



ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
Assessment Committee

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

Urban Food Security Assessment

January 2009 National Report

PREFACE

Since the year 2000, Zimbabwe has been experiencing economic and humanitarian challenges resulting from a complex web of overlapping factors, some of which include erratic weather patterns; hyperinflation; shrinking economy and a receding international community. This has induced severe hardships on the already impoverished households resulting in worsening vulnerability for both rural and urban populace.

The 2003 Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS II) results showed an increase in poverty at national level and in both rural and urban areas. The decline of the Zimbabwean economy points to a rapidly deteriorating food security situation in the urban areas.

Against this background and the growing need of understanding how the urban poor are coping with the current food security challenges, an Urban Food Security Assessment was conducted by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) in January 2009. This report summarizes the findings of the 2009 ZimVAC Urban Food Security Assessment.

The timing of the survey could not have been any better as its results come at time when the Political leadership of Zimbabwe has worked out a political accord that promises to usher in a favourable atmosphere wherein humanitarian actors and the state will be able to work together in mitigating the effects of the multi-dimensional crisis.

It is the hope of ZimVAC that this report does not resemble a mere compilation of words and figures but rather a planning tool for stakeholders in formulation of appropriate interventions to address the food insecurity problem facing the urban poor.

ZimVAC would like to take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation to all who contributed to the success of the assessment and production of this report.

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

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1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Food security assessments in urban areas have been too few and far apart, viz; 2003 and 2006. Yet the deterioration of the Zimbabwean economy suggests a rapidly deteriorating food security situation in the urban areas of Zimbabwe. In October 2006, the ZimVAC urban food security assessment estimated 24 percent of the households in the high density and peri-urban settlements of Zimbabwe to be food insecure. The top three best provinces were Mashonaland East (14%), Midlands (17%) and Matabeleland South (20%) and the worst provinces were Bulawayo (35%) Manicaland (33%) and Mashonaland West (28%).

Since then poverty levels have increased, annual inflation officially estimated at 231million percent for August 2008; the highest in the world, unemployment estimated to be above 80 percent, the Zimbabwean dollar continuing to lose value against major currencies, continuing shortages of basic food stuffs and other household goods, and continued deterioration of water and sanitation infrastructure.

This continued unabated deterioration of water and sanitation infrastructure has increased the risk of major disease outbreaks, especially in urban areas. It was therefore not surprising that, in August 2008, an unprecedented cholera outbreak occurred in Chitungwiza and it quickly spread to many parts of the country a few months later. The Ministry Health and Child Welfare and the World Health Organisation cholera surveillance report for December 2008 revealed that the disease had been reported in all the country's ten provinces by that period. It had attacked more than 37,000 people and killed close to 2,000 people. Chief amongst the factors that fuelled the pandemic were the poor water and sanitation prevailing in most urban areas as well as the seriously compromised public health delivery system.

Given the foregoing, establishing the food security situation in urban areas and how the urban poor are coping with the attendant food

security challenges is not only urgent but indispensable information for the formulation of appropriate interventions to address the food insecurity problem.

It is in this light that ZimVac formulated and implemented the 2009 urban food security assessment with the following objectives;

- To determine the prevalence of food insecurity and its severity amongst households in the high density and peri-urban areas of Zimbabwe.
- To identify and describe food insecure households in the high density and peri urban areas of Zimbabwe.
- To describe the ways and means households in high density and peri urban settlements are employing to earn a living and how they are coping with the food insecurity they are experiencing
- To identify and describe the socio-economic factors that determines the food security situation of food insecure households.
- To provide recommendations on immediate, medium and long term interventions to address the food insecurity in urban areas of Zimbabwe.

2. METHODOLOGY

A household survey was used to collect information from sampled households. A total of 50 enumerators drawn from government departments, NGOs and UN organisations were used to collect data. The enumerators worked under the supervision of 16 national supervisors. The questionnaire (Annex 1) collected information on demography, assets, food sources and consumption, remittances, coping strategies, shocks and hazards; and urban agriculture. In addition to the household questionnaire information on food availability, prices, water & sanitation was also collected during the survey.

2.1 Sample Size

A national sample size of 222 sites was determined and 12 households were interviewed per site. The distribution of the sample is shown in Table 2.1. The square root allocation technique was adopted to allocate the 222 sites across provinces. This technique ensured that provinces with larger urban populations were not over represented at the expense of urban areas with smaller populations. The sample was tailor made to cover large cities, medium cities, small towns, growth points, mining towns, service centers and border towns. The 2009 sample was determined along the same lines as the 2006 sample, due to financial constraints; the sample was limited to high density residential areas and peri-urban settlement. As such the results should be taken to be representative of populations in high density and peri urban areas only.

Table 2.1: Urban Areas and Number of Households Interviewed per Province

Province	Urban Areas	Number of Households interviewed
Bulawayo	Bulawayo	230
Manicaland	Mutare, Rusape, Chipinge	315
Mash Central	Bindura, Trojan Mine, Glendale Mvurwi, Shamva	242
Mash East	Marondera, Chikomba, Chivhu, Mutoko, Murehwa, Ruwa	266
Mash West	Chinhoyi, Kadoma, Chegutu, Kariba, Norton Karoi, Mt Hampden	241
Masvingo	Masvingo, Mashava, Chiredzi, Gutu	301
Mat North	Hwange, Victoria Falls, Lupane	241
Mat South	Gwanda, Beitbridge, Plumtree	185
Midlands	Gweru, Kwekwe, Redcliff, Zvishavane	296
Harare	Harare High Density, Chitungwiza, Epworth, Harare Peri-urban	360
TOTAL		2677

2.2 Data Collection & Management

Household data was collected using Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) except the urban agriculture section which was completed on paper questionnaires. The data from PDAs was exported to SPSS and the paper questionnaires were entered into SPSS. Data cleaning was undertaken mainly through consistency checks. A total of 2667 households were interviewed and of these data from 2553 (96%) households was used to determine the proportion of food insecure households following data cleaning. The results of the survey are presented in the following chapter

3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The ZimVAC 2009 urban food security assessment results are presented in the following five thematic areas.

