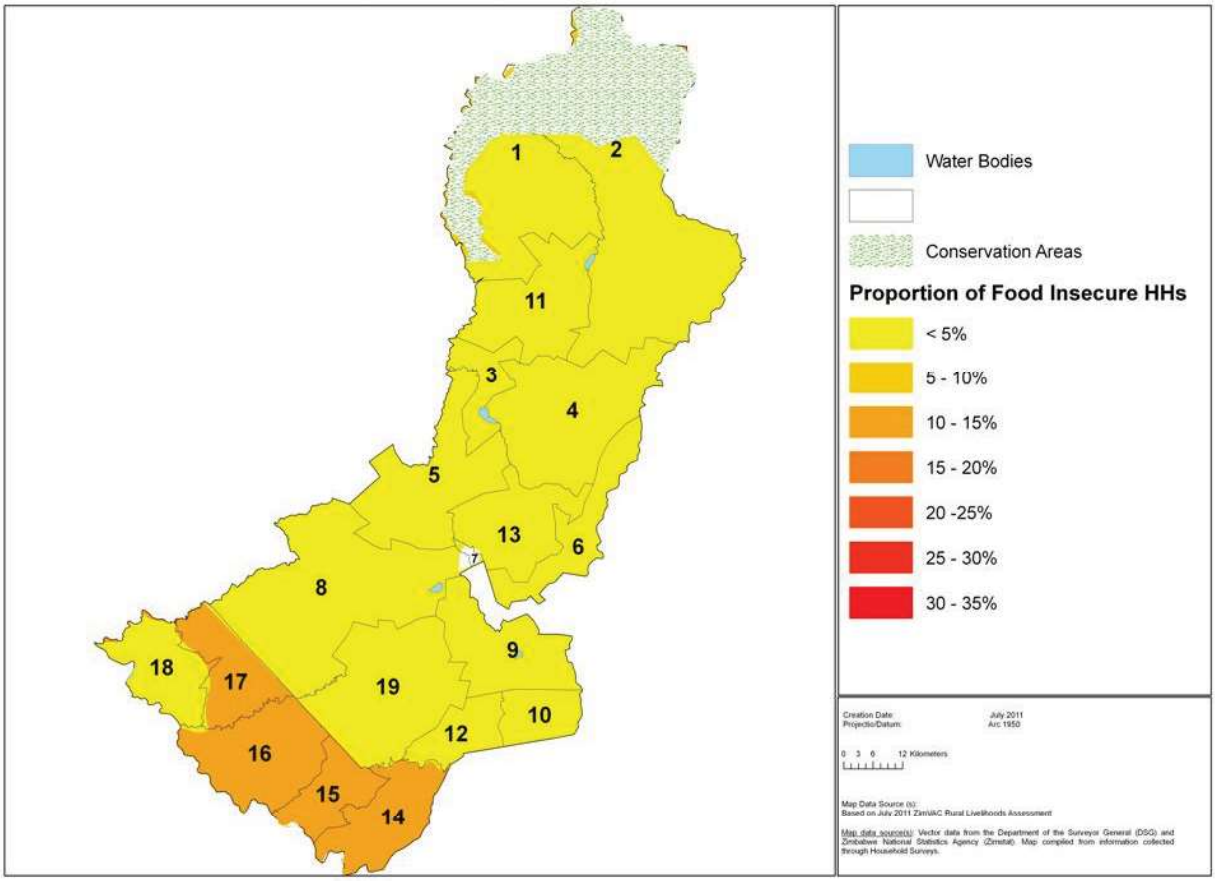
HURUNGWE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



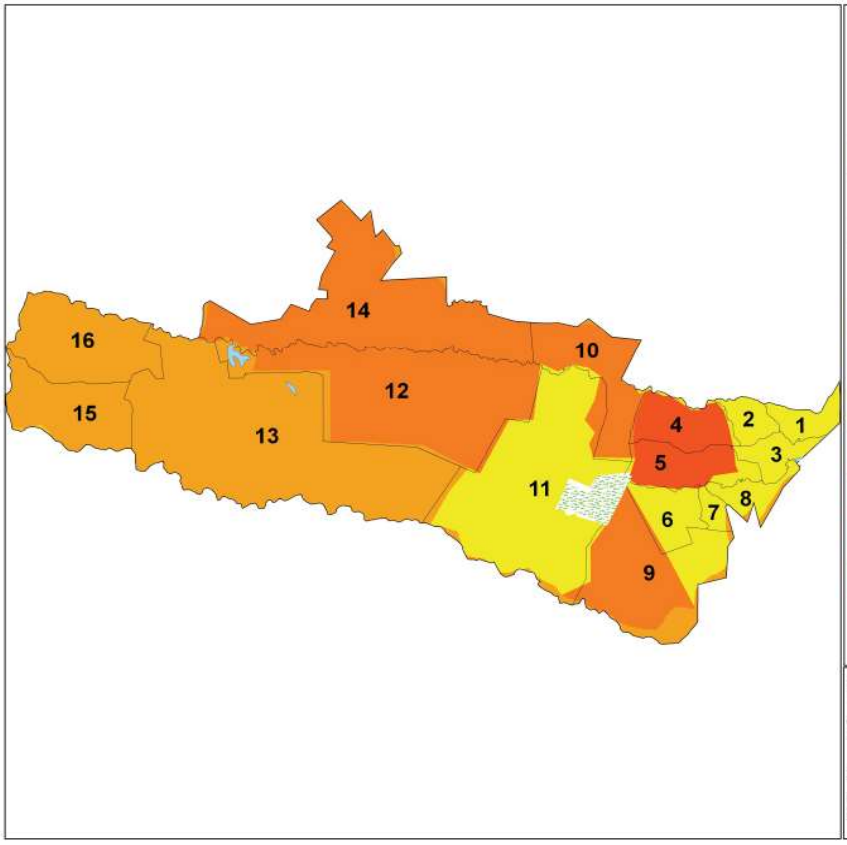
KARIBA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MAKONDE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MHONDORO-NGEZI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conversation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

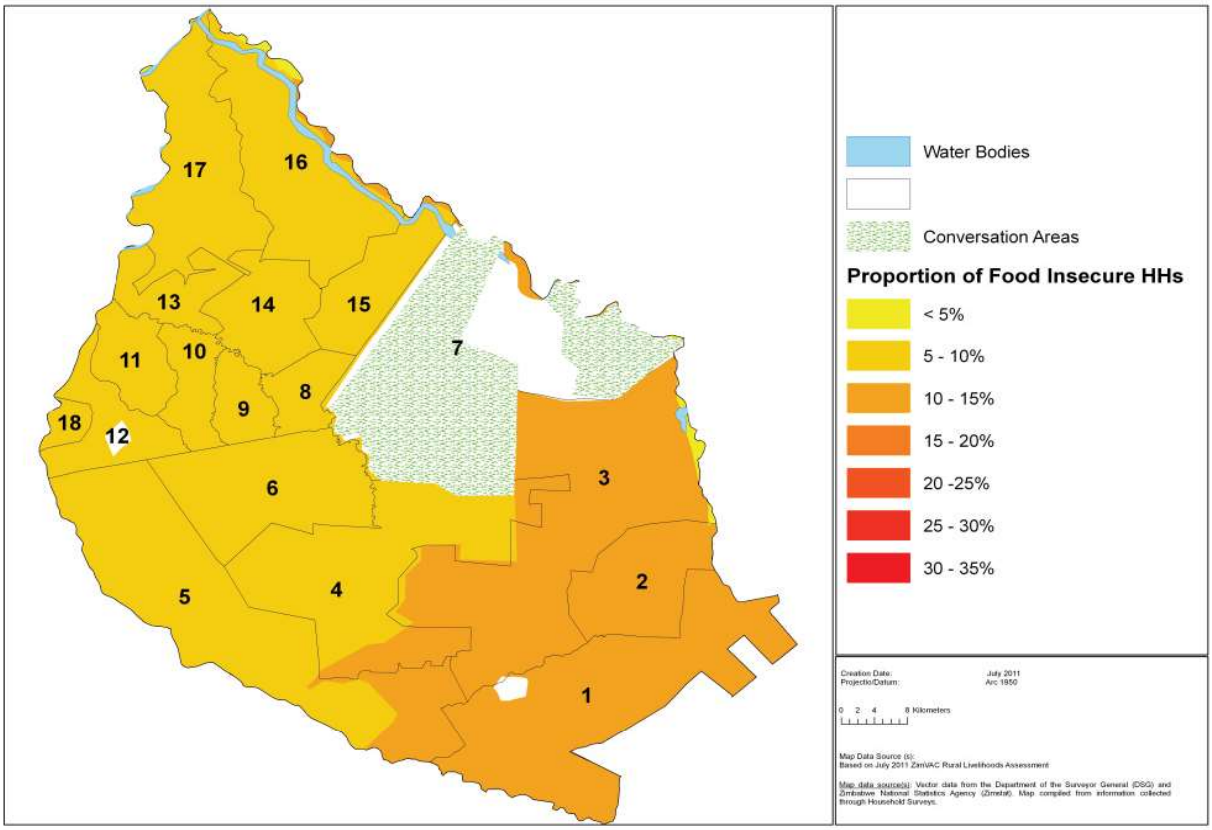
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

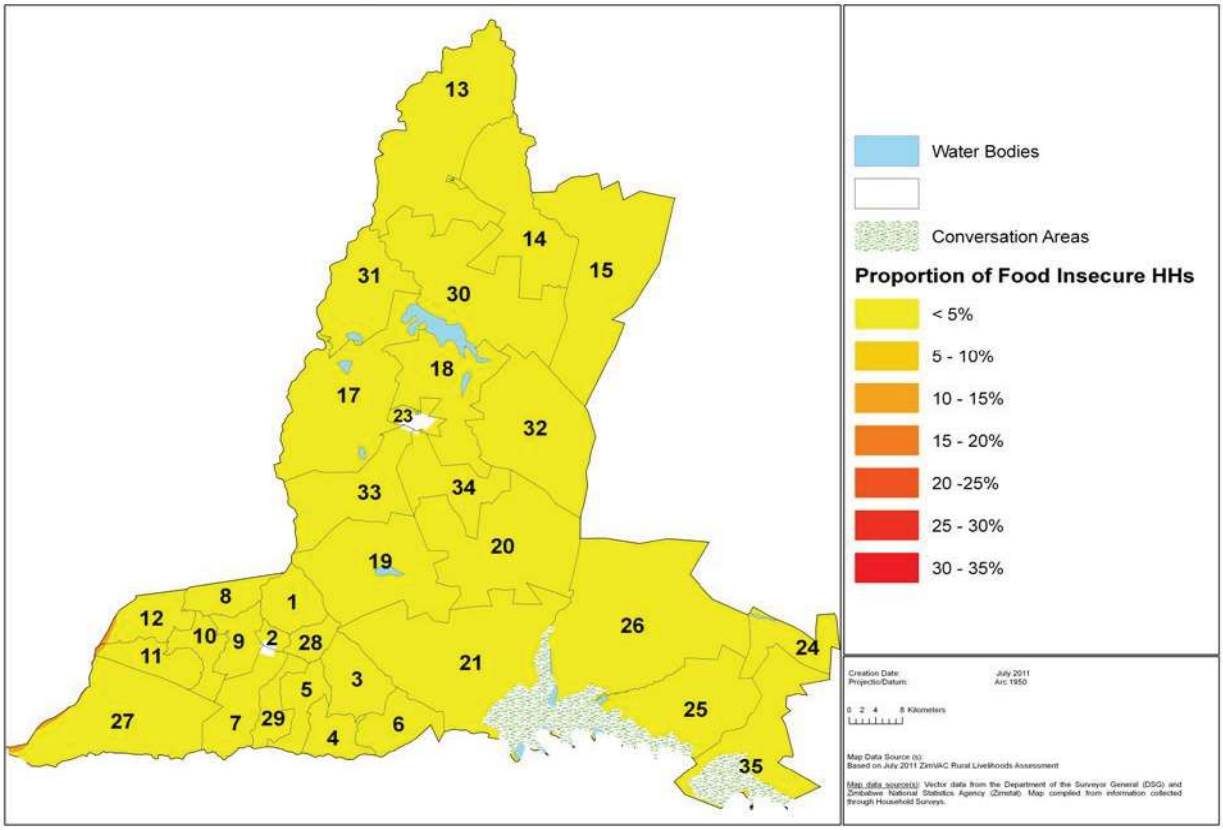
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