- Household food security which includes proportion of food insecure households, food sources, consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies.
- Livelihoods activities which includes income sources, remittances, assets and urban agriculture.
- Water and sanitation
- Shocks to food security.
- Characteristics of food insecure

3.0 Household Food Security

3.1 Proportion of Food Insecure Households

The ZimVAC 2009 urban food security assessment found 33% of the assessed households to be food insecure compared to 24% in November 2006 (see Fig 3.1 below)

Fig 3.1: Proportion of Food Insecure Households in 2006 & 2009

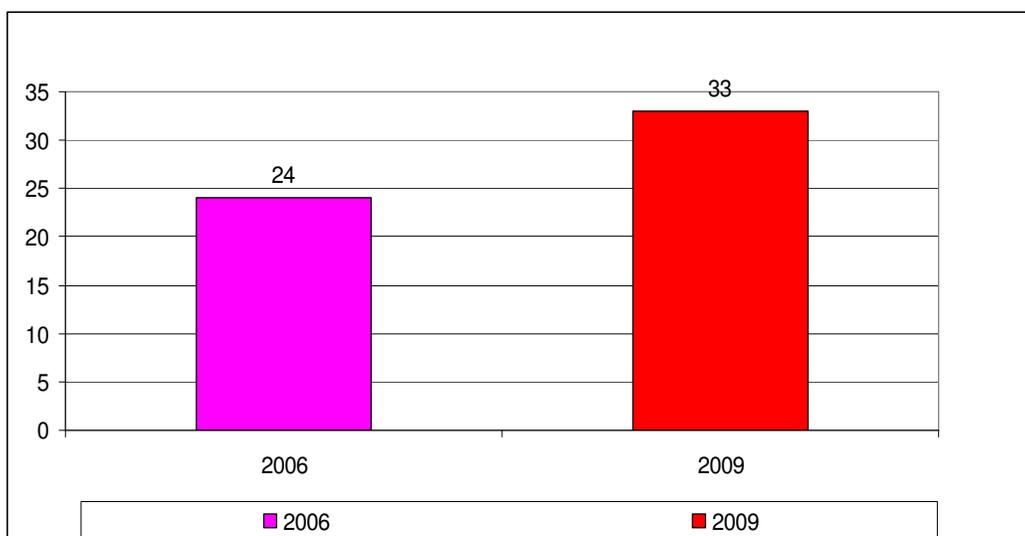
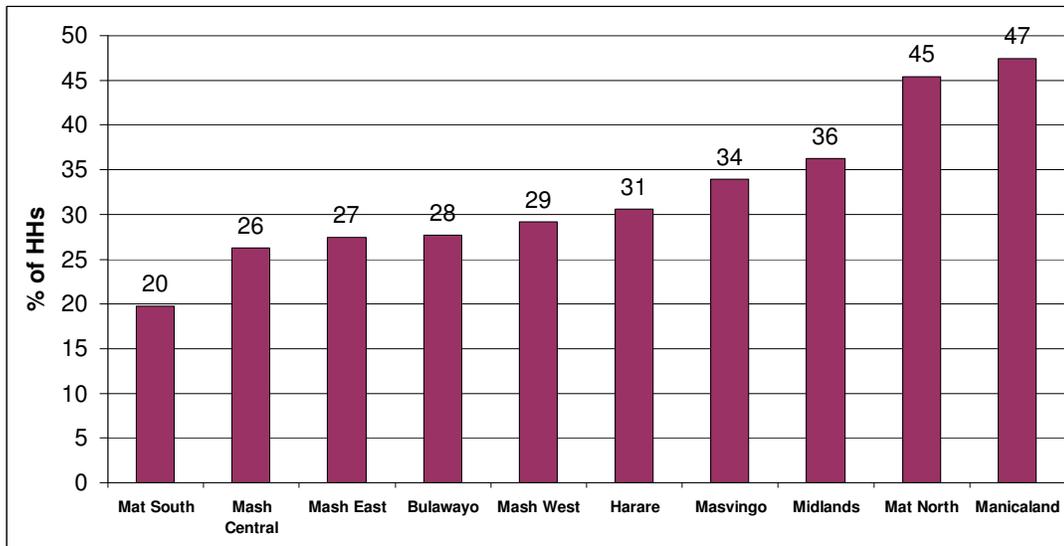


Figure 3.2 shows that the highest levels of food insecure households were found in Manicaland (47%), followed by Matabeleland North (45%). The lowest levels were found in Matabeleland South (20%), Mashonaland Central (26%), Mashonaland East (27%), Bulawayo (28%), Mashonaland West (29%), Harare (31%), Masvingo (34%), Midlands (36%), Matabeleland North (45%) and Manicaland (47%) provinces.

Fig 3.2 Proportion of Food Insecure Household by Province (2009)

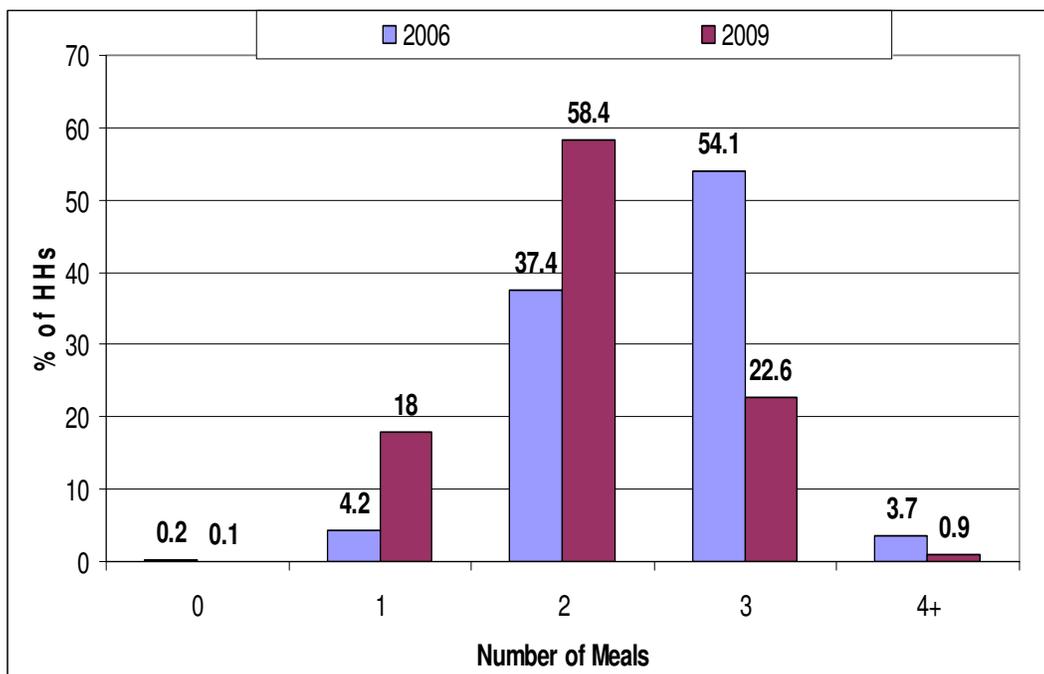


3.2 Food Sources and Consumption

3.2.1 Number of Meals

Information on the number of meals consumed a day before the survey was collected. As shown in Fig 3.3, the proportion of households which had consumed three meals the day prior to the assessment declined from 54 % in 2006 to 23% in 2009, clearly indicating that households are reducing the number of meals as a coping strategy. The greatest proportion of households consuming 2 or more meals were in Mashonaland East (90%) followed by Matebeleland South (89%). The least proportion of households consuming 2 or more meals was in Masvingo (70%).

Fig 3.3: Proportion of households by number of meals eaten the day prior to the survey

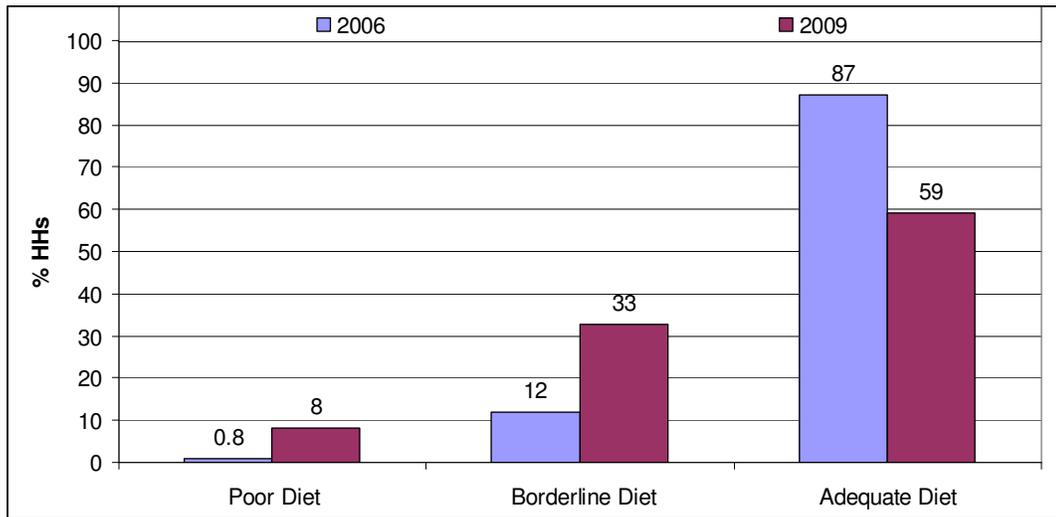


¹ Carbohydrates included maize, sorghum, millets, bulger wheat, wheat and potatoes

3.2.2 Dietary Diversity

The survey also collected information on dietary diversity within high density and peri urban areas. To this end a food consumption score (which assesses the degree of diversity, was computed. The average food consumption score declined from 64.88 in 2006 to 46.52 in 2009 indicating that households were consuming less diversified diets. The proportion of households which had an adequate diet declined from 87 % in 2006 to 59 % in 2009(Fig 3.4)