SANYATI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

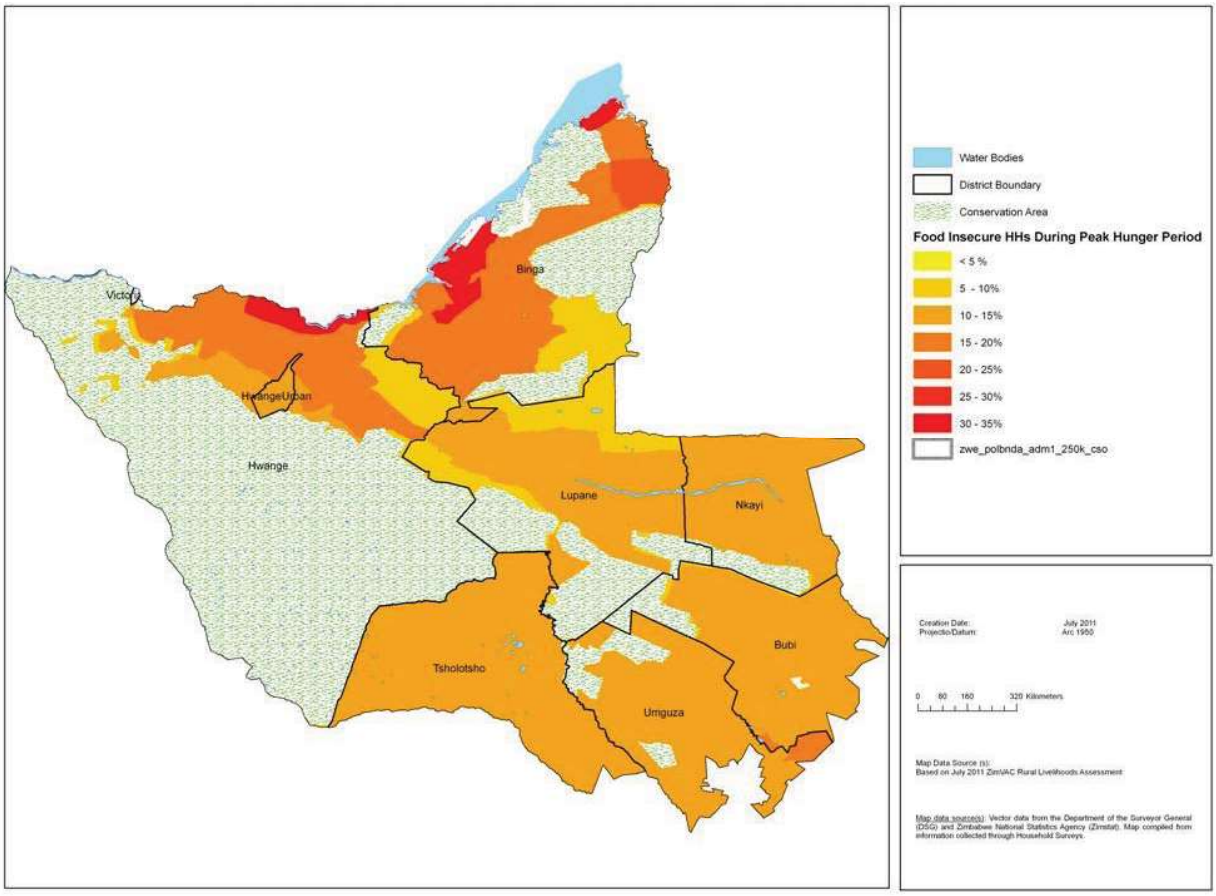


ZVIMBA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

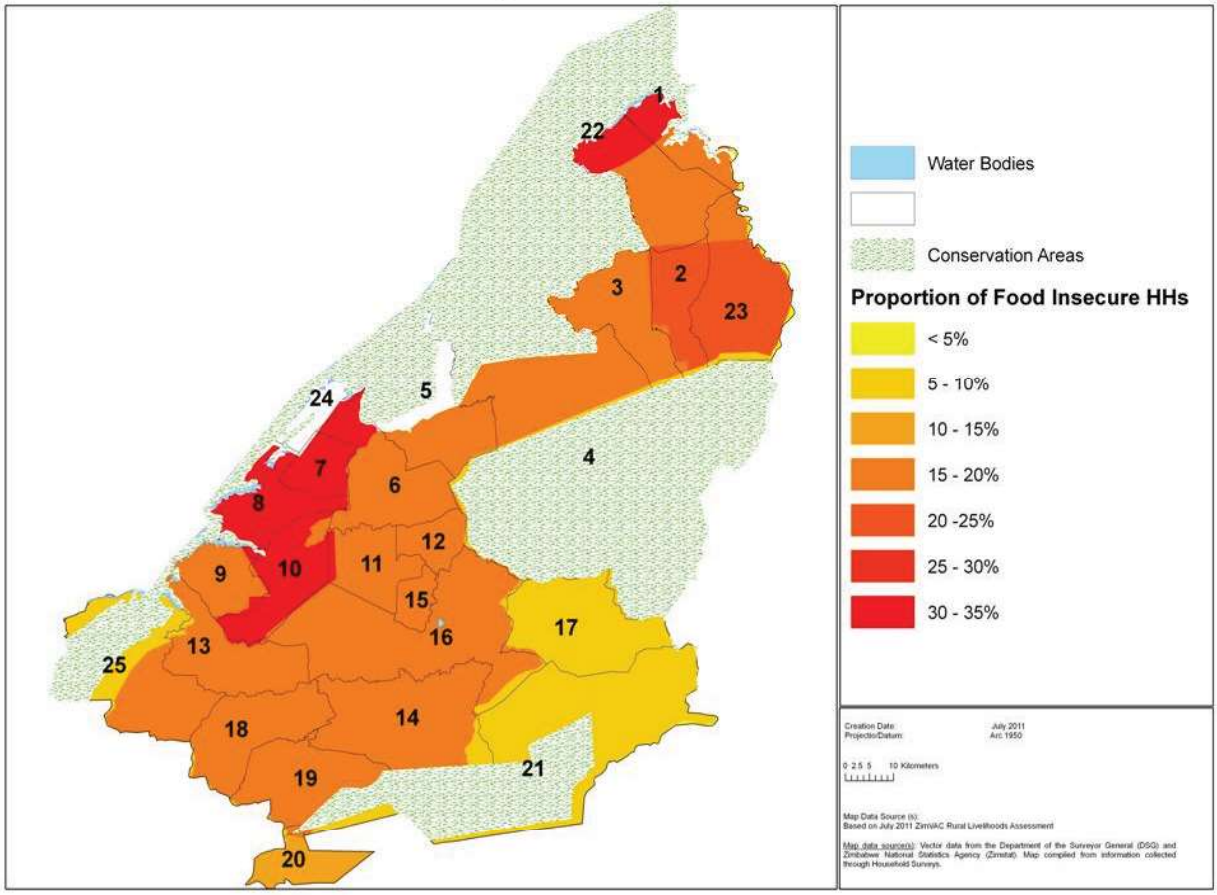


Matabeleland North

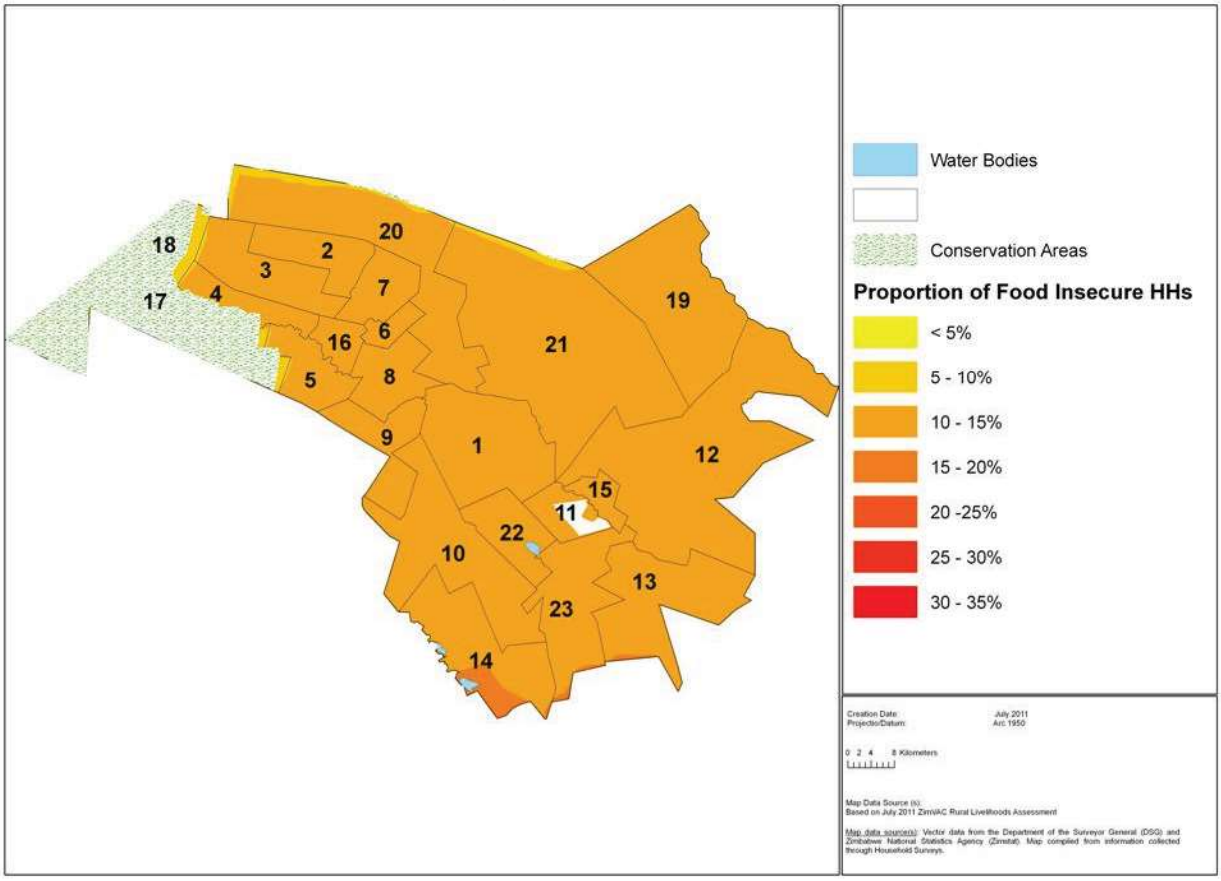
Matabeleland North Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



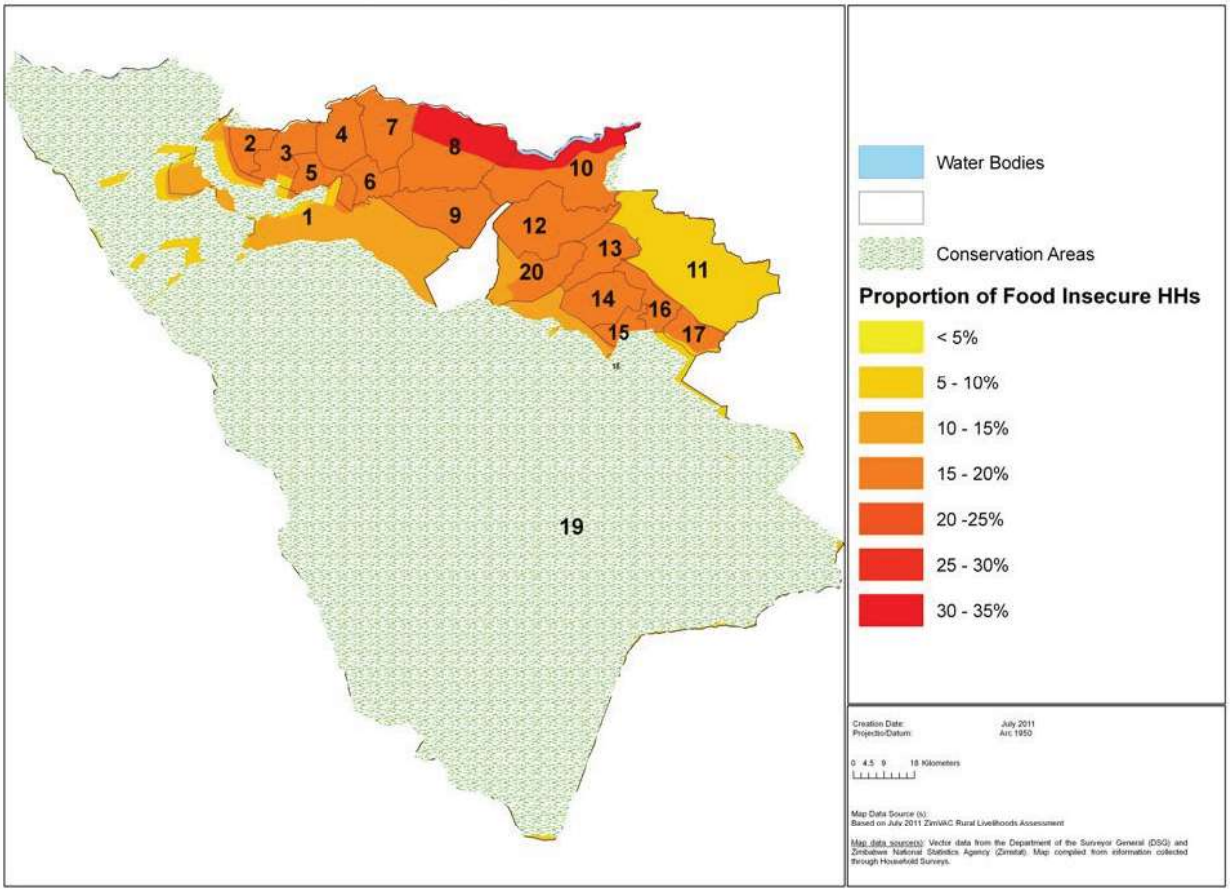
BINGA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



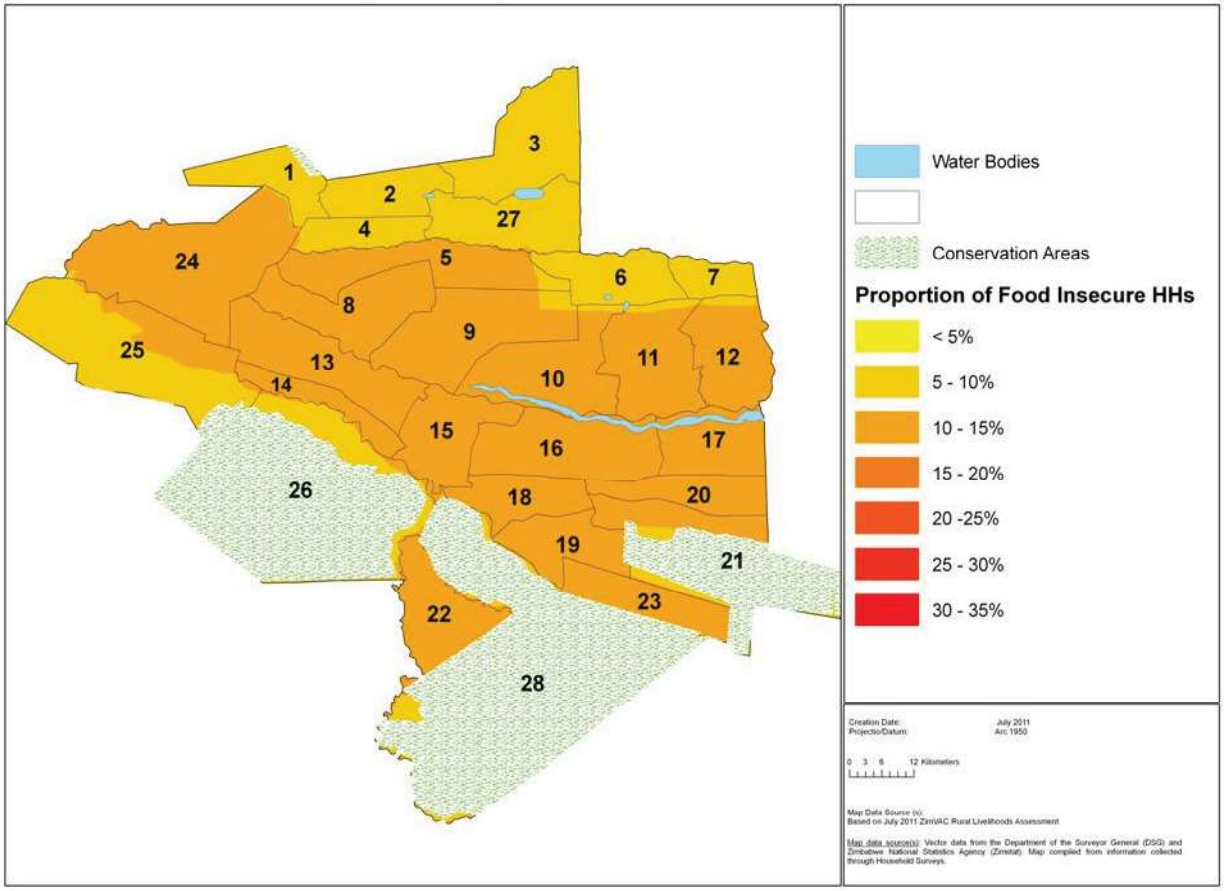
BUBI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



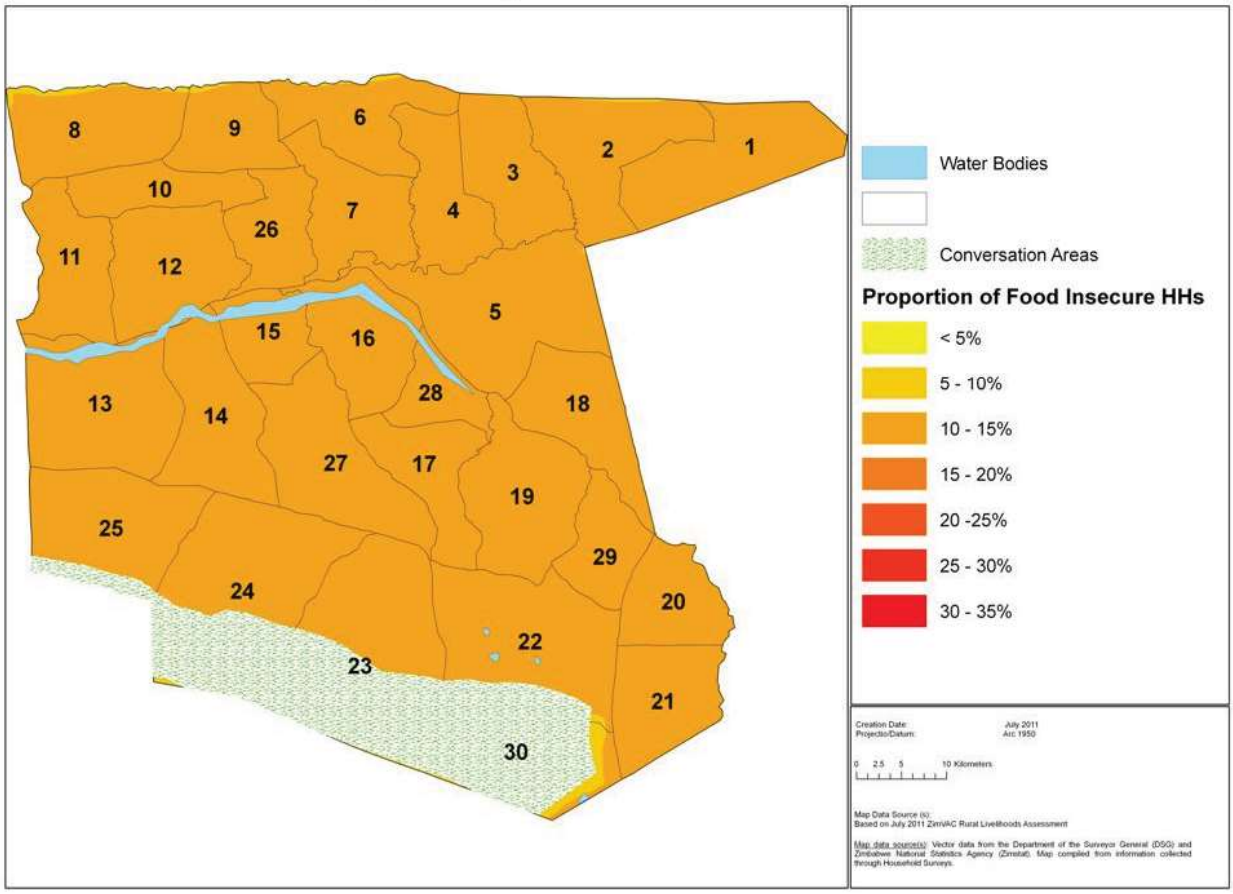
HWANGE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



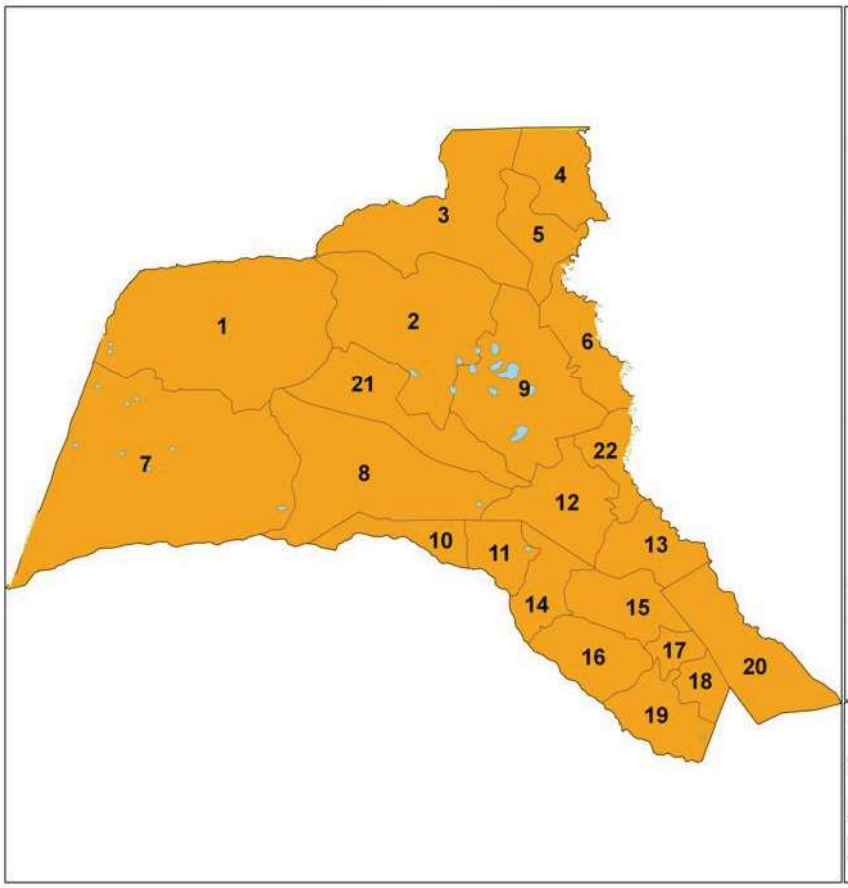
LUPANE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



NKAYI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



TSHOLOTSHO DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

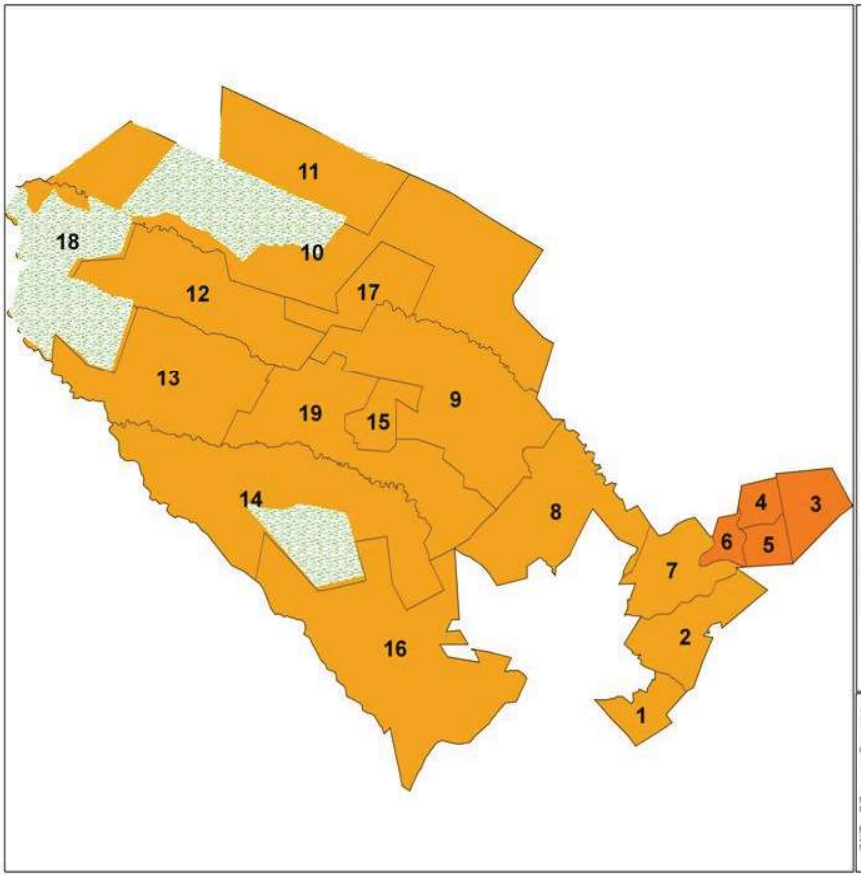
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