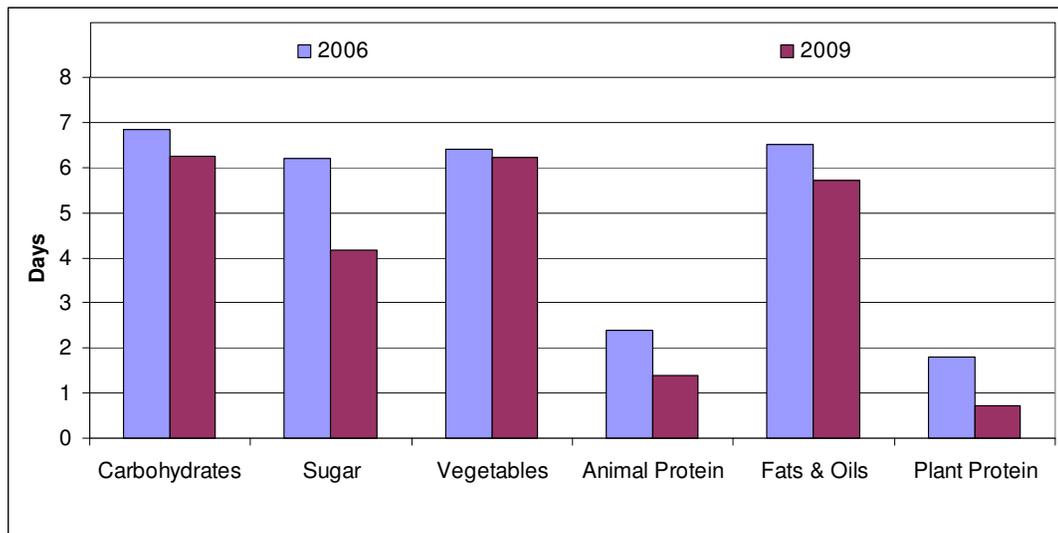
Fig 3.4: Food Consumption Score



3.2.3 Average number of days a food item was consumed

The survey collected information on the number of days a food item was consumed seven days prior to the assessment. Categories of food items considered were carbohydrates, proteins (animal and plant), vegetables, oils and fats. Fig 3.5 shows the average number of days a food item was consumed by interviewed households.

Fig 3.5: Average number of days a food item was consumed 7 days prior to the survey

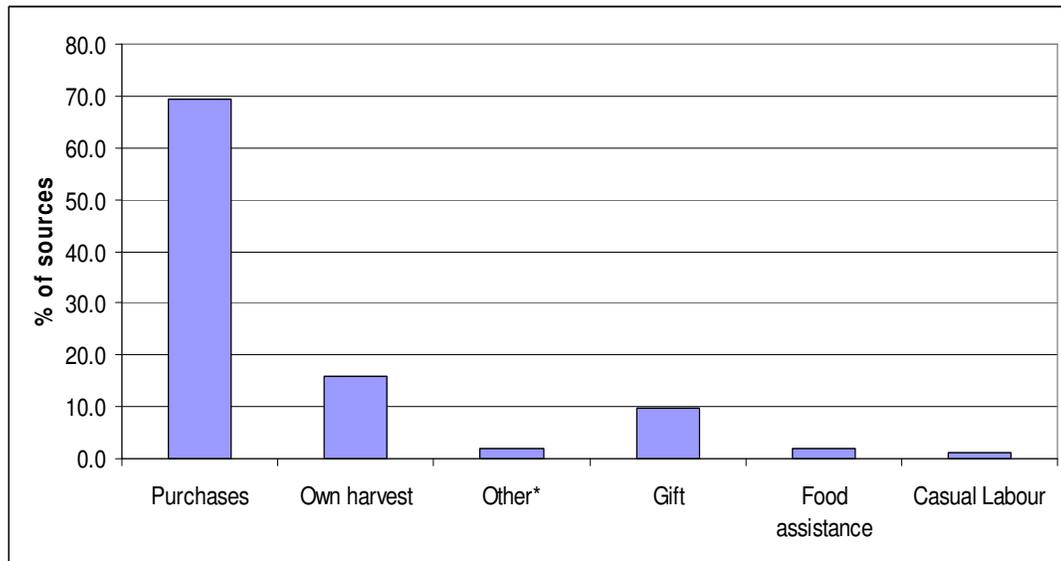


In 2009 households consumed all food items on average less number of days than 2006, notable differences being recorded in the consumption of sugar, animal and plant protein. Unfortunately these basic food items are considered luxuries by households when they struggle to make ends meet.

3.2.4 Food Sources

An analysis of the major sources of a range of food stuffs consumed by interviewed households seven days prior to the survey revealed that purchases was the major source followed by own production (Fig 3.6).

Fig. 3.6: Major sources of Food – 7 days prior the survey



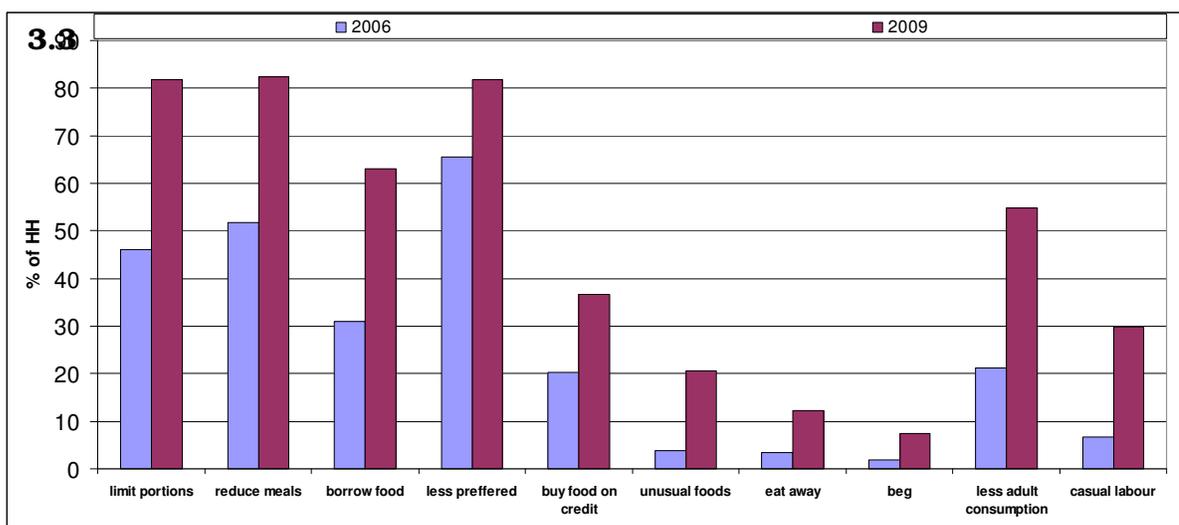
As expected, own crop production (55%) was the major source of vegetables consumed by interviewed households followed by purchases (40%). For the period 30 days prior to the survey, the important sources of maize meal consumed were retail local (52%), open market (16%) and retail abroad (10%). Maize meal was readily available in all areas assessed and the prices ranged from USD 0.6 /kg to USD 1 per Kg. Retail abroad was a significant source of maize meal in Mat South (32%), Mat North (45%), urban areas assessed in both provinces have greater access to markets in Botswana and South Africa. However, in border towns assessed in Manicaland retail abroad as a source of maize meal was low (Mutare 2%).

The assessment shows that 20% of the households interviewed consumed bulger wheat sometime 30 days prior to the assessment. Of these households the major source was gifts (45%) and open market (32%), only 6% reported receiving bulger wheat as food assistance.

3.2.5 Consumption Coping Strategies

Ninety-six percent of the interviewed households employed at least one of the assessed consumption coping strategies as a result of facing short term food access challenges; this represents an 18% increase compared to the 2006 assessment. Fig 3.7 presents the proportion of households which employed the various consumption coping strategies, 30 days prior to the survey. Compared to 2006, households intensified the use of all the coping strategies. Limiting the size of portions, relying on less preferred foods and reducing the number of meals were the most common coping strategies among interviewed households. This is consistent with the shift of the highest proportion of surveyed households reporting having three meals per day in 2006 compared to the highest proportion of households assessed in 2009 having two meals per day.

Fig 3.7: Proportion of HHs employing various coping strategies

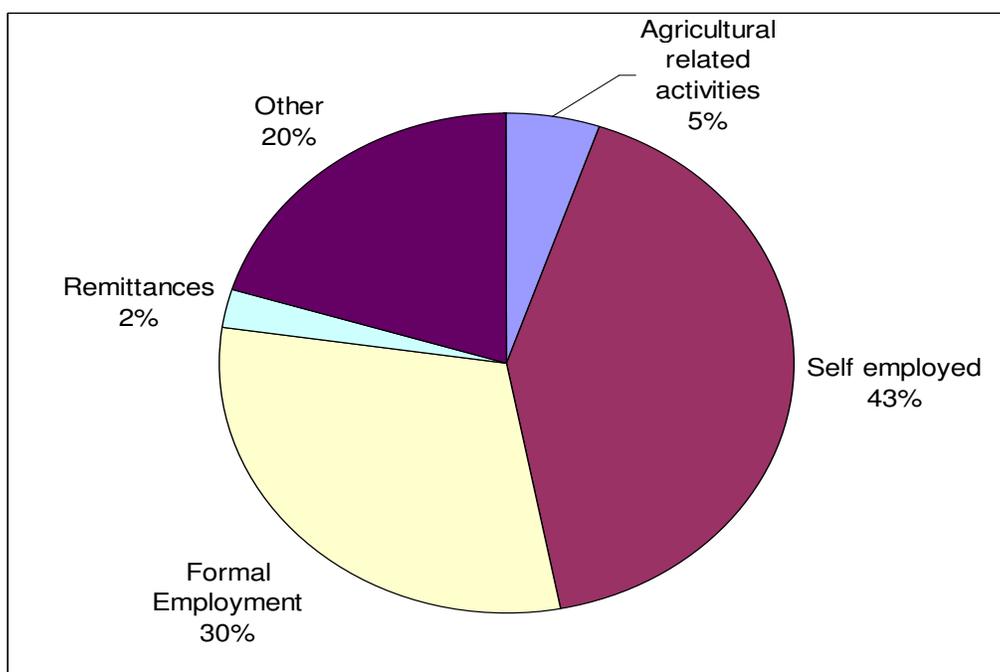


3.4 Livelihoods Activities

3.3.1 Income Sources

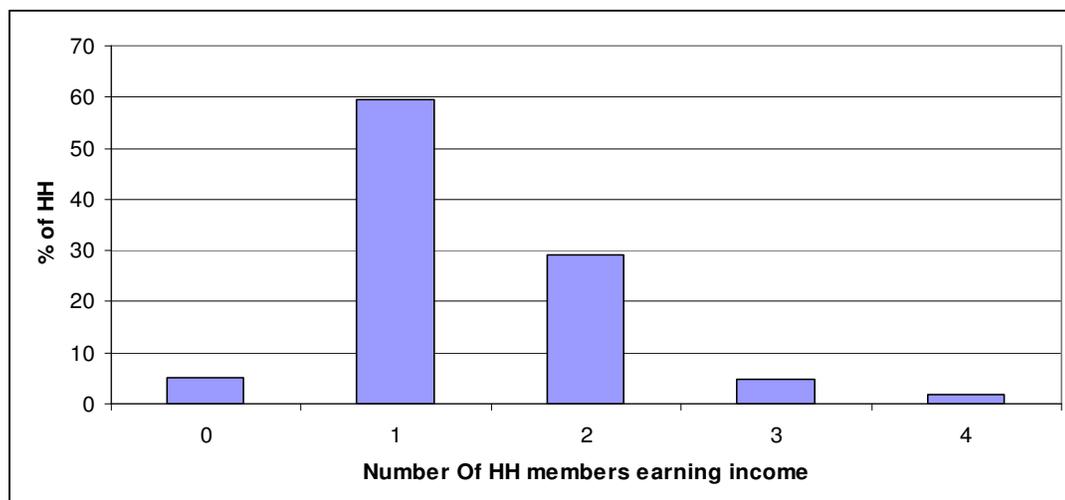
Assessed households were found to be deriving their livelihoods from a wide range of activities (Fig 3.8). Chief amongst them were self employment and formal employment. Self employment included activities such as cross border trade, petty trade, retailing and artisans. Despite the apparent temporal nature of the income sources, the majority of the income sources were considered stable (61%), temporal casual (29%) and seasonal (10 %)