UMGUZA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

Creation Date: July 2011
Projector/Datum: Arc 1950

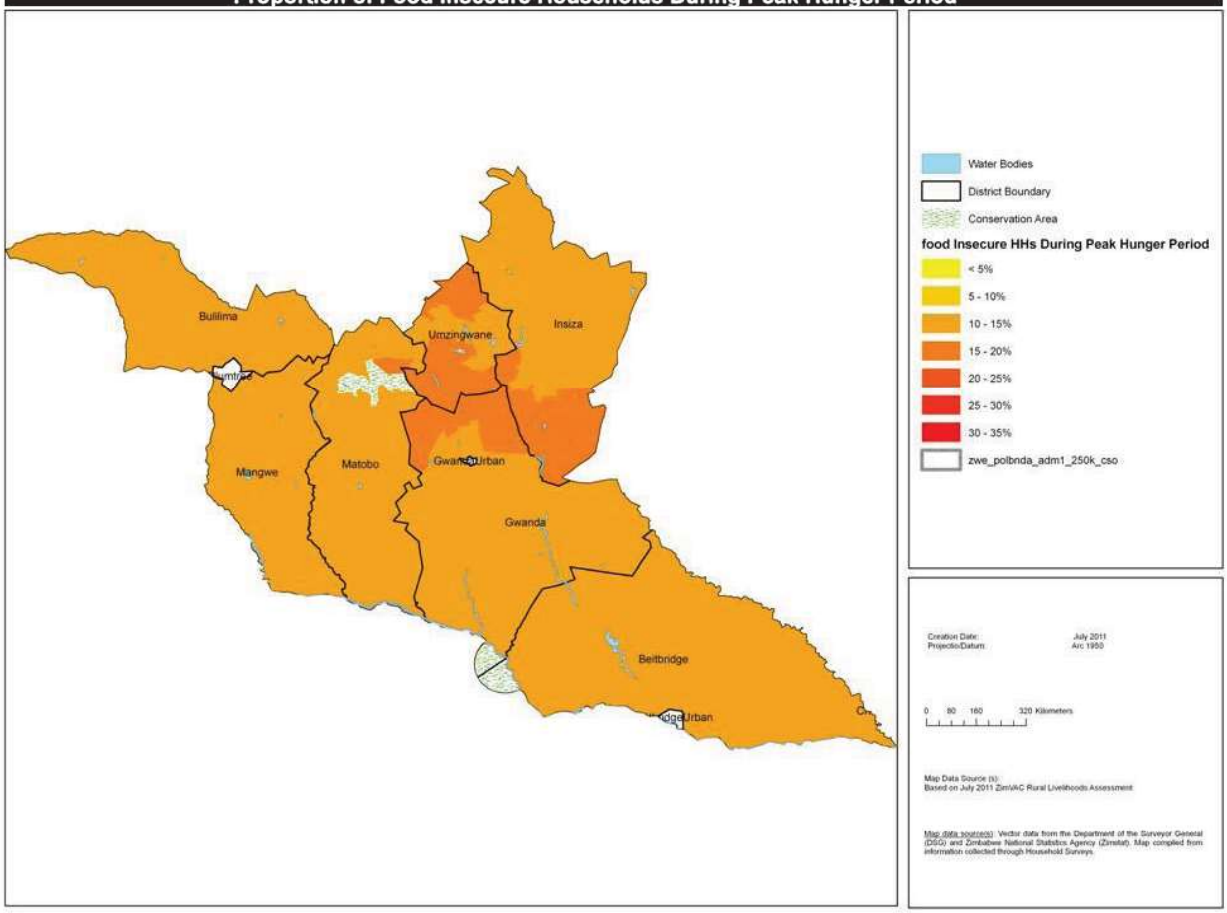
0 2.5 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

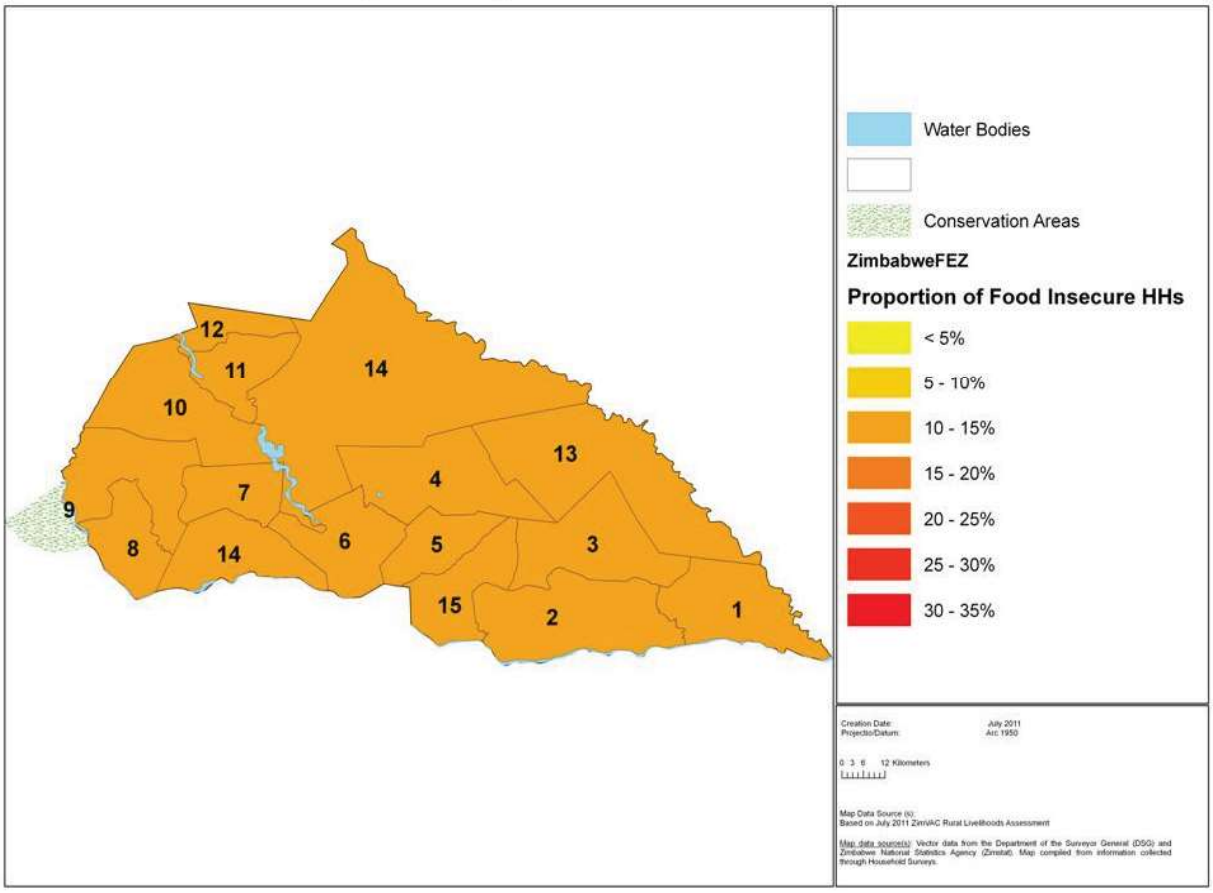
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

Matabeleland South

Matabeleland South Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

ZimbabweFEZ

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

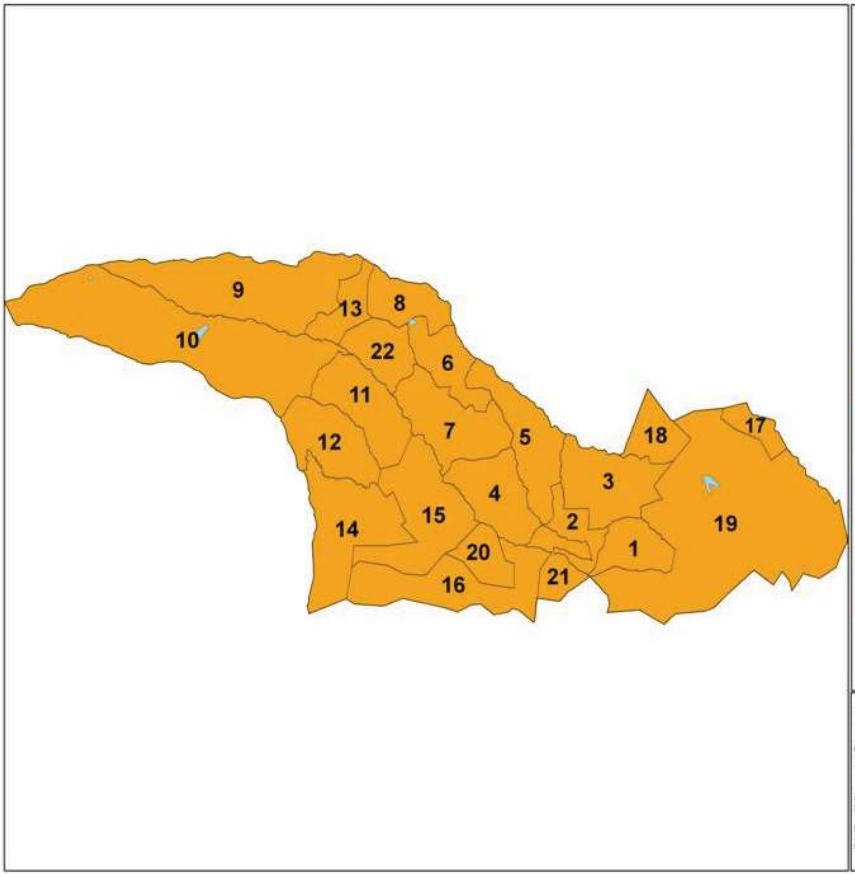
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

BULILIMA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

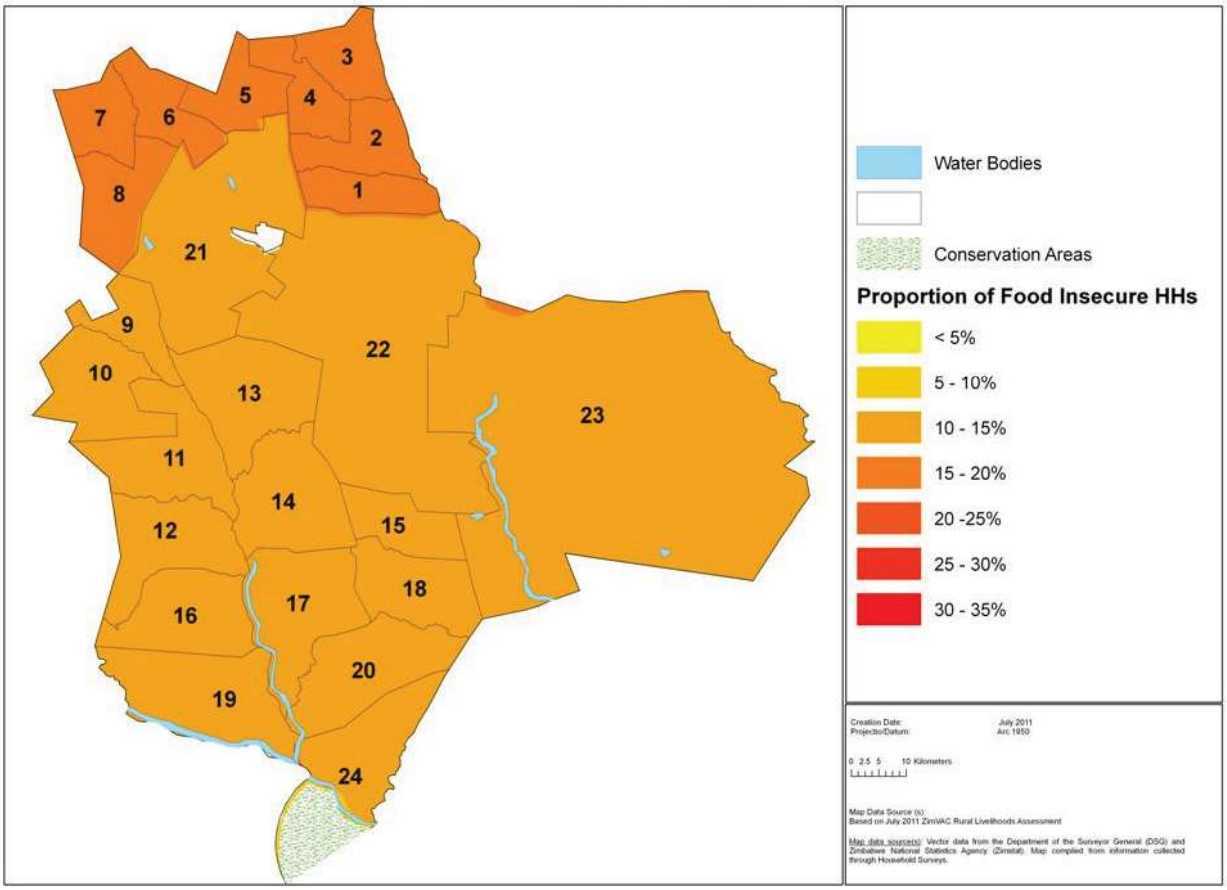
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

01.53 6 Kilometers

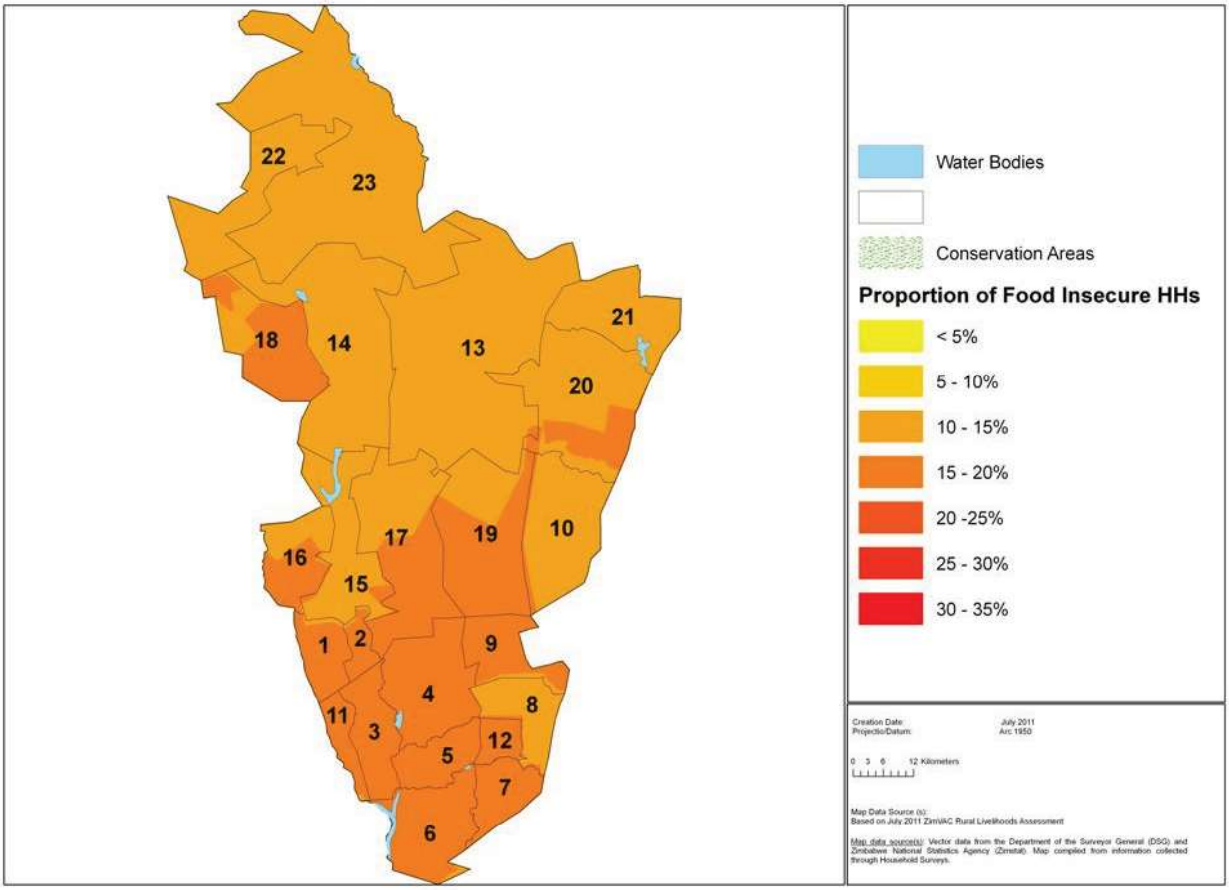
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

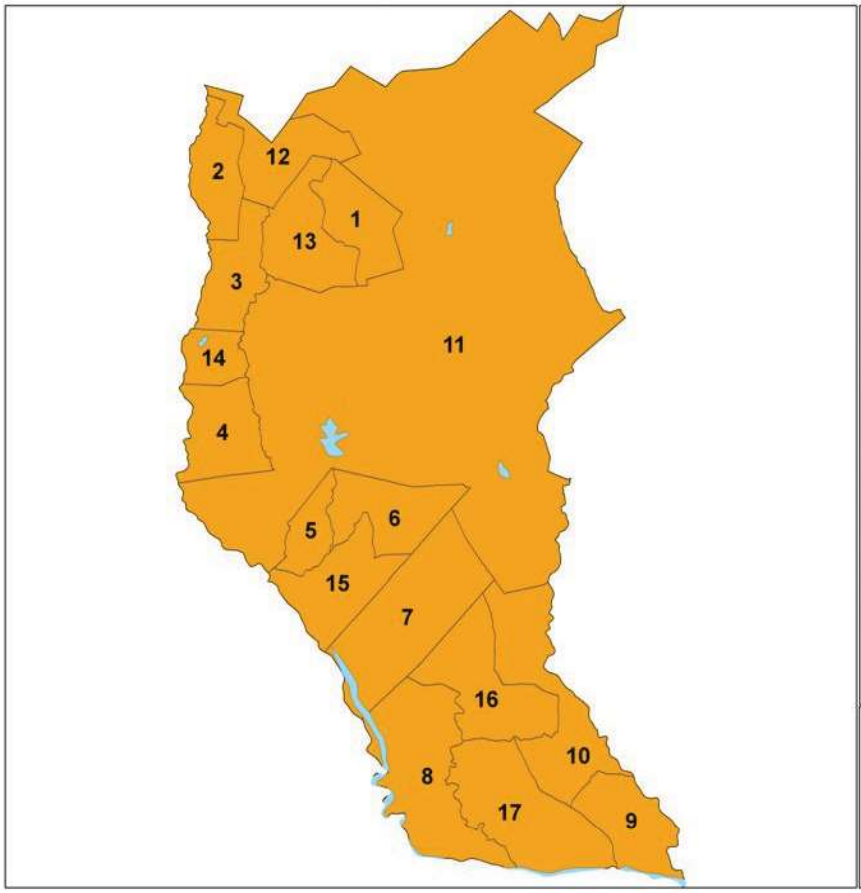
GWANDA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



INSIZA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MANGWE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