Fig 3.8: Share of major sources of income



About 50% of the households reported having at least two important sources of income. Such households were found more likely to be food secure than those with 1 or no source of income. The majority of interviewed households reported having one person earning income at the time of the survey (Fig 3.9), despite on average households having 3 people in the potentially economic active age group of 18 – 59 years.

Fig. 3.9: Proportion of Households by number of members earning income



Almost 100% of those households who reported no source of income and also reported not having someone outside the household who support them were food insecure.

3.3.2 Remittances

Nineteen percent of the households reported having relatives or friends from outside the household who support them from time to time. Of these 4% of the households reported remittances as one of the three most important sources of income. The proportion of households reporting having someone who support them from time to time declined from 28% in 2006 to 19% in 2009. More female-headed households (32%) were getting remittances than male-headed households (15%).

Despite the current economic hardships, 64% of interviewed households reported giving assistance in the form of food and/or money to other family members outside the household. Of these;

- 30 % reported supporting children in school elsewhere(rural or urban);
- 84 % supporting other family members in rural areas; and
- 26 % supporting other family members in urban areas.

Over 70 % of the households that are supporting other family members leaving outside the household were food secure. It is important to note that 30 % of households supporting other people with food were found to

be food insecure. All these observations clearly demonstrate the importance of social networks in the livelihoods of both rural and urban populations.

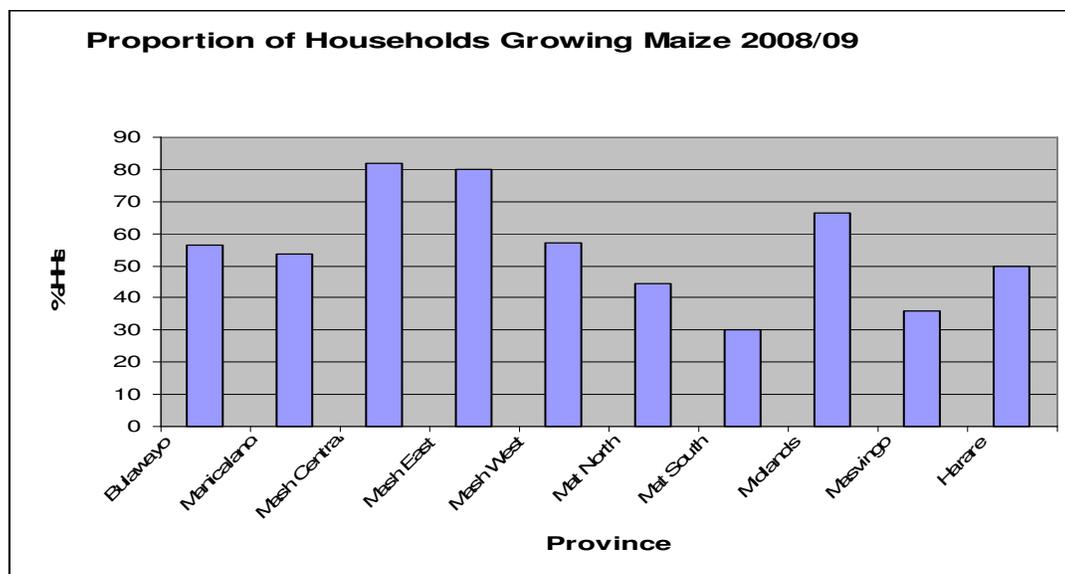
3.3.3 Assets

Thirty one percent of the interviewed households reported selling assets to buy food in the three months preceding the assessment. It was not surprising that only less than 6% of the households reported purchasing household assets during the last 6 months prior to the survey. Of note was the fact that a higher proportion of the food insecure households (41%) sold their assets to purchase food while 24% of food secure households also disposed of household assets to purchase food. Furthermore, 7 % of interviewed households reported to have disposed livestock to purchase food. This scenario is worrying as it is likely creating a vicious cycle of impoverishment.

3.3.4 Urban Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be one of the important sources of livelihoods for the majority of households in the peri-urban and high density areas after petty trading, cross border trading and self employment. In 2006 on average household maize production for those growing the crop in urban areas contributed up to eight months of household cereal requirements. In the current assessment fifty six percent of the interviewed households grew maize during the 2008/09 agricultural season, with the highest proportion of households in Mashonaland Central (82%) and the least in Matebeleland South (30%) (Fig 3.10). On performance of the maize crop, 65 percent of the households reported that their maize crop was in a better condition this year than same time last year.