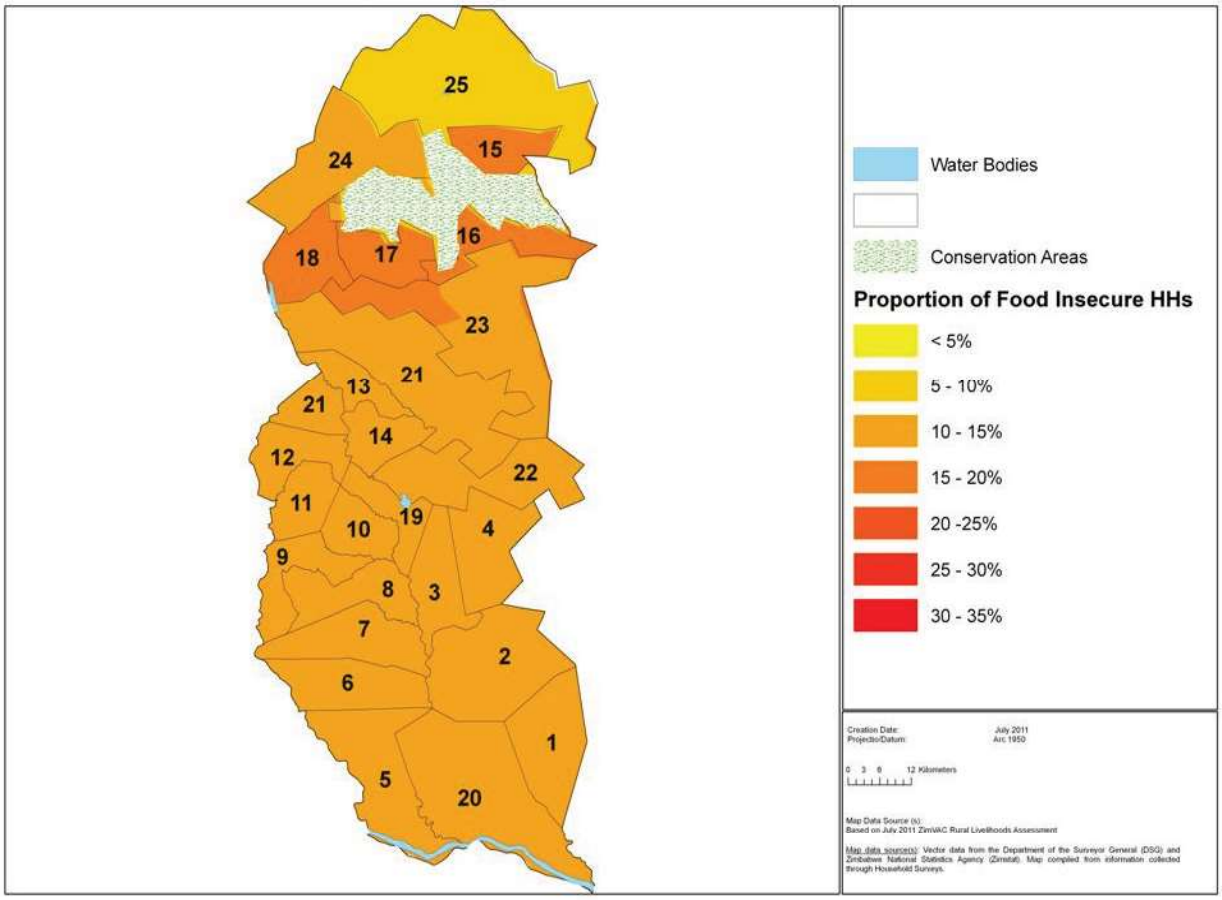
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 1 2 4 Kilometers

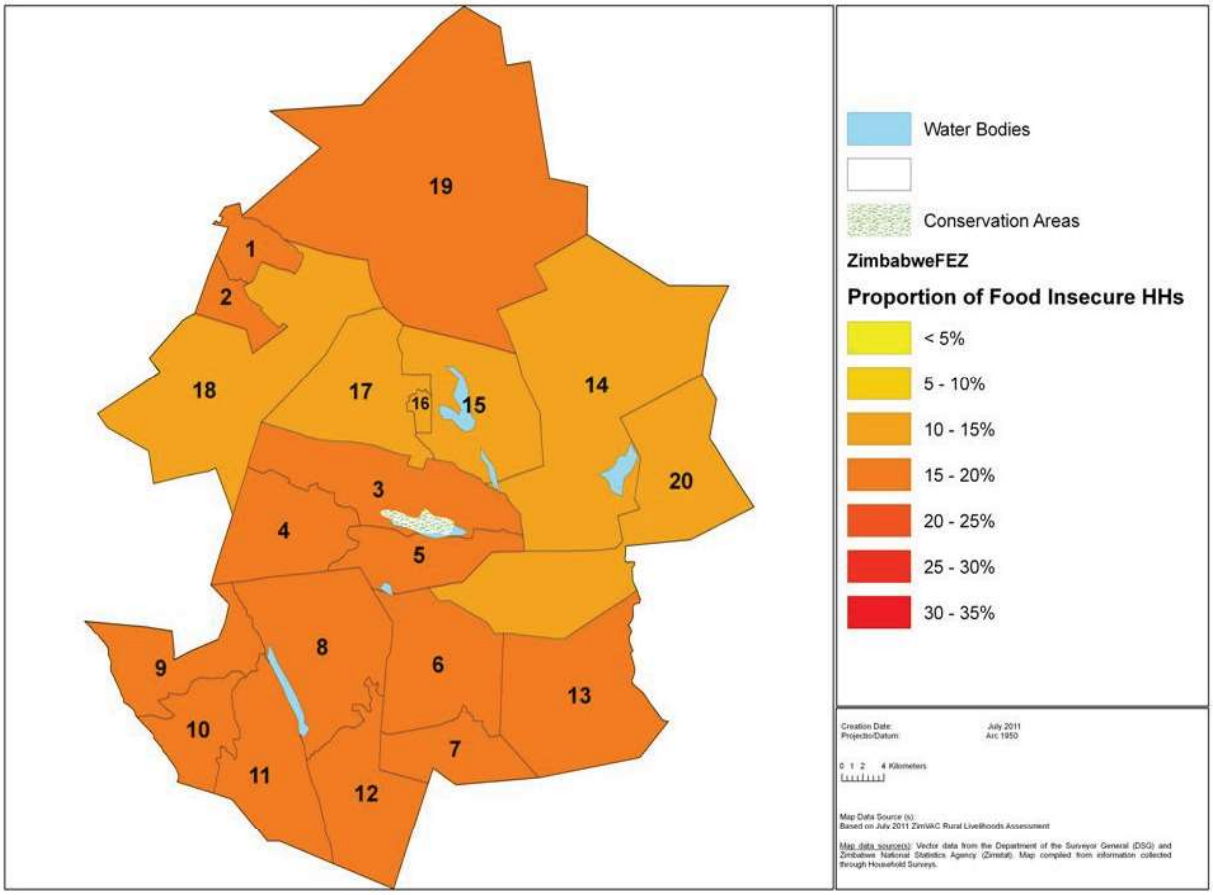
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

MATOBO DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

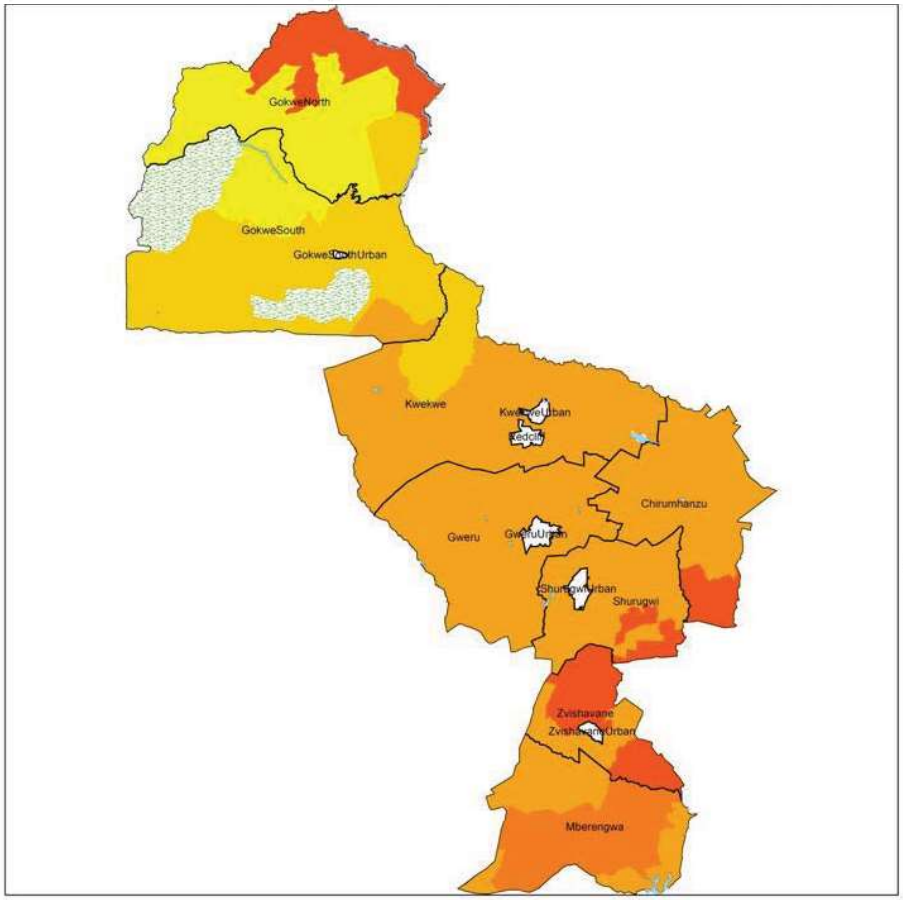


UMZINGWANI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Midlands

Midlands Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



Water Bodies
District Boundary
Conservation Area

food Insecure HHs During Peak Hunger Period

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

zwe_polbnda_adm1_250k_cso

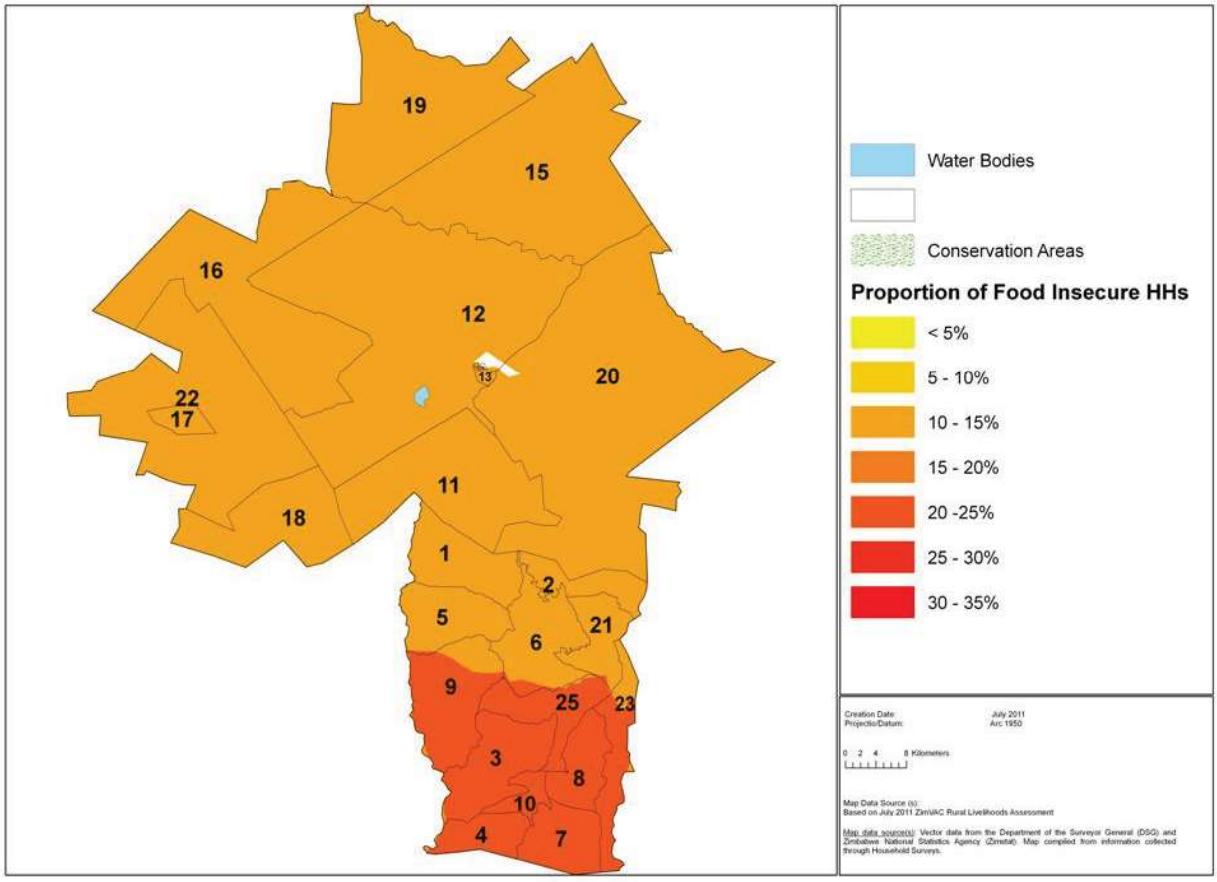
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 80 160 320 Kilometers

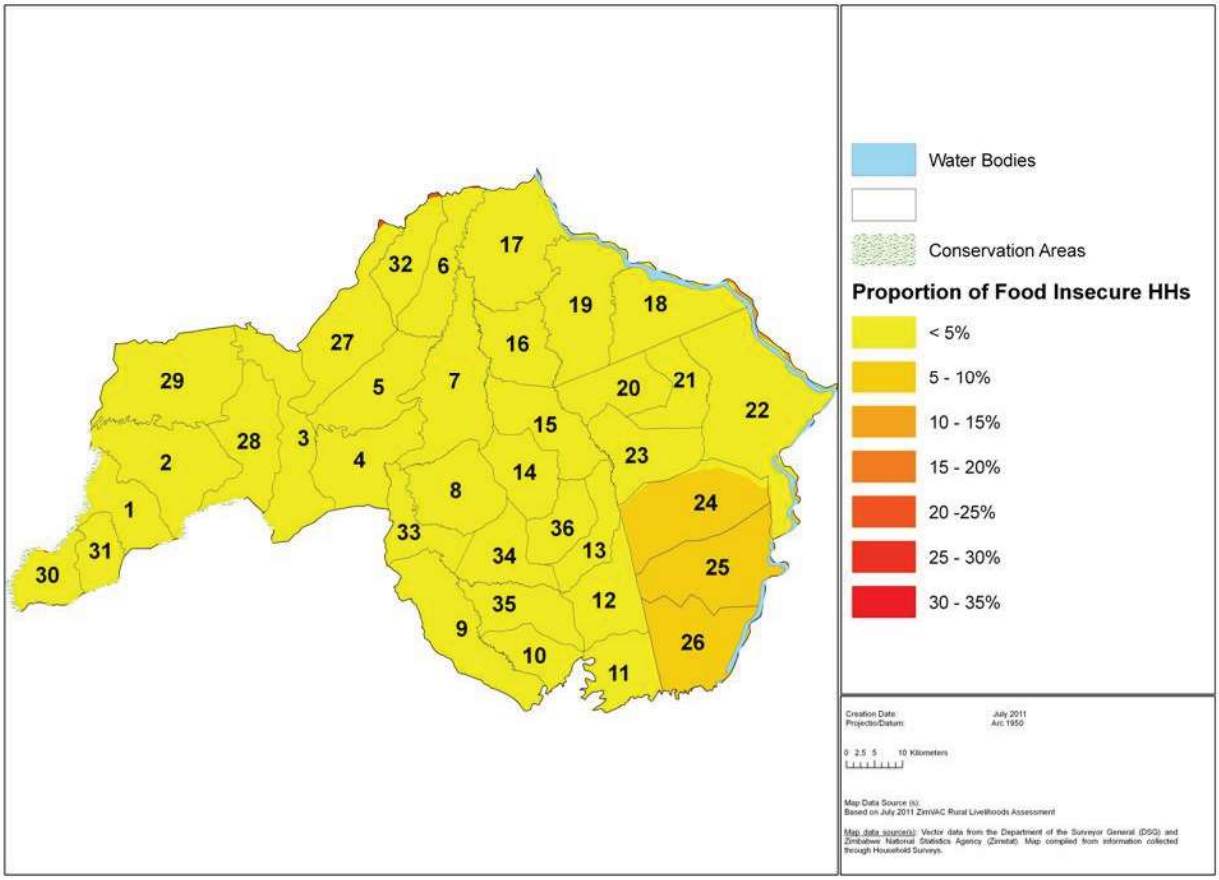
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

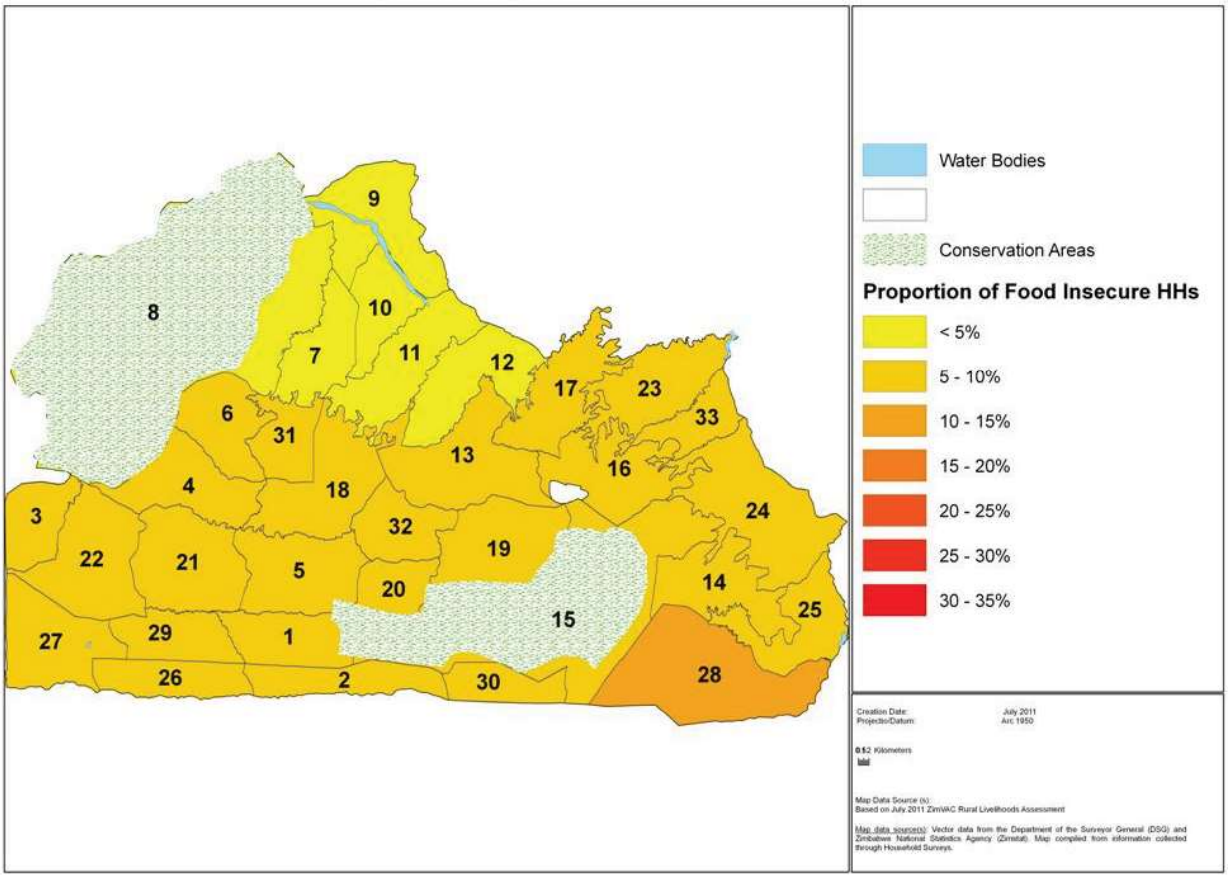
CHIRUMHANZU DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



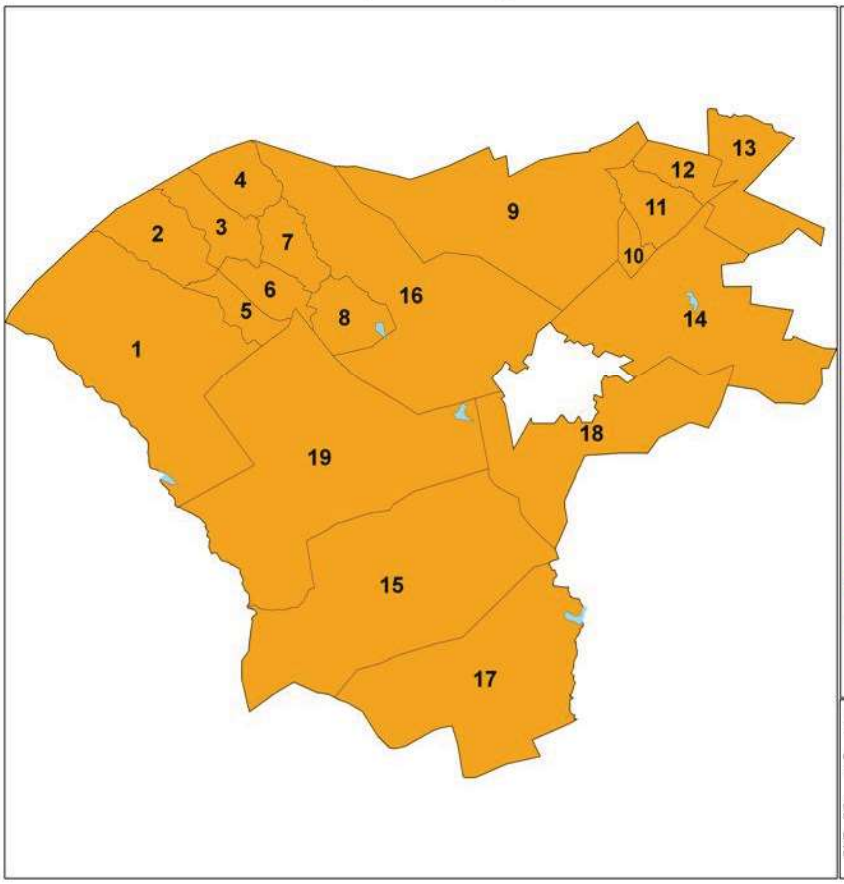
GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



GOKWE SOUTH DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



GWERU DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

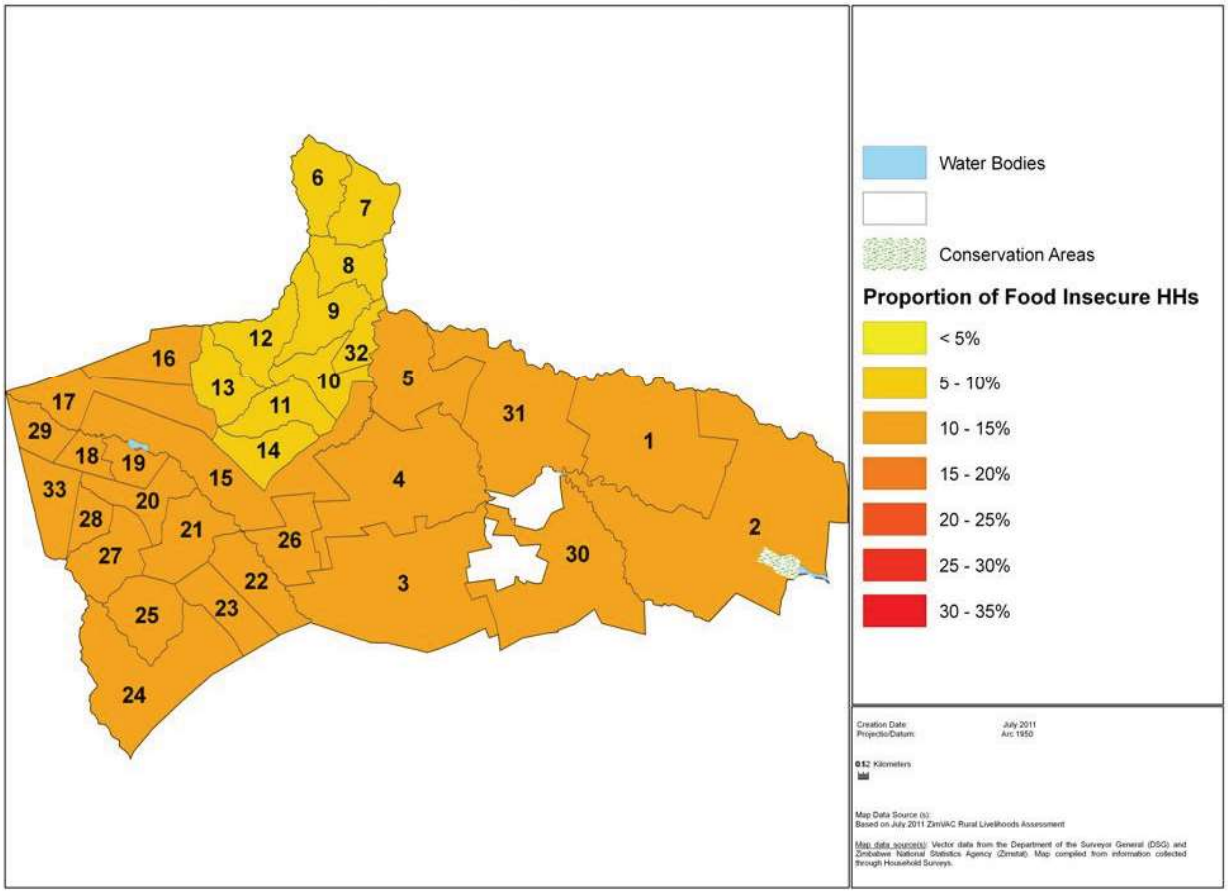
Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

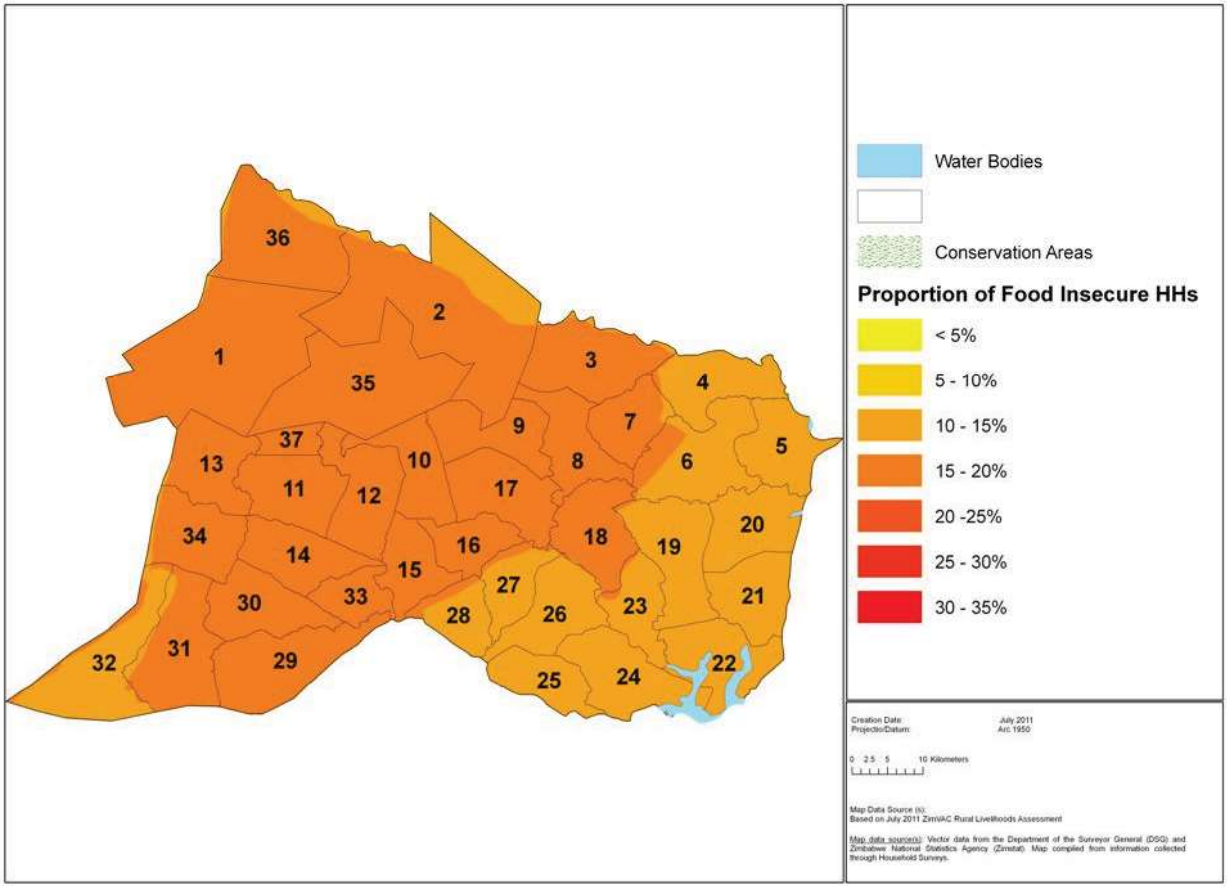
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

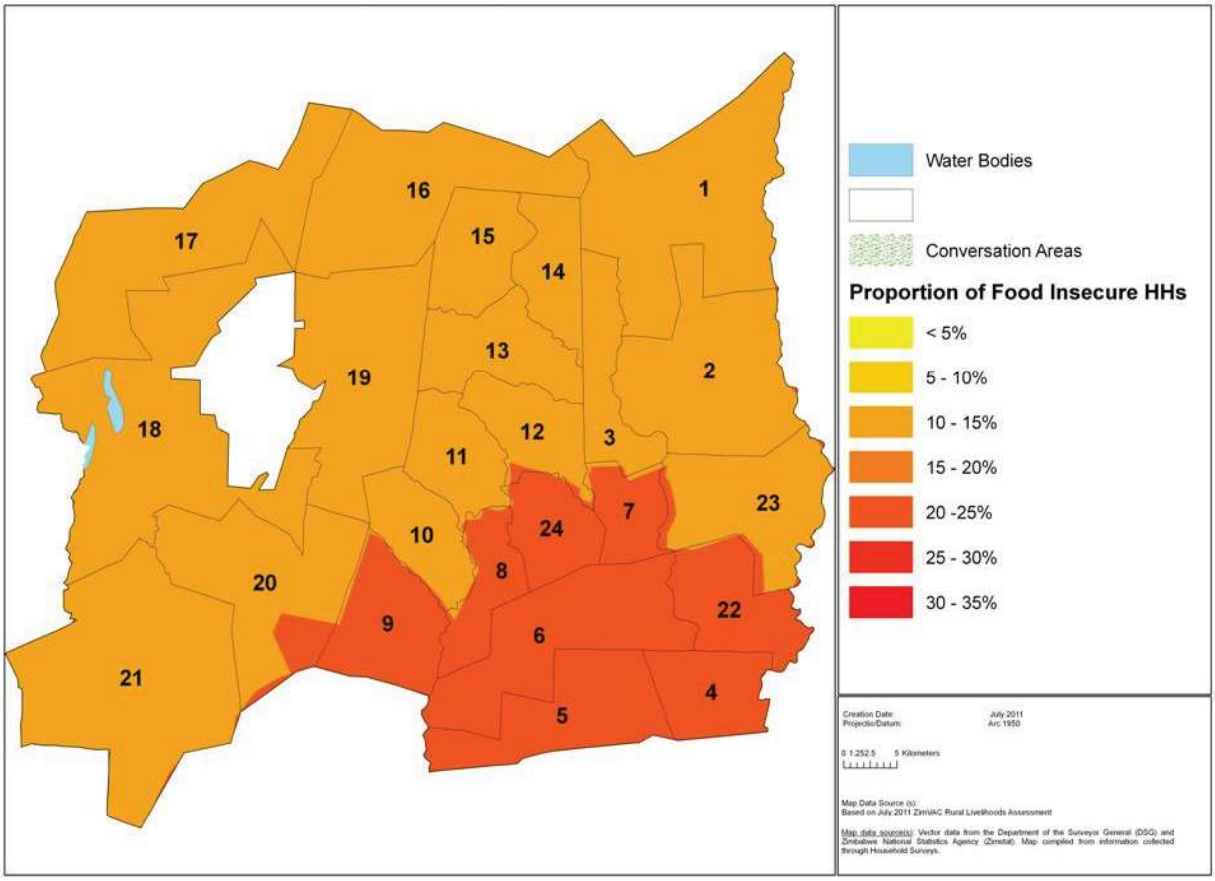
KWEKWE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



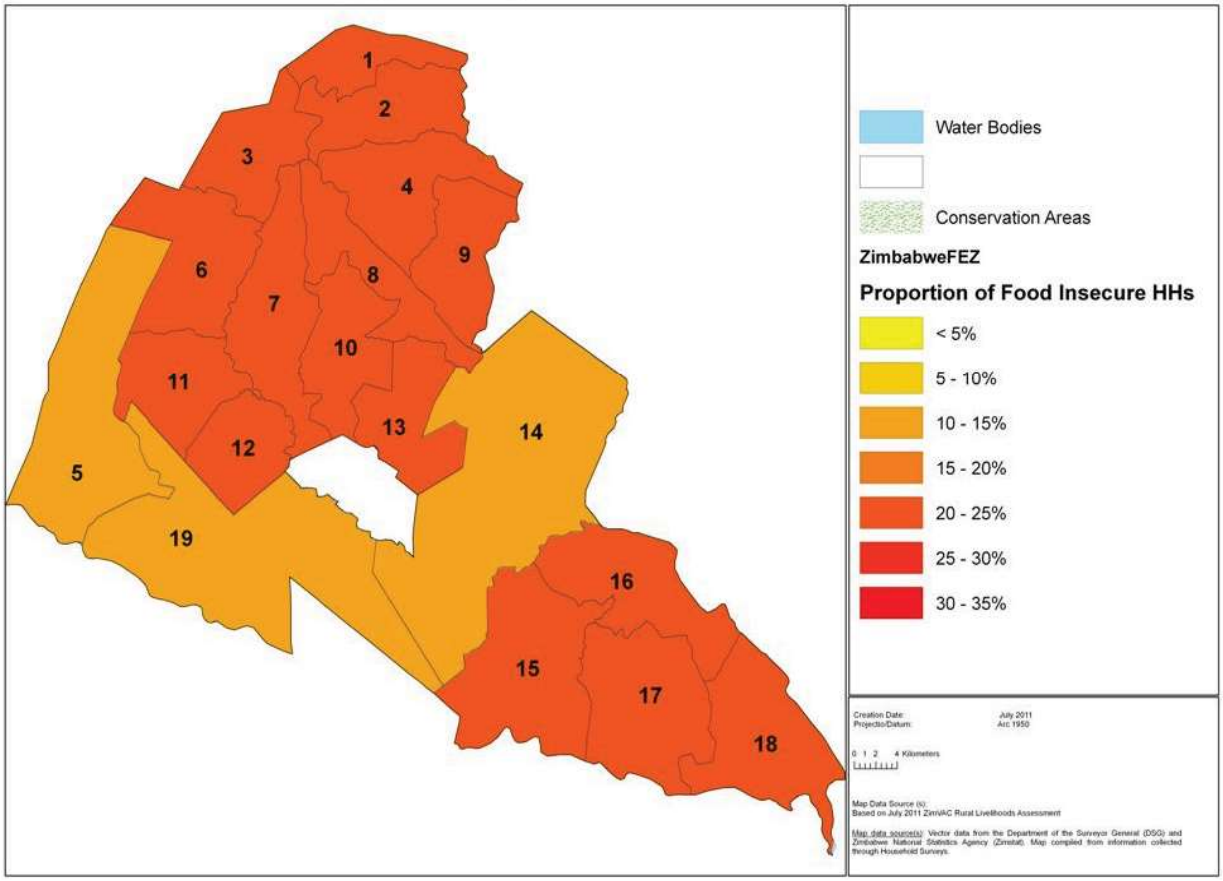
MBERENGWA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



SHURUGWI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

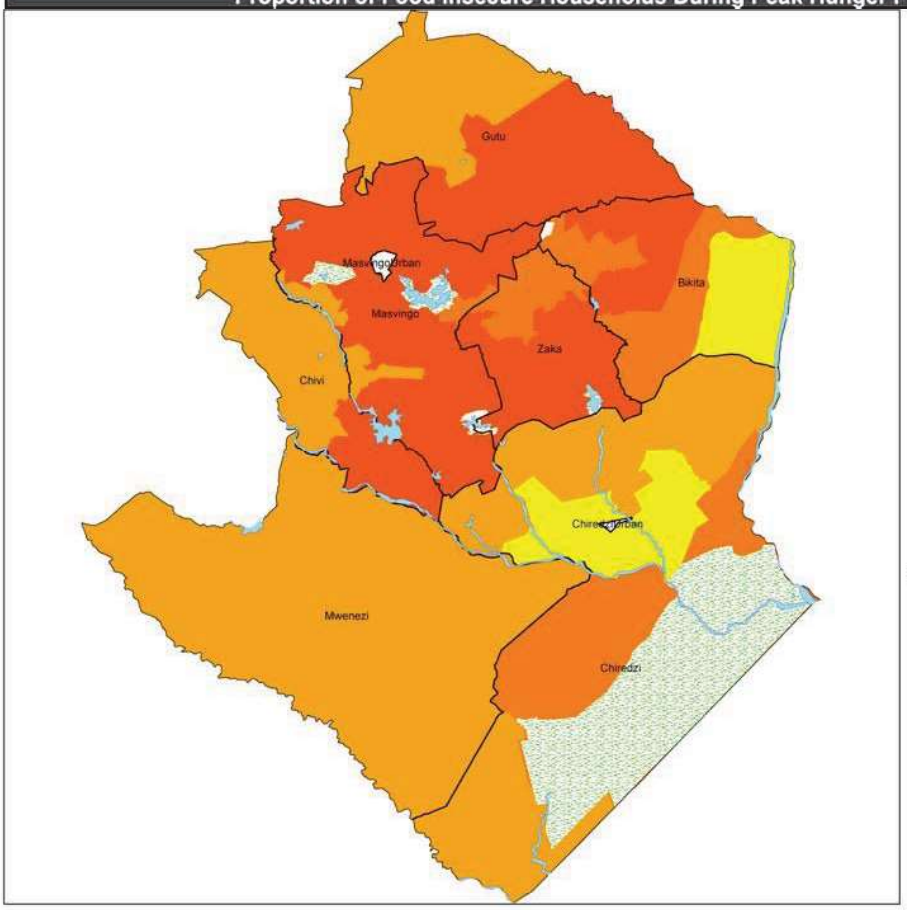


ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Masvingo

Masvingo Province
Proportion of Food Insecure Households During Peak Hunger Period