Fig 3.10: Proportion of Households Growing Maize 2008/09



3.4 Water and Sanitation

According to the Ministry Health and Child Welfare and the World Health Organisation cholera surveillance, by December 2008 cholera had been reported in all the country's ten provinces, it had attacked more than 37,000 people and had killed close to 2,000 people. While various prevention and treatment programmes have been put in place by Government and its partners since the outbreak of the disease it has continued to spread. By 22 January 2009, reported cholera cases had increased to over 50,000 and close to 3,000 people had died from the disease. The disease's case fatality rate has persisted to be unacceptably high at about 5 percent. The fundamental causes of the unprecedented cholera epidemic ravaging Zimbabwe are

- the absence of clean water supply at all times,
- the collapse of the sewage and refuse collection systems in most urban areas and
- The collapse of the public health system.

This assessment found that these problems continue to worsen in all urban areas covered by the survey.

3.5 Shocks to food security

Households were asked to identify the major shocks they experienced 30 days prior to the assessment which had a negative impact on their ability to access food. Multiple response analysis of shocks to food access that households reported to have experienced a month before the assessment revealed the following as major shocks:

- Charging food or food items in foreign currency
- Low cash withdrawal limits
- High utility bills
- High food prices
- Loss of employment or reduced salary and
- Sickness/Death of household member

It is recognised that most of these shocks have been experienced by the households for a long period. As a consequence, urgent attention is recommended to mitigate future impacts on household food security.

3.6 Characteristics of Food Insecure Households

The assessment found the following as the common characteristics of food insecure households.

- Food insecure households tended to have more household members (5.5 people) than food secure households (4.7people)
- Households with at least one orphan (39%) were more likely to be food insecure than those without orphans (31%)
- Households with at least one member who was chronically ill (43%) were more likely to be food insecure than those without (31%)
- Households that reported receiving remittances (78%) were more likely to be food secure than those that were not doing so (64%).
- Elderly headed households were more likely to be food insecure than those with younger heads of households.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Since the last ZimVAC assessment in 2006, the food security situation for the majority of the urban population in high density and peri urban areas has been worsening as a result of, among other things, high food prices, pricing of basic commodities in foreign currency, low cash withdrawal limits and high utility bills. It is therefore recommended that:
 - Access to food by those who are gainfully employed be improved through encouraging employers to pay their employees in foreign currency and reviewing the withdrawal limits to be inline with the purchasing power of the Zimbabwean dollar.
 - Lowering prices of basic commodities on the domestic market through increasing supply and encouraging competition amongst the suppliers.
- Despite the magnitude of food insecurity in the high density and peri urban areas, an insignificant number of households reported receiving food assistance. It is therefore recommended that appropriate social protection programs be implemented.
- Self employment (petty trade, cross border and small scale retailing) was identified to be an important source of income for the majority of the households. It is recommended that policies and programs which harness the informal sector growth potential be encouraged.
- In the current assessment 56% of interviewed households reported growing maize. In 2006 on average household maize production for those growing the crop in urban areas contributed up to eight months of household cereal requirements. Undoubtedly, urban agriculture contributes significantly to household food security therefore should be promoted.
- Current efforts to address the cholera epidemic are mainly focusing on awareness and treatment, without addressing the fundamental problems of clean water supply, refuse collection and malfunctioning sewer systems. It is recommended that these fundamental problems be addressed to curb the cholera epidemic.

Appendices

Annex 1. Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee Urban Household Food Security Assessment Questionnaire – 2009

City		City Code	
Date	(day – month – year)	Suburb Type	
		Household Code	
		Name of Enumerator	
Suburb type			

Consent: We are conducting a survey of the food security situation of families in (City name). We would like to ask you some questions about your family. The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want. However we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May we begin now?

1- Household Demographics	
1.1 Name of respondent	
1.2 What is the sex of your HH? (1=male 2=female)	
1.3 How old is the head of your HH (in years)	
1.4 How many persons (total) are currently living in your HH?	

1.5 How many household members by gender fall into each of the of following age categories.

Write in each category	Male	Female	Total
a. children 0-17 years			
d. adults 18-59 years			
e. elderly (60+)			

1.6 Number of chronically ill (consistently ill for 3 months or more) members in the household?

1.7 Number of orphans in the household

1.8 How many persons are engaged in activities that bring food and cash income to the household regularly?

1.9.1 Does the household support anyone living outside the home with money or food?*(circle one)* 1=Yes 2=No

If yes, who? *(tick all that apply)*

a. children in school elsewhere	
b. other family living in rural areas	
c. other family living in urban areas	
d. other <i>(specify)</i>	

1.9.2 Is the household getting any support (cash, food, other non-food essential services and goods) from anyone outside the household at present?

1= Yes 2= No

If yes, in what form? *(tick all that apply)*

Cash for food purchases	
Cash for other non food essentials (school fees, rentals, other bills)	
Food	
Other <i>(specify)</i>	

2- Food consumption and food sources				
2.1 What quantities of the following items did you consume over the last month, and what was the primary source of these commodities?				
	Food items	Quantity	Units	Main source
1	Maize meal			
2	Other mealie meal (sorghum, millet)			
3	Bread			
4	Wheat flour			
5	Rice			
6	Potatoes			
Notes:	units	main source		
	1 =kgs	1= retail outlets (local)		
	2 = loaves	2= handouts		
	3 = litres	3= remittances from relatives		
	4 =500g tins	4= retail outlets (abroad)		
	5 = 500g packets	5= church		
	6 =bundles	6= members of the neighbourhood		
	7 = dozens			
		7=NGO, charity groups		
		8=Government		