Water Bodies
District Boundary
Conservation Area

food Insecure HHs During Peak Hunger Period

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 - 25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

zwe_polbnda_adm1_250k_cso

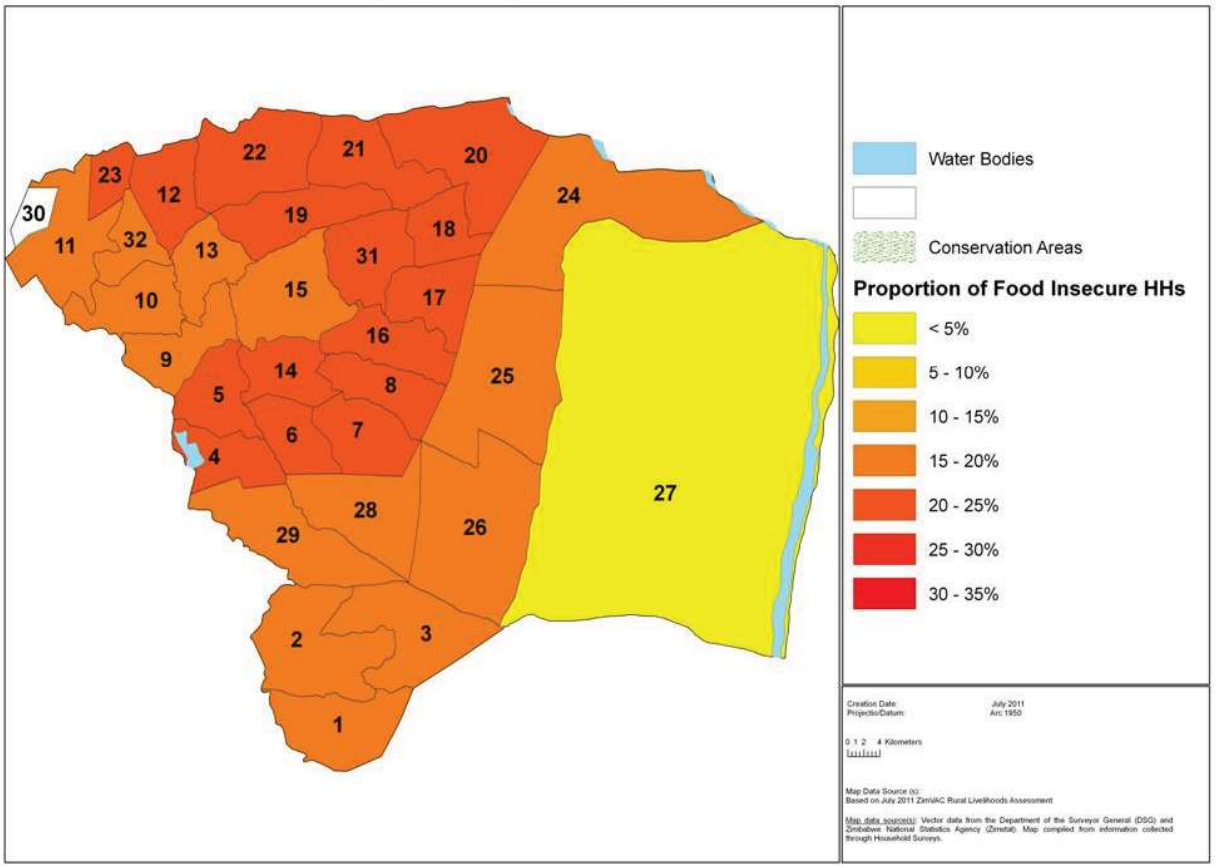
Creation Date: July 2011
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 80 160 320 Kilometers

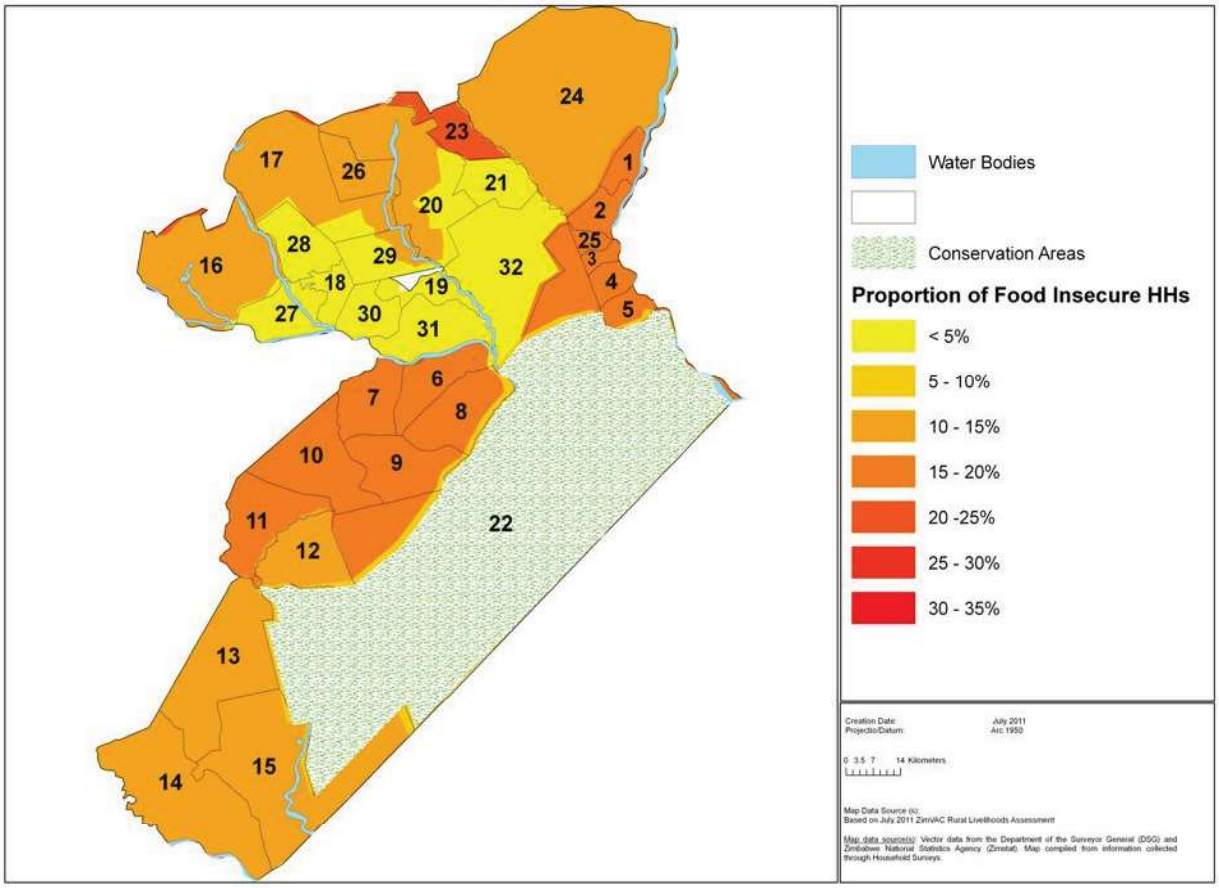
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

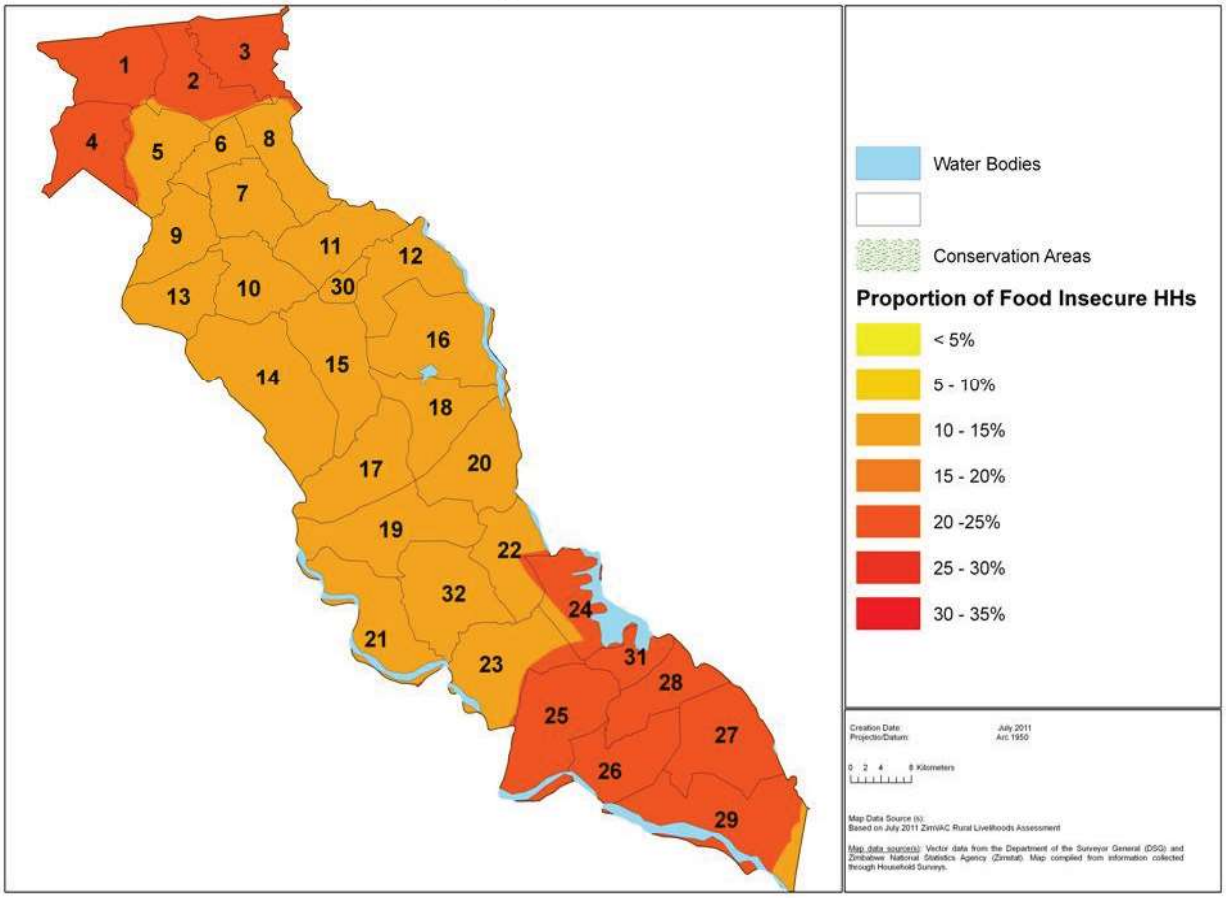
BIKITA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



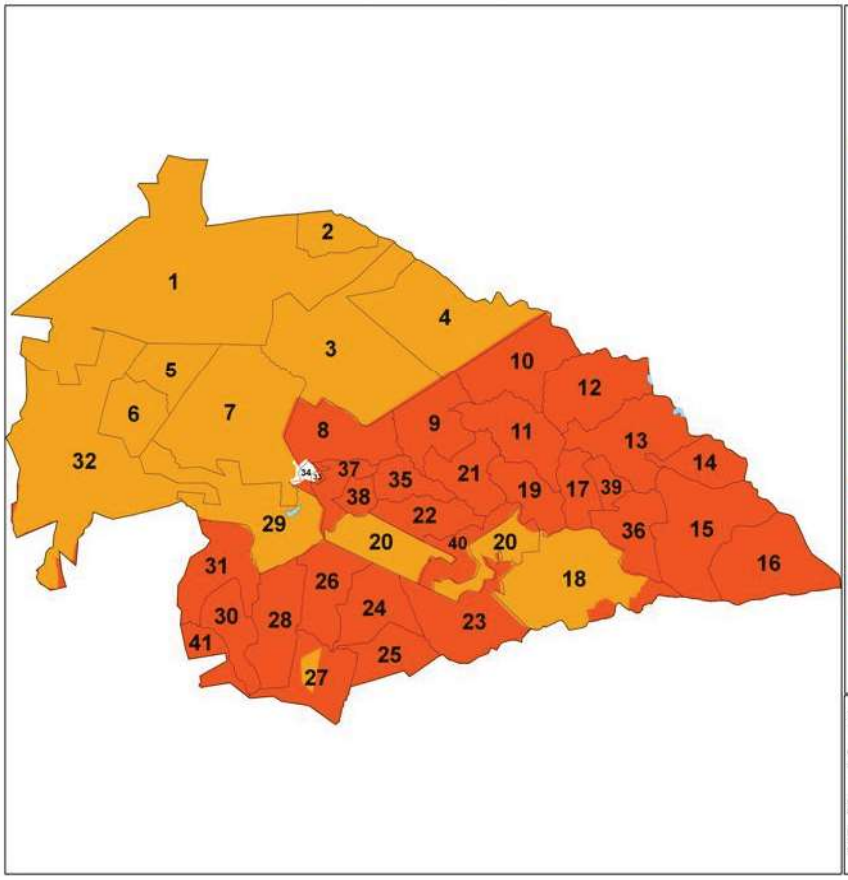
CHIREDZI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



CHIVI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



GUTU DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conservation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

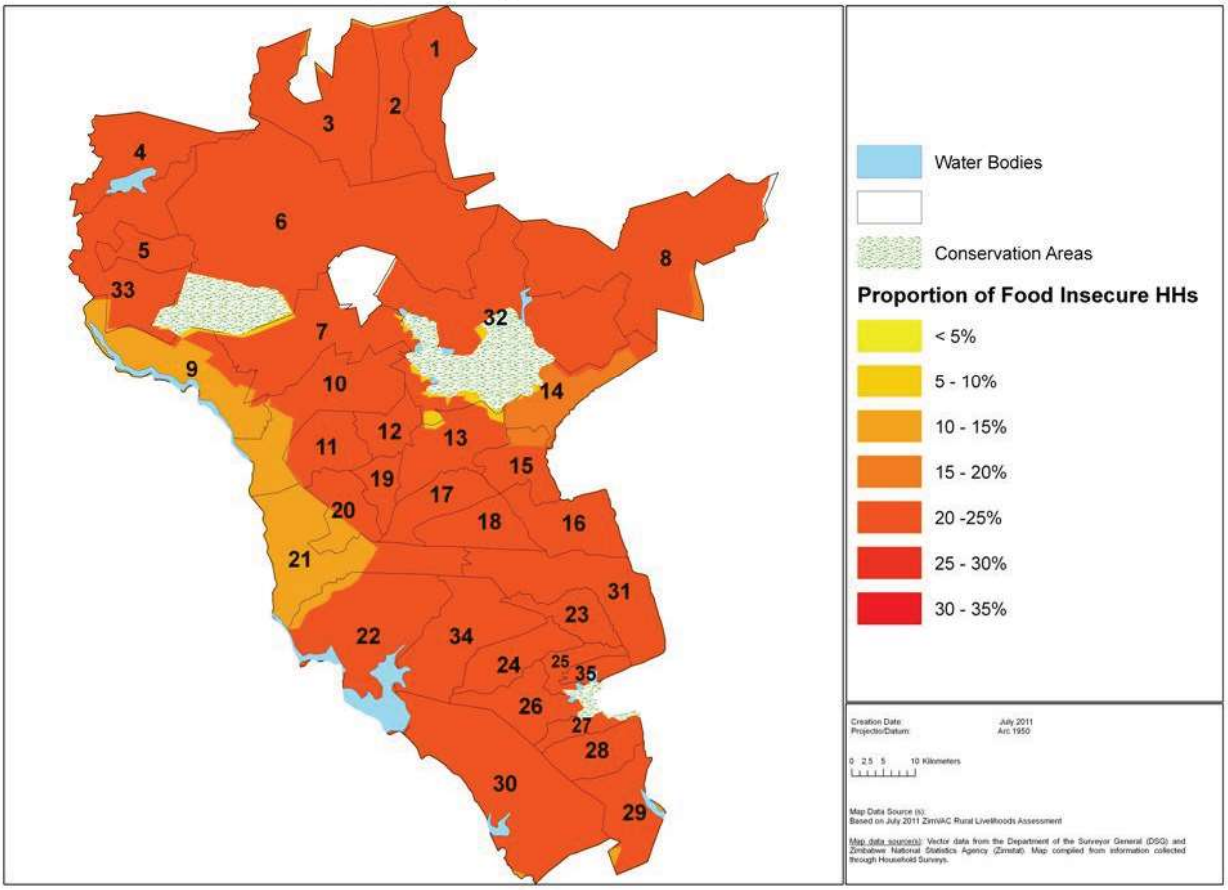
Creation Date: July 2011
Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

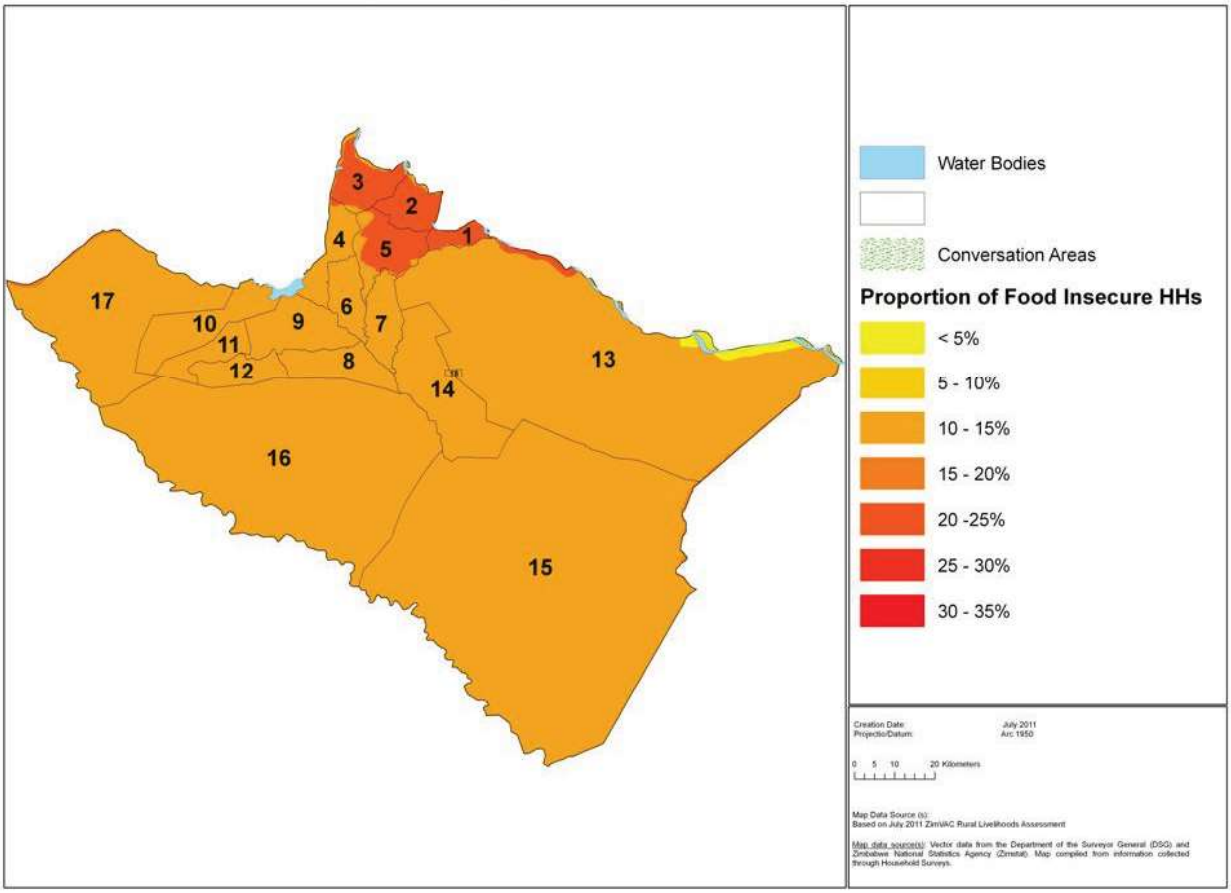
Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

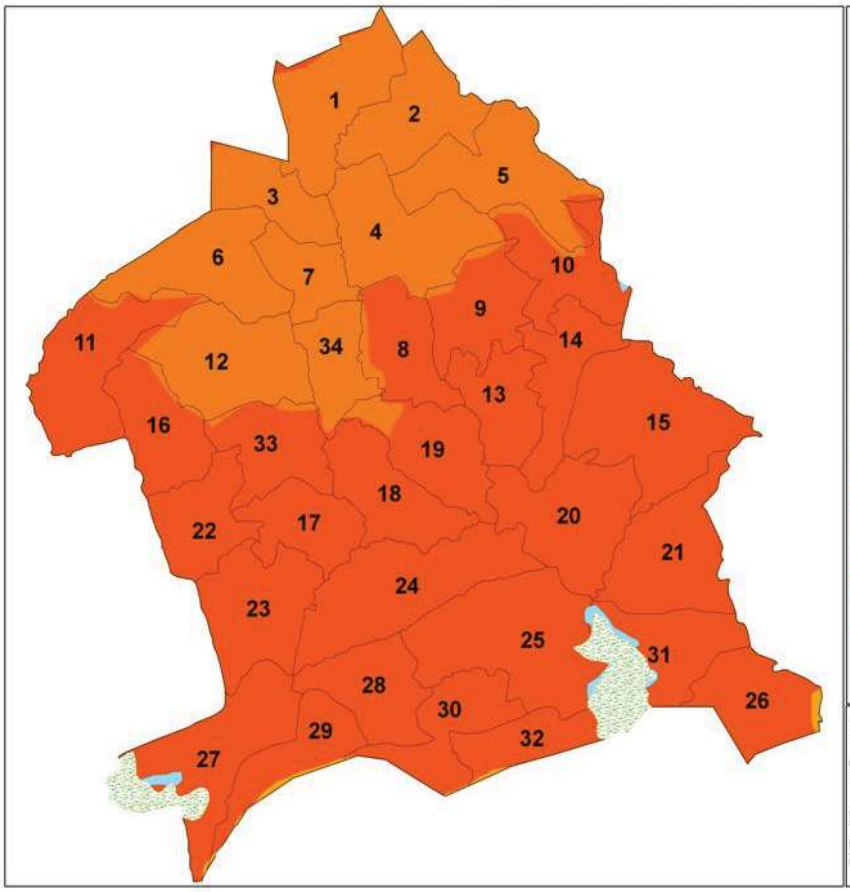
MASVINGO DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MWENEZI DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



ZAKA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC July 2011 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Water Bodies

Conversation Areas

Proportion of Food Insecure HHs

- < 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- 20 -25%
- 25 - 30%
- 30 - 35%

Creation Date: July 2011
Projectio/Datum: Arc 1950

0 1.252.5 5 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on July 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

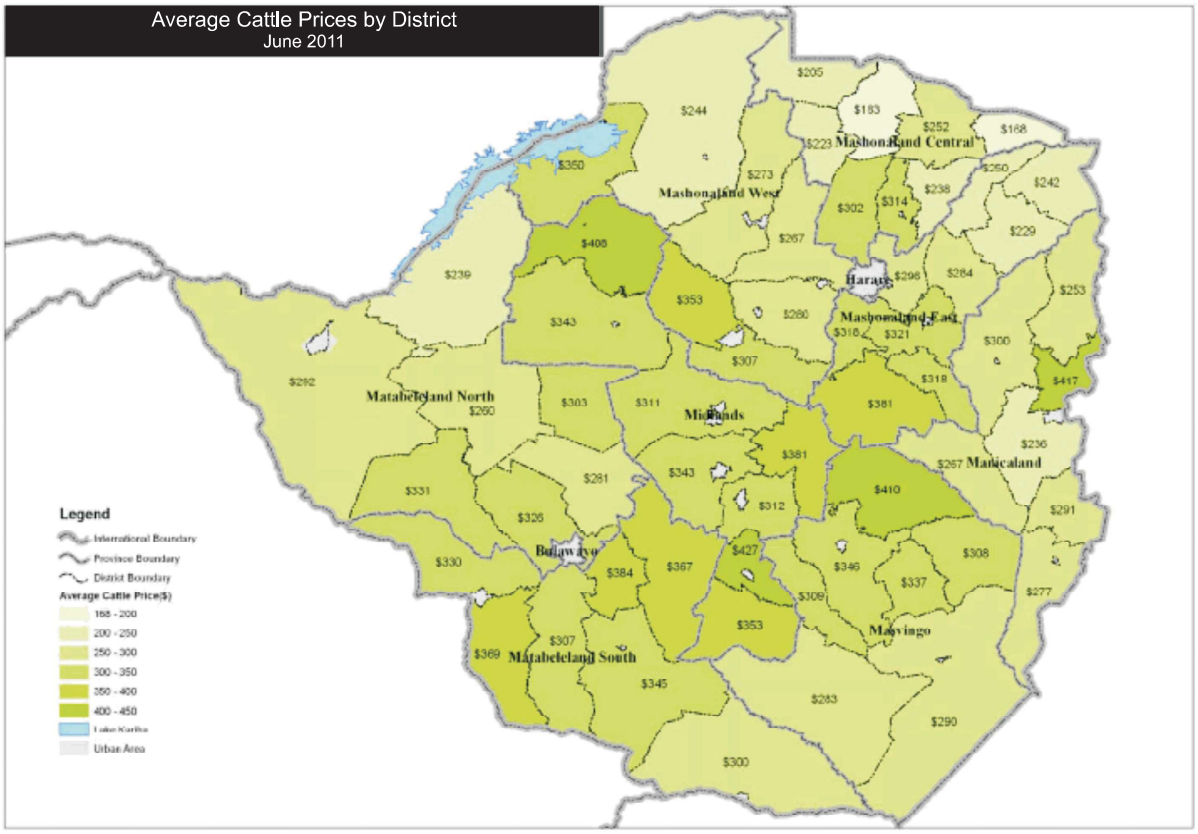
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through Household Surveys.

Water and Sanitation by District								
District	Percentage of Households using				Percentage of Households using			
	Improved Water Sources		Unimproved Water Sources		Improved Toilet Facilities	Shared Toilet Facilities	Unimproved Toilet Facilities	Open defecation
	Rainy season	Dry season	Rainy season	Dry season				
Buhera	73.7	75.4	26.3	24.6	28.0	13.1	4.0	54.9
Chimanimani	65.6	65.5	34.4	34.5	33.5	20.8	34.1	11.6
Chipinge	54.4	55.2	45.6	44.8	22.8	17.5	48.5	11.1
Makoni	83.1	76.4	16.9	23.6	45.0	25.0	9.4	20.6
Mutare	82.0	77.2	18.0	22.8	56.0	15.4	17.6	11.0
Mutasa	46.4	43.9	53.6	56.1	48.9	25.0	22.8	3.3
Nyanga	69.4	68.1	30.6	31.9	27.6	22.7	25.4	24.3
Bindura	72.6	73.2	27.4	26.8	45.8	34.5	7.1	12.5
Centenary	64.8	65.7	35.2	34.3	22.9	16.2	26.3	34.6
Guruve	85.4	80.5	14.6	19.5	44.9	30.3	9.6	15.2
Mazowe	74.9	72.4	25.1	27.6	56.6	24.9	15.6	2.9
Mt Darwin	80.6	79.4	19.4	20.6	24.6	31.3	17.3	26.8
Rushinga	92.8	99.4	7.2	0.6	28.5	30.2	6.7	34.6
Shamva	92.7	92.6	7.3	7.4	39.1	32.4	20.7	7.8
Mbire	88.8	87.6	11.2	12.4	30.8	22.1	19.8	27.3

Water and Sanitation by District								
District	Percentage of Households using				Percentage of Households using			
	Improved Water Sources		Unimproved Water Sources		Improved Toilet Facilities	Shared Toilet Facilities	Unimproved Toilet Facilities	Open defecation
	Rainy season	Dry season	Rainy season	Dry season				
Chikomba	92.2	92.5	7.8	7.5	40.1	24.7	15.4	19.8
Goromonzi	87.1	88.6	12.9	11.4	34.8	51.7	7.3	6.2
Hwedza	73.4	76.2	26.6	23.8	49.2	29.4	4.0	17.5
Marondera	89.8	87.3	10.2	12.7	42.0	18.2	17.6	22.2
Mudzi	79.7	86.4	20.3	13.6	36.6	15.2	7.9	40.2
Murehwa	86.9	84.0	13.1	16.0	43.9	31.2	8.7	16.2
Mutoko	67.0	64.2	33.0	35.8	40.2	24.6	7.8	27.4
Seke	84.9	86.0	15.1	14.0	23.6	39.9	18.0	18.5
UMP	60.7	66.9	39.3	33.1	43.4	17.9	13.3	25.4
Chegutu	80.4	82.1	19.6	17.9	46.3	15.8	9.6	28.2
Hurungwe	49.4	51.5	50.6	48.5	27.8	16.7	15.6	40.0
Kariba	51.7	50.0	48.3	50.0	20.6	7.8	1.7	70.0
Makonde	78.6	80.7	21.4	19.3	26.0	22.5	6.5	45.0
Zvimba	66.9	65.0	33.1	35.0	43.1	20.0	10.0	26.9
Mhondoro-Ngezi	69.0	70.0	31.0	30.0	35.1	12.3	1.2	51.5
Sanyati	86.0	86.4	14.0	13.6	29.6	14.0	3.4	53.1

Water and Sanitation by District								
District	Percentage of Households using				Percentage of Households using			
	Improved Water Sources		Unimproved Water Sources		Improved Toilet Facilities	Shared Toilet Facilities	Unimproved Toilet Facilities	Open defecation
	Rainy season	Dry season	Rainy season	Dry season				
Binga	60.0	61.3	40.0	38.7	5.6	7.3	1.1	86.0
Bubi	68.7	68.9	31.3	31.1	30.6	1.1	2.2	66.1
Hwange	84.9	88.2	15.1	11.8	27.3	11.4	2.8	58.5
Lupane	53.7	54.2	46.3	45.8	15.1	1.7	2.2	81.0
Nkayi	91.9	89.6	8.1	10.4	23.6	2.3	1.7	72.4
Tsholotsho	86.7	91.6	13.3	8.4	29.4	8.9	2.8	58.9
Umguza	75.4	71.4	24.6	28.6	30.2	10.1	1.7	58.1
Beitbridge	80.1	81.2	19.9	18.8	19.0	10.6	8.4	62.0
Bulilima	68.0	65.7	32.0	34.3	50.0	3.9		46.1
Mangwe	75.3	71.2	24.7	28.8	56.4	11.2	5.6	26.8
Gwanda	71.6	74.5	28.4	25.5	41.1	10.3	3.2	45.4
Insiza	62.7	64.6	37.3	35.4	38.9	12.0	2.9	46.3
Matobo	45.1	43.9	54.9	56.1	52.3	4.0	1.7	42.0
Umzingwane	74.8	66.9	25.2	33.1	44.8	18.2	4.2	32.7

Water and Sanitation by District								
District	Percentage of Households using				Percentage of Households using			
	Improved Water Sources		Unimproved Water Sources		Improved Toilet Facilities	Shared Toilet Facilities	Unimproved Toilet Facilities	Open defecation
	Rainy season	Dry season	Rainy season	Dry season				
Chirumhanzu	66.9	64.9	33.1	35.1	40.6	12.5	6.3	40.6
Gokwe North	42.4	35.6	57.6	64.4	22.8	6.7	18.8	51.7
Gokwe South	39.0	36.8	61.0	63.2	18.1	2.9	15.2	63.7
Gweru	61.1	62.3	38.9	37.7	28.5	10.8	10.8	50.0
Kwekwe	80.2	77.0	19.8	23.0	25.0	17.7	6.1	51.2
Mberengwa	75.0	77.5	25.0	22.5	31.7	13.8	0.6	53.9
Shurugwi	81.6	78.7	18.4	21.3	43.4	8.6	4.0	44.0
Zvishavane	94.4	95.5	5.6	4.5	52.5	15.1	1.1	31.3
Bikita	88.9	88.6	11.1	11.4	30.6	18.9	7.8	42.8
Chiredzi	68.6	69.7	31.4	30.3	26.2	21.3	10.4	42.1
Chivi	67.4	70.9	32.6	29.1	21.4	15.4	9.9	53.3
Gutu	61.7	61.6	38.3	38.4	25.0	9.4	16.1	49.4
Masvingo	69.9	68.9	30.1	31.1	18.2	12.4	14.7	54.7
Mwenezi	58.7	59.4	41.3	40.6	25.0	16.1	10.0	48.9
Zaka	75.3	73.5	24.7	26.5	29.8	10.7	1.1	58.4
National	**72.8**	**72.6**	**27.2**	**27.4**	**34.0**	**17.2**	**10.1**	**38.7**