2.2	How many meals did the adults (18+) in this household eat yesterday ?	_ NUMBER OF MEALS	
2.3	How many meals did the children 6 to less than 18 years in this household eat yesterday ? IF NO CHILDREN IN THE HH, WRITE 98 for N/A	_ _ NUMBER OF MEALS	
<p>2.4 Over the last seven days, how many days did you consume the following foods?</p> <p>• What was the main source(s) of the food?</p>			
		Number of days (0 to 7)	Source(s)
1.	Maize, maize porridge	_	_
2.	Other cereal (rice, sorghum, millet, bead, pasta etc)	_	_
3.	Roots and Tubers (cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes)	_	_
4.	Sugar or sugar products	_	_
5.	Beans and peas	_	_
6.	Groundnuts and cashew nuts	_	_
7.	Vegetables (including relish and leaves)	_	_
8.	Fruits	_	_
9.	<i>Beef, goat, or other red meat and pork</i>	_	_
10.	<i>Poultry and eggs</i>	_	_
11.	Fish	_	_
12.	Oils/fats/butter	_	_
13.	Milk/yogurt/other dairy	_	_
14.	CSB	_	_
Source codes:	1 = Own production	2 = Casual labour	
	3 = Borrowed	4 = Gift	
	5 = Purchases	6 = Food assistance	
	7 = Barter	8 = Hunting/gathering/catching	

3- Income sources and expenditure

3.1 How many household members currently earn income for the household?

3.2 What is each of these income sources and are they temporal/casual, seasonal or stable?

Income sources (Indicate up to 6 sources writing down the appropriate code)	Number of household members engaged in the activity	Tick one per row			Rank (according to importance 1= most important)
		Temporary/casual	Seasonal	Stable	

Income source codes (for income sources not listed, add up to 2 as other)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1= production and sale of food crops
wholesalers, trader | 11= self employed – retailer, |
| 2= production and sale of cash crops
NGO, private sector | 12= salaried employee – |
| 3= production and sale of animals/ animal products
government, civil service | 13= salaried employee - |
| 4= petty trade | 14= pension or allowance |
| 5= Fishing | 15= remittances |
| 6= agricultural wage labour | 16= Forex trade |
| 7= non-agricultural wage labour | 17= Informal mining |
| 8= self employed – services (taxi, carpenter, crafts) | 18= Others |
| 9= Cross border trade | |

4- Assets

4.1 How much/many of these items did you purchase over the last 6 months?

	Purchased over the past 6 months (Tick all that apply)		Purchased over the past 6 months (Tick all that apply)
a. radio		l. DVD/home theatre	
b. sewing machine		m. satellite dish	
c. cell phone		n. jewellery	
d. bicycle		o. land	
e. motorbike		p. home/residence	
f. car		q. cattle/cows	
g. refrigerator		r. goats/sheep	
h. stove		s. poultry	
i. oven/micro-wave		t. welding machine	
j. sofas		u. generator	
k. television		v. others	

5- Coping strategies

5.1 In the past 30 days, how frequently did your household resort to using one or more of the following strategies in order to have access to food? **SELECT ONE ANSWER PER STRATEGY.**

		Never	Seldom (1-3 days/month)	Sometimes (1-2 days/week)	Often (3-6 days a week)	Daily	
E1	Skip entire days without eating?	1	2	3	4	5	
E2	Limit portion size at mealtimes?	1	2	3	4	5	
E3	Reduce number of meals eaten per day?	1	2	3	4	5	
E4	Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives?	1	2	3	4	5	
E5	Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods?	1	2	3	4	5	
E6	Purchase/borrow food on credit?	1	2	3	4	5	
E7	Gather unusual types or amounts of wild food / hunt?	1	2	3	4	5	
E8	Harvest immature crops (e.g. green maize)?	1	2	3	4	5	
E9	Send household members to eat elsewhere?	1	2	3	4	5	
E10	Send household members to beg?	1	2	3	4	5	
E11	Reduce adult consumption so children can eat?	1	2	3	4	5	
E12	Rely on casual labour for food?	1	2	3	4	5	
E13	Have you sold any household assets to buy food in the past 3 months?						0 = No 1 = Yes
E14	Have you sold any household livestock to buy food in the past 3 months?						0 = No 1 = Yes

6- Shocks impacting households

6.1 In the last month, what difficulties have negatively impacted your household's ability to meet your food and non-food needs? *(do not read list, once identified, ask household to rank the top 3)*

Shock	Tick all difficulties identified by HH	Rank the top 3 difficulties
a. loss of employment/reduced salary		
b. sickness/health expenditures		
c. death of household member		
d. high food prices		
e. high fuel/transport costs		
f. High house rentals frequently reviewed, pegged in forex		
g. debt to reimburse		
h. irregular/unsafe drinking water		
i. electricity cuts		
j. insecurity/thefts		
k. bad climate (poor crop yields/harvests)		
l. natural disaster (floods, droughts)		
m. Frequent school fees reviews and boarding school groceries		
n. Others (specify)		

ZimVac Urban Food Security Assessment 13 – 29 January 2009

Province	City Name
Date	Name of Enumerator
City Code	Household Code

1. Did you grow any maize this season 2008/09 1 = Yes 2 = No

	If yes, what is the total quantity of inputs accessed (Kgs)	What is the total quantity of inputs used?(Kgs)	Source 1 = Purchases 2 = Carry over 3 = Retained (grain) 4 = Gvt input programs 5 = NGO 6 = Other Specify
Maize			
Top Dressing			
Basal			

2. How does the total quantity of maize seed used compare to last year?

1 = Less than last year, 2 = same as last year, 3 = more than last year 4= N/A

3. How does the total area planted to maize compare to last year?

1 = Less than last year, 2 = same as last year, 3 = more than last year 4 = N/A

4. How does current performance of your maize crop compare with that for last year?

1 = poor this year 2 = same as last year 3 = better than last year 4= N/A

Checked By(Name).....

Date