Average Cattle Prices by District
June 2011
Legend
International Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Average Cattle Price($)
168 - 200
200 - 250
250 - 300
300 - 350
350 - 400
400 - 450
Lake Kariba
Urban Area
Matabeleland North
Matabeleland South
Midlands
Mashonaland West
Mashonaland Central
Harare
Mashonaland East
Manicaland
Masvingo
Bulawayo
$205
$244
$183
$252
$168
$223
$350
$273
$238
$242
$314
$302
$267
$406
$229
$239
$298
$284
$253
$353
$343
$280
$316
$321
$300
$307
$292
$318
$417
$303
$311
$381
$260
$236
$267
$331
$281
$343
$381
$410
$312
$291
$326
$427
$308
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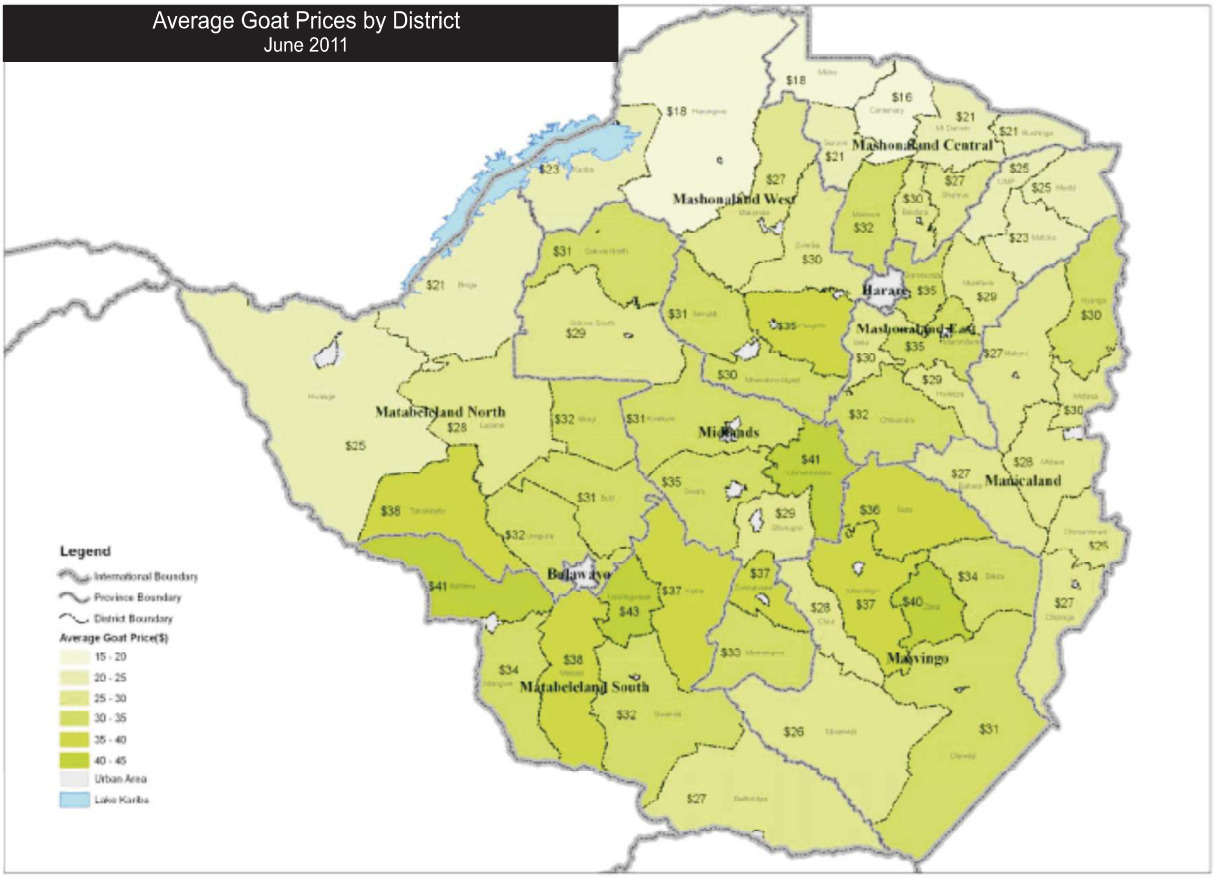
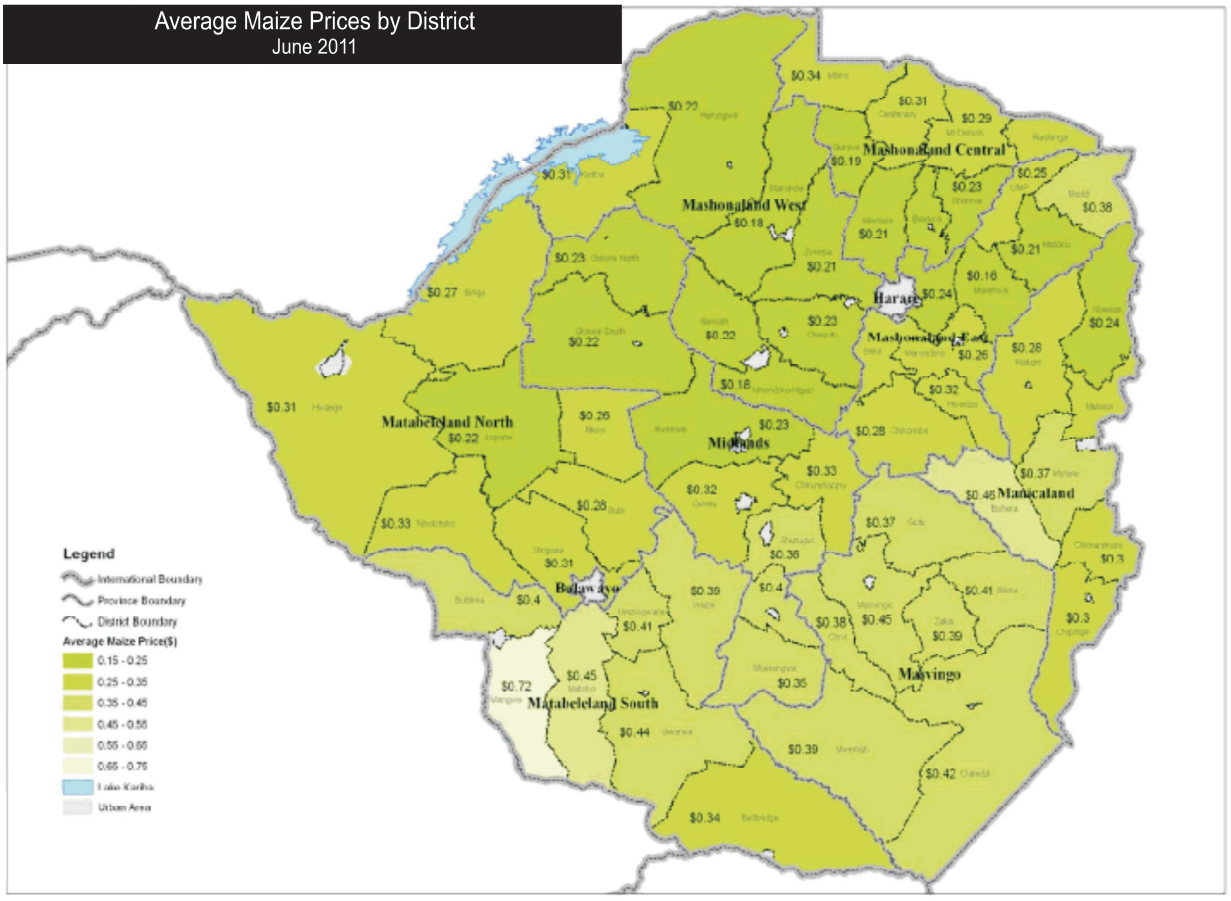
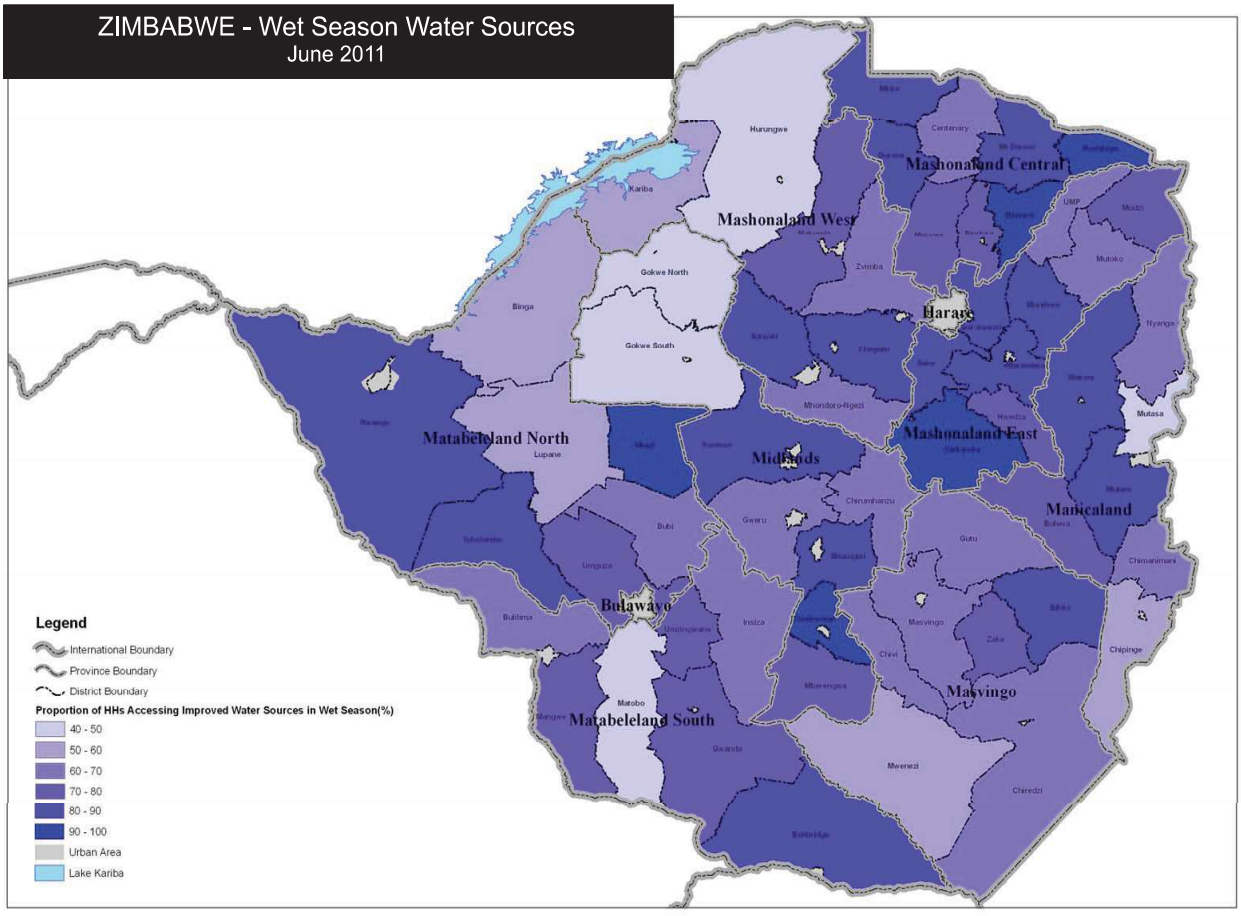
$300


Average Goat Prices by District
June 2011
Mashonaland West
Mashonaland Central
Harare
Mashonaland East
Manicaland
Midlands
Masvingo
Matabeleland North
Matabeleland South
Bulawayo
Legend
International Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Average Goat Price($)
15 - 20
20 - 25
25 - 30
30 - 35
35 - 40
40 - 45
Urban Area
Lake Kariba

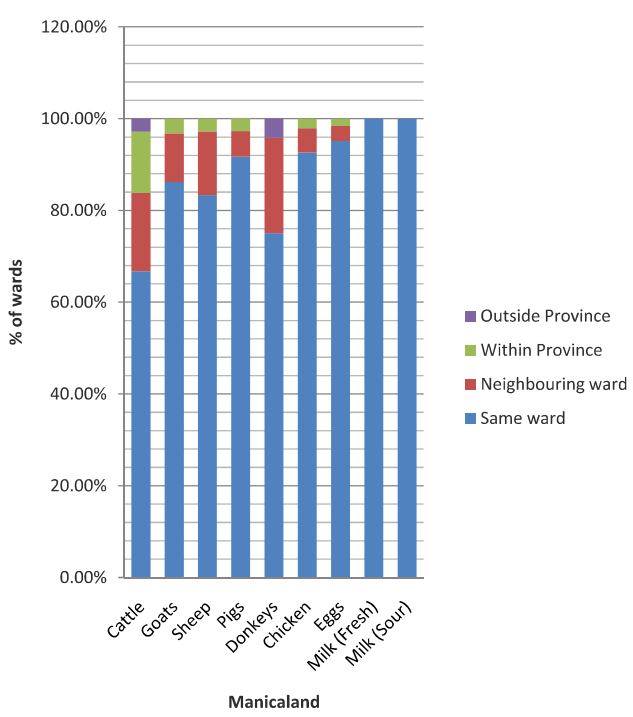

Average Maize Prices by District
June 2011
Mashonaland Central
Mashonaland West
Harare
Matabeleland North
Midlands
Manicaland
Bulawayo
Masvingo
Matabeleland South
Legend
International Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Average Maize Price($)
0.15 - 0.25
0.25 - 0.35
0.35 - 0.45
0.45 - 0.55
0.55 - 0.65
0.65 - 0.75
Lake Kariba
Urban Area

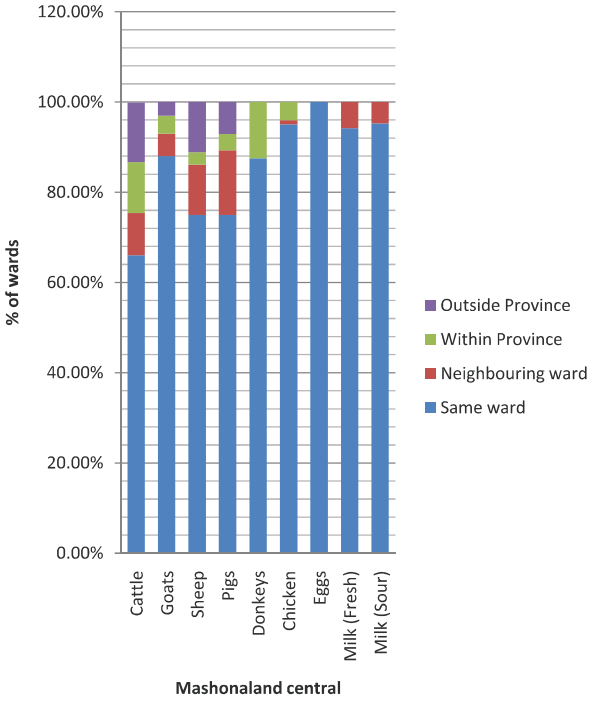
ZIMBABWE - Wet Season Water Sources

June 2011

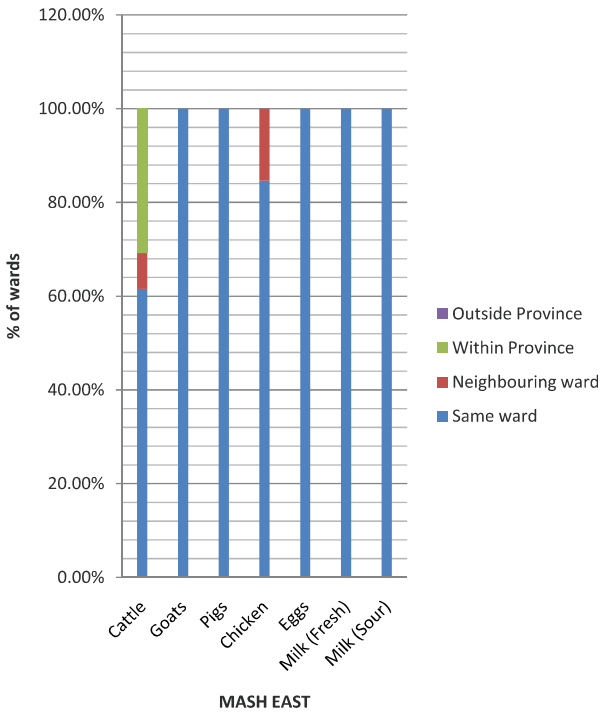


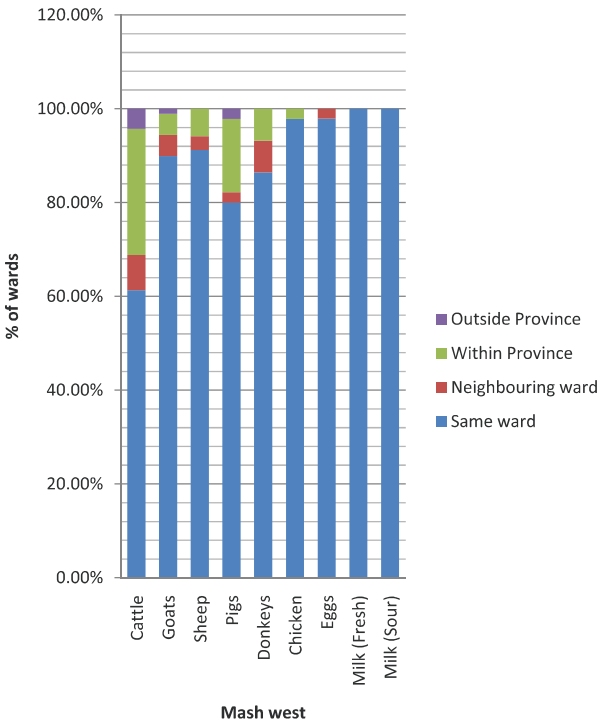
Location Of Livestock Markets



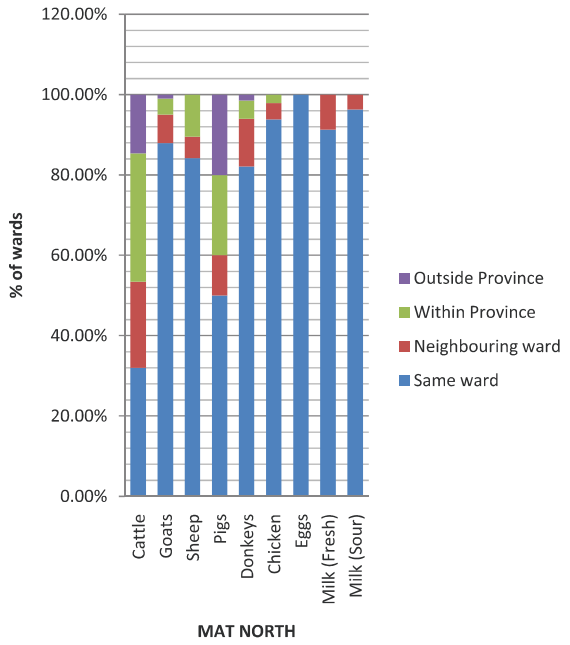


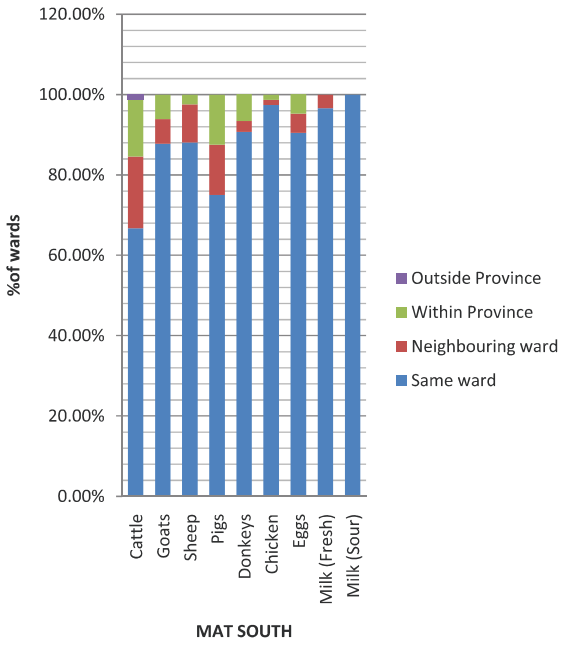
Location Of Markets For Livestock And Livestock Products



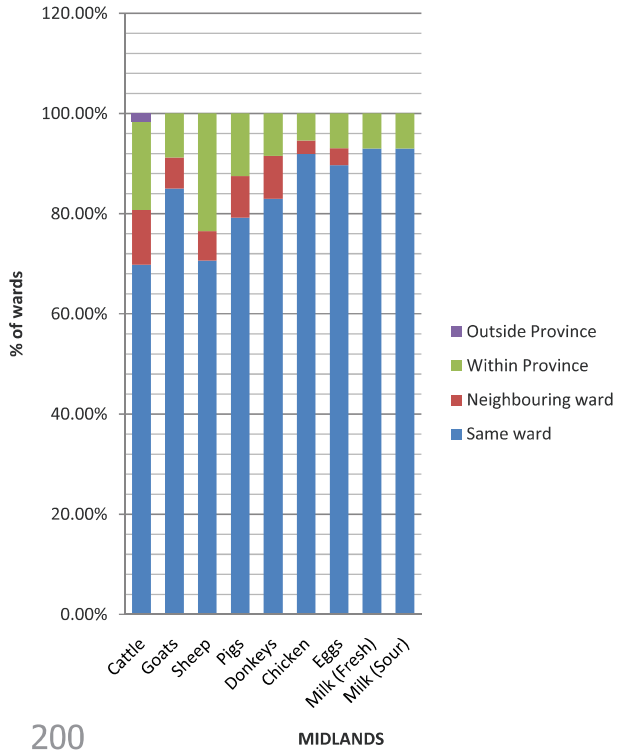


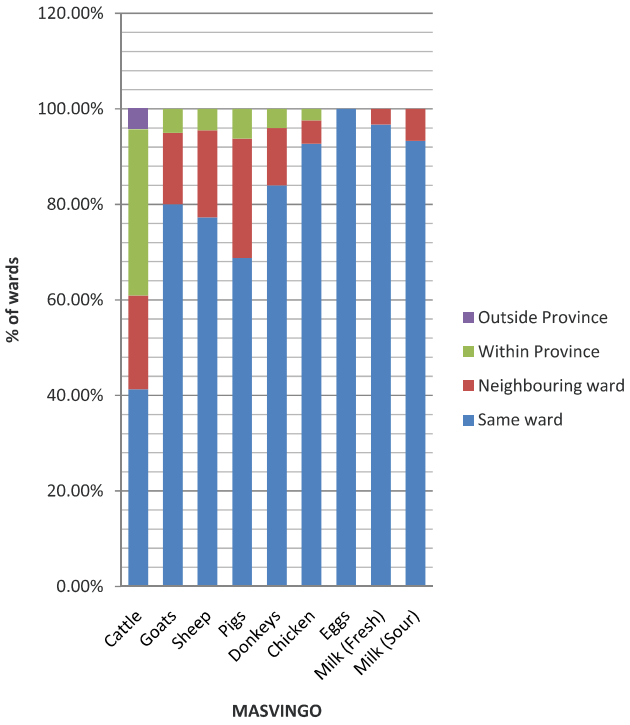
Location Of Markets For Livestock And Livestock Products





Location Of Markets For Livestock And Livestock Products





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